

Qualité du contenu	Cohérence de la construction du discours	Correction de la langue écrite	Richesse de la langue

Show how the three documents reflect British people's diverse perceptions of the monarchy and the impact of those perceptions on national cohesion.

DOCUMENT A: With Queen Elizabeth's death, republicans sense their chance

LONDON, Sept 9 (Reuters) - During Queen Elizabeth's 70-year reign, republican rumblings surfaced on occasion, but the affection and respect she enjoyed meant that the movement to do away with the monarchy struggled to make a lasting impression.

Now, with her death and the accession of her less popular son Charles, republicans believe

5 that the end of the 1,000-year-old institution could be a step closer.

"The queen is the monarchy for most people. After she dies the future of the institution is in serious jeopardy," Graham Smith, chief executive of campaign group Republic, said earlier this year.

10 "Charles may inherit the throne, but he won't inherit the deference and respect afforded [to] the queen."

Smith and like-minded anti-monarchists argue that the royal family has no place in a modern democracy, and is staggeringly expensive to maintain.

Royal officials say the institution costs each Briton less than 1 pound (\$1.15) annually, but Republic says its true cost to the nation each year is about 350 million pounds.

Michael Holden, *reuters.com*, 9 September 2022.

DOCUMENT B



Barrister¹ Paul Powlesland, holding a "Not my King" sign, says the events of this week have turned him into a republican.

Tim Leslie, *ABC News*, 13 September 2022

¹ A barrister is a lawyer.

DOCUMENT B

British social attitudes to the monarchy

How important does the public feel it is for Britain to continue to have a monarchy? The National Centre for Social Research (NatCen)¹ has today released new data detailing trends in attitudes to the monarchy from 1983 to 2021.

The public has consistently said it's important for Britain to continue to have a monarchy

In every year when data was collected on the British Social Attitudes survey from 1983 to 2021, a majority has said it is important for Britain to continue to have a monarchy. Between 1994 and 2021, on average, two-thirds (67%) of people in Britain have expressed this view. In 2021, 31% said the monarchy was 'very important', 24% said it was 'quite important' and 18% said it was 'not very important'. Eleven per cent said it was 'not at all important' and 14% said it should be abolished.

The impact of royal successes and problems on public consent

Strong support for the monarchy reached the highest point for 20 years in 2011 and 2012, the years of HM The Queen's first ever visit to the Republic of Ireland and her handshake with former IRA commander Martin McGuinness, as well as Prince William and Kate Middleton's wedding and the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. [...]

Support for the monarchy has declined in recent years during a period of problems and controversies surrounding Prince Harry and his wife Meghan, Duchess of Sussex, as well as Prince Andrew. [...]

An uncertain future for public support for the monarchy?

Younger people are less likely than older people to say that it is 'very important' that Britain has a monarchy. 14% of under 35 year olds took this view in 2021, compared with 44% of those aged 55 and over.

This may suggest a risk that support for the monarchy will decline as today's older generation is replaced by younger cohorts. However, the gap between younger and older people was much the same in 1994 as it is now. The relative stability of the age gap reflects the fact that the older they become, the more likely they are to feel it is 'very important' to have a monarchy.

NatCen Social Research report, 9 September 2022.

¹ An independent British social research organisation