

Queen Elizabeth II. rule and change in the country.

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Avhadieva Elvina

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Elizabeth II

- Elizabeth II - the reigning queen of Great Britain from 1952 to the present. She ascended the throne on February 6, 1952 at the age of twenty-five, after the death of her father, King George VI. He is the longest reigning monarch in the history of Great Britain.



Life story

- Elizaveta Alexandra Mary Windsor Born April 21, 1926 (91), Mayfair, London, England, United Kingdom Married to Prince Philip since 1947 Parents: George VI Children: Prince Charles, Prince Andrew, Princess Anna, Prince Edward



- She was born in the family of Prince Albert, the future King George VI, and his wife Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon. The girl received her name in honor of her mother, but the full name of the princess is made up additionally from the names of her grandmother and great-grandmother. Elizabeth II had a sister - Princess Margaret, who was born four years after her, but died on the 72nd year of life.

- In addition, she is a very smart, talented and outstanding personality. The Queen speaks excellent French and often uses the language for State Visits. Her Majesty does not need a translator. She learned to drive, enjoys photography and loves to photograph her family, and she also shows great interest in horses and horse racing. The first pony was presented to her at four. She also loves dogs and takes them on trips.

Board history

- The coronation ceremony of Elizabeth II took place in Westminster Abbey on June 2, 1953. This was the first coronation of the British monarch, broadcast on television (the coronation was broadcast live, which was watched by 27 million people), and it is believed that this event markedly contributed to the growth of television broadcasting.



- She raised a nation under her wing ... "- T. Decker, English poet and playwright Elizabeth Tudor ascended the English throne when the country was torn by numerous conflicts. In order to maintain power and calm the country, Elizabeth pursued a restrained, prudent policy, seeking to maintain balance in English society. Elizabethan era. During her reign, England achieved tremendous success in various fields, for which descendants named the second half of the 16th century. Elizabethan era. Her motto is "Always the same."

The economic development of England

- In industry In industry, the government pursued a policy of protectionism: protectionism severe penalties for calling wool and sheep to. XVI century. 100% of wool was processed in the country, the export of fabrics monopolies increased several times, the promotion of new industries, monopolies, the development of manufactures and hired labor, the crisis of craft craft, the ruin of artisans In agriculture: sheep breeding for 4 million people is rapidly developing, fencing development of capitalist leases and land ownership; creation of large commodity farms — farms; ruin of peasants; desertion of the village. The government tried to control these processes. sy in the interests of defense, tax collection and fear of rebellion. In trade: a single internal market has emerged. Large joint-stock trading companies have appeared. Trading companies founded colonies in the North. America (Virginia, 1584)

Role in public and social life

- In accordance with the British tradition of parliamentary monarchy, Elizabeth II performs mainly representative functions, with virtually no influence on the governance of the country. However, during her reign, she successfully maintained the authority of the British monarchy. Her duties include visiting various countries with diplomatic visits, receiving ambassadors, meetings with senior government officials. Since 1860, there is a tradition of tea drinking in the park of Buckingham Palace, for which guests are selected by various charitable and other public organizations by a random method. At these tea parties the queen communicates with guests freely.

- Elizabeth kept the practice of obligatory meetings of the monarch with the British prime ministers - every Tuesday at six o'clock in the evening for a conversation and an exchange of views. The contents of these audiences are not disclosed, no records are kept on them. If the mandatory weekly meeting cannot take place, then the queen and the prime minister communicate via a dedicated telephone line, protected from eavesdropping. The queen is more aware of most questions than it seems at first glance. In addition, the Queen has regular meetings with other ministers and prime ministers of the Commonwealth states when they are in the UK for a visit. Also, during her stay in Scotland she meets with the first minister of Scotland. UK ministries and diplomatic missions send her regular reports. Elizabeth II is also actively involved in charity and social activities. The Queen of Britain is a trustee of more than 600 different public and charitable organizations



- In addition to his duties, Elizabeth II also has certain inalienable rights as a monarch (royal prerogatives). For example, she may reject the candidacy of the prime minister (which she finds inappropriate) and so on. These prerogatives are not always a mere formality. For example, the prerogatives of “the right to consultation, the right to encourage and warn,” are expressed in the fact that Elizabeth receives a number of documents for study that she collects the Privy Council. These papers are brought to the palace in red boxes every day at 7 o'clock, after which the monarch quickly looks at them, emphasizing in red what he didn't like or not clear, since as early as 8 am the next day these documents were taken [70]. The queen's remarks are usually listened to. In addition, the Queen receives reports from 15 countries of the Commonwealth, with whom she meets and sends back .

Financial expenses

- So, according to data from Buckingham Palace, in the 2008-2009 fiscal year, each Briton spent 69 pence on the maintenance of the monarchy which amounted to 41.4 million pounds or 68.5 million dollars.
- In 2010–2011, due to the new economic program of the government, the queen was forced to reduce her expenses to \$ 51.7 million.
- But, starting in 2012, Elizabeth’s income began to grow again (at an approximate rate of 5% per year)
- According to Buckingham Palace, in the 2014-2015 fiscal year, each Briton spent 56 pence on the maintenance of the monarchy. 35.7 million pounds was allocated from the budget for the maintenance of the royal court.
- For 2018–2019, the grant for its maintenance increased to 82.2 million pounds, which is 1.25 pounds for each subject. Grant does not cover royal visits, ceremonies and guards. Taking them into account, the total expenses of the yard reach 300 million pounds (400 million dollars)







