

A Monarchy for the 21st Century?	
« Représentations » : Axe d'étude 1 : Faire entendre sa voix : représentation et participation	
	Does the British parliamentary monarchy represents the future of the Britons?
At the end of the Unit, I will	Write an article after the King's death.
What documents will be used ?	<p>1- Understanding the British Monarchy 1a- from Absolute Monarchy to Constitutional Monarchy, Chapter 1 Monarchy and the Establishment in the UK, <i>édition ellipse</i> 1b- 7 Key Facts About British Royals, Jessica Pearce Rotondi, <i>June 19, 2023</i>, history.com/news/british-royal-family-monarchy-facts</p> <p>2- The Monarch a royal figure 2a- Royal Portraits: - William I the Conqueror - Henry VIII - Victoria - George V - Edward VIII - George VI - Elizabeth II - Charles III</p> <p>2b- A Popular Figure 2b1- Remembering Queen Elizabeth as the Pop Culture Icon She Was, _ By Evan Beesley, <i>September 14, 2022</i>, dailyutahchronicle.com 2b2 - From James Bond to Paddington Bear: A look at the Queen's most memorable cultural moments By Theo Farrant, <i>Updated: 09/09/2022</i>, euronews.com 2b3- Queen Elizabeth II has died Reporting by George Bowden, Marie Jackson and Sean Coughlan, royal correspondent, <i>8 September 2022</i>, bbc.com b4 - Liz Truss becomes UK prime minister after meeting Queen at Balmoral, Jessica Elgot , <i>6 Sep 2022</i>, theguardian.com b5 - Viewers in tears as Paddington and the late Queen win BAFTA for sweet Jubilee sketch By Katie Fitzpatrick, _Showbiz and TV writer 23:30, <i>14 MAY 2023</i>, manchestereveningnews.co.uk</p> <p>3- Handing down the Monarchy 3a- Coronation Regalia, discover the Crown Jewels (exercice) 3b- Breaking the traditions : King Charles' coronation will be very different from Queen Elizabeth's, Tucker Reals, Haley Ott, <i>updated on May 6, 2023</i>, cbsnews.com 3c- The Coronation Ceremony in 4 Minutes – BBC</p> <p>4- Playing the Medias' Game dossiers articles de journaux et photos divers</p> <p>5- The cost of the Monarchy (dossier) 5a- Cost of the crown: what we know so far about British royals' wealth</p>

and finances, Guardian staff, Tuesday May 4th

5b-The True Cost of the Monarchy, <https://www.republic.org.uk/>

5c-Queen Elizabeth's \$7.5 million funeral security cost will be priciest in UK history, officer predicts, Ben Kessler September 15, 2022, The New York Post

5d-: Who will be paying for Prince Harry and Meghan Markle's security costs now they've moved to LA?, Meghan C. Hills, 30 March 2020

5e- Inside Prince Andrew's \$578,000-a-month life, [Daniela Elser](https://www.news.com.au/) February 3, 2022 <https://www.news.com.au/>

5f- King Charles throws disgraced Prince Andrew out of Buckingham Palace after Epstein sex scandal, Matt Wilkinson, 23 Dec 2022 - <https://www.thesun.co.uk/>

5g- U.K. royal family pumps billions into the economy. The queen's death may change that, Craig Lord, September 12, 2022 <https://globalnews.ca>

6- Threats (dossier)

6a - The Biggest Revelations From *60 Minute* and Prince Harry's Other Bombshell Interviews – A-, Eliana Dockterman and Armani Syed, January 8, 2023, Time.com

6b - The Biggest Revelations From *60 Minute* and Prince Harry's Other Bombshell Interviews – B-Eliana Dockterman and Armani Syed, January 8, 2023, Time.com

6c- Prince Andrew BBC interview: Six things we learned, Alice Evans, 18 November 2019, BBC News

6d- The fall of Prince Andrew -a time line, Harry Taylor and Rachel Hall, February 15, 2022, The guardian .com

6e- Who are the working royals now after Prince Harry and Meghan Markle quit?, Malvika Padin, September 6, 2022, The Mirror

6f- King Charles' slimmed down monarchy, with only four members under the age of 70, could leave royal family's day-to-day work responsibilities 'impossible to fulfil', royal experts warn, Jamie Phillips, May 9, 2023, Dailymail.com

6g- Paparazzi reject Harry and Meghan's demand to see photos from 'chase' in mocking letter, Bethany Minelle, Friday 19 May 2023, news.sky.com

6h- US court to hear challenge over Prince Harry's visa following drug revelations, Jack Guy and Lauren Said-Moorhouse, June 2, 2023, CNN,

6i- Royal Family Tree

7- The Republicans' point of view

7a- anti-Monarchy campaign (genially by proflegrand78)

7b- Not my King, vidéo France24, 2023

7c- Backgrid's lawyer answer to Meghan and Harry after the paparazzi photo shot, New York May 2023

8- A family Under Scrunity

8a- Kate Middleton says she is being treated for cancer in video announcement, NBC news, March 22 2024

8b- Mothers day picture by the Princess of Wales, Mars 10 2024

8c- Father's day picture by the Princess of Wales, June 16 2024

	8d- Prince William's birthday picture by the Princess of Wales, June 21 2024
What will I learn about ?	- the way the British Monarchy works - the evolution of the British Monarchy - how the British Monarchy is threaten from the inside
Final Task : EE	The King is dead. Write the article

Instructions for your final task:

- 1- You will have an hour full to write your story
- 2- You will receive the full grading sheet on D-Day
- 3- You will receive the name and the date of the coronation on D-Day

A Monarchy for the 21 st Century?								
The King is dead. Write the article.								
	Qualité du contenu	Pt score	Cohérence de la construction du discours	Pt score	Correction de la langue écrite	Pt score	Richesse de la langue	Pt score
C1	J'ai traité le sujet et j'ai produit un écrit fluide, convainquant, étayés par des éléments (inter)culturels pertinents.	30	J'ai produit un récit ou une argumentation complexe, cela m'a permis de démontrer d'un usage d'une langue et d'un raisonnement structurés.	30	J'ai une langue correcte grammaticalement, y compris lorsque je mobilise des structures complexes.	30	J'utilise de manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées.	30
	B2 +	25	B2 +	25	B2 +	25	B2 +	25
B2	J'ai écrit un article en prenant en compte les différentes questions soulevées par l'unité, J'ai respecté les codes journalistiques. J'ai su bâtir un univers autour de mon article, donné l'impression d'une réalité historique.	20	Mon article était cohérent et construit, j'ai détaillé les raisons pour lesquelles je l'écrivais. Mon opinion sur la question de la monarchie était claire et étayée.	20	J'ai une bonne maîtrise des structures simples et courantes. Les erreurs sur les structures complexes ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus	20	Je produis un texte dont l'étendue du lexique et des structures sont suffisantes pour permettre des précisions et une variété des formulations.	20
	B1 +	15	B1 +	15	B1 +	15	B1 +	15
B1	J'ai écrit un article de journal en m'appuyant sur au moins deux aspects tels que soulevés par l'unité, j'ai écrit environ 150 mots. J'ai cherché à rendre mon article réaliste	10	J'ai fait des efforts de construction, mon article interpellait mon lecteur sur une question précise à laquelle j'ai cherché à répondre.	10	Je maîtrise des structures simples et courantes. Les erreurs sur les structures simples ne gênent pas la lecture.	10	Je peux produire un texte mais je n'ai pas suffisamment de vocabulaire: je dois utiliser des périphrases et de répétitions	10
	B1-	7	B1-	7	B1-	7	B1-	7
	J'ai traité le sujet et produit un écrit court et	5	J'ai exposé une expérience ou un point de	5	Je produis un texte immédiatement	5	Je peux produire un texte dont les mots	5

A2	peu étayé.		vue en utilisant des connexions élémentaires		compréhensible malgré des erreurs fréquentes.		sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, mais mon répertoire lexical est limité	
	A2 -	4	A2 -	4	A2 -	4	A2 -	4
A1	J'ai amorcé une production écrite en lien avec le sujet	3	J'ai énuméré des informations simples et brèves.	3	Je produis un texte globalement compréhensible mais il n'est pas facile de me comprendre	3	Je peux produire un texte intelligible malgré un lexique pauvre.	3
Pré-A1	J'ai rassemblé des mots isolés, en lien avec le sujet.	1	J'ai rassemblé des notes, non articulées	1	Je produis un écrit mais il est peu intelligible.	1	Je peux produire quelques éléments stéréotypés.	1

	0	1-12				13-17			18-20			21-25			26-39			40-59			60+	B1-B2
NOTE s/ 20	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	

REMINDER:

Queen Elizabeth died aged 96 in 2022.

King Charles was born in 1948.

Prince William was born in 1982.

Prince George was born in 2013.

TF: The King is dead. Write the article

EE en 1 h – donner un sujet avec une date et / ou le nom d'un monarque entre Charles, William ou George

Est-ce qu'il est encore possible d'être monarque de jours ? Quel futur pour la monarchie ? Quelle utilité?

1- from Absolute Monarchy to Constitutional Monarchy

1a- Chapter 1 Monarchy and the Establishment in the UK, *édition ellipse*

diviser le texte en 4: 4 questions, distribuée en binôme au hasard.

Lecture, recap en 5 mots clés => inscrit sur une feuille (une feuille par personne).

Mélange des groupes: recomposer les groupes en mélangeant les binômes (idéalement les mettre en groupe de 4): échange autour des mots clés: choix, explication. Ecrire les 4 questions au tableau: anticipation en groupe.

Reprendre les papiers dans chaque groupe et les redistribuer à l'aveugle au sein du groupe, les mettre en binôme et les faire tourner de sorte à ce qu'ils voient au moins une personne de chaque question, à charge pour chaque élève d'expliquer les textes à partir des mots clés qu'il a reçu.

Recap en commun, question par question (TE)

1b- 7 Key Facts About British Royals

travail en trinôme au hasard: appropriation du document en temps limité avec pour objectif de faire deviner 2 truths, one lie au reste de la classe.

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

Passage en aléatoire: chacun doit avoir une affirmation, à charge pour eux de faire croire à leur lie, et à la classe de le trouver.

Possibilité de trouver d'autres éléments de réponse SI possible de les connaître par ailleurs/ facile à deviner

2- The Monarch, a royal figure

a- Royal Portraits: distribution des portraits en binôme à l'ensemble des élèves. Faire en sorte que l'ensemble des monarques soient distribués + photos sur lesquels on va revenir plus précisément (photo de George VIII et de sa fille, photo du roi Charles III et de son fils + petits-fils, portraits de Victoria, portraits d'Elizabeth 2).

chaque binôme doit dans un 1er temps à l'aide d'un mot retrouver son binôme, 2nd passage 2 mots, 3^{ème} passage 3 mots. Le binôme s'il pense s'être trouvé, s'assoit. Vérification par le professeur qui valide ou non la paire.

Lorsque tous les binômes ont été retrouvé, mettre les biographies à disposition – les mettre dans le désordre, en mettre exprès plus que nécessaire)

Chacun doit trouver la biographie qui correspond à son portrait. Présentation orale au tableau par les binôme, explication du portrait et éléments de biographie.

Revenir sur les portraits au fur et à mesure.

- portraits nombreux de Victoria: besoin d'assoir son statut alors que c'est une femme
- peu de portraits d'Edward VIII
- George VI et sa fille: la monarchie passera par elle
- Elizabeth II => insister sur les éléments de couronnement qu'on retrouve dans les autres tableaux
- Charles III: portrait avec son fils et petit-fils=> la suite de la monarchie

b- A Popular Figure : articles en étude groupe work : 5 articles différents, prévoir de sorte à pouvoir ensuite faire des groupes de 5 pour que chaque groupe puisse échanger sur les 5 articles.

On distribue les articles en pairwork et chacun s'approprie l'article, doit être prêt à en discuter => passage à groupe work de 4 / 5 personnes avec les mêmes articles, vérification de la compréhension ensemble.

Les groupes sont de nouveau mélanger de sorte à avoir 5 personnes avec les 5 articles – discussion des différents points de vue, comment se commémore-t-on la reine?

Puis rédaction d'un article un an ou deux après l'anniversaire de sa mort (possibilité d'en trouver un pour le dossier de synthèse si ça existé)

b1- Remembering Queen Elizabeth as the Pop Culture Icon She Was, *By* Evan Beesley, *September 14, 2022*, [dailyutahchronicle.com](https://www.dailyutahchronicle.com)

b2 - From James Bond to Paddington Bear: A look at the Queen's most memorable cultural moments *By* Theo Farrant, *Updated: 09/09/2022*, [euronews.com](https://www.euronews.com)

b3- Queen Elizabeth II has died *Reporting by* George Bowden, Marie Jackson and Sean Coughlan, royal correspondent, *8 September 2022*, [bbc.com](https://www.bbc.com)

b4 - Liz Truss becomes UK prime minister after meeting Queen at Balmoral, *Jessica Elgot*, *6 Sep 2022*, [theguardian.com](https://www.theguardian.com)

b5 - Viewers in tears as Paddington and the late Queen win BAFTA for sweet Jubilee sketch *By* Katie Fitzpatrick, *Showbiz and TV writer* 23:30, *14 MAY 2023*, [manchestereveningnews.co.uk](https://www.manchestereveningnews.co.uk)

3- Handing down the Monarchy :

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

a- **CORONATION REGALIA:** Fiche avec les photos + les explications de chaque objet. Retrouver les noms et justifier son choix. Réfléchir à ce qui va être utilisé, ce qui ne le sera pas.

Conclusion: éléments concernant le roi = immuable, pour les Reine Consort, ça change.

Différence Reine, Reine consort et Prince Philip, Due d'Edimbourg

coronation elements: pictures : match the name of the objects with the pictures, and try to guess what is going to be used and what won't. Justify your choice

b- Breaking up the tradition

lecture et appropriation de l'article en vue de travailler sur la vidéo : voix off à prévoir, en pairwork.

Présentation en classe. Reprendre les éléments du 3a et de l'article (cf en dessous)

CBS NEWS

<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/king-charles-coronation-queen-elizabeth-different/>

vidéo à commenter: (dure 4 minutes) : **The Coronation Ceremony in 4 Minutes - BBC**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ajGRV5ZS9uQ>

4- Playing the Medias' Game : group work à 4 : dossier distribué avec doc au hasard, constituer des dossiers différents.

Appropriation des documents et différentes photos. Le but = regrouper les documents en 4 catégories donner une 20aine de minutes aux élèves pour lire et échanger.

Demander à chaque groupe de réfléchir à 4 mots clés pour regrouper les différents documents.

Partage de ces mots clés en commun, consensus en classe sur quels 4 mots clés gardés.

Faire 4 colonnes au tableau avec les 4 mots clés, laisser encore une 15aine de minutes aux élèves pour trier les documents dans ces 4 colonnes.

Faire faire mettre au tableau les documents dans chacune de ces 4 colonnes.

Appropriation par les élèves des documents autres que les leurs (passage au tableau les uns après les autres)

rédaction en commun d'un article concluant une recherche sur le sujet => trouver une question qui lie les documents, justifier cette question en illustrant sa réponse par les articles / documents choisis.

Mettre à disposition les articles (prévoir 2/3 photocopies de chaque dossier pour les textes).

Rédaction en pairwork ou seul, noté ou pas.

Thèmes des articles: paparazzi – utilisation des médias (négative et positive)– bbc et la royauté - importance du balcon – différence de traitement

5- The cost of the Monarchy

travail en dossier à parti des articles: ilôt de 4, chaque ilôt reçoit l'ensemble des documents.

Mise en place d'une liste d'arguments qu'il faudra utiliser ensuite lors d'un mini débat.

Passage aléatoire à 4/5 : un meneur de débat, et 3 / 4 invités qui auront un opinion attribués au hasard.

As British citizens struggling with the cost of living/ rising inflation, react to what you've just learned about the cost of the Monarchy.

6- Threats :

Mettre au tableau Royal Family tree.

mettre les élèves en pairwork et distribuer un des articles de journaux.
Faire faire un mind map en vue d'une explication orale de son article.

Mettre les élèves en groupe ou en speed dating (un élève sur deux tournent) donner un temps limité, à charge pour chacun d'expliquer son article. Faire faire discuter les élèves autour de ce qu'ils ont compris:

rajouter graphe d'Ariane

=> slim down monarchy, Prince Andrew's scandal, Harry's tall-all crusade, a British prince in the US conclusion en commun : quel sera le visage de la monarchie dans qqles années? Quelles crédibilités données au Prince Harry sur la scène internationale? Risque pour la monarchie?

Faire un débrief puis rédaction et notation selon un barème défini : classify the threat the monarchy is going through, write an article sharing your opinion as an American / Australian / British journalist (donner la nationalité au hasard)

rédaction et notation selon un barème défini

7- The Republicans' point of view

7a- anti-Monarchy campaign:

distribuer les photos en binôme: imagine a moto to fit the picture

passage au tableau, vote du slogan le plus percutant, comparaison avec original => conclusion: not many different pictures, slogans not very convincing because it's a movement that hasn't really found its root in England.

Passage au tableau : genially

<https://view.genial.ly/649c6590c29def001e12b0d6/presentation-basic-presentation>

7b- Vidéo “not my king” (France 24 English) en anticipation (vocabulaire qui doit être connu: coronation/ pageantry/ inflation/ to struggle/ to give back/ polls/ peaceful protest)

CO

<https://www.france24.com/en/video/20230505-not-my-king-uk-republicans-want-coronation-to-be-the-last>

7c- conclure sur le pt de vue des Américains:

Réaction à Meghan et Harry : explication du contexte: “near catastrophic accident in New York, requested the picture and video of the incident, and declaration of Backgrid's lawyer appeared to mock Harry and **Meghan**'s request as they sent a robust letter in response. (à mettre au tableau)

"In America, as I'm sure you know, property belongs to the owner of it: Third parties cannot just demand it be given to them, as perhaps Kings can do."

=> explication des éléments et retour sur les journaux conseillés pour retrouver l'origine, explique l'orientation de l'article.

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

Recap en group work (noté ou non) : préparé ou semi-improvisé => on prépare les questions en binôme et on interview quelqu'un d'autre. Un binôme est le journaliste, et doit noter les réponses au fur et à mesure sous forme de note, un autre est interviewé par un autre journaliste.

Puis article à rédiger:

As a journalist, you have met some anti-Monarchy activist who want to organize a campaign against the King. Write the article.

8- A family Under Scrunity

8a- Kate Middleton says she is being treated for cancer in video announcement, NBC news

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l-oSdMBAGz8>

Travail sur l'annonce faite: éléments données par la princesse, contraste entre simplicité et son rôle, familiarité

expliquer le contexte

8b – photo photoshoppée

puis photo 8c et 8d: image de la famille

DOCUMENTS:

1b- 7 Key Facts About British Royal

Over its thousand-year reign, the British monarchy has operated within a large set of rules – some of which have changed with the times. British royal history proves that with great power comes great responsibility... And a great deal of rules. While the role of the crown in contemporary society is largely symbolic, vestiges of traditions passed down during the monarchy's thousand-year reign are potent reminders of the past.

1- Who was the earliest king of England?

The first king of all England was Athelstan (895-939 AD) of the house of Wessex, grandson of Alfred the Great and 30th great-granduncle to Queen Elizabeth II. The Anglo-Saxon king defeated the last of the Viking invaders and consolidated Britain, ruling from 925-939 AD.

2- Who is allowed to become king or Queen?

Starting with the reign of William the Conqueror, the monarchy was passed from the king to his first born son. This was changed in 1702 when British Parliament passed the Act of Settlement, which stated that upon King William III's death, the title of monarch would pass to Anne and the “heirs of her body”, meaning a woman could inherit the throne – as long as there wasn't a male heir available to take her place. At the time, English Common law held that male heirs inherited the throne before their sisters. In a nod to the power of the Church of England, the Act of Settlement also stated that any heir who married a Roman Catholic would be removed from the line of succession.

The rules around who could inherit the British throne were not updated again until 2013, when Parliament passed the Succession to the Crown Act. It shifted the line of succession to an absolute primogeniture system, meaning the kingdom would pass to the first-born heir, regardless of their gender.

3- Britain's monarch has the right to veto a family member's marriage.

The Royal Marriage Act of 1772 granted the monarch the right to veto any match within the royal family. It was passed in response to George III's anger over his younger brother Prince Henry's marriage to the commoner Anne Horton.

Ever since, royals hoping to wed have had to ask the Crown's permission to marry. This permission was not always granted. Queen Elizabeth II famously refused her sister Princess Margaret's request to marry Peter Townsend, a war hero the queen considered unsuitable because he also happened to be a commoner and a divorcé.

This power was curtailed slightly with the passage of the Succession to the Crown Act of 2013, which enabled heirs outside of the first six in the line of royal succession to marry without the monarch's permission.

4- Kings and queens of England did not have a last name until World War I.

Until the early 20th century, reigning sovereigns were referred to by their family or “house” names. For example, Henry VIII and his children were all Tudors, followed by a series of Stuarts.

This changed during WWI when England was at war with Germany. King George had some awkward family connections: his grandfather, Prince Albert, was born in Germany, and through him George V inherited the title of head of the House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. To create a sense of distance between the British throne and their overseas relations, the family was replaced with a more modern, English surname: Windsor. The name was inspired by Windsor Castle, which was founded by William the Conqueror.

5- Can British royals marry commoners?

British royals were marrying commoners as early as the 15th century, though in a family where bloodlines determine power, the pairings were always controversial. In 1464, King Edward IV secretly married commoner Elizabeth Woodville, a widow. The future King James also married a commoner: Anne Hyde, whom he'd gotten pregnant (she passed away before he became king).

With the passage of the Royal Marriages Act of 1772 in response to Prince Henry's marriage to the commoner Anne Horton, royal-commoner marriages virtually disappeared for almost 250 years.

As societal rules around marriage, divorce and partnership shifted, so did royal marriages. Both children of King Charles and Princess Diana were permitted to marry commoners: Prince William married Kate Middleton, the daughter of parents who own a party supplies company, in 2011 and his brother, Harry, married American divorced actress Meghan Markle in 2018.

6- Can royals get divorced?

Getting a royal divorce was a royal pain until very recently; it was only in 2022 that the Church of England allowed divorced people to remarry. Given that the monarch is also the head of the Anglican Church, heirs to the throne were effectively forbidden from marrying divorced people – or getting divorced themselves. Ironic since it was King Henry VIII who founded the church after the Catholic Church wouldn't grant him an annulment from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon.

Since the Royal Marriage Act of 1772 granted the monarch veto power over marriages in the royal

family, for centuries, the stigma around divorce meant any proposed union between royalty and a divorced person was a non-starter.

In 1820, King George IV went before a parliamentary panel in an attempt to divorce his wife, Caroline of Brunswick, whom he accused of being unfaithful. He succeeded only in raising a scandal – and reinforcing the message that you can't hold a crown and divorce papers at once.

In 1936, Edward VIII abdicated the throne in order to marry the twice-divorced American Wallis Simpson. He was the last royal forced to choose between love and succession. Before the 2002 church ruling, Queen Elizabeth II's sister, Princess Margaret, was permitted to divorce in 1978. And in 1996, Elizabeth II approved the divorce between her son then-Prince Charles and Princess Diana. Charles would go on to marry the also-divorced Camilla Parker Bowles in 2005 – now Queen Camilla. Elizabeth II didn't take part to the wedding though she had privately given her blessing to the couple. Prince Harry, King Charles' son also married a divorcée woman, Meghan Markle in 2018

7- The British monarch is king or queen of more than just England.

In addition to being Head of the Anglican Church, the British monarch is also Head of the Commonwealth, an association of 54 independent countries, most of which were once colonies or outposts of the British Empire.

Elizabeth was queen of 16 countries that are part of the Commonwealth: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, The Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Canada, Grenada, Jamaica, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent of the Grenadines, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and the United Kingdom

Jessica Pearce Rotondi, *June 19, 2023*, [history.com/news/british-royal-family-monarchy-facts](https://www.history.com/news/british-royal-family-monarchy-facts)

2a- Royal Portraits

King Charles III(2022-)

King Charles III, the oldest son of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, is king of the United Kingdom. He ascended to the throne after the death of his mother Queen Elizabeth II on September 8, 2022. He is the oldest person ever to assume the British throne.

As a public figure, Charles came off to many as intelligent, aloof and a bit awkward. He was used to having every move he made scrutinized by the press, but even he could not have imagined what a sensation his relationship with Lady Diana Spencer would cause. The two had known each other when they were young but were reintroduced in the late 1970s. Despite a 13-year age difference as well as divergent interests, the couple became engaged in February 1981. The public took a strong liking to his shy, former kindergarten teacher fiancée, finding her more accessible than the reserved prince at the time. They were married on July 29, 1981, in a lavish ceremony that was broadcast around the world and watched by millions of people. Charles and Diana had two children together.

Unfortunately, their common love for their children was not enough to hold what was billed as a fairy tale marriage together. The union became strained over the years with royal responsibilities, personal conflicts, media pressures and infidelities. Charles reportedly reignited a relationship with his former flame, Camilla Parker Bowles, while married to Diana. The couple officially separated in 1992 and divorced in 1996.

Diana, Princess of Wales, died in a car crash in Paris in August 1997. During her funeral procession,

he walked with their sons—William, 15, and Harry, 12—and Diana's brother, Earl Spencer. Charles took his role as father to his grieving sons seriously, asking the media for privacy for his family. Among his many philanthropic and environmental endeavors are the Prince's Trust and the Prince's Rainforest Project.

Queen Elizabeth II (1952- 2022)

Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain was the longest-reigning monarch in British history. She celebrated 70 years on the throne in June 2022 with her Platinum Jubilee. Queen Elizabeth II became queen on February 6, 1952, and was crowned on June 2, 1953. At the time of her birth, most people did not realize Elizabeth would someday become the queen of Great Britain. Elizabeth, nicknamed Lilibet, got to enjoy the first decade of her life with all the privileges of being a royal without the pressures of being the heir apparent. With the outbreak of World War II in 1939, Elizabeth and her sister largely stayed out of London, having been relocated to Windsor Castle. From there she made the first of her famous radio broadcasts in 1940, with this particular speech reassuring the children of Britain who had been evacuated from their homes and families. The 14-year-old princess, showing her calm and firm personality, told them "that in the end, all will be well; for God will care for us and give us victory and peace."

When Elizabeth's grandfather George V died in 1936, his eldest son became King Edward VIII. Edward, however, was in love with American divorcée Wallis Simpson and had to choose between the crown and his heart. In the end, Edward chose Simpson and abdicated the crown. The event changed the course of her life, making her the heir presumptive to the British crown.

Elizabeth's long and mainly peaceful reign was marked by vast changes in her people's lives, in her country's power, how Britain is viewed abroad and how the monarchy is regarded and portrayed. As a constitutional monarch, Elizabeth did not weigh in on political matters, nor did she reveal her political views. However, she confers regularly with her prime ministers.

When Elizabeth became queen, post-war Britain still had a substantial empire, dominions and dependencies. However, during the 1950s and 1960s, many of these possessions achieved independence and the British Empire evolved into the Commonwealth of Nations. Elizabeth II thus made visits to other countries as head of the Commonwealth and a representative of Britain,, which garnered international attention and widespread respect.

For much of her life, the queen surrounded herself with dogs. She was especially known for her love of corgis, owning more than 30 descendants of the first corgi she received as a teenager, until the death of the final one, Willow, in 2018. Elizabeth was also a horse enthusiast who bred thoroughbreds and attended racing events for many years.

Not one for the spotlight, Elizabeth liked quiet pastimes. She enjoyed reading mysteries, working on crossword puzzles and, reportedly, even watching wrestling on television.

George VI (r.1936-1952)

George VI was crowned the king of the United Kingdom in 1937 and was an important symbolic leader for the British people during World War II. He supported Winston Churchill completely throughout the war and even visited armies on the battlefronts. He was succeeded by his daughter, Queen Elizabeth II, after he died of lung cancer in 1952. The second son of King George V and Victoria May, the Duchess of York (Mary of Teck), Prince Albert's youth was not easy. Though

affectionate with his mother, affection was not always returned, and his father was harsh and critical. His tutors forced him to write with his right hand, though he was naturally left-handed.

At around age eight, the future King George VI developed a stammer, and he suffered the indignity of wearing leg braces to correct his knock knees. Often ill and easily frightened, Prince Albert was somewhat prone to tears and tantrums—traits that he carried throughout much of his adult life. King George VI's father, King George V, had reservations about his first son, Prince Edward (Duke of Windsor), taking the throne. He once said, "I pray God that my eldest son will never marry and that nothing will come between Bertie [Prince Albert] and Lilibet [Albert's daughter] and the throne."

On January 20, 1936, King George V died, and Edward ascended to the throne as King Edward VIII. In less than a year, he abdicated his role to Prince Albert so that he could marry his mistress, Wallis Simpson, a twice-divorced American socialite. Prince Albert was crowned on May 12, 1937, and took on the name George VI to emphasize continuity with his father and restore confidence in the monarchy.

Edward VIII (Jan-Dec 1936)

Edward VIII was a popular member of the British royal family and heir to the throne? born on June 23, 1894, in Richmond, London, England. In 1911, after his father's ascension, Edward became the Prince of Wales. Dashing and charming, he became known in the American press as the "arbiter of men's fashions, a fearless horseman, tireless dancer, idol of bachelors, dream of spinsters." In 1931, then known as the Prince of Wales, Edward met and fell in love with American socialite Wallis Simpson. After George V's death, the prince became King Edward VIII. In 1936, the prince succeeded his father, George V, becoming King Edward VIII. He was a popular king, although those who worked around him found him irresponsible in regard to his official papers. On December 11, 1936, he abdicated the throne in the face of opposition to his proposed marriage to Simpson, proclaiming to the public, "I have found it impossible to carry the heavy burden of responsibility and to discharge my duties as king as I would wish to do without the help and support of the woman I love." Edward was then given the title of Duke of Windsor, and in 1937, he married Simpson in a small private ceremony in France.

The couple lived in Paris; The duke made a couple of attempts to revive his political career, including a trip to Nazi Germany in October 1937, which only served to worsen his reputation as a supporter of Adolf Hitler. Edward, Duke of Windsor, died on May 28, 1972. in France. He was buried at Windsor Castle, and 14 years later, Simpson was buried beside him. Their undying romance in the face of opposition is still regarded today as one of the greatest love stories of our time.

George V (r. 1910-1936)

King George V of Great Britain was the unpromising second son of Edward VII. Initially, he sought a career in the British Navy, but the untimely death of his brother, Albert, placed him on the throne. He became king in 1910 and played an active role supporting the troops during World War I. Though lackluster in personality, he won the loyalty of the middle class and many in Great Britain with his steadfast dedication to his country. In his early years, he was educated alongside his older brother, Albert, by tutors and nannies. At age 12, George and Albert enrolled in the naval training academy. The reign of George V saw many changes within the British Empire. Rebellion in Ireland in 1916 resulted in an independent Irish parliament and later a geographic division along religious lines. The post-World War I period also brought change to the empire itself as Canada, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa demanded and received the right of self-governance and formed the Commonwealth of Nations in 1931. India followed, achieving some degree of self-determinism in 1935. Though he probably neither understood nor fully appreciated the changes that occurred in his empire, he used his influence as a voice of reason and moderation to help Britain weather the changes of the early 20th century.

Victoria (r. 1837-1901)

Victoria was born at Kensington Palace, London, on 24 May 1819. She was the only daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. Her father died shortly after her birth and she became heir to the throne because the three uncles who were ahead of her in the succession - George IV, Frederick Duke of York, and William IV - had no legitimate children. Queen Victoria was queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 1837 to 1901 — the second-longest reign of any British monarch. Victoria's reign saw great cultural expansion; advances in industry, science and communications; and the building of railways and the London Underground. Despite a feisty temperament, Victoria was famously tiny in stature, measuring just 4 feet 11 inches tall. Victoria ascended to the throne at age 18 on June 20, 1837, and she served until her death at the age of 81 on January 22, 1901.

During Victoria's reign, Britain expanded its imperial reach, doubling in size and encompassing Canada, Australia, India and various possessions in Africa and the South Pacific. The Queen was emblematic of the time: an enthusiastic supporter of the British Empire, which stretched across the globe and earned the adage: "The sun never sets on the British Empire."

Though the English constitutional arrangement denied her powers in foreign affairs, she ruled her family with an iron hand that helped keep Great Britain away from the intrigues of European politics. During Victoria's reign, the political climate in British Parliament went through a major transition. The Tory Party split, forming the Liberal and Conservative parties, and started a succession of opposing administrations. Victoria played a crucial role as a mediator between arriving and departing prime ministers.

Henry VIII (r.1509-1547)

Henry VIII, king of England, was famously married six times and played a critical role in the English Reformation, turning his country into a Protestant nation.

Henry Tudor was the king of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. The son of Henry VII of England and Elizabeth York, Henry became king of England following the death of his father. As a young man and monarch, second in the Tudor Dynasty, Henry VIII exuded a charismatic athleticism and diverse appetite for art, music and culture. He was witty and highly educated, taught by private tutors for his entire upbringing. He loved music and wrote some as well.

A lover of gambling and jousting, he hosted countless tournaments and banquets. In 1534, Henry VIII declared himself supreme head of the Church of England, separating from the Christian church. He married six times, beheading two of his wives, and was the main instigator of the English Reformation. His only surviving son, Edward VI, succeeded him after his death.

William I 'The Conqueror' (r. 1066-1087)

The policies of William the Conqueror, king of England from 1066 until his death in 1087, may be largely responsible for eventually making Britain the most powerful nation in Europe. At the age of eight, William the Conqueror became duke of Normandy and in 1042, King Henry I of France knighted William. Taking a new stand on political events, William finally gained firm control of his duchy (although his enemies commonly referred to him as "The Bastard" due to his illegitimate birth). By 1064 he had conquered and won two neighboring provinces — Brittany and Maine. In the meantime, the childless king of England — Edward the Confessor, whose mother was a sister of William's grandfather — promised William succession to the English throne.

William the Conqueror had four sons and five daughters, and every monarch of England since has been his direct descendant.



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2b- Articles de journaux :

1- Remembering Queen Elizabeth as the Pop Culture Icon She Was

On Sept. 8 2022 the world rose to the news that Queen Elizabeth II, Great Britain's longest-ruling monarch, had passed away at the age of 96. In being a ruler for 70 years, the Queen witnessed a monumental change in pop culture in the United Kingdom and otherwise. The Queen will be remembered for having audiences with some of the most inspirational leaders in our modern era and some of the brightest celebrities, from Marilyn Monroe to Sir Elton John.

Queen Elizabeth v. Counter Culture

“Her Majesty” by The Beatles was one of the first songs to speak of the Queen in a not-so-respectable tone. Although the song isn't an outright indictment of the crown, it was more tongue-in-cheek than any prior works written about the Queen. As British unrest grew more critical into the 1970s more artists took to their platforms to express their anger. “God Save The Queen” by the Sex Pistols caused national outrage upon its release during the Queen's Diamond Jubilee in 1977.

From the early 80s into the 90s, Queen Elizabeth began to become an iconic figure who had reigned through some of the darkest parts of modern British history. Songs like “The Queen is Dead” by The Smiths and “Dreaming of the Queen” by the Pet Shop Boys referred to the Queen as now a matronly settled monarch who has been ingrained in the fabric of the globalized zeitgeist. Her persona began to reach television spoofs and skits on late-night shows like “Saturday Night Live,” “The Simpsons” and “The Kids in the Hall.” Although she was still respected as the regent she was, her fame and icon status seemed to surpass the significance of her role.

As the new millennium broke, interest in the Queen and the royal family started to grow, as fans' curiosity grew toward the inner machinations of this woman who at this point had been queen for over 50 years. Highly successful movies like “The Queen” and “A Royal Night Out” as well as TV shows like “The Crown” continued to launch the Queen into the public eye even as antimonarchist sympathies have grown in the past years. With the summer 2012 Olympics being held in London, England, the Queen again stole the show via an appearance with James Bond, played by Daniel Craig, featuring her sky diving out of a helicopter over the Olympic Stadium.

A Queen for 70 years, an Icon Forever

Throughout the 70 long years of her reign, Queen Elizabeth witnessed the radical and fundamental shift in popular culture, politics, art and social norms that altered society into its standing today. She led her country through many trials and tribulations with pose and grace and inspired a myriad of creative works. The head of state's historic reign may have ended, but her legacy and contribution to the world's pop culture as a modern monarch for not only the British commonwealth but the world will live on for decades to come.

By Evan Beesley, September 14, 2022, dailyutahchronicle.com

2- From James Bond to Paddington Bear: A look at the Queen's most memorable cultural moments

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor, who came to the throne in 1952, became the UK's longest-serving monarch, after reigning for 70 years. But she will not only be remembered in the history books, but also for the impact she had in mainstream media as a pop culture icon. From being immortalised by some of the world's most famous artists, including Andy Warhol and Banksy, to featuring alongside Paddington Bear in a sketch for her Platinum Jubilee concert, the Queen's image will be remembered for ever. Let's take a look at how Her Majesty became one of pop culture's most famous icons.

A muse for artists

The Queen's image has been captured countless times by some of the world's most celebrated artists and photographers, including Banksy, Lucian Freud, Chris Levine and Annie Leibovitz. For each of her more than 200 official Royal Collection portraits, the artist was handpicked and their style approved by Buckingham Palace.

Some of the most recognisable portraits of the Queen were created by the leading figure of the pop art movement, Andy Warhol. Warhol completed a series of four vibrant silk-screened portraits of Queen Elizabeth as part of his 'Reigning Queens' project. Four of Warhol's prints were eventually purchased by the Royal Collection for the 60th anniversary of the Queen's coronation, despite being the only portraits of the Queen in the collection that she did not sit for.

Meeting the stars

Throughout her life, Queen Elizabeth II rubbed shoulders with some of pop culture's biggest stars at countless public events, including Meryl Streep, Franke Sinatra, Madonna, Daniel Craig and Paul McCartney.

In the summer of 1956, the Queen made one of her most starry encounters when she met face to face with Hollywood star Marilyn Monroe.

The two iconic women (who were both 30 at the time) met at the Royal Film Performance of 'The Battle of the River Plate' at the Empire Theatre in London's Leicester Square. They shook each other hands and chatted for several minutes about being neighbours and the town of Windsor.

Portrayals in film and TV

There are few people who have been portrayed on the big screen more than Queen.

In 2006, Helen Mirren won an Academy Award for her portrayal of the British monarch in Stephen Frears' film, 'The Queen'. The movie is arguably one of the most successful films that the Queen has been fictionalised in - having received high praise from critics and even an Oscar nomination for Best Picture.

Her image has also made some rather unusual film cameos, such as in the animated movie 'Minions' (2015), where she fights off a minion trying to steal her crown.

There's in fact an entire animated film titled, 'The Queen's Corgi' (2019), which follows the adventures of Rex, voiced by Jack Whitehall, a corgi who gets lost outside the palace.

Numerous television series have also portrayed the Queen - from brief appearances in Doctor Who and the Simpsons, to Netflix's critical acclaimed and hugely successful 'The Crown', where she is played by Claire Foy, Olivia Colman, and Imelda Staunton.

3- Queen Elizabeth II has died

Queen Elizabeth II, the UK's longest-serving monarch, has died at Balmoral aged 96, after reigning for 70 years. She died peacefully on Thursday afternoon at her Scottish estate, where she had spent much of the summer. The Queen came to the throne in 1952 and witnessed enormous social change. Her son King Charles III said the death of his beloved mother was a "moment of great sadness" for him and his family and that her loss would be "deeply felt" around the world. He said: "We mourn profoundly the passing of a cherished sovereign and a much-loved mother. I know her loss will be deeply felt throughout the country, the realms and the Commonwealth, and by countless people around the world." Prime Minister Liz Truss, who was appointed by the Queen on Tuesday, said the monarch was the rock on which modern Britain was built, who had "provided us with the stability and strength that we needed". Speaking about the new King, she said: "We offer him our loyalty and devotion, just as his mother devoted so much, to so many, for so long. And with the passing of the second Elizabethan age, we usher in a new era in the magnificent history of our great country, exactly as Her Majesty would have wished, by saying the words 'God save the King'." The Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby - spiritual leader to the Church of England of which the monarch is supreme governor - expressed his "profound sadness". He said his "prayers are with the King and the Royal Family".

Queen Elizabeth II's tenure as head of state spanned post-war austerity, the transition from empire to Commonwealth, the end of the Cold War and the UK's entry into - and withdrawal from - the European Union. Her reign spanned 15 prime ministers starting with Winston Churchill, born in 1874, and including Ms Truss, born 101 years later in 1975.

The Queen was born Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor, in Mayfair, London, on 21 April 1926. Few could have foreseen she would become monarch but in December 1936 her uncle, Edward VIII, abdicated from the throne to marry the twice-divorced American, Wallis Simpson. Elizabeth's father became King George VI and, at age 10, Lilibet, as she was known in the family, became heir to the throne. Within three years, Britain was at war with Nazi Germany. Elizabeth and her younger sister, Princess Margaret, spent much of wartime at Windsor Castle after their parents rejected suggestions they be evacuated to Canada.

Elizabeth was crowned at Westminster Abbey on 2 June 1953, aged 27, in front of a then-record TV audience estimated at more than 20 million people. Subsequent decades would see great change, with the end of the British Empire overseas and the Swinging '60s sweeping away social norms at home. Elizabeth reformed the monarchy for this less deferential age, engaging with the public through walkabouts, royal visits and attendance at public events. Her commitment to the Commonwealth was a constant - she visited every Commonwealth country at least once. But there were periods of private and public pain.

In 1992, the Queen's "annus horribilis", fire devastated Windsor Castle - a private residence as well as working palace - and three of her children's marriages broke down. After the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, in a car accident in Paris in 1997, the Queen drew criticism for appearing reluctant to respond publicly. There were questions about the monarchy's relevance in modern society. "No institution... should expect to be free from the scrutiny of those who give it their loyalty and support, not to mention those who don't," she acknowledged.

As a 21-year-old princess, Elizabeth had vowed to devote her life to service. Reflecting on those words decades later, during her Silver Jubilee in 1977, she declared: "Although that vow was made in my salad days, when I was green in judgment, I do not regret nor retract one word of it." That same commitment to serving was made 45 years later in a thank you letter to the nation on the weekend of her Platinum Jubilee in June. Although the Queen's health kept her from some events, she said: "My heart has been with you all." In a moment met with cheers from huge crowds in the Mall, she was joined by three generations of her family on the Buckingham Palace balcony for the finale of a pageant. The Royal Family has now entered a period of mourning. In the coming days, much of national life will be put on hold.

Official engagements will be cancelled and union flags will be flown at half-mast on royal residences, government buildings, across the Armed Forces and on UK posts overseas. Members of Parliament will pay tribute to the Queen and take an oath to King Charles. A state funeral for the Queen is expected in the next two weeks. Foreign leaders have paid tribute to the Queen

Reporting by George Bowden, Marie Jackson and Sean Coughlan, royal correspondent, 8 September 2022, [bbc.com](https://www.bbc.com)

4- Liz Truss becomes UK prime minister after meeting Queen at Balmoral

New leader to return to Downing Street and address nation at about 4pm, before appointing cabinet

Liz Truss has become the UK's new prime minister after meeting the Queen at Balmoral, where she was asked to form a government after the resignation of Boris Johnson. Truss, 47, is the UK's 56th prime minister and its third female leader. She is expected to return immediately to Downing Street and will give an address to the nation at about 4pm, before beginning to appoint her cabinet.

Truss's team has swiftly updated her Twitter profile to mark her new role. "Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Leader of the Conservative Party. MP for South West Norfolk," the description states. Key cabinet appointments are expected to be made later on Tuesday with junior roles following over the coming days. Truss is expected to appoint a cabinet of loyalists, including Kwasi Kwarteng as chancellor, James Cleverly as foreign secretary and Suella Braverman as home secretary. Other key appointments are expected to include Thérèse Coffey as health secretary, but there will be no role for her defeated leadership rival, Rishi Sunak.

Johnson and his wife, Carrie, spent almost 40 minutes with the Queen before leaving Balmoral a few minutes before midday. Earlier, Johnson had hinted at a hope to return to frontline politics as he compared himself to a Roman statesman who was called back for a final battle.

The outgoing prime minister said in remarks outside Downing Street that he would remain loyal and supportive to Truss after his departure. "Let me say that I am now like one of those booster rockets that has fulfilled its function and I will now be gently re-entering the atmosphere and splashing down invisibly in some remote and obscure corner of the Pacific.

He said he would be offering the new government nothing but "the most fervent support". But in a reference to the Roman statesman Cincinnatus, he said he was "returning to my plough" – although Johnson was likely to know the remark would raise eyebrows. Cincinnatus returned to Rome when called upon to be appointed temporary dictator and Johnson has used the reference before as London mayor.

5- Viewers in tears as Paddington and the late Queen win BAFTA for sweet Jubilee sketch

The adorable film was a 'farewell' to the longest-serving British monarch

Viewers were in tears as the Memorable Moment TV Bafta award was awarded to Paddington bear having tea with the late Queen during the Platinum Jubilee: Party At The Palace celebrations on the BBC. Queen Elizabeth II surprised the world when she appeared in a heart-warming sketch with the adorable bear to celebrate her 70 year reign on Saturday, June 4 last year.

The animated bear visited Buckingham Palace for afternoon tea and the Queen beamed as she produced a marmalade sandwich from her handbag. After her death in September, at the age of 96, mourners left teddy bears and marmalade sandwiches among the floral tributes outside her royal residences.

In a stunning moment at the awards, televised on BBC One, the camera panned to Paddington applauding in the audience as the winner was called out and gasps could be heard. Actor Simon Farnaby, who played a footman in the video, went on stage to accept the gong at the 2023 British Academy Television Award.

Simon called the segment a “lovingly handcrafted moment” that also served as a "farewell" to the longest-serving British monarch. He said: “She had a very joyful Jubilee tea that day. The person who most deserve this award is no longer with us. We can only accept it on her behalf and say 'thank you, ma'am, for everything.'”

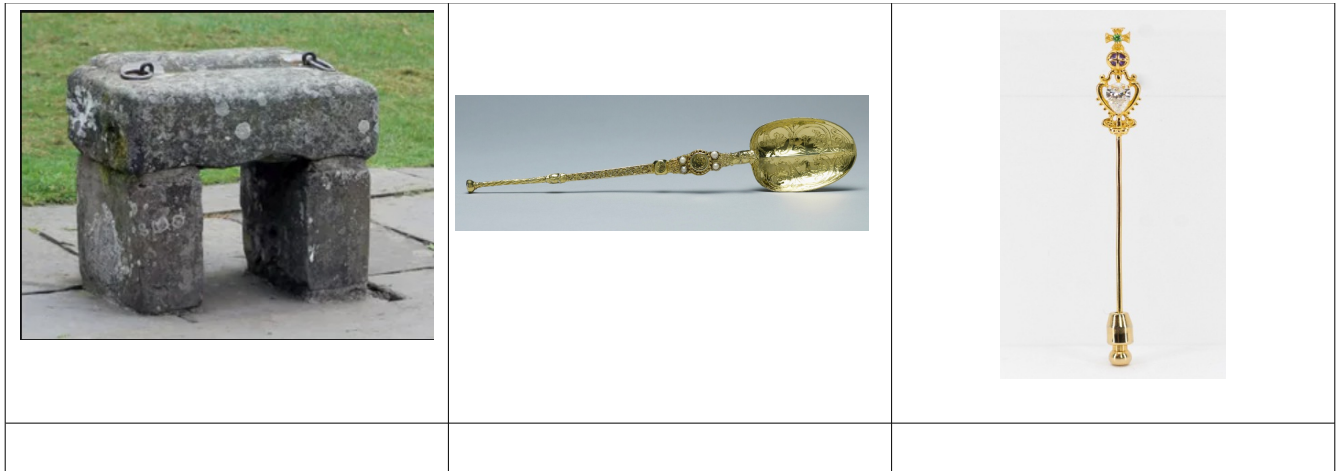
Paddington is voiced by Ben Whishaw who also appeared on stage at the Baftas and went on to win the best leading actor for This Is Going To Hurt. The sweet moment beat the The Good Friday Agreement vote in the finale of comedy series Derry Girls and Nick and Charlie's first kiss in Heartstopper.

Also nominated was the moment in Stranger Things where Max was rescued from the demonic Vecna through the playing of her favourite song Kate Bush's Running Up That Hill, Mo Farah revealing he was illegally trafficked to the UK in The Real Mo Farah and The Traitors final roundtable.

By Katie Fitzpatrick, Showbiz and TV writer 23:30, 14 MAY 2023, manchestereveningnews.co.uk

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CORONATION REGALIA

Which is Which? And Which will be used?

1. **Queen Consort Rod with dove:** If a sovereign is married at the time of his coronation, it is usual for the queen consort to be crowned with him. The coronation of the queen takes place in a short ceremony after the king has been enthroned and has received the homage of the congregation. The queen consort receives some of the same ornaments as her husband including a ring and two sceptres - one surmounted by a cross and one surmounted by a dove. The piece was created for as part of a set for the first Queen Consort after the Restoration, Mary of Modena. The sceptre is formed from an ivory rod in three sections, tapering towards the top, and is surmounted by a gold monde enamelled with the national emblems (rose, thistle, harp and fleur-de-lis) with a cross above on which perches an enamelled dove with wings folded. The sections of the rod are joined by gold collars chased with acanthus leaves. The gold pommel is enamelled like the monde with national emblems.
2. **Anointing oil:** Anointing is used in Christianity for baptism, confirmation and ordination, and links the role of monarch to that of a priest – serving God, committed for life. Like much of the coronation regalia, this gold ampulla, made in the shape of an eagle, was made for Charles II in 1661. It replaced an earlier eagle, destroyed during the English Civil War. The head is removed, allowing the oil to fill the container and, during the coronation ceremony, it is poured out via the eagle's beak. The eagle is frequently seen as a symbol of strength. The anointing oil for King Charles' coronation was made in Jerusalem, using oil pressed from olives growing on the Mount of Olives, where the king's paternal grandmother, Princess Alice of Greece, is buried.
3. **St Edward's Crown:** It was first made for Charles II in 1661 when the monarchy was restored following the republican years of Oliver Cromwell, who had the previous crown jewels melted down. It is made of solid gold and set with semi-precious stones. The 2.2 kg weight makes it difficult to wear and also explains why the monarch does not kneel during the crowning – there is a real risk that the person might struggle to get up or even break their neck! While to most people, the key message of St Edward's Crown is that the monarch has authority, it conveys a much more important theme of the whole coronation – the relationship of the sovereign to God, and that it is God who has dominion over the world. This is also signified by the cross which is the apex of the crown, and this sits atop the 'monde' – or orb – which represents the world, also below God.
4. **coronation chair:** The coronation chair, which was commissioned by King Edward I and finished

around 1300, has served as the seat for 38 monarchs as they were crowned and is thought to be one of the oldest pieces of British furniture still in use. Made of gilded oak, it's been painstakingly preserved over centuries. The six-foot-nine-tall chair, which resides in Westminster Abbey's St. George's Chapel when it's not in use, was originally designed to hold the Stone of Scone, a Scottish symbol of monarchy that King Edward I captured and brought back to England. It was enclosed in a wood platform that served as the seat of the chair.

5. **Queen Mary II's Rod with dove:** A gold and silver sceptre in three sections, surmounted by a gold monde with applied gold zone and arc, set with blue pastes, garnets and table-, rose- and mixed-cut diamonds with a plain gold cross on which is perched the enamelled dove with outspread wings. This sceptre was made in 1689 for Mary II, who, as a joint sovereign with her husband William III, required her own full set of regalia. Although this was the only coronation in history where a second set of sovereign's regalia was supplied, the sceptre was restored for subsequent coronations, and it may have undergone some alterations in 1820 for the coronation of George IV, even though it was not in use in the official ceremony. It was originally set with hired stones, later replaced with false stones, and at some point after 1768, set with real stones.
6. **Stone of Scone**, also called **Stone of Destiny** is a rectangular block of pale yellow sandstone. According to one Celtic legend, the stone comes from the Holy Land it purportedly traveled to Egypt, Sicily, and Spain and reached Ireland about 700 AD to be set upon the hill of Tara, where the ancient kings of Ireland were crowned. Thence it was taken by the Celtic Scots who invaded and occupied Scotland. About 840 AD it was taken by Kenneth MacAlpin to the village of Scone. At Scone, historically, the stone came to be encased in the seat of a royal coronation chair. John de Balliol was the last Scottish king crowned on it, in 1292, before Edward I of England invaded Scotland in 1296 and moved the stone (and other Scottish regalia) to London. There, at Westminster Abbey in 1307, he had a special throne, called the Coronation Chair, built so that the stone fitted under it. This was to be a symbol that kings of England would be crowned as kings of Scotland also. While the stone was given back to Scotland in 1996, it will be sent from Edinburgh Castle to Westminster Abbey for the coronation.
7. **The Orb:** This gold sphere, decorated with 365 diamonds, nine sapphires, 18 rubies and 368 pearls has a cross placed above a fabulous amethyst. Like St Edward's Crown, the orb was made for the coronation of Charles II and every monarch has used it since. The orb is special to the coronation and is only ever in the presence of the sovereign on one other occasion – at the time of their death. At the end of the coronation, the monarch carries it once more in procession, with the sceptre.
8. **Queen Mother's crown :** It's believed that this is the first time in recent history that a crown has been 'recycled' for a coronation. This crown was made in 1937 for Queen Elizabeth, consort of King George VI, using many stones already in the Collection. Most of the 2,800 diamonds set into its platinum frame were removed from Queen Victoria's Regal Circlet. The front cross meanwhile holds the Koh-i-nûr diamond, which had been mounted in the crowns of Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary. The large diamond at the front of the band was a gift from Sultan Abdul Medjid to Queen Victoria in 1856 - a gesture of gratitude for British support during the Crimean War. After the 1937 coronation, Queen Elizabeth wore this crown at State Openings of Parliament during her husband's reign, and again at the coronation of her daughter, Queen Elizabeth II, in 1953.
9. **Queen Mary's crown:** It is a consort crown that was made in 1911 for the coronation of British queen consort Mary of Teck, the wife of King-Emperor George V. Mary bought the Art Deco-inspired crown from Garrard & Co. out of her own pocket hoping it would become an heirloom worn by future queens consort. It is somewhat unusual for a British crown in that it has eight half-arches instead of the more typical four half-arches or two arches. The silver-gilt crown has around 2,200 rose-cut and brilliant-cut diamonds and originally contained the Koh-i-Noor diamond which came from India's alluvial mines.

thousands of years ago, sifted from the sand. According to Hindu belief, it was revered by gods like Krishna. On the annexation of the Punjab in 1849, the Koh-i-noor was acquired by the British and was placed among the crown jewels of Queen Victoria. Queen Mary's crown contains as well the Cullinan III and Cullinan IV diamonds. In 1914, those diamonds were replaced with crystal replicas, and the crown's arches were made detachable so it could be worn as an open crown. Mary wore it like this after her husband, George V, died in 1936. In 1937, the year of George VI's coronation, Cullinan V was added to the crown. Following Queen Mary's death in 1953 the crown was put on display at the Tower of London

10. **coronation spoon:** The spoon is first recorded in 1349 as preserved among St Edward's Regalia in Westminster Abbey. It was used for anointing the sovereign during the coronation of James I in 1603, and at every subsequent coronation. The anointing is the most sacred part of the coronation ceremony, and takes place before the investiture and crowning. The Archbishop pours holy oil from the Ampulla into the spoon, and anoints the sovereign on the hands, breast and head. Anointing was one of the medieval holy sacraments and it emphasised the spiritual status of the sovereign. Until the seventeenth century the sovereign was considered to be appointed directly by God and this was confirmed by the ceremony of anointing. Although the monarch is no longer considered divine in the same way, the ceremony of Coronation also confirms the monarch as the Supreme Governor of the Church of England.
11. **sceptre with cross:** The sceptre with the cross is placed in the right hand of the Monarch during coronation. A sceptre has long been associated with rulers and is held as a symbol of sovereignty and linked to the kingship of God. As with St Edward's Crown and the orb, this symbol of the world is topped with a cross. The sceptre is one of the most expensive items in the coronation regalia, costing more than anything else, apart from the crowns. It became even more priceless when George V had it transformed for his 1910 coronation, replacing the original monde with the 530.2 carat Cullinan I diamond. In the world of gems, the Cullinan diamond (also known as the Star of Africa) boasts a captivating history, one that's not without its fair share of controversy. It was subsequently gifted to King Edward VII in 1907 as a "token of loyalty" and has been in the possession of the British royal family ever since. Before it was cut, the Cullinan weighed 3,106 carats making it the largest rough diamond to ever be found. It was intricately cut to produce nine separate gems. Cullinan I is worth £40.9 million.
12. **Queen Consort Rod with cross:** As the first Queen Consort to participate in the coronation ceremony since the Restoration of the monarchy, Mary of Modena required a set of regalia, which was supplied by the royal goldsmith in 1685. The commission included this Consort's Sceptre with Cross which would originally have been mounted with diamonds and other precious stones, which were hired for the coronation and later replaced with rock crystals. The sceptre has been used by every subsequent Queen Consort. The sceptre is formed from a gold rod in three sections, tapering towards the top, and is surmounted by a monde with a zone and arc of moulded gold set with table-cut stones with a cross above mounted with rose-cut and shaped quartzes. The monde sits in a bracket of quartz-set petals representing a fleur-de-lis. The sections of the rod are joined by collars similarly mounted with rose-cut stones; the lowest section with a silver openwork sleeve set with rose-cut stones arranged as scrolls. The gold pommel is mounted with a silver band set with table- and rose-cut quartzes.

3b- King Charles' coronation will be very different from Queen Elizabeth's. Here's what the royals changed.

London —King Charles told his advisors long before his own coronation ceremony that he "wanted them to start afresh," according to historian and CBS News royal contributor Amanda Foreman. "So, what we are going to see is a very, very different coronation" compared to the ceremony held for his mother, Queen Elizabeth II, in 1953. So, what are the differences?

King Charles' "plus one"

Charles' wife Camilla, the Queen Consort, will be formally crowned alongside her husband during the May 6 coronation ceremony at Westminster Abbey. Upon her coronation, she will drop the "consort" from her title and be known as Queen Camilla. Prince Philip, the longtime husband of Queen Elizabeth, was never crowned, and was known throughout the queen's reign as her "liege lord." While Queen Camilla will be crowned — specifically with Queen Mary's Crown from the royal family's extensive Crown Jewels collection — her role does not convey any political power, like Charles' mother had as the queen "regnant" and Britain's sovereign. That role and the power it conveys, though extremely limited under modern Britain's constitutional monarchy, lies entirely with Charles.

What he wears

King Charles will wear several historic garments for his actual coronation ceremony, including heavy ceremonial robes made of gold thread, but unlike his mother, underneath it all, Foreman said the king was "not going to wear a special outfit. He's going to wear his military uniform." Queen Elizabeth, on the other hand, had a special Coronation Dress commissioned by a British designer. According to the Royal Collection Trust, the designer "submitted nine different designs and the queen accepted the eighth, but suggested the addition of embroideries in various colours rather than all in silver."

A smaller affair

King Charles' coronation will be a much smaller affair than his mother's. Approximately 2,000 guests have been invited, as opposed to the over 8,000 people who were invited to the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. Queen Elizabeth's ceremony lasted almost three hours, but King Charles' will last only two hours. The coronation processions will differ in size, too. King Charles and Queen Consort Camilla will travel to Westminster Abbey, and then the king and Queen Camilla — with her new official title — will travel back to Buckingham Palace along on the same route, which takes approximately 40 minutes at the speed of a horse-drawn carriage. Queen Elizabeth's procession from Westminster Abbey back to the palace after her coronation took a much more circuitous route, with her waving and smiling to well-wishers for around five hours.

The coronation oath

Britain has changed a lot in the decades since Queen Elizabeth was crowned, with a majority of the country no longer describing themselves as Christian. However, England legally remains a Christian nation, and the Church of England, also known as the Anglican Church, is the official religion, with the monarch serving as its titular head, known as the Defender of the Faith. The coronation ceremony itself is a Christian ritual. In the 1990's, then-Prince Charles sparked controversy when he said he would be a defender of faith in general, rather than the Defender of the Faith. In his coronation oath, the king will give a nod to other religions, kneeling before the altar in Westminster Abbey and saying: "God of compassion and mercy whose Son was sent not to be served but to serve, give grace that I may find in thy service perfect freedom and in that freedom knowledge of thy truth. Grant that I may be a blessing to all thy children, of every faith and belief, that together we may discover the ways of gentleness and be led into the paths of peace; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Pledges of allegiance

Past coronations have included a long procession of British aristocrats lining up to vow loyalty and service to the new monarch. King Charles, however, has scrapped that portion of the ceremony, known as the "Homage of Peers." Instead, only Charles' first son and heir to the throne William, Prince of Wales, will kneel before his father and give a solemn oath, pledging his "loyalty to you and faith and truth I will bear unto you, as your liege man of life and limb." The order of service will also include for the first time an invitation from the Archbishop of Canterbury Justin Welby, who will lead the religious ceremony, to "all those who desire," watching across Britain and the British Commonwealth, to pledge their allegiance by saying: "I swear that I will pay true allegiance to Your Majesty, and to your heirs and successors according to law. So help me God."

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

The so-called "Homage of the People," which the palace has stressed is entirely voluntary, will replace the traditional Homage of Peers. A spokesman for the archbishop's office said ahead of the ceremony, according to The Independent newspaper: "The Homage of the People is particularly exciting because that's brand new.

By Tucker Reals, Haley Ott, updated on May 6, 2023, cbsnews.com

4- Playing the medias game

3- “Editors couldn’t get enough of her” A

In 1961, TIME explained the relatively new term “paparazzi” to its readers, comparing them to streetwalkers because “they cling to their place in society.” The article helped popularize the word synonymous today with the invasive photographers who pursue their celebrity quarry by any means necessary. “No one is safe [from them], not even royalty,” the 1961 article explained.

In the late 1960s, media mogul Rupert Murdoch entered the British newspaper industry and bought failing broadsheet the *Sun*. Knowing that the poorly-resourced paper would not beat its competitors on news, it turned its focus to features and, as people were watching television in ever-increasing numbers, centred its attention on the lives of actors both on and off-screen. “The content of his papers shifted towards a fascination with the sex and love lives of the famous,” wrote Kim McNamara in *Paparazzi: Media Practices and Celebrity Culture*. Other papers followed the *Sun*’s lead, including the *News of the World* – shut down in 2011 in the aftermath of Britain’s phone hacking scandal – which transformed from a broadsheet into a tabloid in 1984

Tabloid newspapers, known as ‘red tops,’ developed into a staple in British society, with a unique reputation of being both rude and funny. Over the past half-century or so, tabloids have been credited with holding a great deal of influence over the British public. As well as there being a long tradition of Murdoch’s papers backing the winning side in general elections, tabloids were credited with creating the public mood that led the U.K. to leave the European Union in the Brexit vote last year. However, the influence of tabloids was called into question following the U.K.’s snap election on June 8, when Conservative Prime Minister Theresa May – backed by all but one major tabloid – failed to secure an increased majority. “I think there are questions over the influence the popular newspapers have now and will continue to have in the future,” said Rodgers.

The Princess and the Paparazzi: How Diana's Death Changed the British Media, Kate Samuelson, Aug 27, 2017, time.com

4- “Editors couldn’t get enough of her” - B

The advent of the tabloid newspaper, kicked off by the *Sun* in the late 60s, created a demand for paparazzi shots and by the mid-1980s – when a recently-married Diana Spencer and Prince Charles began carrying out their first public engagements together – the celebrity image was a staple in U.K. print media. Diana steadily developed into an international style icon, beloved by the British public who christened her the ‘People’s Princess’.

After an estimated 750 million people tuned in to watch Diana's wedding to Charles, paparazzi began documenting her every move. The Princess of Wales steadily became the most photographed person in the world.

Legal protection for the royal family prior to Diana's death was feeble. The Princess of Wales sued a media company just once at the height of her fame: Mirror Group Newspapers in 1993, for printing clandestine pictures of her exercising in a gym. "Princess Diana's decision [to sue] marks a new approach by the royal family, which has traditionally resisted using the law to hit back," the BBC reported contemporaneously. The case was settled outside of court and Diana avoided testifying. Even though Diana generally shied away from pursuing legal action against invasive photographers, she was unquestionably distressed and humiliated by the paparazzi's endless pursuit of her. In the year before her death she would increasingly confront some of her most relentless hunters, famously screaming at one: "You make my life hell!". But her pursuers, including Saunders and Harvey, who documented their quest in *Dicing With Di*, in which they compare themselves to "big game hunters of another age," felt no sympathy for her. Some of her most dogged stalkers even nicknamed her tearful confrontations "loon attacks" and would grimly compare and contrast the times that they had been personally "looned". "A worse kind of loon attack was when Diana just stood dead still, eyes welling with tears, head down, giving the silent treatment.

When Diana died during a car crash in Paris in August 1997, and jurors ruled at her inquest that she was "unlawfully killed" by both the reckless driving of their chauffeur and the paparazzi who were chasing her, it was a wakeup call for Britain's press. A **Gallup poll** conducted in 1997 found that 43% of the U.K. public held photographers "extremely" responsible for the fatal smash, whereas 33% of the country found the chauffeur to be equally culpable. Rodgers, who was working for the BBC at the time of Diana's death, described the public displays of emotion at her funeral as "incredible. You saw people weeping openly in the streets in a way I had never seen before and that was a real change," he said. "If anyone asked me when Britain's stiff upper lip ended, I would have said then."

The Princess and the Paparazzi: How Diana's Death Changed the British Media, Kate Samuelson, Aug 27, 2017, time.com

6- Privacy and protecting the princes – A-

Things changed dramatically for Britain's press and photographers after Diana's death. "People accepted that what happened to Diana was wrong and, as a consequence, new notions of privacy which had been historically alien to us were applied," said Mark Stephens, a media law specialist with the firm Howard Kennedy, who represented James Hewitt when allegations of his affair with Diana first emerged. Laws of personal privacy prior to Diana's death "did not exist, except in exceptional circumstances," he added. "Privacy only existed in places like a doctor's surgery, a confessional, a marital bed or the death bed." The Protection from Harassment Act (PHA) was introduced the year Diana died, and the areas of the act that may have helped her "did not come into force until June 16 1997, two and a half months before her death and, for all practical purposes, too late," said media law specialist and barrister Robin Callender Smith. Only after Diana's death did the PHA become the "go-to celebrity remedy against the paparazzi and the media generally."

After Diana's death, the Press Complaints Commission (PCC) beefed up its Editor's Code of Practice to create what it called the "toughest set of press regulations anywhere in Europe." From January 1998, the use of long-lens photography "to take pictures of people in private places without their consent" was deemed "unacceptable." In addition, it defined precisely what constituted private places – "public or private property where there is a reasonable expectation of privacy" – for the first time. The revision also included a clause which stated that an editor would be held responsible for

publishing material obtained through persistent pursuit, “regardless of whether the material had been obtained by the newspaper’s staff or by freelancers.”

The most significant – and the strictest – amendment to the Code concerned the protection of children’s privacy, “introduced simply because of the way in which Harry, and particularly William, were being pursued while they were at school,” Mike Dodd, the Press Association news agency’s in-house media law specialist, told TIME. The protection of the Code was extended to all children while they were in education, rather than just those under the age of 16. A requirement was also added, which stated: “Where material about the private life of a child is published, there must be justification for publication other than the fame, notoriety or position of his or her parents or guardian.”

In spite of the colossal public interest following the death of their mother, photo agencies knew better than to take unofficial photographs of William and Harry, then aged 15 and 12, and risk damaging relations with the palace. “We weren’t going to jeopardise that relationship. The princes were totally off limits and understandably,” said Christian Barrett, the production manager at Rex by Shutterstock who was working at U.K. Press, a small, royal-focused pictures agency, at the time of Diana’s death. “It left a huge gap in our market though, and as a company we suffered. Without access to Diana, William or Harry, things changed enormously.” As a consequence of the Code tightening, very few unofficial photographs of William and Harry can be found during their teenage years and some of the best-known snaps – William cooking a chicken paella at his Eton boarding school or Harry posing with his housemaster’s dogs – are highly staged.

The Princess and the Paparazzi: How Diana's Death Changed the British Media, Kate Samuelson, Aug 27, 2017, time.com

9- Diana’s sons learn to feed the beast

It can appear today as if little has changed. A stern **letter** published in 2015 written by royal communications secretary Jason Knauf thanked “British media organisations for their policy of not publishing unauthorised photos of their children,” but condemned actions of relentless paparazzi. They are “going to increasingly extreme lengths to observe and monitor Prince George’s movements and covertly capture images of him to sell to the handful of international media titles still willing to pay for them,” Knauf wrote in his letter, citing an example of an unnamed paparazzi who waited outside a children’s play area in the hope of snapping the prince, then aged three. Knauf declined TIME’s request for an interview.

At the same time, the media landscape has witnessed a remarkable shift; celebrities are increasingly turning to social media to control their own publicity brand, breaking their own news before the media has a chance to. “Social media has enabled celebrities to gain back control from the press,” said Frith. “It has given them the option to only post things that they want to post, and if they have deals with brands they can do it themselves – they don’t need the help of magazines and newspapers so much.”

The royal family is similarly employing a potent social media strategy, turning to platforms including Twitter (where it has 3.15 million followers) and Facebook (where it boasts 3.8 million ‘likes’) to release new photographs of press favorites including the Queen, Prince George and Princess Charlotte. This redistribution of power has caused tension between the palace and the traditional media. “Kensington Palace thinks they can control it all themselves. They want to ignore newspapers — but the newspapers aren’t going anywhere. We’ll still be here when Twitter’s finished,” the *Sun*’s royal photographer Arthur Edwards told the *Financial Times* last year.

The Princess and the Paparazzi: How Diana's Death Changed the British Media, Kate Samuelson, Aug 27, 2017, time.com

8- Privacy and protecting the princes -C-

In winter 2009, the royals consulted with Gerrard Tyrrell, a senior lawyer specialising in privacy and media law. Senior aides then told the press that the family would no longer tolerate photographers using telephoto lenses to capture pictures of them in “private” situations, and warned that the royals would be prepared to take legal action against photographers conducting what they viewed to be “intrusive and unacceptable behaviour.” Over the same Christmas period, and following the family’s strict warning, the photo agency Rex agreed to pay £10,000 (\$13,000) to charity in lieu of damages after it syndicated photographs of Middleton – then, William’s girlfriend – playing tennis at Restormel Manor in Cornwall, southwestern England. The pictures were published overseas, but not in the U.K..

In a similar case, six people went on trial accused of invasion of privacy and complicity in May this year after a French magazine published topless photos of Middleton on holiday in Provence, France, in 2012. William’s declaration, which was read out in court by the couple’s lawyer, said the images were “all the more painful” in light of his mother’s public battle with invasive photographers. A statement from St James’s Palace said the photos were “reminiscent of the worst excesses of the press and paparazzi during the life of Diana, Princess of Wales.”

Since 2009, the royals have annually issued an anti-harassment notice to the press and media photographers, reminding them of their right to privacy (last year, Harry’s communications secretary issued a **strongly-worded statement** regarding the harassment of his girlfriend, Meghan Markle). “I’ve seen a lot of changes during my time in the industry,” said David Taylor, CEO of Back Grid photo agency, formerly known as Xposure. “These legal rottweilers now come at us and say things like ‘we want this,’ ‘we want that,’ ‘we want to make sure you don’t publish this picture.’ You now have to be really careful that you’re not doing things deemed as harassment or surveillance.”

The Princess and the Paparazzi: How Diana's Death Changed the British Media, Kate Samuelson, Aug 27, 2017, time.com

7- Privacy and protecting the princes -B-

When William and Harry left school, media attention towards the princes became frenzied again, reaching a hysterical climax when William began dating Kate Middleton in 2003. Clandestine photos of the royals in private places began to make front pages around the world. In 2005, when Harry was photographed at a friend's costume party wearing a swastika armband, the press did not hold back. "Harry the Nazi," read the *Sun*'s exclusive front page, and the palace swiftly issued a statement saying the prince "apologized for any offence or embarrassment he has caused." In 2012, Harry was involved in an equally notorious scandal when U.S. site TMZ.com published two pictures of him playing strip billiards in Las Vegas with six young women. "Well, they do call it close protection: Prince Harry pictured in Las Vegas pool party jacuzzi with a VERY relaxed bodyguard (who failed to stop girl taking naked snaps)" read MailOnline's **contemporaneous headline**.

This media attention towards the younger royals hotted up, the palace upped their game in the fight for their right to privacy. On one occasion, this culminated in a literal fight; when Harry was 20 he was involved in a scuffle with photographers outside a London nightclub which left one with a cut lip. "Harry was constantly ambushed outside nightclubs," Dickie Arbiter, royal commentator and author of *On Duty With the Queen: My Time as a Buckingham Palace Press Secretary*, told TIME. "He was looked upon as fair game, which was a great pity. There was a new breed of photographers and they certainly hadn't learned any lessons from what happened to Diana in 1997."

The Princess and the Paparazzi: How Diana's Death Changed the British Media, Kate Samuelson, Aug 27, 2017, time.com

5- British royal family documentary, 'banned' for decades, is leaked onto YouTube

An infamous 1969 fly-on-the-wall documentary about the British royal family, supposedly banned by Queen Elizabeth II for decades for giving the public an overly intimate view of the royals, has been mysteriously leaked onto YouTube.

The film provided an unprecedented look inside the royal households and was watched by millions when it first aired on the BBC. But it was subsequently stashed in the corporation's archives, reportedly at the request of Buckingham Palace, and hasn't been aired since the 1970s. It isn't known how the program, titled "Royal Family," was unearthed or who posted it to YouTube. The video was swiftly removed from the video-sharing platform after a copyright request was made.

In the film, the monarch reportedly compares the US ambassador to a gorilla. "There was a gorilla. I had the most terrible trouble ... he had short body, long arms," the PA Media news agency quoted her as saying. Other, more mundane scenes, showing the royals eating together and the Queen rummaging in her purse to buy six-year-old Prince Edward candy in a shop, were considered groundbreaking for showing the famously opaque family in a new light.

The 110-minute film was watched by 30 million people in 1969, and remains one of the UK's most-viewed television broadcasts. The BBC estimates more than 350 million watched it worldwide. Its production was more recently depicted in Netflix series "The Crown," which portrayed the royals' displeasure at having TV cameras inside their premises.

A BBC spokesperson declined to comment to CNN on the video's sudden re-appearance, but the corporation did not dispute reports that it had submitted the copyright claim that led to its removal from YouTube.

“When a copyright claim is filed we remove the content immediately, as is the case with this upload,” YouTube told CNN.

Buckingham Palace declined to comment.

The film was made after the royals granted the BBC unique access to film their everyday lives. The family was increasingly seen as being out of touch with regular society in the 1960s, and the program was considered an attempt to regain relevance.

Princess Anne, the Queen’s daughter, later spoke of her unhappiness with the program. “I never liked the idea of the royal family film. I always thought it was a rotten idea,” she said. “The attention that had been brought on one ever since one was a child, you just didn’t want anymore. The last thing you needed was greater access,” Anne added.

Rob Picheta, CNNJ January 29, 2021

11- Tony Blair: Meeting with Queen 'Difficult' After Princess Diana's Death

In an exclusive interview with "This Week's" Christiane Amanpour, former UK prime minister Tony Blair said it was difficult for him to convince the Queen of England to acknowledge the wave of loss and anger following Princess Diana's sudden death in 1997, the year Blair became prime minister. "Partly because of the loss, but partly because of the circumstances in -- in which she died, there was also a sense of anger. Now, some of that anger was directed at the paparazzi, but some of it, I think, was -- was directed at the establishment that people felt had let her down in some way," Blair told Amanpour. "In the end, the queen did that (honored Diana), I think, magnificently," but he added that the task to talk to her was difficult. "It was difficult for me because I was a new prime minister and I didn't really know the queen. And, you know, it was -- I was very nervous in and around her, as you would be."

In his new autobiography, "A Journey: My Political Life," Blair defines Diana as a person who "captured the essence of an era and held it in her hand. ... She was extraordinarily captivating," he wrote. "She'd almost become such public property -- I mean if you read the accounts of press pursuing her and paparazzi and so on, you know, I get a certain amount, or a political leader gets a certain amount, a film star gets a certain amount," Blair said. "I don't think we had any idea what it was like for her. It was just a constant pursuit."

Huma Khan *September 1, 2010*, abcnews.go.com

10- The Princess and the Paparazzi: How Diana's Death Changed the British Media

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Stephens believes the request of the royal family for privacy has in some ways gone too far. “We’ve experienced a pendulum effect in Britain,” he said. “We went from a position where there was no privacy law in effect in this country, to going completely the other way after Diana’s death. People realized the media had overdone it [and we’ve ended up] with highly restrictive privacy laws.” The U.K. has some of the strictest privacy laws in the world, Stephens added, especially in comparison to the U.S. “Pictures of celebrities on the Côte d’Azur appear regularly in American publications which can’t appear here,” he said. “There is this ridiculous double standard where you can turn up at a Hudson news stand at the British Airways terminal in New York and buy American editions of publications with images that are not compatible with English law.

In the 20 years that have passed since Diana’s death an unseemly culture of media invasiveness still exists, but the battle lines have been redrawn. British press generally respect what Stephens dubbed the ‘red carpet rule’: an unofficial agreement that photographing the royals is fair game on official

engagements, but an expectation of privacy reigns during the interim periods. Stringent privacy laws mean paparazzi are wary of snapping the younger royals for risk of receiving an IPSO warning or fine, so much so that unofficial photos of the family no longer have a market, according to Rooke. “These days, picture desks will ask photographers and newspapers will ask agencies certain questions about celebrity photos; the circumstances of how the pictures were taken, where the photographer was standing, what lens they were taken on,” said Down. “This process didn’t necessarily start immediately after Diana’s death, but evolved because of it.”

But the regular warnings released to the media by the palace, insisting that they respect the family’s privacy – whether that is George at school or Harry spending time with Markle – suggest things have not moved on as far as the press would like to believe. A source close to the palace told TIME that while the relationship between the media and the royal family “is obviously much better than it was in the 90s,” there remain “some things that haven’t changed as much as people think.”

At the same time, the proliferation of social media has indelibly altered the notion of privacy. When people independently choose to broadcast their most intimate moments, the lines between what is and is not acceptable media access becomes increasingly blurred. The media must operate within this ambiguous territory, without overstepping perceived notions of privacy, yet also serving the appetite of editors and consumers.

In his eulogy, Charles Spencer pledged that Will and Harry’s “blood family” would do all they could to protect the boys, and by repeatedly fighting for their privacy, the royals have adhered to that promise. Although certain members of the press and media law community may argue that the extent of the family’s expectation of privacy is unrealistic, by repeatedly demanding respect and decorum from photographers and taking action against those individuals who take advantage of their high status, the royals have helped impose a collective conscience on the press. That amongst many other things, is Diana’s legacy.

The Princess and the Paparazzi: How Diana's Death Changed the British Media, Kate Samuelson, Aug 27, 2017, time.com

15- Intimate BBC documentary banned by furious Queen and banished to its vaults

The Royal Family's every move was recorded over 12 months in the 1960s and made into a BBC documentary which, after being shown once, was ordered to be hidden in the BBC's vaults

Since the moment Princess Elizabeth arrived at Westminster Abbey at the tender age of 25 for her coronation, beginning her life’s work as monarch, her every public move has been recorded. With television in its infancy, the idea of beaming the moment the new Queen was to be crowned live to people’s homes was unheard of before June 2, 1953. The first coronation to be shown on telly was a massive success with 27million people in the UK gathering around sets - many of which were hired for the occasion, with many more watching abroad.

Four years later and the Queen’s Christmas address switched from radio to television for the first time as her majesty embraced the technology She said to those watching at home: “It is inevitable that I should seem a rather remote figure to many of you. A successor to the Kings and Queens of history; someone whose face may be familiar in newspapers and films but who never really touches your personal lives. But now at least for a few minutes I welcome you to the peace of my own home.”

However the Queen was not always as welcoming to cameras as on that day. In the 1960s the BBC proposed to the monarch a fly on the wall documentary showing the Royals as they are behind closed doors. Initially uncertain, the Queen eventually allowed the cameras to roll and for 12 months a

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

film crew followed the family's every move. The vast amount of film roll was eventually compressed into a two-hour documentary created by Richard Cawston and simply entitled Royal Family.

People watching at home saw the Queen, Prince Philip and other members of the family chatting at the breakfast table, relaxing together in the living room and even her majesty buying her then four-year-old son Edward an ice cream. Another clip shows the family having a barbecue, with Charles chopping lettuce for a salad. A massive 37million people watched the documentary on June 21, 1969, to great review - except for the Royals themselves. Shortly afterwards the Queen changed her mind about the film, deciding it was too "too intrusive" and ordered for it to be kept hidden in the BBC vaults.

The royals reportedly did not enjoy the experience of being filmed and that same year there was no recorded Christmas message. **Princess Anne** was also among those not to enjoy the experience, saying: "I never liked the idea of Royal Family, I thought it was a rotten idea. The attention which had been brought upon one ever since one was a child, you just didn't need any more."

In the ABC documentary, *The Story of the Royals*, a number of royal experts debated why the footage was banished. Royal biographer Hugo Vickers said: "Some people say that this would open the floodgates, and therefore after that all the sort of tabloid interest in them [would come after] They would want to know more, and more, and more."

Snippets of the film have been released for special occasions, including Prince Philip's 90th birthday and the Queen's Diamond Jubilee.

The Queen also allowed the National Portrait Gallery to play a small clip.

Despite the royals appearing to want to forget the documentary was ever shown, a whole new audience was introduced to it in 2019 thanks to *The Crown*.

In the same year the whole documentary was leaked on YouTube , with thousands of fans tuning in to watch.

However, the video was swiftly removed with the page showing a message from YouTube explaining that it had been taken down following a copyright complaint from the BBC.

Antony Throver, 9 Sep 2022, *The Mirror*

13- Why Princess Diana's 1995 BBC Interview Shocked the World

The interview, in which Princess Diana talked about her struggles with mental health and her marriage, rocked the royal family and generated empathy among the public.

Princess Diana's BBC interview with Martin Bashir, "An Interview with HRH The Princess of Wales," aired on November 20, 1995 on the documentary series "Panorama." Filmed in Diana's sitting room at Kensington Palace, the explosive interview made history because of the frank way Diana divulged

intimate details of life as a royal and her marriage, including her struggles with postnatal depression, bulimia, and, most shockingly, her husband's affair with Camilla Parker Bowles.

It was the final blow to Charles and Diana's troubled relationship. In 2021, revelations about the deceitful way Bashir obtained the interview made headlines, bringing Diana back into the spotlight 24 years after untimely death, her and raising new questions about the media's role in the tragically short life of "the people's princess."

Diana Reveals Mental Health Struggles

In the interview, Diana discussed the lack of support she received from the royal family when she was experiencing postpartum depression: "Well maybe I was the first person ever to be in this family who ever had a depression or was ever openly tearful," she said. "And obviously that was daunting, because if you've never seen it before how do you support it?" She said her struggles quickly led to her being written off: "It gave everybody a wonderful new label: Diana's unstable and Diana's mentally unbalanced. And unfortunately, that seems to have stuck."

Diana admitted to cutting herself and openly discussed her bulimia. She blamed her heartache on her failing relationship: "It was a symptom of what was going on in my marriage. I was crying out for help, but giving the wrong signals, and people were using my bulimia as a coat on a hanger: They decided that was the problem—Diana was unstable."

Her candor was revolutionary for a royal: "No one had ever heard of a royal talking about bulimia or self-harm. This was Diana smashing taboos in these shocking revelations," says Katie Nicholl, author of *The New Royals Queen Elizabeth's Legacy and the future of The Crown*.

Both Charles and Diana had engaged with the press about the breakdown of their marriage. Diana had provided information to Andrew Morton for his biography *Diana: Her True Story* and Charles confessed to adultery when questioned by Jonathan Dimbleby, author of *The Prince of Wales: A Biography*. But this was the first time Diana had directly named Camilla Parker Bowles as the "third person" in her marriage.

Diana told Bashir: "There were three of us in this marriage, so it was a bit crowded." She went on to admit her own affair with former army officer James Hewitt, who had served as her and her sons' riding instructor. She told Bashir she was "very let down" when Hewitt contributed to a tell-all book about their affair, *Princess in Love*.

"It was shocking because this was Diana in her own words and what she was saying was incredibly explosive," says Nicholl. "It was Diana taking control of the narrative in front of the camera for the very first time."

Diana on Her Husband's Future As King Charles III

When asked if Charles wanted to rule, Diana told Bashir, "there was always conflict on that subject with him when we discussed it," and that "being King would be a little bit more suffocating. And because I know the character, I would think that the top job, as I call it, would bring enormous limitations to him, and I don't know whether he could adapt to that."

"Her casting doubt on Charles's ability to be a good king was hugely damaging to the institution," says Nicholl. "There is a fine balance between using TV as a medium to royal advantage and not letting too much daylight into the mystique of monarchy."

14- Fallout From Diana's BBC Interview

Though Charles and Diana had been separated since 1992, the 1995 BBC interview was the final blow to the marriage. “There were both personal and political considerations,” says Carolyn Harris, historian, author, and royal commentator. “On a personal level, there was a strain on the queen’s grandsons Williams and Harry. On the political level, Diana was critiquing Charles’s suitability to be king.”

A month after it was filmed, Queen Elizabeth II sent letters to Charles and Diana urging them to finalize their divorce. “The Queen could see the damage it was causing to the monarchy as an institution. It was a case of Elizabeth II putting the reputation and preservation of the monarchy above all else,” Nicholl says.

It also deeply upset Diana’s family and those closest to her—including Prince William. “It was one of the few times she fell out with William,” Nicholl says. In 2021, Prince William issued a public statement about the interview, saying “it was a major contribution to making my parents’ relationship worse and has since hurt countless others.” He requested it never air again.

Bashir Used 'Deceitful Methods' to Obtain Interview

The interview was conducted with the upmost secrecy, with equipment smuggled into Kensington palace and the Board of Governors of the BBC strategically left in the dark about its planning and execution. In 2020, The BBC hired Judge Lord Dyson to conduct an investigation into allegations that Bashir misled Diana in order to get the interview. The Dyson Report found Bashir employed “deceitful methods” to gain Diana’s trust, including forging bank statements that fueled her paranoia that she was under surveillance: “Diana was being encouraged to believe that the palace was carefully monitoring her conversations and her movements,” says Harris.

In 2021, Prince William condemned the way the interview was obtained, saying: “The BBC’s failures contributed significantly to her fear, paranoia and isolation that I remember from those final years with her.”

“While she always wanted to talk, the way Bashir booked the interview is so discredited that his actions have to be taken into account,” says Nicholl. “We don’t know how much the fears he instilled in her led her to doing the interview or whether she would have gone as far as she went had she not been deceived—that is the big question.”

Diana died in a car crash just two years after the BBC interview, making her words loom even larger in public remembrances of “the people’s princess.”

“Diana was able to connect to the public because of the combination of glamour and vulnerability,” says Harris. “One of the reasons many people felt they could relate to Diana was that they felt as though they knew her because she spoke quite openly of the challenges she faced.”

Why Princess Diana’s 1995 BBC Interview Shocked the World, Jessica Pearce Rotondi, November 11 2022, <https://www.history.com>

12- Tony Blair says the queen ‘responded perfectly’ after Princess Diana’s death

Tony Blair was only a few months into his tenure as British prime minister in 1997 when he got a close look at how Queen Elizabeth II responded to a tragedy that reverberated around the world when Princess Diana was killed in a car crash. Blair, 69, recalled to Savannah Guthrie on TODAY Tuesday how he urged the queen to speak out in the wake of Diana's tragic death, and how she handled the nationwide turmoil. He shared his memories as the late monarch's coffin was set to be transported to London on Tuesday following her death last week at 96.

"It was difficult, but here's the thing, she was trying to balance what she had to do as a queen and what she had to do as a grandmother," Blair said. "And she was acutely aware that she had two young, young children who had lost their mother in terrible circumstances, and who were grieving and who needed to be looked after."

In addition to consoling her grandsons, Prince Harry and Prince William, the queen also worked to comfort the nation. "In the end she understood, because always her duty came first, that she had to respond to this extraordinary outpouring of grief about Princess Diana, but grief, and unlike her own passing now, mixed with — maybe anger's too strong a word — but a sense that something had happened that shouldn't have happened, and that Diana had been taken from people who really did love her," Blair said.

"She really didn't need me to tell her. She sensed it, and then she responded. And when she responded, she responded perfectly. She got the tone absolutely right."

That ability to have her finger on the pulse of the country lasted right to the end of her 70-year reign, according to Blair. He had lunch with her only a few months ago.

Scott Stump, Sept. 13, 2022, [today.com](https://www.today.com)



Diana Infamous BBC interview, 1995



Camilla Parker Bowles in her garden, 1995



Wedding Camilla and Charles, 2005



Prince Harry and Meghan Markle engagement picture, 2017



Christmas card, 2019



Princess Diana, 1993



Diana and Kate's engagement pictures (1981 and 2010) Diana last's holiday with Mohamed Al Fayed, 1997



Princess Diana, 1991



Netflix Documentary, Harry and Meghan, 2022



Charles 70Th Birthday picture, 2018



Ski Holidays, 2016



Mustic Holidays, Kate and William
2019



Last Day of the Jubilee, Last Balcony
2022



Trooping the Colors, balcony picture,
2023

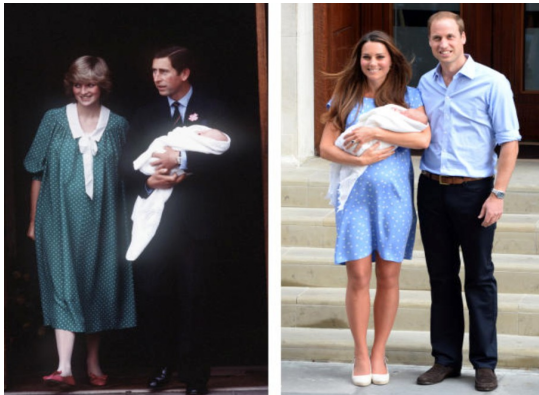


Trooping the Colors, 1st day of the
Jubilee, 2022



Introducing the Royal Babies
 Prince Arche May 2019, Prince Louis
 April 2023, Princesse Charlotte May
 2015, Prince George July 2013

Trooping the colors, balcony picture,
 2019



Prince William (1980) and Prince
 George introduction (2013)



Presentation of Prince Harry (1980)
 and Prince Louis (2018)



William and Kate wedding Kiss, 2010



Trooping the colors, balcony, 2023



William and Kate, Ski Holidays, 2008



King Charles III and Queen Camilla, 2023



Meghan and Harry wedding Kiss, 2018



Christmas Card, 2019



Wedding day, William and Kate, 2010



Wedding day, Harry and Meghan, 2018



Wedding portrait, William and Kate, 2010

Wedding portrait, Harry and Meghan, 2018

5- The cost of the Monarchy – dossier à imprimer

Text a: Cost of the crown: what we know so far about British royals' wealth and finances

The Guardian's Cost of the crown series is an investigation into the finances and private wealth of the British royal family – and the vast apparatus of secrecy that obscures these from the public. Buckingham Palace argues that the financial arrangements of royals should “remain private, as they would for any other individual”. But in the lead-up to the coronation of King Charles III, we believe more scrutiny is warranted.

Important questions remain about the personal enrichment of the royal family, and the extent to which it is born of their public positions. There is also a case for exploring the dubious origins of some of their wealth, and the blurred lines between what belongs to the royal family as opposed to the British people.

The king's net worth

New research and analysis by the Guardian estimates King Charles III has a personal fortune of £1.8bn. Much of the king's private wealth is derived from his and his family's public roles as working royals. The palace described the calculation as “a highly creative mix of speculation, assumption and inaccuracy” but declined to provide alternative figures. Instead, we worked with 12 experts to value the king's property, vehicles, art and jewellery. The Guardian has identified more than 90 pieces of jewellery that made up the late queen's personal collection – presumably inherited by Charles. They include diamonds, emeralds, rubies, amethysts, aquamarines and strings of pearls, and are worth at least £533m, according to estimates.

The king's country estates, Balmoral in Scotland and Sandringham in Norfolk, have been turned

around in recent decades so their assets are fully monetised to help cover their enormous running costs. This includes commercially renting out many of the 300 houses in Sandringham.

The royal family have a fleet of luxury cars to choose from, but it's no easy task to untangle which of the Rolls-Royces, Bentleys and Aston Martins belong to them privately. Buckingham Palace said it would not comment on private matters. The late queen invested untold amounts of time and personal wealth throughout her reign in what she once described as a "simple philosophy" – to breed "a horse faster than other people's". Charles has sold off some of her horses, but we estimate that with her stables there are £27m of equine assets.

Royal financing

Elizabeth II and Charles III have extracted cash payments worth more than £1.2bn from two hereditary estates that pay no tax, in addition to the millions they receive in public funding for their official duties. In 2022, they received £21m each from the duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall respectively, despite a centuries-old debate over whether the two estates in fact belong to the British nation. The monarch, who receives about £86m a year in public money, is technically in line for an extra £250m a year in taxpayer money, according to the terms of a funding settlement introduced by David Cameron as prime minister in 2011. The king has signalled he does not want the extra money, but the arrangement underscores the extraordinary generosity of Cameron's radical shake-up of royal funding.

Buckingham Palace refuses to say how much individual royals are paid, but we have calculated how much working royals have each receive – from the Freemason who got £18m to the princess who lives in 1.6 hectares of grounds in Richmond Park – and how many hours they have spent on public duties. The Guardian reviewed 18 properties which the king and close family members use, often for only brief periods. The cost of the staff required to keep these properties available year-round, and who pays for them, is unclear.

Links to empire and slavery

King Charles has for the first time signalled his support for a review of the monarchy's historical links to slavery, after the Guardian uncovered a previously unseen document showing the transfer of £1,000 of shares in the slave-trading Royal African Company to William III. The history of Kensington Palace, the home of a succession of monarchs and more recently the Prince and Princess of Wales, is uncomfortably entwined with the monarchy's involvement in slavery. Across almost three centuries, 12 British monarchs sponsored, supported or profited from Britain's involvement in slavery, our research shows.

Documents show that direct ancestors of King Charles owned slave plantations in Virginia. A file details how one of these ancestors was involved in buying and transporting 200 enslaved Africans. His son later moved to England. A later descendant, Frances Bowes-Lyon, was the grandmother of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

India Office files detail how priceless treasures looted from India ended up in the royal collection. They include a legendary ruby, and a gold girdle inlaid with 19 emeralds that appeared in a birthday exhibition celebrating the then Prince Charles's favourite works.

Gifts and private property

The palace's policy on gifts was created in 1995, and then updated in 2003. It does not address the vexed question of what happens to official gifts received before the policy was established. Two sets of stamps that were official state gifts from Canada and Laos appear to have been subsumed into the royal family's private stamp collection, which is worth at least £100m. The palace declined to

comment on whether this breached its gift policy, saying the stamp collection “is privately owned, and thus we would not comment on any of the issues you raise.”

The palace is also refusing to explain why 11 pieces of jewellery that were official gifts are not held in a trove of national heritage. The jewels, which are potentially worth £80m and have been worn by Queen Elizabeth II, Camilla, the Queen Consort, and Catherine, Princess of Wales, are not contained in the royal collection, which holds items in trust for the nation.

The king and late queen made nearly £2m from the sale of horses given to them by prominent figures, including a Dubai sheikh and the Aga Khan. The palace insisted they were personal gifts. Almost 400 pieces of art are owned privately by the Windsors, including paintings by Dalí, Monet, Freud, Chagall and Lowry. Many seem to have been given to the royal family as official gifts. Buckingham Palace declined to comment on their ownership.

An elegant Georgian property in Edinburgh worth up to £1.8m demonstrates the opaque nature of royal wealth and raises questions around official gifts. The property was given to the queen in 1953, but held by the government, and used as grace and favour homes for decades. In 1996, it was given to the queen, and it is now being rented out commercially by the king.

Other revelations

A green energy company set up by King Charles was investigated for numerous health and safety breaches after the unauthorised leak of more than 1,000 tonnes of global-heating gases. Methane, CO₂ and traces of the toxic gas hydrogen sulphide were released after a gas-holder at the plant split open in 2020. The king’s brother Prince Andrew used a shell company called Bank of England Nominees to hide his shareholdings. This government-backed scheme allowed Andrew to keep his share investments secret while he was a trade envoy. While there is no suggestion of wrongdoing, the revelation raises questions about the government’s oversight of potential conflicts of interest.

Items containing ivory have been displayed since the beginning of the year at Kensington Palace, the official residence of Prince William, who has spoken vehemently against the use of ivory. The items are part of nearly 2,000 ivory pieces held by the Royal Collection Trust, which manages crown-related items for the nation.

Some of the finest Titians, Rembrandts, Rubens and Van Dycks hang in Buckingham Palace’s picture gallery. But these are a small sample of more than a million works of art managed by the Royal Collection Trust, the vast majority of which are kept out of sight of the public.

Guardian staff, Tuesday May 4th

TEXT b: The True Cost of the Monarchy

The estimated total annual cost of the monarchy is £345m : The monarchy is expensive, very expensive. Of course it wouldn't matter if it were free - the cost to our democracy would still be too high - but when the palace tells you it's "value-for-money", don't believe them. We could get much better for far less.

A symptom of a bigger problem

The huge waste and extravagance of the monarchy is a symptom of the main problem: the palace is totally unaccountable and is able to operate with a far greater degree of secrecy than any other

part of the state. It also clearly has considerably lobbying clout within government, which explains why the government hasn't cracked down on royal spending.

How is the monarchy funded?

The monarchy has never been funded like other public bodies, which are usually set an annual budget based on what they actually need to spend. Until 2013, the costs of the monarchy – that's the King in his role as head of state and the other working royals – were funded by a civil list payment and a number of separate grants covering travel, property maintenance, communications and other expenses.

All these costs have now been rolled into one single annual payment called the “Sovereign Grant”. This has been set at 25% of surplus revenue from the crown estate - a publicly-owned property portfolio - resulting in a payment of £76.1m for 2017/2018. However, the Sovereign Grant is just one part of the total cost of the monarchy. The royal family's security bill is picked up by the metropolitan police, for example, while the costs of royal visits are borne by local councils.

Meanwhile, income from the Duchy of Lancaster and the Duchy of Cornwall – despite belonging to the nation - goes directly to the King, depriving the treasury of tens of millions of pounds every year.

When all this hidden expenditure is included, the real cost of the monarchy to British taxpayers is likely to be around £345m annually.

Royal finances reform charter

Republic's royal finances reform charter proposes the following simple reforms, to improve accountability, transparency and fairness in royal finances and to appropriately assign public funds to the Treasury.

- Parliament to set an annual fixed budget for the monarchy - including an annual salary for the King - to be managed and reported on by a government department, not Buckingham Palace.
- All security costs to be made transparent and accountable.
- All costs of royal visits around the country to be incorporated into the monarchy's budget, not met by local authorities.
- The institution of the monarchy, and all members of the royal household, to be required to abide by the same tax laws and rules as all other public bodies and private individuals.
- The Duchies of Lancaster and Cornwall to be fully investigated by parliament with a view to transferring them into public ownership, with all revenue going to the Treasury.
- The Crown Estate to be renamed 'the National Estate' and its status clarified through amendment of the Crown Estate Act.

<https://www.republic.org.uk/>

TEXT c: Queen Elizabeth's \$7.5 million funeral security cost will be priciest in UK history, officer predicts

Protecting Queen Elizabeth's funeral is set to cost more than \$7.5 million — the most expensive single-day operation in UK history, a former royal security officer predicted. The British Mi5 and Mi6 intelligence agencies and London's Metropolitan Police will collaborate with the Secret Service and intelligence bureaus from around the globe to protect an unprecedented number of world

leaders expected for Monday’s funeral. “This is the biggest policing operation that United Kingdom policing has ever undertaken,” said Simon Morgan, who spent years protecting the British royal family — even eclipsing the work done to secure the Olympics. When you look at the other events, they were big — the Prince and Prince of Wales’ wedding in 2011 was the biggest — but in comparison to this, you can’t compare it,” he said. Police costs for the 2011 wedding were an estimated \$7.2

London will be blanketed with security— from marksman and observers perched on rooftops and observation points, to police dispersed among the crowd — with police and intelligence officers anticipating a “substantial threat of terrorism,” Morgan said. Intelligence officers will mount a “very big command and control operation” as well, with Mi5 and Mi6 feeding police information.

Despite the expected 750,000 people attending the funeral — far more than Will and Kate’s wedding — London will be essentially “shut down” for the late Queen’s memorial, said Morgan, who now runs the London-based, private international security firm Trojan Consultancy. Parts of the city are already cordoned off ahead of the funeral, and it’s likely more streets will be closed, he said, noting car attacks have become a more common form of terrorism.

Morgan said preparation for the Queen’s death, Operation London Bridge, which includes funeral arrangements, is a “living plan” that’s constantly updated as security risks change. “In my time, we would get a phone call and management would want to know if a bridges plan happened now, how many people are on duty to deal with it,” he said.

Royal protection has also been bolstered for Prince Harry and Duchess Meghan, who lost their right to taxpayer-funded security when they quit their royal duties and were stripped of their HRH titles. When the exiled couple came to England earlier this month with their private security team, “there was no knowledge that the Queen was going to pass away,” he said. “Now they find themselves within a larger protection operation, with other senior members of the family who are afforded police protection, getting it almost by default.” Harry has sued to regain taxpayer-funded UK police protection that even disgraced Prince Andrew is still afforded.

Most dignitaries who attend will be expected to travel there on shared buses, but some officials (...) will have their own arrangements. British authorities are “accustomed” to making special accommodations for high-profile figures, said John Parachini, the senior international and defense researcher for the RAND Corporation. “Those people have those special accommodations because they’re unique, VIP targets.” Parachini thinks “the risks are low, but not zero” for an attack, and sees the special accommodations as appropriate. Authorities are on alert for “extreme-rightists” especially after one killed Jo Cox, a member of parliament, in 2016. he noted.

“But there’s also a possibility of somebody who has an unusual grievance that doesn’t get tied to anything political,” Parachini added.

“This event has been has come on fairly quickly, and that means that groups or individuals who have grievances, haven’t had a lot of time to get their act together to do something,” he said.

By Ben Kessler September 15, 2022, The New York Post

TEXT d: Who will be paying for Prince Harry and Meghan Markle's security costs now they've moved to LA?

Ever since Prince Harry and Meghan Markle announced that they would be stepping down as senior royals, questions have been raised about the couple's multi-million pound security arrangements.

'Protecting any royal is complex at the best of times, but a high profile member of the British Royal family (who has served in Afghanistan) is quite another issue'. A Twitter survey conducted by Good Morning Britain found 90% of respondents believe Harry and Meghan's security should not be funded by British taxpayers.

The Sussex family, who recently relocated to Los Angeles from Canada, were even the subject of a tweet by President Donald Trump. Trump said he had no intention of paying for their security: "I am a great friend and admirer of the Queen & the United Kingdom" he tweeted, "it was reported that Harry and Meghan, who left the Kingdom, would reside permanently in Canada. Now they have left Canada for the U.S. however, the U.S. will not pay for their security protection. They must pay!" Hours later, the Sussexes confirmed via a spokesperson that they were "privately funding" their own security. The spokesperson said, "The Duke and Duchess of Sussex have no plans to ask the US government for security resources. Privately funded security arrangements have been made." Previously, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police force and Canadian taxpayers were initially footing the bill for Sussex security in Canada. Following protests, the Canadian government announced it would stop providing security to the Sussexes once they stepped down as senior royals "in keeping with their change in status."

The question remains now: who is going to help protect Prince Harry, Meghan Markle and their son Archie? We spoke with Intelligent Protection, a firm which specialises in commercial Royalty Protection and whose employees include former royal protection officers. Alex Bomberg, the company's group CEO, explained it was highly unlikely they would be able to hire a commercial security firm due to "many legal barriers" - especially due to their jet-setting lifestyle. He said, "From the off, I think that it is important to look at what is and what is not possible or feasible in relation to commercial Close Protection for The Duke and Duchess. I cannot see how a commercial firm could provide them with armed Close Protection, there are far too many legal barriers."

Members of the Royal Family have in the past been the target of assassination attempts, terrorist attacks and kidnappings. In 1994, royal protection officers protected Prince Charles from an assassination attempt in Sydney when an armed man stormed the stage. Ken Wharfe, Princess Diana's former personal protection officer, said today on Good Morning Britain that there was a "real risk of kidnap" when it came to the Sussexes' son Archie. Bomberg explained that providing protection for Prince Harry in particular would be a big job, especially as he was once stationed in Afghanistan as an Apache helicopter pilot where he fought and killed members of the Taliban. Bomberg said, "Protecting any Royal is complex at the best of times, but a high profile member of the British Royal family (who has served in Afghanistan) is quite another issue."

The Royal Family have not disclosed how much their security costs, with a statement on Gov.uk reading, "No breakdown of security costs is available as disclosure of such information could compromise the integrity of these arrangements and affect the security of the individuals protected." It is estimated to cost £100 million a year for the entire Royal Family, with protection provided by a special branch of the Metropolitan Police Service called Royalty and Specialist Protection. After Wharfe was told on GMB that the Sussexes protection is estimated to cost £20 million, he agreed with the estimate and revealed that a personal protection officer is typically paid £100,000 per year. Prince Harry, Meghan and Archie would require two officers each at a minimum, with additional costs incurred regarding travel, accommodation and more. In contrast, the commercial Royal Protection Services that Bomberg's company offers costs upwards of £15,000 per day. For those who require daily round the clock protection, that number quickly reaches a staggering £5,475,000 a year. The service includes security trained chauffeurs, a discreet intelligence cell and technical surveillance countermeasures to combat listening devices for example.

Bomberg said, "The only real option would be to make use of a commercial firm to support the

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

Residential Security whilst utilising the present security afforded to them by the Royalty and Specialist Protection (RaSP). Tony Blair has a set up where he pays for an element of the protection that he uses when he is taking part in commercial activities.” However, even that may even be a stretch as the Sussexes would require international protection (especially as the pair are dividing their time between Canada and the UK) and top-secret security information can’t be shared with just anybody. Bomberg said, “The Duke and Duchess are living a lifestyle where they are constantly crossing borders and it would not be possible or realistic for a commercial firm to obtain all the firearms licenses required.”

He continued, “The Duchess does have a relationship with a firm in Canada who provided her with Close Protection whilst she was living in Canada filming *Suits*. It is probable that if a firm is involved in providing on the ground commercial support, it will be that firm.” (...)

As senior royals, Prince Harry and Meghan Markle’s security was paid for by British taxpayers and was additionally supplemented by Canadian taxpayers while there. However with the Sussexes set to step down from their roles at the end of the month, the Canadian government announced, “As the Duke and Duchess are currently recognised as Internationally Protected Persons, Canada has an obligation to provide security assistance on an as-needed basis. The assistance will cease in the coming weeks, in keeping with their change in status.”

Prince Harry’s father, the Prince of Wales, is set to offer the couple financial assistance as they find their feet which could help cover security costs. However, it is not known if this will stem from his £21 million Duchy of Cornwall income or another private revenue stream. Wharfe suggested another avenue that the Royal Family could explore, saying, “Given the fact that the Queen subsidises the security given to Beatrice and Eugenie, now is the time to look at the Queen herself, or even [Prince Charles], should subsidise this security bill.”

Prince Harry’s mother, Princess Diana, turned down royal protection following her divorce from Prince Charles and opted for private security. Former Scotland Yard Chief Superintendent Dai Davies told the Daily Mail he believed she would not have died in a Parisian car accident had she continued to use Met protection. He said, “I believe Princess Diana would not have died in those circumstances that night had she been accompanied by a police protection officer. Things would have been done differently, more professionally. There would have been a lot of planning ahead of the trip in terms of the route and potential security risks.”

BY MEGAN C. HILLS, 30 March 2020

TEXT e : Inside Prince Andrew’s \$578,000-a-month life

Prince Andrew’s legal troubles have pulled back the curtain on his extremely expensive lifestyle – and it’s eye-watering.

The house of Windsor might have started putting out breakdowns of the Sovereign Grant and have learned to use words like ‘transparency’ but at the end of the day, they are a nearly totally unaccountable institution who are able to shroud much of their lives in a layer of secrecy not even available to you average billionaire.

However there is one riddle which unequivocally tops the list of puzzles: Prince Andrew’s bank balance.

Because if there is one thing that the civil sex abuse case that the 61-year-old is currently facing has thrown a spotlight on, it is his very opaque finances. The one-time spare to Prince Charles’ heir, the Duke of York’s money situation is one long raised eyebrows. Now, faced with crushing legal bills and

the possibility of having to find the money for what would be an astronomical payout to Virginia Giuffre, nee Roberts, who has accused him of sexual assault (a claim he strenuously denies), it's become impossible to avoid asking, how does Andrew actually afford his very expensive life?

Andrew might not have been a dazzling student at school and skipped university to go straight into the navy but even he, aided with a calculator, must be able to see that the sums don't quite add up. For nearly 20 years, the royal has lived, and still lives, a luxurious life that far outstripped that of his Anne and brother Prince Edward. The duchess of York has sailed very close to bankruptcy, having racked up a \$9.4 million overdraft at Coutts, the Queen's bank, in the mid-90s before again finding herself in a money mess in 2011 when she owed creditors \$3.8 million. The year before, in 2010, she had been caught in a tabloid sting offering to sell access to Andrew, then a trade envoy, for £500,000 (\$948,000).

He, meanwhile, is theoretically on a very fixed income.

It has been widely reported that the Queen provides Andrew, and her likely Anne and Edward too, with an annual tax-free stipend of \$474,000, on top of which he receives \$38,000 from his naval pension. Then, there is the couple's UK home, Royal Lodge. Long home to the Queen Mother, Andrew moved into the 30-room grace-and-favour mansion when she passed away and on which they pay only a very nominal rent. (Nice for some right?) In 2003, Andrew spent \$14.2 million renovating the property. Again, quite how that was possible remains unknown.

While he might have to fork out for anything like market value for the property, he does have to pay for staff and upkeep, which one UK estimate has put as much as \$1.9 million per year.

Then, there is his luxury watch collection, which reportedly includes several Rolexes, pieces from Cartier and a \$284,000 Patek Philippe number, and his \$417,000 green Bentley.

Meanwhile, since 2012 Andrew has paid for bodyguards for his daughters Princess Beatrice and Princess Eugenie when a Metropolitan police review saw them lose their permanent protection officers. In 2018, Eugenie married tequila ambassador Jack Brooksbank in a lavish wedding estimated to have cost \$5.3 million, not including security costs. Per the *Times*, the elaborate day was paid for privately. By who exactly and how has never been revealed.

"The trouble is the Yorks' outgoings are still huge," a source recently told the *Telegraph*. "It doesn't matter how much money [Fergie] has, it just seems to slip through her fingers. They are not in a great place right now."

Late last year some insight into Andrew's financial dealings emerged when it was revealed via Bloomberg that from 2015 to late 2017, Andrew was, every three months, borrowing an average of \$237,000 from the Banque Havilland, a secretive Luxembourg bank. In November of 2017, Andrew then asked for \$474,000 for "general working capital and living expenses" in what would be the final withdrawal.

Less than two weeks after that sum was paid out, the entire \$2.8 million debt was repaid by David Rowland, whose family controls the bank.

And all of this before we even get to the crippling costs of the high-priced army of lawyers he currently has working for him in both the US and UK.

Late last year, analysis done by the *Times* confirmed what seems blatantly obvious: That "the duke's outgoings are well in excess of his reported income." Even only taking into account his lawyers' bills and the estimated running costs of Royal Lodge, Andrew's current life is costing more per month – \$578,000 – than he theoretically pulls in a full year.

Part of the issue here, aside from Andrew's spending habits, is the fundamental inequality that Queen's children face when it comes to money. While the sovereign and the heir have accession to billion-dollar trusts, anyone further down the line of succession faces comparative penury. "Outside of the direct line of the ascendancy to the throne — Prince Charles and Prince William — peripheral family members are severely underfinanced and have limited options on how commercial they can be to make money," a friend of Andrew's told *Vanity Fair* last year. "The root problem is you cannot have the sovereign's children out hunting for money ... You're in a constant search for money." It was that "constant search" for funds that led him to take that notorious trip to the US in December 2010 to see Jeffrey Epstein, the same report argues. "Andrew had come to New York seeking help — and perhaps money — from Jeffrey Epstein," *Vanity Fair's* Mark Seal has reported. "Andrew had entered the rattlesnake's den for what turned out to be a mere \$US125,000 . That was the amount that Sarah Ferguson owed her former assistant, Johnny O'Sullivan, in unpaid bills and wages. The debt was a small fraction of the more than \$7 million that Ferguson owed, and she was seeking a financial restructuring to stave off a potential bankruptcy proceeding."

That trip would set off a series of events which today sees Andrew occupying the ignominious position of being one of the most toxic public figures in the world.

Having been defrocked in January this year from his honorary military roles and from his patronages, along with being barred from using his HRH, Andrew now not only faces permanent royal exile, no matter the outcome of the New York case, but also what looks a lot like financial ruin.

[Daniela Elser](https://www.news.com.au/) February 3, 2022 <https://www.news.com.au/>

TEXT f : King Charles throws disgraced Prince Andrew out of Buckingham Palace after Epstein sex scandal

DISGRACED Prince Andrew is being thrown out of Buckingham Palace by King Charles.

The Duke, 62, will no longer be allowed an office in the building — or to use it as a corresponding address.

The skeleton staff retained there after he stepped down from public duty three years ago now face the axe.

In February, Andrew paid millions of pounds to settle a US civil sex assault case brought by Virginia Giuffre — while making no admission of liability.

He is recruiting a new communications team in a bid to rescue his tattered reputation and is now expected to fund his own staff.

A source said: "Any presence at the Palace is officially over.

"The King has made it clear. He isn't a working royal. He's on his own."

It comes after Andrew's treasured role of Colonel of the Grenadier Guards was on Wednesday gifted to Queen Consort Camilla.

The Sun also exclusively revealed that the Home Office this month stripped him of his £3million-a-year, 24-hour armed security — and that the Royal Household will pick up the tab.

It is understood that Andrew is to keep the 31-bed Royal Lodge on the Windsor estate, for now.

Matt Wilkinson, 23 Dec 2022 - <https://www.thesun.co.uk/>

TEXT g : U.K. royal family pumps billions into the economy. The queen's death may change that

The death of Queen Elizabeth II is sure to send shockwaves through the economies of both the United Kingdom and Canada as experts say the brand value of the British royal family is at risk with the loss of its longest-reigning monarch.

The queen's death on Sept. 8 marked not only the loss of the U.K. and Canada's constitutional head, but the figurehead and brand ambassador of the monarchy itself, according to Charles Scarlett-Smith, director of Brand Finance Canada. "When we're thinking about Queen Elizabeth II's brand, we really are being synonymous with the royal family and the monarchy," he tells Global News. And that brand alone ranks among the most valuable in the world, according to a Brand Finance report assessing the monarchy's capital value in 2017.

The British monarchy — its actual assets plus intangible impacts on the economy — was valued at £67.5 billion. For a rough value comparison, putting the royal family's impact up to a similar list of major corporate brands prepared that same year by Brand Finance would rank the monarchy fourth in the world, behind just Google, Apple and Amazon. While the average annual cost for U.K. taxpayers to upkeep the royals comes in around £500 million a year, Brand Finance estimates the monarchy's brand contributes £2.5 billion to the British economy each year. "Royalist or not, the amount of economic benefit that's brought to the (U.K.) from the existence of the royal family is undeniable," Scarlett-Smith says.

Feeding into the economic impact of "The Firm," as the royal family's business arm is informally known, is a bit of brand association known as royal warrants, which give corporations the chance to claim the monarch's seal of approval. Brand Finance claims a royal warrant has led to a 10-per cent boost in revenue on average for the roughly 800 British firms bearing the mark.

Royals drive U.K. tourism

Tourism dollars also play a major role in that economic impact. Brand Finance said in 2017 that it expects the royal family generates some £550 million annually for U.K. tourism as travellers include destinations such as Buckingham Palace or the Tower of London on the itineraries. Lesley Keyter, who grew up in England and now runs The Travel Lady agency in Calgary, says the monarchy's draw on her Canadian clientele is "huge."

Most avid travellers who book with her are also big history buffs, Keyter says, which makes pilgrimages to see the Crown Jewels or take in the royals' palaces impossible to resist. The queen's passing this past week will spur even more travel to these iconic landmarks, she argues, as royalists mourn the monarch.

"I must confess, I shed a few tears because she was such a remarkable woman," Keyter reflects in an interview with Global News. "I'm sure over the next year there's going to be a lot of people visiting Buckingham Palace ... somewhere where they can leave a flower or a note or something on the gates."

Much of the credit for the monarchy's lucrative brand can be placed at the feet of the late queen herself, argues journalist and royals researcher Emily Stedman.

Craig Lord, *September 12, 2022* <https://globalnews.ca>

6a - The Biggest Revelations From *60 Minute* and Prince Harry's Other Bombshell Interviews – A-

It's been a whirlwind week for Prince Harry and his upcoming memoir *Spare* hasn't even been formally published yet.

Amid tabloid leaks and illicit copies of the book accidentally making their way to Spanish bookstores, *Spare* has already been ransacked for shocking revelations and made global headlines before it officially hits the shelves on Tuesday. This is the landscape into which three pre-recorded interviews of Harry discussing his book were released on Sunday evening. (...) Here is everything we learned about the royal institution, the British media, and Harry's personal relationships from his various book interviews.

Harry insists he never called his family racist

Prince Harry explained his understanding of the term "unconscious bias" and how he believes it differs from racism by delving into the controversy surrounding Lady Susan Hussey, William's 83-year-old godmother and a long-standing lady of the household. Hussey, Queen Elizabeth II's former lady-in-waiting, apologized and resigned from her position in December after she repeatedly asked Ngozi Fulani, a black British charity boss where she was "really" from in a prolonged encounter at a Buckingham Palace event on tackling domestic violence. Prince Harry said the row was a "very good example of the environment" within the Royal institution.

"After our Oprah interview, they said that they were going to bring in a diversity tsar. That hasn't happened. Everything they said was going to happen hasn't happened," he added. The royal emphasized that he never called his family racist; he said he just pointed out their unconscious bias, which they can work on. Prince Harry continued to say that he and Meghan Markle "loved" Hussey and that he was glad to hear that Fulani had been invited to the palace to discuss what happened. "She never meant any harm at all," he said of Hussey's comments. "But the response from the British press, and from people online because of the stories that they wrote was horrendous."

William tried to forbid Harry from keeping his beard at his wedding

In a more unusual encounter, Harry tells Bradby that William took issue with him keeping facial hair for his wedding despite the Queen, his late grandmother, granting him permission to keep his beard for the 2018 ceremony.

When Bradby asked what the disagreement was actually about, Harry said: "I think a lot of it is to do with – I mean I refer to it as heir/spare but also older brother/younger brother. There's a level of competition there." He added: "And again, writing this, I remembered that William had a beard himself and that granny and other people, the ones to tell—told him that he had to shave it off." The duke then said that he explained to his grandmother that his beard felt like a "shield to his anxiety" and that was the reason for the different standard.

Harry believed that his mother may still be alive

Harry was 12 years old when his mother, Princess Diana, died in a car accident in Paris while being chased by the paparazzi. For many years as a teenager, the young prince believed that his mother may still be alive and had simply disappeared to escape the pressures of public life. "I just refused to accept she was gone. Part of 'She would never do this to us' but also 'This is all part of a plan.'" He says that he would discuss this hope with William, who had similar thoughts. He believed some day, "She would call us, and we would go and join her." It was only when Harry was in his 20s and asked to see photos of the car accident that killed Princess Diana that he

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let go of the fantasy of seeing his mother again. He made the tragic realization while reviewing the photos that the last thing his mother saw before she passed away was the flash of a camera.

Harry experimented with drugs to help with his grief

Initially, Harry says he dealt with his grief through alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. He credits his military career from saving him from spinning out of control.

As an adult, Harry has experimented with other types of drugs in a much more controlled environment. He says he has used psychedelics to deal with the grief about his mother, including ayahuasca, psilocybin, and mushrooms, all in a controlled space. “I would never recommend people to do this recreationally, but doing it with the right people if you’re suffering from a huge amount of loss, grief, or trauma, then these things have a way of working as a medicine,” he said. “For me they cleared the windscreen, the windshield, the misery of loss.” (...)

Eliana Dockterman and Armani Syed, *January 8, 2023*, Time.com

6b - The Biggest Revelations From *60 Minute* and Prince Harry’s Other Bombshell Interviews – B-

It’s been a whirlwind week for Prince Harry and his upcoming memoir *Spare* hasn’t even been formally published yet.

Amid tabloid leaks and illicit copies of the book accidentally making their way to Spanish bookstores, *Spare* has already been ransacked for shocking revelations and made global headlines before it officially hits the shelves on Tuesday. This is the landscape into which three pre-recorded interviews of Harry discussing his book were released on Sunday evening. (...) Here is everything we learned about the royal institution, the British media, and Harry’s personal relationships from his various book interviews. (...)

Harry says that Camilla “sacrificed” him to her “personal PR altar”

Cooper said during the interview that *Spare* was particularly cutting when it came to the depiction of Harry’s stepmother Camilla, now queen consort. As boys, William and Harry both directly asked their father not to marry Camilla. “We thought it was going to cause more harm than good, and if he was now with his person, surely that was enough,” he told Cooper. “We wanted him to be happy.”

But Harry was wary of Camilla in part because her reputation had been so tarnished in the British press. Harry’s father King Charles has admitted to having a multi-year affair with Camilla while he was married to Harry’s mother, Diana. Diana famously once said of Camilla, “There were three of us in this marriage, so it was a bit crowded.” Harry argues that Camilla had to work to make herself more appealing to the British people after that revelation—and claims that she would trade secrets about other royals with the press to do so.

“The need for her to rehabilitate her image, that made her dangerous because of the connections she was forging within the British press. And there was an openness on both sides to trade in information,” he said in the interview. “And with a family built on hierarchy, and with her on the way to being queen consort, there was going to be people or bodies left in the street because of that.”

According to Anderson Cooper, Harry writes in the book that Camilla “sacrificed me on her personal PR altar.”

The royals didn’t invite Harry on a plane to rush to the Queen’s deathbed

He was in London last September in a charity event when the palace announced Queen Elizabeth II, his grandmother, was under medical supervision in Scotland at Balmoral Castle. “I asked my brother, I said, ‘What are your plans? How are you and Kate getting up there?’ And then a couple of hours later, all of the family

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members that live within the Windsor and Ascot were jumping on a plane together, a plane with 12, 14, maybe 16 seats...I was not invited.”

By the time Harry reached Balmoral on his own, the Queen had died.

Harry says he’s doing interviews to get through to his family

Even before the book’s publication, Harry has faced criticism for airing his family’s dirty laundry rather than resolving his issues with them in private. When Cooper challenged Harry on this point, Harry claimed that writing a book and conducting honest interviews was the only way he knew how to get through to his family. “Every single time I’ve tried to do it privately, there have been briefings and leakings and planting of stories against me and my wife,” he said. “Trying to speak a language that perhaps they understand, I will sit here and speak truth to you with the words that come out of my mouth rather than using someone else, an unnamed source, to feed lies or narrative to a tabloid media that literally radicalizes its readers to potentially cause harm to my family—my wife, my kids.”

Harry and Meghan are ready to apologize and reconcile

It’s difficult to imagine that Harry and William will ever share the close bond they once had after the publication of Spare. The book details, among other things, a physical confrontation between the two brothers that ended in William grabbing Harry by the collar and shoving him to the ground before asking him to keep the incident a secret. Harry confirmed in the interview he has not spoken to his father or his brother in “quite awhile”

Harry, meanwhile, continues to feel burned by the palace’s silence on issues that personally affect his family. Cooper brought up an article in the British tabloid The Sun written by a TV host in which the author said he dreamed of Meghan walking naked through the streets of Britain having excrement thrown at her. The palace did not respond to the disturbing piece. “There comes a point when silence is betrayal,” Harry said. The Duke of Sussex said he “can’t see” himself returning to life as a full-time royal, but maintained the “ball is in their court” in terms of personal reconciliation. “We will openly apologize for anything we’ve done wrong.”

Eliana Dockterman and Armani Syed, *January 8, 2023, Time.com*

6c- Prince Andrew BBC interview: Six things we learned

In an interview with BBC Newsnight's Emily Maitlis, the Duke of York, Prince Andrew has given details about his relationship with the late convicted sex offender Jeffrey Epstein and addressed allegations about sex with a teenage girl. Here are six things we learned from the interview.

1. He still does not regret being friends with Epstein

Prince Andrew has defended his relationship with Epstein before - including as recently as August - two weeks after the disgraced financier took his own life while awaiting trial on sex trafficking charges. But in the BBC interview broadcast on Saturday night, the prince gave more detail about why he "still" did not regret the friendship. He said knowing Epstein had "some seriously beneficial outcomes", at a time when he had left a career in the Navy and begun one as a trade and industry special representative.

Prince Andrew said: "The people that I met and the opportunities that I was given to learn, either by him or because of him, were actually very useful."

2. He met up with Epstein's ex-girlfriend this year

Prince Andrew has always said he met Jeffrey Epstein in 1999 through the financier's then-girlfriend, Ghislaine Maxwell - a well-connected socialite. Ms Maxwell, daughter of the late newspaper tycoon, Robert Maxwell, has generally kept a low profile since claims about Epstein began to emerge. But the prince said he met up with her earlier this year,

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before Epstein was arrested and charged over sex trafficking allegations. "She was here (in the UK) doing some rally," the prince said. He said they did not discuss Epstein during the meet-up.

"There wasn't anything to discuss about him because he wasn't in the news, you know, it was just... we had moved on."

The prince stressed throughout the interview that he and Epstein "weren't that close". Invitations Epstein had received to events at Windsor Castle and at Sandringham were in the financier's capacity as Ms Maxwell's "plus one" rather than as a friend in his own right, he said.

3. His reason for meeting Epstein in 2010 was 'to put an end to the friendship'

Prince Andrew said this photo was taken on a walk where he told Epstein their friendship was over. Much of the interview focused on why the prince went to stay with Epstein in 2010, following Epstein's conviction and imprisonment for soliciting and procuring a minor for prostitution. The prince said the visit was to explain to Epstein that their friendship was over. He said he had considered speaking to Epstein on the phone, but decided to meet him face-to-face "to show leadership".

"I took the judgement call that because this was serious, and I felt that doing it over the telephone was the chicken's way of doing it, I had to go and see him and talk to him."

4. Being shot at in the Falklands meant he 'stopped being able to sweat'

Maitlis asked the prince for his response to allegations against him made by one of Epstein's accusers, Virginia Giuffre (then known as Virginia Roberts). Ms Giuffre said she met the prince in 2001 when she dined with him, danced with him at a nightclub in London, and had sex with him at Ghislaine Maxwell's house in Belgravia.

Maitlis pointed out that Ms Giuffre's accusations were "very specific" and included that the prince had been "profusely sweating". The prince said a "problem" with Ms Giuffre's story was that a medical condition meant he could not have been sweating.

"I didn't sweat at the time because I had suffered what I would describe as an overdose of adrenalin in the Falklands War when I was shot at and I simply... it was almost impossible for me to sweat," he said.

5. How the prince likes to dress

Prince Andrew revealed he had investigated the possibility that a photograph - or elements of it - provided by Ms Giuffre was fake. One reason the prince gave was his attire. "I don't believe it's a picture of me in London because... when I go out in London, I wear a suit and a tie," he said. "That's what I would describe as... those are my travelling clothes... if I'm going overseas."

However, newspapers have previously **pictured the prince wearing jeans without a tie or blazer on a night out in London.**

Speaking about the photo with Ms Giuffre, Prince Andrew told Newsnight: "Nobody can prove whether or not that photograph has been doctored but I don't recollect that photograph ever being taken." He also said he did not believe the photograph "was taken in the way that has been suggested" because it shows the prince's hand on the woman's waist. "I am not one to, as it were, hug - and public displays of affection are not something that I do."

6. He has been to Pizza Express in Woking

Prince Andrew: 'Going to Pizza Express in Woking is an unusual thing for me to do'. The duke said the day on which Ms Giuffre's allegations are said to have happened, 10 March 2001, he was not out in London but "at home with the children". He said he had taken his eldest daughter, Princess Beatrice, to a party at a Pizza Express restaurant in Woking at about four or 5pm. "And then because the Duchess was away, we have a simple rule in the family that when one is away the other one is there."

He added he remembered the occasion "weirdly distinctly" because it was one of only a couple of times that he had been to Woking, and going to the Pizza Express there was "a very unusual thing for me to do".

Prince Andrew & the Epstein Scandal: The Newsnight Interview was shown on BBC Two on 16 November 2019 and can be seen on BBC iPlayer in the UK and the full interview can also be seen on YouTube.

Alice Evans, 18 November 2019, BBC News

6d- The fall of Prince Andrew -a time line

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The stripping of Prince Andrew's military roles and royal patronages marked a **nadir** for the Queen's second son since sexual assault accusations arose amid concern over his relationship with the convicted child sex offender Jeffrey Epstein. It was a fall from grace for the 61-year-old, who was once second in line to the throne.

19 February 1960 : Prince Andrew is born at Buckingham Palace, becoming the first child born to a reigning monarch since Princess Beatrice to Queen Victoria.

1979 : Andrew joins the Royal Navy as a trainee helicopter pilot. He studies at Dartmouth naval college and completes Royal Marines courses.

1982 : The prince serves in the Falklands war, after Argentinian forces invade the British overseas territory in the south Atlantic. He serves on HMS Invincible as a Sea King helicopter co-pilot.

1984 : Andrew is promoted to lieutenant, and the Queen makes him her personal aide-de-camp. He serves onboard HMS Brazen as a flight pilot until 1986.

July 1986 : Thousands line the streets in central London as Andrew marries Sarah Ferguson at Westminster Abbey, and on the same day the Queen makes him Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killyleagh. They go on to have two daughters – Princess Beatrice, born in August 1988, and Princess Eugenie, born in March 1990.

March 1992 : The Duke and Duchess of York announce they are to separate. Divorce is finalised in May 1996, although the two remain close.

1999: Andrew is reportedly introduced to Epstein, an investment banker and financier, through a mutual friend, Ghislaine Maxwell – the daughter of the late media tycoon Robert Maxwell. A photograph that comes to light during Maxwell's 2021 trial for sex trafficking shows her and Epstein at the Queen's Balmoral residence that year.

2000 : Epstein, Maxwell and Andrew are seen at Donald Trump's Mar-a-Lago club in Florida. Later that year, Epstein and Maxwell attend a joint birthday party at Windsor Castle hosted by the Queen, and the prince throws a shooting weekend for Maxwell's birthday.

March 2001 According to Virginia Giuffre, Andrew sexually assaults her at Maxwell's home in Belgravia, London, and also twice more, at Epstein's New York home and at an "orgy" on his private island in the Caribbean when she was 17. The allegation prompts a comprehensive denial from the Duke of York.

July 2001 : Andrew retires from the Royal Navy as commander. He is later promoted to rear admiral, in 2010, and vice admiral, in 2015. The government appoints him as special representative for international trade and investment. He represents the UK at trade fairs and conferences around the world.

December 2010 : The prince visits Epstein in New York after Epstein's release from prison for pleading guilty to prostituting minors. They are photographed walking through Central Park.

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May 2010 : The Duchess of York is filmed by a tabloid reporter claiming the prince would meet a donor and pass on business contacts if she receives £500,000.

July 2011 : Andrew quits his trade envoy role after a furore about him visiting Epstein in New York after he had been jailed for sexual offences. Ferguson admits accepting money from Epstein to pay off debts.

April 2015: Allegations that Andrew had sex with Giuffre emerge in court documents in Florida related to Epstein. They say she was forced to have sex with him when she was 17, which is under the age of consent under Florida law. Buckingham Palace denies the allegations.

August 2019: Epstein is found dead in his jail cell after being re-arrested and charged with sex trafficking.

November 2019: Andrew steps back from public duties “for the foreseeable future” after a disastrous BBC TV interview where he claims he could not have had sex with Giuffre because he was at home after a visit to Pizza Express in Woking, that her description of his dancing with her beforehand could not be true because he was unable to sweat, and that he had “no recollection of ever meeting this lady”.

12 January 2022 : A New York judge rejects the prince’s attempts to throw out a sexual abuse civil lawsuit brought against him by Giuffre.

13 January 2022 : The Queen strips her son of a range of military affiliations and royal patronages after more than 150 veterans write to describe their “upset and anger”. Giuffre’s lawyer insists she would be unlikely to accept a “purely financial settlement” to end her sexual assault civil lawsuit against the royal. The lawyer says that although she does not have a firm idea of what she wants, it is important that any resolution happens “in a way that vindicates her and vindicates the other victims”.

14 January 2022 : Giuffre requests testimony from Andrew’s former assistant Robert Olney on the grounds that she has “reason to believe” he has “relevant information about Prince Andrew’s relationship with Jeffrey Epstein”.

15 January 2022 : Andrew’s lawyers ask to question Giuffre’s husband and psychologist on the grounds that she may have “false memories”.

18 January 2022 : Shukri Walker, who may have seen Andrew with Giuffre at a London nightclub 20 years ago, says she is willing to provide testimony in Giuffre’s civil lawsuit. Her lawyer said “she remembers the night clearly because she never saw a royal before or since”.

26 January 2022: In legal filings submitted to the New York court, Andrew denies he was a co-conspirator of : Epstein and that the disgraced financier trafficked girls to him, and insists on a jury trial. His lawyers reiterate their previously unsuccessful claim that Giuffre’s 2009 settlement with Epstein shields Andrew from litigation.

5 February 2022 : A date in March is set for Andrew to give evidence under oath.

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15 February 2022 : In a remarkable turnaround, Andrew reaches a settlement in principle with Giuffre in which he agrees to make a “substantial donation” to a charity, and accepts that Giuffre “suffered as an established victim of abuse”. In a document submitted to the New York court, Andrew says he regrets his association with Epstein.

March 2023: Prince Andrew refuses to obey King Charles's request of leaving Royal Lodge, the 30-room mansion and downsize to Prince Harry's former residence Frogmore Cottage.

Harry Taylor and Rachel Hall, February 15, 2022, The guardian .com

nadir: worst moment in one's life

6e- Who are the working royals now after Prince Harry and Meghan Markle quit?

It's been over two years since **Prince Harry** and **Meghan Markle** announced they'd be stepping down from royal duties in January 2020, after which they left the UK [Megxit]. (...) Harry and Meghan are no longer working royals, but here are the members of the **Royal Family** who are full-time working royals and what exactly it means to be one.

What is a working royal?

A working royal is a member of the royal family who represents the Queen at official engagements. While representing the Queen, working royals will often perform any duties needed such as: meeting with international dignitaries, hosting official state dinners and other events, attending parliamentary and constitutional functions, handing out honours, carrying out international trips and tours, opening buildings.

However, since all duties are performed on behalf of the Queen, doing them at events in the name of another charity or organisation doesn't count as a working royal's duty. Being a working royal is a full-time job, which means that living costs, accommodation, and any expenses not covered by appropriate government departments will be covered by the Queen. The seniority of a working royal will be negotiated between various government bodies, Buckingham Palace, ambassadors, or high commissioners in the overseas country. This is to ensure that the person is capable and of appropriate standing to perform any task at hand. The Queen pays working royals with the revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster, which is a private estate that has been part of the holdings of the monarch since Henry IV.

Who are the working royals today?

The Queen

Her Majesty The Queen is obviously a working royal as she has been for a history-making 70 years.

After celebrating the Platinum Jubilee of her service this year, the 96-year-old monarch still continues to carry out her royal duties, despite some health concerns and mobility issues of late.

The Prince of Wales, Prince Charles and The Duchess of Cornwall, Camilla

Prince Charles is the next-in-line to the throne and regularly represents the Queen in many of her official stately duties. The Queen confirmed that the Duchess of Cornwall, Camilla will be Queen Consort when husband Prince Charles ascends to the throne. Camilla is also a working royal who carries out duties and attends royal engagements either with Charles or alone.

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The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, Prince William and Kate Middleton

Prince William is the second-in-line to the throne after father Prince Charles. As the future of the monarchy, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge have begun to take on more royal duties on behalf of the Queen in recent years including the Caribbean tour, which ended up receiving lots of backlash. Their children, Princes George and Louis and Princess Charlotte, also joined them on the balcony.

The Princess Royal, Anne

The Queen's only daughter, Princess Anne, is one of the most hard-working royals, often topping the list of most official engagements carried out annually. This year, Anne toured Australia and was even rumoured to become the first female head of the Marines. Anne's husband Vice Admiral Timothy Laurence, is not a working royal but he did join Anne on the balcony for Trooping the Colour.

The Earl and Countess of Wessex, Prince Edward and Sophie

The Queen's youngest son, Prince Edward and his wife Sophie are both working royals who regularly represent the Queen on several occasions. Their children, Lady Louise Windsor and James, Viscount Severn, are not working royals but they joined their parents on the balcony for Trooping the Colour.

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, Prince Richard and Birgitte

Prince Richard who is the Queen's first cousin may be a lesser-known royal but he's been a full-time working member of the family for many years. His wife Birgitte is also a working royal who attends both national and international events alongside her husband, in support of The Queen.

Who isn't a working royal?

Both Princess Beatrice and Princess Eugenie, who are ninth and 10th in line to the throne are not classed as "senior working royals." Both sisters have regular day jobs with Beatrice working as Vice President of Partnerships and Strategy at tech company Afiniti and Eugenie being director at a London art gallery.

The Queen's granddaughter Zara Tindall has had several ventures outside of being a member of the royal family. In 2020, she and husband Mike Tindall announced a commercial sponsorship deal to become ambassadors for V-Health Passport, to track Covid immunity among athletes. An accomplished equestrian and a silver medal winner at the London 2012 Olympics as part of the Great Britain Eventing team, Zara also became director at a Cheltenham racecourse in early 2020.

Some other royals like Princess Alexandra of Kent do carry out royal duties but do so on a reduced basis, so her exact working status is unknown.

Malvika Padin, *September 6, 2022*, The Mirror

6f- King Charles' slimmed down monarchy, with only four members under the age of 70, could leave royal family's day-to-day work responsibilities 'impossible to fulfil', royal experts warn

•King Charles, 74, is known to be in favour of a smaller and cheaper monarchy **but (...)** a new portrait **released to celebrate the King's Coronation** on Monday provided a glimpse into the future of the Royal Family, with Queen Camilla and the **Princess Royal** stood proudly either side of Charles. The image also highlighted the difficulties this may bring, with all but four working royals now aged over 70.

There are already concerns there may be too much pressure on the Prince and **Princess of Wales** to take on the bulk of engagements as the ageing pool of working royals continues to shrink. Prince Andrew and **the Duke and Duchess of Sussex are have stepped back from public duties** and were not included in the Royal portrait yesterday.

Royal author Phil Dampier today said there is a shortage of working royals for at least the next decade, with any further cuts leaving them unable to fulfil daily duties. He told MailOnline: 'We have got a slimmed down monarchy by default because Harry and Meghan have left and Andrew is in disgrace. But there is now a real problem with most of the working royals being over seventy. It leaves

just William and Kate and Edward and Sophie until their children get older. So for the next decade there is a shortage of man and woman power. You could bring in the likes of Beatrice and Eugenie to do more, but Charles has always been against that, and they are associated with their parent. We are going to have to accept that the days of having 1,600 patronages like the Queen and Prince Philip are probably over.'

Mr Dampier also said the idea of long-distance overseas royal tours may not be overly welcomed by Queen Camilla. 'Charles is very fit for his age but I'm not sure the Queen is looking forward to gruelling overseas tours to the likes of Australia, New Zealand and the Caribbean. She doesn't like flying or the heat so it's going to be hard for her at 75.

As Princess Anne said a couple of weeks ago on Canadian TV the monarchy already looks pretty slimmed down, so let's stop any talk of cutting it further. Otherwise the day to day work of the institution will simply be impossible to fulfil.'

Royal expert Richard Fitzwilliams also noted the 'challenge' for the King in the future and said he will need to decide 'how slimmed down he wants the monarchy to be'. He said the group portrait of the working royals signified 'the people who the King can depend on', adding: 'The absentees, everyone knows the reasons for that'.

Mr Fitzwilliam said Princess Anne's proximity to the King in the portrait 'is no accident', adding the fact she is 'experienced and hard-working' will have been noticed by Charles.

He added Queen Camilla looked 'more relaxed and comfortable' wearing the crown in her solo portrait than she did in Westminster Abbey, during the coronation ceremony that was watched by millions world wide

Jamie Phillips, *May 9, 2023*, Dailymail.com

6g- Paparazzi reject Harry and Meghan's demand to see photos from 'chase' in mocking letter

The royals say the incident could have been catastrophic, but others claim their account is exaggerated and that any danger came from the couple's own driver.

Harry and Meghan have demanded an agency hand over photos and videos taken by paparazzi during a "chase" in New York earlier this week. The couple said they were involved in a "near catastrophic" pursuit after an awards ceremony on Tuesday, but others said their account is overblown. Their letter reportedly states: "We hereby demand that Backgrid immediately provide us with copies of all photos, videos, and/or films taken last night by the freelance photographers after the couple left their event and over the next several hours." The reason given is apparently so they can improve security in future.

Anne Charlotte Legrand – Académie de Versailles

But Backgrid's lawyer appeared to mock Harry and Meghan's request as they sent a robust letter in response.

It said: "In America, as I'm sure you know, property belongs to the owner of it: Third parties cannot just demand it be given to them, as perhaps Kings can do. Perhaps you should sit down with your client and advise them that his English rules of royal prerogative to demand that the citizenry hand over their property to the Crown were rejected by this country long ago. We stand by our founding fathers."

The agency previously said it did not condone harassment or illegal activity and that it was conducting a detailed investigation.

It comes after Harry and Meghan's press secretary told Sky News the couple were "incredibly scared and shaken up" by their experience and she had never seen them so vulnerable. Their security claimed at least 15 lights were ignored by paparazzi driving "aggressively and badly" in cars and on bikes.

However, one of those involved said the royals' own driver was the one who made the situation dangerous.

A taxi driver who carried the couple on some of the journey also suggested their account was "exaggerated" and that he never felt in danger.

Two New York police officers played down the incident, describing it as "a bit chaotic" rather than "near catastrophic".

Asked about the incident during an interview in Japan where he is attending the G7 summit, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak said "cars in New York are not really my priority".

He said he was "not aware of a particular incident in question" and sought to discuss his domestic policies.

Pressed if he has sympathy with a possible invasion of privacy or safety, Mr Sunak told the BBC: "I think just as all of us do, we want to make sure that we go about our day-to-day lives in safety and security. My job as prime minister is to ensure everyone feels safe in our country."

Told the incident under discussion happened in the US, Mr Sunak said: "Cars in New York are not really my priority or my responsibility. What is my priority and responsibility is people's safety at home."

Prince Harry's mother, Princess Diana, died in a car crash after being chased by paparazzi in Paris in 1997.

The duke is also currently suing UK newspapers over claims of intrusion into his private life, including alleged phone hacking.

Buckingham Palace and Kensington Palace have not commented on the incident in New York.

Bethany Minelle, *Friday 19 May 2023*, news.sky.com

6h- US court to hear challenge over Prince Harry's visa following drug revelations

Prince Harry's US immigration records should be unsealed in the light of revelations about drug-taking in his recent book, a conservative think tank will argue in a federal court next week. The Heritage Foundation is suing the US government to find out if it acted according to procedure when it granted the Duke of Sussex a US visa. Under US immigration law, evidence of past drug use can be grounds to reject an application.

The case will be held in front of a federal judge on June 6 at the US District Court for the District of Columbia. The Heritage Foundation filed a complaint under the Freedom of Information Act, attempting to compel the government to release Harry's immigration file. "The requested information is of immense public interest," reads an amended complaint filed on May 5.

"Widespread and continuous media coverage has surfaced the question of whether DHS [Department of Homeland Security] properly admitted the Duke of Sussex in light of the fact that he has publicly admitted to the essential elements of a number of drug offenses in both the United States and abroad," it continues. The original request for Harry's records was rejected because Harry had not indicated that he "consented to his information being released," the US Justice Department said in court papers.

In addition, DOJ argues that "citations to speculation about the status of Prince Harry's visa are not sufficient to meet the standard" to speed up the process of releasing the document. The Heritage Foundation has long been one of the most influential conservative think tanks in Washington. Nile Gardiner, director of the foundation's Margaret Thatcher Center for Freedom, tweeted on Thursday that there was a public interest in disclosing Harry's records.

"Given his extensive drug use admissions, normally disqualifying for entry into the United States, the American people deserve answers to the serious questions raised by the evidence," he wrote in a Twitter post. "Did DHS in fact look the other way, play favorites, or fail to appropriately respond to any potential false statements by Prince Harry?" (...)

Harry most recently confessed to taking various recreational party drugs in his explosive memoir "Spare," which was published in January. The Duke of Sussex admitted to having taken cocaine, smoked marijuana and tried magic mushrooms. Harry, who moved to California with Meghan in 2020, has opened up about his experiences with cocaine as a teenager.

"Of course. I had been doing cocaine around this time. At someone's country house, during a shooting weekend, I'd been offered a line, and I'd done a few more since," Harry revealed. "It wasn't much fun, and it didn't make me particularly happy, as it seemed to make everyone around me, but it did make me feel different, and that was the main goal."

Harry described himself as a "deeply unhappy seventeen-year-old boy willing to try almost anything that would alter the status quo."

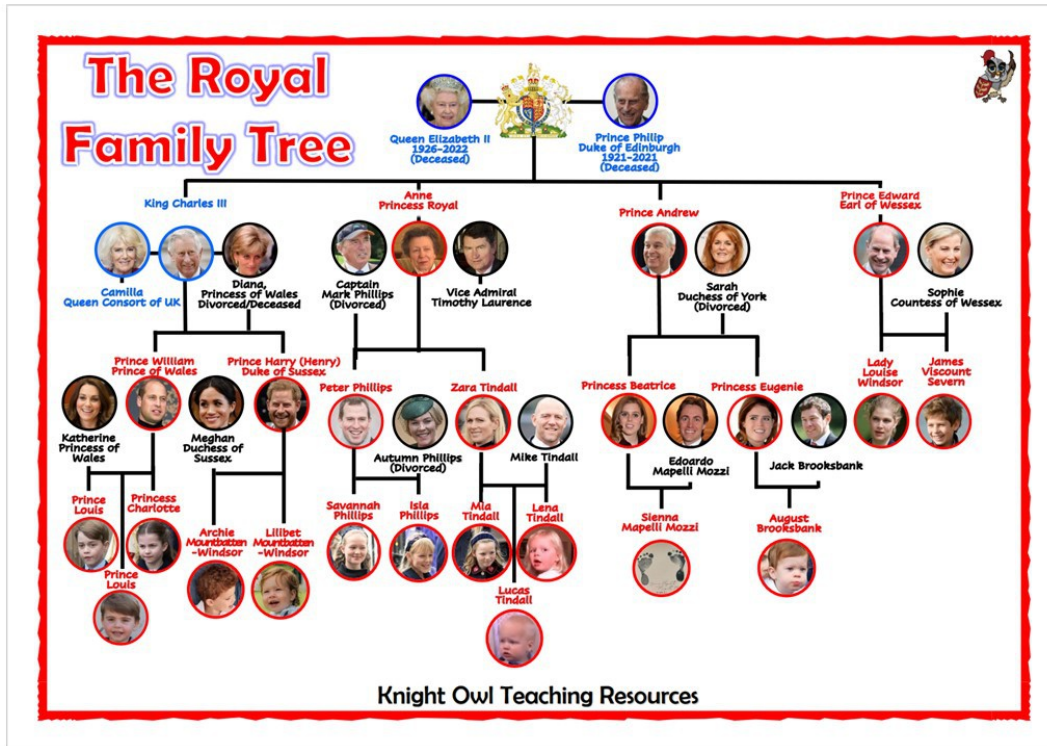
Elsewhere in the autobiography, the fifth in line to the throne discussed graduating from smoking tobacco to weed during his days at Eton College, as well as revealing that he tried magic mushrooms during a trip to the United States. Harry said he briefly stayed at actor Courteney Cox's house where "we spotted a huge box of black diamond mushroom chocolates" and he and a friend ate several and "washed them down with tequila."

Prince Harry’s autobiography was not the first time the royal had touched upon his recreational drug use when he was younger. He previously spoke with Oprah Winfrey of how he abused drugs and alcohol in his late 20s and early 30s as a coping mechanism for the pressures of royal life.

“I was willing to drink, I was willing to take drugs,” he said. “I was willing to try and do the things that made me feel less like I was feeling.”

Jack Guy and Lauren Said-Moorhouse, *June 2, 2023*, CNN,

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY	
to abdicate	abdiquer
to appoint	nommer
assent	assentiment
commoner	roturier
coronation	couronnement
craze	engouement
to cut down	réduire
to dissolve	dissoudre
to draft	rédiger
engagement	fiançailles
establishment	establishment, élites
expenses	notes de frais
former	ancien
heir	un héritier
to implement	mettre en œuvre
to inherit	hériter
to lay down	imposer, stipuler
line of succession	ordre de succession
outcry	tollé
overseas	à l'étranger
pageantry	cérémonies officielles
a palace	un palais
policy	politique (appliquée à un domaine particulier)
to prosecute	poursuivre en justice
realm	royaume
rule of law	État de droit
to sack	virer
to scrutinise	examiner
to set out	préciser
sovereign	souverain





7c- Backgrid lawyer declaration

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I-oSdMBAGz8>

barèmes TF à leur distribuer le jour J : entourer le chiffre et video-projeter les instructions au tableau

REMINDER:

Queen Elizabeth died aged 96 in 2022.

King Charles was born in 1948.

Prince William was born in 1982.

Prince George was born in 2013.

- 1- King Charles is dead. The year is 2038. Write the article.
- 2- King George is dead. The year is 2096. Write the article.
- 3- King William is dead. The year is 2063. Write the article.
- 4- King Charles is dead. The year is 2032. Write the article.
- 5- King William is dead. The year is 2044. Write the article.
- 6- King George is dead. The year is 2047. Write the article.
- 7- King Charles is dead. The year is 2043. Write the article.
- 8- King William is dead. The year is 2082. Write the article.

A Monarchy for the 21st Century?

The King is Dead. Write the article. 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7- 8

	Qualité du contenu	Pt score	Cohérence de la construction du discours	Pt score	Correction de la langue écrite	Pt score	Richesse de la langue	Pt score
C2	J'ai rendu de fines nuances de sens en rapport avec un sujet complexe .	30	j'ai produit un texte cohérent et construit sur un sujet complexe	30	J'ai rédigé avec un très haut degré de correction grammaticale , y compris en mobilisant des structures complexes sur un sujet complexe .	30	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un très vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées même sur un sujet complexe	30
C1+		25		25		25		25
C1	J'ai traité le sujet et produit un écrit fluide et convaincant, étayé par des éléments (inter)culturels pertinents.	20	J'ai produit un récit ou une argumentation complexe en démontrant un usage maîtrisé de moyens linguistiques de structuration et d'articulation.	20	J'ai maintenu tout au long de sa rédaction un haut degré de correction grammaticale, y compris en mobilisant des structures complexes	20	J'ai employé de manière pertinente un vaste répertoire lexical incluant des expressions idiomatiques, des nuances de formulation et des structures variées..	20
C1-		15		15		15		15
B2+		12		12		12		12
B2	J'ai traité le sujet de façon claire, détaillée et globalement efficace :	10	J'ai produit un texte structuré :	10	J'ai démontré une bonne maîtrise des structures simples et courantes. Les erreurs sur les structures complexes ne donnent pas lieu à des malentendus.	10	j'ai produit un texte dont l'étendue du lexique et des structures est suffisante pour permettre précision et variété des formulations.	10
B2-	J'ai écrit un article en prenant en compte les différentes questions soulevées par l'unité, J'ai respecté les codes journalistiques. J'ai su bâtir un univers autour de mon article, donné l'impression d'une réalité historique.	8	Mon article était cohérent et construit, j'ai détaillé les raisons pour lesquelles je l'écrivais.	8		8		8
B1+		6	Mon opinion sur la question de la monarchie était claire et étayée.	6		6		6
B1	j'ai traité le sujet de façon intelligible et relativement développée :	5	J'ai rendu compte j'ai exposé et illustré un point de vue	5	J'ai démontré une bonne maîtrise des structures simples et	5	j'ai produit un texte dont l'étendue lexicale relative nécessite	5

B1-/ A2+	<p>J'ai écrit un article de journal en m'appuyant sur au moins deux aspects tels que soulevés par l'unité, j'ai écrit environ 150 mots. J'ai cherché à rendre mon article réaliste</p>	4	<p>j'ai raconté une histoire de manière cohérente. J'ai fait des efforts de construction, mon article interpellait mon lecteur sur une question précise à laquelle j'ai cherché à répondre.</p>	4	<p>courantes. Les erreurs sur les structures simples ne gênent pas la lecture. .</p>	4	<p>l'usage de périphrases et de répétitions. .</p>	4
A2 A2-	<p>j'ai traité le sujet, ma production est courte.</p>	3 2	<p>j'ai exposé une expérience ou un point de vue en utilisant des connecteurs élémentaires.</p>	3 2	<p>j'ai produit un Mon texte étatt immédiatement compréhensible malgré des erreurs fréquentes.</p>	3 2	<p>j'ai produit un texte dont les mots sont adaptés à l'intention de communication, en dépit d'un répertoire lexical limité</p>	3 2
A1	<p>J' ai simplement amorcé une production écrite en lien avec le sujet.</p>	1	<p>J'ai énuméré des informations</p>	1	<p>J'ai produit un texte globalement compréhensible mais dont la lecture est peu aisée.</p>	1	<p>J'ai produit un texte intelligible malgré un lexique très limité.</p>	1