

Over time, monarchies evolved, adapting to different political and social structures. As Europe developed, monarchies became the dominant form of government. By the early modern period, most European kings ruled with **absolute power**, controlling laws, taxes, and military forces. However, growing dissatisfaction among the people, due to economic struggles and lack of rights, led to major **revolutions**, such as the **Glorious Revolution (1688)** in England and the **French Revolution (1789-1799)**. These events, along with the **Revolutions of 1848**, pushed many monarchies to limit their power. Over time, Europe shifted towards **constitutional monarchies**, where kings and queens remained as symbols but had to share power with elected governments, ensuring more democracy and legal protections for the people.

The Moroccan monarchy, following the **Maliki school of thought**, plays a crucial role in **protecting religious values** and ensuring national unity. As **Commander of the Faithful**, the King embodies both spiritual and political leadership, maintaining stability in a country rich in **ethnic and regional diversity**. Beyond governance, the King is known for his **closeness to the people**, sharing in both their **joys and hardships**. A notable example was when he **honored the Moroccan national team** after their historic **fourth-place finish in the FIFA World Cup**, reflecting his deep connection with the nation.

The **British monarchy** is primarily **ceremonial and symbolic**, with **real political power** resting in **Parliament**, particularly the **Prime Minister** and the **elected government**. The King's duties include **opening Parliament**, **granting Royal Assent to laws**, **meeting with leaders**, and **representing the UK internationally**, but he does not govern directly. Instead, the monarchy follows **constitutional traditions**, playing a key role in **national identity and stability** while remaining politically neutral.

The **British monarchy** has a long and rich history, tracing back over a **thousand years**, with the current **House of Windsor** established in **1917**. It has played a central role in shaping the UK's identity through wars, political changes, and global influence. Today, the monarchy is deeply connected to **national traditions**, such as **Trooping the Colour**, an annual ceremony celebrating the King's official birthday with a grand military parade, and the **State Opening of Parliament**, where the King delivers the **King's Speech**, marking the start of the parliamentary year. These events reflect the monarchy's enduring presence in British culture and governance.