She was known as the “grandmother of Europe”

**Over the course of在某一期间** their 21-year marriage, Victoria and Albert raised nine children together. As a means方式 of extending延续 Britain’s influence and building international allegiances忠诚 拥护, several of their sons and daughters were married into various各自的 European monarchies君主国, and within just a couple of几个 generations一代 Victoria’s descendants子孙 were spread扩散 across the continent大陆. Her 42 grandchildren could be found in the royal families of Germany, Russia, Greece, Romania, Sweden, Norway and Spain. 忠诚 拥护君主国

Warring First World War royals Kaiser Wilhelm (of Germany), Tsarina Alexandra (of Russia) and George V (of Britain) were all grandchildren of Victoria. Kaiser Wilhelm reportedly据称 remarked作评论 that had his grandmother still been alive, the First World War may never have happened, as she simply根本 would not have allowed her relatives亲戚 to go to war with one another.

沙皇皇后这个虚拟语气的句子没有倒装之前if his grandmother had still been alive, ...may never have happened 从句用过去完成时，主句would/could/should/may have done 从句去掉if,把助动词提前即可

Victoria’s widespread influence had unexpected genetic基因, as well as political, implications for Europe’s monarchies. It is believed that the queen was a carrier of haemophilia and had unwittingly不知情 introduced the rare inherited disease into her bloodline. Over subsequent随之而来的 generations the condition resurfaced in royal families across the continent. In an age of limited有限的 medical facilities设施, haemophilia血友病 – which affects the blood’s ability to clot凝结 – could have disastrous灾难性的 consequences结果. Victoria’s own son Leopold suffered from the disease and died aged 30 after he slipped and fell, triggering引发了 a cerebral haemorrhage. Three of the queen’s grandchildren also suffered from the disease, as did her great-grandson, the murdered heir to the Russian throne, Tsarevich Alexei. 血友病 凝结 脑溢血

6

She survived at least six assassination attempts

During the course of her 63-year-long reign统治, Victoria came out unscathed未受损 from at least six serious attempts on her life, some of which were terrifyingly可怕的 **close calls千钧一发**. what a close call千钧一发

In June 1840, while four months pregnant with her first child, Victoria was shot at while on an evening carriage四轮马车 ride with Prince Albert. For a moment it seemed as似乎 though the queen had been hit, but Albert spurred催促/马刺 the driver to speed加速 away to safety and the would-be assassin, Edward Oxford, was apprehended逮捕. 四轮马车

Oxford – who was later acquitted acquit宣判 **on grounds of原因** insanity疯狂 – proved被证明 to be the first of many to target the queen while she was driving in her open-top carriage. In 1850, as the carriage slowed down to pass through the gates of Buckingham Palace, retired退休的 soldier Robert Pate ran forward and managed成功做到 to strike猛击 the queen sharply on the head with a small cane手杖. Although it transpired that后来人们得知 the cane weighed less than three ounces盎司, so could not have done much damage, the incident nonetheless但是 unnerved是担心 Victoria. She escaped several more assassination attempts尝试 while riding in her carriage in 1842, 1849 and 1872.

Victoria was also infamously臭名昭著 targeted by a stalker跟踪者 – a notorious臭名昭著 teenager known in the newspapers as ‘The Boy Jones’. Between 1838 and 1841, Edward Jones managed to成功 break into Buckingham Palace several times, hiding under the queen’s sofa, sitting on her throne and reportedly even stealing her underwear, before being caught. 臭名昭著 跟踪者

7

She mourned Prince Albert for 40 years

On 14 December 1861, Victoria’s life was rocked震惊 by the death of her beloved husband, Albert. As the prince was aged just 42 and generally enjoyed good health, his death from typhoid伤寒 was highly unexpected. It came as a huge blow to the queen, who had been intensely强烈 reliant依赖 on his support, practically and politically as well as emotionally. 女王自画像，非常少女心 伤寒

Following Albert’s death, Victoria retreated隐退 from public life, adopting elaborate复杂的 mourning rituals仪式 that rapidly became obsessive上瘾. As time went on, the situation began to spiral out螺旋形上升下降； 恶化 of control as it became clear the queen’s period of mourning would last much longer than the two years that convention习俗 dictated规定. **Consumed by grief悲伤**, Victoria fell into a state of depression抑郁 and began neglecting忽视 her royal duties. As she repeatedly不断地 refused to take part in public events, her popularity began to deteriorate恶化. The British people began to lose patience with their queen, questioning what the ‘Widow of Windsor’ did to earn her royal income. It was not until the 1870s that Victoria was coaxed哄骗 back into gradually engaging参与 in public life once more.

Despite the decades that passed, Victoria never fully recovered from the loss of Albert. Although she had other intimate亲密的 relationships – most notably尤其 a close friendship with her Scottish servant John Brown – she never remarried. She continued to wear black and sleep beside an image of Albert, and she even had a set of clothes laid out整齐铺开 for him each morning, right up until her own death 40 years later in 1901