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Thesis title

Princess Diana: Breaking Royal Protocols

A Thesis submitted to the Department of English Language in Partial
Fulfilment of the Requirements of Master's Degree in Literature and Civilization.

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Dedication

This study is dedicated to the five-year-old me

To my beloved parents, who have been my source of inspiration, strength, and motivation, who continually provide their moral, spiritual, and emotional support.

To the soul of my beloved sister Hadjer

To my brother who was able to handle my mood swings throughout the journey of this study.

To my friends and classmates, namely Halima. K, Hadjer.H, Asmaa.B, Asmaa.H, and Bouchera.L, for their full support and their words of advice and encouragement.

Declaration

I, Soumia HADEF, do hereby declare that this submitted work is my original work and has not previously been submitted to any institution or university for a degree. I also declare that a list of references is provided forward indicating all the sources of the cited and quoted information. This work was certified and completed at Moulay Taher University of Saida.

Algeria.

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Abstract

This study focuses on the life of Princess Diana, the first wife of Prince Charles, and her enduring social impact even after her tragic death in a car accident on August 31, 1997. Despite a difficult childhood and marital struggles, Diana was known for her humanity and charitable works, particularly her advocacy for AIDS and landmine awareness. The study employs a qualitative method to explore the events in Diana's life that contributed to her strong social standing and influence on the British monarchy and people worldwide. Qualitative research is used to explore values, attitudes, opinions, feelings and behaviours of individuals and understand how these affect the individuals in question. The findings highlight Diana as a role model for strength and kindness, and her rebellious personality in doing what she believed was right rather than following orders. Overall, Diana's life and death continue to captivate and inspire people due to her charitable works and her ability to connect with people's hearts.

Keywords: Princess, Charitable works, AIDS, Landmines, British Royalty, Breaking Protocols.

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General Introduction

Princess Diana, or Diana Spencer, married Prince Charles, the heir to the British throne in 1981, and subsequently took the title of Princess of Wales. She became the most famous princess since her impeccable sense of style and her beauty, grace, and charm mesmerized people all over the world as well as her efforts in helping people. Although the difficulties she faced in her marriage with her husband, she succeeded in raising her boys in a good way, she even broke royal protocols to give them the life she believed was good for them.

Diana struggled to live with Charles, while other claims that he had a hard time living with her since she suffered during her childhood from her parents' terrible marriage and the way she wasn't accepted since they were looking for a male, as well as being raised by nannies and servants which increased the lack of tenderness and sympathy of her parents, and led her to look for her needs in Charles. At the same time, no one can deny the love Charles had for Camilla and his scandalous betrayal.

Despite her troubled relationship with Charles, Princess Diana had a courteous and formal relationship with the Queen, and even after the divorce, they seemed to get along well. Diana had grown up in royal circles and was familiar with the Queen before she became engaged to Prince Charles since her father served as the Queen's equerry, she has also accompanied the monarch to official engagements over the years, and they were also seen giving each other friendly cheek kisses.

Morton claimed that Diana had a lot of support from the Queen, and she always thought of the Queen as a sort of marital arbitrator and as being very supportive of her. Days after she and Charles announced their 1992 separation, Diana scheduled a meeting at Buckingham Palace with the monarch, she sobbed uncontrollably as soon as she stepped inside the Queen's suite, saying that everyone was against her, at that moment the Queen was at a loss for what to do, Since the Queen was a party to the divorce negotiations, their interactions had to be more businesslike than they had been.

Princess Diana had a variety of effects on the world, she was a well-known philanthropist who supported a number of causes, including the elimination of landmines and raising awareness of

HIV/AIDS, and by being transparent about her own battles with depression and an eating disorder, Diana changed the way people discussed emotions and mental health. She did not hesitate to talk about her Issues, and by doing so openly, she inspired millions of people to do the same. Diana stayed away from causes that were fashionable or visually appealing in favour of assisting some of the most vulnerable members of society and she opposed the stigma and fear surrounding the illness at the height of the AIDS epidemic, she also popularized the idea of displaying compassion for others in contemporary royalty and she was known as the “people's princess” because everyone adored and respected her. Diana embodied what the royal family should and could be, and in many ways, that dynamic has only gotten stronger in the 25 years since her passing. Whether it is on a symbolic level, in terms of the projects they take on, or in terms of their attitudes toward the media, her sons William and Harry have made Diana such a central figure in their stories.

Diana's story ends tragically by dying in a car crash with her lover in Paris the city of love. The world was shocked by Diana's passing, and millions of people watched her funeral,

While the royal family came under fire in the media for how they handled Diana's passing, the reason for people's fascination with Diana's passing was that the fairy tale failed to end happily twice, first when she got divorced, and now when she died.

This research is divided into three chapters, the first chapter contains an overview about Diana's life, childhood, family, and how she ends her life. While, the second chapter tackles the changes that occurred in Diana's life after marriage and the way she struggled with her husband and the royal family, in addition to her influence on the royal family. The third chapter explores Diana's death, and the way she impacted the whole world, as it recalls the humanitarian works she participated in.

The reason why I was motivated to do this research is the curiosity to know more about such a famous character, in addition to my will to explore the details of her life. Among the difficulties I encountered while working on this research is the difficulty to get access to some helpful websites such as Sage Journals.

1. Statement of the Problem

Diana Spencer, a stunning English princess, altered how the public viewed the royal family. Despite not succeeding in becoming the monarch of Britain, she managed to capture the hearts of people there and around the globe.

She was a unique and special person with a magnetic personality that made her win the hearts of everyone, but she also had a difficult life due to her struggles with her husband Prince Charles, and the royal family.

Therefore, the current study investigates Princess Diana's life, her relationship with the royal family and the way she reacted to royal rules and protocols, and finally, the factors that led her to gain such an important status in the people's hearts.

2. The Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will redound to the benefit of the following:

- Reveal the mysterious life of Princess Diana
- Show how Diana's childhood shaped her future life
- Determine Princess Diana's life in the royal family

3. Research Questions

The research aims to answer the following questions:

- How was the relationship between Princess Diana and the queen and the royal family members?
- How was the princess' reaction toward the royal protocols?
- How did the princess succeed in winning the British people's hearts?

4. Hypotheses

Based on our research questions, we suggest the following hypotheses:

- Diana didn't completely follow the royal rules and protocols.
- Diana's childhood was the reason of all her behaviours as an adult.
- Diana's attitude and the way she rebelled against the royal family led her to be a national heroine and the gain people's love.

5. Research Methodology

Since the goal of this present study is to investigate Diana's life and the secret of her fame, the researchers decided that a qualitative approach would be more suitable because it serves the nature of the study.

6. The Literature Review

The following brief overview of the literature highlights the importance and relevance of our research work from a theoretical perspective of the available published research works regarding princess Diana's life and the way she behaved as a royal.

Fogle & Frere (2020) asserted that a dedicated humanitarian, a fashion icon and a loving mother — Princess Diana has left a long-lasting impact on the world. While the public fell in love with the vulnerable young woman they met when she became Prince Charles' fiancée — as she came into her own, we learned that Princess Di wasn't afraid to ruffle a few feathers. While royal protocol may seem silly and outdated to us commoners (why can't they eat shrimp, again?), the royal family takes even the most antiquated aspects of their social code very seriously — except for, on occasion, Princess Diana. By standing up for herself and living her life her way, Diana becomes a royal rebel in the best way possible. Some of the most important aspects of Diana's legacy were in her acts of defiance against tradition (and, as you'll read, her daughters-in-law are certainly taking her lead). Here, we celebrate the princess for all the ways she flouted tradition and set a new precedent for Prince William, Prince Harry, Kate Middleton, and Meghan Markle, as well as the next generation of royals.

Petit (2022) argument saying that Prince Charles gave Diana perhaps her most iconic piece of jewelry: her sapphire and diamond engagement ring. However, rather than create a custom band for his bride, as is royal tradition, Diana chose a stunner from the jeweler Garrard's catalog.

According to Rohman (2014), The media presented Princess Diana as a child-like figure and created her story like the Cinderella story. Hockey (1999) depicted the way the media looked at Diana as an immature, innocent but modern-day mother who rode roller coasters with her children, yet had a life that was like a beautiful fairy tale until it ended with public divorce. Barcan (1997) described her as the lost girl, vulnerable to abuse, but wanted to be the Queen of people's hearts although called herself the

“Prisoner of Wales”. At her funeral, her brother, Earl Spencer, remembered Princess Diana as a vulnerable little girl whose suffering began when she experienced bulimia, nevertheless, she was the little girl who always tried to be cheerful.

He rejects the other views saying that in the context of the media’s representation of Princess Diana as an idealized femininity, there were positive and negative impacts on her. The positive effect was that the people who admired and adored her could be inspired and could also identify her as the ideal woman who battled the ‘fight for freedom’ and portrayed her apparent strength as a woman (O’Sullivan, 1997). However, the negative effect of this representation was that people found that it was difficult to know what she was really like. As a result, people felt that this representation of her was fictitious and full of manipulations. Sceptics saw Princess Diana as an ambiguous person who lacked femininity (Sofoulis, 1997).

Hermes (1999) asserted that the image of Diana made several spectacular swings in her lifetime: from fairy-tail princess to a mother insisting on a “normal” upbringing for her two Royal sons, to neurotic suffering from an eating disorder, to a courageous divorcee and potential human ambassador for Britain on behalf of children landmine victims the world over. the greatest swing was after her death when the media sanctified her as a human warmth incarnate, as a person bridging, on her own the distance between common folk and royalty. the overwhelming media coverage of her death (newspapers filled exclusively with Diana news, television schedules overturned to Homage) up until the funeral, suggests nothing less than the end of an era, the end of the possibility of change in the relationship between British people and the crown because the one person who could have managed that had died. from the news coverage in that first week after her death, it is impossible to conclude otherwise then that the woman was a saint, if not a martyr, for her attempts to forge a new style of “being a royal” and her attempts to make the world a better place

Hermes concluded about the love Diana received after her death claiming, that a year later, neither the news media nor all those people who mourned Diana in public, who had grieved madly, who brought

piles upon piles of flowers to “Diana landmarks” in London, who waited in Long, long lines to sign the condolence registers, still appear to be interested in her.

Chapter One: Who is Diana?

Introduction

It is pointless to make any sort of generalization about Princess Diana. Just like those who portray her as a needy soul who looked in vain for true love, or those who only judge her based on her charitable endeavors would unfairly assess her. The idea of Diana being remembered for the significant humanitarian contributions she made to the world is still a nice one, but it is unfair to limit Diana to those actions, the princess was mysterious and had a complicated life.

Diana's early years undoubtedly had an impact on everything that came after. Her parents loved her, but they were often unapproachable and unhelpful and she had a long line of adoring nannies who she generally liked, but none of them could ever have supplanted the close emotional connection fostered by genuinely committed and devoted parents.

Diana's two main driving forces in life were the desire to rediscover the love she had lost in her early years and her innate sympathy for those in need. She craved praise and attention, but she struggled in class and at her first job due to her lack of confidence. She demonstrated that she was the ideal fit for her strengths, which enabled her to succeed in her role as princess. She perfectly suited her ability to interact with people, many of whom were excruciatingly sick and impoverished. She was among the most admired women in history because of her empathy for others.

1.1. Who is Diana?

Among the millions of young girls playing in the English countryside and cities in the middle of the 1960s, Diana Spencer would have been considered the baby boom generation's best chance to marry into the royal family. However, none of the natives of the British aristocracy could have foreseen that this withdrawn, introspective child would develop into a princess and turn into one of history's most adored and admired women.

It perfectly makes sense that a baby who will bring so much joy to others would be born in the first few months of summer, Diana Frances Spencer was born in her Norfolk, England, home on July 1, 1961, she was the youngest daughter of Edward John Spencer's, (also known as "Johnnie") first wife Frances' three daughters. Johnnie was disappointed that yet another birth had failed to produce a male heir to hold the Spencer name, despite the 7-pound, 12-ounce baby being physically perfect.

The couple did not even consider naming a girl because they were sure that Frances was carrying a boy, therefore, they decided on the name Diana Frances until one week after she was born, combining both names of the baby's mother and of an ancestor of the Spencer family who passed away when she was a young girl in the eighteenth century. Johnnie was very angry for not having a male, and by the birth of Diana, his anger has festered.

He and Frances had already begun raising daughters Elizabeth Sarah and Cynthia Jane when Frances gave birth to a boy. But infant John was so horribly deformed and ill that he survived a mere 10 hours. The baby was taken from Frances upon birth with little explanation. It was the last time she set eyes on her son. For years Frances felt the pain of never having held John. A lung malfunction had taken his life (Giltin, 2008, p.01).

Frances' depression didn't prevent her hope of being a mother to a boy, so she got pregnant once again, consequently, sadness reigned in the family after she gave birth to another girl, Diana, however, her father Johnnie loved her despite his desire for a son.

Diana's family problems started in her childhood just for the reason of not having a male to carry on the Spencer name, her mother visited several clinics in London to explore her situation, she was 25

when she gave birth to little Diana which made her feel humiliated and angered of what she considered as an unfair and useless examination. That event increased the unhappiness and the problems in Frances' marital life that had already started when her child died.

The princess didn't have the opportunity to live with parents who have a healthy marriage, she had always blames herself for not being born as a male child. Despite her childhood being materially good, on the other hand, it was emotionally poor since her childhood psyche was affected by these unpleasant feelings and thoughts, which accompanied her whole life, soon after, her mother finally gave birth to a male Charles Edward who was welcomed with more joy and celebration. Diana's christening was held at Sandringham church and her godparents were wealthy commoners while her brother's was christened at Westminster Abbey with a big ceremony and Queen Elizabeth herself as a principal godparent.

But even after little Edward joined the family, the parent's marriage was still crumbling until it came to its end in 1967, Diana wasn't happy neither before the separation nor after, especially after, since she felt divided between both of her parents, and what make it worse was the death of her grandmother, her father's mother in 1972, who she loved the most because she was by her side during her parent divorce and she always gave her the feeling of being protected. Things changed further after the death of her grandfather in 1975, and the family moved into the former Althorp residence.

At school, Diana was enjoying her time, she wasn't the smartest but she was good overall as well as she was sociable and she made a lot of friends. Dancing and swimming were her strengths, though she also loved drawing and learning English, she was known as a kind and helpful person and sometimes she was even given a cup as a token of appreciation as a part of the school charity works, she started making house calls to the ailing and the elderly people nearby, she would often strike up a conversation with them or help them shop, and due to school she may have learned this passion to do good.

Diana refused to stay home after finishing school and she left by the 1977 to a very expensive finishing school in Switzerland where she found wealthy girls studying French, cooking, and home maintenance, six months after she decided to go back to her country England and she immediately started looking for a job "I can easily find a job", she told to her father. Girls from wealthy families like

the Spencer used to refrain from taking any paid jobs, however, Diana longed to blend with other young women since the circumstances had changed.

Her father bought her a nice flat in the center of London's Kensington's Coleherne Court where she invited her friends and she asked her former classmate Carolyn Pride to move in with her, at that time Diana was living her best life, she was young and attractive, she had good girlfriends and boyfriends, a car, a nice apartment as well as had the freedom to travel the world and find her own path.

The work she was capable to do is taking care of babies and young kids for her sister's friends since she loved children, she even cleaned their homes and prepare meals for them sometimes, simultaneously with taking cooking classes again in London, and while she was good at making Russian soup, she and the other girls in the apartment preferred chocolate.

Later, the Young England School for Young Children hired her, which made her even happier, and her manager was pretty satisfied with her work due to her patience and kindness with the children, she used to shower them with hugs and love. At that time she was about to meet the supposed to be the love of her life and become his princess, she wasn't aware of this but she always believed that soon she will have a life experience " I had to keep myself tidy", she said later, " for what is coming".

Soon after, she met the man who would change her life, prince Charles, they got married and she became the princess of Wales, But Diana didn't find the happy couple life she expected to find, she find it hard living with a man who doesn't love her and who was betraying her with his ex-girlfriend, Hence, her two boys William and Harry were the only benefit she got from that marriage, she subsequently put an end to her marriage in 1992 after 11 years of unhappy life, and she finally came back to her ordinary life and she started gaining the people's hearts by improving her charitable works. Princess Diana left this world on 31 August 1997 in a car accident with her Egyptian lover Dodi El Fayed which the royal family was accused.

1.2. The Childhood of Princess Diana

The princess Diana lived a sad childhood although she was aware that her parents loved her but she was still feeling unwanted due to her parent's disappointment in not being a boy, as well as she suffered from her parent who had a crumbled marriage which led her to develop feelings of remorse and failure.

The princess was raised in Park House, a sprawling estate in Norfolk, England, with her siblings. The house was given to Diana's maternal grandparents, Maurice and Ruth Fermoy, by King George V because the Fermoys were close friends with his son, the future King George VI, and The residence was built on the grounds of the royal family's Sandringham estate. Diana and the other Spencer children loved Park House since they used to play games in the lengthy hallways while running around the kitchens and the rooms, Diana's bedroom overlooks miles of wide open fields with cows grazing about, The sprawling meadows on the estate were home to rabbits, foxes, and other woodland creatures, and the streams teemed with fish and ducks. Although the house looked big and intimidating from the outside, the rooms were cosy and comfortable, and it makes them in touch with the royal family as stated in Gilchrist (1998) The house they lived in then, Park House, was near the Queen's house at Sandringham, so Diana grew up almost 'next door' to the Royal Family. Diana often visited them at Sandringham House when she was a little girl (p.01).

Despite the princess was always surrounded by her loved ones and her family's wealth, her childhood was full of sadness and turmoil. Her two sisters Sarah and Jane, were away at boarding school when Diana and Charles were young, which made her close to her brother Charles, but they always felt alienated from their parents, in addition to that, they were raised by nannies and tutors since in the traditions of the aristocratic social, the majority of the responsibilities for the day-to-day upbringing of the children fell to the nannies, servants, and tutors, Diana's brother later recalled that he had never eaten with his father before the age of seven, Thus, Diana's resentment was exacerbated by the failure of her parents' marriage. Spencer's marriage has been strained since the death of their first son therefore, Frances Spencer divorced Johnnie Spencer in 1969, and Johnnie was given sole custody of their four children, soon after the divorce was official, Diana's mother married Peter Shand-Kydd.

Diana had a lot of painful memories of the divorce, when she and her siblings had to go back to their father's house after weekend visits, she would sometimes hear her mother cry, she also worried that if they gave her new clothes, she would seem to prefer one parent over the other, as she used to hear her younger brother crying at night and calling for his mom from his room down the hall but, she was too scared of the dark to go and comfort him. Diana struggled with feeling different, in addition to the loneliness and guilt that divorce causes to any child since the divorce was uncommon in the 1970s and still considered scandalous.

Around the divorce, Diana was sent to an all-girls boarding school, Riddlesworth Hall that was about an hour away from her home. She had attended a local school when she was younger, however, wealthy families prefer to send their children at the age of eight to boarding schools, and it was the case with Diana, she felt homesick at first, but then she quickly start adapting to the boarding school routine. At Riddlesworth, she got along well with the girls there as well as the teachers, and she immediately developed a reputation as a good girl who enjoys helping children in particular, she also used to help her teachers with their pupils and she liked animals as well. they were allowed to own pets, therefore, she adopted a guinea pig and she got awarded for best-taking care of it, Diana also loved riding horses but she got a bad experience with that since she fell off one breaking her arm, she would not have the courage to ride a horse again years after that. Although Diana was never satisfied with her performance in academic and she found math and science difficult to learn, she was very popular with her love for social activities at school, and she used to prefer taking art and music classes. Diana's younger brother Charles who was a bright student, teased her about her subpar grades, which didn't help the situation, she took particular offense to Charles calling her "Brian," a reference to a dim-witted snail from the well-liked children's television program The Magic Roundabout. Diana struggled in the classroom, but she was a star athlete, she was tall and quick, and she was great at field hockey, tennis, and netball, But swimming and diving were her favourite activities. Diana had a great way of getting people's attention and admiration because of her swimming prowess and nothing made her happier than seeing large crowds gathered around the pool. Despite her father's wishes, she would sprint to the top of the slide,

stand poised, and exclaim, "Look at me!" to everyone. "Look at me!" she exclaimed, confident that her father would not chastise her in front of everyone. She then did a spectacular dive into the pool.

By the age of 13 Diana's life changed dramatically, since she lost her 83-year-old grandfather of pneumonia On June 9th, 1975, who was the seventh Earl Spencer and lived on the Althorp estate in Northamptonshire, England. Diana's father inherited Althorp and became the eighth Earl Spencer After his death, and the whole family moved to the sprawling Althorp estate. The princess and her siblings were unhappy with their new surroundings, they found the new place a large, cold space with many creepy corners and shadows, and Diana and Charles were the saddest to leave Park House's cosy charm, but Althorp quickly felt like home. After moving Diana had to switch school, She transferred from Riddlesworth to another boarding school, West Heath.

Diana eventually joined her two older sisters at another boarding school named West Heath, which was located in Kent. She much admired her oldest sister Sarah, who was a popular student at the school. (Not until she was a grown woman did Diana became close to her sister Jane, who had also been an excellent West Heath student.) Diana emerged as a bubbly character that often was challenged by her schoolmates to eat hearty amounts of food, only to suffer a stomach-ache afterward. At West Heath, Diana developed a fascination with history and English, but she also learned about serving those who were less privileged by participating in the school's programs that visited the elderly and the handicapped. In fact, she seemed to excel at working with people who were less fortunate (Parpocki,2009,p.25).

Diana left West Heath School at the age of sixteen, at first, she wasn't sure what to do. The dynamic of the family had yet again changed as a result of her father's new wife, she went by the name Raine and was a child of renowned romance author Barbara Cartland, then, both Diana and her siblings felt negatively about the marriage, and they didn't want Raine to be their second mother, so they were at odds with her all the time. The two of them, however, were utterly content because Johnnie adored his new spouse, Diana felt relieved that, in the end, Raine was there to care for her father. In 1978, a year

after getting married, Johnnie fell ill with a serious condition, the medical experts predicted his demise, and Raine nursed him back to health, but it took some time for him to fully recover.

1.3. Dana's Family History

Diana Frances Spencer was a member of one of the most prestigious and oldest families in the United Kingdom when she was born, despite not being a princess at the time, the Spencers had been close friends of the royal family for more than 500 years. Many family members were regarded as close family friends because they had worked as equerries, or aides, to members of the royal family. Diana's parents were Frances Roche and Edward John Spencer, "Johnnie" who at the time held the title, Viscount Althorp. Johnnie had been the equerry to King George VI, later, he served Queen Elizabeth II, the king's daughter, as an equerry. Frances' family had ties to the royal family as well, her parents, Lord and Lady Maurice and Ruth Fermoy, were close friends of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth (later referred to as the Queen Mother). A large number of members of the royal family, including Queen Elizabeth II, her husband Prince Philip, and the Queen Mother, were present when Johnnie and Frances were given permission to get married at Westminster Abbey in 1954.

1.3.1.The Ancestors

Diana was very proud of her family (Giltin, 2008, p.24) During the more turbulent moments of her life, Diana often repeated the following to herself: "Remember you are a Spencer". She spoke those words with a distinct sense of pride, because they reminded her to toughen herself in difficult emotional times. After all, the Spencers had enjoyed centuries of wealth, achievement, and notoriety in Britain.

Family success is related to what became known as the Glorious Revolution of 1688, in which the Whigs helped bring down King Charles II. Following the accession of George I to the throne, the Whig theorists remained in control until the beginning of the nineteenth century, before party politics emerged in Britain until after the American Revolution, the Whigs were a group opposed to absolute power and allied with the wealthy aristocratic families of the country, and the Spencers of that time supported the populist Whig beliefs, they had already accumulated vast wealth through sheep farming and later wool trading. By the 1400s, the family held sizable landholdings in Hertfordshire, Warwickshire,

Northamptonshire, and Buckinghamshire, John Spencer built a family center home at Althorp in 1508. The imposing 121 rooms covered the 13,000 acres of the estate, and the Whigs were the “most serious, exclusive, and illustrious cousinhood, held together by birth, blood, and breeding,” according to historian David Cannadine. They were the epitome of splendour and luxury, high status, and high living.

The Spencer family grew throughout the subsequent two centuries into what is now Greater London. They had property in Wimbledon, Wandsworth, and Clapham, and the aristocratic Spencers believed themselves to be of a higher class, despite being related to the royal families of Charles II and James II. The Spencer family didn't hoard their money, they filled Althorp House with expensive collectibles and works of art that belonged in high society. Jack, the 7th Earl Spencer, the father of Johnnie, was especially proud of and guarded the priceless collection, however, Jack's son felt awfully cramped staying inside, guarding the treasures, he had always loved the outdoors since he was a young boy. The relationship between Jack and Johnnie was strained by this personality and priority differences, Jack's infamous temper didn't exactly subside, and his notorious temper did not help to defuse the situation.

Jack and Cynthia, who was the Duke of Abercorn's daughter, gave some credence to the adage that opposites attract, in contrast to Jack, who personified aristocratic snobbery, Cynthia was compassionate and kind to people from all walks of life, Diana eventually inherited qualities like compassion and empathy. The Spencer family was well-known in politics because of their wealth and affluence, even though they never succeeded or actively sought power, as they have served as First Lords of the Admiralty, Knights of the Garter, and ambassadors throughout history. They were related to Humphrey Bogart and seven American presidents.

The ancestors of Frances were no less significant, early on, the Fermoys made their home in Ireland. Diana's great-great-grandfather, Edmund Burke Roche, was elected to the Irish Parliament and later attained the title of baron, and Frances (Fanny) Work, an American whose father Frank worked as a successful stockbroker and was a significant source of wealth for the family, was married to James Roche's son, however, the union did not last, and Frank threatened to withhold financial support from the family if his grandsons Maurice and Francis were not given an education in the United States. Frank,

who passed away in 1911, left Maurice and Francis \$2.9 million each as a result of their grandson fulfilling their grandfather's wish, then, the two men returned to England with their money in 1921. Maurice fell in love with Ruth Gill, a beautiful Scottish pianist half his age who would eventually become Diana's grandmother. Maurice had become friendly with the British nobility, he grew close with the Duke of York, who would go on to become King George VI, and due to their shared love of music, Ruth and Queen Elizabeth got along well. The Fermoys bought the Park House property in Norfolk, King George V granted the lease to Maurice, also known as the 4th Baron Fermoy, who later joined the British Parliament.

1.3.2. The Parents

Maurice and Ruth had three children, Frances was the second to arrive in 1936, she was brought up in an aristocratic setting, complete with governesses and nannies, she learned how to behave properly in both her personal and social interactions, and she grew to love and respect her parents, she praised her mother's determination and self-assurance, and she thought her father was compassionate and kind. Whether or not it was because of their parents' upbringing, the Roche siblings' lives were chaotic, after Ruth passed away, Mary, Frances' sister, who had gone through three divorces, lived by herself in London, and at age 45, the fifth Baron Fermoy committed suicide after suffering from depression. In her youth, Frances demonstrated a high level of intelligence and a passion for the arts, but she was far from snobbish or uninteresting, instead, she was proud of her great sense of humor, she possessed a strong personality which drew Johnnie to her.

They began dating after her coming-out ball in London in April 1953, a few months after she turned 17 years old, Johnnie was 12 years older than her and he was engaged to Lady Anne Coke who was the eldest girl of the Earl and Countess of Leicester, Johnnie was astounded by Frances' beauty, therefore, as soon as possible, he called off his wedding and began courting Frances. While they were taking a break from playing tennis at Park House, Johnnie proposed to her, Frances was aware that the Fermoy women had a history of marrying much older men for several generations, so she ignored the age difference, the engagement remained firm despite a prior commitment that sent Johnnie to Australia for six months.

The couple said their vows at Westminster Abbey in June 1954, among the more than 1,000 guests who attended the event as members of the royal family were Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip.

Johnnie and Frances moved into a home on the grounds of Althorp after spending their honeymoon travelling throughout Europe, but their personality conflicts were exacerbated by their diametrically opposed feelings for those revered places.

Frances found the house to be very boring, because of the collections of priceless art and porcelain, she thought their house felt more like a museum than a cosy home. Jack and Johnnie's constant fighting turned Frances off, despite her early claims of happiness and her eagerness to start a family and her immediate setting out to have kids (her "honeymoon baby" Sarah, was born nine months after their wedding), she also began to show signs of restlessness, which would ultimately lead to the marriage's dissolution.

1.4. The Marriage

Diana and Prince Charles were neighbours, which mean they knew each other since childhood, but she never encountered him around. Charles was known for his relationship with women, the most important one was Camilla Parker Bowels, but she got married later.

The prince was conscience that the woman he would marry will eventually be in charge of England, even in 1969 he declared with such thought in a television interview, and that his future wife had to be both his soul mate and uphold royal standards, he also revealed to the media that he considers his bride choice very carefully since he understands how important it will be and he assumed that he has high standards for his decision. The distinction between a woman who truly loves him and another who sees him as a way to reach the target of being queen was a topic of frequent discussion by Prince. To fulfill his desire and his royal duty to marry, he had to find a woman who was prepared to commit to him and the union for the rest of her live, even though friends and members of the royal family urged him to find a compatible match, he insisted that it wasn't that easy.

"My marriage has to be forever," he told Kenneth Harris in an article in the Observer on January 7, 1975.

When the prince rekindled his relationship with Camilla Parker Bowles in 1979, he was still looking for a suitable life partner, he confided everything to Camilla, talking to her about his worries about finding a future wife among other things, and she was open to developing a closer relationship with the prince, especially since she thought her husband had been off frequently. When Andrew travelled for a six-month business trip to Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), Camilla and the prince jumped at the chance to spend time together, and they fell in love right away, but relationships involving Prince Charles were challenging to conceal, as he was forewarned by friends and members of the royal family that having an affair with a married woman could damage his reputation. It didn't appear to bother Andrew Parker Bowles, since he did not feel jealous as he observed the prince kissing his wife passionately while dancing at a polo ball in 1980.

The murder of Earl Mountbatten, who fervently believed that the prince needed to find a bride, made Charles feel compelled to get married even though he didn't necessarily want to. In July 1980, he invited Diana to spend the weekend at a friend's house, Diana sat next to the prince on a bale of hay as they enjoyed a barbecue and thoughtfully discussed Earl Mountbatten's passing and the effect she had on it, she went on to say that she had been troubled by his melancholy at the funeral and that he needed someone to look after him emotionally, the prince felt moved by Diana's words. She did not, however, anticipate or welcome a different response, she later remembered that he had surprised her by leaping on her, and she wasn't old enough or wise enough to act otherwise. Although she made an attempt to flee, Charles persisted in asking her to travel to London the following day, she declined his offer to work for him at Buckingham Palace when he informed her of his need.

It appears that the prince's goals went beyond simply strengthening his relationship with Diana on a physical level, days after and on his royal yacht Britannia, he extended an invitation to her to sail with him for a week, the prince's official biographer, Jonathan Dimbleby, claims that Prince Charles surprised a close friend by joking that he had finally met the woman he intended to marry and praised Diana for her friendliness and laid-back demeanor. When the Prince's friends gushed about Diana, he felt secure, Palmer Tomkinson was one of them, and Charles, Tomkinson's husband, was one of his

closest friends. Palmer-Tomkinson was immediately drawn to Diana because of her amiable personality and sense of humor since he laughed heartily when she once fell into a bog and covered herself in mud instead of getting up in a huff. According to Parker-Tomkinson, she demonstrated an openness to trying new things and a strong desire to get to know the prince.

There was a lot of interest in the prince, and the burgeoning relationship gained momentum when Charles invited Diana to visit him at Balmoral, Queen Elizabeth's Highland retreat, during the Braemar Games in September. The social expectations of the royal family overwhelmed Diana. Such a test would require far more familiarity with social customs than West heath has ever covered, then, when she discovered she wouldn't be staying in the main house but in a cottage on the estate, her worries were somewhat allayed. However, Prince Charles didn't treat her like a respectable guest, He asked her to spend much time with him.

Even the Queen Mother, who Diana visited while Prince Charles was away in Scotland in October, was impressed by Diana. The royal family believed that Diana would make a good queen in the future in addition to being a good partner for the prince since the Queen Mother had invited Diana to spend time with her. Even Camilla and despite her romance with the prince, she actively urged him to pop the question to Diana, later on, many of Camilla's acquaintances thought she wanted Charles to marry a young, timid lady with no experience in romance because she thought that would make it easier for her to maintain her passionate position in his life.

The news that Prince Charles would wed Lady Diana Spencer finally broke in February 1981. As soon as the newspaper photos of the quiet, pretty girl appeared, the reporters began calling her "Shy Di" She smiled adorably. Diana was the first English woman to marry a Prince of Wales since the year 500. The Spencers were "more royal than the Royals" Prince Charles remarked in a private conversation. Diana and Charles seemed like the perfect match. People in Britain began hoping for a fairytale wedding.

Diana even impressed the Queen Mother, whom she visited in October while Prince Charles was away in Scotland. The fact that the Queen Mother had invited Diana to spend time with her led the royal

family to believe that Diana would make a good queen in the future in addition to being a good partner for the prince.

Prince Charles formally proposed to her in February 1981, and she accepted. That evening, she cheerfully made it back to her apartment, while her friends were standing by to greet her, soon they realized that there was something unique. “I’ve got news for you - but I must go to the toilet first!”, Diana said.

They all began pounding on the bathroom door in an effort to get her to tell them.

“I’m going to marry Prince Charles!” she exclaimed while laughing and crying at the same time.

He then presented her with a stunning blue engagement ring, and they were now ready for the photographs, television appearances, and public appearances.

“Are you in love?” was a question they had to answer several times.

“Of course,” answered Diana.

But Charles wasn't so sure, and he always answered by “Yes - but what does that mean?”

Diana took some time to get to know Charles, despite being raised close to the Royal Family, in addition to the age difference since Charles was twelve years older than her, and he had already reached his youth when she was still a child. She also struggled with paparazzi since her life had started to change, the princess sparked a lot of interest from journalists and the media, they chased her in her tiny red Mini-Metro, and in the dead of night, they called her, and they waited for her outside the Young England School, she usually agreed to a photo, but they still quarrelled. A young girl who was shy and going through a very difficult time did not receive support from the Royal Family, Charles himself expressed dissatisfaction with the magazine pictures. In the mean time, Diana started to comprehend the loneliness that even well-known and popular people could encounter.

The general public perceived this relationship as true love, for Britain, the information was important. The Royal Family took on new life and color thanks to this fairytale prince and princess, however, there was a dark shadow at the center of the fairy tale, so not everything was as good as it seemed, Charles'

proposal seemed surprising to Diana, but she had a feeling that she will never be queen. She also realized how challenging it would be to play Charles' wife.

She continued to make efforts to have fun, soon after she and her mother fled to Australia for a covert vacation where the paparazzi couldn't find them. When she went back to Clarence House she asked her former dance teacher to meet her there so they could practice, But she was aware that something was about to happen. One of her last lessons included the statement, "I shall no longer be me in twelve days". She started to lose weight and even thought about cancelling the wedding, and she was forced to carry on by her sisters

It was July 29, 1981. For days, joyful, excited crowds had been gathering along the streets of London. Hundreds of British flags hung from balconies and windows. People held posters of the nation's future king and the woman he was about to marry. They sang songs and drank a toast to the happy couple. It seemed that the city was in the middle of a giant party. (Mattern,2006,p.6)

The center of attention had awakened early that morning. Lady Diana Spencer was extremely busy, her blonde shoulder-length hair was styled, and makeup was applied to cover up her fair skin. Diana was dressed in a long ivory gown with a 25-foot (7.6 meters) train as designers flitted around her, that day was a national holiday in remembrance of Lady Diana and the Prince of Wales' wedding.

It was finally time for Lady Diana and her father, Earl Spencer, to board the "Glass Coach", a specially constructed carriage. The cheers of tens of thousands of people filled Lady Diana's ears as she rode to her wedding, much like Cinderella was whisked away to the ball. Thousands more people gathered outside Buckingham Palace's gates following the wedding to witness the newlyweds' balcony kiss.

Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer were married in London's St Paul's Church, For England, it was a fictionary day, she was waved at by more than a million people as she walked through the streets early in the day. Everything came to a stop in the country when people turned on the television, In many homes, families, friends, and neighbours came together for casual get-togethers as they settled in to have

fun. The Royal Wedding remains one of the most-watched programs (The Wedding of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer,n.d).

They left for their honeymoon right after the wedding and boarded a private train to Broadlands, a property that had once belonged to Charles' godfather Earl Mountbatten, it was their first stop of their journey. The royal couple spent three days in the nation before boarding the royal yacht Britannia for a Mediterranean cruise.

Diana was anticipating her honeymoon's solitude, she also wanted to spend time with Charles. But since things did not turn out as she had hoped, she was disappointed because Charles preferred to go fishing at Broadlands instead of conversing with Diana. The situation was only made worse by Charles' addition of a selection of philosophic books, he asked Diana to read the books and talk about them over dinner. This setback devastated Diana, who had disdained academia and had no desire for philosophy. Diana didn't spend much time getting to know her husband, she preferred to sleep or hang out in the staff's quarters, sharing bowls of ice cream. Undoubtedly, it was not the ideal getaway.

After their honeymoon cruise ended, Diana and Charles spent a month at the royal estate of Balmoral in Scotland. Once again, Charles spent hours fishing or hiking through the countryside, leaving Diana to amuse herself. It did not help that almost everyone else at Balmoral was much older than Diana, and she felt there was no one to talk to. When she complained of being bored and asked to return to London, Charles refused, saying that the royal family always spent the late summer and early fall at Balmoral, and she would just have to get used to it (Mattern, 2006, p.41).

After giving birth to her first child, William, things deteriorated significantly which made her very depressed. Of course, many women experience temporary depression after giving birth, Diana, however, started to deteriorate. She frequently made suicide attempts and occasionally cut herself, Possibly, she was requesting assistance, While outwardly maintaining the image of the ideal Princess of Wales, she was actually in pain. In contrast to Charles, she might not have married for love, Because Camilla Parker-Bowles, his true love, was already married, he was forced to get married, was this marriage

imposed upon him by his family? Diana might have been selected only for her suitability as a royal wife and mother.

In her second birth, Diana was informed by the hospital that the baby was a boy before Prince Harry was born, she didn't tell Charles anything due to his strong desire for a female and he told her this the moment they laid eyes on their new son. Diana suddenly had the impression that their relationship was crumbling, which was complicated by the fact that Prince Charles continued to see, speak with, and send gifts to Camilla after they were married.

Diana and Charles had very different ages and interests from one another, Diana preferred to take advantage of the sun and the sea while they were on their honeymoon, while he preferred to read, she wanted to give their new love everything, whereas he preferred to talk seriously. The vast differences in their perspectives and feelings became immediately apparent to them.

In May 1992 Andrew Morton publishes *Diana: Her True Story*, a blistering tell-all of the collapse of Wales' marriage, Charles's affair with Camilla Parker Bowles, and Diana's own mental health struggles. Secretly, the princess had cooperated with the book, providing Morton with audio recordings (Nast, 2020).

Thereafter, each party assembled a group of lawyers to begin negotiating the terms of the divorce, Diana and Charles finally had a face-to-face encounter on February 28, 1996, in the prince's offices at St. John Palace, where the princess stated that, in certain situations, she would consent to a divorce, but she desired to carry on working from St. James Palace, and residing in Kensington Palace, she also asked for joint custody of the kids and the right to keep her title as "Princess of Wales" and a one-time lump sum payment from Charles's estate. Charles' lack of commitment didn't deter Diana, therefore, She announced the divorce and her intention to keep her title to the public right away after the meeting.

The final decree of divorce was published on August 28, 1996. All but one of Diana's requests were fulfilled. The Queen retained her title as Princess of Wales but dropped the phrase "Her Royal Highness". The general public appeared to concur that Queen Elizabeth's removal of this title was just a small-minded act of change. Diana considered engaging in combat to defend her throne, but after

speaking with Prince William, she decided against it. I don't care what you're called, said her 14-year-old son, "You are mummy".

Prime Minister John Major stated to the House of Commons in December that this decision has been reached amicably, and they will both continue to participate fully in the upbringing of their children, the final divorce decree was published on August 28, 1996.

1.5. The Tragic End

Diana did a good job of hiding her hurt after the divorce, and she became much more involved in her charitable endeavor, despite that the ink on her divorce papers had only just begun to dry. She had never looked or felt better, according to her friends and the media. She had feared that the end of the marriage would drain her emotionally, but it had instead given her hope and made her feel lighter.

One of the strongest relationships Diana was focused on building was with Lady Annabel Goldsmith, whom she regarded as a dependable mother figure, as well as, Tiffany's president Rosa Monckton, and the Brazilian ambassador Lucia Flecha de Lima. They enabled Diana to develop close friendships with them and increase the size of her social circle which led Diana to feel a strong sense of sympathy for Cosima Somerset because of their nearly identical experiences and gloomy future outlooks since Cosima Somerset and her husband Lord John Somerset had recently separated.

After her divorce, Diana moved on to Hasnat Khan, a Pakistani heart surgeon, In fact, they stayed together the entire night at Kensington Palace just a few hours after the divorce was formally granted. She had been friends with Khan for almost a year at that point, but despite her feelings for him, she chose to be cautious because of the media attention and negative press her previous relationships had received. Khan was pursuing his PhD at the London's Brompton Hospital when he helped Diana's acupuncturist Joe Toffolo during heart surgery. The princess was interested in Toffolo's condition and upcoming surgery because she had always found the study of medicine to be fascinating, and when Khan strode into the room and her life, that enthusiasm significantly increased. Unlike her relatively brief relationships with Hewitt and Hoare (two other relationships she had after the divorce), she had a much deeper intellectual interest in him , After Khan piqued her interest in spiritual issues pertaining to

life and death, she even thought about converting to Islam. Diana would frequently wait for Khan to finish his work by spending hours visiting hospital patients, she spent so much time at the hospital with Khan that she had to put on a disguise, complete with a long, dark wig, in order to avoid being recognized, Because the alias worked so well, she started using it for everyday tasks.

In order to meet William and Harry, Diana eventually invited Hasnat to dinner at Kensington Palace, Hasnat would be her lifelong companion, she was certain of that. She thought that she finally found a man who would stand by her and with whom she might have a complete relationship, his independence prevented her from experiencing the intimacy she needed. Diana requested to relocate to Kensington Palace, but Hasnat rejected her request. Diana could have called him whenever she wanted if he had given her a mobile phone, but he turned it down, and she kept leaving messages on his pager and calling the hospital switchboard under a false name, trying to reach him, until their relationship was made public in November 1996. Khan persisted despite eventually growing weary of the act, Ironically, she desired to start a family and support his professional advancement which led to their failure. Diana and Dr. Christian Barnard became friends after Diana travelled to Italy to accept one of many humanitarian awards when the first heart transplant in the history of humanity was performed by Dr. Barnard in 1967. In order to relocate there, she asked Barnard to locate Khan's employment in South Africa, The Daily Mirror quickly made the relationship and Diana's aspiration to be his wife public.

Hasnat, a recluse, was enraged by the attention and displeased that the princess was interfering with his work, she informed Richard Kay, a reporter for the Daily Mail, that her love story was false despite her knowledge of its veracity, which made Khan even more furious, and he found it offensive when Diana tried to downplay a rumor that she was in love with him, then he decided to stop talking to her for a few weeks after the incident, which deeply upset Diana, and the tears that had stopped flowing since the divorce was finalized are now starting, Eventually, but only briefly, the couple reconciled. The unwanted attention that a relationship with Diana would unavoidably bring discouraged Hasnat.

Diana persisted despite learning from Hasnat's friends that if they got married, she would have to live in Pakistan with his family and give up the responsibilities of being a princess as well as the freedom

that women in the West take for granted, and even that didn't matter to her because of how much her love for him clouded her judgment and she travelled clandestinely to Pakistan in May 1997 to meet his parents. Despite the fact that Hasnat's mother, Naheed, disapproved of her son's relationship with a wealthy British woman, Hasnat was enraged by Diana's actions and what he saw as her attempts to control his life, which led the relation to fail.

Following her breakup with her promised husband Khan, she continued her charitable works while travelling the world, she visited South Africa to see her brother Charles and had a good time there, and when she returned, something special had happened, she had come into contact with the 42-year-old director Dodi Al Fayed. The Al Fayeds is an Egyptian Muslim family who were residing in England, Dodi's father, Mohammed Al Fayed, is the owner of the renowned London store Harrods as well as the Ritz Hotel in Paris, so they are extremely wealthy. The families of Spencer and Al Fayed were already close.

Diana and Dodi first met about ten years ago, but it wasn't until she travelled to France with the Al Fayed family in July 1997 that they truly bonded. All of them, including William and Harry who accompanied them, had a great time. Diana later exclaimed that it had been the best vacation in a very long time. Diana and Dodi quickly developed into more than just friends; they also fell in love. At the end of that month, they went on another vacation as a group, but this time they travelled alone. They travelled on the Al Fayeds' private boat to Corsica and Sardinia. The relationship was soon discovered by the paparazzi. At that point, everyone was genuinely curious to see pictures of and learn more about Diana and Dodi. Their kiss was first captured on camera, and the photographer later sold those images for \$1,000,000.

Diana boarded a plane on August 21 to return to France to begin their third trip together. They were currently very in love. He was giving her gifts, so perhaps they discussed getting hitched. Dodi also had a lot of girlfriends after getting divorced. He took Diana, however, very seriously. Because of the paparazzi, this third holiday ended abruptly. The photographers followed Dodi and Diana everywhere

they went once their boat docked in Sardinia. In the hotel where they were hiding, they were found. That was enough for the couple, who then left right away for Paris.

Following her breakup with her promised husband Khan, she continued her charitable endeavors while travelling the globe. She visited South Africa to see her brother Charles and had a good time there. When she returned, something special had happened; she had come into contact with the 42-year-old director Dodi Al Fayed. A Muslim family from Egypt named the Al Fayeds now resides in England. They are extremely wealthy, Dodi's father, Mohammed Al Fayed, is the owner of the Ritz Hotel in Paris as well as the renowned London store Harrods. The families of Spencer and Al Fayed were already close.

About ten years ago, Diana and Dodi first met, but they didn't really click until she went to France with the Al Fayed family in July 1997, they all had a great time, including William and Harry who went along. Diana later proclaimed that it had been the best vacation in a long time. Consequently, Diana and Dodi quickly grew closer than just friends, they also fell in love, and later they took another vacation together at the end of that month, but this time they went alone. They went to Corsica and Sardinia on the Al Fayeds' private boat, the paparazzi soon learned that they were in a relationship, and everyone was naturally interested in seeing photos and hearing tales about Diana and Dodi at that point. The man who first photographed their kisses later sold those pictures for \$1,000000.

Diana boarded a plane on August 21 to return to France to begin their third trip together. They were currently very in love. He was giving her gifts so perhaps they discussed getting married, Dodi also had a lot of girlfriends after getting divorced. However, he took Diana very seriously, and because of the paparazzi, this third holiday ended abruptly. The photographers followed Dodi and Diana everywhere they went once their boat docked in Sardinia, and even in the hotel, they found them even when they were hiding. That was enough for the couple, who then left right away for Paris. August 30, a Saturday, saw their arrival, where they attempted to use Dodi's modest Parisian home in a cunning way, Dodi went outside in the late afternoon to retrieve a pricey ring that he had recently purchased for Diana but that she would never wear. Diana and Dodi were once more the targets of the

paparazzi because they had moved to Paris, and dinner at a restaurant in the middle of the city was what they had planned, but they later decided it wasn't secure. They continued to Dodi's father's hotel, the Ritz, where there were about 40 photographers waiting for them when they got to the Ritz, just after midnight, they managed to return to Dodi's home by using the hotel's back entrance, by launching another car from the front, they attempted to flee. A few photographers were able to catch a glimpse of Diana and Dodi as they sped away in their opulent Mercedes with a driver and bodyguard.

“You won't catch me!” the driver, Henri Paul, yelled as he quickened his pace, but the paparazzi followed suit, some riding extremely quick bikes and some in cars. They were attempting to take pictures of Diana's car, so there were cameras and lights everywhere.

The road descended underground when it reached the Seine River, at this point, the car was moving very quickly—possibly at over 160 km/h, till the car hit a wall. Dodi and the driver died on the spot, while there was still life in the bodyguard, Trevor Rees-Jones and Diana suffered injuries as well, but they were far more serious. They struggled to free her from the crashed car for more than an hour, and when they took her to the hospital, she received curative care, but it was ineffective, unfortunately, by four in the morning, she had passed away.

Telephones soon started ringing in Britain as people called to inform their friends and families after hearing the news, some heard it on the radio or the television after a long day at work and thought it couldn't possibly be true. Charles, Sarah, and Jane, Diana's sisters, took a plane and left Scotland that afternoon to break the terrible news to William and Harry at Balmoral, and they journeyed to Paris together to return with her body. Newspapers, television, and radio stations extensively covered Diana's tragic story throughout that week. After crying and sobbing, people left her with floral bouquets.

News spread quickly around the world. Details of the crash were issued from Paris throughout the night. Upon hearing of the accident, the BBC in Britain and news networks in the United States continued their broadcasts late into the evening. Charles learned of Diana's death soon after it happened. He was at Balmoral with their sons, enjoying their traditional late-summer retreat. He

fretted until morning, at which time he would have to tell his sons that their mother was dead (Paprocki, 2009, p.101).

The number of bunches outside Kensington Palace had risen to over a thousand by the middle of the first day, and it looked like a sea of flowers by the end of the week. “We'll never forget you”, “Queen of Hearts”, “Princess of Love”, and “To our sweet Princess - Thank you for the love you showed us all” were some of the phrases written in the cards and letters.

Diana was laid to rest on Saturday, September 6, 1997, one week after the crash. Many travelers arrived in London on Friday night, they waited outside all night for her body to be transported from Kensington Palace to Westminster Abbey, at Kensington Palace, the gardens were beautiful and every tree had flowers by it, and the night was warm. While remembering Diana, people of all ages sat quietly next to one another in small groups.

Like at her wedding, a number of well-known individuals from around the world attended her funeral, while some of them were world leaders, others were her friends. Numerous famous actors and musicians were among them and the entire royal family was in attendance. Harry, William, and Charles the princes entered the church after Diana's body where her sons gave her a bouquet of white flowers and a card that simply said, “Mummy”. A large group of people gathered in Hyde Park to view the funeral on a large screen, while the lyrics to Diana's favourite songs were repeatedly heard, causing many people to start crying.

Conclusion

Although Princess Diana had a difficult life and failed to find the love of her life but she succeeded in making herself an unforgettable person by being kind.

Over time, a person's greatness is determined by what they do for other people on the planet. Diana had flaws and personal problems, just like other revered historical figures. However, she will be remembered for the contributions she made to society.

In addition to serving to feed the hungry, help the helpless, and give hope to the hopeless, the same heart that craved love so intensely that it impairs her judgment also served to shine a light on those who lived in darkness.

Chapter Two: Princess Diana Breaking Royal Protocols

Introduction

Both joy and sad moments may be found in Princess Diana and Prince Charles' complex and tumultuous relationship, the couple's life was troubled from the outset for several reasons, notwithstanding how luxurious the wedding was, the communication between the couple was usually difficult because of their varied interests and lifestyles. The couple's marriage was always under strain as a result of several allegations of infidelity and other problems, which surfaced over time. Eventually, Diana shared publicly her suffering from mental illness and the difficulties she faced while being with Charles, in addition to that the scandalous betrayal that was revealed in public of Prince Charles being in relation to a married woman which made the end of their couple life.

Even her relationship with Queen Elizabeth II was difficult but generally respectful, Diana was reportedly quite nervous with her mother-in-law when she first joined the family, where she was supposed to honor and respect the Queen.

Over the years, Diana and the Queen did, however, occasionally argue, Diana supposedly felt that the Queen and other members of the Royal Family did not offer enough support for her, especially during her difficult marriage to Prince Charles. She also felt constantly abused by the press, and she thought that the Queen and other family members haven't done more to help her in this situation. and that is a reason that led her to break the royal protocols a lot of times, she didn't accept to be both betrayed and restricted with royal rules that prevent her from having a normal life. She was seen as a break from the royal family's conservative attitude. Diana is recognized as a trailblazer who served to modernize the royal family and made it more approachable to normal people, even if some of her works were contentious at the time.

2.1. The First Years of Marriage

One of the most fascinating and famous royal relationships is that between Prince Charles and Princess Diana, however, and as we all know, their relationship was doomed to fail. Going back to their first interview Charles told BBC reporter, “I’m delighted and frankly amazed that Diana is prepared to take me on”, and when he was questioned about how the nineteen-years-old girl Diana is going to adapt to the major change of being the princess of Wales, Diana answered, “with prince Charles beside me, I cannot go wrong” Other subjects and tales were discussed before the reporter asked the big question “Are you in love?” Diana smiled shyly and said, “Of course!” Charles followed her saying softly, “Whatever in love means” his answer sounds harmless at that time; even the media had not pay attention. However, history would view this as the first instance of evidence suggesting the pair could have seen their marriage in a different way.

They started their couple life in 1981 when the world witnessed the most famous wedding, as stated in Bride Magazine (2022), in what was the biggest royal wedding of the century. Lady Diana wed Prince Charles on July 29, 1981, marking the moment she officially became Diana, Princess of Wales. 750 million people across the globe tuned in to watch the spectacle on television while another 600,000 stood in the streets of London to catch a glimpse of the royal couple, the ceremony was held at St. Paul's Cathedral and the bride wore an opulent ball gown which is a very decorated and high expensive dress, by Emanuel for the big day.

Everyone around the world expected a happy life for such a fairy tale wedding but it wasn’t the case, while by the end of October, the couple returned to London where they lived in a tiny apartment that didn’t even have a kitchen. Diana was unable to prepare herself a small breakfast, lunch, or cup of coffee, while Charles didn’t think much about the inconveniences. He was used to having everything done for him down to the last detail because he was raised in Buckingham Palace, including meal preparation, Diana, however, found some domestic work enjoyable, and she felt useful because of it.

She did feel lonely at times since the prince used to travel in his official capacity, whereas she held no such position. Calling her friends was only done for the sole purpose of hearing a familiar voice,

while she would accompany her husband to various events, she was dissatisfied with her limited influence and the amount of time she spent alone, she was still perplexed as to why Charles could only be with her for a brief period of time, since she wanted a husband who care deeply about her, not about his position and she had a valid point in wondering if Prince Charles truly cared for her, but it was too much to expect. Diana was impatient to marry in order to live that special moment with a special man, but her interactions with Charles on the honeymoon were disappointing since mutual sentiment was not present.

Pregnancy did not improve her state of mind, body, or emotions because she was ill every day to the point that it became difficult to distinguish between bulimia and morning sickness, she even decided to cancel a trip to Bristol in the middle of November 1981 because she was sick, defying what she believed was her responsibility as a princess, since royals were expected to keep a stiff upper lip.

The decision Diana made to have a child at such a young age in her life and marriage has been heavily debated, she certainly yearned for activities to keep her busy and wanted to contribute to upholding British traditions, her view was that a son would after all be the heir to the throne, and she also believed that bringing a child into the world of Charles and the royal family was the best way to build up a good relationship with them, however, a consultant gynaecologist at a hospital in London suggested that Diana's timing in getting pregnant would be disastrous for her. "I always tell women that the two things they shouldn't do if they don't want things to go wrong are get themselves exhausted or under too much strain", that was quoted as saying in an article that appeared in News of the World.

Then I was told I was pregnant, fine, great excitement, then we went to Wales for three days to do our visit as Princess and Prince of Wales. Boy, oh boy, was that a culture shock in every sense of the word. Wrong clothes, wrong everything, wrong timing, feeling terribly sick, carrying this child, hadn't told the world I was pregnant but looking grey and gaunt and still being sick. Desperately, trying to make him proud of me (Morton, 1992, p.44).

Her eating disorder was temporarily healed by her delight in motherhood, and when Carolyn Bartholomew, Diana's friend visited her at Kensington Palace three days after giving birth, she was

surprised by her passion for both herself and her boy, actually she had not seen Diana such happy in a while and even Diana thought the same. Diana recalled, “It was a great relief because it was all peaceful again”, Charles was happy as well, and he talk about the parenting experience in interviews with the press and with his family, as well as had been by Diana's side during her difficult childbirth. Although having a child was simply a short-term fix for their marital problems, it offered them the chance to bond. Charles declared in a letter to godmother Patricia Mountbatten, “I am so thankful I was beside Diana's bedside the whole time because I really felt as though I'd shared deeply in the process of birth and as a result was rewarded by seeing a small creature that belonged to the US even though he seemed to belong to everyone else as well”.

The parents and their new born decided to settle in London, into their Kensington Palace house, Diana was living her happiest days ever as princess of Wales since Princess Margret hosted a reception welcoming the couple and their new family member, and Diana was more satisfied since she felt that she fulfilled her royal duty by producing a male heir. Unfortunately, she soon started suffering from just postpartum depression symptoms as she was having panic attacks whenever Charles was out of home at a late time and that increased her feeling of being lonely. She turned 21 in July, and outsiders might have thought she should have been celebrating with happiness because her life looked complete, but the repercussions of delivery made her feel worse.

she soon became sure that her husband is related to another woman and that the coming of a new member to the family have not changed anything and by the fall of 1983, Diana was no longer the frightened, groaning, and jealous woman, since she was aware that Charles had resumed his relationship with Camilla, yet she fought back against her man. She soon came to the conclusion that there was no chance, even though she still had hope of saving her marriage. On September 15, 1984, when she gave birth to her second son, Harry, Charles had shown an open desire for a daughter, which led Diana to keep the baby's gender a secret from him, she said that when Harry was born, Charles publicly showed his unhappiness and even made fun of the baby's red hair, which was a Spencer trait. She then said, “I felt like something inside me died”.

2.2. Diana and the Queen

The queen was pretty happy when she heard about her son's intention to get married because she was impatient to see prince Charles making his own family since he was getting old and she does not want him to ruin the royal family's reputation, therefore, she approved on the chosen wife, as stated in Donvito (2022), Although they were not exactly close, the Queen approved of Charles's choice—or rather, she approved of the woman she believed Diana to be. If she hadn't given her stamp of approval, the relationship wouldn't have moved forward. "The Queen has never left a recorded impression," Chernock says. "She's very tight-lipped. So we don't know, e can't access her diaries or her private thoughts. We can look at her actions and her behaviours, those are the clues we have".

A little while after the engagement Diana started to feel that she had committed the mistake of her life by planning to marry a man, who didn't have any feelings toward her, although, everything was well going at the beginning. They started their engagement with a tour to Australia and New Zealand with Nicholas Soames and his wife, Diana was enjoying her time there since it was relaxing and informal .they didn't share the same bed, and Charles spent his night in the duke Edinburgh's dressing room while Diana slept in the bedroom usually reserved for the queen, the lack of physical intimacy would later cause trouble. They come back to London to Buckingham Palace when Diana started to feel cut off and lonely and with no occupation and a lot of free time.

She soon started making herself ill which marked the beginning of the eating disorder that will accompany her for the rest of her life, she was overeating trying to forget her miserable situation, but she just made things worse. She also refused to have dinner with the queen "I wouldn't be dining alone with Brenda", she said. Then, if the reluctance to make an effort to get to know the Queen better or to fit into the routines of royal life was partly due to shyness and partly due to youth challenge, it's also due to her bad manners, this is the Queen's household she's in, after all, and calling the Sovereign "Brenda", the name was given to her by the satirical magazine "private eye", was very disrespectful, later in the Engagement period, Diana entertained herself by running through the halls of the palace, jumping on antique sofas and shouting " I'm Dancing on Brenda's sofas".

The queen made the choice to disregard what the future daughter-in-law had done, she can be spooky, but when she's with loved ones, she can be entertaining. As her position has taught her to never do, she does not impose herself on others. The queen defied convention and personally called Diana to her apartment after she failed to respond to her page's requests, after Diana provided yet another justification about needing to go shopping or visit some fictitious friends, the queen stopped calling and she finished by saying that Diana needed some time to settle by herself. Although the Queen was very astute on political matters, she expressed scepticism. Even though her sister, mother, and husband had long since given up on Diana, she felt some pity for her daughter-in-law, she was the only one in her family who continued to feel Diana's pain, modifying centuries-old rites.

Viewed from the censorious high ground of hindsight, the queen's insensitivity to Diana's predicament looks almost cold, in the context of time, and thought, it is hard to see how else she could have reacted. In the early 1980s, few Britain outside of the medical profession had ever heard of Bulimia, and the staff in Buckingham Palace who were responsible to take care of the troubled young woman certainly had not, they Return the cause of Diana's behaviour to a bad case of "nerves". Diana was sure of the queen's sympathy about her condition however, there was a limit to the queen's understanding.

In the future, the royal family will be exposed to harsh criticism for not scheduling time to care for Diana, but nothing would work for her because she was suffering from an emotional shock since Prince Charles broke her expectation of the royal marriage.

Palace insiders would later suggest that Diana turned to the Queen for guidance after marrying into the royal family, but these two women were drastically different. Her Majesty was committed to duty and service and was incredibly stoic, even with the closest members of her family. She was ill-prepared to deal with the emotionally vulnerable Diana, Diana sought emotional closeness that Her Majesty wasn't able to provide her. As the cracks between Charles and Diana emerged, so did those between the Queen and Diana (Burchfield, 2022).

Even after the wedding, nothing changed Charles was busy and attention less to his wife and Diana continued being with no function and was miserable until 21 June 1982 when the princess gave birth to her first child Seward(2000) mentioned that the queen thought the child would save his parent's marriage. (p.85) but nothing has changed, the Prince was either being diplomatic or preposterously inattentive, because "happy" Diana most certainly was not. She was in maternity clothes and feeling unattractive, and she was very unwell. Her bulimia was now exacerbated by acute morning sickness which carried on throughout the day and necessitated her constantly having to leave the dining table to be ill (Seward, 2000, p87).

And because of her unstable mental state, the queen used to not trust her to attend formal events representing the royal family. Before Diana gave birth to William in 1982, Grace Kelly, better known as Grace, Princess of Monaco, passed away tragically, Diana and Grace had met at a gala event a year before, so she asked Charles whether it would be possible for her to represent the queen at Grace's funeral. According to Morton, she was told by both Charles and the palace staff members that it was unlikely that she would be allowed to go and the reason they told her was that she had been employed for no more than three or four months at the time, Philip Moore, Diana's private secretary at the time, told her that he didn't think it would be possible. Diana recalled to Morton. "I went to the queen and I said, "You know, I'd like to do this", and she said "I don't see why not, If you want to do this, you can". Hopefully Diana was successful in that event which led the queen to trust her to attend much more events and she believed that the princess had a way with people that could buoy the monarchy's popularity. "She was an asset, to a point, until she stole the show", Chernock says. "Part of the challenge, though, for the Queen and especially for Charles, was that Diana, she shined so brightly that she really—not necessarily intentionally—eclipsed those around her".

However, this success had changed nothing about her and Charles, by contrast, things were getting worse, even after giving birth to the second boy in 1984. In addition, Diana affirmed that the royal family wasn't supportive and the queen was blaming her for the crumbling of her marriage because of her bulimia. In 1992 Diana published her book with Andrew Morton, Diana her own story with her own

words, The book was a shock to many and angered the royal family, Diana's struggles with bulimia, Charles's affair with Camilla Parker Bowles, and her troubled interactions with Prince Charles were all made public in that book, the book was based on Diana's own audio recordings, and she claimed that she had authorized her close ones to participate and reveal things to Morton. Buckingham Palace denounced the book and vowed to have it banned once Diana's involvement in it came to light. A summit was hastily planned by the queen and Prince Phillip in an effort to try and put things back together, however, Charles and Diana were already leading largely separate lives as a result of several embarrassing recordings that surfaced.

Following the separation, more bad news spread, including Charles' admission of adultery in a TV interview and Diana's countering claim that the royal family had been cold and uncaring during her marriage, in her TV interview with Martin Bashir in 1995.

Although she expressed her admiration for the queen and her extended reign, she said she was unsure if Charles was up to follow in her footsteps. The queen was unaware of Diana's intention to do that interview and to reveal such a royal secret which angered her and led her to make the decision to a formal divorce, therefore, The Queen wrote to both Charles and Diana earlier that week to share with them her view, supported by the Duke of Edinburgh, that an early divorce is wanted, both the Princess and Prince of Wales were holding the same viewpoint. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh continued providing the Prince and Princess of Wales, and especially their children, with all of their support and help during that hard time and finally, the divorce was officially finalized on 28 August 1996.

When Diana tragically died in a car accident a year after the divorce, the queen faced quite harsh criticism since many thought her response was cold in the face of the intense grief over her demise. There were claims that she argued that Diana should have a private funeral since she was a former member of the royal family before authorizing a public funeral at Westminster Abbey.

Maranzi(2020) declared that on the eve of Diana's funeral, the queen delivered a live speech, in which she praised her former daughter-in-law. Breaking with tradition, she allowed the flag to fly at half-mast over Buckingham Palace on the day of the funeral and bowed her head as Diana's coffin

passed the gathered royals during the funeral procession. Six days after Diana's death, the queen, in a written response to a condolence letter from a former aide, wrote of her sadness at Diana's passing, revealing her private pain over the death of the former daughter-in-law she struggled to understand in life.

2.3. The Princess' Reaction toward Royal Protocols

The British government has been known for its formal and inflexible outside for centuries, Individuals of the illustrious family have carried an impassive nearness amid open engagements, exhibiting the institution's fondness for a stiff-upper-lip demeanor, but Diana, Princess of Wales, challenged royal standards and made the royal family more relatable.

2.3.1. Omitting the Word “Obey” while Reading the Wedding Vows

Royal brides have a long-standing custom of saying their wedding vows while expressing their allegiance to their husbands, while, Diana, who was 20 years-old then, broke royal tradition when she exchanged vows in 1981 by omitting the term “obey” Diana promised to love him, comfort him, honor him, and keep him, in sickness and in health.

The original phrase is from the 1662 Anglican Book of Common Prayer, which does not include the word “obey” in the husband's vows toward his wife. Even Princess Elizabeth made her vows to obey her husband, something that would be technically impossible when she later became Queen.

2.3.2. Giving Birth Outside of Home:

It was customary for royals to deliver the new born at home, but Diana gave birth to Prince William and Prince Harry in the Lindo Wing of St.Mary's Hospital in 1982 and 1984.

Mattern (2006) said, Diana had another concern. She wanted to give birth to her baby in a hospital, even though royal babies had usually been born at home. When the time came for her to deliver, she checked into St. Mary's Hospital in London. On June 21, 1982, after a long and difficult labour, Diana gave birth to her first son. She and Charles named him William Arthur Philip Louis. The royal family and the nation rejoiced. (p.46)

2.3.3. Outside Palace Education

Prince William was the first member of the royal family to attend preschool outside of Buckingham Palace when his mother Diana decided to enroll him in preschool when he was three years old while, Future kings and queens used to study at home with a governess.

According to the New York Times, the Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied their eldest child on his first day of school at Jane Mynor's Nursery School in London in 1985, and according to a report at the time in the NYT, Princess Diana, who had previously served as an assistant teacher, chose the small school since she wanted William to have a normal English child's education. Following William's footsteps, Prince Harry eventually entered the same school two years later. Diana's decision to give her sons a public education at a young age demonstrated not just her fortitude in breaking royal etiquette but also her desire to expose her offspring to as much of a normal life as possible.

She didn't only rebel at school against the limits set on her by her aristocratic upbringing, Diana permitted the boys to ride the tube and the bus, eat hamburgers at McDonald's, go white-water rafting, and ride bicycles all while donning pants and baseball caps.

She also accompanied them to hospitals and homeless shelters. William was reported by Katie Couric of ABC News as stating, "She really wanted to get us to experience the rawness of real life, and I can't thank her enough for that, because reality bites in a big way, and it was one of the biggest lessons I learned is, just how lucky and privileged so many of us are — particularly myself".

2.3.4. Princess Diana had her Own Way of treating her Children:

From the beginning, the 20-year-old mother's parenting style was quite new and individual, she breastfed both of her sons while they were little and she gave them their own first names (Charles wanted Arthur for their first kid and Albert for their second.) Also, she ignored how Prince Charles was raised by Queen Elizabeth II: When Charles was two years old, his mother left him with his grandparents so she could spend Christmas with his father in Malta. William, who was nine months old,

and his nanny accompanied Diana and Charles on their six-week journey to Australia and New Zealand, going against royal protocol.

Marie Claire claims that Queen Elizabeth treated her children in a highly composed way, each exchange appears official and remote. Expert in body language Patti Wood observed that “there is an instant barrier between them.” But Princess Diana breached royal tradition when she showed her boys her love and affection for them.

With her body hunched forward, her arms spread wide, and a smile that would brighten even the darkest heart, their mother runs to meet Harry and William as they approach, she even used to take part in school activities like Mom's Day on June 11, 1991. Diana's involvement in field day activities at Princes William and Harry's school in the 1980s and 1990s has been the subject of several posts on these platforms. Commenters have praised the informality and dependability of these participations, and allegations have surfaced that the princess violated royal protocol by attending.

2.3.5. Diana's Fashion Choices

The princess broke royal protocols several times while opting for more modern and casual pieces. One of the most memorable looks was when Princess Diana violated royal tradition in 1981 and attended her first formal public function with Prince Charles, according to The Times journal, Diana chose a black taffeta dress gown with a slightly revealing neckline, the outfit caused controversy due to both its color and design, when Charles and Diana made their very first public appearance together at a gala at Goldsmith's Hall, just a few weeks after their engagement, on March 9, 1981. It was a strictly “black tie affair” event, meaning male guests were required to wear black ties and other formal clothes, the princess wore a stunning black dress wanting to imitate the trend, she recalled later “ Black to me was the smartest color you could possibly have at the age of nineteen. It was a real grown-up dress”. The next day she discovers what kind of scandal she put herself in addition to breaking protocols since princesses never wear black expect for funerals.

Another well-known look occurred when she danced with John Travolta at the White House in 1985 while, wearing an off-the-shoulder, midnight blue velvet dress, her grace and elegance made her look

unforgettable. Another notable appearance was her “revenge dress” a figure-hugging, asymmetrical mini dress, which she wore to a London event on the day Prince Charles admitted to having an affair with Camilla in 1994. “Her style was so very much her own,” said Jack L. Carlson, whose label Rowing Blazers recently launched a Diana-inspired clothing line. “She was not a follower, to the contrary, she did her own thing, and we all watched in wonder and tried to keep up”(Mitssunaga,2021).

Another primary guideline she breached, however, had nothing to do with her attire or even Diana's distinctive blue eyeliner, rather, it concerned her fingernails. Red nail varnish is supposed to be against the royal dress code because it breaks the “no bright, flashy nail colors” leaving the royal women with few options, such as pastel pink, nude, or clear varnish.

So did Diana respect this rule? She never gave it a second thought and occasionally painted her nails bright red. Diana believed that it was a rule worth breaking even though it wasn't actually that crucial to focus on. She said, “I don't follow a rule book,” in a well-known sit-down interview with the BBC. I am aware that I occasionally run into issues at work as a result of leading from the heart rather than the head.

2.3.6. Removing the Stigma Associated with HIV/AIDS

One of Diana's best-known contributions to the HIV/AIDS problem is her participation in it. In 1987, Diana launched the first HIV/AIDS clinic in the UK in London. At the time, misleading information about the disease was frequently linked to it and it was becoming a significant global health concern. Diana shook the hand of an AIDS sufferer there without putting on gloves. “HIV does not make people dangerous to know, so you can shake their hands and give them a hug, heaven knows, they need it,” Diana said in 1987.

It sparked controversy since a lot of people at the time believed wrongly that the disease could be transferred via touching. This gesture of caring and empathy for people with HIV/AIDS sent a powerful message, if a member of the royal family wasn't frightened of touching an AIDS patient, then no one else should be either, wherever the scene was performed out.

“The image of her holding hands with HIV/AIDS. … It shattered the stigma, prejudice, and fear that surrounded HIV/AIDS in the early days,” said Andrew Parkis, chief executive of the Diana Princess of Wales Memorial Fund. Four years later, first lady Barbara Bush joined Diana at the clinic visiting patients, proving the Princess of Wales had a strong political influence across the pond. Today her humanitarian work lives on. The Diana Princess of Wales Memorial Fund, set up after her death, has raised millions and distributes funds to dozens of causes supported by Diana, including AIDS prevention, the hospice movement, and landmine clearance (Marshall, 2023).

2.4. The Betrayal

Prince Charles had many relationships, the most special of them was with Camilla Shand, they first met by the 70s, and there was an instant spark when they first saw each other while they were both playing polo in Windsor Park, later, she started meeting him since she wasn’t happy with the way Andrew Parker Bowles, her husband, was treating her, and the prince used to refer to her as “the one”. Other ones claims that they met in a party by 1972, and she allegedly told Charles that her great-grandmother had been his great-great-grandfather’s mistress, and there where their relationship started.

Their relationship didn’t last for long but she was the only woman he ever loved, he was young when he met her, and the young prince was immediately intrigued by Shand due to her great cleverness, education, wit, and beauty. The trajectory of royal history in England may have been very different if Shand had never met Andrew Parker Bowles, a dashing officer in the Household Cavalry who was ten years older than her, he was also a little more dedicated to getting married than Prince Charles, who spent a lot of time with Camilla in 1972 but he didn’t have the intention to marry yet. the couple got separated after Charles joined the royal navy in 1971, since the prince faced an eight-month excursion at sea with the Royal Navy in early 1973. Midway through his stint he learned that Camilla had become engaged to Parker Bowles, the couple wed that July

By then the prince shift attention from marriage and he was still enjoying his emotional life, he was taking a long time to find a suitable life partner when he first met Lady Diana Spencer in 1977, who was

16 years old at the time. The relationship, however, doesn't take on any sort of romantic nature — in fact, Charles dated her older sister, Lady Sarah Spencer. (Pearl, 2017) he then resumed his relationship with Camilla Parker Bowles in 1979. He told Camilla everything, including his concerns about finding a future wife among other things, she was receptive to getting to know the prince better, especially since she believed her husband had been overseas frequently. Camilla and the prince leaped at the chance to spend time together when Andrew left for a six-month business trip to what is now Zimbabwe, they immediately fell in love, but relationships involving Prince Charles were difficult to keep discreet. Friends and royal family members told him that having an affair with a married woman could ruin his reputation, on the other hand, Andrew Parker Bowles didn't seem to care, and he did not feel jealous even when he saw the prince dancing with his wife at a polo ball in 1980 while giving her a passionate kiss.

He still didn't want to wed but he felt like he is forced by the queen mostly. In 1980 the prince met Lady Diana again, this time he saw her as a prospective princess after his second encounter with her. Together with Camilla, she accompanied him to the polo matches and travels with him to Balmoral and Sandringham, the royal estates. Because there is a lot of media curiosity and rumors about their relationship, Charles rushes to propose.

They announced their engagement in February 1980, and even after the engagement Charles didn't cut off with Camilla. Diana and Prince Charles did not particularly prefer hunting, and for reasons Diana was unaware of, that thing attracted Camilla's attention, they had brunch together soon after Diana's engagement was made public, and while the prince was abroad on a business trip to Australia and New Zealand, Camilla invited the future princess to a meeting, when they were having lunch, Camilla questioned Diana about whether she wanted to go hunting with her husband, she seemed pretty relieved when Diana told her that she had no desire to go so. Diana didn't understand until later that Camilla was scheduling when she could have Charles all to her.

Just a few days before the wedding, Diana was photographed bursting into tears after watching her fiancé play polo. What the public did not know was that Diana's tears were caused by jealousy, the

friendship between Charles and Camilla made Diana jealous and unhappy, she knew that after the polo match, Charles was going to see Camilla to give her a gift.

Morton (1992) reported Diana saying, anyway, somebody in his office told me that my husband had had a bracelet made for her which she wears to this day. It's a gold chain bracelet with a blue enamel disc. It's got "G and F" entwined in it, "Gladys" and Fred" – they were their nicknames. I walked into this man's office one day and said: "Oh, what's in that parcel?" He said: "Oh, you shouldn't look at that." I said: "Well, I'm going to look at it." I opened it and there was a bracelet and I said: "I know where this is going." I was devastated. This was about two weeks before we got married. He said: "Well, he's going to give it to her tonight." So rage, rage, rage! "Why can't you be honest with me?" But, no, he [Prince Charles] cut me absolutely dead. It's as if he had made his decision, and if it wasn't going to work, it wasn't going to work. He'd found the virgin, the sacrificial lamb, and in a way he was obsessed with me. But it was hot and cold, hot and cold. You never knew what mood it was going to be, up and down, up and down. He took the bracelet, at lunchtime on Monday, and we got married on Wednesday. I went to his policeman who was back in the office and said: "John, where's Prince Charles?" and he said: "Oh, he's gone out for lunch." So I said: "Why are you here? Shouldn't you be with him?" "Oh, I'm going to collect him later" "(pp.38-39).

Diana was so upset by this that she told her sisters she was seriously thinking of calling off the wedding, however, everyone knew it was too late for that, the wedding was just a few days away, all the preparations had been made, and the stores were filled with commemorative mugs, dishcloths, and other souvenirs. "Bad luck," her sisters told Diana when she confessed her doubts. "Your face is on the tea towels so you're too late to chicken out".

On 29 July 1981, the couple officially got married, however, Camilla was still facing Diana's happiness, they got married on Wednesday and on Monday they had gone to St Paul's for their last rehearsal and that's when the camera lights were on full and a sense of what the day was going to

All of her fantasies, dream, of a picture-perfect honeymoon, of enjoying time with her husband by herself, and of simply being happy, were abruptly crushed. They headed to Lord Mountbatten's former

home, Broadlands. On the honeymoon, she remembered every anxiety and concern she had during the engagement, she was overcome by the ongoing nature of her circumstance. Charles was still ignoring her and, she was dreaming of Camilla the whole time to the much she had an eating disorder and she started being ill. What makes things worse is when she was hearing Charles calling Camilla each time asking her how to handle this marriage. Diana described him as “obsessed by Camilla totally”.

This relationship kept existing despite Diana giving birth to two boys, Charles never changed toward her, and her mental and health states were getting worse until 1989 when Diana had the courage to face Camilla confronting her about her affair at a party and she revealed that in her auto-tape with Morton. She stated, I know what's going on between you and Charles and I just want you to know that, she said to me: “You've got everything you ever wanted, you've got all the men in the world falling in love with you and you've got two beautiful children, what more do you want?” So I said,” I want my husband.” And I said, “I'm sorry I'm in the way...and it must be hell for both of you. But I do know what's going on. Don't treat me like an idiot”.

In 1992 Charles' affair with Camilla came to light after newspaper leaks of audio recordings of their conversations (including the infamous “Tampax” mention). The Mirror published a full transcript of a leaked intimate phone call between Charles and Camilla known as Camilla-gate, that took place in 1989, in the transcript, the two spoke about their physical relationship and how much they wanted and cared about one another. The tapes caused a huge scandal for the royal family and seemingly confirmed the persistent affair of rumors. (Booth.2022) and the release of Andrew Morton's explosive book Diana: Her True Story, which was done with Diana's interviews. In December of the same year, Prime Minister John Major announced Charles and Diana's official separation, it was announced from Buckingham Palace that, with regret, the Prince and Princess of Wales have decided to separate. The Royal Highnesses have no plans to divorce, and their constitutional positions are unaffected.

By the year 1994, the prince appeared on a TV documentary talking about himself, and when he was asked about the rumors of his affair with Camilla, and whether he had been faithful and honourable to Diana, he said, “Yes, yes...until it became irretrievably broken down, us both having tried.” When asked

about Camilla, he said, “She has been a friend for a very long time—and will continue to be a friend for a very long time.”

In 11 January 1995, Parker and Camilla Bowles declared their intention to divorce and they stated that they have different interests, the divorce became official in March. The same year the princess gave the shocking interview to BBC's Panorama, where she stated, “Well, there were three of us in this marriage, so it was a bit crowded”. A year after the 28th of August Diana and Charles were officially divorced.

2.5. Diana's Influence on her Sons and their Wives

Princess Diana had the power to influence the whole world so how can't she influence her sons and daughters-in-law? Her rise to universal fame as a humanitarian and glitzy symbol was intensely established in her Friendly demeanor, thoughtfulness, and defiant soul, in doing so, she made the regal family individuals more open. This affected the way royals like her sons the princes and Catherine, the Duchess of Cambridge, and Meghan, the Duchess of Sussex, connected with the public and the press nowadays.

Although 25 years have passed since her death, Diana's imprint on the royal family has been maintained in both large and subtle ways. Royal historians also point out the charitable works that Diana's children have supported, such as their Heads Together campaign to raise awareness of mental health issues, in addition to the engagement rings made from Diana's jewellery that Prince William and Prince Harry offered to their wives Kate Middleton and Meghan Markle.

One of the things that Diana introduced into modern royalty was the concept of conveying a sense of caring for people, for example, this summer, Kate Middleton and Prince William visited a children's hospice in East Anglia that Diana opened in the 1980s. As Carolyn Harris, author of *Raising Royalty: 1,000 Years of Royal Parenting*, explains: “We've seen both William and Harry are very concerned with vulnerable people, people with disabilities, and people suffering from mental health crises” (Waxman, 2022).

The princess also affected their personal and emotional life. Within the beginning of the Harry and Meghan documentary trailer, it was clear that aside with focusing on the couple's life, another person was centred which is Diana "The pain and suffering of women marrying into this institution, this feeding frenzy," prince Harry said over a clip of his late mother navigating a sea of cameras.

Diana actually made her first appearance in the first episode on Thursday, three minutes into the program, with an old film showing her photos being circulated in what appears to be a newsroom. The princess was discussed frequently after that point in the conversation, some of them were nice; Harry compliments her on how well she raised her sons and says his wife has the same "warmth" and "compassion" as his late mother, yet most of it was painful. He recalls a trip in 1995 where his mother confronted paparazzi pursuing them on a ski slope, saying that most of his childhood memories involve cameras following them. "We've had 15 cameras following us today", Diana says, putting her hand in front of the camera to block the view. As a parent, she wanted to keep her kids safe. Harry was already aware of the harm that his mother's exposure to the outside world had caused even at a young age, as he claimed that his mom was harassed her entire life with his dad.

As a grown man, Harry's dating life was significantly impacted by this. He experienced things, he saw things, and he learned things, he asserts that he clearly remember thinking about how can he ever find someone who is strong enough to deal with all the baggage that comes with being with him. He was thrilled to see Meghan but yet afraid that the media would make her run away. As news of their relationship broke in the tabloids, some of which had racist titles, he made an unusual comment in response to the media coverage of their affair at the time. This is not a game, it's about her and him, it said.

And even during his marriage he was afraid that Meghan would live under the same pressure his mother lived that's the reason he quite the royal palace to California. As Taylor(2022) revealed, Soon after, he admits in the documentary, he began fearing Meghan was becoming harmed by it, and according to her own admission to Oprah Winfrey in their bombshell interview last year, the Duchess suffered deeply under the intense scrutiny of the spotlight. At one point, she said she experienced

suicidal thoughts. Harry, who has been open about his belief in the paparazzi's role in his mother's death, felt the drastic measure of quitting the public servant roles needed to be taken. "I knew that I had to do everything I could to protect my family, especially after what happened to my mom. I didn't want history to repeat itself," he said. So in March 2020, they dropped their bombshell decision and started a new life in California where the Sussexes could communicate their own narrative, a narrative they are finally sharing in full with Harry & Meghan.

Also, William followed her advice about spending his life with a person he truly loves. "I went to the school and put it to William, particularly, that if you find someone you love in life, you must hang into it and look after it", Diana recalled in a 1995 interview with the BBC. "And if you were lucky enough to find someone who loves you, then one must protect it" (Kim, 2018).

Ironically, it seemed like she was trying to warn her children about the mistakes that led to her failed marriage. William kept in mind the advice, and he started dating Kate Middleton, who had been his high school sweetheart. For their April 2011 wedding, the bride wore Diana's sapphire and diamond engagement ring.

As she influenced her sons, she did the same thing to their wives Princess Diana had an important fashion impact, many of the current generation of young royals are influenced by some of her most iconic looks. Diana popularized the Bardot neckline in the 1980s, and the Duchess of Sussex now prefers it. Meghan's blue maxi dress, which she wore in June 2018 to the wedding of her new husband's cousin, was very identical to a tunic Princess Diana wore on an official engagement to Saudi Arabia in 1986. The late Princess of Wales served as a source of inspiration for Kate and Meghan, Kate emulated Diana by sporting a red hounds tooth robe when attending an engagement in Stockholm.

Since marrying Prince William in 2011, Kate has paid subtle tribute to Diana through her wardrobe, often selecting pieces which include her mother-in-law in bigger family events, such as the announcement of her third pregnancy. Meghan, too, has shown Diana's influence through her dress since her marriage to Prince Harry in 2018. On the evening of her wedding, Meghan wore a ring once

belonging to Diana and has, on several public occasions, worn outfits which have been inspired by pieces Diana wore in the 1980s and 1990s (Crawford-smith, 2022).

Diana also influenced them in the way she stands against some royal protocols, especially Meghan Markel, where she wore black dresses several times which is forbidden in the royal rules, influenced by Diana's first appearance wearing the famous black dress, she also didn't stick to the nude nail polish rule.

In 1981 Princess Diana made history when she infamously refuse to promise to "obey" Prince Charles as mentioned before, she also pronounces Charles' name incorrectly! Both Kate and Meghan followed her path and removed the word "obey" from their wedding vows, Meghan and Prince Harry went further than that in breaking royal custom by calling each other by a nickname while serving. They also gave birth in hospitals in violation of royal laws the same as their mother-in-law did , and they followed her lead in speaking about mental illnesses.

Conclusion

Princess Diana was a source of inspiration in different fields, a fashion icon, a humanitarian, and a good mother who fought the royal family to offer her children a normal life. Her daughters-in-law have been compared to her in terms of their external characteristics and how they affect the royal family. Several of the qualities that made Diana so beloved by the public, including her warmth, kindness, and compassion, have been commended in particular for being shared by Kate. Meghan, on the other hand, has been known as a trailblazer in her own way for breaking expectations and bringing light to issues that have traditionally been taboo for royal family members.

Diana was unable to have an immediate effect on her daughters-in-law, but her legacy and influence may still be seen in their actions and public statements, as well as in the ways that they have continued to shape public opinion, and the general public's perception of the royal family.

Chapter Three: Diana a National Heroine

Introduction

Diana's advocacy and charisma transformed her into a global figure and contributed to her enduring popularity. The media prised her several time for her unconventional approach to philanthropy, and although she was highly interested in helping children and the elderly, she also participated in other works such as AIDS and landmines.

Diana was initially considered shy, but her charm and kindness won over people and helped her reputation withstand the tumultuous breakdown of her marriage. Although she was very known for her looks and was considered a fashion icon in the 80s and 90s. The princess was more known for her humanitarian and her efforts in helping people by providing assistance to the young and needy. She also used her social status to raise awareness of a number of humanitarian causes, helping to change the world for the better

Princess Diana was an example of a good mother to her two boys William and Harry as well as she was a lifelong supporter of causes related to people. She was named “the people’s princess” and given credit for changing the royal family forever. She also unintentionally spread the feeling among people that she was as normal and simple as they were which attached them to her rather than the other members of the royal family.

3.1. The death of the Princess

After Diana gave birth to her second child Harry she was living in fear because of her feelings that she'll be murdered someday and used to warn her friends to not be surprised if she will be killed one day.

On the day of her death, she was with her Egyptian lover Dodi Alfayed, they were in Paris. There were a lot of photographers, which made Dodi annoyed by the gathering, and ordered his chauffeur to take them back to the Ritz, cameras were positioned millimetres from Diana's face when she arrived, while she was disturbed, she had become used to such invasion into her personal life, Dodi, however, was profoundly impacted by what was happening. Because of the attention they garnered when they entered the restaurant, they made the decision to have their dinner in their suite upstairs, then Dodi came up with a plan to get rid of the paparazzi, they went through the back door and into another car to fool the photographers and make them believe that they would be leaving by the front entrance.

The strategy did not get the desired results, despite the fact that most of the photographers went and waited in the front, while others stayed where they were. By 12:20 AM, a rented Benz came, and Diana and Dodi jumped inside. "Don't bother following—you won't catch us," said bodyguard Trevor Rees-Jones and assistant security director Henri Paul of The Ritz while sitting in the front rows. Between 90 and 122 miles per hour, the Mercedes entered the Alma Tunnel while being chased by the paparazzi motorcycle and a car, the Alma Tunnel has a 30-mile-per-hour speed restriction, a few seconds later, the Mercedes struck a pillar, crossed two lanes, and crashed into a wall, hurling the occupants forcefully to the ground. Photographer Romuald Rat was the first on the accident scene, he rushed out of the car, focused his camera on the confusing disaster, and captured three pictures that he eventually sold to the Sun journal for about \$500,000 as an exclusive, after that he opened the rear door of the Mercedes and discovered that Dodi and Paul were already dead. Soon after other photographers arrived at the scene and started taking photos.

The car was crushed, the grille had been smashed two-thirds of the way back toward the dashboard, and the roof had been smashed to seat level. French physician Frederick Mailliez came upon the

accident and immediately called for an ambulance from his car phone, he rushed to the 36-year-old Diana, who was then unconscious. Mailliez was surrounded by about a dozen photographers who had gathered to take pictures of the scene, none of whom offered to help, then a police officer rescued one lone paparazzi who was being beaten by indignant onlookers. It took two hours to extract the princess from the wreckage, whereupon she was taken to Pitie Salpetriere Hospital, where doctors worked in vain for two hours to save her life, she suffered from severe wounds to her lung, head, and thigh and died from cardiac arrest at 4:00 am (Giltin, 2008, p.120).

The media's main focus was on the "paparazzi" photographers who were allegedly following the victims' car on motorbikes at high speeds in order to take pictures of Diana and Dodi, press reports claim that the paparazzi were the first responsible for Diana's tragic accident. Before the princess passed away The British tabloids were competing for the most "exclusive" stories and pictures of Diana and Dodi, publishing anything from reader snapshots to official pictures, printing photos ranging from readers' snapshots.

national news reports announcing that the Sunday Mirror has won the battle to publish the Diana's pictures, comparing their 16 stunning photos, taken by Italian paparazzo Mario Brenna' favourably to those of the news of the World who were reduced to printing an embarrassing series of computer-generated fakes. Immediately after the car crash, however, the obtaining of such pictures, and the people involved in that, were widely denounced in the national media and (according to the media) by the general public. From the outset the photographers who pursued Diana's car were defined as 'paparazzi', using a variety of descriptions that produced a clear distinction between these photographers and the regular press (Macmillan&Edwards, 1999).

Earl Spencer, Diana's brother, made a statement about the press that was extensively published soon after the car crash, Spencer's reaction was altered, though, in later editions, making the photographers the center of the criticism. Spencer declared in public and on television, "I always believed the press would kill her in the end". But not even I could imagine they would take such a direct hand in her death as seems to be the case (Earl Spencer, on News at Ten, ITV, 31 August). This speech was played on

television several times, and it was mentioned in all the newspapers the next day. Despite this, it was developed and repackaged in a variety of creative ways. While some media outlets, mainly tabloids, interpreted Spencer's criticism as specifically meant at the paparazzi, other sections of the press, primarily broadcast news and broadsheets, depicted it as condemning the tabloids themselves, for example, a BBC Radio 4 news report (at 8 am, 8 November) of an interview with Earl Spencer quoted him as still condemning the tabloid press as evil. In contrast, the Daily Star formulated⁵ him as directly blaming the paparazzi for his sister's death (Macmillan&Edwards,1999).

As the months and years passed after the tragic death, both imaginary and real conspiracies found their way to the media, more than 35,000 websites shared claims implying that Diana's death was intentional. Mohamed Al-Fayed, who was angry, stated that Prince Philip ended the princess' life because she was set to marry an Egyptian Muslim and deliver a child who would eventually become a half-brother to the heir to the throne. According to Al-Fayed, Prince Philip was the one who ordered the killing of Diana, as AL-Fayed accused prince Philip to be a serious racist. "He is very racist, He is of German blood, and I'm sure he is a Nazi sympathizer", he also claimed that Diana was pregnant with Dodi's baby and he cite the name of the French policeman who cover-up the news.

Al- Fayed's claims were ended to be unfounded, a three-year investigation vigorously pursued by former Metropolitan Police Chief Lord Stevens called it Operation Paget, which resulted in the dismissal of every claim brought by Al-Fayed by The media, and another research done by French officials led to the same result. Other claims were spread that Paul had a light shined in his eyes while he was driving to make him blind, that someone intentionally sideswiped their car to cause the accident, and that the royal family wanted Diana dead because she was holding Dodi's child.

Other assertion that acquitted the paparazzi was the tests that revealed the driver, Henri Paul, was very drunk. Paul's blood alcohol level was three times the legal limit, and he had consumed the alcohol along with Tiapride and anti-depressant Prozac, prescription drugs that come with explicit warnings against combining with alcohol (Giltin,2008).

The procession carrying the princess's body went to Westminster Abbey and included hundreds of people representing charities she embraced, it was no longer a royal ceremony, rather, it served as a potent symbol of Diana's tremendous significance to the whole world. They all took to the streets to show their love for Diana, among them were the AIDS patients, victims of land mines, and advocates for the homeless, there was plenty. And by the time people started being convinced that Diana truly died due to a car accident and it wasn't anyone's mistake.

3.2. What Made her Special?

Diana was very famous for her confident public looks, but she was more known for her charitable works and the way she used to treat the sick and the poor people, they used to call her the queen of hearts because they believed that her good heart was able to see inside them, and even when she was busy with her sons and her royal duties, the Princess was president or patron of over 100 charities. The Princess did much to publicize work on behalf of the homeless and also disabled people, children, and people with HIV/Aids.(the royal family,2020). Another thing that marked her is that there was no member of the royal family who was involved in the humanitarian community, she worked her way up to become president of Barnardo's, an association that assisted troubled children, as she was invited to the lavish Tiffany Ball as an honored guest, which raised money for the AIDS Crisis Fund.

By the beginning of the 1980s, an acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) had just been known as a specific disease, while some medical experts were looking for its cause, others were working hard to find a treatment. The disease's rapid global spread astonished medical researchers, and a lot of families were suffering seeing their close ones dying in front of their eyes, and Since the AIDS health problem first emerged in 1980, people start avoiding contact with those who were sick. Few people had the knowledge of where it came from, and many were afraid that they might be infected by shaking hands with someone who have the disease, in that period AIDS charities were increasingly important to Diana since in 1987 she made her visit to the first AIDS ward in the UK, she shakes hands with a dozen AIDS patients and what impressed the British media was that she wasn't wearing gloves " She gave it respectability and a profile", said a professor who focused on the AIDS epidemic at Middlesex. "HIV

[the virus that causes AIDS] does not make people dangerous to know, so you can shake their hands and give them a hug", Diana said. This single act changed people's perceptions of HIV/AIDS.

Following her divorce, the Princess gave up all of her patronage and philanthropic roles, as well as all of her duty commitments with military forces. The Princess stood as a patron of Centre point (homeless charity), English National Ballet, Leprosy Mission, and National Aids Trust and as President of the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, and of the Royal Marsden Hospital. And on June 1997, Diana participated in one of the biggest social events of the year that were covered by all of the main periodicals, among the bidders were collectors who wished to own a piece of Diana's fashion legacy, while others were normal people who admired Diana and lusted for the thought of owning anything from her closet. The centrepiece of the auction was the famous blue velvet dress that Diana wore at the white house the night she danced with Travolta, and that dress was sold for \$222,500. The auction raised \$3.26 million in total, which will be distributed between different charities, that event was one of Diana's life highlights.

The humble princess spent her last birthday 1 June 1997 attending the 100th anniversary celebrations of the Tate Gallery, and the children's accident and emergency section at Northwick Park Hospital in London was her last in London on July 21.

A year before she passed away, the princess began spending time on a new interest which is helping landmine victims. The International Red Cross which is considered as one of the largest humanitarian and help organizations in the world contributed to her efforts to get rid of the landmines all over the world, but it was encountering difficulties from the government. Although Diana had taken off the Red Cross from her charities list, she was still zealous to help that's why she got in touch with a volunteer named Mike Whitlam, who believed in her and expect that Diana's engagement may provide a great deal of attention and support for the cause, so he convince her to meet landmine victims and see the carnage firsthand, Diana agreed, and an urgent trip to the African country of Angola was planned.

She travelled to Angola in January 1997 for the purpose of filming a documentary about the landmine problem for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), she made things clear that she was

not speaking in the name of the British government and that this was a working trip and not a royal duty, which means no official dinners or fund-raising. Diana simply attended to observe and learn, and actually, she did precisely that, she read up on the issues and statistics on the protracted flight to Angola, and she persisted in travelling to a town in Africa called Cuito which was known as the most heavily mined town in Africa, as well as the most dangerous for visitors to visit.

The princess bravely walked into a minefield area while protected by body armor, then visit a hospital that housed many landmine violence victims but it was understaffed yet, later, she detonated a landmine using a remote control. Diana's visit helped in bringing up an important issue without involving lawmakers, Mike Whitlam asserted "I can't think of anybody now who could give such a very simple, global message, and get people to listen and take notice". Returning from her journey to Angola, Diana felt that her life was purposeful, her involvement in Africa confirmed her longstanding desire to play the role of humanitarian and peacemaker.

Although Diana's received the Queen's approval to travel to Angola, there was much debate over the princess's position on the matter, in England, others believed she was looking for media attention; while some others believed she was standing against the American and the British governments, neither of which had made the decision to support the unilateral removal of mines. "Diana, because of her pulling power, has embarrassed the Government . . . because she supports those such as the Red Cross who deal with the horrific after-effects of landmines", taken from the Independent newspaper in London.

Soon after, Diana started working with the ICB, the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, according to a Newsweek story, "ICBL was little known until Princess Diana made it her favourite charity this year, travelling to Bosnia and Angola on its behalf", Diana's influence may have contributed to the fight to prevent mine-related injuries from spreading internationally, actually, the TV documentary that she did when she visited Angola raised the campaign to ban land mines. The following June, Diana was one of the celebrities who attended a banquet in New York to promote the international cause, the American Red Cross president and the spouse of presidential candidate

Elizabeth Dole supported the cause and were responsible for the prominent event, then Diana's involvement in the anti-land mine campaign grew when she was in London.

"Even if the world decided tomorrow to ban these weapons, this terrible legacy of mines already in the earth would continue to plague the poor nations of the globe," she said at a London conference on the topic. "If an international ban on mines can be secured, it means, looking far ahead, that the world may be a safer place for this generation's grandchildren."³⁸ Diana expressed concern that the proliferation of land mines left over from past wars affected the poorest communities on Earth (Paprocki, 2009, p.92).

Later that month, Diana withdrew from a private event with opponents of land mines, as a result of yet a new criticism from the politicians in England, people started thinking that Diana's involvement in a political issue as being excessive, therefore a politician advised her to decide whether she still wanted to be a member of the Royal Family or not "You can't have one foot in the Royal Family and one in the maelstrom of politics".

For that reason, Diana published a statement where she claimed that her interest in land mines was not for political interests and that her involvement was truly humanitarian. "The evening's all-party private meeting was to have been an opportunity for the princess to be further briefed on certain of the issues", according to a statement issued by her office. "Details of the meeting have, however, now been made public and a political dimension has been introduced to its purpose. As a consequence, the princess's attendance has been made untenable".

Diana's trips continued despite the turmoil, she directly started organizing a trip to Croatia, where the Bosnian War had left behind millions of explosives , she also visited landmine projects in Travnic, Sarajevo, and Zenezic between August 7 and 10 1997.

Diana realized that even though she felt unsatisfied and ignored by the royal family, her power outside the palace walls can help millions to have a suitable life, that's why she devoted countless hours and she used her social statue to help people. The People's Princess may have been the first Royal to strongly defend what she believed in and frequently broke royal rules more than once in order to reach

her target, for example, she didn't like wearing caps or gloves, especially while shaking hands since she wanted to feel a connection with the other people, another point is that she did not hesitate to publicly show her love for her kids and frequently brought them on royal trips.

When the princess died, the first expression of grief came from the general public, who gathered at the princess' Kensington Palace home to mourn the loss of someone they don't know personally, however, they felt the love she spread all her life. At that point, the royals realized that Diana had a way with people that hadn't yet existed in the House of Windsor.

When Mother Teresa passed away millions lined up along the route of the funeral procession to shed the most sincere tears of love and gratitude for Mother Teresa who was an old, unglamorous slum-dweller. Strangely enough, the death of Diana drew the attention of the world to the death of Mother Teresa. Having given such enormous coverage to the death of a princess, the Western media felt an obligation to provide some, if not the same, coverage of the passing away of a saint (Naidu, 1997).

3.3. The Relationship between the Princess and the British People

The main reason why people were very attached to Diana and her life, first of all, because people were waiting excitedly to see the prince and heir of the throne's wife, then the wedding which was a big selling point for the people, and it was seen as a kind of fairy tale, later on and unlike the other princess, Diana had a public life, they knew everything about her to the point that they believed they truly know her in person while they have never met her. All this was because of the media news and the stories that were shared about her life, moreover, her suffering during her marriage and the lack of support from the royal family aroused the pity of the people and at the same time increased their hatred of the royal family, for example, when she divorced and she was enjoying her life the public was happy for her, they always consider her as a family member.

The public enjoyed seeing pictures of her relaxing on her Mediterranean holiday with the new man in her life, Dodi Fayed. She seemed at ease with herself, the public was quietly delighted that a woman who had suffered so much seemed to have achieved a measure of personal happiness and contentment (Morton, 1992, p.270).

Additionally, Diana did so in a unique way that caught the public's and media's attention with her young age, her part-time job as a nursery teacher, and the fact that she shared a flat with her girlfriends in London which led the British media to emphasize that the princess suggested a down-to-earth image. She was an ordinary person despite she was raised in an aristocratic family, actually, her inclusion in the royal family was viewed as a plus for the family's reputation in the public view.

As much as the British people loved her, she loved them back, and she started her charitable works as mentioned before. Another thing that made her special is that not all her humanitarian work was public, a lot of charities were done secretly the thing that proved that she wasn't being good just for the whitening of her public image, but she has purely a good heart that had empathy for people.

The days of her funeral were the days when the nation gathered in large numbers to mourn a lady few had ever seen but whose loss so afflicted them suddenly, raging upon a royal family that seemed unaffected by the calamity, those days were significant then and are still significant today. Despite the fact that Diana had always stated that she was not a republican, the royalties were undercut by public support and empathy for her, which came to a head in the week following her death where the people and the media demanded the queen to publicly express her grief. The Express ran the headline, "Show Us You Care" and the queen's final acquiescence felt at the time that it seemed like a republican moment.

3.4. A Timeline of Diana's Life

1961: Diana Frances Spencer was born on July the 1st being the fourth child of John Spencer, the 8th Earl Spencer, and Frances Ruth Roche.

1967: The Spencers divorced when Diana was six years-old, and it would not become permanent until 1969 when John won the children's custody. Charles, her young brother, eventually take the blame for the separation on the loss of their first son, John, who passed away in 1960 only hours after he was born, as well as the struggle of having a male heir.

1969: Diana's mother got married to an Australian wallpaper heir, Peter Shand Kydd and his ex-wife accused her of being the “other woman” in Shand Kydd's divorce from her, then the couple relocates to Seil, a lonely island in Scotland.

1970: she was nine years-old then and she enrolls in an all-girls boarding school at Norfolk's Riddlesworth Hall.

1973: Diana got enrolled at West Heath Girls' School in Kent, where she joins her elder sisters Jane and Sarah. Diana has shown her high capacities in music and athletics, however, not in academics. She later fails in two O-level exams and she left without receiving the equivalent of a high school diploma.

1975: she was thirteen years-old and she got the title “lady” after her father inherited the title Earl of Spencer and the Althorp estate since his father passed away.

1976: John Spencer remarried for the second time to a socialite and local politician, Lady Dartmouth Raine McCorquodale. They kept their marriage until he died in 1992. Despite the fact that Diana and her brother used to call their new stepmother “Acid Raine”, Diana subsequently made amends with her before she passed away in 1997.

1977: It was Diana's first meeting with her future husband Prince Charles, and he was dating her sister Sarah at that time.

1980: Prince Charles first noticed Diana as a woman when they were spending a weekend in the country in the summer. Later in the same year, he took her sailing on the royal yacht as he invited her to Balmoral, his family's Scottish resort.

1981: After tabloids revealed that Charles and Diana had a premarital relationship in January of that year, his father Prince Philip wrote him a letter ordering him to either propose or stop the relationship. Charles perceived it as an order to propose.

24 February 1981: Diana and Charles were officially and publicly engaged, and Diana chose her famous sapphire-and-diamond ring. That night, her official protector warns her when she moved from her London apartment saying “I just want you to know that this is your last night of freedom ever, in the rest of your life, so make the most of it”.

09 March 1981: Diana broke royal rules by wearing an unsuitable plunging black Elizabeth Emanuel gown for her first significant post-engagement outing which was highly criticized. After that, she was disturbed by media claims that she still has “an ounce or two of puppy fat”, which announced the emerging of her eating disorder.

29 July 1981: She wed to Charles who was 32 years-old when she had just turned 20 years old, at St. Paul's Cathedral, and the wedding was held at Westminster Abbey with more than 2500 guests.

05 November 1981: the royalty announced that Diana was pregnant with her first child.

January 1982: Diana falls down a staircase at Sandringham in the last months of her pregnancy. Then she subsequently admitted that it was not an accident but she wanted to get Charles' attention.

21 June 1982: the parents unveil their first son Prince William to the public when he was born a day before in London's St. Mary's Hospital, where his children would be born three decades later

March 1983: the nine months William joined his parent's tour to Australia and New Zealand.

15 September 1984: Prince Charles was upset after his second son prince Harry was born, since he wanted a girl.

09 November 1985: Diana and John Travolta's iconic dance at the White House that was directed by first lady Nancy Reagan.

April 1987: Diana's famous campaign for AIDS patients, and when she shook hands with them without wearing gloves. This act was described by journalist Judy Wade as “ the most important thing a royal's done in 200 years”.

1889: Diana dismissed her husband at a celebration of Camilla Parker Bowles' sister's 40th birthday and confronts her opponent about her continued relation with Charles. Diana told her, “ I would just like you to know that I know exactly what is going on”, admonishing her not to treat the princess “like an idiot”.

June 1991: After Prince William suffered a serious head injury at boarding school that required surgery, Diana watch for two days by his bed, at the same time Charles was criticized for sticking to his

schedule that evening. The Daily Express wonders, “What kind of father of an eight-year-old boy, nearly brained by a golf club, leaves the hospital before knowing the result for a night at the opera?”.

29 March 1992: Diana's father, John passed away in London due to a heart attack. Diana refused Charles' intention to travel with her home after their ski vacation in Austria since she believed he was using her grief for a public relations victory. But the palace has the final say.

20 August 1991: Diana finished early her usual royal family summer vacation at Balmoral so that she can be next to Adrian Ward-Jackson when he died two days later from an AIDS-related illness. Over the past year, she had been quietly close to him, she even used to bring Prince William to meet him.

May 1992: the journalist Andrew Morton published *Her True Story in Her Own Words*. It was going on for a year but there were no face-to-face interviews because she couldn't risk being seen as actively participating.

August 1992: The “Squid-gate” tapes, purportedly from an old telephone conversation with an alleged lover named James Gilby in which he repeatedly called out the pseudonym “Squid-gate”, were published by Britain's Sun newspaper.

December 1992: The parliament was notified of the legal separation of Diana and Charles by Prime Minister John Major. After a disastrous state visit to South Korea a month earlier, the palace decided it was time for him to resign.

January 1993: Audio recordings of phone conversations between Charles and his mistress Camilla in which he declared his desire to be her tampon were made public.

December 1993: Diana announces her desire to no more have a public life, at least indefinitely, and dramatically reduces the number of charities she used to support.

1995: Diana begins a two-year secret affair with the Pakistani-born cardiac surgeon in charge of her acupuncturist's postoperative care, Dr. Hasnat Khan.

20 November 1995: Martin Bashir arranged secretly an explosive interview with the princess at Kensington Palace, where she admitted her infidelity and talked about her past battles with depression,

bulimia, and self-harm. However, her most famous statement was referring to the love triangle she had with her soon-to-be ex-husband and Camilla Parker Bowles.

August 1996: The divorce conditions were completed. Diana received a total of \$22.5 million in cash, as well as an annual allowance of roughly \$600,000 to maintain her private office, and was also given permission to continue living in her residence at Kensington Palace. She agreed to renounce any future claim to the throne. Diana then used to refer to her rather than Her Royal Highness, which was seen as a frivolous gesture on the part of the palace.

15 January 1997: Diana walked into a minefield area in Angola's war-torn country in support of the Red Cross' appeal to ban the landmines and to highlight the de-mining efforts of one of the charities she patronized.

30 August 1997: After Diana's romance with the Pakistani doctor came to an end, she met her new lover Dodi Al Fayed, and they travelled together to Paris, and they were killed in a car accident.

31 August 1997: her death was announced at 4a.m at Pitié-St. Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris ,She was 36 years old.

1st September 1997: Charles escorts Diana's remains back from Paris, along with Sarah and Jane, her sisters.

06 September 1997: A lot of people from all over the world watched Diana's burial procession and service in Westminster Abbey. Her remains were returned to her family's mansion in Althorp later that day, where she was buried.

Conclusion

The people's princess, Diana, passed away the 31st of August 1997, it was a memorable event that led a large popularity to mourn. The effects of her death were looked at by researchers who examined the impact on rates of suicide and intentional self-harm (DSH) in England and Wales, and they revealed that the number of suicide cases rose during the month following the princess's funeral, especially among female aged 25-44 years. According to the researchers, the death had a major effect by amplifying personal losses or escalating existing distress.

The journalistic coverage analyzed the separation between the private and public life of Diana, Princess of Wales during her passing and funeral. The chance for journalists and commentators to consider how and where to draw the line between public and private was unique. The investigation demonstrated how several opposing and perhaps contradictory conceptual analyses and social theories can be incorporated into discursive forms like broadsheet print journalism. The material analyzed was heavily influenced by feminist and psychoanalytic critiques of liberal and conservative boundaries between the “public” and the “private”.

Diana's death triggered a public outpouring of sadness in the United Kingdom and around the world, an estimated 2.5 billion people watched her televised funeral and the royal family received negative press for how they handled Diana's passing. With several movies, novels, and media reports, public interest in Diana's life and death has remained high.

General conclusion

Diana Spencer, previously wife of the British Prince Charles and Princess of Wales was born into an aristocratic family, she had a bad time with her parents but her life changed for the better when she went to school, she met and marry the prince and she got two boys, but the marriage didn't last for long. Diana was known for her humanitarian works and her sympathy for people which made her the Queen of Heart.

Despite Diana suffering from her parent's divorce, and she failed to make her marriage work, she succeeded in constructing a social status, as she played an effective role as a person and even apart from her royal status. She gains major fame and she is still famous even after decades since dying.

This study aimed to reveal Diana's life's secrets, and the way her childhood shaped her future. After a long time since Diana's death, there's an opportunity to explore Diana's struggles and how she faced all that at such a young age, and the way she get closer to people around the world.

Through this research, the newly formed community will further realize that, Although Diana didn't succeed in being the future queen but she had a more memorable life than the current queen has, she was loved and she is still receiving this love from the public since her purpose in life, was to live as an effective member in the society and to give in the same way she receives.

This study demonstrates how good Diana's relationship was with the queen unlike with Charles, and the way she broke royal protocols and she had believed that some protocols had no sense. It also shows the princess's relationship with people in British and around the world and how she was close to their hearts before and even after her death.

The research findings reveal that Diana success to overcome all the difficulties she faced from her birth, when she was unwanted, until her divorce. As it reveals that the princess was talented in talking to people and gaining their hearts.

This study is limited for many reasons among them:

- History can be interpreted differently from different perspectives and different angles.
- Diana's story is a bit sensitive since it has a relation with the British royalty.

- Historians were not always objective since Diana is a public figure that touched the heart of each of us.

Diana's life is a very interesting and mysterious topic that requires researchers to get involved in the details of the British royalty, and the princess as an example of a hard-working person who reached such a status deserves to be discussed.

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