

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary; born April 21, 1926 is the Reigning Queen of Great Britain and the Commonwealth Kingdoms from the Windsor dynasty, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Great Britain, Supreme ruler of the Church of England, Head of the Commonwealth of Nations. The current monarch in fourteen independent States: Australia, Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, Grenada, Canada, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Jamaica.

Elizabeth was born into the family of the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George VI and Queen Consort Elizabeth). Her father ascended to the throne after the abdication of his brother King Edward VIII in 1936, as a result of which she became the heir to the throne. She received a private home education and began performing her public functions during World War II, serving in the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

On November 20, 1947, Princess Elizabeth married Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten, the former Prince of Greece and Denmark, who received the title of Duke of Edinburgh the day before the wedding. They had four children: Charles, Prince of Wales; Anne, Princess Royal; Prince Andrew, Duke of York and Prince Edward, Earl of Wessex. Their marriage became the longest royal marriage in world history, lasting until the death of Prince Philip on April 9, 2021.

Elizabeth II ascended the throne on February 6, 1952 at the age of twenty-five, after the death of her father, King George VI. At that time, she became the head of the Commonwealth and the reigning Queen of seven countries: Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon.

During the reign of Elizabeth II, a very wide period of British and world history fell out, the significant events of which were the collapse of the British Empire and its transformation into the Commonwealth of Nations, the process of decolonization, the Cold War, man's entry into space and landing on the Moon, the emergence of television and the Internet, Britain's entry into and exit from the European Union, the settlement of a long ethno-political conflict in Northern Ireland, victory in the Falklands War, Great Britain's participation in the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, the financial crisis of 2008, the referendum on Scotland, the coronavirus infection, etc. Under these conditions, Elizabeth II was able to maintain the prestige and popularity of the British monarchy, although she sometimes faced republican sentiments and press criticism of the royal family, especially after the collapse of the marriages of her children and the death of Princess Diana in 1997.

She is currently the longest-reigning and oldest monarchist, as well as the longest-reigning and oldest head of state in the world.

The title of Her Majesty in the United Kingdom reads as follows: "Her Majesty Elizabeth II, by the grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and her other kingdoms and possessions, Head of the Commonwealth, defender of."