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British Civilization

**The reformation of Monarchy in Great Britain since
Queen Elisabeth II coronation until now**

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Abstract

In this issue of civilization continues to play a major role in the area of teaching. The current study aims to know more what about the Queen Elizabeth II since her coronation and the reformation of the monarchy in Britain until now. Sample of study consisted of several and official Data base from official websites, books, articles...

This case focuses on development and progress of Britain under the reign of Elizabeth II Queen. The research has utilized anything have relation with the English civilization, culture, politics, economic, religion...confirmed by official Data sources. This work shows that many factors helped to build up a strong country and longest reigning monarch. It also represents to us how does Britain became through this last year and its important position between the others countries on the world.

At last, it is hoped that this study could be of much benefit for learners in the case of civilizations in the way how we represent this Data.

Dedication

I dedicate this work to my dear parents. Dear grandfather, my dear wife, my brother, my sisters, my cousins. To all my family and people who know me.

I would like to dedicate also this dissertation to all of my teachers from the first academic year until now, those who do their possibilities to give us always the best. I'm really appreciated their everlasting encouragement and support. Thank to our dear teacher Mss. Bentamra Soumia, she is really best wishes sister to us.

Really I'm so proud about my studies in this University. Also, I can't leave a few others unmentioned; my special thanks go to my friendly classmates.

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General Introduction

Queen Elizabeth was the eldest daughter of George VI and Queen Elizabeth. On 2 June 1953, Elizabeth's coronation took place at Westminster Abbey. From the beginning of her reign, Elizabeth demonstrated an interest in politics. She always wants to develop her government, making her people in well-life, building a strong; great powerful country that shows for us how Great Britain is in the top of countries. Since her coronation, Queen Elizabeth II did a big movement of reformations in purpose of development of the system.

However, how she became a Queen??!...she is never expected to be in the head of the throne, and how much her influential position as Queen could be successful in the level of her country among the challenges of her Era??

My interesting reasons in this work of "The Elizabeth's II coronation and the reformation of the Monarchy in Britain" is that the success of the Queen since her coronation until now, and the worldly position of Great Britain as we see through this sixty years.

As well as, my motivation in this topic is to investigate about the coronation of Elizabeth II Queen, if she became a on the throne by accident or programmed by such groups, and the reformation of the monarchy during her reign which proved to us if she successes or not.

Moreover, we may hypothesize in these following suggestions: the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II programmed by such groups into what we called a political tricks or May be by accident. And how much is her reign successful or not.

My dissertation is divided to three mains chapters: the first is her bibliography, the second is her political life, and the third is the development of other fields during her reign.

The first chapter shows to us the early life of the Queen Elizabeth II, from her childhood to the wife's life coming until nowadays, her education, her family and origins.

Then, investigation about her accession and coronation to the throne. After that, mentioning of milestones and other jubilees in her life's rule.

In the second chapter, I will discuss political life of the Queen (the relationship between the Queen and the political side), this chapter included titles and subtitle. In the first point I talked about the Monarchy (its role and value). Secondly the government, consisting the cabinet, the prime minister, and the civil service. Then, the Parliament with its two chambers and the party system. The last points, including the Privy Council; and the practice of constitutional government. In purpose of this study to talk about the reformation of the monarchy during the Elizabeth II reign.

In the third chapter, we study about the development of other fields on different levels such as religion which have a major role in stability of the country and its relation with politics. Then, the international relations of Britain and the rest of the world. After that, talking about law. And in the last reasons, I mentioned facts about the Elizabeth II queen in what we called 'Did you know question'.

The methodological process of this topic is basically historical and descriptive because of the nature of the study as 'the coronation of Elizabeth II Queen and the reformation in the monarchy'. I organized this work chronologically starting by its beginnings, and then I described its components and its works, and by giving some analysis about her era (60 years) from 1952 until now.

My approach in this subject focuses on both quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative is based on real facts about her life through books and official websites. While qualitative's study talked about the assessment of big reformation in the Monarchy.

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Introduction

The Queen has ruled for longer than some other Monarch in British history, turning into a highly cherished and regarded figure over the globe. Her phenomenal rule has seen her travel more broadly than whatever other ruler, undertaking numerous noteworthy abroad visits. Known for her feeling of obligation and her commitment to an existence of administration, she has been a critical nonentity for the UK and the Commonwealth amid times of tremendous social change. Her Majesty continues doing a full program of engagements, from visits to establishments and schools, to encouraging going to Heads of State, to driving the nation in Remembrance and celebratory occasions-all bolstered by different individuals from the Royal Family. So in this chapter we take the gander at Her Majesty's phenomenal life and rule: from a young lady who did not hope to be Queen, to a famous and commended figure who has ruled for over 60 years.

1. Early Life and Education

When she was born in Mayfair in 1926, Princess Elizabeth (now The Queen) and her family did not expect that she would one day progress toward becoming Monarch. Her Royal Highness was relied upon to carry on a generally typical, if advantaged, existence with her affectionate and adoring family. However, everything changed in December 1936 when her uncle – King Edward VIII - resigned, abandoning her dad as King, and her as next in line to the position of authority.

The Queen was conceived at 2.40am on 21 April 1926 at 17 "Burton Street" in Mayfair, London. She was the main off spring of The Duke and Duchess of York - who later progressed toward becoming King George VI - and Queen Elizabeth. She was initiated Elizabeth, Alexandra, Mary at Buckingham Palace on 29 May that year.

At the time she stood third in the line of progression to the position of authority after Edward, Prince of Wales (later King Edward VIII), and her dad, The 'Duke of York'. The Princess was dedicated Elizabeth Alexandra Mary in the private church at Buckingham Palace. She was named after her mom, while her two center names are those of her fatherly incredible grandma, Queen Alexandra, and fatherly grandma, Queen Mary.

1.1. Family Life

The Princess' initial years were spent at 145 Piccadilly, the London house taken by her folks soon after her introduction to the world, and at White Lodge in Richmond Park. She likewise invested energy at the nation homes of her fatherly grandparents, King George V and Queen Mary, and her mom's folks, the Earl and Countess of Strathmore. In 1930, Princess Elizabeth picked up a sister, with the introduction of Princess Margaret Rose. The group of four was close.

When she was six years of age, her folks assumed control Royal Lodge in Windsor Great Park as their own particular nation home. In the grounds of Royal Lodge Princess Elizabeth had her own particular little house, Y Bwthyn Bach (the Little Cottage), which was given to her by the general population of Wales in 1932. "Princess Elizabeth was now first in line to the throne, and a figure of even more intense public interest.

2. The Abdication of King Edward VIII

Princess Elizabeth's tranquil family life reached an end in 1936, when her granddad, King George V, kicked the bucket. His eldest child went to the position of authority as King Edward VIII, be that as it may, before the finish of the year, King Edward VIII had chosen to surrender the royal position with a specific end goal to wed the lady he adored, Mrs. Wallis Simpson.

Upon his relinquishment, Princess Elizabeth's dad acquiesced to the position of authority as King George VI. In 1937, the two Princesses went to their folks' Coronation in Westminster Abbey. Princess Elizabeth was currently first in line to the royal position, and a figure of much more extraordinary open intrigue.

3. Education

Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret were instructed at home like numerous young ladies from affluent families around then. After her dad prevailing to the position of royalty in 1936 and Princess Elizabeth progressed toward becoming beneficiary hypothetical (first in line to the royal position), she began to study protected history and law as planning for her future part. She got educational cost from her dad and in addition sessions with Henry Marten, the Vice-Provost of Eton. She was additionally taught in religion by the Archbishop of Canterbury. Princess Elizabeth likewise took in French from various French and Belgian tutors. It is an aptitude which has stood The Queen in great stead, as she frequently has cause to utilize it when addressing representatives and heads of state from French-speaking nations, and when going to French-speaking zones of Canada. Princess Elizabeth additionally contemplated craftsmanship and music, figured out how to ride, and turned into a solid swimmer. She won the Children's Challenge Shield at London's Bath Club when she was thirteen. Princess Elizabeth enlisted as a Girl Guide when she was eleven, and later turned into a Sea Ranger.

4. Marriage and Family

The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh's persisting marriage has seen them bolster each other through numerous times of Royal obligations, and has created four kids, eight grandchildren and five awesome grandchildren. Despite the fact that the early years of their marriage saw them carrying on with a generally typical life as a

maritime officer and spouse, The Queen's Accession changed everything as Her Majesty went up against her new part, and The Duke of Edinburgh another status in support of her work.

Its first meeting was when they went to the wedding of Prince Philip's cousin, Princess Marina of Greece to The Duke of Kent, who was an uncle of Princess Elizabeth, in 1934. Their engagement was pronounced on 9 July 1947 and the couples were hitched in Westminster Abbey on 20 November 1947. The occasion was genuinely basic, as Britain was all the while recouping from the war, and Princess Elizabeth needed to gather attire coupons for her dress, similar to whatever other youthful lady of the hour. They spent their special night at Broadlands, Hampshire, the home of Lord Mountbatten, and at Birkhall, Balmoral. In a letter from Princess Elizabeth's dad, King George VI taking after the wedding, he expounded on his trouble at giving her away and his delight at her apparent bliss with Prince Philip¹:

“I was so pleased with you and excited at having you so near me on our long stroll in Westminster Abbey, yet when I gave your hand to the Archbishop I felt that I had lost something valuable”. You were so quiet and created amid the Service and said your words with such conviction, that I knew everything were OK... I have watched you grow up every one of these years with pride under the skilful heading of Mummy, who, as you probably are aware is the most superb individual in the World in my eyes, and I would, I be able to know, dependably rely on you, and now Philip, to help us in our work. You're abandoning us has left an extraordinary clear in our lives however do recall that your old home is as yet yours and do return to it however much and as frequently as could reasonably be expected. I can see that you are wonderfully content

¹ Prince Philip Mountbatten married queen Elizabeth II in 1947. His out spoken opinions on certain matters have sometimes been embarrassing to the royal family.

with Philip which is correct however remember us is the desire of your regularly adoring and committed Papa.

4.1. Family Life

Sovereign Charles, now The Prince of Wales, beneficiary clear to the position of authority, was conceived in 1948, and his sister, Princess Anne, now The Princess Royal. After two years, Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip lived in Malta in the vicinity of 1949 and 1951, where Prince Philip was an officer in the Mediterranean Fleet. After princess Elizabeth moved toward becoming Queen, their third youngster, Prince Andrew, touched base in 1960 and the fourth, Prince Edward. In 1964, Ruler Andrew and Prince Edward were the principal kids to be destined to a prevailing ruler since Queen Victoria had her family. The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh's grandchildren are Peter and Zara Phillips (b. 1977 / 1981); Prince William of Wales and Prince Henry of Wales (b. 1982 / 1984); Princess Beatrice of York and Princess Eugenie of York (b. 1988 / 1990), The Lady Louise Windsor and Viscount Severn (b.2003 / 2007).

Their incredible grandchildren are Savannah Phillips (b. 2010) and Isla Phillips (b. 2012), offspring of Peter and Autumn Phillips; Prince George (b. 2013) and Princess Charlotte (b, 2015), offspring of The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Mia Tindal (b. 2014), girl of Zara and Mike Tindal. In 2015, The Duke of Cambridge composed affectionately of his grandma in the prelude to 'Elizabeth II: The Steadfast', a life story of The Queen by Lord Hurd: In 2007 The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh turned into the main couple in the Royal Family to commend their Diamond Wedding commemoration (60 years). Amid a discourse at the lunch to stamp their Golden Wedding at London's Guildhall in 1997 Her Majesty said of His Royal Highness:

“He is somebody who doesn't take effortlessly to compliments. He has, basically, been my quality and remains every one of these years, and I, and his entire family, and this and numerous different nations, owe him an obligation more prominent than he could ever claim or we should ever know.”²

Family life has remained a fundamental support to The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh. The family as a rule spends Christmas together at Sandringham in Norfolk, going to chapel on Christmas Day. In 2002, her Golden Jubilee year, Her Majesty talked about her family's support, particularly taking after the current passing of her mom Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and her sister Princess Margaret:

“I accept this open door to say the quality I draw from my own particular family. The Duke of Edinburgh has made a precious commitment to my life over these previous fifty years, as he needs to such a large number of philanthropies and associations with which he has been included”³.

We both remain as a cherished memory to us for our kids. I need to express my profound respect for The Prince of Wales and for all he has accomplished for this nation. Our youngsters, and all my family, have given me such love and unstinting help throughout the years, and particularly as of late.'

² Queen Elizabeth, the queen mother. She died at the age of 101 in 2002. Her tours of bombed areas of London during the second world war with her husband ;King George VI. made her popular with the British people and she remained popular until her death.

³Ebid.

6. Accession and Coronation

On 6 February 1952, King George VI passed on taking after a drawn out sickness. Princess Elizabeth instantly acquiesced to the position of royalty, getting to be Queen Elizabeth II and going up against the greater part of the duties which accompanied her new title. Later in the year, the date was set for the Coronation at Westminster Abbey and arrangements started for the stupendous service. In 1952, King George VI's wellbeing was poor, and disease constrained him to desert a proposed Commonwealth visit. Princess Elizabeth, joined by Prince Philip, had his spot. On Wednesday 6 February 1952, she got the news of her dad's demise and her own Accession to the honored position while remaining in a remote piece of Kenya. In a moment, she had stopped to be Princess Elizabeth and was presently Queen Elizabeth II. Taking after the news, the visit was relinquished, and the youthful Princess flew back to Britain as Queen. She was welcomed by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and different authorities at the airplane terminal before coming back to Clarence House, where the Royal Standard was flown without precedent for her rule.

6.1. The Coronation

The Coronation occurred in Westminster Abbey on 2 June 1953. It was a grave service led by Dr Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury. Agents of the associates, the Commons and all the colossal open interests in Britain, the Prime Ministers and driving nationals of the other Commonwealth nations, and delegates of remote states were available. Groups of individuals saw the parade up and down the course, regardless of substantial rain. The function was additionally communicated on radio far and wide and, at The Queen's asks for, on TV surprisingly. Television conveyed home to a huge

number of individuals around the Commonwealth the quality and importance of the Coronation in a route at no other time possible...

7. Jubilees and Other Milestones

The Queen's rule has been punctuated by a remarkable arrangement of points of reference. Her Majesty's celebrations and birthdays had given cause to festivity and reflection all through the amazing years since her Accession. Such occasions help fortify the Sovereign's part as a concentration for national character and solidarity as individuals over the Commonwealth meet up to stamp an essential event for their Head of State.

7.1. The Silver Jubilee

In 1977 The Queen's Silver Jubilee was set apart with festivities all through the UK and Commonwealth. The genuine commemoration of The Queen's Accession on 6 February 1952 was remembered in chapel benefits consistently. The Queen spent the commemoration end of the week at Windsor with her family and the full celebration festivities started in the late spring of 1977. On 4 May, at the Palace of Westminster, both Houses of Parliament introduced steadfast locations to The Queen, who in her answer focused on that the keynote of the celebration was to be the solidarity of the country.

Amid the midyear months The Queen set out on a substantial scale visit, having concluded that she wished to check her celebration by meeting whatever number of her kin as could reasonably be expected. No other Sovereign had gone to such a large amount of Britain over the span of only three months - the six celebration visits in the UK and Northern Ireland secured 36 provinces. The home visits started in Glasgow on 17 May, with more prominent group than the city had ever observed some time recently.

The visits proceeded all through England and Wales - in Lancashire over a million people turned out on one day - before coming full circle in a visit to Northern Ireland. Official abroad visits were likewise made to Western Samoa, Australia, New Zealand, Tonga, Fiji, Tasmania, Papua New Guinea, Canada and the West Indies. Amid the year it was evaluated that The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh voyaged 56,000 miles. The peak of the national festivals came toward the beginning of June. On the night of Monday 6 June, The Queen lit a campfire signal at Windsor which began a chain of guides the nation over. On Tuesday 7 June, inconceivable group saw The Queen drive in the Gold State Coach to St Paul's Cathedral for a Service of Thanksgiving went to by heads of state from around the globe and previous PMs of the UK. Subsequently The Queen and individuals from the Royal Family went to a lunch at the Guildhall, in which The Queen made a discourse. She announced,

“My Lord Mayor, when I was twenty-one I swore my life to the administration of our kin and I requested God's Assistance to make great that promise. In spite of the fact that that promises was made in my plate of mixed greens days, when I was green in judgment, I don't lament nor withdraw single word of it.”⁴

An expected 500 million individuals viewed on TV as the parade returned down the Mall. Back at Buckingham Palace the Queen showed up. Road gatherings and town parties began up all once again the nation: in London alone 4,000 were accounted for to have been held. The last occasion of the focal week of festivities was a waterway advance down the Thames from Greenwich to Lambeth on Thursday 9 June, imitating the stylized freight ship outings of Elizabeth I. After The Queen had opened the Silver Jubilee Walkway and the new South Bank Jubilee Gardens, the excursion finished with a firecracker show, and a parade of lit carriages took The Queen back to Buckingham Palace for more gallery appearances to a cheering group.

⁴ Opsit.

The Queen's Silver Jubilee Appeal was set up in 1977, and gave the country a chance to demonstrate its warmth for Her Majesty and its appreciation for her die hard faithfulness more than 25 years. The Queen picked that the Appeal ought to concentrate on raising assets to bolster youngsters and, specifically, on empowering and helping youngsters to serve others in the group. The Queen's Silver Jubilee Trust (now working essentially as The Queen's Trust) has made gifts of over £80m, financing ventures that help youngsters help other people. Its accentuation is in instruction and self-improvement, all through school, in low-salary groups over the UK⁵.

7.2. The Golden Jubilee

A pressed program of occasions occurred in 2002 to praise fifty years of The Queen's rule. Six key Jubilee topics formed occasions: Celebration, Community, Service, Past and future, Giving thanks and Commonwealth. The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh embraced broad voyages through the Commonwealth and the UK, prompting a phenomenally bustling year for the regal couple. Her Majesty and His Royal Highness went by Jamaica, New Zealand, Australia and Canada and in addition each locale of the UK, from Falmouth in Cornwall to the Isle of Skye. The regal couple went to a supper facilitated by the Prime Minister at No 10 Downing Street and a session of the Joint Houses of Houses Parliament in Westminster Hall at which Her Majesty tended to both Houses. They likewise gave a supper for delegates of the Armed Services at Windsor Castle and went by the Armed Forces in Portsmouth. Gratitude, regard and pride, these words whole up how I feel about the general population of this nation, the Commonwealth, and what this Golden Jubilee intends to me.

⁵ The Silver Jubilee. Web. Published on 2012. <www.thequeenstrust.org.uk. >Accessed on 05 April 2017.

8. The Queen's 80th birthday

The Queen turned 80 on 21 April 2006 and celebrated her official birthday on 17 June 2006. Various occasions occurred to commend the birthday, both around Her Majesty's genuine birthday on 21 April and her official birthday on 17 June. An exceptional Children's Party at the Palace was held at Buckingham Palace to commend the enchantment of books. 2,000 youngsters were welcomed, and a pageant – amid which The Queen showed up – was communicated live on the BBC. Trooping the Color denoted Her Majesty's legitimate birthday as it does each year, however to stamp the unique event, a marvelous fly past and a 'Feu de joie' (fire of satisfaction) were added to the conventional festivals. Administrations of Thanksgiving were held at St George's Chapel in Windsor and at St Paul's Cathedral, and the last was trailed by a lunch at Mansion House in London. The Queen celebrated with others of her era who had comparably driven an existence of administration and commitment at an 'Administration more than sixty' gathering facilitated by Her Majesty, which praised visitors beyond sixty a years old have made a huge commitment to national life, as did the Help the Aged Living Legends Awards at Windsor Castle. What's more, on 19 April, visitors commending their 80th birthdays on an indistinguishable day from her were welcome to Buckingham Palace. The Queen spent her real birthday meeting the group on a walkabout in Windsor before going to a private family supper at the recently reestablished Kew Palace, trailed by a staggering firecrackers show. Her Majesty got right around 40,000 birthday messages from individuals from the general population amid her 80th birthday year.

9. The Queen's 90th birthday

Her 90th birthday celebration was on 21 April 2016. And official birthday was on 11 June 2016, the second day of three days of national celebrations. Its genuine birthday was taken in Windsor where she meets well-wishers in the midst of a walkabout in the capital and

met others lauding their 90th birthday events, before finding a plaque indicating The Queen's Walkway. Later at night, Her Majesty, with The Prince of Wales, lit the primary reference point which set in prepare a progression of more than 900 guides the nation over and worldwide to commend her earth shattering development. On June 10 2016 The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh were joined by individuals from the Royal Family of a National Service of Thanksgiving at St Paul's Cathedral. Supplications at the administration were driven by individuals speaking to parts of Her Majesty's life and part.

Conclusion

From her childhood to loving parents, her unconventional education and her participation in the war effort, to the crisis that brought her to the throne, Kate Williams charts the early years and upbringing of Elizabeth II, a princess who never expected to be a queen. She exceeded all of the expectations. During Elizabeth's reign, the British monarchy caught up with monarchies across Europe Elizabeth II was, like Victoria and Elizabeth I before her, Elizabeth Alexandra Mary was intended for, in the words of her mother, "a happy marriage", but little more. Twenty-six years later she became Queen, and one of the most famous women in the world. The Queen Elizabeth II always trying to make her country in a glory level comparing with the other countries around the world through what we will see it in the second chapter which is about how she could made her political side with success like that and what she fixed in different sections in the system of government.

Introduction

As she celebrates her Diamond Jubilee in 2012, you may ask what role Queen Elizabeth plays in British politics. Here's a brief history lesson.

For much of Britain's history, the monarch- not parliament - ruled the roost. For more than six centuries, successive kings and the odd queen were at the pinnacle of the political system and at the centre of what was recognized as the constitution.

The ruler controlled the armed force, made political arrangements, called and broke down the House of Commons at whatever point he or she enjoyed and had all the high workplaces of state in his or her blessing. From the 1540s onwards, the ruler even controlled the Church, delegating dioceses and obtaining gigantic tracts of land which had once in the past had a place with the Roman Catholic Church. Be that as it may, amid the seventeenth century, the Civil War brought about parliament grabbing some noteworthy forces from the ruler. Subsequently, large portions of the forces to select government authorities began to fall under the control of legislators rather than the sovereign.

Be that as it may, dissimilar to numerous other Western nations, Britain didn't jettison its government. Rather, the organization changed into a sacred government. Along these lines, rather than practicing outright political power, current rulers practice their power inside the bounds of the UK's constitution – inside specific points of confinement set by acknowledged traditions of conduct. So what does Queen Elizabeth II do these days when it comes to govern Britain?

1. The Monarchy

In the appearance, those positions of the ruler previously, Britain illustrates the opposing nature of the constitution. From those confirmations of composed theory only, the Queen Needs very nearly supreme power, also it now appears to be thick, as undemocratic. The American constitution discussions regarding 'government for the individuals Eventually Tom's perusing those people. There will be nothing clinched alongside Britain similar to that. Over fact, there is no legitimate idea of 'the people 'at the greater part. However in the reality, previously, act may be exceptionally different. Previously fact, those queen can't simply pick Any individual will make leader. She needs to pick somebody who will summon greater part backing in the house of hall. This is since the theory says that 'her' administration could just

gather imposes with those concurrences of the hall. So, assuming that she didn't do this step; the legislature might prevent working.

1.1. The role of the monarch

Many points of views are represented by political and legal experts. Three main roles are mentioned. First, she has to fulfill certain political functions, she can summoning, progressing and dissolving parliament. She must give a 'royal assent' (signature ring of the king/Queen) to act, she makes treaties and declared wars. She appoints judges, officers' in the army, Governors, Ambassadors, Bishops (High position of the church), conferring peerages, life peers (lords). All the mentioned powers are conventions (it is not written). Her religious duties, she is the head of the Anglican Church (nothing will be decided without her participation). Without constantly being blamed for being unpatriotic. Third, the monarch has a very practical role to play, it is like a figurehead and representative of the country (at the international level), and Queen Elizabeth II can play out the stylized obligations which heads of state frequently need to invest their energy in. Along these lines, the genuine government has more opportunity to get on with the real occupation of running the nation.

1.2. The Value of the Monarch

However, all these advantages are hypothetical. The real importance of the British monarchy is probably less to do with the system of government and more to do with social psychology and economics. The monarchy gives British people a symbol of continuity, and a harmless outlet for expressions of national pride. The monarch is committed to supporting,

educating, and empowering people with developmental and intellectual disabilities, mental illness, and substance use disorders to choose and achieve what is important to them.

2. The Government

The point when those networking discuss the administration they generally mean a stand-out amongst two things. Over one meaning, it alludes to every last one of government officials who run administration departments or bring different extraordinary responsibilities. For example, dealing with the exercises of parliament. There are hundreds of members of the government in this sense. Although, there are different ranks (ministers and departments). Another definition of the term 'government' is more limited. It comes back to the most powerful of these politicians namely The 'Prime Minister' and members of the 'Cabinet'. The habit of single party government has helped to establish the tradition known as collective responsibility. Likewise, the head of state the Queen needs to remain strictly unbiased for admiration to political matters, unabated on vote alternately stand for election, then again Her greatness does bring significant state. Also formal parts clinched alongside connection to the administration of the United Kingdom.

2.1. The Cabinet

The origins of the cabinet can be traced back to the privy council which is a group chosen by the King or the Queen to give him/her advice. It started in the eighteenth century as an informal grouping of important ministers and officials of the royal household who

reported directly to the monarch (But not to each other). Over the years, the cabinet gradually took over effective power, more official and publicly recognized. It is a body in which many of the most important decisions are taken. It plans the business of parliament (details of timing and legislation). Arbitrating in case of policy differences between departments. The Cabinet provides political leadership in the country. The average size of the government is 20 ministers but it varies they meet on Thursday in the '10th Downing street'⁸.

2.2. The Prime Minister

The Queen also has a special relationship with the Prime Minister, retaining the right to appoint and also meeting (weekly meeting) with him or her on a regular basis. If either The Queen or the Prime Minister is not available to meet, then they will speak by telephone. PM is the leader of the majority in the parliament, each five years in the Britain there general election take place, the majority will form the government whose they have to choose the Prime Minister. His position is in direct contrast to that of the monarch, while the Queen appears to have a lot of power but in reality has very little. He has to regulate the problem in political parties. He speaks out about what the political party decided. Also, he has to consult the other political parties. He must be a chief spokesman. He is the leader of his party on the floor of the 'House of Commons'. 'George Borus' said: "He is a good leader of house of commons men". After a general election, the appointment of a Prime Minister is the prerogative of the Sovereign. There have been thirteen British Prime Ministers during The Queen's reign:

Winston Churchill 1951-55

Sir Anthony Eden 1955-57

Harold Macmillan 1957-63

Sir Alec Douglas-Home 1963-64

Harold Wilson 1964-70 and 1974-76

Edward Heath 1970-74

⁸ 10 Downing Street is the official residence of the Prime minister.

James Callaghan 1976-79

Margaret Thatcher 1979-90

John Major 1990-97

Tony Blair 1997-2007

Gordon Brown 2007-2010

David Cameron 2010-2016

Theresa May from 2016 ⁹.

2.3. The Civil Service

The modern Civil service dates only from the nineteenth century. There are more than 600.000 civil service working as collecting taxes and contributions runny employment services staffing prison. The British ‘cult of the talented amateur’ is not normally expressed openly. But when, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the structure of the modern civil service was established, it was a consciously stated principle, as described by the contemporary historian lord Macaulay¹⁰ The day-to-day (administration) running of the government and the implementation of its policy continue in the hands of the same people that were there with the previous government- the top rank of the civil service. Government come and goes, but the civil service remains. In early 1994, towards the end of very long period of government by the same party, some top civil servants made an official complaint that certain government ministers had ‘verbally abused’ them and treated ‘with contempt’. Then, when in 1997 the governing party finally changed things got even worse for the civil servants. In the second half of the twentieth century, ministers began to appoint experts from outside the civil service to work on various projects. However, the British civil service has one powerful weapon with which to defend itself from these attacks on its power¹¹.

3. The Parliament

⁹ Gordon, Brown. The Queen and the Prime Minister. The Right Honourable. Web. <<https://www.royal.uk/queen-and-PrimeMinister>>. Published, 11 May 2010. Accessed on 22.April.2017

¹¹ Ibid.



Parliament meets in the Palace of Westminster.

“We are reminded her of our past, of the continuity of our national story and the virtues of resilience, ingenuity and tolerance which created it”¹² .

.The functions of Parliament in Britain are more or less the same as those of the parliament in any western country. The phrase 'Crown in Parliament' is used to describe the British legislature, which consists of the Sovereign, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. Making new laws, gives expert for the legislature to raise and burn through cash, watches out for government exercises and talks about it. The British parliament works in what named the ‘Palace of Westminster’ (the house of the parliament). The Queen has an important role in the parliament:

- Assenting to Bills passed by Parliament, on the advice of Ministers;
- Giving audiences to Ministers, at which Her Majesty may be consulted, encourage and warn.

¹² The Queen and the Parliament. Web . Her Majesty the Queen Elizabeth II to parliament. 2012..Accessed on 24.April.2017.

- Summoning new Parliaments and, on the advice of her Government, appointing the date of its first meeting.
- Opening and closing (proroguing) each session of Parliament.

Those Sovereign's consent will be obliged to constantly on bills passed by parliament with the end goal them with turn into law. Illustrious consent (consenting with an measure turning into law) need not been declined since 1707¹³.

At the point when Parliament is summoned after a Royal announcement there must, as per the Representation of the People Act 1918, be a time of no less than twenty days before Parliament meets. This period can be expanded, yet just for fourteen days, as indicated by the Prorogation Act 1867. There is just a single event on which Parliament meets without a Royal summons, and that is the point at which the Sovereign has passed on. In such conditions, the Succession to the Crown Act 1707 gives that, if Parliament is not officially sitting, it should quickly meet and sit. The Meeting of Parliament Act 1797 gives that, if the Sovereign bite the dust after Parliament has been broken up, the instantly going before Parliament sits for up to six months, if not prorogued or disintegrated before then.

3.1. The Party System in Parliament

Most divisions take place along party lines. MPs know that they owe their position according to their party's conditions by vote the way that they tell them to.

¹³ Written and managed by the Royal Household at Buckingham Palace. *The Queen's role in government*. Web page. <www.royal.uk/queen-and-government>. The Monarchy and Royal Family. Past and Present. 24.April.2017

Both the two major parties have several MPs who perform this role (to perform the others how they should vote). The following biggest gathering turns into the official Opposition. On the off chance that a MP does not host a political gathering, they are known as an 'independent'. Individuals from the House of Lords are composed on a gathering premise similarly as the House of Commons however with imperative contrasts: Members of the Lords don't speak to bodies' electorate and many are not individuals from a political gathering. Rulers who don't bolster one of the three fundamental gatherings are known as Crossbenchers or Independent Peers. There is additionally a modest number who are not subsidiary to any of the primary gatherings.

The effectiveness of the party system in Parliament depends on the relationship between the Government and the Opposition parties. In general, Opposition parties aim to:

- Add to the making of approach and enactment through valuable feedback.
- Oppose government proposals they disagree with.
- Put forward their own policies in order to improve their chances of winning the next general election.

3.2. The House of Lords



Work of the House of Lords

The House of Lords is the upper place of Parliament - however this does not imply that it has more political clout than the Commons. Individuals from the House of Lords, or associates, might be named on the grounds that they have accomplished a level of ability in zones helpful to the viable examination of government arrangement, for example, science, financial aspects or open organization. Like the Commons, the House of Lords examines all UK enactment aside from arrangement ranges that have been reverted to the foundations in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. But since the Parliament Act was passed in 1911, MPs have been able to over-ride any decision made in the Lords, effectively giving it a subordinate role in the legislative process. In practice, the Lords capacities as an overhauling chamber, poring over the better purposes of enactment and much of the time sending laws that it finds offensive back to the Commons for reexamination. Normal question sessions are held, giving backbench and restriction peers the chance to test government priests. Particular short civil

arguments and more, more broad level headed discussions on an extensive variety of subjects are additionally held consistently. The chamber is effectively identifiable by its red cowhide seats, instead of the green calfskin of the Commons. Generally, the ruler goes to the House of Lords to diagram the administration's authoritative proposition in the Queen's (or King's) Speech¹⁴.

3.3. House of Commons

The House of Commons is a debating chamber where the nation's chosen agents battle on the political front line. It has examination of all UK enactment - aside from on arrangement ranges that have been declined to the organizations in Scotland, Wales or Northern Ireland. Despite the fact that it is actually the lower House of Parliament (the House of Lords is the upper), the administration draws the greater part of its senior clergymen from individuals from the House of Commons. Government pastors can be called to legitimize their arrangements, activities and exclusions in the Commons by backbenchers at departmental question sessions or in time assigned to inquiries after ecclesiastical explanations.

The House of Commons likewise arranges an open door for MPs to consider the leader responsible at a week by week 30-minute question session. At such sessions, and amid verbal confrontations on questionable matters, the Commons Chamber can become very crowded as it is not large enough for the current number of MPs - there are only 427 green leather seats for 650 MPs. MPs have special privileges in the House - for example they cannot be sued for libel for anything they say in Parliament - but they are also governed by special rules.

Commons procedure falls under the authority of the Speaker. The day-to-day management of the House is the responsibility of the Sergeant-at-Arms. A government must command the support of a majority in the Commons if it is to function and survive¹⁵.

4. The Queen and the Privy Council

The antiquated Privy Council is still intrinsically attached to the government. Historically, it developed from a small group of royal advisers into the executive branch of the monarch's government. Today, in an arrangement of protected government, the Privy Council holds some restricted, formal capacities. The Privy Council likewise has an imperative part to play with respect to certain UK statutory administrative bodies covering various callings (for the most part in the human services field) and in the realm of advanced education. The Privy Council similarly has certain lawful limits. It is the court of definite interest for the UK abroad domains and Crown Dependencies, and for those Commonwealth nations that have held the interest to Her Majesty in Council, including Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize and Tuvalu. The Privy Council meets by and large once every month, at Buckingham Palace, Windsor Castle, or, at times, Balmoral. Boards are held by The Queen and are gone to by Ministers and the Clerk of the Council. They comprise of all individuals from the Cabinet, various center positioning government Ministers, pioneers of the resistance parties, senior judges and a few arrangements from the Commonwealth.

¹⁵ The House of Commons. (Page last updated at 11:54 GMT, Tuesday, 2 September 2008 12:54 UK. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/democracylive/hi/guides/newsid_82000/82332.stm>. Accessed on 28 April 2017. 17:05.

5. The Practice of Constitutional Government

It is acknowledged protected hypothesis that Parliament (the House of Commons and the House of Lords acting with the consent of the ruler) can do anything it needs to, including abrogate it. The fascinating part of British government is that, regardless of the nonattendance of restrictions, for example, legal survey, acts that would be viewed as unlawful within the sight of a composed constitution are endeavored once in a while, positively less frequently than in the United States.

The British constitution and the English custom-based law grew up together, steadily, more as the consequence of the gradual addition of custom than through think, objective enactment by some "sovereign" lawgiver. Parliament became out of the Curia Regis, the King's Council, in which the ruler initially counseled with the colossal magnates of the domain and later with everyday people who spoke to the precincts and the shires. Parliament was, and is, a place in which to level headed discussion particular issues of difference between, at first, the crown, from one perspective, and the Lords and Commons, on the other. The contentions were settled in Parliament so that its unique fundamental capacity was that of a court-it was in reality known as "the High Court of Parliament" as late as the sixteenth century.

Conclusion

It is not easy to keep a country under successful control besides the Era challenges. Society, economic, education, health, politics, religions, and media...need to develop its levels through a good organizer named King or Queen. The Great Britain ruled by the Queen Elizabeth II. When the reign of Elizabeth II is examined by historians in the years to come, it may well be found that the monarch was more forthright in her views

than we have tended to think. Every week she has a private meeting with the prime minister. By long tradition, only the two of them are present, no minutes are kept and they can both speak freely. Queen Elizabeth's role in British politics side is very symbolic. She takes no official stance on British policy or regarding any British political parties in every way that really matters, The United Kingdom is a protected parliamentary majority rule government, implying that pioneers with genuine political power are chosen by prominent vote. The Queen carries the typical obligation of welcoming a recently chose Prime Minister to take office once he/she has won the race. She always asking about advices; for example, what should the Queen do to the people, the country...? She once said

“I have also witnessed great change, much of it for the better, particularly in science and technology, and in social attitudes. Remarkably, many of these sweeping advances have come about not because of governments, committee resolutions, or central directives although all these have played a part but instead because millions of people around the world have wanted them”¹⁶.

Introduction

In the race of power and full organizing system of government between countries around the world, the attitudes of a country's people and the rest of the world can tell us a great deal about that country. The Queen Elizabeth's II reasons on the happiness of her people

¹⁶ Kershaw, Tom . *The Queen Elizabeth II*. Last updated on April 19, 2012. Web. <<http://hollowverse.com.Elizabeth-ii>>. Accessed on 29 April 2017.22:22.

and to keep Britain strong in the sense of the ignorant about the European Union. Religion is the major key to protect the country from struggles and civil wars. There are many ways to measure the strength of various religions and denominations, keep them under control. Also, another point as it is so important is the international relations with the world to get their benefit from their cultures and experiences.

1. Religion



Cathedral Church of sir 'Peter at Exeter Devon', England.

Concerning illustration sovereign the Queen needs significant Also dissimilar sacred associations for those created chapels from claiming England and Scotland, going of the sixteenth and seventeenth a long time. Similarly as head of the country and head of the Commonwealth, Her greatness likewise distinguishes Also celebrates other faiths in the UK and All around the district. It is for reason such as these that Britain is now often described as a secular country. In the twenty-first century, the vast majority of people in Britain do not regularly attend religious services; many do so only a few times in their lives surveys suggest more than half of the population have no well connection with any recognizable organized religion. However, this does not mean that they don't believe or inclinate. Between 40% and

60% profess a belief in God and at least three quarters believe in some sort of general spirit or life force. The sovereign holds the title 'Defender of the confidence and preeminent representative of the church for England'. These titles go once again of the rule about ruler Henry VIII, who might have been at first conceded those title 'Defender of the Faith' done 1521 by Pope Leo x. The point when Henry VIII renounced the otherworldly power of the papacy clinched alongside 1534, he might have been announced 'supreme mind a head earth' of the Church of England. This might have been revoked by Queen Mary harries Jones be that as reinstated Throughout those rule of Queen Elizabeth I, who might have been announced 'Supreme Governor' of the church of England. The queen Elizabeth II in the relation with the Church of England was symbolized at the coronation in 1953. The prime minister gives advices to the Queen to appoint Archbishops. Bishops Furthermore Deans of the chapel from claiming England, who afterward swear a pledge from claiming loyalty Also pay reverence, will Her Majesty. Church of England deacons Furthermore area priests additionally swear a pledge from claiming fidelity of the sovereign.

Furthermore useful matters the church of England is headed Toward 108 Bishops Also figured out how Toward a general Synod, which is chosen each five quite some time starting with the common people, also church about its 41 dioceses. Those synods meet Double yearly in London alternately will Think as an enactment for the great of the chapel. Those enactment will be subject should parliamentary veto Also receives imperial consent Likewise acts about parliament. Those general synods also pass clerical regulations called Canons. These Canons, which tie those ministry and common people of the Church, need aid submitted of the Queen for announcement by imperial permit on the exhortation of the home secretary. Figure out a greater amount around those structures of the Church of England around their website.

“Faith plays a key role in the identity of millions of people, providing not only a system of belief but also a sense of belonging. It can act as a spur for social action. Indeed, religious groups have a proud track record of helping those in the greatest need, including the sick, the elderly, the lonely and the disadvantaged. They remind us of the responsibilities we have beyond ourselves”.⁶

The Queen and her husband hosted the faith’s leaders and visited many different places of worship in the United Kingdom by the Commonwealth. They are regularly called for interesting ceremonial events such as Royal weddings and Services of Thanks giving. In 2012, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended a several-faith reception at Lambeth Palace⁷, was hosted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and prepared by the leaders of eight other faiths in the UK. Freedom of religious belief and worship is taken for granted in modern Britain. To be non believer, professing disbelief in God or any religion is not mentioned as taboo. Except for Muslims, there is no recognizable political pressure group in the country which is focus on a particular religious ideology.

1.1. Religion and politics

The religious struggle of the past and their close relationship with politics have felt only a few traces in modern times, and the most interested of these are institutional rather than political: the fact that the monarch cannot, by law, be a catholic; the fact that the 26 senior bishops in one particular church (the church of England) be members of the house of lords; the fact that the government has the right of veto on the choice of bishops; the fact that the maximum authority for this same Church is the British

⁶ The Queen and other faiths. The Queen at an Inter-Faith Reception, Lambeth Palace. <<https://www.royal.uk/queens-relationship-churches-england-and-scotland-and-other-faiths>>. 15 February 2012.accessed on 01May 2017.

⁷ Lambeth palace is the official London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury in England.

parliament . These facts point to a curious anomaly²³. However, the Anglican Church is not in modern times a political issue. It has shown itself to be independent of government in its opinions, its leaders are always criticized the government's system. This line of criticism has continued into the twenty-first century with different aspect of government policy which was characterized in 2006 as tyranny... this bishop had in mind a series of police investigations into people, including another bishop and the leader of the Muslim council of Britain who needed communicated negative slants regarding homosexuality. Most faiths and government come into conflict. In 2008, for instance, some catholic adoption agencies refused to accept a new law obliging all organizations which offer services to the public not to discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation. Conflicts of this nature can arise because religious groups are involved in the provision of many social services and often receive state funding to help them carry out these assignments.

2. International relations

The field of international relations emerged at the beginning of the 20th century. However, Britain's historical position as colonial, economic and political power on the world stage was in relative decline. Today, it's a medium-sized country which ranks economically in fourth place behind the USA, Japan and Germany. It is also facing increasing commercial competition from emergent powers such as China, India. The Labour government since 1997 has developed a foreign policy which has shifted away from traditionally aggressive unilateral action to persuasive partnerships. The modern

²³ James , Driscoll. Britain for learners of English. Oxford University. second edition (understand the country and its people).2009.printed in china.123.

British are not really chauvinistic, opening hostility to people from other countries is very rare²⁴.

2.1. Relations and the rest of the world.

The outside relations of the United Kingdom are guided by the Commonwealth Office and the chief of the Secretary State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. The Prime Minister and numerous workplaces accept a section in setting course of action. Numerous establishments and organizations have a voice and part. British foreign policy initially based on achieving an equivalence of power in the side of Europe, while there was no country could achieve dominance through the affairs of the continent. This was a major cause behind the British wars against Napoleon, and the UK's share in World Wars. The main enemy of Britain, from the Hundred Years' War until the failure of Napoleon (1337-1815) was France, a big country with strong army. The British were generally successful in their many wars, with the notable exception of the American War of Independence (1775–1783), when Britain, without any major allies, was defeated by the colonials who had the reinforcement of France, the Netherlands and Spain. A favored diplomatic strategy was subsidizing armies of continental allies, such as Russia, thereby turning London's enormous financial power to military advantage. England comprises heavily on its Royal Navy for security, looking to keep it the most intense armada above water with a full supplement of bases over the globe. English strength of the oceans was indispensable to the development of the British Empire, which was accomplished through the upkeep of a Navy bigger than the following two biggest Navies combined for the majority of the 19th and early 20th centuries, prior to the entry of the United States into the Second World War.

²⁴ John, OAKLAND. British Civilization and Introduction. British library cataloging in publication Data. Sixth edition. published in 2006 by routledge. 111.

2. Law.

At the moment, the sovereign plays a typical role in what called justice is completed. Law and orders are kept and not included in the administration of justice. It has developed over many centuries especially since the independence of the legal system. Ethelbert's reign (560-616) determined the first Law written in the Vernacular. The king Alfred the Great (871-899) developed the principles of law by codifying the special groups as well as administrative regulations and ancient law. All of responsibilities had given to the king as a dispenser of justice to ensure orders and punish crimes.

By the fifteenth century, the central courts take a place at Westminster, and the courts of justice stay housed at Westminster Hall (built in 1097 and renewed in 1394) until 1882. As Parliament's legislative role grew and day-to-day power came to be practicing by ministers of the cabinet, so the sovereign has no role to administrate the justice according to the Bill of Rights (1689). Also, under the act of Settlement (1701) judges were with good behavior compared with Sovereigns. This act established the judicial independence which exists today²⁵.

²⁵ The Queen and The Law. The Queen as Fount of Justice. Web.< <https://www.royal.uk/queen-and-law.2012>>. Accessed on 29 April 2017.

Conclusion

It seems the period during Elizabeth's II reign noticed a lot of changes and developments in different domains and fields. As well as, religion plays a key role in the identity of millions of people, providing not only a system of belief but also a sense of belonging. In the sense of powerful country, Britain always seeking to make international relations in purpose of the benefit of the other countries and their cultures, political system... that's put Great Britain in the peak of nations and won't to be in the European Union.

General Conclusion

Elizabeth's II life was forever changed in 1936 when King Edward VIII her uncle abdicated to marry Wallis Warfield Simpson, a twice-divorced U.S. commoner. His brother Albert became king, adopting for the name George VI. Princess Elizabeth who had spent the first 10 years of her life never, expecting to become queen, suddenly found herself first in line to the throne.

"For the first time in the history of the world," her bodyguard, a hunter named "Jim Corbett", wrote in the visitor's log book, "a young girl climbed into a tree one day a princess and after having what she described as her most thrilling experience she climbed down from the tree the next day a queen God bless her". "By the sudden death of my father, I am called to assume the duties and responsibilities of sovereignty," she said. "My heart is too full to say more to you today than I shall always work, as my father did throughout his reign, to advance the happiness and prosperity of my peoples". After years on the throne; longer than most Britons have been alive many people have come to respect her quiet devotion to duty and her determination to keep her private life out of sight. She always worked with dignity.

We're going to 65 years without publicly saying something unsuitable. It is a case at which her husband, Prince Philip, who is 95, has occasionally failed, with his penchant for ethnic jokes that are senseless at best. Elizabeth has aged through the convention from magical princess to a somewhat dour, behind-the-times figure to a loving granny, but she has always been there, seemingly deathless and more of what we think about, yes, beloved. The success of Elizabeth's reign has not been in its longitude compared with its nature, in how she has subsumed herself into the role. She has averted personal scandal, has never mixed fame with celebrity, has dismissed interviews and has been wrapped both her private life and her political opinions. How Britain came to revere the Queen Elizabeth II. She will officially

become the longest-serving British monarch Wednesday after serving 63 years, beating a record set by her own great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria. She became one of the famous women in the world. Britain hails Queen Elizabeth II's longevity on the throne.

The Queen since her coronation until now, did a big movement of reformation in the country, the constitutional Monarchy, Parliament, making a new law, using new strategies, keep on doing full programs, by visits to foundations and schools, to facilitate going to Heads of State, to driving the country in Remembrance and celebratory occasions - all bolstered by different individuals from the Royal Family. The Queen sees open another intentional administration in several domains and actualize the Civil service. Connecting with the other countries of the world in the way we named international relations to get benefits from their cultures and discovering new experiences.

The queen commemorates her 65th anniversary on the throne. She is now the only British monarch ever to celebrate her "Sapphire Jubilee". the reign of Elizabeth II Queen is really successful according her powerful country and its position on the world, lovely queen, granny queen, all of this names to her majesty because of what she represent to Britain to be strong like that. "As long as Queen Elizabeth is still around," Murphy said, "the monarchy is safe."

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