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The Death of Queen Elizabeth II and The Future of British Monarchy and Economy

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Dedication

I dedicate my dissertation work to all whom I love

A special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents A.ERRAZEK and SALIMA, whose words of encouragement, trust, patience and push for

Tenacity ring in my ears. I will always appreciate their unconditional support.

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Abstract

This thesis is concerned with the impact of Queen Elizabeth II's reign on the achievements, and legacy of the British monarchy. It delves into the transformative changes that have occurred during her 70years reign, highlighting the economic progress and challenges faced by the United Kingdom. The study also focuses on the accession of King Charles III and his role in representing the UK and the Commonwealth. It explores his intentions and views as he steps into the monarchy, emphasizing the importance of preserving the role and duties of the monarchy while addressing the changing political and social context. Additionally, the research examines the expectations for the future economy of Britain under King Charles III's reign, considering his personal vision, leadership style, and the broader economic and social factors at play. By analyzing the historical context economic transformations, and the transition to a new monarch, this research provides valuable insights into the impact and future of the British monarchy. It highlights the significance of Queen Elizabeth II's reign, her modernization efforts, and the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead for the monarchy and the economy under King Charles III's rule.

Keywords: Queen Elizabeth II, British Monarchy, King Charles III, Economy, Modernization, Commonwealth.

المخلص

تهتم هذه الأطروحة بتأثير عهد الملكة إليزابيث الثانية على إنجازات وإرث النظام الملكي البريطاني. إنه يتعمق في التغييرات التحويلية التي حدثت خلال فترة حكمها التي استمرت 70 عامًا، مما يسلط الضوء على التقدم الاقتصادي والتحديات التي تواجهها المملكة المتحدة. تركز الدراسة أيضًا على انضمام الملك تشارلز الثالث ودوره في تمثيل المملكة المتحدة والكمونولث. يستكشف نواياه وآرائه وهو يخطو إلى النظام الملكي، مؤكداً على أهمية الحفاظ على دور وواجبات النظام الملكي مع معالجة السياق السياسي والاجتماعي المتغير. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يدرس البحث توقعات الاقتصاد المستقبلي لبريطانيا في عهد الملك تشارلز الثالث، مع الأخذ في الاعتبار رؤيته الشخصية وأسلوب قيادته والعوامل الاقتصادية والاجتماعية الأوسع نطاقاً. من خلال تحليل التحولات الاقتصادية في السياق التاريخي، والانتقال إلى ملك جديد، يوفر هذا البحث رؤية قيمة حول تأثير ومستقبل النظام الملكي البريطاني. إنه يسلط الضوء على أهمية عهد الملكة إليزابيث الثانية، وجهودها في التحديث، والتحديات والفرص التي تنتظر النظام الملكي والاقتصاد في ظل حكم الملك تشارلز الثالث.

List of Abbreviations

Uk :United kingdom

PM: Prime minister

ATS : Auxiliary territorial service

EU : European union

BOE :Bank of England

GDP : Gross Domestic product

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GENERAL
INTRODUCTION

Background of Study

The British monarchy has been a fundamental part of the country's history and identity for over a thousand years. Queen Elizabeth II has been on the throne since 1952, making her the longest-reigning monarch in British history. However, with the Queen's advancing age and the inevitability of her passing, the future of the British monarchy has become a subject of intense debate and speculation. Many questions have arisen regarding the continuity of the institution, the potential for modernization, and the relevance of the monarchy in a rapidly changing world. Some argue that the monarchy is an outdated institution that serves little purpose in modern British society and should be abolished, while others maintain that it remains an important part of the country's cultural heritage and political system. With the upcoming succession of King Charles III, the future of the British monarchy is more uncertain than ever. This thesis will explore the implications of the death of Queen Elizabeth II for the future of the British monarchy, examining the institution's historical, cultural, and political significance, and analyzing the various perspectives on its role in contemporary British society.

Motivation

The British monarchy is a prominent and long-standing institution that has undergone significant changes throughout history, making it an interesting subject of study. Queen Elizabeth II has been a symbol of stability and continuity for over six decades, and her passing could mark a turning point in the history of the monarchy. Secondly, the British monarchy has been a controversial topic for some, with debates surrounding its role in modern society, its cost to taxpayers, and whether it is a democratic institution. The death of Queen Elizabeth II could reignite these debates and lead to further discussions about the future of the monarchy. Lastly, the ascension of Prince Charles to the throne could also be a motivating factor for someone to study the future of the British monarchy. Prince Charles has been vocal about his vision for the monarchy, including his desire to modernize it and make it more relevant to contemporary society. This could make his reign an important turning point in the history of the British monarchy.

The importance of the above mentioned statement motivated the researchers to choose this topic.

Objective of Study

The study aims to provide insights into the future of the British monarchy and its place in a rapidly changing world, as well as the potential implications and changes for British society after the accession of King Charles III.

Research Questions

- 1- What impact will the death of Queen Elizabeth II have on the future of the British monarchy in terms of its public perception, political relevance, and economic significance?
- 2- How will the succession of King Charles III affect the British monarchy's relationships with the Commonwealth, the government, and the public, and what challenges and opportunities will this transition present?

Methodology

This research is descriptive quantitative it aims at collecting and analyzing data from various sources such as surveys, polls, and official records to provide a detailed description of the public's attitudes towards the monarchy, the impact of the Queen's death on the monarchy's future, and the potential changes in the monarchy's structure and functions.

Structure of Dissertation

This dissertation will be divided into three main chapters:

The first chapter will be devoted to a detailed spotting the reign of Elizabeth II, besides to providing her impact and the main events on United Kingdom. The second chapter however will shed light the death of Queen and its aftermath, rule of succession and factors of rejection to King Charles. The last chapter will analyze the future economic of Britain between Queen Elizabeth and King Charles.

CHAPTER I

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1. Introduction

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born on April 21, 1926 in London, was the daughter of King George VI and Elizabeth Bowes Lyon. She passed away on September 8, 2022 at Balmoral Castle. As a child, Elizabeth was known as Lilibet and enjoyed the privileges of being a royal without the pressure of being the heir apparent. She was educated at home by tutors and received a well rounded education that included academic courses and various arts.

During World War II, Elizabeth and her sister Margaret were relocated to Windsor Castle for safety. Elizabeth made her first radio broadcast in 1940, assuring the children of Britain that God would give them victory and peace. In 1945, Elizabeth joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service to help in the war effort and worked as an expert driver and mechanic. When her uncle, King Edward VIII, abdicated the throne to marry a divorced American, Elizabeth became the heir presumptive to the British crown. Her father, King George VI, took on the crown and Elizabeth became Queen Elizabeth II upon his death in 1952. She was crowned at age 25 in Westminster Abbey in 1953, and married her distant cousin, Philip Mountbatten, in 1947. They had three children: Charles, Andrew, and Edward. During Elizabeth's long reign, which was mainly peaceful, Britain underwent vast changes in its power, people's lives, and the monarchy's role and portrayal. As a constitutional monarch, Elizabeth did not get involved in political matters, but conferred regularly with her prime ministers. During her reign, many of Britain's possessions achieved independence and the British Empire evolved into the Commonwealth of Nations. Elizabeth modernized the monarchy, dropping some of its formalities and making certain sites and treasures more accessible to the public. She had 15 prime ministers during her reign and had a weekly confidential meeting with them. She had different relationships with each of them, ranging from a father-figure relationship with Winston Churchill to a more formal, distant one with Margaret Thatcher.

This chapter aims to discuss the history of Queen Elizabeth II, the longest-serving monarch and longest-reigning female monarch in world history, and provide a

comprehensive understanding of the British monarchy by starting with an overview of the queen's history.

2. The Succession to the British Throne and Coronation

The coronation ceremony is an ancient event that involves the crowning of a new king or queen, and is an occasion for spectacle and celebration. The ceremony has remained essentially the same for a thousand years, and takes place several months after the monarch's accession to the throne. The coronation of the new monarch usually takes place at Westminster Abbey and is conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The Coronation Regalia, which represents the powers and responsibilities of the monarch, form a key part of the ceremony.

Queen Elizabeth II's accession to the throne happened following the death of her father, King George VI. The coronation was conducted by Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury, and was attended by representatives of the peers, the common, all great public interests in Britain, the prime minister, leading citizens of other Commonwealth countries, and representatives of foreign states. Although the husband of a reigning queen, unlike a queen consort, is not crowned or anointed at the coronation ceremony, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, was the first peer to 'do homage' or pay his respects to the Queen immediately after the Archbishop and Bishops. The ceremony was broadcast on radio around the world and, at the Queen's request, on television for the first time, bringing the splendor and significance of the coronation to millions of people around the world. The Queen's coronation dress, designed by Sir Norman Hartnell, was also seen across the Commonwealth as she wore it during receptions at Buckingham Palace and the Palace of Holyroodhouse and for opening of parliament in New Zealand, Australia, and Ceylon in 1954.

The coronation procession took place through London after the service, designed so that the Queen and her procession could be seen by as many people as possible. The seven-kilometer route took thousands of participants two hours to complete. The coronation of Elizabeth II was a celebration of the long history of monarchy since the same gestures and symbols are used to remind people of their heritage and the past of

their country. In many ways, it was the most magnificent and affecting royal ceremony despite the decline in the importance of the monarch.

3. The Power of Leadership

Queen Elizabeth II is a remarkable leader who has served the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth for over 70 years. She is a woman of great faith who firmly believed that her title was bestowed upon her through God. Her Christmas and Commonwealth Day messages often discussed the importance of interfaith harmony and respectful tolerance. Despite her strong beliefs, the Queen did not impose her religion on others, and she welcomed leaders of various faiths and denominations to attend royal ceremonies.

The Queen's trust in a higher power and a deep belief in her purpose energized her daily and provided a consistent leadership style that helped millions. She trusted herself to make the right decisions, and she did so with fairness, love, and understanding. This mental discipline allowed her to make hard, unpopular choices when necessary, knowing that she was doing the right thing, even when it was difficult. While the Queen's public face was one of duty and seriousness, privately, she was known for her dry wit and sense of fun. She managed the tension between the pompousness of her regal title with laughter. The Queen never pretended to be someone she wasn't. She ruled unapologetically as a woman and never used her power to make others feel less than. Her longevity as a monarch has allowed her to accumulate vast experience and knowledge, making her a symbol of stability and continuity for the British people. As head of state, the Queen represents the United Kingdom on the global stage, meeting with foreign leaders and promoting British interests abroad. She has the power to appoint and dismiss prime ministers, but she follows the advice of her elected government. The Queen is renowned for her diplomacy and ability to navigate complex political situations with grace and skill, helping to resolve conflicts and build bridges between different countries and cultures. The Queen's vast network of patronages allows her to support a wide range of charitable causes and institutions, covering areas such as education, health, the arts, and the environment. Her involvement helps to raise the profile of these causes and generate support for them.

While the Queen's power is largely symbolic and ceremonial, she has become a powerful leader through her longevity, diplomacy, patronages, and role as a unifying figure for the British people. Throughout her leadership, she showed love, guidance, dignity, understanding and respect. Feminine leadership qualities that were definitely not capabilities that were admired in a leader at the start of her reign.

4. Queen and Army (military service)

One of the qualities which made the Queen so popular was her sense of duty and service. In landmark speech given on 1947 her 21st birthday, Elizabeth II pledged to devote her life to the service her people she famously said :

"I declared before you all that my whole life whether it be long or short shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great imperial family to which we all belong god help me to make good vow and good bless all of you ;who are willing to share it "

She drew on this incredible commitment in her wide-ranging charity work. Elizabeth had grown up during the Second World War and volunteered to serve, within a year of turning eighteen, the future Queen had joined the Auxiliary Territory Service, learning to drive and maintain trucks, becoming the first woman in the Royal Family to become a full time member of the armed services. It was a decision that would shape the rest of her life and reign, Elizabeth II was not only the Head of State but also the Head of the Armed Forces, and British military personnel swore an oath not to the government but to the Queen and her successors. There her duties became completely ceremonial, including meeting members of the British Army, Royal Navy, and Royal Air Force, as well as touring bases and facilities both in the UK and around the world.

In February 1945, Elizabeth joined the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS). The ATS was the only military service available to British women at the time, allowing them to serve in rear area service and support positions, typically far behind the front line. ATS positions for women included " telephonists, clerks, drivers, postal workers, dispatch riders and ammunition inspectors." Women also served in air defense units

where they could track enemy aircraft and aim guns, but the actual shooting was left to men. Elizabeth was enlisted as a subaltern (an officer rank no longer used that ranks below second lieutenant) and trained both to fix and drive trucks. She nicknamed “Princess Auto Mechanic” by the press. Her service as a military mechanic as well as the bombing of her family’s royal seat, Buckingham Palace made Elizabeth, the second in line to the British throne, a relatable figure to a people at war, both at home and abroad. Three of Elizabeth’s children served in the armed forces. Charles, now King Charles, served in the Royal Air Force and Royal Navy as a pilot and the captain of a warship; Andrew served in the Royal Navy as a helicopter pilot; Edward briefly served in Royal Marines. Her grandson Prince William served in the Royal Air Force search and rescue, and Prince Harry served in the British Army as a forward air controller and a WAH-64 Apache attack helicopter pilot. In 2009 Elizabeth instituted the Elizabeth Cross, a medal granted to “the next of kin of Armed Forces personnel killed on operations or as a result of terrorism as a mark of national recognition for their loss.” The award was available to all those who died in conflicts dating back to 1948, including “the Korean War, the Malayan Emergency, the Falklands conflict and operations in Northern Ireland as well as recent operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.”

Queen Elizabeth II has served her country in numerous ways, including her involvement with the military. While she has never served in the armed forces herself, she has been a strong supporter of the military and has played an important role in promoting the welfare of service personnel and their families. Here are some of the ways in which the Queen has served her country in military matters :

4.1 Commander in Chief

As the constitutional monarch of the United Kingdom, the Queen is the Commander in Chief of the British Armed Forces. This means that she holds the ultimate authority over the military and is responsible for appointing high-ranking military officials. She also attends military events and ceremonies, such as the Trooping the Color parade, to show her support for the armed forces.

4.2 Military Honors

The Queen also has the power to award military honors and medals to members of the armed forces. These honors include the Victoria Cross, the highest award for gallantry in the face of the enemy, as well as the Order of the British Empire, which recognizes outstanding service to the country.

4.3 Remembrance Sunday

This is an annual event that takes place on the Sunday closest to November 11th, which is the anniversary of the end of World War I. The Queen leads the nation in honoring the memory of those who have died in service to their country, laying a wreath at the Cenotaph in London.

4.4 Commonwealth Day

The Queen is the head of the Commonwealth of Nations, which is a group of countries that have historical ties to the United Kingdom. Commonwealth Day is celebrated each year in March, and the Queen delivers a message to the Commonwealth, highlighting the importance of cooperation and friendship between member countries. She also visits military cemeteries and memorials around the world, paying her respects to those who have made the ultimate sacrifice.

When Elizabeth succeeded the throne after WWII, Britain still had a substantial empire, colonies, and dependencies. But, many of these changed during the 1950s and 1960s when many of these colonial possessions gained independence and the British Empire evolved into the Commonwealth of Nations instead, making her the Head of the Commonwealth. Which aim to share goals of prosperity, peace and sovereignty. Besides her political career Queen Elizabeth II has shown her support for the organization in some examples of how she has supported the British Red Cross:

-Visits and Engagements: The Queen has made several visits to British Red Cross offices and events, meeting with staff and volunteers and learning about their work. For example, in 2017, the Queen visited the British Red Cross Emergency Response Unit in

Buckinghamshire, where she met with volunteers and learned about their work in responding to emergencies in the UK and abroad.

-Fundraising: The Queen has supported the British Red Cross in their fundraising efforts, attending fundraising events and making donations. For example, in 2015, she attended a reception at St James's Palace to mark the British Red Cross's 150th anniversary and made a donation to the organization.

-Raising Awareness: The Queen has helped to raise awareness of the work of the British Red Cross by attending public events and promoting their work. For example, in 2019, she attended the Royal Windsor Horse Show, where the British Red Cross had a stand, and spoke to volunteers about their work.

To sum up, the Queen had not served in the military herself; she has played an important role in supporting and promoting the welfare of service personnel and their families. Through her ceremonial and symbolic duties, as well as her involvement with military charities and organizations, she has demonstrated her deep commitment to the armed forces and to the country she serves.

5. The Main Events during The Reign

Queen Elizabeth II's life has been marked by numerous historic events and achievements. With 70 years of service to the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, she is the longest-reigning monarch in British history. Beyond her role as the Queen of the United Kingdom, she also held the position of queen in several other nations, throughout her reign; she has witnessed and played a part in significant milestones, shaping not only the United Kingdom but the world at large.

Table 1 :The Main Events

N°	Date	Events
1	1956	The United Kingdom and France invade Egypt in an attempt to regain control of the Suez Canal. The result is the Suez Crisis.
2	1957	With the help of her advisors, Elizabeth selects Harold Macmillan as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.
3	1964	The passing of The Civil Rights Act was a catalyst in ending Crow segregation laws in the US. It granted African American citizens access to public spaces and facilities.
4	1967	The queen attended the Expo 67 during the Canada's 100 th birthday
5	1976	Elizabeth II officially opened Canada's first Olympic games.
6	1979	The Queen witnessed Margaret Thatcher become the United Kingdom's 1st female Prime Minister, she worked closely with her for 11 years until Thatcher resigned in 1990.
7	1982	The queen signed Canada's repatriated constitution.
8	1986	The Chernobyl disaster occurred in what is now northern Ukraine, formerly the USSR, after a reactor at the nuclear power plant exploded and burned. It was the worst nuclear accident in history.
9	1989	The Berlin Wall split East and West Berlin into occupation zones until borders were opened on November 9 th , and the wall was torn down by East German border guards and residents.
10	1994	Nelson Mandela was elected South Africa's first president after the collapse of apartheid in 1990. He was elected by the South African National Assembly after the African National Congress's (ANC)
11	1963	The US President John F. Kennedy was assassinated. In 1965, the Queen erected a memorial monument at Runnymede in Berkshire, the site of the sealing of the Magna Carta.

12	1969	The Queen was one of 600 million television viewers worldwide who watched Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin walk on the moon.
13	1997	Diana, Princess of Wales died in a car accident in Paris on, Her body was returned to lie in the chapel at St James's Palace until the funeral at Westminster Abbey on September 6.
14	2001	The Queen broke royal protocol to honor the victims of the September 11 attacks by allowing the American anthem to play during Buckingham Palace's Changing of the Guard.
15	2010	Unveiled cornerstone for the Canadian museum of human rights.
16	2012	Elizabeth celebrates her Diamond Jubilee for 60 years as monarch.
17	2016	She also witnessed 52% of the UK vote to leave the European Union after the EU Referendum, which became known as Brexit.
18	2020	The UK went into its first national lockdown in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. On April 5, the Queen addressed the nation in a corona virus broadcast via the BBC.
19	2021	The Queen sat alone at her husband Prince Philip's funeral at St George's Chapel at age 99 due to COVID-19 restrictions at the time.

The Queen was a trusted leader she made decisions even when it was difficult, she had no personal agenda other than to serve her country and she was consistent in her approach The Queen played her role out beautifully right to the end.

6. Queen's Impact on United Kingdom

A few can remember what life was before Queen Elizabeth's reign. Nonetheless, her long reign was marked by significant changes in the UK's power, her people's lives, as well as how Britain and the monarchy are perceived and portrayed abroad. It was during her reign that Britain and the world went through major political changes - from the devolution in the UK, decolonization of Africa, and the recent withdrawal from the

European Union, popularly known as Brexit. She tried to make her reign modernized and sensitive to the changing times, while still maintaining traditions associated with the crown, dropping some of its formalities and making certain historical sites and treasures more accessible to the public.

6.1 Society

Never before has Britain changed so dramatically during the reign of one monarch. The second Elizabethan age was defined by unprecedented transformations in every facet of life, the effects of which rivalled those of the industrial revolution more than two centuries earlier. Queen Elizabeth II witnessed significant changes in society, technology, transport and geopolitics, which created what most people would recognize today as the modern British state. The very fact that the monarchy has survived and, indeed, thrived against this backdrop owes much to the late Queen and her constant, unchanging presence over 70 year.

6.1.1 Health

The Queen has supported many health-related charities throughout her reign. She is a patron of Cancer Research UK, which funds research into the causes and treatment of cancer, and has visited their laboratories and met with cancer patients. She has also supported the British Heart Foundation, which funds research into heart disease, and the Royal Marsden Hospital, which specializes in cancer treatment. The Queen has also been involved in promoting public health initiatives, such as the Commonwealth Games, which encourage physical fitness.

6.1.2 Education

The Queen has been a strong supporter of educational initiatives, such as the Duke of Edinburgh's Award scheme, which she founded in 1956. The scheme encourages young people to develop skills, participate in physical activities, and take part in community service. The Queen has also supported universities and other educational institutions, such as the University of Cambridge and the Royal College of Art.

6.1.3 Arts and Culture

The Queen has been a patron of many arts and cultural organizations throughout her reign. She has supported the Royal Opera House and the Royal Ballet, attending performances and hosting receptions at Buckingham Palace. She has also supported the British Film Institute, which promotes film culture and education in the UK.

6.1.4 Environment

The Queen has been a supporter of environmental causes, such as wildlife conservation and sustainable development. She has supported organizations like the World Wildlife Fund and has shown a particular interest in the conservation of endangered species. The Queen has also been involved in promoting sustainable development, such as through her involvement in the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings, which promote cooperation on environmental issues.

All in all, Queen Elizabeth II has had a profound impact on British society during her long reign. Through her cultural, charitable, diplomatic, military, and modernizing efforts, she has helped to shape and define the country's identity and values, and has demonstrated her commitment to serving her people and her country.

6.2 Politically

In a monarchy, a king or queen is the Head of State. The British Monarchy is known as a constitutional monarchy. This means that, while The Sovereign is Head of State, the ability to make and pass legislation resides with an elected Parliament although The Sovereign no longer has a political or executive role, he or she continues to play an important part in the life of the nation as Head of State, The Monarch undertakes constitutional and representational duties which have developed over one thousand years of history. In addition to these State duties, The Monarch has a less formal role as 'Head of Nation'. The Sovereign acts as a focus for national identity, unity and pride; gives a sense of stability and continuity; officially recognizes success and excellence; and supports the ideal of voluntary service. Elizabeth has the power to open and dissolve Parliament prior to a general election, as well the right to consult the prime

minister on issues of state at any time. That's not to say that Elizabeth's position as queen is simply a figurehead as monarch, Elizabeth must ratify all bills passed through Parliament. This is known as Royal Assent, and it's a political procedure that's not been refused since its creation in 1707. Even the Queen's speech (not to be confused with the Queen's Christmas message), delivered in Parliament every year, forms an important role, signifying royal approval of a new year in legislation. While the 1960s and 1970s were a transformative period for Britain and the Commonwealth with over 20 countries gaining independence, the 1980s were a mixed affair. It was a lavish affair and the presence of the bright, young princess was a breath of fresh air for the royal family's public image. Sadly, the jovial public mood was curtailed when the Falklands War broke out the following year. Even the Queen's middle child, Prince Andrew, took part in the Royal Navy's conflict with Argentinean forces in the South Atlantic. As the constitutional monarch of the United Kingdom, Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state, while the Queen does not have any formal political power, she does have a number of important constitutional and ceremonial roles such:

6.2.1 Opening and dissolving Parliament

The Queen formally opens and dissolves Parliament, and delivers the Queen's Speech at the opening of each new session, outlining the government's legislative plans.

6.2.2 Granting Royal Assent

The Queen grants Royal Assent to all bills passed by Parliament, which is the final step before they become law.

6.2.3 Meeting with the Prime Minister

The Queen meets regularly with the Prime Minister, currently Boris Johnson, to discuss government business and to be kept informed about important issues.

6.2.4 Diplomacy

The Queen represents the UK on the international stage, receiving foreign dignitaries and undertaking official visits abroad.

6.2.5 Appointment of the Prime Minister

The Queen appoints the Prime Minister of the UK, usually after an election or a change of government.

6.2.6 Executive powers

The Queen has a number of executive powers, such as appointing judges, granting pardons, and making certain appointments to the civil service and armed forces.

6.2.7 Ceremonial duties

The Queen carries out a wide range of ceremonial duties, such as the Trooping the Color ceremony, state visits, and the opening of Parliament.

It's important to note that while the Queen has these important constitutional roles, she is expected to remain politically neutral and not take sides in political debates or issues. Her role is to provide stability and continuity to the nation, and to represent the UK on the international stage.

7. The Queen's Achievements

During her reign, Queen Elizabeth II has achieved many significant milestones and accomplishment on UK and the world here are some of the most notable:

7.1 Longest Reigning Monarch

Queen Elizabeth II has become the longest-reigning monarch in British history, surpassing the previous record held by her great-great-grandmother Queen Victoria.

7.2 Modernizing the Monarchy

Queen Elizabeth II has played a significant role in modernizing the British monarchy, making it more accessible to the public and relevant in the 21st century. This has included the use of social media, televising royal events, and increasing the number of public engagements.

7.3 Strengthening UK Society

Queen Elizabeth II has been a unifying figure for the UK, bringing people together during times of national celebration and tragedy. Her annual Christmas message is a beloved tradition that has helped to promote a sense of unity and common purpose.

7.4 Supporting the Armed Forces

Queen Elizabeth II has been a strong supporter of the UK's armed forces, visiting troops and their families at home and abroad. She has also been involved in honoring those who have served in conflicts, including the annual Remembrance Day ceremonies.

7.5 Royal Tours

The Queen has undertaken over 265 official overseas visits to more than 120 countries during her reign, and has also made numerous domestic trips around the UK. These tours have played an important role in strengthening diplomatic ties between the UK and other nations, as well as raising awareness of important social and environmental issues. For example, during her visit to Canada in 2010, the Queen emphasized the importance of preserving the country's natural heritage monuments.

7.6 Succession

During her reign, Queen Elizabeth II has overseen several changes to the laws governing the succession to the throne. The most significant of these was the removal of the male preference in the line of succession, which means that a female heir can now take precedence over a younger male heir. This change, which was made in 2013, was seen as a major step towards gender equality within the monarchy.

7.7 Jubilees and Anniversaries

Queen Elizabeth II has celebrated several jubilees and anniversaries during her reign, including her Silver Jubilee in 1977, her Golden Jubilee in 2002, and her Diamond Jubilee in 2012. These occasions have been marked by public celebrations and events, and have helped to reinforce the importance of the monarchy in British society.

7.8 Supporting the Commonwealth

Queen Elizabeth II is the head of the Commonwealth, a group of 54 countries that were formerly part of the British Empire. She has worked to strengthen ties between member countries and promote democracy, human rights, and good governance.

7.9 Strengthening Diplomatic Ties

Queen Elizabeth II has played a key role in strengthening diplomatic ties between the UK and other nations. Her many official visits overseas have helped to build bridges and promote goodwill between countries.

7.10 Promoting Unity

Queen Elizabeth II has played a significant role in promoting unity and national identity in the UK. She has been a symbol of stability and continuity during times of change, and has helped to bring people together during national crises. to build bridges and promote goodwill between countries.

Queen Elizabeth II has overseen a period of significant change and development for the monarchy. From modernization and adaptation to changing political circumstances, to promoting unity and national identity, the Queen has played a key role in shaping the role and function of the monarchy in modern Britain.

8. Conclusion

Queen Elizabeth II's reign has been one of the longest and most significant in British history. She has been the monarch of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth realms ever since. During her reign, Queen Elizabeth II has seen significant changes in the world, including the end of the British Empire, the Cold War, the rise of the European Union, and the advent of the digital age. Throughout it all, she has remained a steady and respected figurehead, embodying the values of duty, service, and tradition. One of the hallmarks of Queen Elizabeth II's reign has been her commitment to public service. She has undertaken thousands of engagements over the years, meeting with dignitaries, visiting hospitals and schools, and supporting numerous charities and organizations. Her dedication to duty has earned her the respect and admiration of people all over the world. Another notable aspect of her reign has been her role in modernizing the monarchy. She has worked to make it more accessible and relevant to the public, while still maintaining its traditions and symbols. This has included the use of television and the internet to reach wider audiences, as well as more informal and personal approaches to engagements.

Queen Elizabeth II's reign has been marked by stability, continuity, and a steadfast commitment to public service. She has been a unifying figure for the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, and her influence will continue to be felt for generations to come.

CHAPTER II

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1. Introduction

After 70 years of reigning, comes the day when Elizabeth II passed away, her death is a major milestone for the country, triggering an outpouring of national affection and grief, her hard work and longevity won her deep admiration across the UK.

While the monarchy remains an integral part of British culture and history, there are questions about its future. Some argue that the institution is outdated and no longer serves a meaningful purpose in modern society, while others maintain that it represents stability and tradition. Only time will tell how the monarchy will evolve and adapt to the changing times, but for now, the coronation of King Charles III serves as a reminder of the enduring legacy of the British royal family; therefore the chapter below provides the announcement of the queen's death in addition to the cause of her death, her funeral, the Royal traditions of the funeral, Charles accession and main changes on UK.

2. The Announcement of The Death

2.1 The Queen's Cause of Death

Queen Elizabeth II, the United Kingdom's longest serving monarch, the head of state died, at Balmoral castle, Aberdeenshire, on Thursday, September 8, 2022, at age of 96 years-old after a reign of 70 years. The Queen came to the throne in 1952 and witnessed enormous social change. Her death certificate released by the National Records of Scotland said the Queen's cause of her passing was "old age. But in broadcaster Gyles Brandreth's new biography of the monarch, *Elizabeth: An Intimate Portrait*, the family friend of the Queen and the late Duke of Edinburgh said he had heard she had "a form of myeloma" bone marrow cancer. Her son King Charles III said the death of his beloved mother was a "moment of great sadness" for him and his family and that her loss would be "deeply felt" around the world. He said: "We mourn profoundly the passing of a cherished sovereign and a much-loved mother. "I know her loss will be deeply felt throughout the country, the realms and the Commonwealth, and by countless people around the world." During the coming period of mourning, he said he and his family would be "comforted and sustained by our knowledge of the respect and deep affection in which the Queen was so widely held".

2.2 The Pre-funeral Services

In the week after her death, Queen Elizabeth's coffin took quite the tour, starting at Balmoral Castle in Scotland, where she died. From there, it was moved to the Scottish capital of Edinburgh, where she was honored for 24 hours, and then flown to Buckingham Palace. On Wednesday, at precisely 2:22 pm BST, the procession to Westminster Hall began. Queen Elizabeth lay in state from Wednesday, Sept. 14, until the morning of the funeral. The arrival of her coffin was greeted by Big Ben tolling before it was carried in by a carefully selected group of soldiers and placed on a decorated wooden framework, called a Catafalque. The Archbishop of Canterbury conducted a short service, which was attended by all her children and grandchildren. Prince William and Prince Harry even walked in side by side, while Princess Kate and Meghan Markle arrived by car, quashing rumors that Meghan might not attend due to her strained relationship with the royal family.

2.3 Queen Elizabeth's Funeral

Queen Elizabeth's funeral took place on Monday, Sept. 19, 2022. It was held at 11 a.m. in England it was televised and streamed live on the internet via the BBC, with continuous updates and recaps on the BBC news website and BBC radio throughout the day. Americans could also watch it live on various U.S. networks, including NBC, ABC and CNN. Considering that nearly 50 million people watched Prince Harry's 2018 wedding to Meghan Markle on live TV and more than 1 billion watched it via other means, it was safe to assume that the queen's funeral would be a truly worldwide event, garnering even more views. While viewership numbers aren't in yet, experts estimated prior to the funeral that more than 4 billion people around the globe would be watching.

2.4 Queen's Last view

The queen's body lay in state for four days until the day of the funeral, allowing the public to pay their respects to the U.K.'s longest-reigning monarch. Westminster Hall was open for public viewing for 24 hours a day, until 6:30 a.m. local time on Monday, the day of the funeral. Within an hour of the doors opening, the line was nearly three miles long. It was a solemn occasion, and the line (or queue) was reportedly

very quiet and orderly. Those attending the viewing were asked to “dress in somber clothing.” This was a way to show respect to the queen’s memory, of course, but it also helped the public feel like they were a part of the funeral in a personal way. This was intended to make them feel more connected to the monarchy and ensure their continuing support.

2.5 The Day of The Royal Funeral

On Monday morning, the coffin was taken by naval carriage from Westminster Hall to Westminster Abbey as the royal family, including the newly crowned King Charles III, followed in procession for the three-minute walk. King Charles and his wife, Queen Consort Camilla, were first in line, followed by Elizabeth’s other children and then her grandchildren. A few of the queen’s older great-grandchildren Prince George and Princess Charlotte, as well as Mia Tindall and Savannah and Isla Phillips were also in attendance. The coffin was then carried through the length of the Abbey and placed on a platform near the front of the chapel. This is where Queen Elizabeth wed Prince Phillip and also where her coronation was held. Guests were seated to the left, right and in front of the platform. The less-important guests were seated first and then rose as the casket was carried in. The most important guests, including the royal family, followed the casket in before taking their seats closest to the platform. “Funeral seating has a protocol that must be followed, based on the centuries-long precedents set,” says Gullace. “The family will enter last as a sign of their rank and also so that all eyes will be on them.”

2.6 After The Funeral

There was a national two minutes of silence observed at midday. After the service, the coffin was carried out of the Abbey, placed back on the carriage and taken to Wellington Arch, where it was put in a hearse. Even the hearse was symbolic, finished in “royal claret” color to show royalty, and was followed by a custom-designed Jaguar Land Rover. The queen’s coffin made its final journey from the Arch to Windsor Castle via a route known as the Long Walk. The family service and interment was then held at St. George’s Chapel in Windsor Castle. Upon arriving at Windsor Castle, the coffin was transported into St. George’s Chapel, where there was a small family service and the

coffin was lowered into its final resting place, in the Royal Vault under the quire. Queen Elizabeth II was buried next to Prince Philip, her husband and of more than 70 years, who died in 2021. Her parents, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth the queen mother, as well as Elizabeth's sister, Princess Margaret, are also interred at the King George VI Memorial Chapel, which is part of St. George's Chapel. Around 2,000 guests attended Queen Elizabeth's funeral, and that number included approximately 500 heads of state and other dignitaries. King Charles III and Queen Consort Camilla were front and center at the royal funeral, along with Elizabeth's other children and their respective partners. Elizabeth's grandchildren were also present with their partners including Prince William and Kate Middleton, as well as Prince Harry and Meghan Markle, of course. Prince George and Princess Charlotte sat in the front row with their parents; Prince Louis did not attend, and neither did Archie and Lilibet. U.S. President Joe Biden and first lady Jill Biden had a special place of honor, due to the United States's special relationship with Britain, says Gullace. Prime Minister Liz Truss represented the U.K. and read a prayer during the funeral. And presidents and other rulers representing members of the G7, the U.N. and the Commonwealth including President Emmanuel Macron of France, Emperor Naruhito of Japan and Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau were also there.

2.7 Royal Traditions of The Funeral

Queen Elizabeth's royal funeral traditions weren't just about "doing things as they've always been done." They had a very practical and even subliminal purpose. Britain has one of the longest-functioning monarchies in the world, and calling attention to that history is an important way for the current monarch to retain mystique and power, says Gullace. It's a historical type of PR using ancient visual symbols makes it understandable and impressive to people all over the world, even those who don't speak English. These traditions are designed to provoke feelings of awe, grandeur, importance and mystery," This gives legitimacy to the new monarch something that is more important than ever as respect for royals has waned in recent years."

2.8 The Jewelry

Jewels are often used by British royalty as a nonverbal way to show status, respect, memory and even sometimes anger, says Gullace. At the Westminster Hall ceremony, Meghan accessorized with a pair of pearl-and-diamond drop earrings gifted to her by Queen Elizabeth II during their first solo outing together in June 2018. Similarly, Kate Middleton wore a diamond-and-pearl leaf brooch given to her by the queen, along with a set of pearl earrings that had belonged to her mother-in-law, Princess Diana. On the day of the funeral, Kate wore a four-strand pearl choker with diamonds that once belonged to Queen Elizabeth and was also worn by Princess Diana. Pearl jewelry is a royal funeral tradition that dates back to 1861. Queen Victoria started wearing these more subdued gems after the death of her husband, Prince Albert, and she wore them, along with black mourning clothing, for the next 40 years, until her death. Camilla, on the other hand, chose what experts are calling “a very personal tribute” from the royal jewelry collection. The heart-shaped Hesse Diamond Jubilee Brooch, a gift to Queen Victoria from her grandchildren, was out of sight for more than a century until it was worn by Camilla in 2005. It resurfaced on subsequent state visits and during Queen Elizabeth’s Diamond Jubilee celebrations in 2012. Meanwhile, 7-year-old Princess Charlotte paid tribute to her great-grandmother by wearing a delicate diamond brooch shaped like a horseshoe that Elizabeth had given her as a gift. Charlotte and Queen Elizabeth shared a love of horses.

2.9 The Final Burial Tradition

After a monarch’s coffin is lowered into the Royal Vault, it is tradition to “break the stick.” The Lord Chamberlain, a high-ranking officer of the royal household, broke his stick a white stave given to him as part of his office. This breaking symbolized the end of their service to the queen. The dates of the queen’s funeral were a national bank holiday, and the same will be true for Charles’s upcoming coronation. This has come with some controversy, as even some types of medical care were (and will be) closed. Another concern was the economic cost of closing the country for the funeral, which was thought to be immense, particularly during a period of high inflation. On a more personal level, all members of the royal family will observe a period of mourning for one week after the funeral, according to Buckingham Palace. Flags at royal residences

will remain at half-mast, and family members will continue to wear black.

3. Monarchy

Monarchy is a form of government where a single person, usually a king or queen, holds supreme power over the country. The term "monarch" comes from the Greek words "monos" meaning "one" and "arkhein" meaning "to rule". In a monarchy, the monarch usually inherits their position from a family member who has held the position before them, often in a hereditary manner. There are two main types of monarchy: absolute monarchy and constitutional monarchy. In an absolute monarchy, the monarch has complete control over the country and its government. This type of monarchy is rare today, with only a few countries still having an absolute monarchy, such as Saudi Arabia and Brunei. In contrast, a constitutional monarchy is a form of government where the monarch serves as a ceremonial head of state, while the real power is held by an elected government.

In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch's role is mostly symbolic, representing the country on state occasions and ceremonies, and performing ceremonial duties such as opening Parliament. The actual governing is done by an elected government, led by a prime minister. The monarch's powers are usually limited by a constitution or laws, and they are expected to remain neutral and politically impartial. The royal family, which consists of the monarch, their spouse, children, and other relatives, often plays an important role in a monarchy. They may be involved in charitable and public service work, and they can help to promote the country's cultural and historical heritage. In many countries, the royal family is also a major tourist attraction, with people coming from all over the world to see them and their palaces.

Despite the decline of monarchies in recent centuries, many countries still have a monarchy, and they are often seen as a symbol of tradition, stability, and continuity. However, monarchies have also been criticized for being undemocratic and elitist, and for concentrating too much power in the hands of one person or family.

4. The British Monarchy

The Queen has almost absolute power, and it all seems very undemocratic. Every autumn, at the state opening of Parliament, Elizabeth II, who became Queen in 1952, makes a speech. In it, she says what “my government” intends to do in the coming year. And indeed, it is her government not the people. As far as the law it concerned, she can choose anybody she likes to run the government for her. The same is true for her choices of people to fill some hundred or so other ministerial positions. And if she gets fed up with her ministers, she can just dismiss them. Officially speaking they are all “servants of the Crown”. Furthermore nothing the parliament has decided can become law until she has agreed to it. There is also a principle of English law that the monarch can do nothing that is legally wrong. But in reality it is of course very different. Of course she cannot choose anyone she like to be Prime Minister, but she has to choose someone who has the support of the majority of MPs in the House of Commons because “her” government can only collect taxes with the agreement of the Commons, so if she did not choose such a person, the government would stop function. With the Parliament it is the same story. The Prime Minister will talk about “requesting” dissolution of Parliament when he or she wants to hold an election, but it would be normally impossible for the monarch to refuse this “request”. So in reality the Queen cannot actually stop the government going ahead with any of its politics. There are often mentioned three roles of the monarch. First, the monarch is the personal embodiment of the government of the country. This means that people can be as critical as they like about the real government, and can argue that it should be thrown out, without being accused of being unpatriotic. Second, it is argued that the monarch could act as a final check on a government that was becoming dictatorial. Third, the monarch has to play a very practical role as being a figurehead and representing the country.

Constitutional monarchy is a form of monarchy governed by rules. In Britain, these rules are of two kinds non-statutory rules governing hereditary succession and statutory rules laying down certain conditions that the holder of the throne must meet. Although descent is the main criterion of succession, the great constitutional struggles of the seventeenth century, culminating in the Bill of Rights of 1689 and the Act of Settlement of 1701, confirmed that the succession could be regulated by parliament. The British monarchy is a parliamentary monarchy. Indeed, the succession can only be altered by

Act of Parliament. Provision is also made by Act of Parliament for cases when the sovereign is incapable or a minor, where a Regent acts in place of the sovereign. The rules regulating the royal consort and the heir to the throne and the Royal Marriages Act of 1772 are analyzed. The rules of succession, being a product of the religious struggles of the seventeenth century, are now ripe for reform. So also is the Royal Marriages Act.

4.1 Government

In the British monarchy system, the term “the government” has two meanings. The first refers to all politicians who have been appointed by the monarch to help run government departments or take on various special responsibilities, while the second meaning refers only to the most powerful politicians, including the Prime Minister and members of the cabinet. The British electoral system usually results in a “single-party government”, which means that all members of the government belong to the same political party. This tradition has led to the establishment of collective responsibility, meaning that every member of the government, regardless of their position, shares responsibility for every policy made by the government. The government consists of approximately 100 members who usually belong to one of the Houses of Parliament, with the highest members of the government, approximately 20, being known as the Cabinet. All important decisions are made by the government, which holds significant power within the British monarchy system.

4.2 Parliament

The British Parliament is a bicameral legislative body that is composed of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. While all members of Parliament belong to one of these two houses, only members of the House of Commons are normally referred to as MPs. The House of Lords comprises over 1000 non-elected members who can be divided into Lords Spiritual and Lords Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are higher bishops of the Church of England, while the Lords Temporal can be further divided into those who have inherited their titles and those who have been given their titles for their lifetime. The House of Lords has the power to delay bills from becoming laws, but it is the House of Commons that carries out most of the parliamentary work. The 650 MPs who sit in the House of Commons represent the people of the United Kingdom, with

each MP representing one of the 650 constituencies into which the UK is divided. While the maximum term of the House of Commons is five years, a general election can be called by the government at any time.

4.3 Prime Minister

The relationship between the monarchy and the Prime Minister in the British system of government is an interesting one. The Queen is the head of state and, as such, is officially responsible for appointing the Prime Minister, but in practice, the choice of Prime Minister is made by the political party that wins the most seats in a general election. The Queen then invites the leader of that party to become Prime Minister and form a government. Once in office, the Prime Minister is responsible for advising the Queen on matters of state and for carrying out the day-to-day business of government. Although the Queen technically retains some formal powers, such as the power to appoint ministers, these are exercised only on the advice of the Prime Minister. In practice, the Prime Minister is the most powerful figure in British politics and exercises a great deal of control over government policy and decision-making. The Prime Minister relies on the Queen to formally appoint him or her to office, and the Queen relies on the Prime Minister to carry out the business of government on her behalf. While the Queen remains an important symbol of national unity and continuity, the Prime Minister is the person who wields real power in the British system of government.

5. The Succession and Precedence in the British Monarchy

The succession is controlled by various enactments such as the Bill of Rights, Act of Settlement, and Acts of Union. It states that the order of succession to the throne cannot be modified unless the countries of the Commonwealth agree. Religious restrictions were imposed due to the English people's lack of trust in Roman Catholicism during the 17th century. For this reason, only Protestants may inherit the Crown, and a Roman Catholic individual or someone who has married a Roman Catholic is prohibited from succeeding to the throne.

Efforts have been made to remove restrictions concerning religion and the priority of males over females in the rules of succession. However, this will take time and require significant discussion and listening among the Commonwealth countries. It is impossible for an heir to renounce their right of succession, and British monarchs are not allowed to abdicate voluntarily, except for Edward VIII in 1936, which required the authorization of a special Act of Parliament to do so.



Figure 01 : The UK's line of succession

6. The Factors Contributing to British Rejection of Prince Charles as a Future King

Prince Charles has been waiting to ascend to the British throne for several decades. However, as the years go by his popularity and suitability for the role have been increasingly questioned by the British public, media, and even some politicians. Here are some of the main factors contributing to this rejection:

6.1 The Constitutional Limits of Royal Influence

In 2015, Prince Charles was accused of attempting to influence British policy after it was revealed that he and Queen Elizabeth II had received secret documents regarding the workings of the British government that no elected ministers had ever seen. The disclosure of cabinet papers to Prince Charles raised concerns regarding the constitutional limits of royal influence on British policy. Graham Smith, the CEO of Republic, a campaign for an elected head of state, stated that "the disclosure of cabinet papers to Prince Charles is quite extraordinary not only because they would include highly classified information but also because it gives him a significant advantage when lobbying ministers who do not attend cabinet." As a result, Prince Charles had greater access to authoritative information on a variety of subjects than elected state ministers. However, the official website of the British monarchy states that "there is no established constitutional role for the heir to the throne." The allegations against Prince Charles have highlighted the tension between the constitutional role of the monarchy and the potential for royal influence on British policy. As such as the controversy has raised important questions about the limits of royal influence on British politics and the need for greater transparency in the workings of the monarchy.

6.2 The Ethics of Accepting Donations

The Prince of Wales Charitable Fund, established by Prince Charles in 1979, has been the subject of controversy due to its acceptance of donations from certain individuals. One such instance was the acceptance of a £1 million donation from Bakr binLaden, the half-brother of Osama bin Laden. Despite protests, Prince Charles accepted the donation, arguing that it was important to distinguish between members of the bin Laden family who were involved in terrorism and those who were not. However, this controversy raised questions about the ethics of accepting donations from controversial figures, even if they are not directly involved in terrorist activities. More recently, the charity received around €3 million from Sheikh Mohammed bin Jasim, the former Qatar prime minister, between 2011 and 2015. One payment was even received in a bag, which was deemed to be a strange occurrence. While the Prince of Wales Charitable Fund relies on donations to function, these controversies raise important questions about the ethics of accepting donations from individuals who may have

questionable backgrounds or associations. The charity must carefully consider the potential risks and benefits of accepting certain donations and work to ensure transparency and account ability in its fundraising practices.

6.3 Assessing Prince Charles Leadership Potential

The prospect of Prince Charles becoming a strong, influential, and well-respected leader has been called into question by many. Despite his position as heir to the throne, he is seen by some as too sensitive and thin-skinned for the role of monarch. Journalist and author Petronella Wyatt recounts the queen's mother's description of Prince Charles as "very sensitive but spoiled and used to getting his own way." Additionally, his behavior has not always been the best role model, leading some to fear that he may not be up to the task of assuming the position of reigning monarch. Given the weight of responsibility associated with this position, many British citizens are understandably concerned about Prince Charles' ability to rule after the death of Queen Elizabeth II. The question of his leadership abilities raises important considerations about the qualities necessary for effective leadership, particularly in the context of a monarchy where public perception plays a significant role.

6.4 Perpetual Stigma

The challenges of overcoming past controversies in the public perception of Prince:

Charles's public image has been tarnished by his past controversies, which continue to overshadow his philanthropic work. Despite his significant efforts to promote environmental conservation and establish numerous charities, his positive contributions have been largely overlooked by the media and public. This perpetuation of negative public perception has been a major challenge for Prince Charles in his attempts to overcome the stigma of his past controversies. Moreover, the media's fixation on his personal life and negative aspects of his past has further hindered his efforts to change the public perception of him. Therefore, it is important to analyze Prince Charles' efforts to overcome this perpetual stigma and highlight the challenges he faces in doing so.

6.5 The Perpetual Repercussions of PANAMA Papers

The release of the Panama Papers in 2016 caused a global uproar over the use of offshore tax havens and secret investments. The subsequent release of the Paradise Papers in 2017 implicated Prince Charles in allegations of hidden wealth and secret investments. The allegations against Prince Charles were particularly significant as they implicated the monarchy in financial impropriety, which has the potential to damage the institution's reputation. The Paradise Papers alleged that Prince Charles had hidden wealth in offshore tax havens and financially benefited from his opposition to climate change. The allegations sparked public outrage and calls for transparency from the monarchy. However, the monarchy's office denied the allegations, stating that Prince Charles had not benefited financially from his environmental work and that his private estate had been transparent about its investments. Despite the monarchy's denial of the allegations, the controversy surrounding the Paradise Papers has had a significant impact on the public perception of the monarchy. The allegations have perpetuated a negative perception of the monarchy and highlighted the ongoing repercussions of such controversies. The challenge for the monarchy is to overcome this perpetual stigma and restore public trust in the institution.

6.6 The Troubling Parenting Legacy of Prince Charles

Prince Charles's parenting abilities have been called into question, particularly after his son Prince Harry and his wife Meghan Markel moved to California, resigned as working royals, and made several public allegations against the royal family. Harry claims that his father cut him off financially and stopped taking his calls, stating that he believed his son should suffer similarly to him. In a revealing interview with Oprah, the couple alleged that a member of the royal family had criticized Markel's skin color, and in a book by Christopher Anderson, it was identified as Charles himself. Additionally, Charles has not been supportive of his younger brother, Andrew, who was connected to the late Jeffrey Epstein and British heiress Ghislaine Maxwell, and Charles even demanded that Andrew be stripped of his titles and royal duties. Moreover, Charles has not shown support for his son William during the royal succession. A 2019 survey conducted by BMG research revealed that nearly half of the British public desires Charles to abdicate the throne and pass it on to his eldest son upon the death of Queen

Elizabeth II. Charles's behavior as a father and his ability to lead as a monarch has been called into question, leading to doubts about his potential success as king.

6.7 Prince Charles's Controversial Actions and Perceived Unfitness for the Throne

Prince Charles' careless attitude towards his marriage and the tragic death of Princess Diana has been a subject of criticism and controversy. It is reported that Charles only proposed to Diana after his father issued an ultimatum, and their marriage had already irreparably broken down due to Charles's infidelity with Camilla. This treatment of Diana by Charles is considered to be extremely poor, and has left a lasting negative impression on the public's perception of him. Following Diana's death in 1997, Charles and the royal family remained notably silent, and even refused to lower the flag over Buckingham Palace to half mast. This led to widespread public anger and disappointment, as many believed that Charles should have reacted in a more compassionate and empathetic manner. Despite his later claims that the silence was meant to safeguard his sons, Charles's unfaithful behavior towards Diana and his lack of public response to her death have contributed to the public's perception of him as careless and lacking in empathy.

6.8 The Controversial Views and Actions of Prince Charles (Homeopathy)

Charles support for homeopathy has been a subject of controversy and debate. While some people believe in the practice, others view it as dangerous, particularly if used in place of modern medicine. In 1982, Charles spoke at the 150th anniversary of the British Medical Association and criticized modern medicine, likening it to the Leaning Tower of Pisa. This created a rift between the prince and medical professionals, and his advocacy for homeopathy has been a source of tension ever since. In 2013, there were claims that Charles was lobbying the health secretary Jeremy Hunt to include homeopathy within the NHS. In 2019, Charles became a patron for the Faculty of Homeopathy, further dividing opinions on his stance on homeopathy. While some believe that patients should have access to alternative treatments like homeopathy, others argue that the benefits of modern medicine outweigh those of homeopathy. The

debate surrounding Charles' support for homeopathy continues to be a topic of discussion and scrutiny.

In conclusion, the rejection of Prince Charles as a future king in Britain can be attributed to several factors. These include his advanced age at the time of coronation, difficulty in finding acts to perform at his coronation concert, and growing list of artists refusing to perform. Additionally, his perceived shortcomings and controversies during his life have contributed to a lack of enthusiasm for his ascension to the throne. All of these factors have combined to cause disappointment among the British people regarding Prince Charles as a future king.

7. The Hashtag #NOTMYKING

The historic official coronation ceremony of King Charles III of the United Kingdom should be an event that all the kings of other countries would like to attend. However, the British royals are facing a harsh reality, and is that so far, have been confirming that several kingdoms have rejected the invitation that the monarch has made them to attend the distinguished ceremony.

The anti-monarchist group has been calling for an end to the UK's system of constitutional monarchy and believes hereditary public office goes against every democratic principle. The movement has gained momentum since the death of Queen Elizabeth II, and the hashtag #NotMyKing has been doing the rounds on social media ever since .In a video on youtube Chanel a British man asked a lot of Britain about “why should we rid of the monarchy” the answers were unexpected ,People said:

"Monarchy is wrong in principle and principle matters most. Many of us believe in democracy, fairness, equality, and the rule of law. The monarchy stands against all those values and forces us to compromise them to accommodate royalty. Furthermore, the monarchy is bad in practice. It secretly abuses public money every day and every week, abuses public office to pursue political agendas and personal gain. It's not going too far to say it's corrupt, which is not an accusation of criminality but of officially endorsed abuse of public office for personal gain.

Additionally, the monarchy is bad for our politics. Crown powers mean that we have one of the most powerful democratic worlds. We have a pointless and powerless head of state that leaves us with few checks and balances. The monarchy obstructs other reforms, such as the House of Lords, as it helps to promote the fantasy of the ancient and noble British constitution. So, wrong in principle, wrong in practice, and wrong for our politics".



Figure 02: NOTMY KING

According to CNN : The Duke and Duchess of Sussex have reportedly received an invitation to attend the coronation of King Charles III in Westminster Abbey, but they have yet to confirm their attendance. The ceremony, which is set to take place on May 6, will be a combination of a solemn religious service and a celebration of the monarch's role and traditions. It is believed that Charles' coronation will differ from that of his mother's, with a shorter ceremony and changes to some of the more archaic aspects of the ritual. However, there has been some disappointment as the royals of Monaco, Charlene and Albert, have declined the invitation to attend, citing prior commitments. This comes after US President Joe Biden also confirmed that he will not attend, though

his wife will. The coronation will feature 12 newly commissioned pieces of music, including orchestral and choral works, as well as Greek Orthodox music. While Adele and Ed Sheeran were invited to perform at the event, they both declined due to scheduling conflicts.

Based on information provided British people are rejecting Charles as a future king for variety of reasons, they desired William to be their future king they believe that the prince has the quality to make an extraordinary king due to his life time preparation of the role an impeccable public image and the strong connection to the people of the United Kingdom many believe that he is the perfect to succeed his grandmother queen Elizabeth II and according to the recent Yougov poll an impressive 73% percent of the British public approves of prince William as future king making him most popular member of The royal family after the queen herself, At 40 years old He is much younger than other potential heirs to the throne Which mean a long reign and a modern outlook for the monarchy Prince's age could also bridge the gap between the monarchy and the younger generation That he could easily connect and concern young needs. He had an Experience in the British armed forces charitable work and diplomatic roles that prepared him for the role of king. People have unwavering love for Prince William and his wife they make a great couple.

From a historical and constitutional perspective, the British monarchy holds a unique position in the world. Its role in modern times has been shaped by centuries of tradition and custom, and the Crown has undergone many transformations and adaptations throughout the years to remain relevant to the needs of the modern age. Despite the recent unfavorable factors contributing to the British rejection of Prince Charles as a future king, it is important to note that the power of the throne remains above the whims and opinions of the people. The rejection of Prince Charles as a future king by some members of the British public does not change the fact that he will ultimately ascend to the throne. The power of the monarchy remains above the opinions of the people.

8. Main Changes on UK after Queen's Death

The potential changes that may occur in various aspects of British life following the accession of King Charles III. Specifically, UK focuses on the following areas:

8.1 Royal Titles

Changes that may occur in royal titles after the accession of Prince Charles becomes The King, Princess Camilla to a Queen and William to Prince William of Wales.

8.2 Post Boxes

The replacement of symbol of "E.R." with "C.R." on post boxes across the UK following the accession of Charles III.

8.3 Royal Warrants and Pledges

The implications of potential changes to royal warrants and pledges under King Charles III's reign, including updates to their language and meaning.

8.4 National Anthem and Flags

It explores changes to the national anthem and flags from “God save the Queen it will be God save the King “, which consider the shifting attitudes towards British identity and national symbols under King Charles III.

8.5 Stamps

The changes that may occur in the design and distribution of stamps under Charles III, which may reflect broader shifts in British culture and society.

8.6 Passeport

The changes to the design and content of British passports under King Charles III, which evolving attitudes towards the monarchy and national identity.

8.7 Currency

British currency will change including updates to the design and imagery on banknotes and coins.

8.8 Parliament

The implications of King Charles III's reign on parliamentary proceedings, including the role of the monarchy in the legislative process.

Highlighting the significant changes for British society and culture under King Charles III's reign, and underscores the importance of understanding the evolving role of the monarchy in shaping the future of the UK.

9. King Charles's coronation

On a historic day, King Charles III and Queen Camilla were formally crowned in a traditional coronation ceremony at Westminster Abbey, with a few modern twists. The event was witnessed by about 2,000 invited guests and millions of people around the world who watched it on TV or online. The Royal couple traveled to Westminster Abbey in the Diamond Jubilee State Coach, accompanied by The Sovereign's Escort of the Household Cavalry, members of the British armed forces and members of the armed forces from other Commonwealth countries and British Overseas Territories. The coronation ceremony began with the Recognition, followed by the Coronation Oath, Anointing, Investiture and the Enthronement and homage. The only part of the coronation ceremony required by law is the Coronation Oath. After the oath, Charles was anointed with holy oil, received the royal robe, the orb, the coronation ring, the scepter, and the rod of his position. Finally, at the "moment of coronation," St. Edward's Crown was placed on his head. After the ceremony, the Royal couple returned to Buckingham Palace, where they appeared on the balcony to wave at well-wishers and watch a scheduled military fly-past. The event was viewed by a peak television

audience of twenty million in the UK and was described by the US Ambassador Jane Hartley as "an amazing ceremony quite beautiful."

10. Conclusion

The British monarchy has undergone significant changes during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, including modernization efforts, an emphasis on promoting unity and national identity, and a renewed focus on philanthropy and the Commonwealth. With the recent death of Queen Elizabeth II and the accession of King Charles, there is likely to be continued evolution and adaptation of the monarchy. Prince Charles has already indicated his plans to make changes to the monarchy, such as streamlining its functions and reducing the size of the Royal Family. However, the British monarchy remains an important symbol of national identity and continuity in the UK. As the monarchy continues to evolve, it will be important to balance the institution's historical traditions and ceremonial functions with the need to remain relevant in modern times.

In general, the future of the British monarchy under King Charles is uncertain, but it is likely that the institution will continue to play an important role in British society for many years to come.

CHAPTER III

Chapter III: The Economy of Britain between the Elizabethan era and Charles Reign

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1. Introduction

Queen Elizabeth II has witnessed a remarkable transformation in the economic landscape of Britain. Her reign has not only left an indelible mark on the pages of history but also holds significance in economic textbooks. Over the past seven decades, the United Kingdom has experienced a journey marked by eventful and challenging times, yet it has emerged as a far wealthier nation compared to when Queen Elizabeth II ascended the throne. At the beginning of Queen Elizabeth II's reign, the United Kingdom was recovering from the aftermath of post-war austerity, positioned as the world's third-largest economy, trailing behind the United States and the Soviet Union. The British pound, also known as sterling, served as the medium for half of the world's trade, bolstered by substantial gold reserves from 84 Commonwealth members. Although the nation faced a high national debt, it was gradually decreasing from its post-war peak of 250% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) due to the stabilizing effect of economic growth. The prevailing conditions during that era were characterized by low-interest rates and low unemployment rates.

However, similar to the challenges faced in today's economic climate, the British population experienced the pressure of a rising cost of living. Inflation soared from under 2% to over 10%, partly driven by the Korean War and the subsequent spike in commodity prices. These factors contributed to the financial strain felt by Britons at that time. Throughout Queen Elizabeth II's reign, the economy encountered numerous booms and busts, marked by oil shocks, currency crises, financial crashes, and most recently, the significant events of Britain's departure from the European Union and the global pandemic. These occurrences have framed periods of rapid growth, albeit accompanied by challenges and uncertainties.

Despite the ups and downs, Queen Elizabeth II's reign has witnessed the overall expansion of the British economy. Her steadfast presence and dedication to her duties as monarch have provided a sense of stability and continuity, fostering an environment conducive to economic development. Her tenure has seen the United Kingdom evolve into a modern economic powerhouse, shaped by changing global dynamics, technological advancements, and shifting geopolitical landscapes. As Queen Elizabeth II's reign draws to a close, the economic future of Britain now rests in the hands of her successor, King Charles III. He assumes the throne amidst a challenging economic

landscape and must strive to emulate his mother's reassuring presence. His vision, leadership style, and ability to adapt to changing economic realities will shape the trajectory of the nation's economy. Additionally, the success of his economic endeavors will depend on collaboration with the government, understanding the aspirations of the British population, and navigating complex global economic trends.

Queen Elizabeth II reign has witnessed the transformation of Britain's economy. From the post-war era to the present, the United Kingdom has experienced economic growth, despite facing challenges along the way. As a new chapter begins under the reign of King Charles III, the future economic landscape of Britain holds both opportunities and uncertainties, shaped by a combination of internal and external factors

2. Economy under the Reign of the Late Queen Elizabeth II

During Queen Elizabeth II's reign, the economy of the United Kingdom experienced various changes and developments. Over her more than six-decade-long reign, the Queen witnessed significant shifts in global economic trends and faced numerous challenges and opportunities. One notable aspect of the economy under Queen Elizabeth II was the transition from a post-war recovery period to a more globalized and modern economy. The early years of her reign saw the United Kingdom rebuilding its economy after the devastation of World War II. Efforts were made to stimulate economic growth and stabilize the country's finances.

As the decades progressed, the UK experienced periods of economic prosperity as well as periods of economic downturn. The Queen's reign encompassed several significant economic events, including the oil crisis in the 1970s, the financial deregulation of the 1980s, and the global financial crisis in 2008. Each of these events had a profound impact on the UK economy and required strategic measures to mitigate their effects. During Queen Elizabeth II's reign, the UK witnessed advancements in various sectors, such as finance, technology, and services. London's financial district, known as the City, grew to become one of the world's leading financial centers, attracting international investments and playing a crucial role in the global economy.

The Queen, as a constitutional monarch, did not have a direct role in shaping economic policies. However, her role as a unifying figure and ambassador for the UK contributed to promoting trade and diplomatic relations, which in turn had implications

for the economy. Her state visits and diplomatic engagements often aimed to strengthen economic ties with other nations and encourage international cooperation.

The Queen's commitment to public service and dedication to her role as head of state helped maintain stability and confidence in the UK economy. Her presence at official events, such as the opening of Parliament and state visits by foreign leaders, added prestige and showcased the country's economic potential. Furthermore, the Queen's support for charitable causes and her involvement in various philanthropic initiatives also had indirect economic impacts. Her patronage of organizations focused on areas such as education, health, and the arts helped raise awareness, generate support, and contribute to the growth of these sectors.

Overall, Queen Elizabeth II's reign has spanned a period of significant economic changes and challenges for the United Kingdom. While she did not have direct control over economic policies, her presence, influence, and dedication to public service played a role in shaping the nation's economic landscape and its position in the global economy.

Following are charts that describe the massive shifts the economy has seen since the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II in 1952.

2.1 Richest Generation

Britain born in 1952 has incomes that are 6% above the UK average.

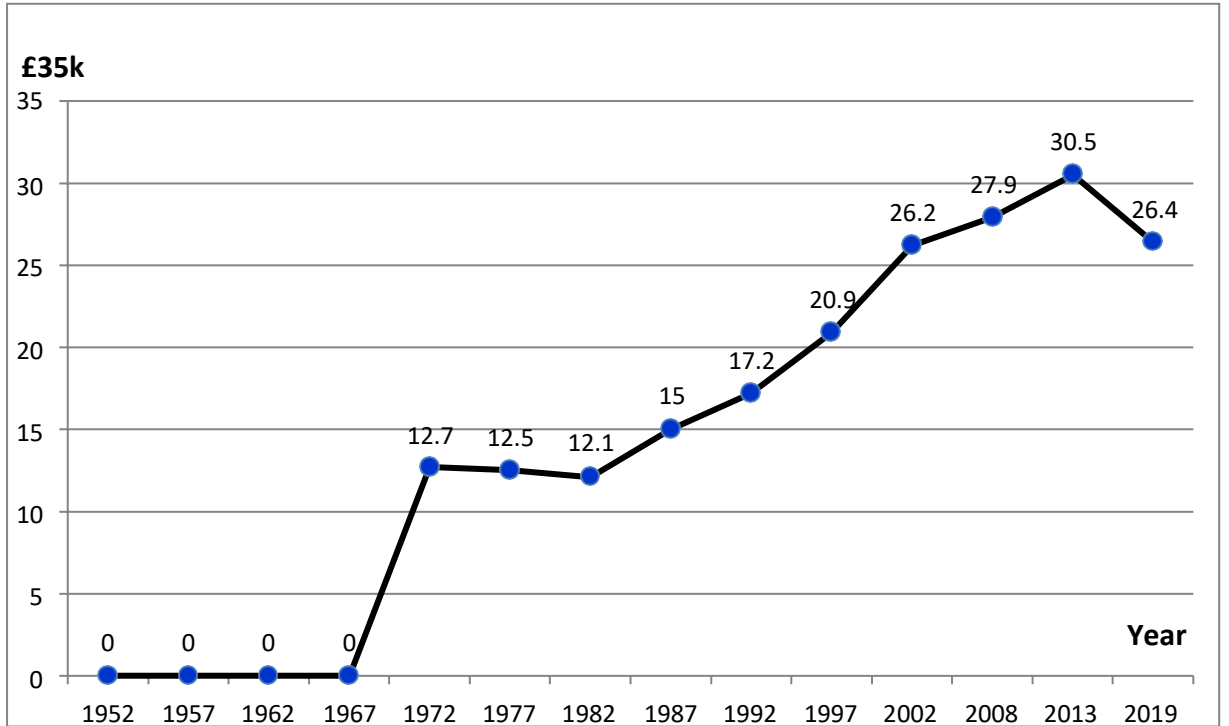


Figure 03 : Average Household

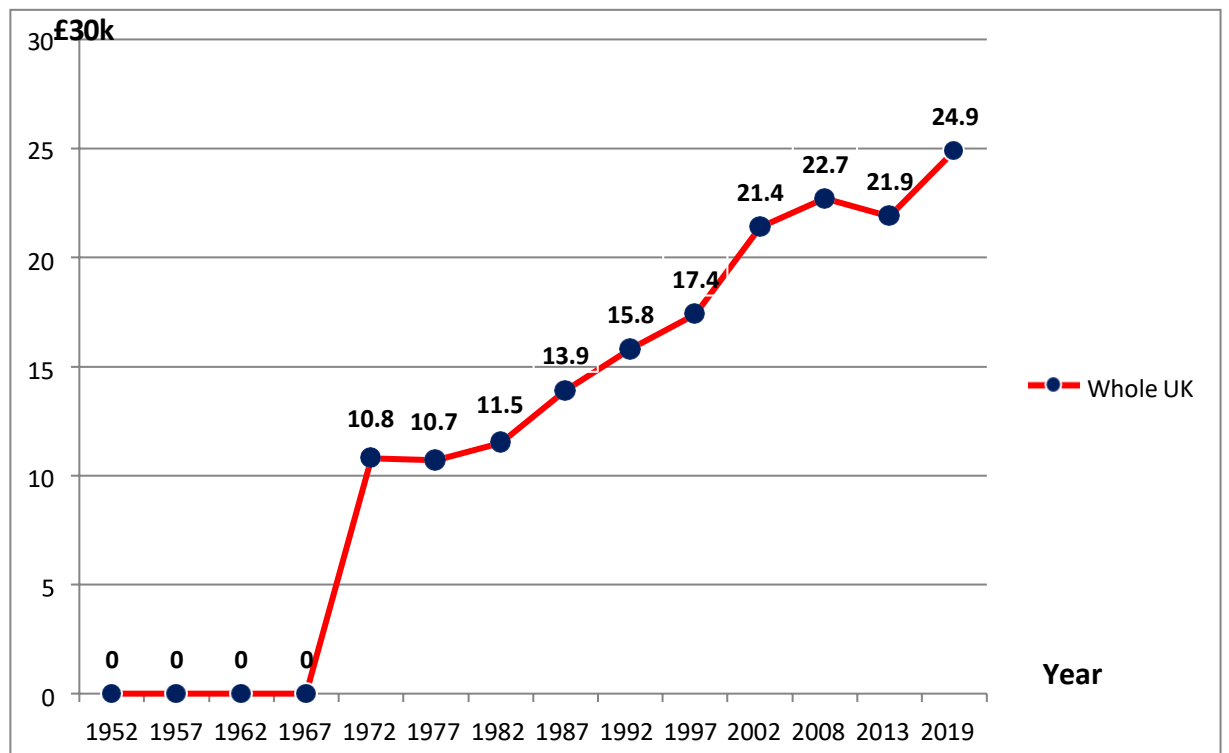


Figure 04: Whole UK

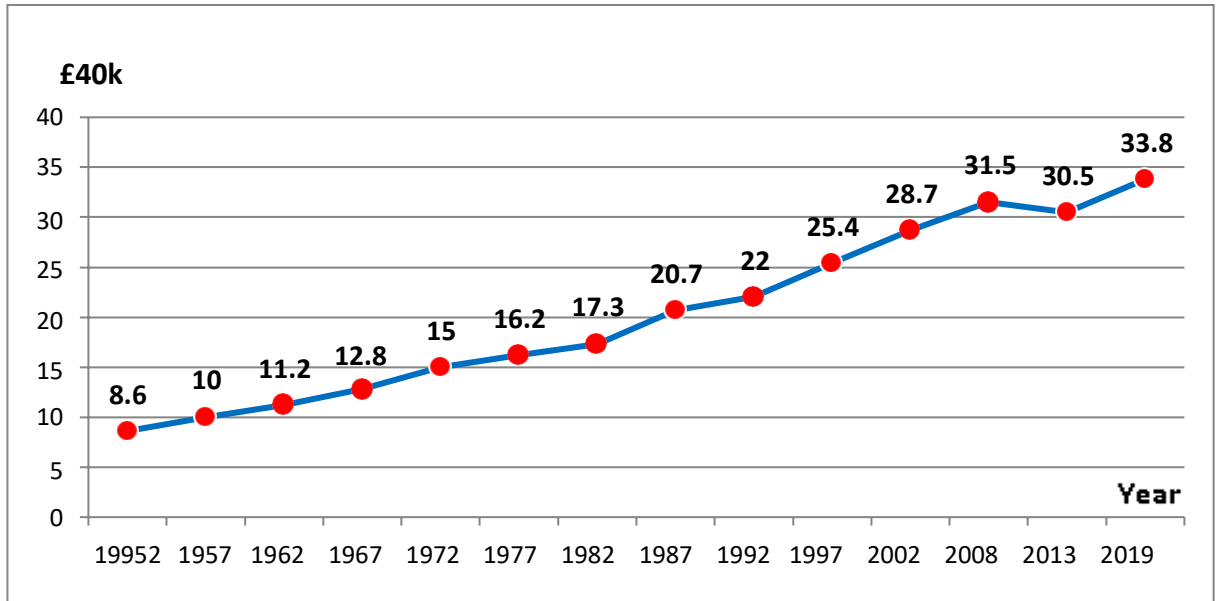


Figure 05: GDP (Gross domestic Product)

The UK as a whole is richer and healthier. The cohort born in 1952 had incomes higher than the average of their fellow citizens throughout their lives, according to the Institute for Fiscal Studies. At age 70, men and women can both expect to live seven years longer than they did seven decades ago.

The main economic feature of the past 70 years has been deindustrialization and the widening disparities between and within regions that have accompanied the shift towards a services economy. On average, though, we are definitely much better off. The UK economy is more than five times bigger (in real terms) now than in 1952. Factor in a population increase of about a third and that means average incomes are about four times bigger, according to PwC (PricewaterhouseCoopers is an international professional services brand of firms). In today's money, GDP has risen from around £8,600 per person in 1952 to £33,800 now. However, the amount of money spent by the government has barely changed. The state accounted for 41% of GDP in 1952 compared with 43% this year. What that's spent on has changed, though. Defence spending have dropped from 23% to 5%, while health has jumped from 7% to 20%.

2.2 Growth since 1952

The economy is five times bigger but productivity has slowed.

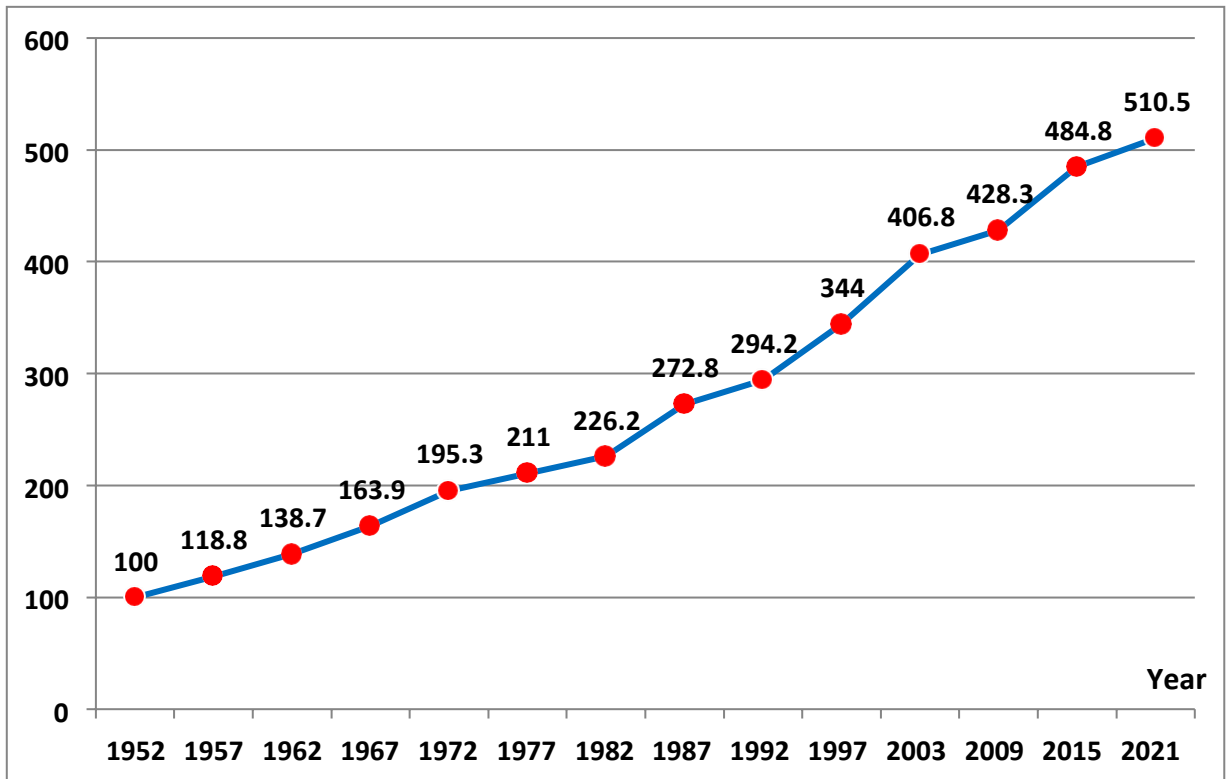


Figure 06: Level of real GDP

- 1952 : Elizabeth II becomes queen
- 1956 : Suez crisis
- 1982 : Falklands war
- 1985 : Thatcher boom (and bust)
- 2008 : financial crisis
- 2016 : Brexit vote
- 2020 : Covid-19

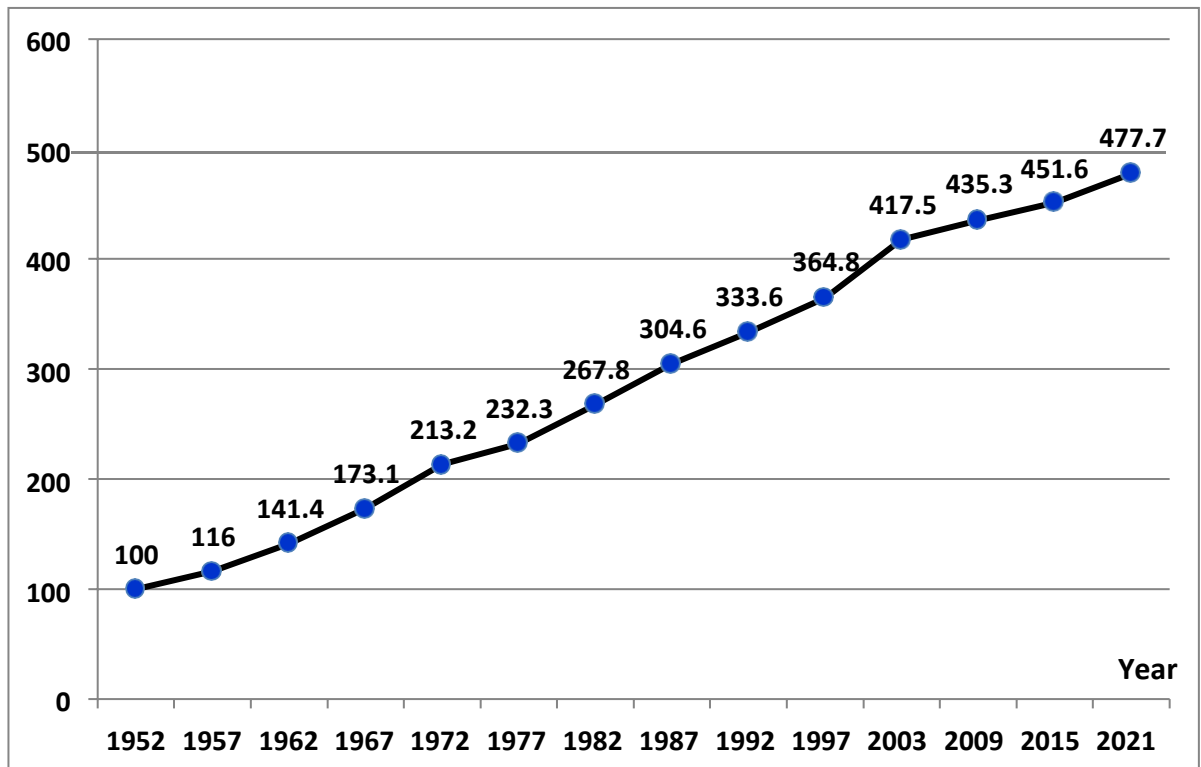


Figure 07: Output per hour

The economy of Britain during Queen Elizabeth II's reign has witnessed a series of booms and busts, influenced by various external and internal factors. Throughout the years, the country has experienced significant economic fluctuations, with periods of rapid growth interspersed with challenges such as oil shocks, currency crises, financial crashes, and geopolitical events such as Britain's exit from the European Union (Brexit) and the COVID-19 pandemic.

These external shocks and events have had profound effects on the British economy, causing volatility and uncertainty. Oil shocks, characterized by sudden spikes in oil prices, have impacted the economy by increasing production costs and leading to inflationary pressures. Currency crises, such as the Sterling Crisis in the 1960s and the ERM (Exchange Rate Mechanism) crisis in the 1990s have resulted in sharp devaluations of the British pound, affecting trade and investment. Financial crashes, such as the global financial crisis of 2008, have had far-reaching consequences for the British economy. The collapse of major financial institutions, housing market instability, and credit crunches have led to economic downturns, job losses, and a decline in consumer and investor confidence.

In recent years, two significant events have shaped the economic landscape: Brexit and the COVID-19 pandemic. Britain's exit from the European Union in 2020 has

introduced significant uncertainty surrounding trade agreements, market access, and business regulations. The process of disentangling from the EU has presented challenges and potential disruptions to supply chains and economic relationships.

Despite these challenges, the overall trend in the British economy during Queen Elizabeth II's reign has been one of expansion. The country has experienced periods of robust economic growth, with advancements in sectors like finance, technology, and services. The resilience of the British economy has allowed it to recover from downturns and adapt to changing global dynamics.

It is important to note that the economic landscape is complex, and multiple factors contribute to the overall performance of an economy. While the British economy has shown resilience and growth over the years, it has also faced significant challenges and uncertainties. Monitoring and addressing the impacts of external shocks, geopolitical events, and economic fluctuations remain crucial for maintaining a stable and prosperous economy in the future.

2.3 Less Industrialized

Manufacturing has seen its share of UK employment fall to 7% from 29%:

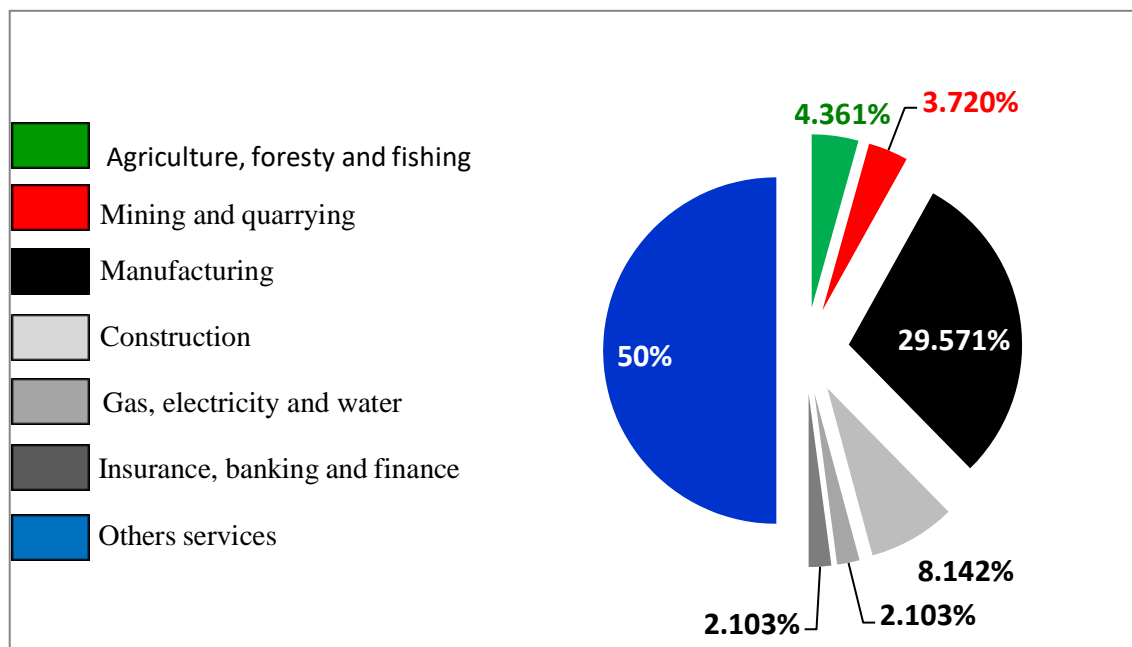


Figure 08: Less Industrialized 1952

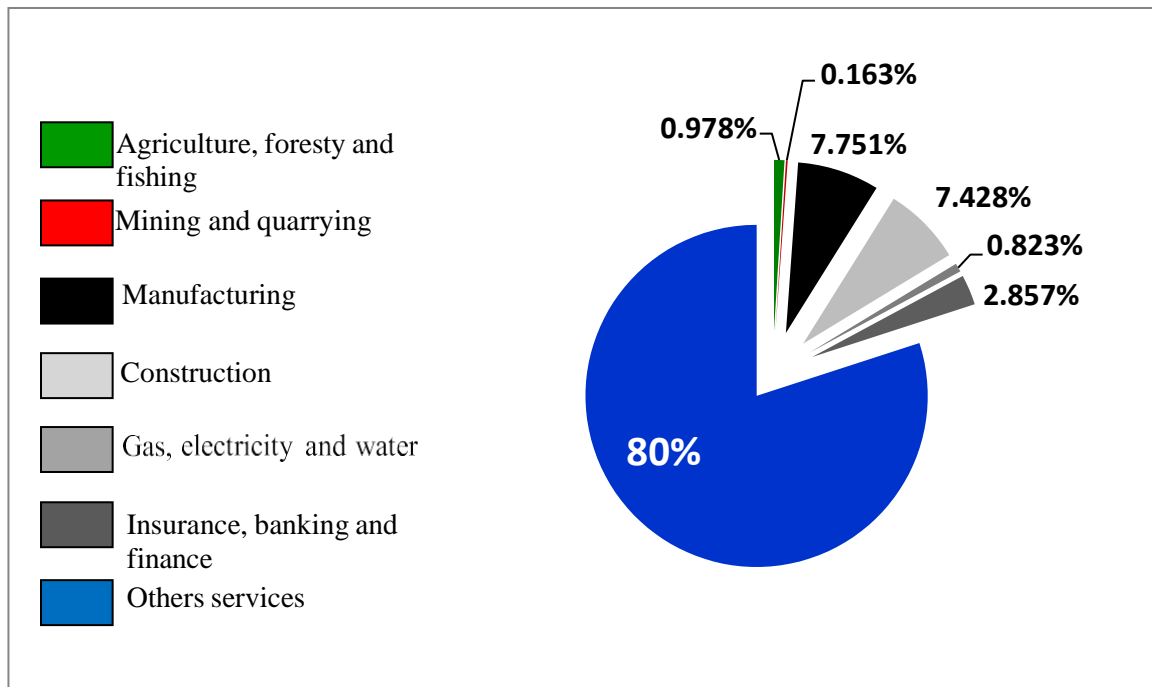


Figure 09: Less Industrialized 2021

In 1952, Britain's economy was indeed less industrialized compared to 2021. At the beginning of Queen Elizabeth II's reign, the country was still recovering from the aftermath of World War II. The war had taken a toll on Britain's industrial infrastructure, and efforts were underway to rebuild and revitalize the economy.

Britain's economy was heavily reliant on traditional industries such as manufacturing, coal mining, and heavy engineering. These sectors formed the backbone of the country's industrial base. However, they were facing challenges such as outdated technology, inefficiencies, and global competition. During the following decades, Britain underwent significant economic transformations. In the 1980s, under Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, the government implemented policies aimed at liberalizing the economy and reducing the role of the state in industry. This period witnessed a wave of privatizations, deregulation, and market-oriented reforms.

As a result, the structure of the British economy shifted. Traditional manufacturing sectors experienced decline, as industries faced increased competition from emerging economies and struggled to modernize. The coal mining industry, in particular, underwent significant contraction and transformation. At the same time, there was a growth in service-based industries, such as finance, banking, and professional services. London's financial district, the City, became a global financial hub, attracting international businesses and investments. The rise of the service sector, along with

advancements in technology, contributed to the overall shift from an industrial to a more service-oriented economy.

In 2021, Britain's economy reflects this transition. While there are still pockets of industrial activity, the country's economic landscape is characterized by a diverse range of industries, with a significant emphasis on services, including finance, technology, creative industries, and professional services. The manufacturing sector has become more specialized and focused on high-value products and advanced manufacturing techniques. The shift towards a less industrialized economy has had both positive and negative implications. On the positive side, it has allowed Britain to become a global leader in sectors such as finance, technology, and creative industries. These industries have contributed to economic growth, job creation, and innovation.

However, the decline of traditional industries has also resulted in regional disparities and job losses in certain areas. Some communities that were once reliant on manufacturing and heavy industries have faced economic challenges and the need for retraining and economic diversification. It's important to note that the analysis of Britain's less industrialized economy in 2021 is a general overview, and there are still variations and complexities within different regions and sectors. Nevertheless, the overall trend indicates a significant shift from the heavily industrialized economy of 1952 to a more diverse and service-oriented economy in 2021.

2.4 Housing Boom

Real house prices have raised more than four fold in the past 70 years.

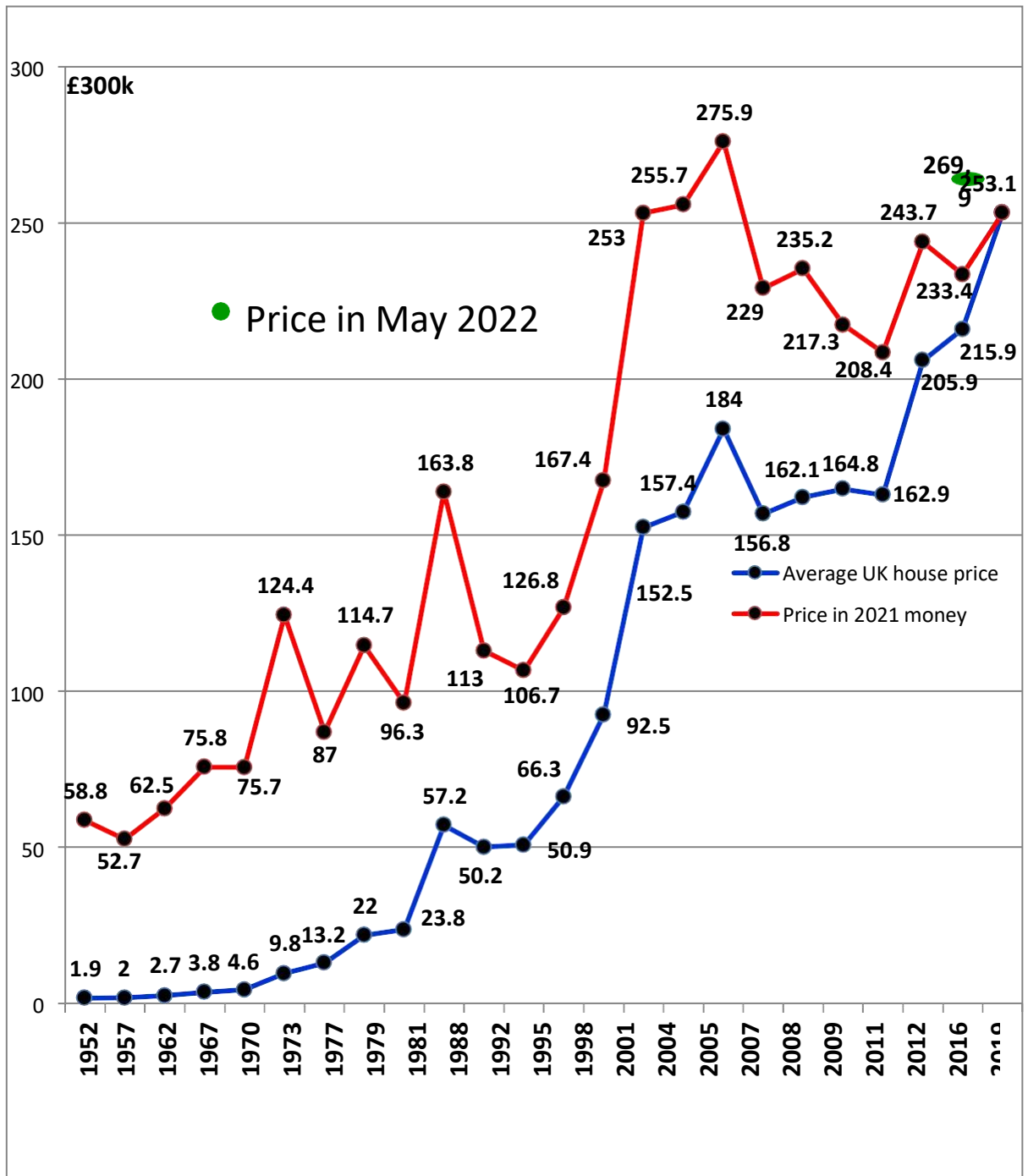


Figure 10: House prices

In examining Britain's transformation, one area where it has been particularly evident is the housing market. Over the years, there has been a significant surge in average house prices, far surpassing inflation and earnings growth. According to Nationwide Building Society, the average house price in Britain has soared from less than £2,000 in 1952 (equivalent to approximately £60,000 in today's value) to a staggering £270,000, reaching record levels.

This substantial increase in housing prices has placed considerable financial strain on prospective homebuyers. The rising costs have made it increasingly challenging for individuals and families to afford homes, forcing them to allocate a significant portion of their income towards housing expenses. In contrast to 1952, when the main source of income for purchasing property was typically the salary of men, today's housing market demands the combined earnings of both partners in a household. The housing affordability crisis has created barriers to homeownership, as families now often require two incomes to meet the stringent financial requirements of entering the housing market. This shift reflects the changing dynamics of household income and the evolving economic landscape.

Furthermore, the dramatic appreciation in housing prices has also resulted in a significant wealth accumulation for existing homeowners. In some cases, the gains from housing appreciation have exceeded the financial benefits derived from employment. This trend has contributed to widening wealth disparities between property owners and those struggling to enter the market. The implications of these housing market changes extend beyond financial considerations. The increasing unaffordability of housing has implications for social mobility, as it becomes more difficult for individuals and families to establish stable living arrangements and build wealth through homeownership. It also exacerbates inequalities between generations, as younger individuals face significant hurdles in accessing the property ladder.

By the End, the transformation of Britain's housing market since 1952 reflects a complex interplay of economic, social, and demographic factors. The steep rise in house prices, outpacing inflation and earnings growth, has intensified the financial challenges faced by potential homebuyers, necessitating dual incomes to secure homeownership. These changes highlight the evolving nature of housing dynamics and the implications for wealth distribution and social mobility within contemporary British society.

3. Britain economy in recent years (2020 to present)

In March 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, a temporary ban was imposed on non essential business and travel in the UK. The BoE cut the interest rate to 0.1%. Economic growth had been weak before the crisis, with zero growth in 2019. By May, 23% of the British work force was furloughed (temporarily laid off). Government

schemes were launched to help affected workers in the first half of 2020, GDP shrank by 22.6%, the deepest recession in UK history and worse than any European country, During 2020 the BoE purchased £450 billion of government bonds, making the amount of quantitative easing since the start of the Great Recession to £895 billion Overall, GDP shrank by 9.9% in 2020, making it the worst contraction since the Great Frost paralyzed the economy in 1709.

In 2021 consumer price inflation (CPI) began rising sharply due to higher energy and transport costs, With annual inflation approaching 11%, the BoE gradually increased the base rate to 2.25% during the first nine months of 2022, The UK was not alone, global inflation rates were the highest in 40 years owing to the pandemic and Russia's invasion of Ukraine, though as of September 2022, the country had the highest domestic electricity prices and amongst the highest gas prices in Europe, contributing to a cost of living crisis, In February 2022 the BoE began quantitative tightening by not renewing mature government bonds and in November started off loading bonds to private investors, signalling the end to an era of easy borrowing, In October 2022 year-on-year CPI was at 11.1%, the worst for 41 years, food price inflation was 16.2%, gas prices 130% and electricity 66%. GDP was still lower than before the pandemic.

The Organization for Economic cooperation and Development stated among the G20 group of leading nations only Russia would contract more than Britain in 2023, weak performance is forecast to continue in 2024. The Portuguese economist Álvaro Pereira said: "the UK's poor performance was due to rising interest rates, government measures to reduce borrowing and debt, and market disturbance during the Premiership Liz Truss". The Office for National Statistics stated the UK economy shrank 0.3% during the three months to September 2022. The UK GDP is thought to be 0.8% lower in the third quarter of 2022 than in the last three months of 2019.

To conclude, the UK has been experiencing a challenging economic environment in recent years with a recession caused by a variety of factors including the COVID 19 pandemic, the country has a resilient and diverse economy, and there are many reasons to be optimistic about its future, with strong leadership and a commitment to innovation and enter premiership, the UK has the potential to emerge from this recession stronger and more prosperous than ever before

4. Britain Economy after the Death of the Queen Elizabeth II

The death of Queen Elizabeth II and the period of national mourning that followed have been the latest blow to Britain's already struggling economy, but economists and analysis say that there are glimmers of hope.

Britain was at a watershed moment. The country has completed a ten day period of mourning, concluding with country-wide shut downs during a public holiday to mark the late monarch's funeral. Her death came just two days after a new Prime Minister Liz Truss took office, while the UK faces a cost of living crisis unlike anything the nation has seen in decades, Inflation has soared to the highest levels since the 1980s, at around 10%, and the nation faces an energy crisis in large part over dwindling Russian energy exports to Europe. The British pound has also been languishing around a nearly 37 year low against the US dollar. And economic growth this concern the UK has now fallen behind India, becoming the world's sixth-largest economy. The UK's central bank has warned that it risks falling into a recession that could last long period. While the monarchy is often viewed as an anachronism, it is still an important part of UK life. It's likely that sentiment will continue under the new monarch, King Charles III, who acceded when the Queen passed, "It really does feel like we have entered into a new era for the UK as a whole," says Craig Erlam, a senior market analyst at multi-asset broker OANDA. "That makes for a very interesting time for the country and its place in the world."

In many ways, the monarch holds a symbolic role, not a political one. That means the change shouldn't be too controversial, Erlam says. However, it's a tough act to follow. "She was an incredibly loved figure," he says. "I just wonder whether there is the same love and devotion for King Charles."

5. The Future Economic of Britain under Charles's Reign

Under King Charles III's reign, the future of Britain's economy is marked by both challenges and opportunities. As he inherits a rocky economy, King Charles III faces the immediate task of providing a reassuring presence similar to that of his mother, Queen Elizabeth II.

In his first address to the British public, King Charles III emphasized the importance of upholding the role and duties of the monarchy. He expressed his commitment to cherishing a sense of duty to others and maintaining the precious traditions, freedoms, and responsibilities of the country's unique history and parliamentary system of government. This signifies his intention to carry on the legacy of the monarchy and its role in the nation.

As King Charles III assumes his role, he will play a vital part in representing the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth, promoting the values associated with the monarchy. However, the extent to which he can bring about significant changes will depend on various factors. These include his personal vision for the country, his leadership style, and the broader political and social context in which he operates. One significant factor that will influence King Charles III's ability to shape the future economy is his collaboration with the government. As he begins attending weekly meetings with Prime Minister Liz Truss, who assumed leadership following Queen Elizabeth II's reign, he will have the opportunity to influence policies and contribute to the direction of the country. The success of King Charles III's economic endeavors will also rely on his understanding of the evolving needs and aspirations of the British population. His ability to adapt to changing economic dynamics, embrace innovation, and address pressing issues such as income inequality, climate change, and technological advancements will be essential.

Furthermore, external factors like global economic trends, trade agreements, and geopolitical developments will play a role in shaping the future economic landscape of Britain under King Charles III's reign. Navigating these complexities and seizing opportunities will require astute decision making, collaboration with international partners, and a forward-thinking approach to economic policies.

In conclusion, as King Charles III assumes the throne, the future of Britain's economy hangs in the balance. His commitment to upholding the role of the monarchy and his engagement with the government will shape his ability to influence economic policies. However, the ultimate trajectory of the economy will depend on a combination of factors, including King Charles III's leadership, the socio-political climate, and the global economic landscape.

6. Conclusion

Despite the ups and downs, Queen Elizabeth II's unwavering presence and dedication to her duties as monarch have provided a sense of stability and continuity, which has been instrumental in fostering economic development. Her reign has witnessed the nation's economic expansion, marked by advancements in various sectors, international trade, and investments. However, it is important to acknowledge that the economy has also encountered challenges, including oil shocks, currency crises, financial crashes, and the recent impact of Brexit and the global pandemic. These events have shaped the economic landscape and necessitated adaptability and resilience.

As the future of Britain's economy transitions to the reign of King Charles III, there are both opportunities and uncertainties ahead. His role in representing the UK and promoting the values of the monarchy will play a significant part in shaping economic policies and decisions. The success of his reign will depend on his vision, leadership style, and ability to navigate the complexities of a rapidly changing global economy. Furthermore, the future economic trajectory of Britain will be influenced by a multitude of factors, including political decisions, technological advancements, international trade dynamics, and social changes. It will require a comprehensive approach that considers the aspirations and needs of the British population, collaboration with the government and other stakeholders, and an understanding of the evolving global economic landscape.

In conclusion, Queen Elizabeth II's reign has left a lasting imprint on the economic history of Britain. The challenges faced and the successes achieved during her 70 year reign have contributed to the nation's economic growth and resilience. As the baton is passed to King Charles III, the future of Britain's economy holds promise and will continue to evolve in response to both internal and external forces.

*GENERAL
CONCLUSION*

Conclusion

This study aimed at focusing on the impact of the death of Queen on the future of the British monarchy. The death of Queen Elizabeth II marks the end of an era and bring about significant changes in public perception, political dynamics, and economic factors related to the British monarchy. The future of the monarchy depends on the ability of the new monarch and the institution itself to adapt, connect with the public, and navigate the challenges and expectations of the modern world.

The death of a long-reigning and widely respected monarch like Queen Elizabeth II is likely to evoke a strong emotional response from the public. Many people have grown up with her as the symbol of stability and continuity in the monarchy. Her passing may lead to a period of national mourning and reflection, with people reminiscing about her reign and the impact she had on the country. The public perception of the monarchy may be influenced by how her successor, likely King Charles, handles the transition and carries out his duties. Besides, the monarchy is primarily a constitutional institution with limited political power. However, it still plays a significant role in the country's political system. The death of Queen Elizabeth II will trigger a period of transition and adjustments within the monarchy. The new monarch will have to establish their own presence and find their place within the political landscape. The monarchy's political relevance will depend on the actions and attitudes of the new monarch, as well as the broader political context in the country. Britain has economic outstanding through tourism, trade, and diplomatic relations. The royal family, including Queen Elizabeth II, has been known to boost tourism in the UK, attracting visitors from around the world who are interested in the monarchy's history and traditions. The death of Queen Elizabeth II may lead to a surge in tourism and public interest, at least in the short term, as people pay their respects and engage with commemorative events. However, the long-term economic impact will depend on how the monarchy adapts and maintains its relevance in a changing world.

This research examine the question whether the succession of King Charles III affect the British monarchy's relationships with the Commonwealth, the government, and the public, and what challenges and opportunities will this transition present.

The Successful navigation of these dynamics will be crucial for the monarchy's long-term stability and support. Monarchy has a symbolic role as the Head of the

Commonwealth, a voluntary association of countries with historical ties to the British Empire. The transition to King Charles III will present an opportunity for the monarchy to strengthen its relationships with Commonwealth nations. The new monarch will have the chance to engage with leaders and citizens of member countries, fostering cooperation, diplomacy, and cultural exchange. However, maintaining the relevance and unity of the Commonwealth in the modern era may pose challenges, and the monarchy's role within the organization may evolve. The relationship with the government is primarily constitutional, with the monarch's role being largely ceremonial. King Charles III will have to navigate his relationship with the government, including the Prime Minister and Parliament. The new monarch will need to maintain political neutrality while providing guidance and counsel to the government. Building a constructive working relationship with the government, based on mutual respect and understanding will be crucial. The transition to a new monarch often sparks public interest and speculation. King Charles III will need to establish his own presence and define his role in the eyes of the public. His actions, values, and engagement with various social and environmental issues will shape public perception. Maintaining public support and relevance in an increasingly diverse and changing society will be a challenge, but also an opportunity to connect with the public through modern means of communication and engagement. A new monarch brings both challenges and opportunities. Challenges include managing public expectations, addressing criticism, and adapting to societal changes. The new monarch will need to strike a balance between tradition and modernity, ensuring that the monarchy remains relevant and resonates with younger generations. Opportunities lie in the ability to bring fresh perspectives, champion causes and initiatives, and adapt to the evolving demands of the role. The transition also presents an opportunity to engage with new technologies and platforms to connect with the public.

The thesis concludes the succession of King Charles III that will reshape the British monarchy's relationships with the Commonwealth, the government, and the public. The transition presents both challenges and opportunities for the monarchy to maintain its relevance, strengthen international ties, and connect with the changing needs and aspirations of the public. Regardless of the future of the monarchy, however, Queen Elizabeth II's legacy as a powerful and influential leader will endure. She leaves

behind a legacy of service, dedication, and commitment to the people of the UK and the wider world, and her impact on history will be felt for generations to come.

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