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The Consequences of Modernizing The British Monarchy during the Reign of Queen Elizabeth II

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Dedication

“Impossible is nothing “
-*Mohamed Ali Clay*

I dedicate this accomplishment to my parents who lead me through the valley of
darkness with light of hope and support.

To my supervisor who helped me, and she gave me guidance and advice.

To my brothers and sisters who have supported me in this journey with love and work
and have never wavered in their desire to see my ambitions come true.

To my beloved friends and confidante, Hadjer, Amira, Amina, Amira, Saida, who
were the reasons to make me try.

To my nieces Assinette and Aila who were the getaway in moments of fatigue and
hopeless.

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Abstract

The present work is concerned with the reign of the previous British Monarch Elizabeth II (1953-2023), and her attempts to modernize the monarchy. It is widely obvious the modernization attempts of Britain's Monarchy while other monarchies did not and preferred to keep the traditional way. The purpose of this research is to study the British Monarchy's status as a traditional institution and to examine Queen Elizabeth's popularity, her life career, and her influence on the British Monarchy. It intends to highlight the distinctions between the modernized Royal Family of today and the traditional one of the past. It also examines the Royal Family as a contemporary society that defies modernity norms. Additionally, it looks into the reasons behind Queen Elizabeth's decision to test the limits of her Monarchical authority and attempt to modernize and reform the Monarchy. The research also aims to identify the consequences and aftermaths of the Monarchy's modernization. At first, this research presents a historical overview of the British Royal system, and their attempts to preserve stability and continuity. Then, there is a description of the role of the Monarchy and how it works and evolves. We adopted a comparative approach to link between how modernizing Monarchy influenced Britain's traditional political system and public opinion. Moreover Qualitative approach is used in order to relate the materials to the research inquiry. This paper also examines the motives to modernize the British Monarchy. Finally, we discussed the negative effects of modernizing the Monarchy, such as racism among members of the Royal Family and their scandals. In addition to the legacy of Queen Elizabeth that includes changes in tax laws and British nationalism. Along with the calls to republicanism and the collapse of the Monarchy, there is the question of Scotland independence.

Keywords: British Monarchy, United Kingdom, Royal Family, modernization, Queen Elizabeth II, public opinion.

List of Acronyms

BBC: British Broadcasting Corporation

DUP: Democratic Unionist Party

EU: European Union

HIV: Human Immune Deficiency Virus

ICM: International Congress of Mathematics

RAF: Royal Air Force

RF: Royal Family

SNP: Scottish National Party

SES: Scottish Election Study

TV: Television

UK: United Kingdom

UKIP: UK Independence Party

USA: United States of America

Table of Contents

Dedication.....	III
Acknowledgments	Erreur ! Signet non défini.
Abstract.....	V
List of Acronyms	83
Table of Contents	VI
General Introduction.....	1
1. Background of the Study	2
2. Research Questions	3
3. Research Aims.....	4
4. Rational of the Research.....	4
5. Scope of the Study.....	5
6. Research Methodology	5
7. Structure of the Dissertation.....	5
Chapter One.....	8
Historical Overview of the British Royal Family.....	8
Introduction	9
1.1. What is a Monarchy?.....	10
1.2. Background of British Monarchy	10
1.3. The British Royal Family Name.....	11
1.4. The Role of British Monarchy.....	12
1.5. Conservative Monarchy before the Modernization	13
1.5.1. The Monarchy's Stance toward Marriage and Divorce before Modernization.....	13
1.6. Old Traditions, Rules and Costumes	17
1.7. Background about the Queen Elizabeth II.....	18
1.8. The Role of the Queen.....	21
1.9. Political Parties in Great Britain.....	21
1.10. Queen Elizabeth and the Relationship with Politics.....	22
Conclusion.....	25
Chapter Two	26
The Modernization of Monarchy: Reasons and Motives	26
Introduction	27
2.1. The Queen's Coronation.....	28

2.2. The Role of Media in UK.....	29
2.3 The Monarchy and the Media.....	29
2.3.1. Television and Monarchy	31
2.3.2. Broadcasting the Queen’s Christmas Message on TV	32
2.3.3. Broadcasting the Royal Marriages on TV	33
2.3.4. Broadcasting the Royal Funerals.....	33
2.4. The Press and British Monarchy	34
2.4.1. Diana, the Princess of Wales and the Press	35
2.4.2. Prince Harry and his Relationship with the Press	36
2.5. The New Labor Party and Modern Ideologies	37
2.6. Tony Blair’s Attempts to Modernize Britain.....	39
2.7. Public Opinion.....	40
2.7.1. Public Opinion and the Death of Princess Diana	41
2.7.2. Monarchy and Public Support	42
2.8. The Queen’s Fifty Years in Throne (The Golden Jubilee).....	43
2.9. The Queen’s Eightieth Birthday Celebration	44
2.10. Changing in Marriage and Divorce Rules	45
2.10.1. Prince Charles Second Marriage	45
2.10.2. Duke of Sussex and Megan Markel Marriage	46
Conclusion.....	48
Chapter Three	49
The Aftermaths of Modernization of the Monarchy	49
Introduction	50
3.1. Ethnic Discrimination.....	51
3.2. The Threat of British Monarchy Decline and the Rise of Republicanism	53
3.2.1. Republicanism in Britain	54
3.2.2. Monarchy and Scottish Independence	55
3.2.3. The Decline of British Monarchy.....	57
3.3. The Royal Family Scandals.....	58
3.3.1. The Affaire of Prince Charles with Camilla Parker	58
3.3.2. Princess Diana and Prince Charles Divorce	59
3.3.3. The Death of Princess Diana	60
3.3.4. Shaken the Relationship between Prince Harry and the Royal Family.....	61
3.4. Royals or Celebrities?.....	61

3.5. British Nationalism.....	62
3.6. Changing in Taxation Policy	64
3.7. The British Monarchy Reputation and the New King.....	66
Conclusion.....	68
General Conclusion	70
Discussion of the Results.....	73
Works Cited.....	75
المخلص.....	82
Résumé	84

General Introduction

1. Background of the Study

For centuries, the British Monarchy has played a significant role in the nation's political and social landscape. Although the Monarchy's influence has waned over time, it continues to be significant in the world. The British Monarchy is a representation of continuity and unity. The British Royal Family members as a part of the Monarchy are required to follow an extensive list of guidelines and royal rules. In several conducts, Royals appear to live a charmed life full of fancy events, enormous estates, and overseas travel. They enjoy luxuries of having titles to address them with and wear crowns, and the public loves them.

Before the reign of Queen Elizabeth II, the British Monarchy was conservative and traditional institution, in which the Royals preserved the privacy of the castle and their relationships far from the eyes of the press and public. British Monarchy was restricted and limited in its roles. Being a member of the British Royal family has its setbacks; it is not all glory and glamour. Since the Royalties represent the Queen /King on many occasions, they should make sure they put on a decent front. As a result, there are certain things they can and cannot do.

Particularly when it comes to the number of customs and rules, British Royals were quite serious and traditional. Prior to modernization, British Royals had conventional dating and personal norms; they limited their public announcements when there was a formal connection. In the second half of the twentieth century, prosperity and technology transformed the world. All over Britain people were embracing new possibilities, and moving with times, meanwhile the monarchy seemed stuck in the past, and the Queen still moved in alienated world with old –fashioned tradition formalities, but she needed to change. The modernization did not touch the Monarchy itself but the way it was presented and maintained

its form. The palace manipulates the matter of how to show the Queen in modern light. In 1957, television became universal and it influenced over people's lives, the Queen embraced technology. The broadcast of her message was transmitted from her home on Christmas day in 1957 and people had the opportunity to see the Queen. The 1960's was a defining decade for Britain. It began to free itself from the shackles of conservatism and embraced a new era of individuality and freedom. The Christmas broadcast made a bridge between the Queen and the country. She was unhindered by centuries of tradition and protocols; here she found it easier to focus on the future rather than the past.

Finally, this research attempts to illustrate the traditional Royal Family and conservative Monarchy. Even though, the traditions aren't written down, the Monarch respect and follow tradition rules. Whereas, nowadays, others try to break away from them and follow modern life, which is called the modernization the British Monarchy. The study mentioned the reasons and the motives that help the Queen Elizabeth to convoy the modern world.

2. Research Questions

The research will investigate and attempt to answer the following initial research question:

- How did the Monarchy shift from traditions to modernization during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II?

This initial question shall be investigated through the following sub-questions:

- How were the British Monarchy and the Royal Family before modernization?
- How could Queen Elizabeth modernize the Monarchy?
- What are the motives of this evolvement?
- What are the consequences of Monarchy modernization?

3. Research Aims

It was widely believed that the British Royals are conservative people who live inside the Palace far from people and press. The research aims to analyze the Queen Elizabeth II as a popular figure, her life and her achievements and influence on the British Monarchy. It also seeks to extract the differences between the present modernized Royal Family and the past conservative one. In addition, it explores the Royal Family as modern people, who break some rules. Moreover, it examines the motives that led the Queen Elizabeth II to adventure her statue as a queen and tried to modernize and change the Monarchy. The research also seeks to extract the aftermaths of modernizing the Monarchy.

4. Rational of the Research

Royal families may operate and live by different standards and rulebooks. Conversely, Royal procedures are often directly linked to a particular member of the family and their proximity to the throne. Royal traditions and conducts give a sense of stability and continuity. It officially recognizes success and excellence.

Additionally, it supports the ideal of voluntary service. In all these roles, members of their immediate family support the Sovereign. Pursuing royal families is very exciting; they lived their lives that seem almost fairytale in nature and outside of norms. However, their lifestyles are directly controlled by set of instructions and expectations that set them apart, whereas, at times, constricting. The unique thing about royalty is their protection and respect to the family. Thus, it keeps them tied as a family. Hence, Queen Elizabeth II broke the rules and allowed to her family members to show up and get out the Palace to meet people, through media and social media and even through direct meetings.

5. Scope of the Study

These papers will focus on the Royal Family as conservative people who kept their traditions and preserve their news and relationships behind the walls of the Palace. We will compare those traditions and establish framework about their foundation and modernization. Furthermore, the study will analyze the role and the influence of the media and the new Labor politics and the changes in marriage and divorce rules which facilitated the Royal Family modernization. The study will not study the inheritance of the Throne as it is not significant to the research. It will shed the light on one of the eldest monarchies in the world. Britain presents the perfect example of preservation and elegance.

6. Research Methodology

The first phase in this research is a historical study, which gives an overview of the history of the British Royal system, the changes in their family names, and the roles they played in maintaining stability and continuity. In addition to the explanation of the Monarchy's function and how it has changed in contemporary society. An interpretive strategy is used to explore how modernizing Monarchy affected the traditional government and populace of Britain. Additionally, a qualitative technique is employed to choose and deliver pertinent resources and sources for the study question.

7. Structure of the Dissertation

In these papers, the background and history of the Royal Family are more heavily emphasized in the first chapter. The emphasis will be on the Royal Family name and the causes of its alteration. The British Monarchy's function as a head of state is also covered in. The chapter also examines royal etiquette, regulations of marriage and divorce, and royal behavior in order to provide sovereigns a proper representation as these are the key components of conventional monarchy. This chapter covers the history of Queen Elizabeth II as a significant character in British Monarchy and the significance of political parties in

Britain as a part of her duties.

The second chapter focuses on the factors that led to modernity and posed a threat to customs and the outdated Monarchy. In addition to modernizing Britain, the Monarchy was also significantly modernized by the New Labor Party and Tony Blair's contemporary beliefs. The press, radio, and television all played important roles in the evolution of the British Monarchy and played a major part in its modernization.

The media frequently covers Royal issues, scandals, and events like the Queen's TV broadcast of her Christmas Speech. In order to share her birthday and jubilee celebrations with her subjects, the Queen. Her Majesty used the media to make the monarchy approachable. In addition to Princess Diana's passing, which had a significant impact on modernizing the Monarchy, there was also popular opinion to consider. There were other Royal difficulties, such as the modifications to the laws governing marriage and divorce. This chapter concludes by demonstrating the support of the British public for efforts to modernize the Monarchy and the Queen.

The last chapter attempts to highlight the major results of modernizing the Monarchy. Meghan Markel and her husband have acknowledged that several members of the Royal Family treated them unfairly because of the race and color of their kids. It shows that the British Monarchy is in danger because of the development of republicanism and the demise of the British Monarchy.

The third part focuses on the Scottish question too, in which Scottish citizens pushed for their institutions autonomy and independence from the British Monarchy. The death of Princess Diana, and Prince Charles' relationship with a divorcee, together with the Royal scandals, which are considered the worst thing to have ever happened to the Royal Family, reversed the tide on the scandals affecting the Royal Family.

Today's Royals always shine like stars and celebrities, thanks to contemporary living and modernization. Because of the expansion of nationalist movement, the Monarchy, and the Sovereign were all considered as products of modernity and as slogans of Britain's cohesion. The Queen's participation in paying taxes was also described in the chapter as a turning point in British taxation. The chapter's concluding elements are the standing of the modern British Monarchy and the new king.

Chapter One

Historical Overview of the British Royal Family

Introduction

It is apparent that the British Monarchy is still a key element in British society. The monarchy is the oldest form of government in the United Kingdom. To understand the present of the Monarchy it should analyze its past as an oldest establishment of government. The British Monarchy still preserves the rules and the traditions as a part of everyday life. Owing to this fact, the Royal Family is trying to keep the proper rules in compliance with the respect of British Monarchy, and to ensure the stability and the continuity of the Monarchy, The power of Monarchy is limited by number of rules, traditions and Instructions; they could be written or unwritten ones. But, Royal Family members inherit these aspects from the ancestors.

The proposed study puts emphasis on British Royal Family as a serious and conservative monarchy who preserves its traditions and lives as conservative people without touching the main elements of monarchy. The key components of this chapter are the British monarchy and the royal family before modernization. And their influence in establishing certain rules in addition to the way they preserve them to achieve a unique conservative monarchy, in which the monarchs maintained the rules and traditions of their great fathers without modern aspects.

The non- modernized monarchy is made by social and political reforms and by obliging the royal family through generations to preserve the royal rules. In addition, there are other queens and kings who did the same as well after they took succession. Those traditions and instructions could serve their interests and needs. They also could be in accordance to the context they live in. This chapter focuses more on the royal family background and their history. It also focuses on the royal family name and the reasons behind its change. This chapter also deals with the role of British monarchy as a head of state. Moreover the chapter discusses the royal behaviors, instructions, marriage ,divorce rules, and some etiquette, to provide a perfect image to the sovereigns , since they represents the core elements that portrays a traditional monarchy. As a

theoretical part of the research this chapter deals with the background of Queen Elizabeth II as a main figure in British monarchy and the importance of political parties in Britain.

1.1. What is a Monarchy?

A monarchy is the head of state in a monarchical form of government. There are three types of monarchies: an absolute monarchy, a parliamentary monarchy, and a representative monarchy. An absolute monarchy has complete control over the land, and populace, the sovereign's power is unrestricted by law. In modern monarchies, the second kind is more prevalent, with a constitution and a representative form of governance limiting the power granted to the monarch. The king or queen has little or no power to affect the administration or state affairs.

The Commonwealth nations and the United Kingdom are under Queen Elizabeth II. The degree of the sovereign's dominance distinguishes these different types of monarchies. Furthermore, it examines how to win a victory. In a hereditary monarchy, the monarch is selected by God, and power is passed down through royal family members' heirs. It guarantees the king's longevity and stability (Adamová 3).

1.2. Background of British Monarchy

The history of the British monarchy dates back to the middle Ages, when the Norman Duke William the Conqueror conquered England in 1066. On April 1, 1707, the Act of Union united England and Scotland and established the United Kingdom. Ten various monarchs reigned in England during a time frame of over 700 years, but the royal line of succession came to an end in the late 1600s. The Parliament passed the act of settlement in 1701, which stipulated that one of the king's distant relatives, Sofia Hanover, should carry on the royal bloodline. Her heirs managed the succession, beginning with her son King George I in 1714. (Bonney 01).

All Roman Catholics and those who marry Roman Catholics were likewise excluded

from the latter Act. Since King Henry VIII split from Catholics in the 16th century. The British monarchy and the Catholic Church have been at odds. He intended to divorce his wife but was unable to do so due to Catholic doctrine; as a result, he established his own Church of England. However, in 2014, Prime Minister David Cameron announced that all future Monarchs will be able to marry Catholics and that rulers would no longer be constrained by the gender reference rule. The act passed by the parliament and signed by William the Third changed the succession's reliance on hereditary rights to that of parliamentary consent. Traditional law also stated that the royal sons inherit the crown before daughters, and old children were given preference over younger ones (Starmer).

1.3. The British Royal Family Name

The fact that the monarchy that led Britain and the Empire through two world wars against Germany is of German origin and yet the British royal family is British by birth is one of history's greatest examples of irony. In 1917, King George V began to exclude all names and titles of the enemy from his House and family. The House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha thereupon changed its name to the House of Windsor. Mountbatten and Windsor became associated thirty years later with the marriage of Queen Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten. Her children have the surname Mountbatten-Windsor even though the royal family is still known as Windsor (Weir 319).

In 1917, King George V changed the German name of the royal family from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in an attempt to separate himself from Germany, which was Britain's main enemy in World War I. His youngest son Edward VIII, who abdicated the throne within a year to marry an American divorcee, succeeded him after his death in 1936. In December 1936, King George VI took the throne after his elder brother abdication

On February 6, 1952, Queen Elizabeth II was crowned monarch of the United Kingdom

and head of the Commonwealth. She served as Head of the Commonwealth of Nations and Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

One of the first members of the Windsor family to be given the surname at birth was Queen Elizabeth II. When Elizabeth passed away, her successors automatically ascended to the throne, giving rise to the proverb "The Queen's dead, long live the king" that is used to refer to her father, George VI, who succeeded his brother, Edward VIII. Prince George will succeed Prince William as heir to the kingdom after Prince Charles passes the throne to him. (Doyle).

After her coronation in 1952, Queen Elizabeth II formally recognized the Windsor family name. Windsor is the surname used by all of the male and unmarried female descendants of George V; however, in 1960, The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh decided that they would prefer their own direct descendants to be distinct from the rest of the Royal Family. The current Royal Family still uses it as their family name. The current King is acquainted with the European kings (Aron 12).

Through Victoria's offspring, the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha gave rise to the House of Windsor at the beginning of the 20th century. As a result of her German husband, Prince Regent Albert, they belonged to this branch. They changed the name to Windsor when the First World War broke out and there was widespread anti-German prejudice. (Doyle).

1.4. The Role of British Monarchy

The monarch of the United Kingdom has only ceremonial, non-partisan responsibilities in her capacity as head of state. Honors are given, dinners with foreign leaders are hosted, people travel, and the Prime Minister is chosen based on a recommendation from the House of Commons. England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland make up the United Kingdom's

current sovereign nation. In the past, the British monarchy was a major force not just in Britain but also around the world. In 1917, the modern House of Windsor was established (Doyle).

Therefore, the Royal Family is more than simply a generic aristocratic family; it is concerned as a symbol that symbolizes the United Kingdom and fulfills the official obligations of the nation. The Royal Family also stands for justice, unity, and honor. The monarch, parliament, and prime minister constructed a full political structure. Before Queen Elizabeth II, the current Sovereign was King Charles III. While the king and the Royal Family play significant roles in the UK, they do not really have real influence in political or executive matters. The British Monarchy maintains a balance in the interaction between the public and the government. Royal counsel may affect the populace that did not support any leaders, and the king could change the makeup of the government (PhD essay).

1.5. Conservative Monarchy before the Modernization

The past several centuries have seen numerous advances in customs and advancements that have improved the possibilities of the British people. British royals were very serious and conservative, especially when it came to a number of traditions and laws. Before modernization, British royals had traditional dating and personal habits, only when there is a formal relationship they make an announcement. When Elizabeth was a guest at a wedding in October 1946, the press saw how she regarded Philip. The marriage of Elizabeth and Philip has continued to serve as a wonderful example of a devoted union in a time when divorce seems to be outdated. The British monarchy was still governed by traditions at the time. (Queen Elizabeth at 90 35-40).

1.5.1. The Monarchy's Stance toward Marriage and Divorce before Modernization

The Royal marriage partner is a topic of worry for the entire family. The Royal wedding is the ideal opportunity to elevate the Royal Family to the forefront of British society.

Individuals, families, and nations all share its joy and aspirations. A mother views her daughter's wedding as a day of pride, much as how national pride is symbolized by royal weddings. This stresses how crucial it is for the royal family to be present at the core of the country's existence. The Times Editorial's idea of "elevated normality" is demonstrated by using the Royals as a metaphor for both individual and societal emotions (Robins 1).

The Royal Marriages Act of 1772 mandates that descendants of George II get the Monarch's approval before being married. It also applies to weddings held overseas and renders. Such unions are invalid if they occur without approval. If a descendant over 25 years old continues in wanting to wed without permission, they may do so unless both Houses of Parliament officially condemn the union. There have been rumors that the Act violates human rights laws (Maer 6).

- 1- No descendant of his late Majesty King George the Second (other than this issue of princesses married, or who may marry into foreign families) shall be capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of His Majesty, His heirs, etc, signified under the Great Seal, declared in Council, and entered in the Privy Council books. Marriage of any such descendant, without such consent, shall be null and void.
- 2- In case any descendant of King George the Second, being above 25 year old, shall persist to contract a marriage disapproved by his Majesty, such descendant, after giving 12 months' notice to the Privy Council, may contract such marriage. The same may be duly solemnized, without the previous consent of his Majesty; and shall be good; except both Houses of Parliament shall declare their disapproval thereof (qtd in.Choyer 39).

The role of the Monarchy touches all royal family members. It is known that the primary goal of all royal marriages is the production of children. While the initial target of the monarchy is continuity of the system. To accomplish that the Monarchy should grow and make changes while it should remain the same, to create a link between the past and the future. Edward VIII had to abnegate the throne in 1936 in order to marry Wallis Simpson. In truth, a lot has changed since then to cast doubt on that viewpoint. The king has never required contacting anybody, including politicians and advisors, before agreeing to a royal marriage, whether it is his own or someone in line for the throne. The Monarch did not need any politicians' approval to marry a divorcee back then, and he or she does not need it now (Campbell 18).

Princess Margaret, sister of Queen Elizabeth, and Peter Townsend were uncovered. The photographer caught them at a private moment. A divorcee in her thirties and a twenty-year-old princess were seen dating in the event. The royal family quickly became involved in a scandal that was covered by the media. In the press and media throughout the world, questions about the nature of the relationship and whether the princess should be permitted to marry her boyfriend were raised. While Margaret's uncle, Edward VIII, had only abdicated the throne sixteen years earlier because of his love for a divorcee. By the time everyone knew about it, Margaret and Townsend's relationship was well-known. It became widely known. Regarding divorce, Elizabeth had argued for the highest moral standards. Because it defies the monarchy's laws and customs, she declined to marry her sister after a divorce (Campbell 236 - 245).

The Queen's choice was not only based on the latter act. The Church of England is therefore headed by the Queen. She must thus obey and obligate the family members including her sister to honor and adhere to the Church's teachings. The importance of tradition and the laws of the Church of England and the Monarchy were greater and in fact more significant than love.

The Queen had to follow the laws of the Church and the British Monarchy, which made it impossible for her to make a final choice. As a result, she gave them priority at the price of her sister's happiness (Choyer 39).

Prior to modernity, the kings had sought guidance on divorce and remarriage from the Church of England. Divorce was accepted in the royal family but remarriage was not. As a result, it became nearly difficult for members of the Royal Family to divorce or be remarried when their marriage ended (River Editors 85). Divorce procedures were made more challenging by British culture and history. Divorce is seen to be against cultural and traditional components of monarchy in Britain. Prior to modernization, the monarch had the last word about which members of the family may be married and had the power to veto any potential pairing.

However, Henry VIII is generally most recognized for founding the Church of England. He was granted a divorce as a result of his strong desire to have a male heir. The monarch placed a high value on maintaining its history and planning for an heir. However, the Roman Catholic Church did not generally condone divorce during that time. Having a man worried, however, was his main objective during his rule. It was a major problem since preferring male heirs suggests that bringing home male heirs is more prestigious than bringing home female heirs (Wernerová 4).

In 1936, Edward VIII became a monarch. He abdicated the crown in order to wed Wallis Simpson, his love. Because she had two divorces, the system and the populace one day rejected her as Queen of Britain. Prior to 2002, it was forbidden to get married in the Church of England if the former spouse had previously been married and divorced and was still living (Wernerová 22).

1.6. Old Traditions, Rules and Costumes

During the Victorian era, etiquette started to play a significant role in daily life. Etiquette includes hygiene, dressing appropriately, and manners. Protocol put social norms under pressure, particularly for women. Actually, they had neither privileges nor rights. While women in this era demanded gender equality, they had a duty to appease their husbands (Čechová10).

They must adhere strictly to the rigorous royal dress regulations in all they wear. Before modernization, members of the royal family were expected to observe the law and adhere to etiquette guidelines when attending public occasions included in this are donning gloves, military garb, and skirts as opposed to pants. Gloves were a fashionable item that the Queen was expected to wear. Tiaras are also worn during formal events. After six o'clock, hats are not allowed inside. They must adhere strictly to the rigorous royal dress regulations in all they wear.

These rules ensure that the clothing is acceptable for the occasion or for photos that will be shot at a specified time and location. They must always wear jackets, even within the festivities, in accordance with royal tradition. It is seen as disrobing, which is inappropriate for kings. In the past, royal ladies chose to give birth at home with all the required birthing facilities in order to do so privately and in secrecy (Bright side).

When interacting with the Queen, a certain protocol must be observed. The staff must rise when she enters a room. Even her husband is concerned with these restrictions, which state that when speaking to the Queen, "Your Majesty" must be used at the beginning of the sentence and "Ma'am" at the conclusion. Women should bow while bidding adieu to the monarch, but males may notate or bow from the shoulders. No person is permitted to start or finish their meal before the queen. You must not touch Her Majesty. If she offers her hand, take it politely (Dolby 32).

1.7. Background about the Queen Elizabeth II

Elizabeth II has been the monarchy's driving force for more than fifty years of transformation, ascending to the throne when Britain was still healing from World War II. She had a little validity to change the government of Britain. She was adamantly above the political parties, and each year when she opened the Parliament, she gave a statement outlining the policies of the administration, regardless of its political leanings (Wilkinson 297).

After her father's passing on February 6th, 1952, Elizabeth II took the throne. King George VI passed away unexpectedly because of his young age. When Edward VIII, his elder brother, chose to quit the throne in order to wed a divorced lady, George VI's reign ended in December 1936. Elizabeth the Queen was thus not anticipated to become Queen until she was 10 years old. When Elizabeth II became a Queen, a new expression was born; 'New Elizabethan Age'. It was the idea of Churchill; originally the 'Elizabethan Age' refers to the reign of the Virgin Queen. the fact that in this phrase Elizabeth II's reign represents modernity whereas, to Elizabeth I's represents the influence of tradition, because numbers of centuries were between the two Queens. Modernity is recognized by the word 'new' that introduces modern monarchy (Choyer14).

Elizabeth was born in London on April 21, 1926. She is the daughter of Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon and Prince Albert, Duke of York, who would later become King George VI. Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor is her full name, and family members who are close to her gave her the nickname "Lilibet". She was named after her mother, Queen Elizabeth, grandmother, Queen Mary, and great-grandmother, Queen Alexandra. She constantly assumed a position of authority and maintained order. When she was two and a half years old and Winston Churchill first saw her, he noted that she had an air of authority and reflection that was unusual

for a young kid.

Elizabeth was born into the same rich, privileged, and majesty-filled environment that her parents had known since they were young. She inherited the title of a British princess, Her Royal Highness princess Elizabeth of York, because she was born when her grandfather was the monarch. She began participating in public at a young age. She began doing her first solo public appearances in 1943. Her formal responsibilities have grown since then. When the Princess's father was touring the Italian battlefields in 1944, she was appointed a counselor of state. She tried out the responsibilities of a monarch for the first time. Additionally, she made her first formal trip there when touring South Africa with her parents (Grain 20-21).

Although Elizabeth never attended a public school, tutors were helpful to her. Because Elizabeth would soon become the queen of England, her schooling focused on constitutional history and law. She had her first significant public appearance in 1940 when she gave a lecture that was carried on children's radio. It clarified the factors that motivated Britain to join the Second World War. She began to accompany her parents on several important trips and activities. Together with other women, she enlisted in the British Army in 1945, where they worked as a mechanic and a driver (Papoušková 20).

Philip and Elizabeth marriage was on November 20, 1947, at Westminster Abbey. Her first child, Prince Charles, was born in 1948. The royal couple at the time resided in Windlesham Moor, close to Windsor Castle. The Princess Majestic, Princess Anne's birth was in 1950. On February 6, 1952, Elizabeth was crowned queen following the passing of her father, King George VI. While on tour in Kenya, she received the news.

On June 2, 1953, the coronation was held in Westminster Abbey. The Queen and Prince Philip started their six-month tour of the Commonwealth on November 24. On February 19,

1960, Prince Andrew was born. On March 10, 1964, Prince Edward was born. The Silver Jubilee, which commemorated the monarch's twenty-five years in power, was celebrated in 1977.

The year 1992 is the dreadful year of the Queen “Annus Horribilis”, The Duke and Duchess of York divorced in March, and Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips announced their separation. There was more unpleasant news to come. When her lovely home, Windsor Castle, caught fire in November, the Queen was shown being cradled. Charles and Diana separated in a legal manner at the beginning of December. In addition to the "Sun" revealing the Queen's Christmas address transcript before its telecast. After a year, Prince Charles acknowledged his connection with Camilla in 1994. The divorce agreements between the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York have been finalized. Diana died on August 31st, 1997 in a car accident in a Paris tunnel.

The year 2002 got off to a horrible start since there were many losers; it began with the passing of the queen mother and continued with the passing of Princess Margaret. The Queen's Golden Jubilee festivities were an unexpected success, and the nation's backing of the monarch cemented her standing. She was the oldest British monarch to hold the throne for fifty years at the age of 76. The Queen celebrated her Diamond Jubilee in 2012, marking sixty years as monarch (Dolby11-15).

The Succession to the Crown Act 2013 is approved by the royal court on April 25, 2013, and it states that the eldest heir, regardless of gender, would inherit the crown. The statute also prevents a person who is married to a Catholic from being removed from the line of succession. The Queen surpassed her great-great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, to become Britain's longest-reigning monarch on September 9, 2015. Prince Philip passes away on April 9, 2021. Two months shy of turning 100. The longest-serving royal consort in history is Philip. After 70 years

of rule, the queen passed away on September 8, 2022, at the age of 96 (the Guardian).

1.8. The Role of the Queen

The Queen serves as the ceremonial head of state as well as Defender of the Faith and Supreme Governor of the Church of England. She consents to granting the authority to name bishops and archbishops. She is the military's supreme commander. She is also donates ribbons, medals, knighthoods, and other awards to several charities. The Queen and other members of the Royal Family go to other nations. Their responsibilities as Royals include the travel across the Commonwealth. They don't just stop by. In addition, they tour and interact with British citizens outside the castle. The royals visit many different places, including hospitals, charities. She participates in daily food preparation, accepts new Palace tasks, and manages the finances of the Royal Household with her team (Pavličková 11).

1.9. Political Parties in Great Britain

The United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy where the monarch serves as the head of state. The monarch does not have authority over British government even if he or she is the head of state. The head of government in the UK is instead the prime minister. The two party system in the UK is what govern politics there. The conservative party and the labor party are both on the right side of the political spectrum in the UK. The conservatives are philosophically conservative, support liberal policies and economics, and are unionists. They reject the independence of Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.

In contrast, the Labour Party in the UK is on the left of the political spectrum and supports socialist concepts for the welfare state while opposing economic liberalization. Additionally, they embrace progressive policies. The Liberal Democrats are a third party in the UK that supports economic liberal principles and occupies the middle of the political spectrum

there. However, you should also back some socialist measures, like the welfare state. They are in favor of the UK joining the EU. There are other nationalist parties as Plaid Cymru, SF, and the Scottish National Party, or SNP for short. These nationalists favor their nations' independence from the United Kingdom. While the other parties, such as the Democratic Unionist Party (DUP), favor keeping Northern Ireland as a part of the UK.

There are also right wing populist parties like UKIP and the Brexit party that support British nationalism and supported the UK to leave the European unions. The role of the party is to govern the United Kingdom through a general election which takes place every five years. The party with the most members in parliament wins the election and the party leader is invited by her majesty the queen to form a government as a Prime Minister (The History of Britain's).

1.10. Queen Elizabeth and the Relationship with Politics

The only Head of State the British have ever known is the Queen Elizabeth. The coronation of her majesty should be remembered by almost 6 million people living today, whether they were present in person or watched it live on television. There have been 21 prime ministers during her lifetime, with Winston Churchill serving as the first during her reign. She has experienced a great number of crises, including political, economic, and armed wars. As the world's longest-living leader, her contributions are unparalleled in the contemporary period. Her era has lasted longer than that of her great-grandmother, Queen Victoria (Mayhew 10).

Additionally, the Queen hosts other ambassadors or presidents of large nations. Since she has a solid moral foundation and can establish ties with other nations thanks to her status and power, her role is to meet with them and listen rather than question them. The government sends the Queen two boxes of papers daily, which she reads and uses to be informed about events and

concerns in her nation (Pavličková 11).

The British political system has traditionally been seen as having three main characteristics: unity, stability, and independence. The Queen is the head of state under the constitutional monarchy of Great Britain, although she does not rule or dominate. Even if they want it in a more contemporary form, the majority of people still like the monarchy. It stands for The British people have benefited from changes and a permanent political system, in which the past exerts significant pressure on contemporary behaviors. Continuity is seen as a crucial component of British political life. Instead of being revolutionary, modern monarchy is evolutionary. The British populace prefer the realistic philosophy and doctrine, since they have an unwritten constitution. Government-related concepts and organizations have evolved over time (Watts 16).

The Queen-in-Parliament is the official title of the UK Parliament. Politicians and system administrators act on behalf of the monarch in affairs of the state and the government. But the public should realize that the Crown is only the queen at Parliament's request. The monarchy is the country's oldest secular institution, and the Royal Family inherits the throne via heredity (Oakland 71).

The Queen's primary duty is one of honor, and she is beyond politics. She is entitled to encourage, warn, and consult. However, she holds the authority to select and remove Prime Ministers and other government officials. The Queen would only ever make use of this ability in extreme circumstances. She could even endanger herself if she engages in politics. Queen Elizabeth II enjoyed her work and spent her free time reading about politics and communicating with people (Pavličková 11).

Ramsay MacDonald, Clement Attlee, Harold Wilson, James Callaghan, and Tony Blair

in particular all maintained a cordial relationship with their monarchs and courtiers. The Queen and Margaret Thatcher, the Conservative premier, did not share the Queen's preferences for a multiethnic Commonwealth, and as a result, they did not get along. The reason the Labour Party is so nice to the hereditary monarchy's undemocratic throne and the Royal Family is that they have used a variety of popular movements and aspirations to express themselves in a remarkable and deft manner. In the years following 1945, the monarchy underwent a significant transformation from an empire into a Commonwealth.

The common perception has been that the Crown was always there for people in difficult situations. The King and Queen's presence in London during the assault symbolized the country's strength and solidarity. The Labor Party has never placed a high priority on republicanism, which is one of the reasons why the monarchy has received so little opposition. Since Harold Laski did so in 1932, none of its political philosophers have made the issue worse; instead, they have focused on social and economic change rather than institutional reform (Kenneth O).

Conclusion

The British throne's line of succession is comprised of members of the Royal family. By virtue of birth or marriage, its members have affiliated. Within the royals, there have been a lot of highs and lows. There are therefore topics that the general public is not aware of. Each Royal Family member is bound by a unique set of customs and traditions, which they follow depending on the situation. Monarchy's traditions were formed to express the royal identity and to provide stability and continuity. It maintains a certain level of luxury and dignity in their manner of living. Members of the royal family must comply with the royal rules and regulations. Although royals don't desire attention or celebrity, these traditions may give them a unique identity and allow them to live by different norms. They constantly work to maintain their own customs and traditions.

They do so to avoid being tied down and preserve few freedoms, actions, and feelings; whereas, some traditions prohibit them from acting normally, in daily normality as human beings. Royals aim to revive customs via history. They preserve them with a strong sense of pride. The members of the royal family have adhered to the fundamental traditions for hundreds of years without alteration, barring extreme circumstances or compelling arguments. The royal family's customs and rules set them apart from the general populace, giving them an air of superiority.

Chapter Two
**The Modernization of Monarchy: Reasons and
Motives**

Introduction

In the last century, the British monarchy has witnessed numerous innovations and developments. A century ago the world was different from now, and the monarchy should grow with it to stay relevant in the changing world. Queen Elizabeth II was the main figure in Britain, she was the head of the state during the modernizing age and she had a great role in changing the British monarchy. From the beginning of her reign she understood that the British Monarchy should be modernized through internal change; at the level of Royal Family members' relationships, and external change; at the level of broader British public, through the image of British Monarchy and its impact on the country and people.

Her majesty had a massive influence and power to influence and change things. The Queen did not involve herself in politics. She was not put in risk in political decisions. She never talked about politics and she has never indicated what party of political organization she supported. The Queen was preoccupied on the process of modernizing and changing the Monarchy. This chapter focuses on the Queen Elizabeth as a principal figure in the research, and her relationship with politics. It deals with the most important day in her life the day of coronation, which was the first attempt of changing the Monarchy. The coronation was broadcasted on TV for the first time, whereas the coronation was previously among the most private events in British monarchy. This chapter stresses on the motives that outputted the modernization, which challenged the traditions and the old fashioned Monarchy. The new labour party and Tony Blair's modern ideologies had a significant role in modernizing Britain and Monarchy as well. The media had a principal role in modernizing the British Monarchy, including the television, radio and the press which helped the development of the Monarchy. The media always speaks about the royal events, matters and scandals such as broadcasting the Christmas message by the queen on TV. The Queen celebrated jubilees and her birthdays to

share them with her people. Her majesty took advantage of media to make Monarchy accessible. In addition to the death of Princess Diana who had a great power in modernizing the monarchy, and the influence of the public. There were other royal issues, for instance the changes in marriage acts and divorce rules. Finally this chapter shows the support of British public opinion to push on the Queen and the Monarchy to modernity.

2.1. The Queen's Coronation

While seated on the Throne, Queen Elizabeth served her subjects. Her Majesty has made reforms to the Royal Family, the Parliament, and politics throughout this time, in addition to promising public activities. Due to the passing of her father on February 6, 1952, Princess Elizabeth was crowned as queen. The Queen was crowned on June 2, 1953. It was a landmark occasion that strengthened the bond between the Monarchy and the media since it was the first broadcast coronation in British history. It might be seen as a link between the past and the present, as well as between more established customs and evolving society. A large British populace may see the Royal garments on television for the first time. It was because Princess Elizabeth's 1953 Coronation marked the start of television in the UK. Through Coronation, this was an effort to grapple with modernity (Zaperta 37).

The previous customs of the Coronation ceremony were supposed to coincide with the glitz the young ruler displayed, and this is exactly what transpired at the start of the new Elizabethan era. Due to the ultimate choice to broadcast the Coronation on TV as an attempt for change, technology introduced the rites of the Coronation to a large public that earlier generations could not comprehend. Churchill had an unquenchable passion for the occasion, and he helped his government organize a massive national celebration. In the end, the Coronation

would cost somewhere about £2 million. The royal family culture had an immediate and long-lasting effect on coronations. The British media landscape has transformed as a result of the Coronation. They created several mementos to commemorate the event and the celebration. While RAF aircraft conducted a fly-past, the Queen appeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace wearing the Imperial State Crown. She made a radio address in which she expressed gratitude to her people for their support of her in her job and for their togetherness. She also stated that they needed optimism to keep working for a new future (QUEEN ELIZABETH II 140).

2.2. The Role of Media in UK

Media coverage of politics has a big influence. Numerous studies have suggested the importance of media influence in a variety of fields: political parties in the United Kingdom, the public's opinion of policy, and systemic mockery. The political inclinations of those who read and watch the media are influenced, and they also encourage switching between political parties. The public's optimism or pessimism about the UK economy is influenced by economic coverage on television as well (Curran and Seaton 355).

The communication processes in contemporary society are fundamentally based on the mass media. The principal information resources include the mass media, which covers current world events as well as political and social topics, has a significant influence on how the public perceives the world and helps to shape public opinion by showing the world in certain ways (Zaperta 08).

2.3 The Monarchy and the Media

The British government was established in the 17th century, and new media and globalization emerged in the 20th and 21st centuries, forcing the British Monarchy to change in order to remain relevant. The Royal Family has mostly maintained its popularity among British

residents thanks to regular media appearances, which validate their status as public figures. The Royals have also been praised for standing for "everyday normality," which has raised their appeal to the British middle class. As a result of their well-publicized public marriages, Queen's Jubilee celebrations, and baby announcements, the Royal Family has come to be considered as a symbol of "national unity" and relies on a strong media presence to remain relevant in the twenty-first century. They have been able to survive in the twenty-first century because of this (Dales 5).

People today seem to dislike or reject the British monarchy as it currently exists; they want more. And here is where the media seems to have a big influence. The media has a significant influence on people's opinions and positions. The Royal Family becomes used to ignoring the media. The British monarchy and the media have a very different connection now than they had in the past. Queen Elizabeth valued communication with the British people through the media.

Elizabeth II ruled for over fifty years. As a symbol of Britain, the head of a family, a constitutional head of state, and a representative of the Monarchy, an institution. It is not surprising that the Queen has attracted a great deal of media attention. Additionally, the Queen is the focus of criticism from both pro- and anti-monarchy groups. The media is always present at all Royal ceremonies and occasions, and occasionally they take a position against the Monarchy, especially when the subject is the relationships between members of the Royal family (Grain 55).

Up until the 1970s, the Royal Family and the Monarchy occupied a more prominent place in the news media than 'regular' celebrities. Prior to that, they had to be visible in the media to maintain their symbolic function, but they also had to maintain their authority and secret by keeping a distance and avoiding being as famous as ordinary people. The Royal Family had to

deal with a number of scandals during the 20th century, including Edward VIII's relationship with Wallis Simpson and Princess Margaret's infatuation with Peter Townsend. The passing of Princess Diana was the most recent and well-known controversy. Before she passed away, the Princess was covered by the media for years. The Monarchy and Royal Family were reduced to the same standard as celebrities in the tabloids with the advent of the Sun in the 1970s (Nordås and Ottosson 5).

2.3.1. Television and Monarchy

The Royal Family was in need of the media in the beginning of the 1960s because they had not been as respectable and impressive as in the past. As a result, there was a noticeable shift in the Monarchy's perspective. Television was the medium of choice at the time. Since Queen Elizabeth's reign, the Royal Family has utilized television, including televised Coronation and Christmas shows. Despite this, the BBC, which is still the official channel for the monarchy, broadcast mocking sketches about the Queen. This might be a proof that the Monarchy was where reforms first began. Consequently, the 1967 Christmas Broadcast would be broadcast in color for the first time in an effort to revive the British people's interest in the Queen's yearly message of Christmas after the first one's initial 10 years (Choyer 92).

The media were curious about what occurred within the Royal Family up till the end of the 1960s. They constantly made an effort to meddle in the affairs of the Royal Family. But every attempt they made to expose the monarchy's scandals and private life fell short. The BBC channel enjoyed posting on the Royal lifestyle within the castle as well as how they conducted themselves. They were intrigued by what the monarch's "home" appeared to be (Grain 25).

The answer given by the Commander was: *“Her Majesty does not wish to alter the existing custom whereby the interior of Her Majesty's apartments once they have been living in*

should remain private” (qtd. in Grain 25)

The production of the movie *Royal Family* represented the invention of a novel concept. In this movie, British citizens may observe the Royal Family's private everyday lives while also seeing how far the boundaries can be stretched. The Royal Family was photographed for a year. To promote a positive image of themselves and the Monarchy, the Royals enjoyed sharing intimate information from their lives with the public. The purpose of the movie was to depict the Royal Family's privacy; this was done in an effort to modernize the Monarchy (Choyer 92).

2.3.2. Broadcasting the Queen's Christmas Message on TV

Every year on December 25 from the Buckingham Palace, Queen Elizabeth II delivered the Christmas address. The sovereign uses the opportunity to greet her subjects, present a recap of events from the previous year, and talk on them. Since his ascension, her grandfather George V has continued this Royal custom that he started in 1932. The Christmas address is seen as a custom that plays a big role in British Christmas. The Queen's address is broadcasted live on television to viewers all throughout the United Kingdom. For the benefit of other nations across the world, the message is distributed via a variety of media, including TVs, radio stations, and the Internet (Kredátusová 7).

The first Christmas speech to be broadcast on television was delivered by Queen Elizabeth II in 1957 from the library at Sandringham House. Her favorite designer's black and white gown needed to complement the home's furnishings. The Queen's husband, The Duke of Edinburgh, who have always been encouraging, tried to make her laugh before she began the speech. The Queen talked about how technology allowed everyone in Britain to see her. She desired that the television would transmit her message in a more direct and intimate manner thanks to modern media. To see the Queen on television, millions of people gathered in front of

their TVs in their homes, bars, clubs, and storefronts. Since the day of her coronation, the broadcast received the most viewers. The Queen stated in her speech: *“I very much hope that this new medium will make my Christmas message more personal and direct. I believe in our qualities and in our strength, I believe that together we can set an example to the world which will encourage upright people everywhere* (qtd. in Waugh 26).

2.3.3. Broadcasting the Royal Marriages on TV

The Royal nuptials have been followed and shown on television. The British media used a tool to foster unity and adherence. It illustrated how the British Royal family appears in people's memories. After the 1950s, a new relationship between Royal occasions and television emerged, which was evident at Princess Margaret's wedding in 1960 and then at Charles and Diana's wedding in 1981. Statistics have shown that almost 750 million BBC television viewers witnessed the wedding. Additionally, it was broadcast in various languages. Thus it attracted people's attention all across the world. Through this marriage, the British Royals gave themselves a new image, and they are media-savvy. Following that, Prince William's 2011 wedding was broadcast live by the media, creating an stunning image of the Royal family (Huang).

2.3.4. Broadcasting the Royal Funerals

Monarchical funerals despite the fact that they are not a solid reason to mark, but British people always want to follow the Royals even in their saddest moments, to share their pain and sorrow. In Princess Diana's funeral something new started in the Royal Family. Thanks to the unusual funeral, which some people describe as being an ordinary funeral. Her death brought the country and people together in a way that had never before been seen. The Queen Mother's burial in 2002 also drew attention from the general population. Due to her strong ties to the Royal

history and customs, the Queen Mother's passing marked the end of an era as well. Within the Royal family, modernism underwent a new phase after her death. The media and public hubbub surrounding royal births, christenings, and jubilees are equally as intense as those around marriages and funerals (Šonková 33).

2.4. The Press and British Monarchy

The Royal Family could not evade the press and the media in contemporary Britain. In Britain, there are signs and evidence of their presence in the form of coins and stamps on the packaging of consumer items. The regal symbols are common knowledge among the populace. The proliferation of Royal-related news stories in the media is far more noteworthy. In between the serious outside and inner stories, the sports round-ups, and practices, a subject reporting on the most recent movements and scandals of the Windsor family can always be found on television news shows.

There are particular editions of magazines, such as "Royalty," "Majesty," and "Royal Romances," that are exclusively dedicated to producing reports about the subject of the Royal Family, in addition to characteristics and images of the members of the Royal Family. The frequency with which Royal tales emerge in newspaper headlines is even more outstanding. Rarely a week goes by without a topic appearing on the front pages of reputable and well-read newspapers and magazines as a recent revelation. The Royal Family is seen as a fundamental component of contemporary British culture and a key source of controversy for the media (Edley 10).

In Britain, the media covers both the positive and negative aspects of the Monarchy. The

media adores the Royal Family because there are never enough Royal scandals to go around. Everyone enjoys reading about them. A number of scandals and incidents damaged the Royal Family's reputation. The Queen's life went through its worst period in the early 1990s, during which she had to deal with several problems, including the divorce of her children. The year 1992 was formally referred to as *Annus Horribilis* for the Queen and the whole Royal Family.

The Prince of Wales' romance with Camellia Parker and the problems with his marriage to the Princess of Wales were freely reported in the media. Because of the circumstances surrounding Princess Diana's passing in 1997, the Queen and other Royals went through a difficult time that damaged their reputation and the popularity of the Royal Family. The Duke of Edinburgh is renowned for making public grammatical errors. The Duchess of York and Prince Harry's behavior with the media in his adolescence and other dramatic issues did not fit the RF's image. On the other side, the media contributes to the people's perception that the current Royal Family is quickly modernizing on both a private and public level. The Royal Family exuded a distinctly contemporary vibe (Šonková 35).

2.4.1. Diana, the Princess of Wales and the Press

Lady Diana Spencer was a unique, flexible, modest, obedient, and child-loving woman who was a suitable marriage for the heir to the kingdom, Prince Charles. She had a background connected to the Church of England. The 1981 wedding in St. Paul's Cathedral was broadcast to viewers all around the world. Princess Diana was the perfect choice to restore the British Monarchy, and she swiftly sparked enthusiasm among the general population. The Princess gave birth to Prince William the following year. She also yelled at the second son, Prince Harry, three years later (Adamová 13).

The media's coverage of Princess demonstrates her power on the Royal Family. She

received several incentives to work in her charity as a result of the numerous publications about her fashion choices, romances, and extramarital affairs that surrounded her. She was admired by the public, taught the Royals how to treat the subjects, and the media was interested in covering the plight of suffering people. The media made more intrusions into the Monarchy's private life. The Camilla gate Tape, which mostly denigrated Prince Charles, was made public. Everywhere Charles and Diana went, the media followed their every move (Tongyun 88).

The first controversy involving the princess was revealed in 1991 by the media, including James Hewitt, James Gilbey in 1992, Will Carling in 1995, Hasnat Khanest in 1996, and Dodi Al-Fayed in 1997. The Prince and Princess of Wales were frank in their writing about their personal affairs. In 1992, Andrew Morton published *Diana - Her True Story*, in which he portrayed the subject as a victim of an unlovable marriage. The Prince of Wales Charles said in a book that was published in 1994 that his father forced him into marriage. A recording of a conversation between Princess Diana and her boyfriend James Gilbey and between Prince Charles and Camilla was released in the press in 1992 and 1993. Charles admitted in 1994 that he had an affair with Camilla. Diana made a claim about her bulimia and attempted suicide in a 1995 interview that was much disputed in the media. These controversies occur right before the 1996 divorce. This union destroyed all Monarchy. In 1997, the Princess of Wales lost her life as a result. When she tried to elude the paparazzi in Paris, she was killed in a vehicle accident (Adamová 14).

2.4.2. Prince Harry and his Relationship with the Press

The Royal Family has historically been a top emphasis for news sources. Princess Diana, for instance, experienced sensationalized press coverage and was a topic of tabloid newspapers at the time. Meghan Markle is currently the subject of a similar feeding frenzy. Meghan Markle's

age, job, activism, race, and mental health have all been hot news topics since she started dating Prince Harry. Markle was three years older than Prince Harry at the time of their marriage, at the age of 36. Markle's portrayal on *Suits* has also given the media the opportunity to characterize her as an unsuitable royal by invoking stereotypes of the sexualized Black woman. Black women in the media are frequently "noticed for their visual dissonance," which causes their "physical and sexual characteristics" to be highlighted in news reports (Dales 14-15).

The Duke of Sussex's statement regarding the birth of his son was widely used in both serious and tabloid media. He noted that they planned to release more details in two days, subject to their own set of conditions. This is related to the Duke's relationship with the British press and his mother's publicized private life. He wants calm for his child, as he has been the subject of media scrutiny since his birth. The Duke speaks with ease and maintains eye contact with the reporter, suggesting he is accustomed to the media. He emphasizes that the press is there because the couple invited them and they'll be there for two days. The Duke of Sussex and the British press have a difficult relationship due to his mother's encounter with the media. Prince Harry expressed his dislike in October 2019. The Duke and Duchess of Sussex renounced their royal responsibilities and rights in order to escape the British press. Four British media outlets received a letter from the Duke and Duchess of Sussex, which indicated they did not want to stand by newspapers that spread lies. Their past behaviors reflect their disassociation from the media, which is not ideal (Hrabalová 14-41).

2.5. The New Labor Party and Modern Ideologies

The constitutional changes made by the Labor modernization are well known. They originate from a liberal pluralist heritage to which the previous Conservative administrations did not subscribe. In his speech on March 28, 2000 in Britain, Tony Blair stated that parliamentary

democracy is at the core of the British character rather than conventional institutions or parliamentary government. Principal Labor constitutional reforms include Scottish, Welsh, and Northern Irish accreditation. The House of Lords reform, which excludes the spontaneous membership of hereditary peers, the goal of more democratic representation, and active involvement in European integration, was the most comprehensive constitutional change since the Great Reform Act of 1832. By incorporating the European Convention of Human Rights into British legislation as well, the parliamentary Monarchy is put to the test and the judiciary is strengthened.

The introduction of a written constitution and the implementation of proportional representation in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland transform Britain from a backward, centralized state into one that is more developed and democratic. To protect the fundamental rights of low-income people and advance social welfare and educational reforms, New Labor instituted a nationwide base pay system. This led to a significant increase in the budget for education and health services. Additionally, it supported populism and sought to become a "People's party." It also made a concerted effort to promote the idea of a young, innovative, and cosmopolitan nation (Tongyun 90).

During Blair's first term, the Labour Party underwent a significant change that increased the institutional complexity of the Cabinet Office. Despite his continued advocacy for civil service reform, the Labour Party focused more on modernization, justice, and responsiveness than on competency and liberalization. Blair's first term as prime minister saw the introduction of new, specialized units; in contrast, his second term was marked by the rearrangement of pre-existing compositions rather than the formation of brand-new units. The ongoing task of public service modernisation was to centralize the Office of Public Services Change administratively.

Modernization was also evident in the creation of the Office of Public Sector Information, the Government Communication Unit, and the EGovernment Unit. These units produced two recommendations: to ensure government communication and to modernize the connection between the public and the public service (Le 318).

2.6. Tony Blair's Attempts to Modernize Britain

A model for institutional dialogue, Tony Blair's tenure as prime minister from 1997 to 2007 saw significant changes to the Cabinet Office institution, the executive function, the political leadership philosophy, and the role of the center. Before he was elected prime minister, Blair made it clear that he intended for the Labour government to rule from the center. Blair had a vague desire to strengthen the ability of the center to oversee policy change. The transition in the Cabinet Office and the Prime Minister's first year in office were notable. The Constitution Secretariat was established as a new secretariat with the purpose of advising and supporting the devolution process in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland (Le 313)

Tony Blair served as the youngest and one of the most influential British Prime Ministers in 185 years. He won three consecutive elections, the first two by large margins and the third by a comfortable margin. When Tony Blair was in charge of the Labour Party, the phrase "New Labour" served as its campaign slogan. The term "New Labour" was coined by socialists who questioned the issue of "NEW contra OLD," assuming that New Labour politics were a synthesis of the New Right's and classic Labour's ideas. Historians' perspectives on the development of the Labour Party throughout time seem to perceive New Labour as having its origins as an electoral marketing strategy because in earlier times, the phrase may be used to reflect ideological and political duties. As a result, New Labour is seen as a symbol of a contemporary, transformed party. Blair offered two new signs at the 1994 Conference: "New Labour, New Britain" and "Empower what others before you have done."(Saadaoui 21-29)

When Princess Diana passed away, Tony Blair and his New Labor party, which had only taken over for three months, were in charge of the British government. In order to effect transformation during the 1990s, Tony Blair gave the party and the nation new names: "New Labor" and "New Britain," respectively. He made a number of constitutional and social change promises to the British people in his election campaign. In response, the New Labor rebranded Britain as Cool Britannia throughout the election campaign: The democratic, contemporary, pluralistic, and New Britain. The strength of Tony Blair's new philosophies was their willingness to acknowledge and keep pace with the times. According to Tony Blair, the Labor Party must evolve or perish. Blair honored his commitment to the British people. The New Labor made a lot of reforms after the death of Princess Diana. New Labor rapidly responded to the intense national mourning ceremony by redefining national identity. Princess Diana's passing elevated him from Prime Minister to President and gave him hegemonic control over his own party and, consequently, the politics of the country. Tony Blair persuaded the Queen to pay attention to what the British people wanted, which aided in modernizing and the creation of a Royal Family that is accommodating to the British people (Tongyun 91).

2.7. Public Opinion

In 1983, 65% of British public said it was important for Britain to have a monarchy, but by 2006 it had dropped to 32% due to the break-up of the Prince of Wales' first marriage and Diana's death. But as of late, the percentage has climbed once again to 45%, while just 4% and 5%, respectively, believe that maintaining the monarchy is "not important at all" and that it should be abolished. One of the nation's oldest institutions appears to have regained much of the public's affection, proving that the reputational decline of significant public institutions is not a necessary aspect of contemporary Britain. In fact, we could anticipate seeing a further rise in

support for the monarchy after the birth of Prince George Alexander in July 2013 (Park et al. 16).

Critics who support the monarchy claim that it is well-liked, has evolved to meet modern needs, and serves as a symbol of racial harmony. It personifies the state, exhibits stability and continuity, commands greater respect than politicians, is immune to political influence, contributes significantly to national institutions, is impartial, serves as an ambassador, and advances British interests overseas. There has been a lot of criticism of the monarchy recently. While an ICM survey from August 1997 indicated that support for it had dropped to 48%, a MORI poll from April 2001 revealed that 70% of respondents preferred that Britain remain a monarchy, with only 9% supporting a republic. 65% of respondents believed the Monarchy should be modernized to reflect changes in British culture. Traditionalists worry that a modernized Monarchy would lose the air of objectivity that is considered to be its greatest asset. Then, rather of being linked with maintaining current values, it would be with change. It currently strikes an uncomfortable balance between tradition and emerging tendencies (Oakland 73).

2.7.1. Public Opinion and the Death of Princess Diana

Princess Diana said, "Being constantly in the public eye gives me a special responsibility." Princess Diana had a special responsibility to make a difference in the world, and her death was a shock to the public. People attacked the Queen and all Royal Family members for not sharing the tragedy, instead they left and spent days in Balmorals Castle. They were angry at the Royal Family's carelessness. Anthony Barrett proclaimed that the Monarchy must bow its head or it will be broken, and the media blamed the Queen for the death of Princess Diana. After 4 days, the Royals were at Buckingham Palace. The Queen Elizabeth made a speech to her people in which she greatly praised the princess Diana. More than 2.5 billion people saw

the funeral paraded on TV in the greatest television event in British history. When she was alive, Princess Diana was the interest of several books, magazines, television programs, and other media compliments (Mattern 106-121).

2.7.2. Monarchy and Public Support

According to polling data, the symbolic elements of the Monarchy are what the British people value the most. They want the monarch to be the leader of society and to represent them both domestically and internationally. Few people appear to be aware of the Monarchy's full range of political or religious authority, and even fewer appear to be committed to it. Contrarily, individuals often feel awkward when they conceive of themselves as "subjects" who are ruled by a Monarch because they believe that they choose the government that governs them (Hames and Leonard 17).

British public opinion has become accustomed to regular reports on the popularity of their Royal Family, and the Monarch and members of the Royal Family have become used to this form of pressure, too. Queen Elizabeth II had great popularity at the conclusion of her rule. Following the Platinum Jubilee, she attained a popularity of 75%, well exceeding the popularity of the British Monarchy as a whole (62%). At the conclusion of her reign, the British Monarchy was still a very popular institution, with 22% of respondents choosing an elected head of state. However, when one examines the Monarchy in the context of political inclinations and age. Only 48% of Labour voters and Conservative voters both favor the Monarchy. Between generation Z (18 to 24) and those 65 and older, there was an even more pronounced gap in attitude. While just 13% of respondents from the latter cohort supported an elected head of state, Generation Z respondents were 77% in favor of the monarchy. Fairly evenly split, with 33% supporting the monarchy and 31% choosing a republican government for Great Britain (Markovich 15).

The British people have evolved, as have their ideals and identities, and the Monarchy should modernize itself as they approach a new millennium. It is crucial that people discuss the monarchy's future and that the Monarchy participate in the discussion by making useful proposals for modernization. If they were being pulled into the twenty-first century, this would be detrimental to them (Hames and Leonard 35).

2.8. The Queen's Fifty Years in Throne (The Golden Jubilee)

Millions of people in the UK and Commonwealth celebrated the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002, with the Queen and Prince Philip travelling over 40,000 miles. She wanted to express her gratitude for her subjects' assistance and fidelity, and the celebrations began on February 6, 2002. The Golden Jubilee weekend festivities in London attracted thousands of adults and kids, and millions more watched on television. Two concerts held in Buckingham Palace's gardens were among the highlights, with 12,500 guests attending "The Prom in the Palace" on June 1 and Queen performing "God Save the Queen" from the Palace's top. More than 200 million people watched the event, featuring performances by Paul McCartney, Eric Clapton, Cliff Richard, and Tony Bennett.

On the Day of Jubilee, the Queen traveled in a procession from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral for a communal Thanksgiving service. During the Jubilee Parade, the Queen and the Royal Family returned to Buckingham Palace. The Mall and area in front of Buckingham Palace were lined with floats depicting British life in the 50 years since the Queen's Coronation. A sea of people lined the length of the Mall to applaud the Queen and the Royal Family when they appeared on the balcony of Buckingham Palace. The Queen was honored with a purple and gold illumination of the Empire State Building in New York, an unusual distinction for a foreign leader. (The Queen Elizabeth 261).

The public has had two opportunities to view the Queen's jubilee celebrations since the time of her Coronation. The Golden Jubilee was in 2002, and the Silver Jubilee was in 1977. Both occasions served as a chance to evaluate the Queen's accomplishments. The You Gov poll showed that, in contrast to the negative press coverage of Elizabeth II's actions after Princess Diana died, the Queen was held in great regard at the time of the Golden Jubilee. Seventy one percent of respondents said the Queen worked hard, and eighty one percent thought she was a "good ambassador for Britain", this led to favorable press coverage from both the Republican press and the Monarchy-friendly publications. From the date of the Queen's actual accession in February 2002, through the Jubilee celebrations in June 2002, to the anniversary of her Coronation in June 2003, news concerning her 50 years in office predominated media attention (Zaperta 38).

2.9. The Queen's Eightieth Birthday Celebration

The yearly trooping of the color was used to commemorate Queen Elizabeth's official 80th birthday in June 2006. Although she celebrates her birthday in April, she loves the summertime for this military pageant. During her rule, there was a period of significant social transformation in Commonwealth, in her own family, and in Britain. The archbishop of Canterbury conveyed the nation's gratitude during the ceremony of thanksgiving held to commemorate her formal birthday at Saint Paul's Cathedral, which was attended by the Queen and other members of the Royal Family. Prime Minister Tony Blair as a magnificent source of stability and strength, adding that she has handled global developments with extraordinary elegance and determination, applauded the Queen. She emerged from Windsor Castle with her husband to greet people and partake in their wishes for her to have the happiest birthday. She still honors the promise she made during her coronation (World History Documentaries).

The BBC offers to the queen a number of radio and television programs to honor the

event with her people in 2006. The year the Queen turned 80. The BBC covered all significant events, including the National Service of Thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral in London and the Family Service of Thanksgiving on St. George's Day from St. George's Chapel in Windsor. For a two-part documentary, BBC ONE has unparalleled access to significant public events and intimate moments of The Queen's 80th year. From The Queen's personal film collection, *The Queen at 80* will also feature some rarely seen material. The Queen as Head of the Commonwealth and the Ruler of the United Kingdom for more than 50 years, she was a significant figure in the lives of the British people. The show looks at the historical occurrences that have affected the Monarchy, including the abdication, the issues that her family faced in the 1990s, Diana's passing, and the most recent marriage of the heir to the throne (BBC).

2.10. Changing in Marriage and Divorce Rules

The justifications for amending The Royal Marriages Act of 1772 have been outlined, as it is unsatisfactory because the 18th Century Statute was hastily established to deal with an emergency scenario brought on by the unsatisfactory behavior of King George III's siblings. The Act of 1772's legal interpretation is unclear since it could apply to groups of people with tenuous ties to the Throne. It is maintained that the Act's penalties for marriages that take place without permission are excessively severe, that such unions are invalid, and their children are tainted. Modern notions of appropriateness and fair play are at odds with the Act's requirement that applicants over 25 notify the Privy Council first and then wait a year (Maer 7).

2.10.1. Prince Charles Second Marriage

Even though Camilla Parker was involved in the decision to choose Diana as the right bride and later she took on the role of the proverbial "other woman" in the fairytale marriage, the royal family had hoped that Charles would wed a princess from another country to establish a

royal super dynasty. When she famously said, "There were three in the marriage, so it was a bit crowded, Diana perfectly captured Camilla Parker's role in the marriage. The media frequently cited Camilla Parker's position as an "other woman," regularly referring to her as Britain's most renowned other lady. In addition to the President of the United States forbidding Camilla and Charles from visiting the White House because they are divorcees, the Church of England saw Camilla as adultery because they opposed the marriage act. Even the Queen's absence from their civil wedding has been criticized as evidence of her support for the Church's opposition to the divorcees' weddings. Therefore, it seems sense to conclude that Camilla's 'involvement in the union of Charles and Diana serves as the justification for the media's criticism of her (Rosewarne 3-4)

On February 10, 2005, Prince Charles and Camilla announced their engagement. Their wedding is scheduled on April 9, 2005. As a result of the Queen's displeasure about Charles' connection with his previous lover, Bower said that Camilla was referred to as "that wicked woman" by the Monarch. On February 10, 2005, Charles and Camilla announced their engagement, to their joy, according to Bower. On April 9, 2005, Prince Charles wed Camilla, who was given the title Duchess of Cornwall. Charles and Camilla wed in a civil ceremony at Windsor Guildhall, close to Windsor Castle, as opposed to past royal marriages, which include elaborate processions at a chapel. Despite not being present at the civil ceremony, Prince Philip and the Queen subsequently joined the couple for a blessing at St. George's Chapel and threw a reception there. In 2000, the Queen joined Charles and Camilla for lunch. This may have seemed like a little gesture, but it is said that she was there to show her support for the pair (Sager).

2.10.2. Duke of Sussex and Megan Markel Marriage

Harry and Meghan were engaged after dating for a little over a year. The engagement was

formally announced on November 27, 2017. The news shocked the rest of the globe, including the UK. The public has long found the British Royal Family fascinating, so the idea of a Royal wedding was very appealing. Americans were particularly intrigued by the announcement that Meghan will join the Royal Family. In the past, it was customary for Royal Family members to marry into the British aristocracy. However, Meghan is not a noblewoman. Not even British, she is American citizen. Nevertheless, despite feeling a bit out of place, she has received a warm welcome into the Royal Family. People from all over the world closely followed the wedding and observed as Harry and Meghan established a new Royal Family (Sherman 7-8).

Due to her status as a famous mixed-race woman, Markle has been a vocal opponent of several racial and gendered injustices, even going so far as to identify as a "feminist". Because of this, there may have been concerns in Britain that she might become overly active in politics given her status as a princess. It is crucial to remember that the Royal Family generally stays out of politics. Her status in the Royal Family was further complicated by Markle's work on the television program *Suits* from 2011 until 2019. In contrast to the "virginal youth" who normally marries into the Royal Family; Markle appeared in multiple intimate love sequences on the show. Given that Markle was already in her late thirties, there were concerns about whether she would be able to support the Royal Family's children and make a decent mother. The fact that Meghan Markle is perceived by many as more than just a woman who married into the Royal Family and as a danger to the Monarchy's traditions as well as a tool for bringing diversity into the Royal Family should also be noted. Overall, her acting profession, race, and mental health have formed Markle's public image. (Dales 15-16).

Conclusion

The British sovereign under the rule of Queen Elizabeth II has witnessed a great revolution and changes in different aspects, compared with other ages. The Queen was sitting on the throne at the time when women could not make decisions. She was known as the most dutiful, stoic and stable Monarch in British history. The princess Elizabeth was not meant to be a queen, she lacked the experience of ruling in her beginning; her succession was because of the abdication of her uncle, then the sudden death of her father. She was not prepared to reign the throne, for her surrounding of politicians, and Royal Family members influenced that she. British Monarchs across history spent hundreds of years of traditions and respecting rules and private life far from media and public. The Queen Elizabeth made a great jump in the Monarchy. Although her actual role in constitutional Monarchy was limited on paper, it actually looks like she did very little but in reality she had a power and influence to change. She took a drastic step in modernizing the Monarchy; she devoted herself to Britain's service. She became part of her people's life because she involved them in Monarchy's matters through media.

The media makes the British monarchy's matters, scandals, events in public, which makes the Royals lost their privacy which was preserved by the grand grand fathers. The Queen also got rid of many rules under the name of modern monarchy, these rules made the British Monarchy distinctive and different from other institutions. She adapted the modernity in the Royal Family and the British Monarchy in general; she kept the institution alive, important and relevant. She spent seventy years in throne, in which she preserved the continuity and stability.

Chapter Three
The Aftermaths of Modernization of the
Monarchy

Introduction

With over 65 years on the throne, Queen Elizabeth II is the longest reigning Monarch in British history. Her reign is almost over, and she is driven by duty to serve her people; she has dedicated her life to this end. During her reign, she has presided over numerous crises, wars, and significant social and political changes. She also implemented some reforms in an effort to bring the institution into the 21st century. She made this promise to her people. Her Majesty made an effort to uphold the noble motto of her ancestors, because her time in the throne had been significant. With her speech, she established a relationship with her audience. From that point on, she grew close to her subjects and shared them of all royal events. She grew older elegantly during the course of her reign, yet she remained the same devoted ruler. In Britain and within her own Royal Family, her reign coincided with a period of significant societal transformation. The media and Royal Family commentators have been kept busy by her relatives. The new Labour party ideologies and attempts to modernize Britain also had an impact on the Queen. Her legacy is the result of modernizing the Monarchy and putting forth a lot of effort for more than 50 years.

This chapter makes an effort to summarize the key outcomes of modernizing the Monarchy in order to alter the British Monarchy. Beginning with the most recent incident of racism that occurred within the Windsor castle, Meghan Markle and her husband have admitted that certain members of the Royal Family mistreated them because of their son's race and color. The rise of republicanism and the decline of British Monarchy are considered as a threat of British Monarchy. Many individuals are thinking about living in a world without a monarchy; they oppose monarchy and favor republicanism. The study deals with The Scottish issue in which Scottish people argued for their independence from the Monarchy and the right to enjoy their own institution. Along with the royal scandals, which are thought to be the worst thing to have ever occurred to the Royal Family, the death of Princess Diana and Prince

Charles' romance with a divorcee turned the tide on the scandals involving the Royal Family. Because of modern life, today's Royals constantly shine like stars and celebrities. The growth of nationalist groups, the Monarchy, and the sovereign were seen as results of modernity and serve as symbols of Britain's unity. The chapter also referred to the Queen's role in paying taxes as a turning point in British taxation. The repute of the contemporary British Monarchy and the new king views are the chapter's last points.

3.1. Ethnic Discrimination

Megan Markle's engagement to Prince Harry in 2016 was met with ambivalent public and social media responses. Markle spurred pride in African American British citizens and among women, while a vociferous anti-Markle contingent disparaged her as a divorced opportunist unworthy of royal status. Tabloids elicited evidence of a salacious sexuality unsuitable for a woman royal from Markle's divorce and her career as a model and actor. Markle's claims to princesshood hinged on her imitation of Cinderella, the classic white princess who, along with two Disney princesses of color, Mulan and Tiana, as social memes made at the time of the wedding show. At worst, Markle would be disparaged as a despicable foreigner who required comparisons to her deceased mother-in-law or sister-in-law in order to police her ego, looks, and decorum (Pramaggiore and Kerrigan 6-10).

The couple wanted to find freedom and they established a charitable organization in USA. Following their separation from Kensington Palace in April 2019, they initially intended to establish the Sussex Royal Foundation, which would be almost an exact replica of the Royal Foundation. They were compelled to start their own organization right away, though. By the end of November 2019, they began to wrap up their work on the foundation, and by the start of the following year, and they had already begun anew with a nonprofit organization that would serve as their main focus for many years (Scobie and Durand 270-271).

Harry and Meghan would never compromise on their initial beliefs and aspirations, even though they are no longer active royals. Harry has always been passionate about protecting the environment, helping people with HIV, dealing with mental health concerns, and helping veterans. Meghan is still committed to helping women and girls worldwide. They desire for their legacy to be contemporary and meaningful to a new generation. Courtiers made it obvious that the post acted as a royal record, and Harry and Meghan had the last word, posting on their Sussex Royal account for the final time (Scobie and Durand 270-271).

Meghan's son was deprived from being given a royal title when he was born, and Meghan Markle opened up to Oprah Winfrey about it during their two-hour interview. She explained that without the title, Archie would not be offered security, which was obviously a concern for her. The Royals were constantly inquiring about how dark his complexion may be when he is born. According to Markle, who said that the Monarchy does not want him to be a prince because of his skin tone. She felt lonely and unloved by the Royal Family, and she considered killing herself. Prince Harry and Megan Markle were hesitant to reveal who had made the claim, despite Oprah Winfrey's insistence, since doing so may endanger the British Monarchy. Consequently, they leave the UK and their formal royal responsibilities (CBC News).

The true story of Meghan Markle and the Royal Family investigates the past and present of racism in Britain as well as social shifts such as the Black Lives Matter movement and Donald Trump's election to the president. The first mixed-race royal in modern Britain has revealed that larger patterns of patriarchy, whiteness, national identity, and (Post) colonialism, using conceptual frameworks like the white racial frame. The ultimate white racial frame of the Royal Family that is the foundation of British myths is challenged by Markle's representation. It only serves to reinforce such a framing that Markle's accession to the Royal Family coincided with Brexit, during which Britain was (re)negotiating its role on

the international scene and (re)intensifying its neo-imperialist racialized frontiers (Clancy).

3.2. The Threat of British Monarchy Decline and the Rise of Republicanism

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Monarchy was a system of administration that faced significant difficulties. The Monarchy was nearly universally used as a form of state governance before the Age of Revolution (1765-1830/1848). The United States, France, and numerous Latin American nations did, however, become republics during this time. Nevertheless, the only European republics on the brink of the Great War were France, Portugal, and Switzerland. But a new age of republics began with the end of the First World War. Out of more than 45 European nations, 12 monarchies (four of which are mini-states) were still in existence in 2022. There were 43 kingdoms in the world, although just slightly more than 5% of people lived there (Markovich 8).

It makes sense that monarchy has received considerable attention in Western political thought. It has been portrayed in a variety of moral and historical contexts, most notably as an institution that was crucial to the integrity of states and empires. Four fundamental aspects of kingship stand out. This includes the transition from elected military commanders to hereditary rulers, the church's affirmation of the sanctity of monarchy. Moreover, the development of kings from hereditary rulers, the absolute difference in status between monarchy and its subjects, and the idea of sovereignty. It elevated kings beyond the terms of the feudal agreement and the law. These characteristics can still be seen in some places where monarchy still exists. Her Majesty's subjects cooperate in presenting the monarchy's folklore as their own as long as Britons feel that national identity and economic prosperity are intertwined with the existence of an exaggerated House of Windsor. Almost little evidence suggests that the Royal Family is motivated to change its current way of life as of now (Gladdish 133).

3.2.1. Republicanism in Britain

Although civic republicanism was replaced by individualist and Universalist ideas by the 19th century, Thomas Paine and the chartists' republican radicalism served as a beginning point for the change. This shows that the republican influence on Victorian philosophy has been overemphasized in modern history. Radicals were inspired by utilitarianism and philosophical radicalism, while rationalist and romantic traditions shaped political philosophy. In Victorian Britain, civic humanism was widespread, but it grew so broad that it was unable to produce meaningful historical research. Republicanism is defined so broadly in recent historiography that it may be found almost anywhere, including in twentieth-century socialism. (Bevir 3).

Following the First World War, the British Monarchy was able to align itself with a range of popular movements and goals, including the creation of the Commonwealth, the emergence of a multiethnic society, and devolution in Scotland and Wales. The Crown has served as representation of British identity at difficult times, such as the Blitz and the bombing of Buckingham Palace. The King and Queen staying in London during the Blitz and the Queen Mother squeezing through the wreckage of destroyed homes served as symbols of British identity during these trying times.

However, since the 1970s, the public's opinion of the Monarchy has deteriorated due to criticism of its riches, way of life, and undemocratic nature. The parody of the Royal Family has grown into a significant industry. Recent events have demonstrated how precarious the Crown's position as head of the Commonwealth is, depending on people's general esteem and respect for the Queen. Prince Charles is probably more challenging when he becomes king because of his strong views on topics like fox hunting and rural concerns. Support for the deceased Princess Diana and Camilla Parker-Bowles among the populace might trigger a republican movement (Hayman7-9).

Despite the lengthy history of the English Monarchy, republican movements have been rare. Because of the strong, enduring, and basic loyalty of the British, republicanism has rarely been more than a marginal pursuit. However, there have been many opposed this political structure. They have, however, always been a small minority and could not endanger the British monarchy, which has a lengthy history and a generally stable course of growth. The most stressful scenario during Queen Elizabeth II's reign occurred when Princess Diana passed away, however this crisis was likewise resolved without having any lasting effects.

The claim that the Monarchy is outmoded and undemocratic is one of the main points of contention among republicans. The political system prevents the election of the head of state and establishes a social hierarchy in which certain favored persons are elevated above regular people. The Queen's job and other members of the Royal Family's abroad excursions are now worthless and the administration of the Monarchy is expensive, but many British are satisfied with the way their country is managed. (Papoušková 30).

By providing a model for a more democratic and responsible monarchy, republicans and monarchists might clash. The vast majority of British citizens favor its modernization over its modernity, and they support its ongoing existence. The republican movement's greatest flaw has been its refusal to think of any justification for the continuation of monarchy beyond tradition, mass delusion, or plutocratic convenience. The major goal of this collection is to further illuminate the significance of monarchies in the UK and elsewhere. The British Monarchy has long understood the need of adjusting to new circumstances; one of the reasons for its longevity is its capacity to provide its citizens a "representative" face for at least the previous 200 years (Hames and Leonard 10).

3.2.2. Monarchy and Scottish Independence

A unified Parliament of Great Britain was established at Westminster as a result of the 1707 Acts of Union, which brought together the parliaments of Scotland and England. Since

then, Scotland has played a significant role in the nation, bringing democracy, the rule of law, modern industry, science, philosophy, culture, sport, and the arts. A pivotal point in Scottish history occurred in 1999 with the establishment of a parliament that is directly elected by the citizens of Scotland and is in charge of implementing domestic public policies and providing services. The Scottish Parliament has swiftly established itself as an important institution that the Scots recognize and respect (Devolution and the Implications of Scottish 16).

It is anticipated that the Scottish people will be questioned in some way in 2014 about whether they prefer Scotland to stay a member of the United Kingdom or become an independent state. One of the most important constitutional concerns now affecting the UK is the Scottish independence question, which will have a significant impact on all UK people (Beth 5)

With less popularity in Scotland than in England and Wales, the British Monarchy and Scotland's political culture coexist in a conflicting way. The Palace has refrained from taking a stance on Scottish independence, despite the fact that the Queen Elizabeth is revered and respected. While the official pro-independence campaign Yes Scotland argued that independence would terminate the political union, the Scottish government's White Paper on independence said that a sovereign Scotland would retain the Monarchy. The Scottish National Party, SNP is dedicated to achieving Scottish independence, yet it continues to support the Monarchy. Within the first five years of independence, King Charles III's overthrow will be sought after, according to Humza Yousaf.

The SNP has a wide range of opinions on many topics, and pro-independence advocates have different perspectives on the monarchy. According to the Scottish Election Study (SES), which was conducted in November 2022, 48% of Scots support the Monarchy while 37% favor its replacement with an elected head of state. Compared to only 53% of monarchists, 62% of avowed republicans said that they held such beliefs strongly (McMillan,

and Henderson 47-48).

The results of the discussion that has started in Scotland might have a big impact on both the UK's constitution and the world at large. They will outline future ties between England and the devolved regions of the UK, raise concerns about the nation's economy, system of government, and foreign policy, and challenge those working to keep the UK together to provide an explanation of what it means to be a British citizen today (Beth 6).

3.2.3. The Decline of British Monarchy

The monarchy's role in politics and its freedom to participate in politics are at odds under the British constitution. The public discussion regarding the Monarchy's place in British politics has heated up. It is difficult to establish a clear line between political and non-political issues, but the latter covers both issues related to party politics and those that concern the administration of the state generally. It is a bold and challenging assertion to prove that monarchy always improves governance. The consequence is that political systems without a monarchy of this kind perform worse than political systems with a monarchy of this kind in terms of the standard of governmental decision-making (Assif 5).

The removal of the crown from Parliament would increase political life's openness and solidify popular sovereignty as the foundation of the British constitution. There should be no alternative to the theory of the Crown in Parliament. This involves either the government in Parliament or the prime minister in Parliament. Because it would no longer be involved in politics, the Monarchy would have more time and resources to dedicate to active symbolism (Hames and Leonard 26).

Monarchical survival in the twenty-first century is in jeopardy, but not for the reasons that some have suggested, that it is a broken system. Instead, its essential component, monarchy, has lost both its allure and its credibility. Since the legality of rank differences was questioned in the late eighteenth century, royalty's standing as a distinct order of mankind has

been in jeopardy. Since then, the defense of grandeur has tended to focus more on service than on deserved privilege. However, it is exceedingly difficult to disentangle privilege from the service supplied by royalty (Gladdish 137).

3.3. The Royal Family Scandals

Privacy can be associated with control over the public perception of one's identity, where the individual subject has power to determine who has information about him or herself, to what degree, and when privacy is a key to personhood, for through it an individual takes ownership of the moral title to his existence. Privacy is a key to human dignity; the privacy is a precondition to the development of communal connection.

Western journalism emphasizes press freedoms as a precondition of democratic governance. According to this paradigm, the press assumes the role of the people's representative by keeping an eye on influential parties and giving the people the knowledge they need to govern themselves. Therefore, there are ethical boundaries to what knowledge the general public needs to know and what the news media have a good reason to gather and share (Finneman and Thomas 409).

3.3.1. The Affaire of Prince Charles with Camilla Parker

On July 29, 1981, Charles and Diana exchanged vows in a royal ceremony that was broadcast all over the world. Diana was probably not so naive as to believe that being married would change matters because Charles seemed to be with Camilla even during their difficult courting. She thought her connection with him will be completely different out of stubbornness or optimism. Soon after, there were rumors of marital problems, and Diana found a present package for Camilla that had a bracelet with the initials F and G inscribed on it. The couple was on honeymoon on the royal yacht Britannia. Charles called Camilla every day, and Camilla frequently paid a visit to Highgrove, his cherished Gloucestershire hideaway

(Carroll 311)

Even though Camilla Parker was involved in the decision to choose Diana as the right bride and later she took on the role of the proverbial "other woman" in the fairytale marriage, the royal family had hoped that Charles would wed a princess from another country to establish a royal super dynasty. When she famously said, "There were three in the marriage, so it was a bit crowded, Diana perfectly captured Camilla Parker's role in the marriage (Rosewarne 3)

On 29th June 1994 "in a television interview Prince Charles acknowledges to Jonathan Dimbleby his liaison with Camilla Parker-Bowles and his unfaithfulness to his wife Diana. This was the greatest scandal in Windsor family history. He explains his adultery by saying that he already saw his marriage as being over .Prince's biography was considered to be his defense, the same as Morton's book was Diana's one. In January 1995 Camilla Parker Bowles divorced. In the autumn of 1995 Diana's psychological state of mind was unsatisfactory (Ebringerová 20).

3.3.2. Princess Diana and Prince Charles Divorce

The Monarchy's general support hasn't substantially fluctuated between 1953 and 2018. Since the 1960s, the number of divorces among the British public has steadily increased, and in some respects, the defining and problematic aspects of the Royal Family's personal life have continued to resemble those of society as a whole. The scandals of the 1990s led to serious questions about the future of the crown. This is because the family Monarchy has failed to uphold the moral values that were central to its public image. The House of Windsor experienced a rise in popularity due to a younger generation of people who promoted Christian domesticity in a similar way to the Royal Family in the mid-20th century (Owens 383).

On December 18, 1995, Queen Elizabeth II requested Prince Charles and Princess

Diana to divorce. Charles consented almost away, while Diana delayed her decision for three months. Princess Diana grants Prince Charles and his mother Queen Elizabeth II's request to dissolve their marriage on February 28, 1996. After fifteen years of marriage to Prince Charles, the British Heir to the Throne, Princess Diana filed for divorce on July 15. Diana informed Charles that she will always adore him as her final phrase, no matter what. She was also certain that she was being monitored, fired a number of her staff, and even revealed in a letter that Charles intended to kill her. She admitted that her husband was planning an 'accident' of her car, a brake failure, and a serious injury to her head, so that he can free himself and wed (Ebringerová 20).

The media created Princess Diana's reputation by using her to promote newspapers. As she battled the Royal Court, she came to understand that the media was her greatest asset. She provided photographs that were printed all over the world and assisted newspapers in boosting their sales since she recognized what made a nice image. The actions of paparazzi photographers, who earned a profession by capturing her intimate moments, angered and horrified her. Diana didn't realize until the very last moment that when she let the media in, they would flood in and take full advantage of the chance to earn some money (Cohen-Almagor 12-13).

3.3.3. The Death of Princess Diana

The most contentious issue remains surrounds Diana's passing and the suppression and concealing of evidence throughout the investigation. Instead of her tragic personal narrative per se, the fundamental accusation is that the Princess of Wales was murdered because she reportedly questioned the entire institution of the Crown. It was widely believed that Princess Diana's death was not an accident. It has created a great scandal around the British Monarchy. The allegation that Diana's death was an accident is called into question by this (Gómez López 10).

Popular conspiracies claimed that Diana and Dodi's bodies were immediately dumped, that a missing Fiat Uno was somehow connected to the disaster, and that witnesses had heard a bomb go off just before the incident. According to the conspiracy theory, witnesses who claimed to have heard an explosion or blast before learning about the collision made an appearance on American media shortly after the news of the disaster was revealed. Was that a gunshot or a bomb? (Douglass and Sutton 9).

3.3.4. Shaken the Relationship between Prince Harry and the Royal Family

In 2020, Meghan Markle and Prince Harry made the decision to separate their finances and divide their time between the US and the UK. Some claimed that the pair was incensed when they learned they would not be a part of a diminished future monarchy, but they responded that the choice was made in response to tabloid hatred and covert racism, not out of incense. After moving to Canada in 2020, they have been eager to offer their version of events.

The couple revealed the confidential discussions that had taken place behind palace walls in a high-profile interview with Oprah Winfrey in 2021. They talked about their choice to resign from royal responsibilities, their shared difficulties with mental health, and their disillusionment with royal life. Huge viewing numbers for the interview resulted in an increase in interest in the Duke and Duchess of Sussex on a global scale (Scandals of Windsor 15).

3.4. Royals or Celebrities?

The public's perception of the Royal performance never looks tired which serves to distinguish it from interest in media celebrities. Stars may sometimes go out of favor before coming back into style because they have a relationship to style. The British Monarchy now seems to have gained almost complete immunity from that sort of favor and dislike. Monarchy, on the other hand, exists in a class by itself, where its desire feeds off of itself and

is never satisfied. Every little concession a Royal makes to fashion or a trend is hailed as a wonderful Grace, but this is only because they don't have to. The British Royals are more than just a famous family, The weight of collected articles and exposure moments, rather than moral or personal traits just to prevent the populace from growing weary of them (Nairin 34).

Up until the 1970s, the Royal Family and the Monarchy played a more prominent role in the news media than regular celebrities. Prior to that, they had to be visible in the media to maintain their symbolic function, but they also had to maintain their power and secret by keeping a distance and avoiding being as well-known as other celebrities. The Royal Family had several challenges throughout the 20th century. The passing of Princess Diana was the most recent and well-known controversy. The Monarchy and Royal Family were reduced to the same status as celebrities in the tabloids with the development of the Sun in the 1970s, and they began to be covered in the same manner as other celebrities. The Sun apologized for its stories on the Royals, but it afterwards reposted images of Diana, claiming that the Royals were no different from other celebrities and that their rank and titles did not make them special (Nordås and Ottosson 5).

Aside from the materially idyllic aspects of their life, they also exude charm and regal glitz, which gives their famous living a whole fresh vibe. Despite the fact that they are still political figures, they are also celebrities and role models, and despite the vast history of their royal life, their celebrity existence still exudes the heavenly aura of times past when the king was reigning by the grace of God. As a result, leadership and authority are crucial in shaping their public image. Despite being seen as role models and celebrities, they get both praise and criticism. Due to the fact that they all have heterosexual marriages with white partners and serve as role models for family life, the Monarchy is not particularly helpful in the battle against racism and homophobia (Sonkova 40).

3.5. British Nationalism

A political idea known as nationalism maintains that the political and national units should coexist. It could be a sovereign state, a province under the federal government, or simply an administrative area. In Britain, each of the four constituent nations: Scotland, England, Ireland, and Wales must be represented in the government by individual secretaries of state. Nationalism was the outcome when these representations failed to lead to genuine outcomes. During this time, nationalist demand for a Scottish Parliament increased. The crucial point is that nationalism was a political response to what was thought to be an unjust rule (Colclough 60).

Nationalism has reemerged as a significant feature of the contemporary times, as seen by the British Brexit campaign's use of nationalist vocabulary. It connects nationalism to the rise of populist politics worldwide and signals a return of nationalism in England, the UK, and beyond. The current nationalisms in the UK are asymmetrical, which mirrors the asymmetry of the nations. While English nationalism is limited and exclusive, Scottish and Welsh nationalism is wide and inclusive. The rise of populist-nationalist parties has spread throughout Europe, indicating that nationalism is once again on the rise outside of the borders of Britain (Orazi 7).

Since the start of the 20th century, there have been numerous eras of the British Monarchy. The mediated monarchy evolved from the British monarchy. In this kind of monarchy, the role of the subjects of the sovereign was progressively altered from that of stunned observers to that of an audience. The monarchy and the sovereign serve as symbols for Britain's unity. But this institution has been forced to function in a society that is sharply divided. One such incredibly split society is the post-Brexit United Kingdom. But the monarchy and the sovereign stand in for Britain's unity symbolically. British nationalism, or social cohesion, is popular in the UK. The fight or ideological war that has taken place in Europe has made it possible for Britain to defend her borders in the most recent referendum

on Europe (Markovich 7).

The monarchy and British society are dealing with conflicting developments in the UK, such as Scottish independence and the Catholic majority in Northern Ireland. By flying the Cross of St. George as their flag during the 2004 European Football Championship, England's supporters throughout Britain heralded a new era. English flags were extensively flown throughout the Brexit campaign as a representation of the potential for recovering British sovereignty and maintaining English identity. After Queen Elizabeth II passed away, many began to look inward and worry that the UK may turn into Little England. The Crown's symbolism and call for unity at the national level played a crucial role in maintaining the UK's unity. (Markovich 12).

Many scholars have contended that the advent of modernity is what gives rise to nationalist movements. The social structures of today's society are destroyed by industrialization. As a means of communication through symbols and activities, culture becomes increasingly significant. Without culture, it would be hard to communicate, which would make it impossible for a person to play a part in society. Other modernists, who have focused on other facets of the industrialization process, have described similar processes. Despite nationalists' assertions to the contrary, countries now only exist in the contemporary age. Nationalism, as a political representation of national identity and government, must be a comparatively recent development historically speaking. Without a doubt, nationalism is a product of modernity and serves as a basis for political legitimacy (Colclough 63).

3.6. Changing in Taxation Policy

The Royal Family and the Monarchy as a whole are evaluated in a large part based on the royal finances. The Monarchy is frequently represented as an affluent system of government from the era of absolute monarchs who lavishly funded the court. The British Monarchy's financial structure has seen some adjustments, nevertheless. In exchange for the

Civil List, King George III consented to transfer revenue from the Crown in 1760. The Queen in right of the Crown presently holds the Crown Estate; but, because she has no administration or control over it, The Queen does not own it personally. This partnership is in place till 2013 (Adamova 16).

Official spending was covered by an annual Civil List payment and grants-in-aid from government agencies before the Sovereign Grant Act of 2011. Official expenditures were also covered directly by the Crown Estate and the government. The Prince of Wales got £20.7 million from the Duchy of Cornwall in 2016–17, as well as £1.8 million from government agencies and the Sovereign Grant. The total amount spent was £22.3m, leaving a £0.2m net surplus (Barton 4).

Royal Finances are made as clear and understandable as feasible by the Royal Household. However, the cost of the Monarchy is far higher than the one given by official yearly reports. In comparison to the data presented by the official financial statement, they calculated the overall yearly cost of the Monarchy to be five times greater since these figures do not include significant annual expenditures, like as those made to plan for security and royal visits, as well as the loss of revenue from the Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall. The Civil List has grown by 94% over the past 20 years, the British Royal Family is the most costly in Europe, and the British Monarchy is 112 times more expensive than the Irish President (Adamova 16).

Thanks to the goodwill of succeeding UK administrations, the British Queen had a forty-year tax break up to 1993. How much was it worth and why was it ever permitted in the first place? Answers have just been flooding out of the vaults. The British Royal Family has unique rights that shield the public from seeing their money, yet every now and again they strike it rich. The Monarchy was recently found to have been partially financed by tax benefits for the Queen, according to a recent discovery of records in the UK National

Archives. This information was made public by way of a UK Treasury document. Special privileges for the Queen were provided with a hidden agenda, and tax exemptions were utilized to finance the Royal Family and conceal its expense. Royal observers had this suspicion for a while (McClure).

3.7. The British Monarchy Reputation and the New King

The British Royal Family has always been at the center of several controversies, but the media has made it simpler for them to obtain information without boundaries. Journalists can now access material without limitations, allowing them to invade the privacy of the Monarch or other Royal Family members. Several scandals involving members of the Royal Family and domestic staff have plagued Queen Elizabeth II, harming their reputation. With complaints that the Palace is too distant and cautions that the institution shouldn't be exposed to the full glare of day, Royal Counselors must strike a balance between under- and over-exposure of the Royal Family (Papoušková 32-33).

The loss of Meghan and Harry is a setback for modernizing the institution and a blow to young people's support for the Monarchy. When the Royal Family let Will to marry Kate and Harry to marry Meghan in the early 1990s, they demonstrated a willingness to undergo change. However, the media will continue to damage the institution in the eyes of the younger generation as long as individuals who marry into the Royal Family are subjected to an onslaught of public scrutiny (Powell).

Prince Charles has been distracted by a variety of interests while keeping society's attention off his meaningless position as the heir apparent. The Prince's trust and several of his other efforts have without a doubt had a positive social impact, but it is quite difficult to see the populace accepting a monarch who is so personally driven. Additionally, it is hard to envisage a king in his 50s or 60s suddenly developing the traits of impartiality while dealing with everyday matters of state. Future public legitimacy for the British Monarchy may come

from a number of factors, including royals' star power in an age of personality-obsessed media, their dedication to serving the needs of entire societies, including the underprivileged, and the historical significance of their residences in palaces and castles (Bentley and Wilsdon 12).

Conclusion

The Queen Elizabeth tried to change and to make her own unique throne, because she was young and she didn't have enough experience to carry on with her father's path, which indeed made her different from previous kings and queens. She promised her subjects to devote her life in the service of the monarchy and Britain. Her majesty didn't change the Monarchy, but she adapted the modernity, she added and reformed the British Monarchy. Her role as a constitutional monarch, her style, and prestige were unique. The era that she reined is called the new Elizabethan age. Between the lines, it is understood that her era is a mixture between traditions and modernity. It should be admitted that although she urged to modernize the Monarchy, but she also preserve certain rules and traditions. The Queen faced a series of events and issues such as Annus Horribilis, the divorce of her children, and the Royal scandals. However she witnessed many crises, she didn't give up, and she was faced the consequences. She still strong until the day of her death. Her majesty saved her marriage her family as a wife, a mother, and a grandmother.

She serves British public as a queen and a sovereign. British public venerated their monarch their support ran so high, and this is the main reason of her success as a queen of modern monarchy. She broke some royal rules and get closer to her people. Unlike former queens and kings she walked with them, touch them and speak to them, even though it is not part of her duty as a queen. The younger royals emulate her approach to interpersonal relationships; they interact with people at local events and show kindness and warmth to the public, just like any other family. The British Monarchy and the Royal Family are therefore beloved by the populace. Elizabeth the Queen dealt with people's emotional side and received their affection and unwavering support in return. She will always rely on popular opinion and support, regardless of what happens to the Monarchy, she will always find her people in her side.

A black cloud of grief descended on the entire nation when it learnt the loss of its queen. She left behind her a great legacy of extraordinary changes and new reforms. The Monarch experienced years of wisdom and compassion, proud and lucky people. She also left her son the new king with the negative expectation from the public, because of his past and his attitude.

General Conclusion

This study discusses the Royal Family's history and the major family rules across time until today. The core aim of this work is to examine the modernization of family rules. In addition, the research focuses on its aftermaths. Moreover, it portrays the British Monarchy as a conservative group that lives inside the Palace, far from people and the press. The research aims to analyze Queen Elizabeth II as a popular figure, her life achievements, and her influence on the British Monarchy. It also seeks to extract the differences between the present modernized Royal Family and the past conservative one. In addition, it explores the Royal Family as a modernized people who break some rules of modernity. Moreover, it examines the motives that led Queen Elizabeth II to explore her stature as a queen and try to modernize and change the Monarchy. The research also seeks to extract the aftermath of the modernization of the Monarchy.

The work came into three principal sections. In the first chapter, presented a comprehensive overview and background on the Royal Family's components and history. The results indicated that the British throne succession line is bound by hereditary. Monarchs are tied by customs and traditions that reflect their identity and symbolize stability for the country. Royals uphold their own customs and traditions to separate themselves from the mass. This fulfils their aims to be different and superior.

In the second chapter, we focused on the major reasons and motives behind the modernization of the Monarchy. The Queen involved media and television in several occasions. For instance, she allowed the broadcasting of coronation ceremonies, in her birthday parties, and made what is known as the "Queen's jubilee". Whereas Diana and her son Harry do not have good relationship with the media. Labor Party's leader Tony Blair has brought new ideologies to modernize monarch's system and she supported him and was influenced by his ideas. She also altered and Changed legislations concerning marriage. The Queen managed to gain the love and support from the people and Public view.

Finally, in the last part of the work, we attempted to spot the aftermaths of modernizing the Monarchy. The dissertation resulted in several findings. First ethnic discrimination was represented in form of Racism based on skin color. It was portrayed in the case of Megan Markle. She faced racism and refusal due to her background as an actor and the fact that she does not belong to the bourgeois. Moreover, in politics the British Nationalism failed to achieve the goals of coexisting as units, which caused a threat of decline and led to the Scottish independence. Moreover, republicanism started gaining recognition and anti-monarchism appeared as an ideology that monarchy is not essential. Nevertheless, a minority that refused the Monarch ruling criticized their life styles and for being treated as celebrities. Furthermore, scandals started surrounding the Monarchy from the divorce of King Charles from Diana to his second marriage. This made Monarchy's life public, open for criticism and perceived as disgrace to the traditional aspects that characterized the old traditions.

It is important to state that the royal rules have greatly contributed to the cohesion and continuity of the Royal Family for thousands of years. With time and the change of royal generations, a kind of breaking and violating of these rules has been observed, which is sometimes individual.

Britain has changed significantly in Queen Elizabeth II's time, and she had the troublesome assignment of protecting an institution that, in rule, lived long past its authentic sell-by-date. The government has survived, but it has had to alter, and it has misplaced a few of the programs that once motivated it. At different points, Elizabeth II permitted endeavors to modernize the government while still protecting the trappings of the past. Transformations and changes are usual in the course of countries and societies, and it is the same for the British Royal Family. Therefore, the next royal generations will bring more change, especially since the reign of Queen Elizabeth II from its beginning to its end will be the turning point in the

Royal Family and its rules.

Discussion of the Results

Since meeting Prince Harry for the first time, the public and tabloids have treated Megan Markel with racism. She has grown accustomed to this treatment since she ascended to the Throne and assumed the Monarchy. The couple has departed the Monarchy; their royal obligations and privileges have ended. According to them, the prejudice Megan Markel encountered within the Royal Family was the reason for their resignation. It has been her experience to accuse the palace of racism, and she is persuaded that their decisions were influenced by racism. England was surprised by their posture. It was met with skepticism from the British public. Consequently, Prince Harry lost his birthrights as a working royal family member, such as security protection. This time, the bigotry allegations against the British Monarchy originated from within. How a juvenile member of the family was able to implicate his family in racism. Since this decision, tensions have existed between them and the Royal Family. As a result of what happened to his mother, he may have developed a psychological aversion to regal ties, which could explain his behavior.

He desired for himself and his modest family to be liberated from the constraints of royalty. This demonstrates the couple's failure as prominent members of the Royal Family. They contended for the crown despite having identical cases, unlike his father and Camilla Parker, who never failed. We believe that despite the growth and changes in Britain and the Monarchy, Scotland desired independence in order to choose a republican nation over a monarchy. The majority of Scottish citizens prefer to begin with an elected head of state; therefore, the Monarchy in Scotland has a limited future.

The study revealed, however, that after being separated from the United Kingdom, the Scots fell into a dichotomy in which they feared asceticism while simultaneously desiring independence from the Monarchy and Britain. We believe that the Monarchy hinders the

development of a more equitable society because it instills the notion that certain individuals are born into privilege and power in British culture and the constitution. Republicans, despite being a minority, believe that Britain is more than just a monarchy and oppose the Monarchy as a form of government. They support an overhaul of the entire system, not just a modernization of the Monarchy. We believe that the topic of the monarchy must be reduced to its relevance and function in the modern era. What role does the British Monarchy play in modern society? People have attained rights that are incompatible with what the Monarchy represents as a system of government.

If the Monarchy continues in its current state, it does not represent the majority. We do not believe that the British Monarchy has a future because leaders are expected to do more than the Monarchy does, such as acting as a symbol and maintaining traditions. Unlike his mother, who was not anticipated to become queen, and her uncle, who made her the heir apparent, we believe that King Charles III is also exceptional. Throughout his entire existence, the new king had the opportunity to plan and prepare himself using his mother's wisdom. The general population of the United Kingdom has certain expectations for the prospective monarch. He may be quicker and more effective than his mother at implementing reforms. He must think about his legacy in terms of the kind of monarch he should be.

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المخلص

يدور محتوى العمل الحالي حول عهدة الملكة البريطانية السابقة إليزابيث الثانية (1953-2023) ، ومحاولاتها لتحديث النظام الملكي. من الواضح على نطاق واسع محاولات التحديث للنظام الملكي البريطاني في حين أن الملكيات الأخرى لم تفعل ذلك وفضلت الحفاظ على الطريقة التقليدية. وكان الغرض من هذا البحث هو دراسة مكانة الملكية البريطانية كمؤسسة تقليدية وفحص شعبية الملكة إليزابيث ومسيرتها المهنية وتأثيرها على النظام الملكي البريطاني. وتهدف إلى تسليط الضوء على الفروق بين العائلة المالكة الحديثة والعائلة التقليدية في الماضي. كما يدرس العائلة المالكة كمجتمع معاصر يتحدى قواعد الحداثة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، فإنه يبحث في الأسباب الكامنة وراء قرار الملكة إليزابيث باختبار حدود سلطتها الملكية ومحاولة تحديث وإصلاح النظام الملكي. يهدف البحث أيضاً إلى تحديد عواقب وأثار تحديث النظام الملكي. في البداية، يقدم هذا البحث لمحة تاريخية عن النظام الملكي البريطاني، ومحاولاتهم للحفاظ على الاستقرار الاستمرارية. يقدم هذا العمل كذلك، وصفا لدور النظام الملكي وكيف يعمل ويتطور. اعتمدنا نهجاً مقارناً للربط بين كيفية تأثير التحديث الملكي على النظام السياسي التقليدي في بريطانيا والرأي العام. علاوة على ذلك ، يتم استخدام النهج النوعي من أجل ربط المواد بالتحقيق البحثي. تبحث هذه الورقة أيضاً في دوافع تحديث النظام الملكي البريطاني. أخيراً، ناقشنا الآثار السلبية لتحديث النظام الملكي، مثل العنصرية بين أفراد العائلة المالكة وفضائحهم. بالإضافة إلى إرث الملكة إليزابيث الذي يتضمن تغييرات في قوانين الضرائب والقومية البريطانية. إلى جانب الدعوات للجمهورية وانهيار النظام الملكي، هناك مسألة استقلال اسكتلندا.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الملكية البريطانية ، المملكة المتحدة ، العائلة المالكة ، التحديث ، الملكة إليزابيث الثانية ، الرأي العام.

Résumé

La présente étude porte son intérêt sur le règne de la précédente reine britannique Elizabeth II (1953-2023) et ses tentatives de modernisation de la monarchie. Il est important d'essayer de comprendre comment la monarchie britannique a été modernisée alors que les autres monarchies ont préféré maintenir la voie traditionnelle. Le but de cette recherche est de montrer la position de la monarchie britannique en tant qu'institution traditionnelle. L'objectif de cette étude est également d'examiner la popularité, la carrière et l'influence de la reine Elizabeth sur la monarchie britannique, elle vise aussi à mettre en évidence les différences entre la famille royale moderne d'aujourd'hui et la famille traditionnelle dans le passé. Cette étude examine en plus de cela la famille royale en tant que société contemporaine qui défie certaines des normes de la modernité.

En outre, nous avons essayé de restituer les raisons sous-jacentes de la décision de la reine Elizabeth qui consiste à tester les limites de son pouvoir royal tout en tentant la modernisation et la réforme de la monarchie, cette recherche vise également à déterminer les conséquences de cette modernisation. Cette étude historique représente la première étape de cette recherche car elle décrit un aperçu de l'histoire de la monarchie britannique, du changement de leur nom de famille et de leurs fonctions pour maintenir la stabilité et la continuité. En plus de la description du rôle de l'empire, son fonctionnement et son évolution dans la vie moderne. Nous avons eu recours à une approche interprétative afin d'expliquer le lien et examiner l'influence de la modernisation de la monarchie sur le système gouvernemental traditionnel et le public en Grande-Bretagne. En outre, nous avons utilisé l'approche qualitative pour sélectionner et fournir des matériaux et des sources pertinents pour l'enquête de cette recherche. Cette étude examine également les motifs qui ont contribué à moderniser la

monarchie britannique, tels que les médias de masse, y compris la presse et la télévision, et leur rôle dans le changement de la monarchie en général, de la reine et de la famille royale en particulier, ainsi que l'influence des idées du Nouveau parti des travailleurs et le soutien populaire.

Et d'autres changements dans les traditions et les règles de la famille royale. Enfin, nous abordons les effets négatifs de la modernisation de la monarchie, tels que le racisme parmi les membres de la famille royale, les querelles et les scandales de la famille royale. L'héritage de la reine Elizabeth comprend des modifications des lois fiscales et du nationalisme britannique. Côte à côte Avec la possibilité de l'émergence d'une république et de l'effondrement de la monarchie. De plus, il y a la question de l'indépendance de l'Ecosse vis-à-vis de la monarchie et de toute la Grande-Bretagne. L'interaction du futur roi avec la population est également cruciale en raison de sa réputation et de sa position. Notre étude nous a amené à la conclusion selon laquelle la monarchie britannique et la reine Elizabeth sont soutenues par l'opinion publique. Et à cause de ses mauvaises relations avec les masses, le nouveau roi ne pourra pas assumer ses responsabilités.

Mots clés : Monarchie britannique. Royaume uni, famille royale, modernisation, la reine Elizabeth II, soutien et opinion du public.

