



**How is the monarch
appointed?**

Key Question - How is the monarch appointed?

Explainer Lesson

<p>Overview</p>	<p>This resource is multi-functional. It has been designed to help teachers explain the events of the weekend of 10th-11th September 2022, and the role of Parliament when a monarch dies and a new monarch is proclaimed. Key elements of the lesson include the role of the Privy Council, the Accession Proclamation at St James’s Palace and how these are then carried out nationally, internationally and locally.</p> <p>The lesson can be taught in one session as it has clear links with the National Curriculum and also GCSE Specifications. Alternatively, this resource can be split into sections of approximately 10 minutes and used as tutor time activities that explain the news and current affairs to students.</p>
<p>Curriculum Links</p>	<p>KS3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the development of the political system of democratic government in the United Kingdom, including the roles of citizens, Parliament and the monarch the roles played by public institutions and voluntary groups in society, and the ways in which citizens work together to improve their communities, including opportunities to participate in school-based activities <p>KS4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> parliamentary democracy and the key elements of the constitution of the United Kingdom, including the power of government, the role of citizens and Parliament in holding those in power to account, and the different roles of the executive, legislature and judiciary and a free press local, regional and international governance and the United Kingdom’s relations with the rest of Europe, the Commonwealth, the United Nations and the wider world <p>GCSE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AQA - Politics and Participation OCR - Democracy and Government Edexcel - Democracy at work in the UK
<p>Citizenship Skills and Concepts</p>	<p>Students will develop skills of enquiry and discussion. They will consider democracy and understand the role of the monarchy in our constitutional democracy.</p>

<p>Essential Teaching Guidance</p>	<p>Privy Council</p> <p>The Accession Council The Royal Family</p> <p>The Queen and Government The Royal Family</p>
<p>Learning Questions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How does the Accession of a new Monarch work? ● What is the Privy Council? ● What role does the Privy Council play in the accession of a new Monarch? ● How does the news of the new Monarch formally spread across the UK and Overseas Territories? ● What happens next?
<p>Resources</p>	<p>Privy Council Today Worksheet</p> <p>Proclamation Worksheet</p> <p>PowerPoint</p>
<p>Assessment Opportunities</p>	<p>There are various assessment opportunities throughout this resource designed to establish the students' understanding of the key terms used, and their understanding of the knowledge of the process for the system of Accession to the throne.</p> <p>Knowledge checks, for example regarding the next heir apparent and the key differences between the Privy Council of today and that of the past, can be carried out through calling on students to offer responses to the questions set. More advanced assessment of students' understanding of the Proclamation process and the relationship between the monarch and the state can be explored through discussion at key points in the lesson.</p>

<p>Do now / Starter /Entry Task</p>	<p>Students read the information regarding Heir Apparent, or this is read as a class, then the <i>family tree activity</i> is completed independently by the students. Feedback to check understanding of this task can be gathered by cold-calling, for example, or asking students to show their answers on a mini-wipe board, or voting for the individual as you point to the pictures. Prince William, the Prince of Wales, is now the Heir Apparent. To clarify understanding further you could ask the students to explain why. To stretch their thinking you could ask who is next in line.</p> <p>If you are completing this as a form-time activity, this would end your first session.</p> <p>You may wish to introduce the learning questions that the students will be answering through the lesson, or over the course of a week.</p>
<p>Task 1 <i>(10 mins)</i></p>	<p>This task will be the start of session 2 if delivered as a form-time activity.</p> <p>The next two slides provide a short history to the Privy Council. The Privy Council is still involved in the way we make legislation today, although not always given a lot of coverage by the media. However, in the case of Accession to the throne it is the Privy Council that plays an important role. In September 2022, the meeting which is normally held in private was televised, bringing a new awareness to many of this section of our legislature.</p> <p>As a class, read through the background information regarding how the Privy Council came into being. If your students study the Tudors in History there is a chance some of them may be aware of the role of the Privy Council in Elizabeth I’s reign. After focusing on the way in which the Privy Council was formed, the focus needs to move on to how its role has changed and why. The questions here are designed to allow students to draw on prior learning around Parliament and Government.</p> <p>The point of question one is to allow students to draw out that today the Privy Council roles are performed in part by the cabinet. Since the time of Queen Elizabeth I, there has been a shift in power towards Parliament, reaching a position where the Prime Minister leads on decisions for the country with the support from their Cabinet, rather than the monarch with support from the Privy Council.</p> <p>Student responses here can be gathered in different ways. To encourage discussion you could ask them to use the “think, pair, share” method, then take some views from the class. The “pose, pause, pounce and bounce” strategy may also be effective here -</p>

	<p>especially to stretch some students' comments.</p> <p>After the discussion, remind students that today we have a Prime Minister who deals with the day-to-day governance of our country, therefore there is no need for the Monarch to have specialist Councillors regarding this. However, once a week, the Prime Minister and the Monarch meet so the Monarch remains updated.</p> <p>If delivering as part of form time this is the end of session 2.</p>
<p>Task 2 <i>(10 mins)</i></p>	<p>If delivering as a form-time activity, this is the start of activity 3.</p> <p>For this part of the lesson you will need the worksheet on the Privy Council Today.</p> <p>We suggest that students work in pairs on this task, although they could work individually if you prefer.</p> <p>Students should read the information about the Privy Council as it functions today and refer back to the discussion about the Privy Council of the past, particularly in Queen Elizabeth I's reign. To support students you could show the slide with this information on the screen. The students need to identify and then explain at least three differences between the current Privy Council and that of the past. Here, the emphasis should be on their work within government and why these changes have taken place. It is also a key learning point to highlight that Royal Assent for Bills to become Laws take place at Privy Council. This is an important part of our legislative process.</p> <p>Responses from the students should be taken once they have had time to work on the task - bearing in mind there are a range of differences they can identify. If it is just the factual information they focus on, ensure the reason behind this in terms of the change of the governance of the country is understood by the students.</p> <p>If delivering as part of form time, this is the end of session 3.</p>

Task 3

(10 mins)

If delivering as a form time activity, this is the start of activity 4.

The focus of the lesson now moves onto the other important role of the Privy Council, which is the Accession Council. On 11th September 2022 this process was televised for the first time.

The footage of this event highlights the direct link between Parliament past and present, and the Monarchy. Using each clip, discuss with students what they can see and learn about this process.

The film can only be shown straight from You Tube therefore we recommend setting up the video prior to starting the session.

Accession Council and Principal Proclamation

1.24 - 1.36 This section of the film demonstrates the leading politicians being together in the front row, united, no matter their party politics or previous disagreements. At this stage all have their own experiences of meeting the Queen.

3.15 - 6.45 reading of the proclamation and early signing.

After watching the first part, you may want to read the Personal Declaration that a Monarch makes, and highlight to the students where the roles of the Monarch and the government overlap. For example, ***“upholding constitutional government”***. Again, highlight that there is now a difference in the role of the Monarch and how our Parliamentary process has developed over time.

Section 29.28 - 31.00 - this shows King Charles III taking the Oath regarding the security of the Church of Scotland.

After watching this clip and reading the Oath through, you could discuss with students ***why*** they think this is included in the process of Accession. Some may know from their work in history how the crowns of England and Scotland were united.

Additionally, this highlights the fact that the monarch is not just King of England, but also the United Kingdom and Overseas Territories. These other nations have their own unique identity that must be protected.

It is possible that discussion of the protection of the Church of Scotland only in the Oath could lead students to debate why others are not included. It is important to remind students that the Oath dates back to an agreement made many years ago. However, in King Charles' speech from Friday 11th September, he makes reference to valuing more than one religion.

Read through this section of the speech with the students and ask students how this demonstrates a change in our communities and

	<p>our identity over time.</p> <p>End of session if delivering during form time.</p>
<p>Task 4 <i>(15 mins)</i></p>	<p>If delivering as a form time activity, this is the start of activity 5.</p> <p>This part of the resource now focuses on the Proclamations as a form of message, which spreads the news of the new Monarch across the country. It acts as a way in which national, international and local governments acknowledge there is a new Monarch.</p> <p>Start the session by ensuring the students understand the term ‘proclamation’, by using the slide.</p> <p>The next clip demonstrates the first Proclamation from St. James’s Palace. This is the first in a series that is made to let people know there is a new Monarch. This event goes back for centuries and even today we keep with the traditions of trumpets and dress to mark the occasion.</p> <p>102.40 - 105.35 St James’s Palace</p> <p><u>Accession Council and Principal Proclamation</u></p> <p>The next set of clips (embedded in the lesson) show the cascade effect of the news spreading across the country and internationally. Ask students why they think this is necessary? With 24 hour news coverage and social media, why is a proclamation still used? Answers may include tradition, respect or the fact that it brings the community together to hear the news formally.</p> <p>When discussing the details of the Proclamation you will see that the wording is identical, and it requests those present to accept the new monarch. You should be able to get a copy of your local Accession Proclamation wording which will reference your area, should you want it.</p> <p>Those delivering as part of a form-time programme would end here.</p> <p>For those teaching this as a lesson you can then go on to use the worksheet and activity on the Accession Proclamation, asking students to update this.</p> <p>Then discuss the personal tributes made by politicians to the Queen. This is particularly unusual as the Houses of Parliament sat on Friday and Saturday, which very rarely happens. This demonstrates the strong relationship between parliamentarians and the monarchy. There is an option to show some clips of the tributes made from Parliament TV.</p>

	<p>https://www.parliamentlive.tv/Event/Index/e6b7ea10-211c-472d-a38d-9b883d7472d8#player-tabs</p>
<p>Plenary / Reflection</p> <p><i>(5 minutes)</i></p>	<p>After the formal Accession process, King Charles III has a new relationship with Parliament. This was illustrated on Monday 12th September 2022 when he received a special address from the Speakers.</p> <p>It is important to remember that there is a seamless transition of Monarchy that has continued for many centuries here in the United Kingdom, and that the relationship between the Monarch and Parliament remains strong and important.</p> <p>The next formal process will be for the coronation of King Charles III, which will take many months to plan. However, he is already legally the King.</p>
<p>Additional Teacher Links & Resources</p>	<p>https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20101015022226/http://www.privy-council.org.uk/output/Page541.asp - downloadable word documents showing details of a Privy Council Meeting</p> <p>The Accession Council</p> <p>The Accession Council The Royal Family</p> <p>King Charles III: A guide to his Accession Council and proclamation - BBC News</p> <p>Queen Elizabeth and King Charles: A glossary of what all the words mean - CBBC Newsround</p>

The Privy Council today

Over time, the Privy Council has become less important as Parliament has grown in strength. The Monarch is now Head of State and gives Royal Assent to laws, however it is Parliament where they are written, debated and voted on. The Prime Minister is Head of Government where these actions take place. There is a clear divide in the process today.

Proclamations are also made at Privy Council - like summoning a new Parliament, new coinage and dates of certain Bank Holidays. The modern Privy council is quite different to that of the one Queen Elizabeth I ran.

Today, the Privy Council has over 700 members. The members are selected when they are Cabinet Members and in some cases junior ministers. Members of the opposition party can also become members of the Privy Council. Senior members of the Royal Family, two Archbishops (Canterbury and York), senior judges and spokespeople for the Commonwealth countries.

Once you are a member it is for life, although you can choose to leave. In theory you could also be told to leave although in modern society this doesn't happen.

The Privy Council meets about once a month. It would not be possible for all 700 members to meet so normally three or four ministers are invited to attend who have the expertise needed for the meeting. If you are invited to a Privy Council meeting you should accept this invitation above everything else on that day. The members have to stand at the meeting, to help everything get through efficiently.

It is during these meetings where Bills (laws) are given Royal Assent. The Leader of the Privy Council, known as the Lord President, reads out the 'Order' and the Monarch replies: "Approved." Most Privy Council Meetings are held at Buckingham Palace these days but can be held at any Royal Residence. Anybody can see a copy of the orders online; the Privy Council really is not secret anymore.

Task: Explain **three differences** between Queen Elizabeth I's Privy Council and the Privy Council of today.

The Proclamation wording:

”Whereas it has pleased almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign lady Queen Elizabeth II of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the Prince Charles Philip Arthur George.

“We, therefore, the lords spiritual and temporal of this realm, and members of the House of Commons, together with other members of Her late Majesty’s Privy Council, and representatives of the realms and territories, aldermen, and citizens of London and others, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, is now, by the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Charles III, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, and of his other realms and territories, King, head of the Commonwealth, defender of the faith, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and obedience with humble affection, beseeching God, by whom kings and queens do reign, to bless His Majesty with long and happy years to reign over us.”

God Save The King.

Task: Write a modern-day version of this proclamation that **summarises** what the Lord Speaker is saying. It should be suitable for social media. Make sure you include mentions to the Houses of parliament.