МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІСТОРІЇ ТА МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН

КАФЕДРА ВСЕСВІТНЬОЇ ІСТОРІЇ ТА МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН

КВАЛІФІКАЦІЙНА РОБОТА МАГІСТРА

на тему: «Трансформація інституту монархії у сучасному світі: на прикладі Великобританії (1952-2022 pp.)»

(англійською мовою - "Transformation of the Institution of Monarchy in the Modern World: Great Britain Case Study (1952-2022)")

Виконав: студент 2 курсу , групи 8.0320

Спеціальності: 032 історія та археологія

Освітньої програми: історія

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Керівник: доцент, завідувач кафедри всесвітньої історії та міжнародних відносин, к.і.н.

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м. Запоріжжя

2024 рік

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ

ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

Факультет історія та міжнародних відносин

Кафедра всесвітньої історії та міжнародних відносин

Освітній рівень: магістр

Спеціальність: 032 історія та археологія

Освітня програма: історія

ЗАТВЕРДЖУЮ

Завідувач кафедри всесвітньої історії

та міжнародних відносин

Черкасов С.С.

«\_\_\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ року

ЗАВДАННЯ

НА КВАЛІФІКАЦІЙНУ РОБОТУ СТУДЕНТОВІ

Прочану Павлу Сергійовичу

1. Тема роботи: «Трансформація інституту монархії у сучасному світі: на прикладі Великобританії (1952-2022 pp.)» (англійською мовою - "Transformation of the Institution of Monarchy in the Modern World: Great Britain Case Study (1952-2022)"), керівник роботи, к.і.н., доцент, завідувач кафедри всесвітньої історії та міжнародних відносин Черкасов Станіслав Сергійович, затверджена наказом ЗНУ від 06.10.2023 року № 1572-с.

2. Строк подання студентом роботи: 30 листопада 2023 р.

3. Вихідні дані до роботи:

Bogdanor V. The Monarchy and the Constitution. Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1996. 344 p.

Borman T. Crown & Sceptre: A New History of the British Monarchy from William the Conqueror to Charles III. Hodder & Stoughton, 2021. 576 p.

Murphy P. Monarchy and the End of Empire: The House of Windsor, the British Government, and the Postwar Commonwealth. Oxford University Press, 2014. 256 p.

Prince Harry The Duke of Sussex. SPARE. Random House, 2023. 416 p.

Torrance D. The Crown and the constitution. *House of Commons Library UK Parliament*.

Маклюк О. М. Еволюція королівської влади та управління в Англії при ранніх Тюдорах : Дисертація на здобуття наукового ступеня кандидата історичних наук. Запоріжжя, 2002. 182 с.

4. Зміст розрахунково-пояснювальної записки: дослідити трансформацію інституту монархії на прикладі Сполученого Королівства Великої Британії та Північної Ірландії у період правління Єлизавети ІІ, беручі до уваги ширший історичний період від Декларації Бальфура 1926 року до початку правління короля Карла ІІІ у 2022-2023 роках; проаналізувати еволюцію монарха та членів королівської родини у «селебрітіз» та «культурні ікони» сучасного глобалізованого світу; взаємопов’язати трансформацію монархії та трансформацію Британської імперії у Співдружність Націй; дослідити як монархія Сполученого Королівства пристосовується до реалій сучасного суспільства.

5. Перелік графічного матеріалу: кваліфікаційна робота містить 10 ілюстрацій.

6. Консультанти розділів роботи

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Розділ | Прізвище, ініціали та посада консультанта | Підпис, дата | |
| Завдання  видав | Завдання прийняв |
| Вступ | Черкасов С.С., доцент, к.і.н. | 28.03.2023 | 28.03.2023 |
| 1 | Черкасов С.С., доцент, к.і.н. | 05.05.2023 | 05.05.2023 |
| 2 | Черкасов С.С., доцент, к.і.н. | 12.09.2023 | 12.09.2023 |
| 3 | Черкасов С.С., доцент, к.і.н. | 02.10.2023 | 02.10.2023 |
| 4 | Черкасов С.С., доцент, к.і.н. | 16.10.2023 | 16.10.2023 |
| Висновки | Черкасов С.С., доцент, к.і.н. | 03.11.2023 | 03.11.2023 |

7. Дата видачі завдання: 28 березня 2023 року

КАЛЕНДАРНИЙ ПЛАН

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| №  з/п | Назва етапів кваліфікаційної роботи | Строки виконання етапів роботи | Примітка |
| 1. | Вивчення проблеми, опрацювання джерел та наукової літератури з теми | Листопад, грудень 2022 р. | Виконано |
| 2. | Виконання вступу | 17.03.2023 р. –  28.03.2023 р. | Виконано |
| 3. | Виконання розділу 1 | 20.04.2023 р. –  05.05.2023 р. | Виконано |
| 4. | Виконання розділу 2 | 28.08.2023 р. –  12.09.2023 р. | Виконано |
| 5. | Виконання розділу 3 | 13.09.2023 р. –  02.10.2023 р. | Виконано |
| 6. | Виконання розділу 4 | 03.10.2023 р. –  16.10.2023 р. | Виконано |
| 7. | Формулювання висновків | 17.10.2023 р. –  03.11.2023 р. | Виконано |
| 8. | Оформлення роботи, одержання відгуку та рецензії | 03.11.2023 р. –  16.11.2023 р. | Виконано |
| 9. | Подання роботи на кафедру | 29.11.2023 р. | Виконано |

Студент \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ П. С. Прочан

Керівник роботи \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ С.С. Черкасов

Нормоконтроль пройдено

Нормоконтролер \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ С.С. Черкасов

РЕФЕРАТ

ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЯ ІНСТИТУТУ МОНАРХІЇ У СУЧАСНОМУ СВІТІ: НА ПРИКЛАДІ ВЕЛИКОБРИТАНІЇ (1952-2022 PP.)

(Англійською мовою - TRANSFORMATION OF THE INSTITUTION OF MONARCHY IN THE MODERN WORLD: GREAT BRITAIN CASE STUDY (1952-2022))

*Категорії та поняття, що найчастіше зустрічаються у роботі (key words): монархія, Сполучене Королівство, Велика Британія, сучасний світ, Єлизавета ІІ, Карл ІІІ, принц Вільям, королева, король, королівська сім’я, деволюція, деколонізація, Співдружність, Британська Імперія, селебрітіз, еліти*

Об’єктом дослідження магістерської роботи є інститут монархії в сучасному глобальному контексті з окремою прив’язкою до Великої Британії в період з 1952 по 2022 рр. (ширше – з 1926 по 2023 рр.), як приклад (кейс).

Предметом дослідницької роботи є багатогранна трансформація та адаптація монархічних інститутів у сучасних глобальних суспільствах, з детальним дослідженням Британської монархії як тематичного дослідження протягом періоду, що охоплює 1926–2023 роки (зосереджуючись на 1952–2022 роках), й інші інститути, пов’язані з монархією Сполученого Королівства, її еволюція та зміни, що відбулися з нею під час правління короля Георга V (1910-1936), правління короля Едуарда VIII (1936), правління короля Георга VI (1936-1936), правління королеви Єлизавети II (1952-2022), а також під час правління короля Карла III (2022-донині).

Мета дослідження: це дослідження зумовлене прагненням ретельно вивчити різні аспекти Британської монархії, включаючи її історичну безперервність, символічне значення, здатність підтримувати стабільність, участь у дипломатичних зусиллях, суспільне сприйняття та здатність реагувати на сили влади. модернізація. За допомогою цього багатовимірного аналізу дослідження прагне запропонувати детальне та наукове розуміння важливості монархії у забезпеченні лідерства та закріпленні стабільності в епохи невизначеності та трансформаційних змін.

Новизна роботи «Трансформація інституту монархії у сучасному світі: на прикладі Великобританії (1952-2022 pp.)» полягає в поглибленому дослідженні еволюції Британської монархії протягом значного історичного періоду, аналізі того, як вона адаптувалася до до епохи швидких глобальних змін. Це дослідження пропонує новий погляд на здатність монархії збалансувати традиції та сучасність, використовувати м’яку силу, залучати цифрові комунікації та підтримувати культурний вплив, орієнтуючись на сучасні виклики та можливості. По суті, вона (робота) дає всебічне та сучасне розуміння довготривалої Британської монархії.

Висновки: Дана робота дослідила монархію Сполученого Королівства та її трансформацію у сучасному світі. Хронологічні рамки дослідження охоплюють 1952-2022рр. (епоха правління Єлизавети ІІ), та задля ширшого розуміння хронологічні рамки були розширені від 1926 року (Декларація Бальфура) по 2023 рік (наш час). За цей період була трансформована як сама Британська імперія (від глобальної колоніальної імперії до добровільної міжурядової організації Співдружність Націй), так й інститут монархії, коли монарх Сполученого Королівства став(ла) головою Співдружності Націй та монархом кожного окремого королівства Співдружності. Трансформація Британської імперії в Співдружність націй підкреслює роль монархії як об’єднуючого символу в цій різноманітній міжнародній спільноті.

Дослідження заглиблюється в те, як члени королівської родини перетворилися на світових знаменитостей (селебрітіз), а їх особисте життя та діяльність викликають значний суспільний інтерес. Це явище має як позитивні, так й негативні наслідки для суспільного іміджу монархії. Робота визнає шлях монархії до більшої інклюзивності ЛГБТК+, прикладом чого є громадська підтримка прав ЛГБТК+. Це відображає ширші суспільні зміни у ставленні до різноманітності та рівності. Особливо важливим у глобальній міжнародній спільноті (Співдружності Нації) є використання англійської мови як об’єднуючого фактору, а також широке використання соціальних мереж для впливу на підданих та формування позитивного іміджу монархії.

Дослідження підкреслює, як деволюція у Сполученому Королівстві зі створенням Шотландського парламенту, Уельського Сенеду та Асамблеї Північної Ірландії вплинула на роль й сприйняття монархії в цих регіонах. Це означає перехід до більш локалізованих ідентичностей та управління. У дослідницькій роботі зроблено висновок, що Британська монархія вміло еволюціонувала, щоб зберегти свою актуальність у 21 столітті. Вона служить символом традицій, безперервності та єдності, а також використовує цифрові комунікації та м’яку силу для посилення свого глобального впливу. Виклики та суперечності залишаються, але дипломатичний та гуманітарний внесок монархії залишається значним. Дослідження підкреслює здатність монархії поєднувати традиції з сучасними вимогами та припускає, що її спадщина залишається предметом обговорення в нашому світі, що постійно змінюється. Інститут монархії став більш відкритим для суспільства.

SUMMARY

TRANSFORMATION OF THE INSTITUTION OF MONARCHY IN THE MODERN WORLD: GREAT BRITAIN CASE STUDY (1952-2022)

*Key words: monarchy, the United Kingdom, Great Britain, modern world, Elizabeth II, Charles III, Prince William, queen, king, royal family, devolution, decolonization, the Commonwealth, the British Empire, celebrities, elites*

The research object of the master’s thesis is the institution of monarchy within the contemporary global context, with specific reference to the United Kingdom during the period spanning from 1952 to 2022 (wider – from 1926 to 2023), as a case study.

The subject of the research work is the multifaceted transformation and adaptation of monarchical institutions within contemporary global societies, with a detailed exploration of the British monarchy as a prominent case study during the period encompassing 1926 to 2023 (with focusing on 1952-2022), and other institutions related to the monarchy of the United Kingdom, its evolution and changes happened to it during the reign of King George V (1910-1936), the reign of King Edward VIII (1936), the reign of King George VI (1936-1952), the reign of Queen Elizabeth II (1952-2022), as well as during the reign of King Charles III (2022-to the present day).

The aim of the research: this research is driven by the aspiration to scrutinize various facets of the British monarchy, including its historical continuity, symbolic significance, capacity to maintain stability, engagement in diplomatic endeavors, public perception, and adaptability in response to the forces of modernization. Through this multi-dimensional analysis, the study seeks to offer a nuanced and scholarly comprehension of the monarchy's import in providing leadership and anchoring stability during epochs of uncertainty and transformative change.

The novelty of the work "Transformation of the Institution of Monarchy in the Modern World: Great Britain Case Study (1952-2022)" lies in its in-depth exploration of the British monarchy's evolution during a significant period in history, analyzing how it adapted to an era of rapid global change. This study offers fresh insights into the monarchy's ability to balance tradition and modernity, harness soft power, engage with digital communication, and maintain cultural influence while navigating contemporary challenges and opportunities. In essence, it provides a comprehensive and contemporary understanding of the enduring British monarchy.

Conclusions: The research explored the monarchy of the United Kingdom and its transformation in the modern world. The chronological framework of the study covers the years 1952-2022 (the reign of Queen Elizabeth II), and for a broader understanding, the chronological framework has been extended from 1926 (the Balfour Declaration) to 2023 (the present day). During this period, both the British Empire (from a global colonial empire to a voluntary intergovernmental organization, the Commonwealth of Nations) and the institution of monarchy underwent transformation, with the monarch of the United Kingdom also serving as the head of the Commonwealth and monarch of each individual Commonwealth realm. The transformation of the British Empire into the Commonwealth of Nations underscores the role of the monarchy as a unifying symbol in this diverse international community.

The study delves into how members of the royal family have become global celebrities, with their personal lives and activities garnering significant public interest. This phenomenon has both positive and negative consequences for the public image of the monarchy. The work acknowledges the monarchy's path towards greater LGBTQ+ inclusivity, evidenced by public support for LGBTQ+ rights, reflecting broader societal changes in attitudes towards diversity and equality. Particularly significant in the global international community (Commonwealth of Nations) is the use of the English language as a unifying factor, as well as the widespread use of social media to influence subjects and shape a positive image of the monarchy.

The study highlights how devolution in the United Kingdom, with the creation of the Scottish Parliament, the Welsh Senedd, and the Northern Ireland Assembly, has impacted the role and perception of the monarchy in these regions. This signifies a transition towards more localized identities and governance. The research concludes that the British monarchy has adeptly evolved to maintain its relevance in the 21st century. It serves as a symbol of tradition, continuity, and unity, while also using digital communications and soft power to strengthen its global influence. Challenges and contradictions persist, but the diplomatic and humanitarian contributions of the monarchy remain significant. The study emphasizes the monarchy's ability to reconcile traditions with contemporary demands and suggests that its legacy remains a subject of discussion in our constantly changing world. The institution of monarchy has become more open to society.

CONTENT

|  |  |
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**INTRODUCTION**

The topic of this research work is “Transformation of the Institution of Monarchy in the Modern World: Great Britain Case Study (1952-2022)” (in Ukrainian - “Трансформація інституту монархії у сучасному світі: на прикладі Великобританії (1952-2022 pp.)”) or in other words "The evolution of the institution of the monarchy in the modern world: the United Kingdom (1952-2022), a case study" (in Ukrainian - Еволюція інституту монархії у сучасному світі: на прикладі Сполученого Королівства (1952-2022рр.)).

The research object of this master’s thesis is the institution of monarchy within the contemporary global context, with specific reference to the United Kingdom during the period spanning from 1952 to 2022 (wider – from 1926 to 2023), as a case study. This research object encapsulates the central focus of this study by emphasizing the examination of monarchy as an institution in the modern world [74, 75], situated within the broader international landscape, with a detailed analysis of the monarchy of the United Kingdom during the chosen timeframe. It encompasses the historical, political, social, and cultural dimensions of the monarchy's evolution during the specified period.

The subject of this research work is the multifaceted transformation and adaptation of monarchical institutions within contemporary global societies, with a detailed exploration of the British monarchy as a prominent case study during the period encompassing 1926 to 2023 (with focusing on 1952-2022), and other institutions related to the monarchy of the United Kingdom, its evolution and changes happened to it during the reign of King George V (1910-1936) [53], the reign of King Edward VIII (1936) [46], the reign of King George VI (1936-1952) [54], the reign of Queen Elizabeth II (1952-2022) [13, 19, 52, 81, 113], as well as during the reign of King Charles III (2022-to the present day) [36, 67, 110]. Also, in this work monarchies of the Commonwealth realms are considered, which are in personal union with the United Kingdom. This description provides a scientific and precise overview of the scope and focus of the research, emphasizing the comprehensive analysis of how monarchical systems have evolved to remain relevant in the modern era, with the United Kingdom serving as a specific and illustrative example.

The aim of this research is to comprehensively examine and analyze the evolution of the monarchy in the United Kingdom during the reigns of King George V [53], King Edward VIII [46], King George VI [54], Queen Elizabeth II [13, 19, 52, 81, 113], and King Charles III [36, 67, 100] (with focus on the epoch of 1952-2022, which may be referred to as the Second Elizabethan Era) [118, 126]. This research endeavors to investigate the monarchy's role and pertinence within the complex milieu of the 20th and 21st centuries, characterized by rapid technological advancements [109], profound societal shifts, intensified globalization, dynamic cultural transformations, and challenges to established national identities. By examining historical continuity, cultural symbolism, stability, diplomacy, public perception, and the monarchy's ability to adapt to modernization, this research aims to provide a nuanced understanding of the monarchy's significance in offering leadership and stability in times of uncertainty and change. This research is driven by the aspiration to scrutinize various facets of the monarchy, including its historical continuity, symbolic significance, capacity to maintain stability, engagement in diplomatic endeavors, public perception, and adaptability in response to the forces of modernization. Through this multi-dimensional analysis, the study seeks to offer a nuanced and scholarly comprehension of the monarchy's import in providing leadership and anchoring stability during epochs of uncertainty and transformative change.

The time frames of this work are settled between years 1926 and 2023, with focus on the epoch of the Second Elizabethan Era 1952-2022 [118, 126]. The fundamental aim of this research is to undertake a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of the monarchy within the United Kingdom, encompassing the period from 1926 to 2023, with a particular focus on the pivotal years spanning 1952 to 2022. This inquiry seeks to meticulously investigate the monarchy's role [117] and relevance in the context of a rapidly changing 21st-century world characterized by exponential technological advancements, profound societal transformations, intensified globalization, dynamic cultural shifts, and challenges to established national identities. This research is grounded in the aspiration to scrutinize various facets of the monarchy, including its historical continuity, symbolic significance, capacity to maintain stability, engagement in diplomatic endeavors, public perception, and adaptability in response to the forces of modernization. Through this multi-dimensional analysis, the study seeks to offer a nuanced and scholarly comprehension of the monarchy's import in providing leadership and anchoring stability during epochs of uncertainty and transformative change.

Geographical boundaries considered in the master's thesis are the British Empire, the United Kingdom [126, 127] and Crown Dependencies [9, 30], British Overseas Territories [43, 68, 127], the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth realms. This research encompasses a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of the monarchy, with particular regard to specific geographic entities and relationships. The geographical scope of this study encompasses the following regions and entities:

The British Empire: This includes historical territories and colonies under the dominion of the British Crown, spanning various continents and regions.

The United Kingdom and Crown Dependencies: This pertains to the core territory of the United Kingdom, along with its Crown Dependencies, such as the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, which maintain a constitutional relationship with the British Crown [9, 30].

British Overseas Territories: These are the modern-day remnants of the British Empire, comprising diverse territories situated across the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, and the Caribbean Sea [43, 68, 127].

The Commonwealth: This refers to the voluntary association of sovereign states, including former colonies of the Great Britain, which maintain a shared commitment to principles of democracy, human rights, and mutual cooperation.

The Commonwealth Realms: These are sovereign states within the Commonwealth that share a common monarch as their head of state, reflecting a unique relationship with the British Crown [89, 103, 104].

By delimiting the research within these precise geographical boundaries, this study aims to provide a thorough examination of the monarchy's evolution, influence, and relevance in varying contexts, ranging from historical colonial holdings to contemporary sovereign nations and realms within the Commonwealth. The institution of monarchy, an age-old form of governance, has undergone significant transformations in the modern era, adapting to the dynamic and evolving socio-political landscapes of the 20th and early 21st centuries. While monarchies have existed for centuries, the role and relevance of monarchs in the contemporary world have been subject to profound changes [117]. This research undertakes an in-depth analysis of the evolution of the institution of monarchy, with a specific focus on the United Kingdom, spanning the years from 1952 to 2022. The United Kingdom, home to one of the world's most enduring and iconic monarchies, serves as an insightful case study to explore the intricate interplay between tradition and modernity in the context of monarchical systems.

In the 20th and in the first quarter of the 21st centuries, the world faced rapid transformations, revolutions and evolutions. These changes affected the monarchy of the United Kingdom, a Medieval British institution, which roots may be traced to 1066, when William the Conqueror became the Norman king of England [130]. Throughout this time period, from the 11th to the 20th centuries, old feudal elites had been military elites, which had to prove their privileges by taking part in wars, defending their possessions and servants [50]. In the 20th century, the world faced World War I (1914-1918), falls of the old Empires (German, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman, Russian, and Chinese Empires), Revolutions and totalitarian dictatorships, World War II (1939-1945), Cold War (1940s-1990s) [37] between superpowers and its ideologies (the USA and the USSR), the establishing the state of Israel, cultural and sexual revolutions, decolonization of European Empires, the fall of the Eastern Bloc, the Russian confrontation against the West (2014-to the present day), the emerging of China as a potential superpower and the BRICS as alternative to G7, spreading of atheism & non-traditional beliefs, cultural shifts, informational revolution, creation of the Internet, globalization [56, 57] and digitalization.

The above mentioned factors impacted human lives, governmental and social institutions, thus the British monarchy had to face and adapt the challenges. Success of the British monarchy may be seen on example, that in the 21st century, the sovereign of the United Kingdom remains the head of 14 other states: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Belize, Canada, Grenada, Jamaica, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, as well as the head of the Commonwealth of Nations, an international association of 56 states from every part of the globe [89, 103, 104]. The period from 1952 to 2022 represents a critical juncture in the history of the British monarchy, encapsulating the reign of Queen Elizabeth II [13, 19, 52, 81, 113], one of the longest-reigning monarchs in British history. During this time frame, the world witnessed transformative events such as the dissolution of empires, the emergence of new geopolitical realities, and the rapid advancement of technology. These global shifts, coupled with changing societal attitudes and values, have exerted significant pressures on the institution of monarchy, necessitating adaptations to ensure its continued relevance and resonance with contemporary society.

This research endeavors to dissect the multifaceted facets of the monarchy's evolution, with a keen focus on the reign of Queen Elizabeth II as a pivotal period of analysis. It seeks to unravel the intricate dynamics of how the British monarchy navigated the complexities of the modern world, addressing questions about its role [117], functions, and the public's perception of its significance in an era characterized by rapid change. Through a comprehensive examination of historical records, political developments, societal changes, and cultural influences, this study aims to shed light on the monarchy's capacity for adaptation and resilience. Furthermore, it endeavors to elucidate the monarchy's place in the modern world, exploring the extent to which it has successfully maintained its traditional foundations while embracing contemporary values and ideals.

The central research problem addressed in this study is the transformation and evolution of the institution of the monarchy within the context of the United Kingdom during the years spanning from 1926 to 2023, with specific reference to the reigns of Queen Elizabeth II, which may be named as “the Second Elizabethan Era” [118, 126]. This research seeks to understand and analyze how this centuries-old institution has adapted and evolved in response to the profound societal, political, and global changes that characterized the latter half of the 20th century and the early years of the 21st century.

This research is important for the student, for the author of this research work and allows him to structure his knowledge and experience. Also, this research work holds substantial significance for several reasons:

Historical and Societal Insight: It offers an examination of the British monarchy's evolution within a rapidly evolving global landscape. By exploring the dynamics of monarchy, it provides valuable insights into the broader historical, political, and societal changes that have occurred during the chosen timeframe (1926 – 2023, with significant focus on the Second Elizabethan Era (1952-2022)) [118, 126].

Contemporary Relevance: In the beginning of the 21st century, in an era marked by transformative technological advancements, shifting social norms, globalization, and the redefinition of national identities, the study of how a traditional institution like the monarchy adapts is particularly relevant. Understanding the monarchy's role [117] in this context contributes to discussions on the continuity of historical institutions in a changing world.

Leadership and Stability: The research investigates the monarchy's capacity to provide leadership and stability in a world characterized by uncertainty and rapid change. It delves into the monarch's ceremonial and symbolic roles and assesses their significance in modern society.

Cultural and Societal Changes: By analyzing how the monarchy interacts with and responds to societal changes, including shifts in gender roles, cultural diversity, and public opinion, the research provides a lens through which broader societal transformations can be understood.

International Relations: The monarchy's role in international diplomacy and its impact on the United Kingdom's global image and relations with other nations are examined. This has implications for understanding soft power, international perceptions, and diplomatic strategies.

Transitional Phases: With the transition between monarchs being a key focus (George V [53] to Edward VIII [46] to George VI [54] to Elizabeth II to Charles III), the research assesses how these transitions have influenced the monarchy's continuity, identity, and relationship with the public.

In summary, this research problem is significant due to its relevance to contemporary issues, its potential to shed light on the institution's adaptation mechanisms, and its contribution to the broader understanding of historical and societal changes in the modern world. The evolution of the monarchy is a compelling case study for exploring the tension between tradition and change in an evolving global landscape. This research embarks on an intellectual journey that delves into the annals of British monarchy, offering a nuanced understanding of its evolution within the context of a rapidly transforming global landscape. Through meticulous analysis and critical examination, it seeks to contribute to the broader discourse on monarchy's role in modern society, thus providing valuable insights into the enduring nature of this timeless institution.

The research tasks that have to be investigated in this master’s thesis are:

- To investigate the historiography surrounding the British monarchy, exploring how scholars have approached its study over time;

- To examine the sources available for researching the British monarchy, including primary documents, secondary literature, and archival materials;

- To determine the appropriate research methods to analyze the historical context, role, and global significance of the British monarchy, considering approaches such as archival research, qualitative analysis, and comparative studies;

- To explore the background of the British monarchy from 1926 to the 1940s, examining key events, political developments, and societal changes during this period;

- To investigate the beginning of the Second Elizabethan Era and the mid-20th century shifts in the British monarchy from the 1950s to the 1970s, analyzing how factors such as decolonization, technological advancements, and social movements influenced the monarchy;

- To examine the process of modernization and the technological paradigm shift within the British monarchy from the 1980s to the 2000s, considering the impact of globalization, digitalization, and changing cultural norms;

- To analyze contemporary developments within the British monarchy from the 2010s to 2023, exploring recent events, challenges, and transformations shaping the institution in the modern era;

- To investigate the role of the British monarchy within the United Kingdom, examining its constitutional, ceremonial, and symbolic functions, as well as its relationship with government and Parliament;

- To explore the global perspective of the British monarchy, considering its influence beyond the United Kingdom, particularly within the Commonwealth and on the international stage through diplomacy, cultural exchange, and soft power;

- To analyze the challenges and opportunities facing the British monarchy in the 21st century, including public perception, demands for transparency, debates about funding, and its evolving role in a changing world.

**CHAPTER 1. HISTORIOGRAPHY, SOURCE STUDY AND RESEARCH METHODS**

**1.1. Historiography**

In the pursuit of comprehensively understanding the evolution of the British monarchy in the modern world, it is imperative to navigate a complex landscape of theories and concepts intrinsic to monarchy, political systems, and societal dynamics. This chapter embarks on a review of these critical underpinnings, shedding light on the theoretical framework that informs this research while concurrently discerning gaps in the existing literature that necessitate our scholarly contribution.

Monarchy, as a form of government, has been subjected to extensive theoretical exploration. Theories related to monarchy encompass discussions on the nature of power, the role of the monarch, and the interplay between monarchy and broader political structures. Notably, constitutional monarchy stands as a defining concept in our research—a system wherein a hereditary monarch coexists with a constitutionally organized government. This paradigm represents a dynamic balance of power and responsibility between the monarch and elected institutions, culminating in a unique political configuration. To comprehensively examine the evolution of constitutional monarchy, it is pivotal to engage with theories delineating the essence and implications of this intricate coexistence [38].

The corpus of literature on political systems is expansive and intricate, ranging from discussions on democratic governance to autocratic regimes. The research inherently rests on the premise of the British monarchy's coalescence with democratic ideals, albeit within a constitutional framework. Fundamental concepts such as the separation of powers, parliamentary sovereignty, and royal prerogatives underscore the complex interplay of institutions within this political system. Furthermore, the dynamics of political power, public perception, and the monarchy's evolving role are central to this investigation.

Societal changes, another cornerstone of our research, manifest in the shifting landscapes of culture, identity, technology, and global interconnectedness. As the monarchy navigates these transformative forces, we delve into theories that expound upon how societal values, norms, and attitudes evolve over time. Concepts related to cultural shifts, identity politics, and the impact of globalization on national institutions take center stage.

This research seeks to bridge disciplinary boundaries, offering a holistic perspective on the monarchy's evolution.

In summation, this chapter sets the stage for this research by laying a solid foundation of prior works with theories and concepts vital to comprehending the British monarchy's journey. Simultaneously, it underscores the commitment to bridging lacunae and offer a holistic, multidisciplinary understanding of the monarchy's evolution.

During preparation of this research, the following historians were contacted by the student for support and possible help:

Author and academic Dr. Jade McGlynn [44, 45]

Professor Vernon Bogdanor [128]

Historian Paul Vigor [81]

Historian Brooke Newman, Ph.D. [34, 35]

Contacting the abovementioned historians helped the author during working on this master’s thesis.

Then, here are mentioned some of the books, which shed light on biographies of British sovereigns.

King George VI:

"George VI: The Dutiful King" by Philip Ziegler - This biography delves into the life of King George VI, his unexpected ascent to the throne, and his role during World War II [131].

"King George VI" by Sarah Bradford - Another insightful biography that explores King George VI's reign and his personal struggles [28].

Queen Elizabeth II:

"Elizabeth the Queen: The Life of a Modern Monarch" by Sally Bedell Smith - This biography provides a comprehensive look at Queen Elizabeth II's life, reign, and her role in modernizing the monarchy [19].

"The Queen: A Life in Brief" by Robert Lacey - This concise biography offers a glimpse into the queen's life and reign, highlighting key moments and challenges [68]. The webpage of the author: <https://www.robertlacey.com/>

Prince Harry:

“Spare” [83] by Prince Harry - In the book, Harry details his childhood and the profound effect of the death of his mother, Diana, Princess of Wales [11, 76], as well as his troubled teenage years, and subsequent deployment to Afghanistan with the British Army. He writes about his relationship with his brother, Prince William, and his father, King Charles III, and his father's marriage to Camilla Parker Bowles, as well as his courtship and marriage to the American actress Meghan Markle and the couple's subsequent stepping back from their royal roles.

Next, authors and scientists who writes on topic of the British monarchy are mentioned:

Sir Vernon Bernard Bogdanor is a well-known British political scientist, historian, and research professor at the Institute for Contemporary British History at King's College London.

"The Monarchy and the Constitution" [23]

"The New British Constitution" [24]

"The People and the Party System: The Referendum and Electoral Reform in British Politics" [25]

"Devolution in the United Kingdom" [59]

Dr. Brooke Newman is an Associate Professor with a Ph.D. specializing in early modern Britain and the British Atlantic. Her research interests encompass various aspects of history, including slavery, the abolition movement, and the British Royal Family.

“The Queen’s Silence: Racism, White Supremacy and the British Monarchy,” Der Spiegel, March 12, 2021 [78].

“Uncovering Royal Perspectives on Slavery, Empire, and the Rights of Colonial Subjects,” Georgian Papers Programme, January 21, 2019 [79].

"A Dark Inheritance: Blood, Race, and Sex in Colonial Jamaica" (Yale University Press, 2018) [77].

Robert Hazell, Professor of Government and the Constitution

Robert's research interests cover the whole of the constitutional reform agenda. [84].

Anthony Barnett was the founding editor-in-chief of openDemocracy (2001-7) [12].

Olga Macluck is a Candidate of Historical Sciences, and Associate Professor at Zaporizhzhya State University. Her thesis for a candidate’s degree “Evolution of Royal power and governing in England in the time of the early Tudors” gave example for this thesis, as well as shed light on the Medieval period of English monarchy. Studying this work may be useful, because the modern-day British monarchy is a continuation of the Tudors monarchy (though the monarchy was reestablished in the Great Britain in the 17 th century) [1].

Books related to the Commonwealth and international relations of the British monarchy have to be considered in this chapter:

“Monarchy and the End of Empire” by Philip Murphy [76]

"Empire to Commonwealth: Consequences of Monotheism in Late Antiquity" by Garth Fowden [52]

"Crown & Sceptre: A New History of the British Monarchy from William the Conqueror to Charles III" by Tracy Borman [26]

"The Commonwealth experience" by Nicholas Mansergh [73]

"Her Majesty: Queen Elizabeth II and Her Court" by Robert Hardman [59].

Legal and constitutional studies have also to be mentioned:

"The English Constitution" by Walter Bagehot [15]

"The Sovereignty of Parliament: History and Philosophy" [58]

"The Changing Constitution" by Jeffrey Jowell and Dawn Oliver [65]

"Constitutional & Administrative Law" by Hilaire Barnett [18]

"The Queen's Other Realms: The Crown and Its Legacy in Australia, Canada, and New Zealand" by Peter Boyce [27]

"The King's Two Bodies" by Ernst Kantorowicz [66]

Then, "Monarchies and Nations: Globalisation and Identity in the Arab States of the Gulf" by Paul Dresch [43]

Some academic journals specialize in British history, including royal history.

Examples include:

"The English Historical Review" <https://academic.oup.com/ehr> [108] and

"The Journal of British Studies" <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-british-studies> [64]

**1.2. Source study**

Official documents that form the foundation of the British monarchy and its constitutional framework are essential in understanding its historical development. Here's a more scientific description of some key official documents relevant to the British monarchy from its early years to the present day:

Magna Carta (1215) [15, 16]

Act of Supremacy (1534) [4, 48]

The Petition of Right (1628) [82, 112, 113]

The English Bill of Rights (1689) [8, 58]

Act of Settlement (1701) [1, 26, 47]

The Act of Union 1707 (The Treaty of Union) [5, 49, 50]

The Act of Union (1801) [5, 6, 49, 50]

The Balfour Report (1926) [16, 17]

The Statute of Westminster 1931 [24, 120]

Scotland Act 1998, the Government of Wales Act 1998 and the Northern Ireland Act 1998 [22, 94]

The Fixed-term Parliaments Act 2011 (Repealed in 2021) [12].

These official documents represent key milestones in the historical and constitutional development of the British monarchy. They reflect the evolving relationship between the monarchy, Parliament, and the people of the United Kingdom and dominions of the British Empire. Studying these documents, and many other documents which have not been mentioned, provides insights into the monarchy's changing role in governance and society over the centuries [2, 5, 102].

Important source of data for the research may be information on public opinion and perception of the British monarchy. This information may be found from various internet sources. Here are websites and online references which provide look at public opinions:

YouGov Royal Family Tracker: YouGov regularly publishes updates on the popularity of individual royals and the monarchy as a whole. Visit the YouGov website and search for their latest reports on the British monarchy [32].

<https://yougov.co.uk/topics/entertainment/explore/title/British_Royal_Family>

British Social Attitudes Survey: The NatCen Social Research website hosts information about the British Social Attitudes Survey, including reports on public attitudes towards the monarchy [33, 85].

<https://natcen.ac.uk/news/british-social-attitudes-monarchy>

<https://natcen.ac.uk/news/public-support-monarchy-falls-record-low>

Also, recent developments and contemporary sources may provide this work with valuable insights and information: The British Royal Family is actively presented on social networking sites, having an official webpage, as well as webpages of charities and foundations linked to the royals [116, 121], and also regularly updating their profiles on Instagram, Facebook, LinkedIn, YouTube [111, 114, 115, 118, 119, 120, 122]. Of course, these updates are made by workers appointed by royals.

Also, there are royal reporters that inform the audience about latest news of the Royal Family. Here are presented some e-sources:

Royal Blogs and Websites:

The official web site of the British Royal Family <https://www.royal.uk/> is a central source, which provides up-to-date information about the lives and services of British royals.

Websites like Royal Central <https://royalcentral.co.uk/> provide regular updates on the British monarchy [116].

Social Media:

Official social media accounts of Prince and Princess of Wales <https://www.instagram.com/princeandprincessofwales/>

The Royal Family [https://www.instagram.com/theroyalfamily/](https://www.instagram.com/theroyalfamily/?hl=en)

The Royal Family on Facebook <https://www.facebook.com/TheBritishMonarchy/>

The Royal Household on Linkedin <https://www.linkedin.com/company/the-royal-household/>

YouTube Channels and Podcasts:

“Home to Royal news, videos and those classic moments we want to see again and again.” <https://www.youtube.com/@royalchannel>

The official account of The Prince and Princess of Wales <https://www.youtube.com/@princeandprincessofwales>

Webpages of foundation and charities where royals are patrons:

<https://archewell.com/> Archewell is the organization founded by The Duke and Duchess of Sussex to unleash the power of compassion to drive systemic cultural change [7].

<https://sentebale.org/> Sentebale was founded by Prince Harry, The Duke of Sussex and Prince Seeiso in 2006 as a response to the needs of children and young people in Lesotho [96].

<https://royalfoundation.com/> The Royal Foundation mobilises leaders, businesses and people so that together we can address society’s greatest challenges.

<https://intaward.org/> The Duke of Edinburgh’s International Award is a global framework for non-formal education and learning, which challenges young people to dream big, celebrate their achievements and make a difference in their world [61].

<https://www.princes-trust.org.uk/> The Prince's Trust is a United Kingdom-based charity founded in 1976 by King Charles III to help vulnerable young people get their lives on track.

**1.3. Research methods**

The methodology that should be used for this research, which involves examining the evolution of the monarchy in the United Kingdom from 1952 to 2022 (wider – from 1926 to 2023), is a combination of various research methods. Here's an approach:

Historical Research: Given that the research covers a significant period, historical research is essential. This involves the systematic collection and analysis of historical data, documents, records, and other sources. Studying historical archives, official documents, speeches, and reports related to the monarchy during the specified time frame are needed.

Document Analysis: Analyzing primary source documents, such as government records, royal speeches, and letters, to gain insights into the monarchy's role and changes in the United Kingdom.

Content Analysis: Conducting content analysis of media coverage and public discourse related to the monarchy during the chosen period. This can involve examining newspapers, magazines, and televised broadcasts to understand how the monarchy was portrayed and discussed.

Comparative Analysis: Comparing the evolution of the British monarchy with other monarchies or political systems in the modern world.

Ethnographic Research: Given the research explores the cultural aspects of the monarchy's evolution, ethnographic research methods, such as participant observation or in-depth interviews with specific groups, may be considered.

Interdisciplinary Approach: involves integrating insights and methods from multiple academic disciplines to gain a more comprehensive and holistic understanding of a complex topic.

Given the multidisciplinary nature of this research, combining these methods can provide a comprehensive understanding of how the monarchy evolved during the specified period.

Certainly, every research design has its limitations. Identifying and acknowledging these limitations is an essential part of conducting a transparent and rigorous research study. Here are some potential limitations for the research on the evolution of the monarchy in the United Kingdom during 1952-2022 (broader period 1926-2023):

Data Availability and Access: Historical research often relies on available records and documents. Limitations may arise if certain documents or archives are inaccessible or incomplete. This can affect the comprehensiveness of this analysis.

Bias in Historical Records: Historical documents may contain biases or reflect the perspectives of the time. It's important to critically assess the bias in primary sources and consider how it might influence findings of this research.

Limited Contemporary Data: Depending on this work questions, it may be relying on historical data. This could limit the ability to provide a current assessment of the monarchy's evolution, especially beyond 2023.

Generalization: The monarchy's role and evolution may vary among different regions and communities within the UK. Generalizing findings to the entire country may overlook regional variations.

Access to Key Individuals: Conducting interviews or surveys with key individuals, such as members of the Royal Family or high-ranking officials, may be challenging due to privacy concerns or lack of access. This could limit the depth of insights which can be gathered.

Ethical Considerations: Ethical concerns may arise when studying living individuals or recent events. It must be ensured that this research adheres to ethical standards, especially when dealing with sensitive topics.

Scope of Comparative Analysis: If included a comparative analysis with other monarchies or political systems, the scope may be limited by the availability of data and the depth of this analysis for each case.

Changing Public Perceptions: Public perceptions of the monarchy can change rapidly. This research work may not capture the most recent shifts in public opinion, especially if data collection ended in 2023.

Resource Constraints: Research can be resource-intensive, especially when conducting interviews, surveys, or accessing specific archives. Resource limitations may affect the scope and depth of this study.

Interdisciplinary Nature: The interdisciplinary nature of the research, while providing a comprehensive view, may also pose challenges in terms of integrating diverse methods and theories effectively.

Historical Interpretation: Interpretation of historical events and their significance can vary among historians. Acknowledge the interpretive nature of historical research has to be done.

Inherent to this research endeavor are certain limitations that warrant acknowledgment and mitigation. It is imperative to maintain transparency regarding the confines of this study and outline the strategies devised to confront these challenges within the methodology section. Furthermore, a thoughtful consideration of the repercussions of these limitations on the interpretation of findings and their applicability in broader contexts is essential.One limitation arises from the availability and accessibility of historical data and primary sources. Given the extensive temporal span of this study, spanning from 1926 to 2023, and the dynamic nature of historical records, there may be gaps or inconsistencies in the source material. To address this limitation, the research methodology will emphasize a comprehensive and rigorous approach to data collection. Multiple archival sources, including official records, personal diaries, and historical documents, will be meticulously scrutinized to establish a robust foundation for analysis. Another limitation pertains to the evolving nature of societal attitudes, values, and global dynamics. The British monarchy's trajectory is intimately entwined with these factors, and therefore, a nuanced understanding of its evolution necessitates consideration of these variables. In response, the research methodology will incorporate qualitative research techniques, such as interviews and surveys, to capture contemporary perceptions and perspectives regarding the monarchy's role and relevance.

The temporal constraint of this study, focusing primarily on the period between 1952 and 2022, may limit the depth of analysis regarding earlier historical events that significantly influenced the monarchy's course. To mitigate this limitation, the methodology will incorporate a comprehensive review of secondary sources and historical literature to provide a contextual backdrop for the primary research. Moreover, the study is inherently bound by geographical boundaries, primarily focusing on the British Empire, the United Kingdom, Commonwealth realms, and related entities. This geographical constraint may impact the generalizability of findings to monarchies with distinct historical and geopolitical contexts. To address this, the methodology will emphasize comparative analysis, drawing parallels and distinctions with other constitutional monarchies and political systems.

**CHAPTER 2. HISTORICAL CONTEXT OF THE BRITISH MONARCHY**

The monarchy, the oldest form of government in the United Kingdom, is characterized by a king or queen serving as the Head of State. The British monarchy operates as a constitutional monarchy, wherein The Sovereign holds the position of Head of State, while the authority to create and pass laws rests with an elected Parliament. It's important to note that the sovereign no longer holds political or executive powers. Instead, the monarchy plays a vital role in the nation's life [74, 75].

In their capacity as Head of State, the monarch fulfills constitutional and representational duties that have evolved over a millennium. Beyond these official responsibilities, the monarch also has a less formal role as 'Head of Nation.' The Sovereign serves as a unifying symbol for national identity, fostering a sense of unity and pride, contributing to stability and continuity, officially acknowledging achievements and excellence, and promoting the ideal of voluntary service. These roles are supported by members of the immediate Royal Family. According to the official website of the Royal Family: “…Working Members of the Royal Family continue to support The King in his many State and national duties, as they did for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth for many years. They also carry out important work in the areas of public and charitable service in their own right. ... Members of the Royal Family often carry out official duties in the UK and overseas where the Monarch cannot be present in person… The Royal Family also plays an important role in supporting and encouraging the public and charity sectors... The Royal Family also plays an important role in recognising and supporting the work of the Armed Services. Members of the Royal Family have official relationships with many units of the Forces. ...”.

Given that this research specifically focuses on the monarchy of the United Kingdom, it is essential to clarify the geographical context. The United Kingdom [126, 127], an island country situated off the northwestern coast of mainland Europe, comprises the entirety of the island of Great Britain, which encompasses England, Wales, and Scotland, in addition to the northern portion of the island of Ireland. Although the term 'Britain' is occasionally used to denote the entire United Kingdom. The capital and a global center of commerce, finance, and culture is London. It is noteworthy that the United Kingdom was historically a component of a larger entity known as the British Empire. The British Empire represented a vast network of dependencies, including colonies, protectorates, and other territories, which, over the course of several centuries, came under the sovereignty of the British Crown and the governance of the British government [29, 30]. The policy of granting self-government to these territories contributed to the development of the concept of a 'British Commonwealth' by the 20th century. This Commonwealth consisted of largely self-governing dependencies that acknowledged symbolic British sovereignty, and the term was formalized in statute in 1931. In its present form, the Commonwealth constitutes a voluntary association of sovereign states, encompassing former components of the British Empire.

Within the context of the United Kingdom's monarchy, representation is vested in the British Royal Family, consisting of the reigning monarch and members of their family. This research primarily focuses on the period between 1952 and 2022, which encompasses the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. However, for a comprehensive understanding of the monarchy's evolution, it is imperative to consider a broader time frame, stretching from 1926 to 2023. The year 1926 marked a pivotal moment in the history of the British Empire and the monarchy with the issuance of the Balfour Report [16, 17]. This report laid the groundwork for significant constitutional changes within the Commonwealth and marked the beginning of a transformative era. In 1931, the Statute of Westminster further solidified the constitutional framework of the Commonwealth, granting greater autonomy to its member states [24, 120]. As we extend our examination to 2023, we encompass over nine decades of historical developments, from the era of King George V to the present day, under the reign of King Charles III. These years witnessed not only the decolonization of the British Empire and the emergence of the modern Commonwealth but also shifts in the role and perception of the monarchy in an ever-changing world.

By considering this extended time frame, we gain a more comprehensive perspective on the monarchy's journey through significant political, social, and constitutional transformations, ultimately contributing to a nuanced understanding of its continued relevance and adaptability." In conclusion, despite neighboring nations (France, Russia, Germany, Turkey, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Albania, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia) transitioning to republics, the United Kingdom has maintained its status as a constitutional monarchy. This enduring British monarchy underscores the institution's adaptability to changing times and circumstances.

The definition of the Crown has to be mentioned in this work [80, 105]. The Crown is another way of referring to the monarchy. The King (or the Queen) appoints a government of the United Kingdom, opens and dissolves Parliament, informs Parliament of the government's policy ideas and plans for new legislation in a speech delivered from the throne in the House of Lords, agrees to Bills which have been approved by a majority in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The Crown is one of the oldest institutions in the United Kingdom and remains a significant part of its constitution. Professor Robert Blackburn has described it as “fundamental to the law and working of government in the UK”. The Crown has, however, no single accepted definition. The term has been used to describe a physical object or as an alternative way of referring to the monarch in their personal or official capacity. At its most expansive, the Crown has been taken as a proxy for “the government” or what in other countries would be known as “the State”.

Concept of “the Crown”

The concept of the Crown developed first in England as a separation of the physical crown and property of the kingdom from the person and personal property of the monarch. As the kingdom merged with those in Scotland and Ireland, the concept extended to the legal lexicons of not only the United Kingdom but its dependencies and overseas territories, as well as several now independent Commonwealth realms. "The Crown" is a multifaceted legal and constitutional concept within the jurisprudence of the Commonwealth realms, encompassing various dimensions of state governance and the monarchy. This term does not have a singular, universally accepted definition; rather, it serves as a comprehensive expression to encapsulate a range of critical elements within the constitutional framework of these realms. There are, as a result, many distinct Crowns – of Canada, Australia and other countries (realms) where King Charles III [36, 67, 110] is head of state – all connected via the “personal union” of the current monarch, who succeeded to the Throne in September 2022. The terms “the sovereign” or “monarch” and “the Crown” are related but have separate meanings. The Crown encompasses both the monarch and the government. It is vested in the King, but in general its functions are exercised by Ministers of the Crown accountable to the UK Parliament or the three devolved legislatures.

Capacities of the Crown - As much of the uncodified constitution of the United Kingdom comes from the Crown, this work also looks at the Crown’s various capacities: parliamentary, executive, judicial, religious and international. This briefing describes the Crown as it operates today, as well as examining some of the continuing traditions with which it is associated. The Crown in each realm is considered a separate legal entity, yet it shares a commonality in its legal personhood. It functions both as a corporation sole and, for some purposes, a corporation aggregate. The crown's legal powers, such as executive, legislative, and judicial governance, are exercised either by the monarch personally or by appointed representatives in accordance with local laws.

In summary, "The Crown" is a comprehensive term that encompasses the formal, administrative, and symbolic powers of state governance within the Commonwealth realms [89, 103, 104]. It represents the government, the monarchy, and legal institutions, serving as a fundamental concept within the constitutional framework of these realms, where the monarch is the personification of the state. The specific role and powers of "the Crown" may vary depending on the legal framework and status of each realm, but its significance in constitutional and legal matters remain pivotal.

As this research focuses on the era of Queen Elizabeth II's reign (1952-2022), here have to be researched the following significant moments:

Colonies and territories dependent on Great Britain began to gain independence en masse (the process of decolonization). The last significant and densely populated colonial possession, Hong Kong, gained independence from Great Britain in 1997. Speaking of colonial holdings, currently, Great Britain retains control over sparsely populated islands in the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans, known as the British Overseas Territories. In practice, Great Britain ceased direct funding of colonies, shifting them towards self-sufficiency [43, 68, 127].

The British Empire was transformed into the (British) Commonwealth of Nations, with the monarch of Great Britain at its head. Some Commonwealth members have no direct historical ties to Great Britain but are still part of the Commonwealth (e.g., Mozambique, Rwanda, Gabon, and Togo). The Commonwealth is one of the largest global intergovernmental associations in the world [29, 30].

Newly independent states often retained the monarchy, where the monarch of Great Britain simultaneously served as the monarch of each separate Commonwealth realm. Over time, some of these newly created realms transitioned into republics. For example, in 2021, Barbados became a republic within the Commonwealth. Currently (as of 2023), 15 Commonwealth countries share the monarch of Great Britain as their head of state individually, making the British monarch one of the largest landowners on the planet. However, in many Commonwealth realms outside of Great Britain, the monarch no longer holds substantial, real power.

The Crown became "divisible," although it historically was considered "indivisible".

A reduction in the direct influence of Great Britain on global affairs as a 'great power,' starting from the 1950s (the Suez Crisis) [121, 130]. Partly, this crisis prompted a reconsideration of Britain's role in the world and was overcome by the British after the successful Falklands War in 1982 (which can be considered the last war between Western states, excluding the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict of 2014-present days). The Falklands War was the last war directly waged by Great Britain. Since 2022, Great Britain actively supports Ukraine diplomatically, by training Ukrainian soldiers, supplying arms, military equipment, and humanitarian aid. Members of the British Royal Family meet with Ukrainian refugees and military personnel. The decline of Great Britain as a global power after WW II would give the Royal Family a new reason for its continued existence. British officials used all the pageantry around the Royal Family as a means to market Great Britain around the world.

Transition from the Forth techno-economic paradigm (internal combustion engines, atomic technology, aviation) to the Fifth techno-economic paradigm (electronics, robotics, the Internet) during reign of the only one sovereign (Elizabeth II) with a perspective of transitioning to the Sixth techno-economic paradigm (nano- and biotechnology). Simultaneously, the British pound ceased to be a global reserve currency, ceding its position to the U.S. dollar.

Strengthening the positions and wider spread of the English language [48] as the language of diplomacy, advanced science, tourism, international communication, and the language of the Internet (partly due to U.S. influence). The displacement of competitors' languages in this sphere, such as German, Russian, French, etc. The global spread of English-speaking (Anglo-American) culture and lifestyle trends (thanks to the Hollywood and social networking sites).

Liberalization of the British and Commonwealth societies [69], including changing attitudes towards traditional gender roles, the legalization of LGBTQ+ rights, and attention to the issues of ethnic minorities and non-white racial groups. Under this lens, the marriage of one of the potential heirs to the throne, Prince Harry, to American actress and model Meghan Markle, whose mother is African American, can be considered. This action may have been an attempt to utilize a member of the Royal Family and his spouse as official figures in dealings with historically non-white societies. For example, Lord Ivar Alexander Michael Mountbatten, who was born 9 March 1963, is a British aristocrat. Although he is not a member of the official British Royal Family, he is the first member of the British monarch's extended family openly in a same-sex relationship, and upon marrying his partner James Coyle in 2018 was the first to have a same-sex wedding. Additionally, male descendants born after October 28, 2011, in the British Royal Family, no longer have precedence over female descendants in the line of succession to the throne [55].

Liberalization of religious life in Great Britain, at the same time with the monarch remaining the Supreme Governor of the Church of England, and Lords Spiritual having seats in the House of Lords. Great Britain is one of the few countries with a state church and parliamentary seats reserved for religious officials. The Church of England ordains women since 1980s [49, 69].

Changes in ceremonial practices, greater openness of the monarchy to society. Queen Elizabeth II's coronation in 1953 was televised [2, 114], a liberal step for that time. Official wedding ceremonies of heirs to the throne (Prince William and Kate Middleton, and Prince Harry and Meghan Markle) were widely covered and televised. Improving the image of the British Royal Family and utilizing social media and cinema for this purpose. An interesting example is the fictional pop culture character James Bond ('On Her Majesty's Secret Service'), who is considered a positive character despite breaking numerous laws in the service of Great Britain [63].

The monarch began paying income tax (since 1993).

Fluctuations in the level of support for the monarchy in British society, ranging from low (after the death of Princess Diana in 1997 [11, 76]) to relatively high (in the current times, the 2020s). A significant role in maintaining a positive image of the monarchy is played by the heir to the throne, Prince William, and his wife, Kate Middleton, in their public activities. They represent the 'model' British family.

Changing role and function of the monarchy: During this period (1952-2022, and then from 2022 - to the present days), the role and function of the monarchy significantly changed. While the monarch now performs ceremonial duties and represents the United Kingdom internationally, there has been a shift towards a more symbolic and representative role, rather than a political one (this requires further research). The monarchy remains a symbol of British identity and tradition.

Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and the Commonwealth realms was one of the most influential heads of state during the Cold War (and effectively triumphed in it) [37]. Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other realms and states of the Commonwealth have been playing and play important role in the global affairs.

**2.1. Background (1926-1940s)**

The period following World War I, from 1926 to 1936, was a time of profound change and reflection for both the British Empire and its monarchy. This chapter delves into the impact of the war on the Empire, the significant political and social transformations that unfolded, and the pivotal role played by the Balfour Report of 1926 in reshaping the British Commonwealth [16, 17].

Impact of World War I on the British Empire: World War I had far-reaching consequences for the British Empire. The conflict, which lasted from 1914 to 1918, exerted tremendous strains on the Empire, both economically and socially. The vast resources poured into the war effort left Britain and its colonies financially exhausted. The loss of countless lives during the war led to mourning and reflection across the Empire.

Political and Social Changes: The aftermath of World War I saw the emergence of significant political and social changes within the British Empire. The war had exposed deep-seated issues, particularly the desire for greater autonomy and self-determination among the dominions and colonies. Political movements advocating for workers' rights and social reforms gained momentum, leading to shifts in the political landscape [119].

The connection between Marxism, the Bolsheviks, and the British Royal Family lies in the historical context of the early 20th century, particularly during and after the Russian Revolution of 1917. The Russian Revolution of 1917 was a pivotal event in world history, leading to the overthrow of the Russian monarchy and the rise of the Bolsheviks, a radical socialist faction led by Vladimir Lenin [117]. The Bolsheviks' ideology was influenced by Marxism (created in the British library in London), and they sought to establish a socialist state in Russia by seizing power from the ruling Holstein-Gottorp-Romanov dynasty [115]. Marxism, as embraced by the Bolsheviks, played a central role in the Russian Revolution, leading to the overthrow of the Russian monarchy. The British Royal Family, due to familial ties, had a vested interest in the fate of the Russian Imperial Family but was unable to prevent their tragic end. The events surrounding the Russian Revolution and the fate of the Romanovs had both political and personal implications for the British Royal Family and added complexity to international relations during that turbulent period.

The British Royal Family, like other European monarchies, had to adapt to the geopolitical shifts brought about by the Bolshevik Revolution. They played a role in diplomatic relations, offered refuge to exiled Russian royals, and navigated the changing international landscape shaped by the spread of communism.

The Balfour Report (1926): A seminal moment during this period was the release of the Balfour Report in 1926. Named after Arthur Balfour, this report had a profound impact on the constitutional relations within the British Commonwealth. It marked a shift towards recognizing the autonomy of self-governing dominions within the empire. Crucially, the report affirmed the principle of equality among these dominions. It laid the foundation for a more decentralized and self-governing Commonwealth of Nations [16, 17].

Implications for the British Commonwealth: The Balfour Report had wide-ranging implications for the British Commonwealth. It heralded a new era of cooperation and partnership among the dominions, acknowledging that they were no longer subordinate to the Great Britain but equal members of the Commonwealth. This significant shift set the stage for the gradual transformation of the British Empire into the Commonwealth of Nations, fostering stronger bonds of unity and shared values among its member states [16, 17].

The period from 1926 to 1936 was marked by profound change and adaptation for the British Empire and its monarchy. The legacy of World War I, both in terms of its impact on the Empire and the transformative nature of the Balfour Report, had far-reaching implications for the evolving role of the monarchy and the structure of the British Commonwealth. These developments would set the stage for a new era of partnership and cooperation among the nations of the Commonwealth. The reign of King George VI, spanning from 1936 to 1952, was a pivotal period in the history of the British monarchy, marked by significant challenges and transformative events. The following text offers an analysis of King George VI's reign, examining his ascension to the throne in the aftermath of the abdication crisis, the formidable challenges he faced, and the evolving role of the monarchy during a time of global upheaval [54].

Ascension to the Throne: King George VI's reign commenced in the wake of a constitutional crisis that had shaken the foundations of the British monarchy. Following the abdication of his elder brother, King Edward VIII [46], in 1936, George VI assumed the throne. This transition was fraught with complexities and uncertainties, and it necessitated a concerted effort to restore the public's trust in the monarchy.

Challenges Faced: King George VI confronted an array of formidable challenges during his reign. One of the most significant was the outbreak of World War II in 1939. The monarchy played a crucial role in rallying the nation during this time of crisis, symbolizing unity and resolve. Additionally, the process of decolonization gathered momentum during his reign, as former colonies sought independence. The king navigated these changes with diplomacy and adaptability, demonstrating the monarchy's capacity to evolve in response to shifting global dynamics.

As part of the broader process of decolonization, India gained independence in 1947 [62]. In a symbolic gesture, King George VI relinquished the title of Emperor of India, recognizing India's status as a sovereign nation. This act underscored the monarchy's willingness to adapt to the changing nature of the British Empire.

Role of the Monarchy: King George VI's reign underscored the monarchy's evolving role as a symbol of stability and continuity in an era of profound change. During World War II, the King and Queen Elizabeth (later known as the Queen Mother) visited bombed areas and provided moral support to the British people, reinforcing the monarchy's connection with its subjects. The monarchy also adapted to the changing nature of the British Empire, acknowledging the aspirations of self-governing dominions within the Commonwealth. Princess Elizabeth, a daughter of the King, during this period, contributed to the war effort by serving as a driver (a female driver was a strong and remarkable step for those times). This act of service exemplified the Royal Family's commitment to their nation during challenging times [13]. In essence, King George VI's reign exemplified the monarchy's ability to adapt to changing circumstances while maintaining its role as a unifying symbol for the nation. King George VI's reign was characterized by resilience and adaptability in the face of adversity. His leadership during World War II and his diplomatic efforts during the decolonization era showcased the monarchy's enduring relevance and capacity to evolve. This subchapter delves into the complexities of this transformative period, shedding light on how King George VI's reign shaped the monarchy's role and relevance in a rapidly changing world.

**2.2. Beginning of the second Elizabethan era and the mid-20th century shifts (1950s-1970s)**

In the grand tapestry of British history, few eras have left as indelible a mark as the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. Often referred to as the Second Elizabethan Era [118, 126], this period commenced on 6th February 1952 following the passing of King George VI, the inaugural Head of the Commonwealth of Nations. Queen Elizabeth II's reign continued until her lamented demise on 8th September 2022. This epoch, encompassing over seven decades, bore witness to remarkable transformations on both the national and global stages. The extraordinary reign of Queen Elizabeth II, was spanning an impressive seven decades from 1952 to 2022. As the longest-reigning monarch in British history, her rule, often marked as the Second Elizabethan Era, left an indelible mark on the British monarchy, the Commonwealth [89, 103, 104], and global affairs. The subchapter offers a short outlining of her reign, including her profound influence, significant milestones, and the myriad challenges encountered along the way.

The Longest Reign in British History: Queen Elizabeth II ascended to the throne in 1952 [4], embarking on a reign that would span an unprecedented seven decades, making her the longest-reigning monarch in British history. Her accession marked a pivotal moment in a nation and world undergoing profound transformations. Throughout her reign, Queen Elizabeth II exhibited unwavering dedication to her role as the symbolic head of state for the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth and the Commonwealth realms [89, 103, 104]. Her reign stood as a testament to continuity and stability in a rapidly changing world, earning her a place in history as one of the most enduring and respected monarchs.

Influence on the Monarchy: Queen Elizabeth II's influence on the modern monarchy has been profound and multifaceted. Throughout her reign, she demonstrated a remarkable ability to adapt to the evolving cultural and media landscape, effectively maintaining the monarchy's relevance. Her reign coincided with significant shifts in society, including the rise of television and the Internet, and she embraced these platforms as tools to connect with the public.

A World in Transformation: The Elizabethan era unfolded amidst a whirlwind of change, where the trajectory of history intersected with groundbreaking innovations and pivotal global events. It was a time when the boundaries of human achievement extended into the realms of technology, with inventions such as television, the iPhone, and computers redefining the way society operated. Simultaneously, the era played host to defining geopolitical conflicts, including the enduring specter of the Cold War [37], the intense conflicts of the Korean War and the Vietnam War, all of which reverberated across international borders.

Interconnected Realms of Significance: To comprehend the evolution of the British Royal Family during this momentous era, it is imperative to interlink it with broader historical developments, the interdisciplinary approach is essential.

One notable aspect of Her Majesty’s influence was her skillful management of the monarchy's public image. Queen Elizabeth II recognized the importance of transparency and openness, allowing unprecedented access to the Royal Family's activities through carefully curated media engagements. Her annual Christmas broadcasts, for example, became a cherished tradition that allowed her to convey messages of unity and reflection to the nation. Additionally, Queen Elizabeth II modernized certain aspects of the monarchy while preserving its core traditions. She adapted to changing social norms, such as advocating for gender equality within the royal succession, leading to changes in the laws of succession. Her commitment to cultural diplomacy was evident in her state visits and meetings with world leaders, contributing to the monarchy's role in international relations.

Queen Elizabeth II's influence extended beyond her role as a symbolic figurehead; it was characterized by an astute understanding of the monarchy's place in the modern world. Her reign exemplified the delicate balance between tradition and adaptation, ensuring the monarchy's enduring significance in the 21st century.

Impact on the Commonwealth: Queen Elizabeth II's impact on the Commonwealth was profound and multifaceted. As the head of this diverse association of nations, she worked tirelessly to strengthen the bonds among member states. Her diplomatic skills and commitment to fostering cooperation played a pivotal role in maintaining unity within the Commonwealth.

One of the most significant contributions was her stance against apartheid in South Africa. Queen Elizabeth II used her position to advocate for change, highlighting the Commonwealth's commitment to human rights and equality. Her unwavering support for the anti-apartheid movement helped galvanize international pressure against the apartheid regime. In a post-colonial era, the Queen's role within the Commonwealth evolved. She embraced the changing dynamics, recognizing that the Commonwealth was no longer solely tied to Britain's colonial legacy. Instead, it became a forum for independent nations to collaborate on global issues, guided by shared values of democracy and peace. Overall, Queen Elizabeth II's influence on the Commonwealth was characterized by diplomacy, advocacy for human rights, and a commitment to adapting the association to the realities of the modern world. Her legacy within the Commonwealth endures as a testament to her dedication to this unique international partnership.

Milestones and Challenges: Queen Elizabeth II's reign spanned several remarkable milestones and significant challenges. Her Silver, Golden, and Diamond Jubilees celebrated her enduring commitment to the throne and her people. These jubilees were not only occasions for national rejoicing but also opportunities to reflect on her long and dedicated service. However, her reign was not without its challenges. The tragic death of Princess Diana in 1997 shook the nation and the monarchy [11, 76]. The public's response and scrutiny of the Royal Family during this period posed a significant test of the monarchy's ability to adapt to changing public sentiment.

Post-War Rebuilding and Social Changes: The post-war period marked a crucial juncture for the United Kingdom and its monarchy. After enduring the ravages of World War II, the nation embarked on a formidable task of reconstruction and recovery. There had been taken reconstruction efforts, economic challenges, and the implementation of the welfare state under Prime Minister Clement Attlee's Labour government. Furthermore, the changing societal landscape outlined, including the evolving role of women, shifts in traditional gender roles, and the burgeoning youth culture. These societal changes would play a pivotal role in shaping the monarchy's image and public perception.

Decolonization and Emergence of Independent States: One of the most defining features of this era was the rapid process of decolonization. Former colonies across Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean sought independence, challenging the traditional notion of the British Empire. India became the independent state in 1947 [62]. It elucidates the diplomatic challenges faced by the monarchy as it transitioned from Imperial ruler to partner within the emerging Commonwealth of Nations. The evolving role of the Commonwealth and the British monarchy's place within it are central themes of this analysis.

The Windrush Generation: The Windrush Generation refers to the immigrants who arrived in the United Kingdom from Caribbean countries between the late 1940s and early 1970s. These individuals, often referred to as the "Windrushers," were invited to the UK to address labor shortages and help rebuild the nation after the devastation of World War II.

Evolving Role of the Monarchy: Amidst these transformative changes, the British monarchy underwent a process of adaptation and renewal. Queen Elizabeth II, who ascended to the throne in 1952 [4], navigated the complexities of the post-war world. Her reign bore witness to the gradual transition of the monarchy from an imperial institution to one that represented continuity, tradition, and diplomacy. The monarchy's ability to embrace societal changes and its role in fostering unity within a changing British identity are subjects of critical examination.

The overview of the Commonwealth of Nations’ emergence has to be included in this subchapter, because the British monarchy and the former colonies and dependencies of the Great Britain are interconnected. The Commonwealth’s realms are in personal union with each other, as they share the same person as the head [89, 103, 104] of state. The transformation of the British Empire into the Commonwealth of Nations provides a concise and accurate summary of this historical process. It highlights the key milestones and documents that led to the formation of the modern Commonwealth [29, 30].

Formation of the British Commonwealth of Nations: The British Commonwealth of Nations, often referred to as the Commonwealth, was formed as a result of the decolonization and transformation of the British Empire during the mid-20th century. Its creation was a response to the changing global landscape and the desire for greater self-governance among former British colonies and dominions [89, 103, 104]. The initial purpose of the Commonwealth was to foster cooperation, friendship, and mutual support among its member states, while also acknowledging the shared historical ties and values they held with the United Kingdom. It aimed to facilitate peaceful relations, promote economic development, and uphold democratic principles. The Commonwealth initially included countries that were part of the British Empire and had gained independence or self-governance. Over time, it expanded to include nations that were not formerly British colonies but shared common goals and values with the Commonwealth. In summary, the British Commonwealth of Nations was established to bring together former British colonies and other like-minded nations, promoting cooperation, democracy, and economic development while recognizing their historical connections to the United Kingdom.

London Declaration (1949): In 1947, India became independent, and retained King George VI, the British monarch, as a head of state. However, due to intentions of the Indian government to adopt a republican form of government, India could not remain in the Commonwealth of Nations. To make it possible for republics to stay in the Commonwealth, Prime Ministers of Dominions met in London in 1949 and issued London Declaration that republics and other countries could be part of the Commonwealth. Thus was born a modern form of the Commonwealth of Nations. Free and equal states, kingdoms (which share the British sovereign as a head of state) and republics, form the modernized Commonwealth (comprises 56 states) that work towards shared goals of prosperity, democracy and peace.

Historians have often heralded the Suez Crisis as the harbinger of Great Britain's diminishing role as a global power, prompting a reevaluation of its international standing [121, 130].

The Suez Crisis of 1956 stands as an iconic turning point in the annals of British history and global geopolitics. It was a tumultuous episode that exposed the limitations of British imperial power, triggered an international crisis, and profoundly reshaped the dynamics of the post-World War II world [121, 130]. The Suez Crisis highlighted the ascent of the United States and the Soviet Union as superpowers with unparalleled influence on the world stage. It underscored the waning significance of traditional colonial powers in shaping international events [121, 130]. The Suez Crisis of 1956 remains a pivotal moment in British and global history. It exposed the complexities of decolonization, the limitations of traditional Imperial power, and the emergence of new geopolitical realities. It also represented a shift in the balance of global influence, with superpowers exerting greater control over international affairs.

The 1960s and 1970s were a period of seismic cultural and social upheaval, and the United Kingdom was no exception. This chapter delves into the transformative changes that marked this era, encompassing the ascent of counterculture, the unfolding civil rights movements, and the evolving public perceptions of the monarchy. The 1960s witnessed the rise of a vibrant counterculture that challenged established norms and values. The youth rebellion of the era, often associated with the term "swinging 60s," was marked by a rejection of traditional societal constraints. It celebrated individualism, freedom of expression, and experimentation with art, music, and lifestyle. Icons like The Beatles, Twiggy, and Mary Quant epitomized this cultural shift, reflecting a departure from conservative mores. The 1960s were a crucible for civil rights activism. Both in the United Kingdom and abroad, marginalized groups, including African-Americans and ethnic minorities, were demanding equal rights and an end to racial discrimination. In Britain, activists like the "Mangrove Nine" in London's Notting Hill challenged institutional racism and paved the way for legislative changes. As the cultural landscape evolved, so did public perceptions of the monarchy. The British Royal Family, traditionally viewed with reverence, began to face scrutiny and shifting expectations. The notion of royals as distant, untouchable figures gave way to an era where they were seen as more accessible and relatable. The advent of television played a pivotal role in bringing the Royal Family into people's living rooms, humanizing them in the eyes of the public. The Church of England, as the nation's established church, found itself grappling with the winds of social change [119]. Debates over issues like divorce, gender roles, and contraception reverberated within the church, reflecting broader societal shifts in attitudes toward morality and tradition [49]. The 1960s and 70s were also a nascent period for LGBTQ+ rights. The decriminalization of homosexuality in England and Wales in 1967 was a landmark moment, though it marked just the beginning of the struggle for equality. Amid the whirlwind of cultural and social changes in the 1960s and 1970s [119], the story of Alan Turing stands out as a poignant reminder of both progress and injustice. Alan Turing, a brilliant mathematician and logician, played a pivotal role in the Allied victory during World War II through his groundbreaking work on codebreaking machines. However, his personal life and the discrimination he faced cast a shadow on his remarkable legacy.

**2.3. Modernization and technological paradigm (1980s-2000s)**

In the 1980s, the British monarchy embarked on a deliberate path of modernization, recognizing the need to adapt to changing societal values and a rapidly evolving media landscape. This era witnessed several key initiatives aimed at transforming the monarchy's image and operations. Firstly, the monarchy embraced a more open approach to communication and media engagement. This included allowing greater access to royal events and activities, as well as participating in televised interviews and documentaries. Notably, the documentary "Elizabeth R" offered an intimate portrayal of Queen Elizabeth II's life and duties, humanizing the monarch in the eyes of the public. Secondly, there was a concerted effort to make the monarchy more relatable and accessible. Members of the Royal Family became more visible in their public engagements and charitable work. This increased visibility helped the public connect with the monarchy on a personal level and understand its relevance in contemporary society. Thirdly, the Royal Family leveraged technology to enhance its engagement with the public. The launch of official websites, social media accounts, and YouTube channels allowed the monarchy to reach a global audience and share insights into its activities and initiatives. Overall, these modernization initiatives aimed to ensure that the monarchy remained a relevant and respected institution in an ever-changing world. They recognized the importance of embracing new communication methods while upholding the core values and traditions that define the British monarchy.

Televised Royal Weddings: One iconic moment in the modernization of the British monarchy was the decision to televise royal weddings. This groundbreaking move had a profound impact, particularly evident in the televised weddings of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer, as well as Prince William and Catherine Middleton. The televised wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana in 1981 was a global phenomenon [11, 76]. An estimated 750 million viewers from around the world tuned in to witness this historic event. The broadcast not only showcased the grandeur of the occasion but also allowed the public to connect with the Royal Family on a deeply personal level. Lady Diana's fairytale-like wedding captured the imagination of millions, solidifying her as a beloved figure both in the United Kingdom and internationally. Decades later, the wedding of Prince William and Catherine Middleton in 2011 continued this tradition. It was not only a splendid affair but also a testament to the monarchy's ability to adapt to the times. The live broadcast, along with extensive online coverage and social media engagement, reached an even larger global audience, estimated to be in the billions. This modern approach to sharing royal events allowed people from diverse backgrounds and locations to feel a part of the celebration. These televised royal weddings served as moments of unity and celebration, strengthening the monarchy's connection with the public. They also demonstrated the monarchy's willingness to embrace modern media and technology to engage with an ever-evolving and globalized world. The 1980s and 1990s witnessed the rise of Diana Spencer [11, 76], who would become one of the most iconic figures in the history of the British monarchy. Her marriage to Prince Charles, the heir to the throne, brought her into the spotlight, but their tumultuous relationship, separation, and her tragic death all left a rofound imprint on the monarchy's narrative.

Royal Divorces: However, the 1980s and 1990s were also marked by a series of divorces among the children of Queen Elizabeth II. Princess Anne, the Queen's only daughter, divorced her first husband, Captain Mark Phillips, in 1992. Prince Andrew, the Duke of York, and Sarah Ferguson, the Duchess of York, divorced in 1996. These divorces within the Royal Family were emblematic of changing societal attitudes toward marriage and divorce. Diana's marriage to Prince Charles faced intense media scrutiny. The couple's incompatibilities and personal struggles eventually led to their separation in 1992, which was followed by a highly publicized divorce in 1996. The divorce was unprecedented in modern royal history and marked a significant departure from tradition. Princess Diana's life and legacy had a profound impact on the monarchy. Her struggles within the Royal Family and her ability to connect with the public redefined the monarchy's role in the modern world. Her tragic death also prompted a reassessment of the Royal Family's relationship with the media and the need for a more compassionate and accessible monarchy. In conclusion: the story of Diana, Princess of Wales, represents a pivotal chapter in the history of the British monarchy. Her marriage, separation, and untimely death transformed her into a global cultural icon. Additionally, the divorces within the Royal Family during this period reflected broader societal changes in attitudes toward marriage and family. Diana's legacy lives on through her charitable work and the enduring impact she had on the monarchy's public image.

The Falklands War, a defining moment in British history, this conflict reestablished the UK's military and naval capabilities, bolstering its international presence. The Falklands War, which erupted in 1982, stands as a pivotal and defining moment in British history. This conflict, waged over the sovereignty of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia, had profound implications for the United Kingdom's military capabilities, international standing, and the monarchy's role as a symbol of national unity. The Falklands War had a profound impact on the monarchy and the British people. Queen Elizabeth II played a unifying role as Head of State during the conflict. Her unwavering support for the troops and her expressions of sympathy to families of those who lost their lives resonated deeply with the public. In conclusion, the Falklands War of 1982 was a defining moment in modern British history. The conflict had far-reaching consequences, prompting a revival of British military and naval capabilities and reaffirming the nation's commitment to its overseas territories. The war's impact on the monarchy and the nation's spirit underscored the enduring significance of the British Crown in contemporary society.

Social Media and Digital Presence: Embracing the digital age, the British monarchy has actively maintained an online presence through various social media platforms, including Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube. This strategic move has not only ensured the monarchy's relevance but has also allowed it to engage with a broader and more diverse audience. On Facebook, the official page of the Royal Family provides a wealth of information, from updates on royal engagements to historical insights into the monarchy's traditions. It serves as a platform for sharing news, photos, and videos, allowing the public to stay informed about royal activities. Instagram, with its visual appeal, offers a glimpse into the lives of the royals. The official Instagram account showcases captivating photos of royal events, family moments, and charitable endeavors. This platform has been particularly effective in connecting with younger generations and fans from around the world. YouTube has become a hub for sharing videos related to the monarchy. The Royal Family's YouTube channel features documentaries, speeches, and behind-the-scenes footage. It allows viewers to delve deeper into the history and workings of the monarchy, catering to those who seek both entertainment and education. These digital channels serve as a bridge between tradition and modernity, offering a dynamic way for the monarchy to engage with the public. The carefully curated content not only highlights the monarchy's rich history but also portrays its members as relatable and approachable figures. In doing so, the British monarchy has successfully adapted to the digital era while preserving its timeless legacy..

Adaptability to Societal Changes: The British monarchy has demonstrated a notable capacity to adapt to shifting societal norms and expectations, reflecting its commitment to evolving with the times. Over the years, the monarchy has addressed several critical issues, including those related to gender roles, LGBTQ+ rights, and diversity. One pivotal moment in this evolution was the marriage of Prince Harry to Meghan Markle. Meghan Markle, an American actress of mixed-race heritage, became not only a member of the Royal Family but also a symbol of the monarchy's commitment to diversity and inclusivity. Their union was celebrated as a significant step forward in acknowledging the changing face of modern Britain and the Royal Family's place within it.

Furthermore, the monarchy has embraced gender equality. Queen Elizabeth II herself has been a trailblazer, becoming the longest-reigning monarch in British history. Her reign has exemplified a woman's capability to lead and inspire, setting a powerful example for generations to come. Inclusivity and support for LGBTQ+ rights have also found a place within the monarchy's modernization efforts. Several members of the Royal Family have shown support for LGBTQ+ causes, advocating for equality and acceptance. These actions reflect the monarchy's willingness to align itself with contemporary values and champion social progress.

The monarchy's adaptability to societal changes underscores its resilience and relevance in an ever-changing world. By addressing issues of diversity, gender, and human rights, the monarchy aims to remain a unifying symbol that resonates with a diverse and modern society.

**2.4. Contemporary developments (2010s-2023)**

This subchapter delves into the last years of Queen Elizabeth II reign, and early years of King Charles III's reign, which commenced in 2022. As King Charles III succeeded Queen Elizabeth II, who had reigned for seven decades, his reign was met with significant interest and scrutiny. The subchapter offers insights into the initial period of his monarchy, analyzing any notable shifts or changes in the monarchy's role under his leadership. The early years of King Charles III's reign [36, 67, 110] were marked by a unique set of challenges and opportunities as he stepped into his new role as monarch. Taking the throne following the historic and lengthy reign of Queen Elizabeth II, King Charles III faced the weight of public expectations and the task of defining his own legacy while respecting the enduring traditions of the monarchy. In summary, the early year of King Charles III's reign were marked by the careful orchestration of preparations for Queen Elizabeth II's passing, reflecting the monarchy's commitment to ensuring a smooth transition in the face of such a significant event. The existence of Operation London Bridge and other related plans demonstrated the monarchy's dedication to upholding its traditions and responsibilities, even during a time of transition..

Diversity and inclusivity were prominent themes during King Charles III's coronation, signifying his commitment to reflecting the multicultural makeup of the United Kingdom. This chapter delves into the unique elements of the coronation ceremony that emphasized these principles. One notable aspect was the inclusion of members from various religious backgrounds, which added a rich layer of diversity to the ceremony. Among the significant inclusions were Greek priests who played a meaningful role in the proceedings. These Greek priests chanted Psalm 71 in Greek as a touching tribute to King Charles III's father, Prince Philip, who was born a prince of Greece. This gesture not only acknowledged the king's heritage but also celebrated the diverse origins of the Royal Family.

A particularly noteworthy moment during the coronation involved one of the Children of the Chapel welcoming the king. In his response, King Charles III conveyed his commitment to a life of service, emphasizing the idea that his role was not about being served but rather about serving his people and the nation. Another remarkable feature of the coronation service was the inclusion of different languages associated with the British Isles. For the first time in the coronation of a British monarch, Gaelic was used, symbolizing the importance of Scotland and its unique cultural heritage within the United Kingdom. Additionally, a prayer was offered in Welsh, and the hymn Veni Creator was sung in Scottish Gaelic, Welsh, and Irish, further highlighting the linguistic diversity of the British Isles. In summary, King Charles III's coronation ceremony was marked by its celebration of diversity, inclusivity, and multiculturalism. Through the participation of individuals from various backgrounds and the incorporation of multiple languages, the ceremony reflected the rich tapestry of the United Kingdom and the king's commitment to unity in diversity.

During the coronation period, various Commonwealth nations expressed their intentions to transition to republics. Jamaica's Minister of Legal and Constitutional Affairs, Malahoo Forte, highlighted the country's plan to become a republic by 2024, with the coronation expediting the government's referendum preparations. Several other countries, including Belize, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, also voiced their desires to pursue republic status and initiated constitutional commissions to explore this transition. Meanwhile, in Australia, Prime Minister Anthony Albanese's attendance at the coronation drew criticism from republicans, and pressure mounted for him to abstain from the oath of allegiance during the event. These developments underscore the ongoing discussions surrounding the monarchy's role in a changing world. In conclusion, this subchapter provides an overview of King Charles III's initial years on the throne. It emphasizes his commitment to diversity and inclusivity and scrutinizes any shifts in the monarchy's role during his reign. Additionally, it sheds light on the challenges and great expectations that have characterized his rule. This examination offers profound insights into the evolving nature of the British monarchy under King Charles III's leadership.

Additionally to this, Prince William, the elder son of Princess Diana, has played a significant role in preserving and continuing his mother's legacy, and this has contributed to his and his children's authority within the public eye. Princess Diana, renowned for her philanthropic work, compassion, and charisma, left a lasting impact on the world. Her tragic death in 1997 deeply affected the public and solidified her status as an iconic figure [11, 76]. Prince William, being Diana's eldest son, has taken on the responsibility of carrying forward her charitable work and values. He has been actively involved in numerous charitable initiatives, particularly those related to mental health awareness, a cause his mother passionately supported. As a parent, Prince William has sought to instill the values and principles championed by Princess Diana in his own children. He and his wife, Catherine, Duchess of Cambridge, have been open about discussing mental health with their children, continuing the legacy of breaking taboos that Diana started. Prince William's authority, both as a member of the Royal Family and as a figure in public life, is enhanced by his connection to Princess Diana. The memory of his mother and her profound influence on charitable and humanitarian causes gives him a unique authority and authenticity when he addresses issues dear to her heart. In a broader sense, Prince William's commitment to carrying forward Diana's legacy also reflects positively on the monarchy. It showcases the Royal Family's ability to adapt and connect with contemporary societal values, emphasizing their role as a symbol of unity and compassion. Prince William's authority, along with that of his children, is rooted in the enduring memory of Princess Diana and her significant contributions to charitable and humanitarian causes. This connection not only strengthens his position in the public eye but also highlights the monarchy's adaptability to changing times and values.

The British Royal Family embarked on a journey of modernization, embracing transparency, public engagement, and a robust social media presence to align with 21st-century demands. This period witnessed profound changes in the monarchy's approach, symbolized by key figures such as Prince William and Prince Harry, both sons of Princess Diana. The monarchy's adaptation to the digital age, coupled with the enduring public fascination with the Royal Family, reshaped its image and role in contemporary British society. The 21st century ushered in an era of unprecedented transparency for the Royal Family. Official websites, social media accounts on platforms like Instagram, YouTube, Facebook, and LinkedIn became vital tools for engaging with the public. These digital channels provided direct access to official announcements, photographs, and videos, effectively demystifying the monarchy and making it more accessible to a global audience.

The enduring popularity of Prince William and Prince Harry, the sons of the beloved Princess Diana, played a significant role in bolstering the monarchy's public support. Their charitable endeavors, personal challenges, and public appearances resonated with diverse segments of society, making them relatable figures who transcended traditional royal protocols. Prince William's marriage to Catherine Middleton and Prince Harry's marriage to Meghan Markle were major events that captured the world's attention, further cementing the monarchy's place in popular culture. The British Royal Family experienced a resurgence in cultural relevance during this period. The critically acclaimed television series "The Crown" [122] offered an intimate and dramatized portrayal of the Royal Family's history, sparking public interest in the monarchy's past. The fusion of historical drama with contemporary digital media created a new avenue for exploring the monarchy's multifaceted role in British society.

The monarchy's embrace of openness extended beyond digital channels. The Royal Family adopted a more candid approach in addressing personal and family matters, reflecting the changing expectations of a society that values authenticity and vulnerability. This adaptability to shifting societal norms allowed the monarchy to maintain its relevance. In the 21st century, the Royal Family's members became more than just royals; they became celebrities in their own right. Their fashion choices, charitable work, and personal lives were subjects of widespread interest and discussion. This blending of royalty and celebrity culture added a layer of fascination to the monarchy's enduring appeal.

The 2000s to 2020s marked a period of dynamic transformation for the British Royal Family. Embracing modernization, digital engagement, and transparency allowed the monarchy to navigate the complexities of the 21st century. The enduring popularity of figures like Prince William and Prince Harry, coupled with their ability to connect with the public, reinforced the monarchy's role as a symbol of continuity and adaptation in an ever-changing world. Prince Harry and Meghan Markle's decision to step back from their senior royal roles in 2020 sparked global discussions about the monarchy's future. The decision by Prince Harry and Meghan Markle, the Duke and Duchess of Sussex, to step back from their senior royal roles in 2020, colloquially referred to as "Megxit" had profound implications for the British monarchy. This unprecedented move triggered discussions about the institution's future, its adaptability, and the dynamics between the Royal Family, the media, and the public.

Before Megxit, Prince Harry and Meghan Markle had taken on various roles within the Royal Family, including representing the monarchy on international tours and participating in charitable endeavors. Their decision to step back from these roles raised questions about the adaptability of the monarchy in accommodating diverse aspirations and interests within the Royal Family. One of the key factors driving Megxit was the couple's desire for greater autonomy in their personal and professional lives. They expressed their intent to pursue financial independence and engage in philanthropic work outside the confines of traditional royal duties. This move reflected changing expectations of the roles and responsibilities of royals in the 21st century. Megxit highlighted the intense media scrutiny and invasion of privacy experienced by members of the Royal Family. Prince Harry and Meghan Markle cited relentless media attention and intrusion into their personal lives as contributing factors to their decision. Their experience underscored the challenges of balancing public duties with the need for personal privacy in the digital age.

The issue of funding for the Duke and Duchess of Sussex's security arrangements and lifestyle choices became a subject of debate. Questions arose about the use of public funds to support royals who were stepping back from official duties. This raised broader questions about the financial sustainability of the monarchy and its relationship with taxpayers. Initially, Prince Harry and Meghan Markle expressed their desire to continue working as ambassadors to non-white countries within the Commonwealth. Their interest in promoting diversity and inclusivity within the Commonwealth nations highlighted the monarchy's potential to adapt and engage with contemporary global issues. Megxit generated significant media coverage and public interest, both in the UK and internationally. It prompted discussions about the monarchy's relevance, its ability to accommodate changing family dynamics, and its capacity to address modern challenges. The monarchy's image and public perception were scrutinized during this period. Megxit served as a catalyst for reevaluating the roles and expectations of members of the Royal Family. It raised important questions about the monarchy's adaptability in a rapidly changing world and its ability to address issues of media scrutiny, privacy, and financial sustainability. The dynamics between tradition and modernity within the monarchy came to the forefront, shaping ongoing discussions about its future direction.

The era from the early 2000s to the present has witnessed a significant transformation in the governance of the United Kingdom through the process of devolution. This chapter explores how devolution has redefined the role of the monarchy within the UK's constituent nations. The devolution of powers to Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland reshaped the UK's constitutional landscape. While the monarchy remained a central institution, it needed to adapt to new political structures and evolving national identities [40]. The re-establishment of the Scottish Parliament in 1999 marked a pivotal moment in Scottish political history. Queen Elizabeth II and, subsequently, King Charles III played a crucial role in the opening and functioning of the Scottish Parliament, emphasizing the continuity of the monarchy within Scotland's evolving governance framework. Wales saw the establishment of the Senedd (Welsh Parliament) in 1999. The monarchy's role in Wales was also adapted to accommodate this new legislative body, with royal visits and engagements designed to support Welsh institutions. The Good Friday Agreement in 1998 led to the reestablishment of the Northern Ireland Assembly. The monarchy's engagements in Northern Ireland were aimed at promoting peace and reconciliation, reflecting the evolving political landscape. Devolution brought both challenges and opportunities for the monarchy. Balancing the traditional role of the monarch with the need to respect devolved powers required diplomatic finesse. Despite devolution, the monarchy continued to serve as a unifying symbol for the UK as a whole. The presence of the monarch at key events and ceremonies reinforced a sense of national identity. The Royal Family's engagement with devolved communities and institutions demonstrated its commitment to all parts of the UK. Visits, patronages, and involvement in local initiatives contributed to the monarchy's relevance. While devolution altered the distribution of powers, the monarchy's constitutional and diplomatic roles remained intact. Queen Elizabeth II, and then King Charles III, as the head of state, represented the UK internationally and carried out ceremonial duties. In conclusion, devolution in the United Kingdom reshaped the monarchy's role within a more decentralized political landscape. The monarchy successfully adapted to these changes, maintaining its position as a symbol of unity and continuity while engaging with the evolving identities and institutions of Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Queen Elizabeth II and then King Charles III's role as the head of state continued to be vital in representing the UK as a whole on the global stage [22].

The UK's support for Ukraine, from supplying military aid to welcoming refugees, underlined the country's commitment to global affairs and humanitarian efforts. The British monarchy's involvement in response to the Russo-Ukrainian War reflects the UK's dedication to international humanitarian efforts and diplomacy. It demonstrates the monarchy's role as a symbol of unity, compassion, and support for those affected by conflicts, even beyond its borders. The Royal Family's interactions with Ukrainian refugees and soldiers underscore the UK's commitment to providing refuge and assistance to those in need during times of crisis.

In summary, Queen Elizabeth II's reign, spanning from 1952 to 2022, unfolded during a transformative period in history. As the longest-reigning monarch in British history, her era began in the twilight of the "dieselpunk era" and traversed into the dawn of the "cyberpunk era." This transition marked a profound shift in the geopolitical, technological, and societal landscapes. In this conclusion, we reflect on the key aspects of her reign and its enduring significance. Queen Elizabeth II's reign bore witness to an array of global changes, from the decline of the British Empire to the rise of the European Union, from the challenges of decolonization to the opportunities of globalization. Her reign spanned the presidencies of numerous U.S. leaders, witnessed the end of the Cold War [37], and navigated the complexities of a multipolar world. Throughout her reign, Queen Elizabeth II embodied the adaptability and continuity of the British monarchy. She adeptly adjusted to the evolving demands of a modern constitutional monarchy while upholding its timeless traditions [38]. Her unwavering commitment to public service and her role as a unifying figure resonated with people both in the United Kingdom and across the Commonwealth. The monarchy faced significant transitions, from the decolonization of Africa, Asia and the Caribbean to the devolution of powers within the United Kingdom. The family experienced both moments of celebration, like weddings and jubilees, and moments of sorrow, including the passing of Princess Diana. The monarchy's ability to navigate these transitions showcased its relevance in a changing world. The concept of "the Crown" transcended the physical symbol of monarchy. It represented the enduring institutions of governance, the rule of law, and the separation of powers. The monarchy's role in parliamentary, executive, and judicial functions remained a cornerstone of the UK's constitutional framework. The British monarchy emerged as a global cultural phenomenon. The English language, British pop culture, and the Royal Family's diplomatic engagements influenced the world's perception of the United Kingdom. The monarchy played a unique role in diplomacy and international relations, strengthening ties with nations worldwide [56, 57]. As Queen Elizabeth II's reign extended into the "cyberpunk era," characterized by technological advancements, societal transformation, and dystopian undertones, the monarchy adapted once again. It embraced transparency, engaged with the public through social media, and continued to evolve. Queen Elizabeth II's reign leaves a lasting legacy of resilience and adaptability. It underscores the monarchy's ability to endure and thrive in an ever-changing world. Her commitment to public service, her dedication to the Commonwealth, and her role as a symbol of stability have left an indelible mark.

In the year 2022, the British monarchy stood at the precipice of a historic transition. The era of Queen Elizabeth II, a remarkable reign that had stretched for seven decades, was drawing to a poignant close. King George VI's daughter, who had ascended to the throne in 1952 [4], had overseen a period of immense change, both within the monarchy itself and on the global stage. Her reign had been marked by innovation, resilience, and a steadfast commitment to her role as a symbol of continuity and unity. As Queen Elizabeth II's reign neared its conclusion in 2022, her legacy was evident in the enduring strength of the British monarchy. Her era had seen the monarchy adapt and thrive in a rapidly changing world. Her role as a bridge between the past and the present, as well as a symbol of unity, had left an indelible mark on the institution she had served with unwavering devotion. With her passing in 2022, Queen Elizabeth II's reign came to a poignant close, marking the end of an era. Her son, King Charles III, ascended to the throne, ushering in a new chapter for the monarchy. As the world entered this new phase, the enduring values of continuity and unity, exemplified by Queen Elizabeth II, continued to guide the British monarchy on its timeless journey through history. The transition and continuity observed during this period encapsulate the essence of Queen Elizabeth II's reign and the enduring spirit of the British monarchy. As the institution navigates the complexities of the modern world and adapts to changing times, it does so with the legacy of a remarkable monarch who embraced innovation, embodied resilience, and symbolized continuity. Queen Elizabeth II's reign, spanning from 1952 to 2022, will forever remain a defining chapter in the monarchy's storied history, a testament to its ability to evolve while upholding its timeless traditions.

As the reign of King Charles III commenced, a critical question loomed large: what aspects of continuity would persist from Queen Elizabeth II's era, and what changes could be anticipated? The British monarchy, with its deep-rooted traditions and historical significance, had always been an institution that blended the timeless with the contemporary. Understanding the nature of this balance during King Charles III's reign became paramount. The reign of King Charles III embodied a delicate balance between continuity and change, a hallmark of the British monarchy's enduring vitality. As the institution evolved to meet the demands of a complex world, it remained firmly rooted in its historical legacy. King Charles III's reign served as a testament to the monarchy's ability to honor its timeless traditions while embracing the challenges and opportunities of the modern era.

It has to be mentioned, that the British Royal Family has faced various scandals and controversies over the years. Some of these scandals have garnered significant media attention. Here are a few notable ones:

Abdication Crisis (1936): One of the most significant scandals in royal history was King Edward VIII's decision to abdicate the throne in 1936 to marry Wallis Simpson, an American socialite who was divorced twice. This was a major constitutional crisis and led to his younger brother, King George VI, assuming the throne [46].

Princess Margaret's Divorce (1978): Princess Margaret, the younger sister of Queen Elizabeth II, divorced her husband, Antony Armstrong-Jones, in 1978. It was the first divorce of a senior royal since King Henry VIII.

Diana, Princess of Wales (1990s): The marriage of Prince Charles and Princess Diana faced intense media scrutiny and speculation. Their separation and subsequent divorce in 1996 were highly publicized. Tragically, Princess Diana died in a car crash in Paris in 1997, leading to even more media attention and controversy [11, 76].

Camilla Parker Bowles (1990s-2000s): The relationship between Prince Charles and Camilla Parker Bowles, which began while Charles was still married to Diana, was a subject of controversy and public debate. They eventually married in 2005.

Prince Harry's Las Vegas Incident (2012): In 2012, Prince Harry, the younger son of Prince Charles and Diana, faced media attention and criticism after photos were published of him partying in Las Vegas, including some that showed him in compromising situations.

Prince Andrew's Association with Jeffrey Epstein (2019): Prince Andrew, the Duke of York, faced intense scrutiny and controversy due to his association with Jeffrey Epstein, a convicted sex offender. This led to Prince Andrew stepping back from his royal duties and facing legal and public relations challenges.

Megxit (2020): In early 2020, Prince Harry and Meghan Markle, the Duke and Duchess of Sussex, announced their intention to step back from their roles as senior members of the Royal Family and pursue financial independence. This decision, referred to as "Megxit," created significant media coverage and discussions about the role and future of the monarchy.

The Oprah Interview (2021): In March 2021, Prince Harry and Meghan Markle gave a widely publicized interview to Oprah Winfrey in which they discussed their experiences within the Royal Family. The interview touched on issues of racism, mental health, and their decision to step back from royal duties, generating significant media attention and public debate.

It's important to note that while these scandals and controversies have garnered attention, the British Royal Family has also had moments of public support and goodwill, and they continue to carry out various official and charitable duties. The nature and impact of royal scandals can vary widely, and public opinion on these matters can be diverse.

**CHAPTER 3. ROLE AND GLOBAL SIGNIFICANCE**

**OF THE BRITISH MONARCHY**

**3.1. The British monarchy's role**

When the “hard power” of the Great Britain diminished, the Royal Family of the UK raised as a “soft power”. The British monarchy, with its deep historical roots and enduring traditions, finds itself navigating an era of unprecedented change and transformation. In the 21st century, the world has witnessed the rapid advancement of technology, the globalization of societies and economies, and significant shifts in societal values [56, 57]. Against this backdrop, the role of the monarchy in the modern world becomes a subject of exploration and scrutiny. The monarchy's resilience is evident in its ability to adapt to the ever-changing modern world. Technological advancements, particularly in the digital realm, have redefined how the monarchy interacts with the public. The British monarchy stands as an enduring institution with multifaceted roles, both constitutional and ceremonial, within the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. This subchapter endeavors to shed light on the essential functions performed by the monarchy, elucidating the intricate web of traditions and duties that define its significance.

At the heart of the British monarchy's role lies a set of constitutional functions. These functions are not merely symbolic but form the bedrock of the United Kingdom's governance. The monarchy acts as a unifying figurehead that signifies the continuity and stability of the nation. This is exemplified by the State Opening of Parliament, where the monarch delivers the Queen's/King’s Speech outlining the government's legislative agenda. Though this is largely a ceremonial role, it underscores the formal initiation of parliamentary proceedings and the government's accountability to the Crown. In addition, the monarch possesses the crucial authority to give royal assent to legislation passed by Parliament, transforming bills into laws. While the granting of royal assent is a formality today, it underscores the principle of a constitutional monarchy in which the monarch's powers are limited by law and exercised on the advice of elected representatives [38]. The monarch's involvement in the formation of governments, particularly in times of political uncertainty or hung parliaments, showcases a constitutional role that transcends mere symbolism. The ability to appoint a Prime Minister or dissolve Parliament marks key constitutional responsibilities that maintain the democratic governance of the UK.

Apart from its constitutional roles, the British monarchy plays a pivotal part in various ceremonial functions that serve to celebrate and uphold the nation's history and cultural heritage. These ceremonial functions underscore the monarchy's role as a symbol of continuity and tradition. State Occasions: The monarchy takes center stage in state occasions such as royal weddings, state banquets, and public ceremonies. These events uphold the grandeur of British traditions, drawing on centuries of history. National Celebrations: The monarchy actively participates in national celebrations, marking key moments in the life of the nation. Trooping the Colour, an annual event to celebrate the Queen's official birthday, and the Remembrance Day service exemplify these ceremonial duties. The Commonwealth: The British monarchy's significance extends beyond the UK. It serves as the symbolic head of the Commonwealth of Nations, strengthening the bonds between the UK and its former colonies. The Commonwealth acknowledges the Queen as the "Head of the Commonwealth," emphasizing the monarchy's role in global diplomacy [89, 103, 104].

In a world marked by rapid change and societal shifts, the British monarchy's role in providing continuity and tradition is of paramount importance. It serves as a unifying force that transcends political and social divisions, ensuring the nation remains anchored in its rich history and cultural heritage. The monarchy's role as a timeless institution represents the enduring connection between past, present, and future generations. In conclusion, the British monarchy's role is a harmonious blend of constitutional responsibilities and ceremonial functions. While its constitutional powers have diminished, it continues to play a pivotal role in upholding the United Kingdom's democratic governance. Its ceremonial functions celebrate the nation's heritage and cultural identity. Above all, the monarchy's ability to provide a sense of continuity and tradition is invaluable in a rapidly changing world, where it remains an enduring symbol of the nation's history and values. Also, King Charles stresses the need for tolerance in a 2023 speech amid Gaza-Israel conflict. One of His Majesty’s acts in 2022, was to open doors of Buckingham Palace to the leaders of major faiths. Thus, the Royal Family promotes tolerance, soft power, spirit of unity, diversity and supports for vulnerable people, as well serves nation of the UK and nations of the Commonwealth.

**3.2. Global perspective**

In the era of globalization, the monarchy's role as the Head of the Commonwealth gains heightened importance. The monarchy's strategic use of its position is to promote international cooperation, diplomacy, and cultural exchange among member nations. The Commonwealth, with its diverse array of countries, serves as a platform for the monarchy to act as a unifying force on the global stage. The British monarchy, while deeply rooted in the United Kingdom, occupies a unique position in the global landscape. This subchapter delves into the monarchy's global perspective, illuminating its role as a global cultural phenomenon and its contributions to international relations, diplomacy, and cultural exchange within the Commonwealth and beyond. The British monarchy is emblematic of tradition and continuity, and this symbolism resonates worldwide. While its constitutional functions are limited to the United Kingdom, its ceremonial role and cultural significance extend far beyond national borders. Queen Elizabeth II's reign, in particular, embodied this sense of continuity, providing stability and a sense of national identity.

The monarchy, through grand state occasions, royal ceremonies, and its steadfast presence at national celebrations, projects a timeless image of the British Crown. This image serves to unify not only the UK but also the Commonwealth realms, where the Queen remains the head of state. The monarchy's role as a symbol of tradition is celebrated across the globe, reinforcing the enduring values it represents. The monarchy actively engages in diplomacy and international relations, contributing to the UK's soft power. Members of the Royal Family undertake official state visits, diplomatic missions, and cultural exchanges, fostering goodwill and cooperation with other nations. State visits and official receptions, often presided over by the monarch or other senior royals, provide an opportunity to strengthen diplomatic ties. Such visits serve as a platform for dialogue on shared values and interests. The monarchy's role in diplomatic activities enhances the United Kingdom's international standing, exemplifying its commitment to global cooperation.

The monarchy's cultural significance transcends national boundaries. British pop culture, the English language, and trends associated with the Royal Family continue to influence global perceptions of the UK. The popularity of British royals, their weddings, and iconic events contributes to the country's cultural diplomacy. Royal visits to Commonwealth nations carry profound cultural significance. These visits highlight the strong cultural connections shared within the Commonwealth and foster a sense of unity among its member states. The monarchy serves as a cultural bridge that connects diverse nations with a common history and heritage. The British monarchy's role in the Commonwealth of Nations is of immense importance. It serves as a unifying factor within this international association of 56 states. The Commonwealth embodies shared values of democracy, human rights, and cooperation. The Queen is recognized as the "Head of the Commonwealth," symbolizing the monarchy's enduring role in a global context.

The Commonwealth represents a network of diverse nations that maintain cultural and historical ties with the UK. The monarchy's association with the Commonwealth strengthens the bonds of friendship and collaboration among its member states, fostering global unity. In summary, the British monarchy's global perspective extends beyond the borders of the United Kingdom. Its symbolic role as a timeless institution has a profound impact worldwide, reinforcing its image as a symbol of tradition and continuity. The monarchy's involvement in diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, and its central place within the Commonwealth of Nations cements its global significance, contributing to international relations and global cooperation.

In this subchapter, we also should mention the transformations of British Royal titles from 1936 to the present day, reflecting the significant historical shifts during this period.

George VI (Before 1948):

Title: George the Sixth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

George VI (After 1948):

Title: George the Sixth, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith.

Role: Head of the Commonwealth since 1949.

Elizabeth II:

Title: Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other realms and territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

Charles III:

Title: Charles the Third, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of His other Realms and Territories King, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith.

These changes in the titles of British sovereigns signify important historical developments. Notably, British monarchs relinquished the title of Emperor of India in 1948, signifying the end of British colonial rule in India. Additionally, they ceased to be sovereigns of Ireland, retaining only their role as heads of Northern Ireland. The adoption of the title "Head of the Commonwealth" since 1949 reflects the desire to maintain former British dependencies, which had transitioned to republics, as integral parts of the Commonwealth. In conclusion, these alterations in the titles of British sovereigns serve as a testament to the process of decolonization within the British Empire, its eventual dissolution, and its evolution into the Commonwealth of Nations.

**3.3. Challenges and opportunities**

Throughout the Second Elizabethan Era, the world confronted a multitude of challenges, from economic crises and terrorism to climate change and shifting geopolitical dynamics. The period from the early 2000s to the present day has been marked by a multitude of national and global challenges that have had a profound impact on the United Kingdom and the role of the monarchy. This chapter examines how the monarchy navigated these challenges and adapted to a changing world. In the evolving landscape of the 21st century, the British monarchy encounters a myriad of challenges and opportunities. This subchapter explores how the monarchy navigates these complex dynamics to remain a relevant and influential institution. It considers public perception, calls for transparency, debates about costs, and the monarchy's role as a symbol of national unity. One of the ongoing challenges facing the monarchy is the diversity of public perceptions. While it enjoys support from a significant portion of the population, there are diverse opinions regarding its role and funding. Public perception is shaped by a variety of factors, including personal beliefs, generational differences, and societal values. The monarchy's ability to adapt to the evolving expectations of its citizens is crucial for maintaining its relevance. In an era marked by calls for transparency and accountability, the monarchy is not exempt from these demands. There is an increasing expectation for transparency in financial matters and the use of public funds. Initiatives to disclose the costs of the monarchy and the allocation of public resources have been met with public interest. The monarchy must address these calls for transparency to maintain public trust. The cost of the monarchy remains a topic of debate. Some argue that it represents a significant expense for taxpayers, while others contend that the monarchy generates economic benefits through tourism and trade. The monarchy's challenge is to balance its costs with its perceived economic and cultural contributions. The monarchy has a unique opportunity to serve as a symbol of national unity, especially in times of change and division. It has a long history of bringing people together during national celebrations, state occasions, and moments of reflection. To maximize this role, the monarchy can engage with diverse segments of society, recognizing achievements, and promoting unity. Recognizing the importance of societal issues is vital for the monarchy's continued relevance. Engagement with pressing concerns such as mental health, diversity, and environmental conservation aligns with contemporary values and expectations. By addressing these issues, the monarchy can strengthen its connection with the public and contribute positively to societal discourse. The monarchy must seize opportunities to remain relevant in a rapidly changing world. Adapting to technological advancements, connecting with younger generations, and engaging with global challenges provides a pathway to continued significance. The monarchy's ability to embrace change and leverage opportunities enhances its influence on national and international stages. In conclusion, the British monarchy faces both challenges and opportunities in the 21st century. It must navigate the complexities of public perception, transparency, costs, and its role as a symbol of national unity. However, by actively engaging with societal issues and leveraging opportunities for relevance, the monarchy can continue to play a significant and evolving role in the contemporary world.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the research tasks outlined in the master's thesis, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The historiography surrounding the British monarchy reflects diverse perspectives and approaches over time, indicating its enduring significance as a subject of scholarly inquiry. Extensive sources, including primary documents, secondary literature, and archival materials, provide a rich foundation for researching the British monarchy, facilitating a nuanced understanding of its evolution and impact.

Various research methods, such as archival research, qualitative analysis, and comparative studies, offer valuable avenues for analyzing the historical context, role, and global significance of the British monarchy. Adopting an interdisciplinary approach can enhance the depth and breadth of research, enabling comprehensive insights into the multifaceted nature of the monarchy.

The historical context of the British monarchy, spanning from the early 20th century to the present, reveals significant transformations shaped by political, social, and technological developments. Key periods, including the mid-20th century shifts, modernization era, and contemporary developments, highlight the monarchy's adaptability and resilience in navigating changing societal landscapes.

Within the United Kingdom, the British monarchy plays multifaceted roles, serving as a constitutional, ceremonial, and symbolic institution that provides continuity and stability amidst societal changes. Globally, the monarchy extends its influence through diplomatic engagements, cultural exchange, and soft power initiatives, contributing to its status as a global cultural phenomenon and fostering international relations within the Commonwealth and beyond.

Despite its enduring relevance, the British monarchy faces various challenges in the 21st century, including public scrutiny, demands for transparency, and debates about funding and constitutional reform. However, these challenges also present opportunities for the monarchy to adapt, innovate, and reaffirm its relevance by engaging with societal issues, embracing diversity, and leveraging digital communication tools to connect with a global audience. In conclusion, the British monarchy's evolution, roles, and global significance underscore its resilience and adaptability in navigating complex historical, social, and political dynamics. By addressing contemporary challenges and seizing opportunities for growth and engagement, the monarchy can continue to play a significant role in shaping national and international discourse in the modern era.

Amidst the post-World War II decline of Great Britain as a global power, the Royal Family discovered a new purpose – to represent “soft power” of the Great Britain. The monarchy transitioned into a cornerstone of British soft power and became a strategic tool for showcasing Great Britain worldwide. With the decline of British hard power, the Royal Family undertook a new role as a symbol of continuity and tradition, emphasizing the nation's rich history. The Queen's position as the head of state for multiple nations and territories enabled the Royal Family to wield significant soft power on the international stage. The monarchy's pageantry, traditions, and cultural significance became instrumental in promoting Britain's heritage, attracting global interest, and strengthening diplomatic ties. The Royal Family, with its worldwide recognition, contributed to the marketing of Great Britain as a destination for tourism, business, and education. In essence, the British Royal Family adapted to a changing world by embracing its role as a source of soft power, enhancing Britain's global image, and preserving its significance in the international arena.

Following the summary of key findings, a retrospective evaluation is conducted to ascertain the extent to which the research has effectively addressed the stipulated research questions and met its established objectives. This reflective assessment serves to underscore the research's relevance and its capacity to fulfill its initial research aims. The institution of the monarchy in the United Kingdom has undergone significant evolution from 1926 to 2023, with a particular focus on the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. Here are some key aspects of this evolution:

From Empire to Commonwealth: In 1926, the British Empire was at its zenith, but by 2023, it had largely transformed into the Commonwealth of Nations. Queen Elizabeth II's reign saw the decolonization of many former colonies, leading to the emergence of independent nations within the Commonwealth [29, 30].

Constitutional Changes: Over the decades, the monarchy's role became increasingly symbolic and ceremonial. The Statute of Westminster in 1931 granted autonomy to the Dominions, reinforcing their sovereignty [24, 120]. The monarchy's constitutional role evolved, with the British monarch becoming more of a unifying figurehead. Devolution in the United Kingdom [22] with moving powers from the the UK government to local bodies in each nation, underscores interesting transformation. While world becomes globalised, local government become more autonomous.

Global Challenges: Queen Elizabeth II's reign spanned several global challenges, including World War II, the Cold War [37], and various geopolitical shifts. The monarchy played a role in diplomacy and maintaining national unity during these turbulent times.

Technological Advancements: The transition from the Forth techno-economic paradigm to the Sixth techno-economic paradigm brought profound changes. The monarchy adapted to advancements in electronics, telecommunications, and the internet, influencing its engagement with society.

Societal Shifts: Changing societal norms, including shifts in gender roles, LGBTQ+ rights, and ethnic diversity, influenced the monarchy's public image and role. The marriage of Prince Harry and Meghan Markle reflected these evolving values. Also, Lord Ivar Mountbatten, a member of the extended family of the British sovereign came out as a gay and married his same-sex partner [14].

Cultural Influence: The British monarchy became a global cultural phenomenon, with English language, British pop culture, and lifestyle trends spreading worldwide. It played a unique role in diplomacy and international relations, enhancing the UK's soft power.

Modernization and Adaptation: In the 2000s and 2010s, the British Royal Family embarked on a journey of modernization, embracing transparency, public engagement, and a robust social media presence to align with 21st-century demands.

The role of the British monarchy in international diplomacy and its impact on the United Kingdom's global standing has evolved significantly over the years from 1926 to 2023. Here's how this evolution can be understood:

Traditional Diplomacy (1926-1952): During the early part of this period, the British monarchy played a more ceremonial and symbolic role in international diplomacy. King George V and King George VI conducted state visits and represented the UK at international events, contributing to the country's diplomatic relationships. However, their roles were largely ceremonial, with actual diplomacy being conducted by elected officials.

Post-War Diplomacy (1952-1970s): Queen Elizabeth II's reign saw a shift in the monarchy's role in international diplomacy. The decolonization process and the emergence of the Commonwealth of Nations highlighted the monarchy's role as a unifying symbol among former colonies [89, 103, 104]. The Queen's state visits, meetings with foreign dignitaries, and participation in Commonwealth gatherings became essential components of UK diplomacy.

Cultural Diplomacy (1960s-1970s): The monarchy's cultural influence, often personified by the Queen and other royals, played a significant role in shaping the UK's image abroad. The "Cool Britannia" era in the 1960s and 1970s, with iconic figures like The Beatles, further enhanced the UK's global cultural standing.

Cold War Diplomacy (1950s-1980s): The monarchy's role during the Cold War era was multifaceted. The Queen met with various world leaders, including U.S. Presidents and Soviet leaders, contributing to diplomatic efforts. Her visits to countries like Ireland and the United States carried political significance [37].

Modern Diplomacy (2000s-2023): In the 21st century, the monarchy's role in diplomacy evolved with the changing global landscape. State visits and international engagements continued, but the Royal Family also embraced modern communication channels. Social media, official websites, and televised events allowed for direct engagement with global audiences, enhancing the UK's soft power and diplomatic reach.

Humanitarian and Environmental Diplomacy: Members of the Royal Family, such as Prince Charles and Prince Harry, have been actively engaged in humanitarian and environmental causes. Their involvement in global issues, including climate change and mental health awareness, has bolstered the UK's diplomatic efforts in these areas.

Royal Visits and Trade Promotion: Royal visits to foreign countries often include elements of trade promotion and cultural exchange. These visits can strengthen economic ties and cultural diplomacy.

The Commonwealth: The monarchy's role within the Commonwealth remains vital. Queen Elizabeth II's dedication to the organization has helped maintain its relevance and promote diplomatic cooperation among member states.

Symbol of Unity: During times of international crisis or celebrations, the monarchy has been a symbol of unity and continuity for the UK and the Commonwealth, contributing to the country's global image.

Challenges to the Monarchy's Role: While the monarchy's role in diplomacy has evolved positively, it has also faced challenges and controversies that have influenced public perception and diplomatic interactions.

In conclusion, while this research has its limitations, it may serve as a foundation for further exploration and policy development related to the British monarchy. Future research can build upon these insights to deepen our understanding of the monarchy's role in a rapidly changing world and its significance in the modern era. The main benefits of this research are that student gained more experience and deepened his skills in history.

n a shift that echoes the changing landscape of the modern world, this subchapter reflects on how members of the British Royal Family have transitioned from traditional nobility to modern celebrities. The Royal Family has adapted to societal changes by becoming more open and accessible to the public, utilizing social media, and participating in various public events. Key members of the Royal Family have transformed into cultural icons, with their lives, fashion, and activities closely scrutinized and celebrated by the media and the public. Royals have used their status as celebrities to champion various causes, thereby increasing awareness and support for charitable endeavors and social issues. In essence, the British Royal Family's transition into modern celebrities marks both an adaptation to changing societal norms and a reflection of their ability to remain relevant in contemporary society.

It is worth to note, to point out that the British monarchy shows its resilience facing challenges. While monarchies of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Russia, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece and other former European kingdoms stopped existing, the British monarchy successfully adapts to changing political landscape. Comparing the British monarchy with these republics may illuminate the strengths and weaknesses of each system. The Commonwealth realms, where the British monarch serves as the head of state, also face evolution. Some of the Commonwealth realms (like the Bahamas, Jamaica, and Antigua and Barbuda) declared their wish to transit to republics. Another Commonwealth realms (Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) prefer keep relationships with the Crown. Some modern monarchies act as absolute monarchies (for example, in Saudi Arabia and Brunei), meanwhile the United Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy, with power of the sovereign restricted by law. Throughout the comparative analysis, we emphasize the significance of tradition and adaptation in each monarchy or political system. The British monarchy's place in the modern world became iconic, as an icon of tradition, which embraces changes. It offers a lens through which to appreciate the monarchy's distinctiveness and assess its strengths and vulnerabilities in relation to other political systems.

Commencing this section, a consolidation of the pivotal findings and insights gathered throughout the research endeavor is presented. These findings encompass various facets of the monarchy's trajectory, ranging from its historical context and societal role to the impact of transformative societal shifts and global occurrences on its development. This section aims to present a coherent narrative encapsulating the monarchy's multifaceted evolution during the analyzed period 1926-2023, with focus in 1952-2022. The monarchy of the United Kingdom evolved, has been modernized from the old feudal institution into more modern institution [50]. This included openness of the Royals to the public, works in charities, utilizing social networking sites for informing the British people, the Commonwealth and the world in general about recent events [111, 114, 115, 118, 119, 120, 122]. The British Royal Family became an icon of the modern world. Also, this modernization included Prince William, a son of Princess Diana and King Charles III, act as a person, open to public.

The “hard power” of the United Kingdom diminished worldwide, but the Great Britain stakes on the soft power, which include the British Royal Family as icon, English language and heritage, and international organizations [48]. The Church of England, a medieval institution, began implementing modern-day ideas of gender equality, equity and tolerance: ordaining women, non-White people, tolerating LGBT community [49]. Of course, there remain old traditions, which interconnect the past and the present of the Great Britain and country and society may benefit from this.

The British monarchy's standing in the modern world encompasses an intricate reflection, tracing its evolution across the span of nearly a century, from 1926 to 2023. This subchapter broadens the perspective to explore the global significance of the British monarchy. It reflects on how the monarchy's coronation ceremony projected the image of the British monarchy worldwide, transcending national boundaries and establishing it as a cultural phenomenon on a global scale. The chapter emphasizes how the monarchy strategically leverages its position to foster international cooperation, diplomacy, and cultural exchange among Commonwealth nations, underscoring its role as a unifying force on the global stage. The British monarchy has cultivated an enduring global presence as a cultural phenomenon. The coronation ceremonies of British monarchs, notably Queen Elizabeth II, have been internationally televised and watched by millions around the world. This spectacle has solidified the monarchy's status as a unique and widely recognized institution. The monarchy plays an instrumental role in fostering international cooperation within the Commonwealth of Nations, a diverse association of countries with historical ties to the British Empire. By acting as a symbol of unity and shared values, the monarchy has contributed to the organization's cohesiveness and the promotion of diplomacy and cooperation among its member states. Members of the Royal Family engage in diplomacy and cultural exchange efforts on behalf of the United Kingdom. State visits, international tours, and participation in global events allow the monarchy to promote British interests and cultural exchanges with other nations. These diplomatic engagements often serve to strengthen diplomatic ties and reinforce the UK's standing on the international stage. The British monarchy embodies continuity, tradition, and unity across the Commonwealth. Its symbolic significance as a shared institution among numerous nations promotes a sense of connection and mutual understanding. The monarchy is often seen as a unifying force that transcends political and cultural differences, promoting stability and collaboration among countries. In summary, this subchapter delves into the global impact of the British monarchy, emphasizing its role as a worldwide cultural phenomenon, its contributions to international cooperation within the Commonwealth, its involvement in diplomacy and cultural exchange, and its position as a unifying force on the global stage. The monarchy's influence extends far beyond the United Kingdom, reflecting its ability to bridge cultures and promote international relations [89, 103, 104].

The monarchy's place in the modern world is multifaceted, having navigated a transformative journey from a political institution to an enduring symbol of tradition and unity. It has concurrently and adeptly grappled with contemporary challenges and opportunities. Its agility in adapting to the zeitgeist, harnessing soft power, and maneuvering through shifting societal norms has enabled it to perpetuate a prominent and influential presence in the global landscape. However, the monarchy's role, funding, and relevancy remain subjects of perennial contemplation and discourse in the intricate tapestry of the 21st century. Its legacy, marked by a harmonious fusion of the timeless with the contemporary, continues to evolve as it traverses an ever-changing world.

The future prospects of the monarchy are a subject of ongoing discussion and analysis. As the monarchy enters the 21st century, several key considerations shape its sustainability, relevance, and potential trajectories:

Continuation of the Constitutional Monarchy: The monarchy is likely to continue as a constitutional institution, with a ceremonial role in the governance of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. This model ensures political stability and unity.

Adaptation to Changing Societal Norms: The monarchy's ability to adapt to changing societal norms will be crucial for its relevance. It will need to remain sensitive to evolving values related to diversity, inclusivity, and social justice.

Engagement with Global Issues: The monarchy's engagement with global issues, such as environmental conservation, humanitarian efforts, and global diplomacy, will enhance its international relevance. It can continue to serve as a diplomatic asset for the UK.

Embracing Technological Advancements: Embracing technological advancements, including social media and digital communication, will enable the monarchy to connect with younger generations and maintain public engagement.

Transparency and Accountability: Ensuring transparency and accountability in the management of public funds and royal finances will be essential to maintain public trust and support [92].

Public Perception and Support: The monarchy's future prospects will depend on public perception and support. Regular efforts to connect with the public, address concerns, and highlight contributions to society will be vital.

Bridging the Generation Gap: The monarchy may need to bridge the generation gap by ensuring that its appeal resonates with younger audiences while honoring its historical significance.

Addressing Constitutional Debates: Ongoing debates about the monarchy's role, funding, and constitutional position may require thoughtful consideration and engagement.

Succession Planning: The smooth transition of leadership from one monarch to another will continue to be a critical aspect of the monarchy's future. Succession planning and public acceptance of future monarchs will shape its trajectory.

Commonwealth Relations: Strengthening relations with Commonwealth realms and acknowledging their sovereignty will contribute to the monarchy's relevance on the global stage.

In summary, the monarchy's future prospects hinge on its ability to adapt, engage with contemporary challenges, and maintain its ceremonial role while contributing positively to society. The institution's relevance will depend on its capacity to navigate changing dynamics, resonate with the public, and uphold the values it represents. As it looks to the future, the monarchy will continue to evolve while retaining its distinctive place within British society and the Commonwealth realms.

The author of this research would like to discuss the hypothetical claims to the throne of Russia based on a connection to the British Royal Family through the Holstein-Gottorp-Romanov dynasty [115], The issue is complex, but interesting. It's important to note that the Russian Empire had been considered as a household of the Russian Emperor. After the Emperor abdicated in 1917, the household remained without an owner. In theory, Charlotte, Princess of Wales (or any other member of the British Royal Family) may be proclaimed as a legal owner of Russian household. But lots of thinkers believe that any claims to the Russian throne, even if they were theoretically based on historical ties, would hold no legal or practical significance in the modern world. The British Royal Family's connection to the Romanovs [115] comes through Queen Elizabeth II's husband, Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, who was born Prince Philip of Greece and Denmark. He was a great-great-grandson of Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom and also had distant ties to various European royal families, including the Romanovs. According to the author’s theory, in 1990s, the Royal Family of the United Kingdom could have claimed ownership of the countries of the former USSR, since they had been without proper owner after 1917.

In the closing remarks of this chapter, attention is directed to the enduring significance of the British monarchy. Emphasis is placed on its adaptability, capacity to navigate change, and distinctive position in the modern world, despite its evolving nature and diminished political role. The chapter concludes by encouraging readers to contemplate the multifaceted character of the British monarchy and its lasting relevance in the rapidly shifting global landscape. In so doing, the study contributes to the continuous discourse concerning the monarchy's role, challenges, and future possibilities, thereby ensuring its ongoing prominence in both the public domain and academic inquiry. The author of the research understands and sees weaknesses of his research work and believes that deeper research might be undertaken and conducted. At the same time, the work on this research taught the student and widened his worldview, opened new perspectives and may be the first step on his scientific journey.

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**ADDITIONS**

Picture 1. Queen Elizabeth II on her Coronation Day



Picture 2. King George VI



Picture 3. King Charles III



Picture 4. William, Prince of Wales



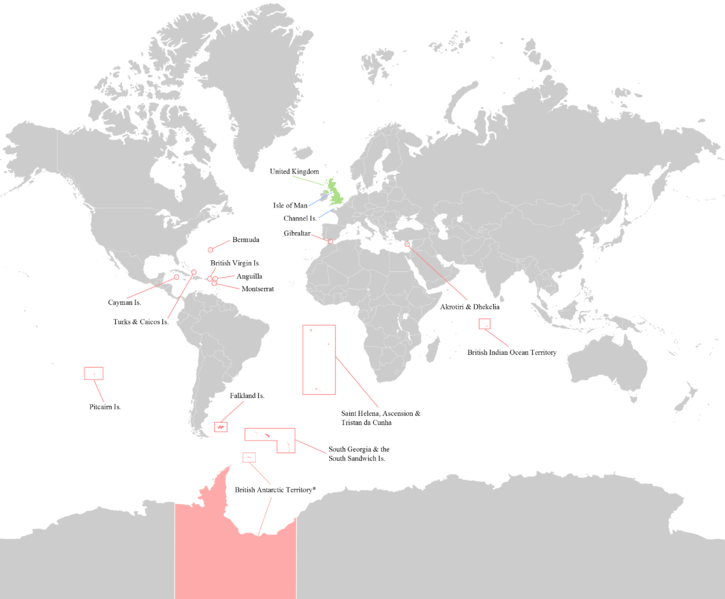
Picture 5. Prince Harry, Duke of Sussex



Picture 6. Diana, Princess of Wales



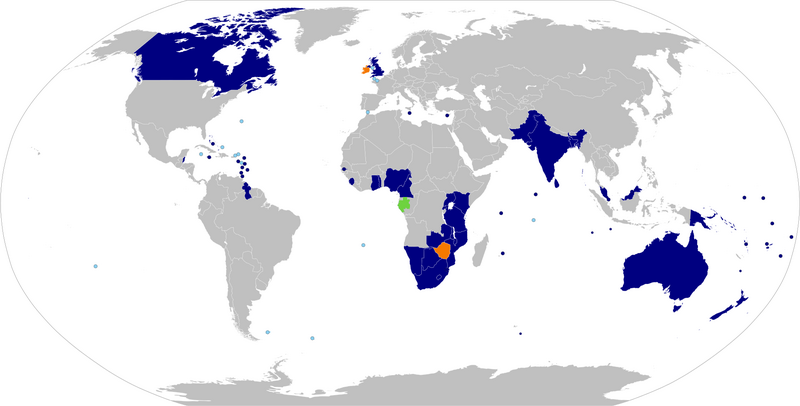
Picture 7. British Overseas Territories



Picture 8. British Overseas Territories (at the same geographic scale)



Picture 9. Map of Commonwealth countries



Picture 10. The logo of Church of England – Christian church in England and the Mother Church of the worldwide Anglican Communion

