

## Chapter 1 : Queen Victoria - Wikipedia

*In the Days of Queen Victoria [Eva March Tappan] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. Eva March Tappan was a teacher and American author born in Blackstone, Massachusetts, she graduated from Vassar College in receiving graduate degrees in English Literature from the University of Pennsylvania.*

Her death in precipitated a succession crisis that brought pressure on the Duke of Kent and his unmarried brothers to marry and have children. In he married Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld , a widowed German princess with two childrenâ€” Carl â€” and Feodora â€” â€”by her first marriage to the Prince of Leiningen. The Duke of York died in After the visit she wrote, "[Albert] is extremely handsome; his hair is about the same colour as mine; his eyes are large and blue, and he has a beautiful nose and a very sweet mouth with fine teeth; but the charm of his countenance is his expression, which is most delightful. He possesses every quality that could be desired to render me perfectly happy. He is so sensible, so kind, and so good, and so amiable too. He has besides the most pleasing and delightful exterior and appearance you can possibly see. The parties did not undertake a formal engagement, but assumed that the match would take place in due time. Engraving after painting by Henry Tanworth Wells , Victoria turned 18 on 24 May , and a regency was avoided. I got out of bed and went into my sitting-room only in my dressing gown and alone, and saw them. Lord Conyngham then acquainted me that my poor Uncle, the King, was no more, and had expired at 12 minutes past 2 this morning, and consequently that I am Queen. He was her heir presumptive while she was childless. The Prime Minister at once became a powerful influence on the politically inexperienced Queen, who relied on him for advice. Over , visitors came to London for the celebrations. The bill removed political power from plantation owners who were resisting measures associated with the abolition of slavery. At the time, it was customary for the prime minister to appoint members of the Royal Household , who were usually his political allies and their spouses. In what became known as the bedchamber crisis , Victoria, advised by Melbourne, objected to their removal. Peel refused to govern under the restrictions imposed by the Queen, and consequently resigned his commission, allowing Melbourne to return to office. Albert and Victoria felt mutual affection and the Queen proposed to him on 15 October , just five days after he had arrived at Windsor. She spent the evening after their wedding lying down with a headache, but wrote ecstatically in her diary: This was the happiest day of my life! Oxford fired twice, but either both bullets missed or, as he later claimed, the guns had no shot. The Queen hated being pregnant, [65] viewed breast-feeding with disgust, [66] and thought newborn babies were ugly. Lehzen had been a formative influence on Victoria [68] and had supported her against the Kensington System. The assailant escaped; however the following day, Victoria drove the same route, though faster and with a greater escort, in a deliberate attempt to provoke Francis to take a second aim and catch him in the act. As expected, Francis shot at her, but he was seized by plainclothes policemen, and convicted of high treason. Bean was sentenced to 18 months in jail. As Victoria was riding in a carriage, Pate struck her with his cane, crushing her bonnet and bruising her forehead. Peel became prime minister, and the ladies of the bedchamber most associated with the Whigs were replaced. Many Toriesâ€”by then known also as Conservatives â€”were opposed to the repeal, but Peel, some Tories the "Peelites" , most Whigs and Victoria supported it. Peel resigned in , after the repeal narrowly passed, and was replaced by Lord John Russell.

**Chapter 2 : Read In The Days Of Queen Victoria Light Novel Online**

*In the Days of Queen Victoria: by Eva March Tappan: Story of the life of Queen Victoria, a well-beloved woman who became queen at eighteen and for nearly 64 years wore the crown of Great Britain.*

Presented by Professor Kate Williams

Royal historian A headstrong head of state Queen Victoria restored the reputation of a monarchy tarnished by the extravagance of her royal uncles. She also shaped a new role for the Royal Family, reconnecting it with the public through civic duties. At just 4ft 11in tall, Victoria was a towering presence as a symbol of her Empire. She and her husband Albert and their nine children came to symbolise a new, confident age. Alexandrina Victoria was born to the Duchess of Kent. Her father was the fourth son of George III and she was fifth in line to the throne. However, she had three elderly uncles ahead of her in the succession. So when her father died when she was eight months her prospects of becoming queen were good. The princess, known as Victoria, was raised at Kensington Palace. She was educated by her governess Baroness Lehzen, who taught her languages, arithmetic, drawing and music. Her widowed mother was lonely and depended utterly on John Conroy – a servant of her former husband who was bent on power. She had a sheltered childhood. After the death of two uncles, the teenage Victoria became heir to her final surviving uncle King William IV. These rules included sharing a room with her mother and having no time alone. The system was designed by John Conroy, who hoped to manipulate her to gain further power and influence. When Victoria was 13 she was taken on a tour of the Midlands so that Conroy and her mother could show her off to the public. The princess found it exhausting and became increasingly stubborn. She started writing a diary. The men, women, children, country and houses are all black I just now see an extraordinary building flaming with fire. Victoria succeeded her uncle William IV, just weeks after her 18th birthday. Her first request was an hour alone, something denied to her until then. Victoria moved to Buckingham Palace making it her official royal residence in London. She began exerting her will by exiling her mother to live in distant rooms. She also banned John Conroy the courtier who made her childhood miserable – from her state apartments. The young Queen was charmed by her first prime minister, Lord Melbourne, who was both fatherly and admiring. Lord Conyngham then acquainted me that my poor Uncle, the King, was no more – and consequently that I am Queen. A crowd of , gathered on the streets of London to catch a glimpse of the Queen on her Coronation Day. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey. She wore robes of white satin and red velvet. The five-hour ceremony was a little chaotic as the Dean of Westminster, who had presided over previous coronations, was ill. Victoria was handed the orb at the wrong moment and the Archbishop of Canterbury forced a ring on the wrong finger, which took her an hour to remove. The Crown being placed on my head – a most beautiful impressive moment; all the Peers and Peeresses put on their Coronets at the same instant. The Queen made some unwise choices early in her reign as she allowed her emotions to sway her judgement. Victoria believed false pregnancy allegations against her popular lady-in-waiting Lady Flora Hastings, and was booed by the public. She was also engulfed in a political crisis when the Whig government fell and Lord Melbourne resigned. Tory politician Robert Peel agreed to become prime minister provided Victoria replaced some of her Whig ladies-in-waiting with Tory ones. She refused and reappointed Lord Melbourne. I was very young then and perhaps I should act differently if it was all to be done again. As head of state she had to propose to him. The couple were married the following year. Victoria wore a large white wedding dress and had a tiered wedding cake. This started a new tradition among brides who in the past had worn their Sunday best to the ceremony. The relationship was a passionate one and Victoria often lost her temper with her new husband. He was so kind, so affectionate; oh! Journal entry, 15 October 10 June Victoria survives an assassination attempt A lithograph depicting the first assassination attempt on Victoria. The Queen – who often rode in an open carriage – was the target of eight attempts to kill or assault her during her lifetime. In the first attempt a teenager called Edward Oxford fired at her as she was out driving with Albert near Buckingham Palace. The gunman was seized by onlookers. The Queen was shaken but managed to smile at crowds on her return trip through Hyde Park. He was released in and deported to Australia. I saw him aim at me with another pistol. Victoria fell pregnant soon after her wedding and gave birth to her daughter Victoria

nine months later. The Queen hated childbirth and suffered postnatal depression. Despite this she had nine children with Albert over 16 years. An astute diplomat, she helped them marry into the royal families of Europe. Victoria carried the haemophilia gene, which affected 10 of her male descendants including the son and heir of Russian Tsar Nicholas II. After a good many hours suffering, a perfect little child was born – but alas! Journal entry, 1 December You need to have JavaScript enabled to view this clip. Balmoral BBC Four, Victoria and Albert visited Scotland for the first time. They thought it romantic and wild. The Highlands reminded Albert of his home in Germany. The couple bought Balmoral in Scotland and from to Albert supervised the building of a new neo-Gothic castle for the family. It remains a private residence for the Royal Family today. Victoria promoted the monarchy in Scotland through frequent visits. She attended several Highland Games and wrote a bestselling book, *Highland Leaves*, about her experiences, which boosted tourism to the country. The view is truly magnificent, such endless ranges of hills. The Queen began new royal traditions when she attended the first State Opening of Parliament in the new Palace of Westminster. The original building had been demolished by fire in 1834. The Queen arrived in the Irish State Coach, which had been built the year before and processed through Parliament before making her speech. The protocols and traditions established then have been followed by every British monarch since. Got through the reading of my speech well. Journal entry, 3 February 7 September Victoria and Albert redefine what it means to be Queen Getty The royal procession on its way to open the new town hall in Leeds. *The Illustrated London News*. Victoria, with the assistance of Albert, created a newly visible constitutional monarchy to stem a growing republican movement in Britain. Victoria became patron of institutions, including dozens of charities, while Albert supported the development of educational museums. The couple went on civic visits to industrial towns such as Leeds, and attended military reviews to support the armed forces. Nothing could have been more enthusiastic than the reception we met with, or better than the way the people behaved. It was awarded on merit instead of rank. The Crimean War was fought by an alliance of countries including Britain against Russia. The Queen was suspected of secretly supporting the Russian Tsar. However, she allayed suspicions by taking an interest in the nursing of wounded soldiers. She also awarded the first Victoria Crosses personally to 62 men at a ceremony at Hyde Park in 1857. It was the first time officers and men had been decorated together. After riding down the Line the ceremony of giving medals, began Journal entry, 26 June Royal photographs sold to the public You need to have JavaScript enabled to view this clip. How Victoria and Albert became celebrities. A set of 14 photos, known as *Carte de Visites*, was created of the Royal Family. More than 60, copies were sold, despite having a hefty price tag of four pounds and four shillings. It marked the beginning of photographic celebrity culture.

**Chapter 3 : In the Days of Queen Victoria**

*In The Days of Queen Victoria is the story of Queen Victoria, the woman who became queen at eighteen and for nearly 64 years wore the crown of Great Britain.*

As Prince Henry was the product of a morganatic marriage, he took his style of Prince of Battenberg from his mother, who had been created Princess of Battenberg in her own right. To her family, and the British general public, she was known by the last of her names, as Ena. She was baptised in the Drawing Room at Balmoral. After the death of Queen Victoria in 1897, the Battenbergs moved to London and took up residence in Kensington Palace. He noticed Victoria Eugenie and asked who the dinner guest with almost white hair was. Everybody knew that King Alfonso was looking for a suitable bride and one of the strongest candidates was Princess Patricia of Connaught, another niece of King Edward. As Princess Patricia seemed not to be impressed by the Spanish monarch, Alfonso indulged his interest in Victoria Eugenie, and so the courtship began. When Alfonso returned to Spain he frequently sent postcards to Victoria Eugenie and spoke of her approvingly. Another potential problem was haemophilia, the disease that Victoria had transmitted to some of her descendants. Still, if Alfonso married her, their issue could be affected by the disease. Nonetheless, Alfonso was not dissuaded. Some days later at Windsor, King Edward congratulated his niece on her future engagement. Princess Beatrice and her daughter arrived in Biarritz on 22 January and stayed at the Villa Mauriscot where some days later King Alfonso met them. At the Villa Mauriscot, Alfonso and his future bride conducted a chaperoned, three-day romance. On 3 February, the king left San Sebastian to go to Madrid and Victoria Eugenie and her mother went to Versailles where the Princess would be instructed in the Catholic faith: As the future Queen of Spain, she agreed to convert. The terms of the marriage were settled by two agreements, a public treaty and a private contractual arrangement. Ratifications were exchanged on 23 May following. Among other conditions, the treaty stipulated: The private settlements to be made on either side in regard to the said marriage will be agreed upon and expressed in a separate Contract, which shall, however, be deemed to form an integral part of the present Treaty. This exclusion was personal and limited: The King did, however, issue a royal warrant which read: And We do hereby authorize and empower Our said Most Dear Niece henceforth at all times to assume and use and to be called and named by the Style, Title and Appellation of Her Royal Highness accordingly. M Gladstone" [6] Notice of this warrant was gazetted in the London Gazette which read: Present at the ceremony were her widowed mother and brothers, as well as her cousins, the Prince and Princess of Wales. After the wedding ceremony, the royal procession was heading back to the Royal Palace when an assassination attempt was made on the King and Queen. When anarchist Mateu Morral threw a bomb from a balcony at the royal carriage. She escaped injury, although her dress was spotted with the blood of a guard who was riding beside the carriage. There exists a large statue in front of the Royal Monastery of San Jeronimo dedicated to the victims of the bombing of 31 May Queen Victoria Eugenie, in 1901, with her six children: After the inauspicious start to her tenure as Queen of Spain, Victoria Eugenie became isolated from the Spanish people and was unpopular in her new land. Her married life improved when she gave birth to a son and heir-apparent to the kingdom, Alfonso, Prince of Asturias. However, while the baby prince was being circumcised, the doctors noted that he did not stop bleeding – the first sign that the infant heir had haemophilia. Victoria Eugenie was the obvious source of the condition, which was inherited by her eldest and youngest sons. Contrary to the response of Emperor Nicholas II of Russia, whose son and heir by another granddaughter of Queen Victoria was similarly afflicted, Alfonso is alleged never to have forgiven Victoria Eugenie nor to have come to terms with what had happened. Neither of their daughters is known to have been a carrier of haemophilia. All this situation was very painful for the Queen, who could do nothing to help her cousin. She was also involved in the reorganization of the Spanish Red Cross. Various Spanish landmarks have been named after Victoria Eugenie. Exile[ edit ] The Spanish royal family went into exile on 14 April after municipal elections brought Republicans to power in most of the major cities, leading to the proclamation of the Second Spanish Republic. The royal family went to live in France and later Italy. Victoria Eugenie and Alfonso later separated, and she lived partly in the UK and, after

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being invited to leave Britain by its government, in Switzerland. She purchased a chateau , the Vieille Fontaine , outside Lausanne. On 12 February, Alfonso suffered a first heart attack. Alfonso died on 28 February In Queen Victoria Eugenie was obliged to leave Italy, having become persona non grata to the Italian government , according to Harold Tittmann , a U. Death[ edit ] Victoria Eugenie died in Lausanne on 15 April , aged 81, exactly 38 years after she had left Spain for exile. It is now worn by the Queen of Spain. Coat of arms as widow

### Chapter 4 : In the Days of Queen Victoria by Eva March Tappan

*To her own people Queen Victoria was England itself, the emblem of the realm and of the empire. To millions who were not her people the words the Queen do not bring even yet the thought of the well-beloved woman who now shares the English throne, but rather of her who for nearly sixty-four years wore the crown of Great Britain and gave freely.*

### Chapter 5 : Victoria Day - Wikipedia

*Excerpt. Other women have been controlled by devo tion to duty, other women have been moved to action by readiness of sympathy, but few have united so harmoniously a strong determination to do the right with a never-failing gentleness, a childlike sympathy with unyielding strength of purpose.*

### Chapter 6 : BBC - iWonder - Queen Victoria: The woman who redefined Britain's monarchy

*IN THE DAYS OF QUEEN VICTORIA 6 door wraps. The tall Duke caught up the child and ran to the carriage like a naughty boy with a forbidden.*

### Chapter 7 : 5 Things You May Not Know About Queen Victoria - HISTORY

*Victoria () was queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland () and empress of India (). She was the last of the House of Hanover and gave her name to an.*

### Chapter 8 : Queen Victoria - HISTORY

*The Demonic King Chases His Wife: The Rebellious Good-for-Nothing Miss Chapter*

### Chapter 9 : Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg - Wikipedia

*Victoria Day is a Canadian statutory holiday and a local public holiday in parts of Scotland celebrated on the last Monday before or on 24 May (Queen Victoria's birthday). Titles, styles, honours and arms.*