Victoria Regina et Imperatrix

200 years from her birth

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At 4.14am on May 24, 1819, at Kensington Palace, the daughter of King George III and Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was born. Her name was Victoria, after whom she was to become the fourth daughter and seventh child of Prince Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, while her mother, Princess Charlotte, after whom she was to become the fourth daughter and seventh child of Prince Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, while her mother, Princess Charlotte, was to become the fourth daughter and seventh child of Prince Frederick, Duke of Cambridge.

The young Princess Victoria was only the daughter of the fourth son of the British monarch, who was not born to reign. Her father was Prince Charles, who was not interested in the throne. However, fate had other plans.

"One does not have to be a monarchist, an Anglophile or pro-British to realise that it is high time a statue of Queen Victoria is erected in a square of Gozo's ancient town of Rabat"}

This was because while George III, his paternal grandfather, had some 68 grandchildren by the time he was born, and one of them was legitimate under the terms of the Royal Marriages Act of 1771, following the lack of a legitimate heir to the throne, which was a result of the death of the heir presumptive, Prince Charles, in 1771. Destiny prepared her way to the throne, and with the death of her paternal uncle, King William IV, she automatically became Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Head of the Church of England.

It is important to state from the outset that when the young daughter of the Duke of Kent was born, the British monarchy was facing a crisis. The Duke of Kent, who was the father of Queen Victoria, had expressed interest in the Indian territories. He had also been involved in a conspiracy to oust the British government from power. However, he was not successful in his attempt to overthrow the government, and he was stripped of his titles and exiled to France.

Since Queen Victoria's death, various attempts have been made to erect a statue of her in Rabat. The first attempt was made in 1891, when a statue of Queen Victoria was erected in the middle of the square that it is now Republic Square and it is connected to a combination of international events and the military, which was restored.

The fountain in the square is a long-deserved monument that has been lacking since Rabat became the capital of Malta.

"She restored a sense of aura and respect to Britain's most ancient institution that has almost faded entirely due to the controversial lifestyle that her uncle had adopted. In many ways, Queen Elizabeth II's British monarchy offers continuity with Queen Victoria's and reflects it in many ways—longevity and both royal and political stability, together with a healthy economy are some of the common traits of both Queen Victoria and her great-great-granddaughter Queen Elizabeth II."

With the British Empire a reality of the past, the Commonwealth, consolidated during Queen Victoria's reign, is to become Empress of India. In 1998, the government submitted the Victoria Lines to the Institute of British Architects for consideration as a World Heritage Site. The Victoria Lines were originally commissioned by the government as a means of connecting the island's capital, Valletta, to the island of Gozo. The lines owe their origin to a combination of international events and the military, which was restored.

"The Victoria Lines", originally known as the "North-West Front" and sometimes unflatteringly known as the "Great Wall of Malta", are a line of fortifications that spans 13 kilometres along the south coast of Malta, beginning at the north of the island from the coast. The opening of the lines in 1877 was highlighted by the importance of the lines. The British, who were the colonisers of the Maltese islands, called the Great Wall of Malta the "Victoria Lines" after Queen Victoria, who was also to become Empress of India. In 1998, the government submitted the Victoria Lines to the Institute of British Architects for consideration as a World Heritage Site. The Victoria Lines were originally commissioned by the government as a means of connecting the island's capital, Valletta, to the island of Gozo. The lines owe their origin to a combination of international events and the military, which was restored.

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