

Vocabulary

British monarchy

Monarch = Monarque

Sovereign = Souverain

Crown = Couronne

Heir to the throne = Héritier du trône

Succession = Succession

Regent = Régent

Monarch's Speech = Discours du monarque

Coronation = Couronnement

Abdication = Abdication

Throne = Trône

To abdicate = Abdiquer

To appoint = Nommer

Sovereign = souverain

Monarchy and Roles

Royal Family = Famille Royale

Royal Residence = Résidence royale

Earl/Countess = Comte/Comtesse

Duke/Duchess = Duc/Duchesse

Prince/Princess = Prince/Princesse

Royal Lineage = Lignée royale

Heir = Un héritier

Former = Ancien

Commoner = Roturier

Royal Family and Titles

Monarchy's Role and Duties

Prime Minister = Premier ministre

Parliament = Parlement

Constitutional Monarchy = Monarchie constitutionnelle

Regency = Régence

Establishment = Establishment, élites

Realm = Royaume

Political Structure and Functions

Royal Duties = Devoirs royaux

Ceremony = Cérémonie

Public Duties = Devoirs publics

Patronage = Patronage

Ceremonial Role = Rôle cérémonial

To inherit = Hériter

Line of succession = Ordre de succession

Policy = politique (appliquée à un domaine particulier)

Royal Events and Public Perception

Royal Assent = Assentiment royal

Royal Pardon = Grâce royale

Bill of Rights = Déclaration des droits

A palace = Un palais

Pageantry = Cérémonies officielles

Royal Wedding = Mariage royal

Scandals = Scandales

Legacy/ Heritage = Héritage

Tradition = Tradition

Coronation = Couronnement

Engagement = Fiançailles

Outcry = Tollé

Overseas = À l'étranger

Royal Symbols and Authority

Assent = Assentiment

Pageantry = Pompe

Legal and Constitutional Terms

Crown = Couronne

Figurehead = Figurhead

Facts and figures

1066: Norman Conquest - William the Conqueror becomes king of England, establishing the **Norman dynasty** and reshaping English society and law.

1215: Magna Carta – King John (Jean) signs the Magna Carta (Great Charter), marking the first time royal power is limited by law. It introduced rights such as the right to a fair trial and no taxation without consent.

1603: Union of the Crowns – James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England, uniting the crowns of England and Scotland, though the countries remained separate political entities. This laid the foundation for the eventual United Kingdom.

1649: English Civil War – The execution of King Charles I (Charles Ier) and the establishment of the Commonwealth under Oliver Cromwell marked a short-lived republic in England before the monarchy was restored in 1660.

1660: Restoration of the Monarchy – Following the death of Cromwell, the monarchy was restored with Charles II (Charles II), bringing back the monarchy's authority and traditions.

1707: Act of Union – England and Scotland officially unite, creating the Kingdom of Great Britain under Queen Anne, leading to the eventual formation of the United Kingdom.

1837-1901: Victorian Era – Under Queen Victoria (Reine Victoria), Britain expands its empire, becoming the largest empire the world has ever known. This period also saw significant industrial, social, and cultural changes in the UK.

1952: Queen Elizabeth II's Reign – Queen Elizabeth II becomes monarch, after the death of her father, King George VI, marking the start of a reign that lasted over 70 years, making her the longest-reigning British monarch.

1997: Princess Diana's Death – The tragic death of Princess Diana shook the royal family and the world, leading to widespread public mourning and media scrutiny of the monarchy.

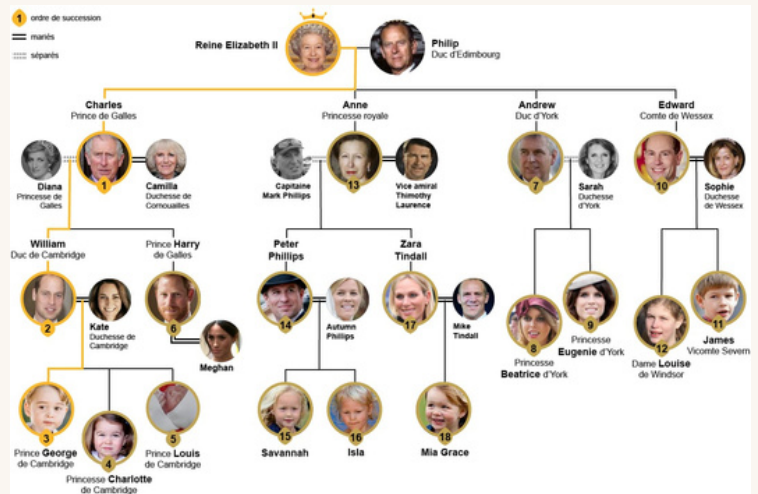
2022: Death of Queen Elizabeth II – Queen Elizabeth II passes away after 70 years, marking the end of an era. Her son, Charles, ascends the throne as King Charles III.

2020: Megxit Scandal – Prince Harry and Meghan Markle step back from royal duties, relocating to the US, sparking a public debate about royal life, privacy, and modernizing the monarchy.

2022: Coronation of King Charles III – The coronation of King Charles III marks a new chapter in the monarchy, with modern-day challenges including addressing climate change and maintaining the monarchy's relevance.

Miscellaneous

David Blunkett, Home Secretary (2001): "There is a difficult balance to strike between national security, public protection, and individual rights."



Tony Blair, after the London bombings: "Let no one be in any doubt. The rules of the game are changing." (A comment on the evolving nature of security and civil liberties.)

Tony Blair, 2006: "The question for me is: whose civil liberties? Of course, the offender has rights; but so does the victim. If the practical effect of the law is that people live in fear because the offender is unafraid of the legal process, then, in the name of civil liberties, we are allowing the vulnerable, the decent, the people who show respect and expect it back, to have their essential liberties trampled on." (On balancing individual rights with public safety.)

Walter Bagehot, English economist (1867): "Above all things, our royalty is to be revered, and if you begin to poke about it you cannot reverence it... Its mystery is its life. We must not let in daylight upon magic." (On the symbolic and mysterious role of the monarchy in British life.)

Walter Bagehot, on constitutional monarchy: "The greatest wisdom of a constitutional king would show itself in well-considered inaction." (On the importance of restraint and symbolic leadership in constitutional monarchy.)