


SCIENCE MUSEUM



**REMEMBERING
QUEEN
ELIZABETH II
1926–2022**

The Queen's Christmas broadcast was
televised live on 25 December 1957.
© Science Museum Group Collection

REMEMBERING QUEEN ELIZABETH II 1926–2022

Queen Elizabeth II lived through some of the most significant scientific, technological, engineering and medical achievements of the twentieth century. Follow this trail around the museum to discover these milestones of invention for yourself.

1953 CORONATION CAMERA

Coronation televised live, 2 June 1953. Science Museum Group Collection.

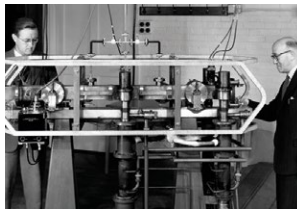


On 2 June 1953, the Queen's Coronation was televised. Later called 'the day that changed television', the Coronation heralded a huge uptake in television ownership.

See the television cameras that filmed the Queen's Coronation on display in *Information Age*.

1955 ATOMIC CLOCK

Parry and Essen with their caesium atomic clock. National Physical Laboratory.



On 13 August 1955, scientists Louis Essen and Jack Parry announced the world's first caesium atomic clock. The vibrations of caesium atoms have been used to define time ever since.

See the National Physical Laboratory caesium atomic clock on display in *Making the Modern World*.

1969 CONCORDE ENGINE

The Queen on a Concorde flight from Barbados in 1977. PA Images / Alamy Stock Photo.

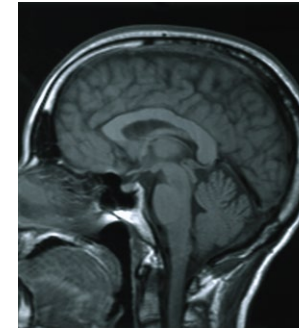


On 9 April 1969, Concorde 002 – the British prototype supersonic jetliner – made its maiden flight. Powered by four mighty Rolls Royce Olympus engines, the aircraft could reach speeds of over 1300 mph.

See one of Concorde 002's engines on display in *Flight*.

1978 MRI SCANNER

MRI scan of a typical brain. Wellcome Collection.



In 1978, scientist Peter Mansfield and his University of Nottingham team built this magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) body scanner. This transformed how we see the human body, revealing the structure of muscles and organs in much greater detail.

See this early MRI scanner on display in *Medicine: The Wellcome Galleries*.

1984 DNA FINGERPRINT

Alec Jeffreys with his DNA fingerprint. Corbin O'Grady Studio / Science Photo Library.



On 19 September 1984, the first DNA fingerprint was produced by geneticist Alec Jeffreys. The discovery went on to transform forensic science and resolve questions of identity and kinship.

See the first DNA fingerprint on display in *Who Am I?*

1990 WORLD WIDE WEB COMPUTER

Sir Tim Berners-Lee. CERN / Science & Society.



On 20 December 1990, British computer scientist Tim Berners-Lee used a NeXT computer to design the World Wide Web and host the first web page. The machine also acted as the first ever web server.

See a NeXT cube computer on display in *Information Age*.

1991 HELEN SHARMAN'S SPACE SUIT

Helen Sharman with her Sokol space suit. Science Museum Group Collection.



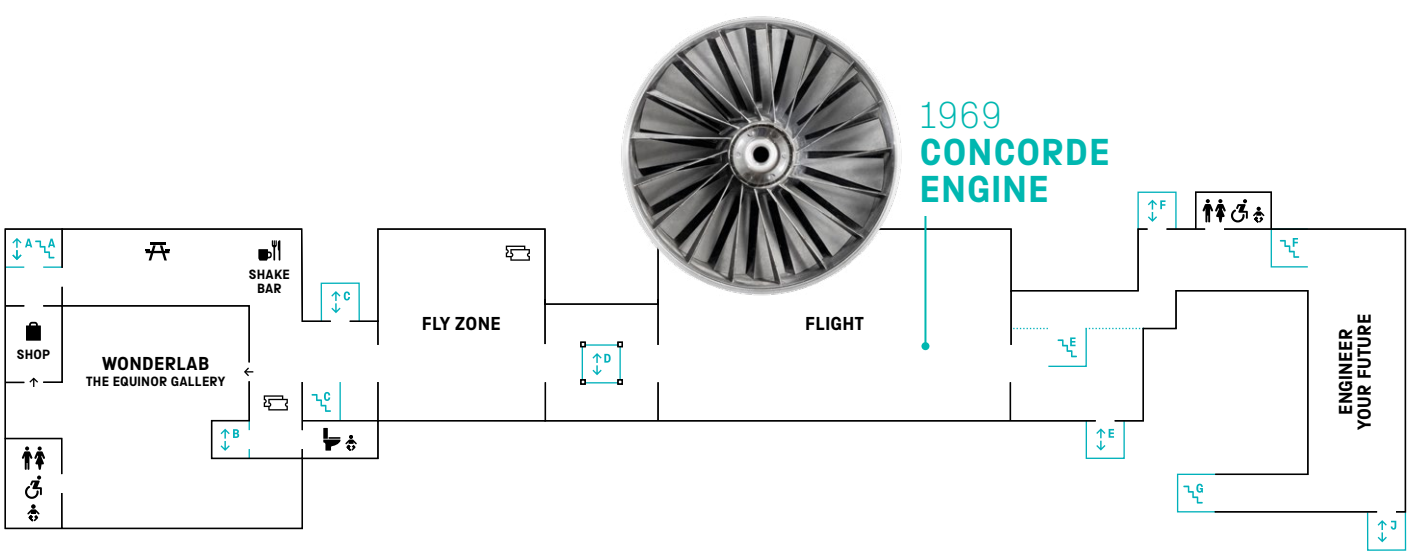
On 18 May 1991, chemist Helen Sharman became the first Briton in space. Her mission to the Russian MIR space station lasted eight days, during which Sharman conducted agricultural and medical tests.

See the Sokol-KV-2 rescue suit worn by Sharman during her mission in *Exploring Space*.

LEVEL

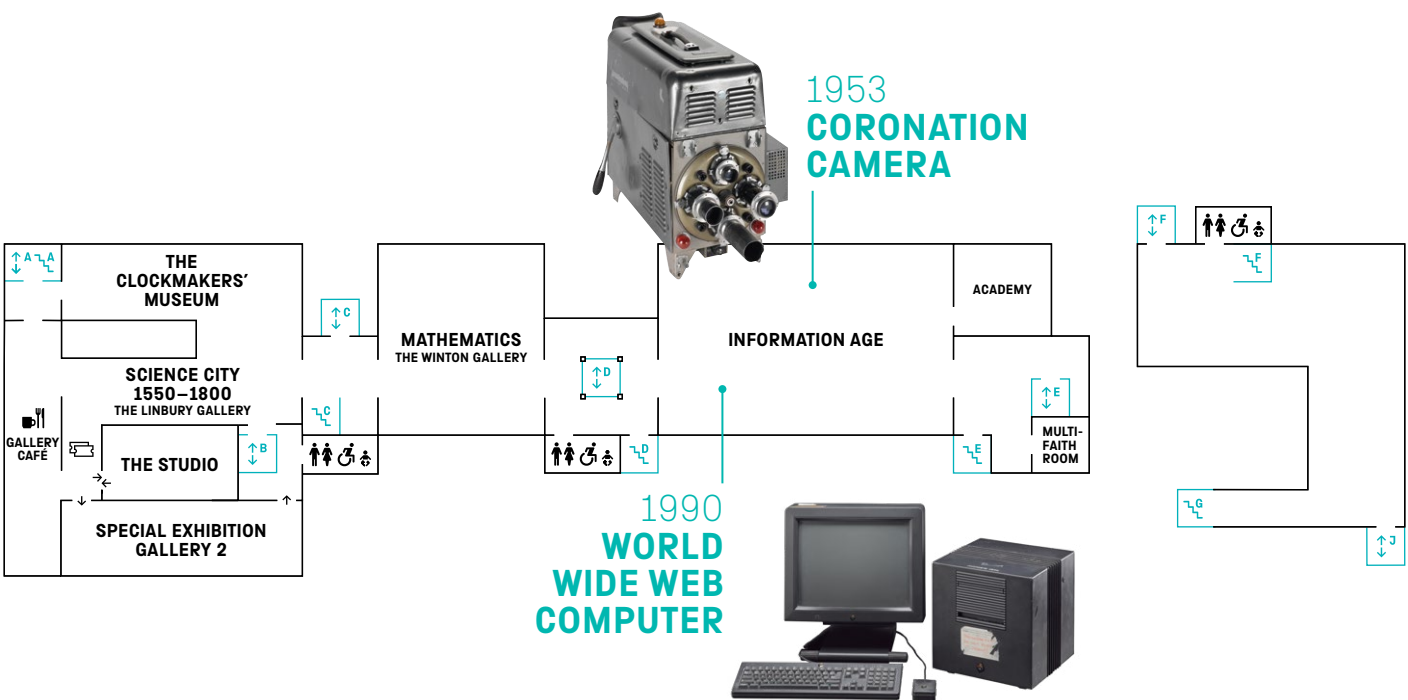
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Engineer Your Future
Flight
Fly Zone
Wonderlab
The Equinor Gallery



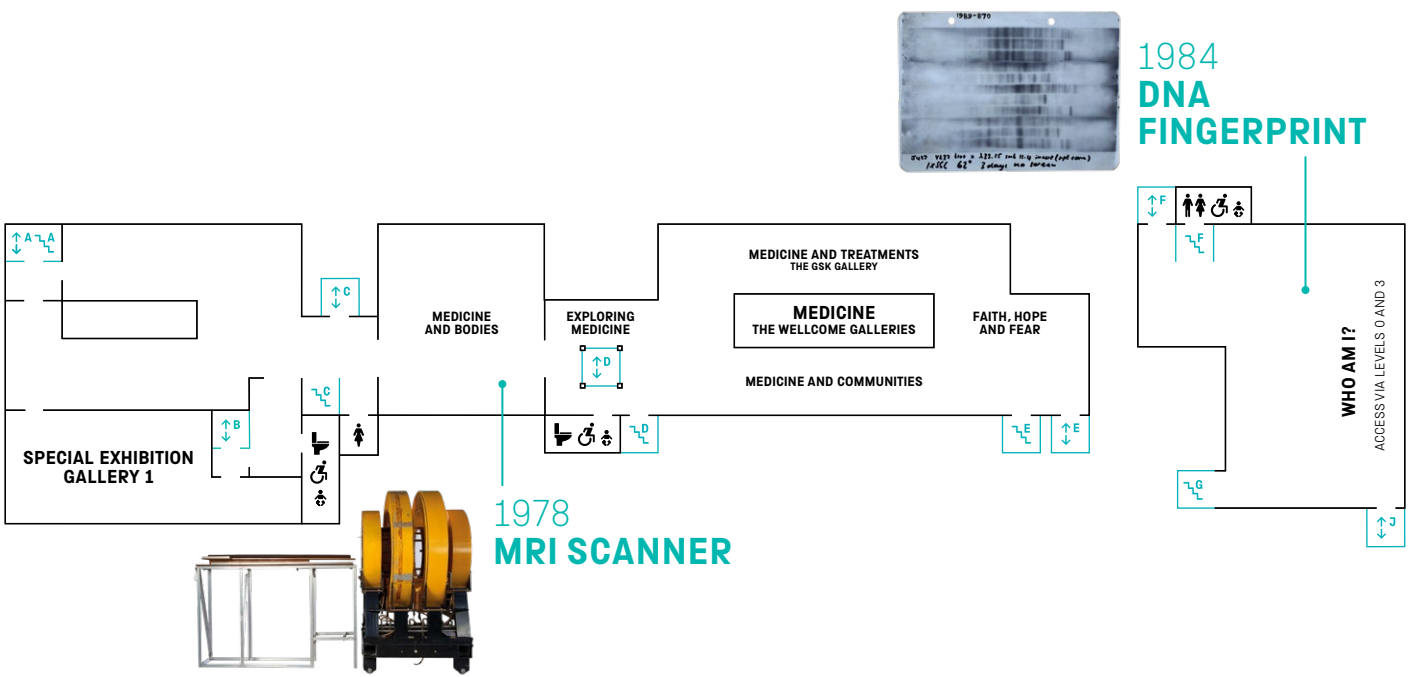
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Academy
The Clockmakers' Museum
Information Age
Mathematics
The Winton Gallery
Science City 1550–1800
The Linbury Gallery
Special Exhibition Gallery 2
The Studio



1

Medicine
The Wellcome Galleries
Special Exhibition Gallery 1
Who Am I?



0

Energy Hall
Exploring Space
Hans Rausing
Lecture Theatre
IMAX®
The Ronson Theatre
James Watt and Our World
Making the Modern World
Pattern Pod
Shop
Tomorrow's World

