

*Political system of
Great Britain*



Sovereign

Prime
Minister

Home
Government
Office

Office

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Foreign
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Office

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Treasu
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Parlia

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House
of
Commons

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House
of
Lords

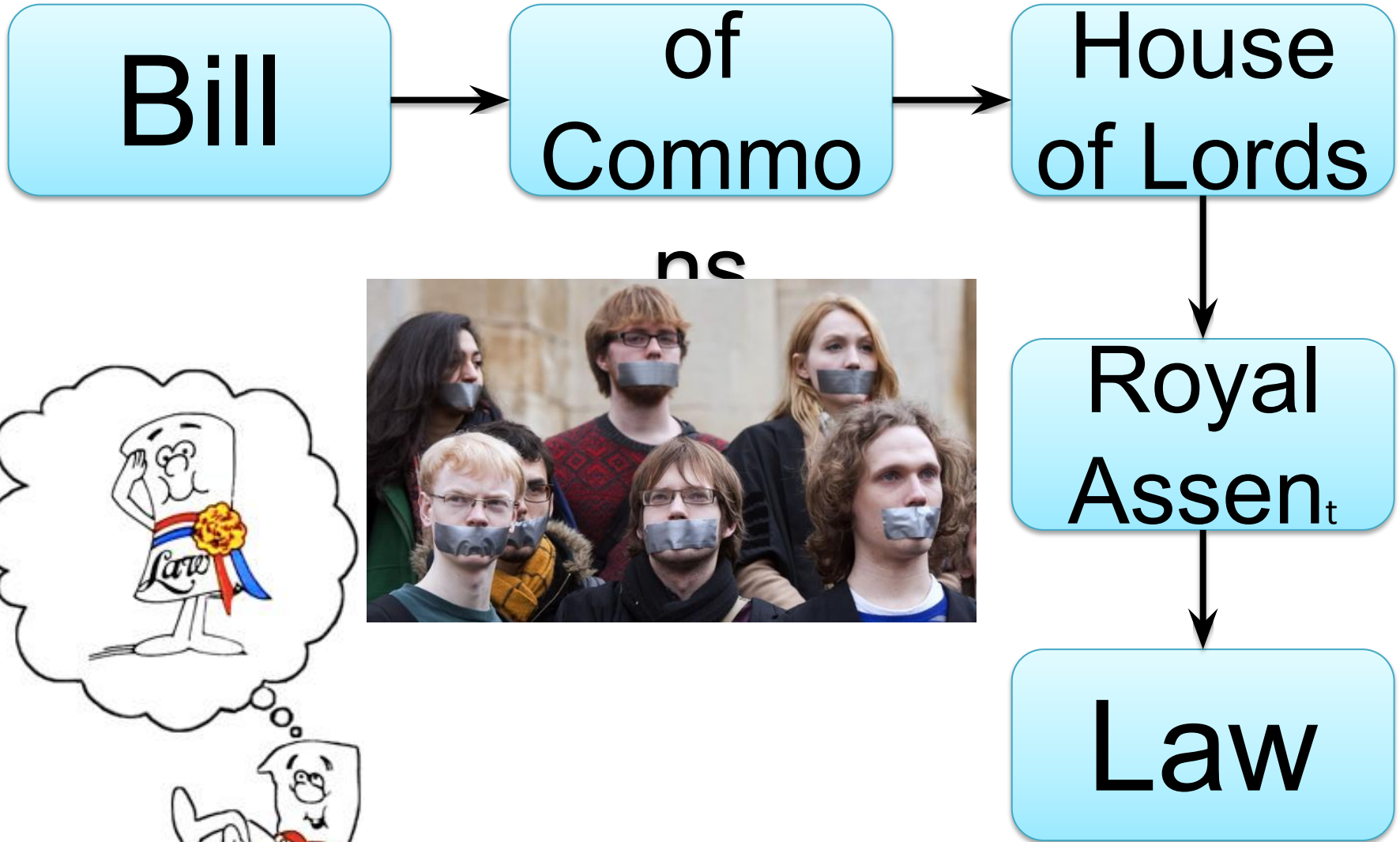
The role of Parliament

The main functions are:

- To pass laws regulating the life of
- To scrutinize government policy and



Bill House Law



The Queen



- Elizabeth II (born 1926; crowned on 2nd June 1953)
- “Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen,

The Queen's authority:

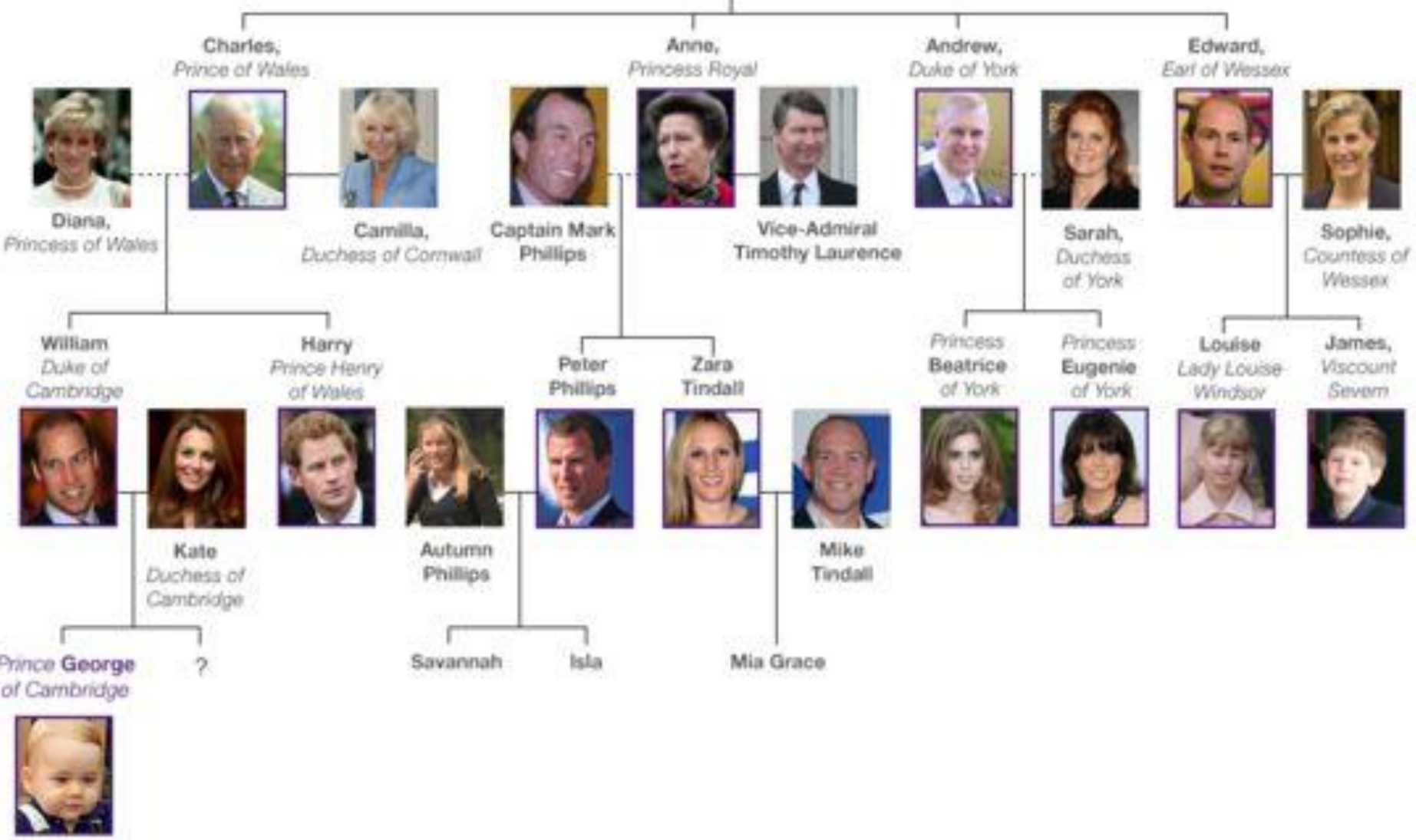
- She performs certain important acts of government
- She is the centre of much of the nation's ceremonial
- The leader of society
- She visits many parts of the UK each year to encourage scientific, industrial, artistic and charitable works of national importance
- Paying state visits to foreign countries
- She receives the laws
- She is the Head of the Church of England



God save
the Queen

---- Divorced

Queen Elizabeth II Philip, Duke of Edinburgh



The house of Commons

- The lower house of the
Parliament, co

523 for England
38 for Wales
72 for Scotland
17 for Northern
Ireland



Role:



- To make laws of the land by passing various Acts, as well as to discuss current political issues.
- The House sits for five days each week.
- The strength of the House of Commons is that it possesses the right to argue

The house of Lords

- **Consists of over 1,000**

1. All peers and peeresses who have inherited their titles
2. Certain clergy of the Church of England
3. Some judges (called “the Law Lords”)



Role:



- Pass Bills sent to it from the House of Commons
- Amend Bills and send them back to the Commons for approval
- Delay Bills for a limited time
- Start its own Bills, but it must send them to the

Parliamentary Debates

Parliament is a place where politicians can speak about public matters, express points of view, argue, try to persuade, support and oppose other members.



British Government

- A body of ministers who are responsible for the

administration of the country
affairs



The Prime

Minister

- The leader of the party with a majority, is appointed by the Queen.
- All other Ministers are appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Prime Minister



The Cabinet

The most senior Ministers (usually 20) compose the Cabinet, which meets once or twice a week under the chairmanship of the government





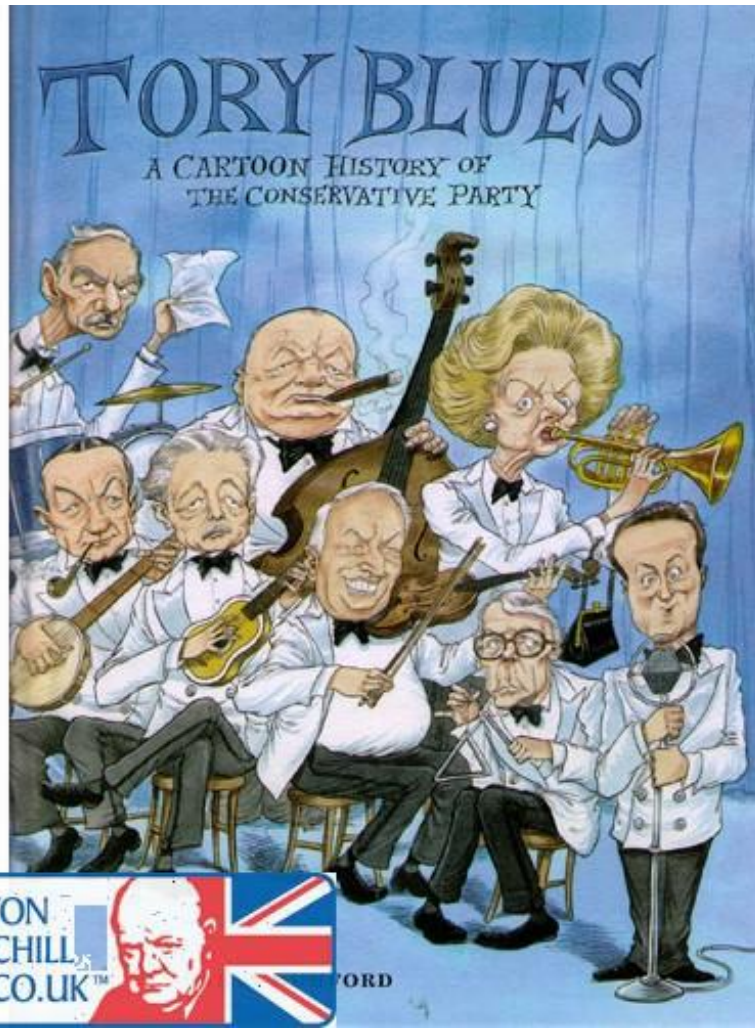
- ✓ The people elect MPs
- ✓ After an election a Government is formed
- ✓ Prime Minister is appointed by the Queen
- ✓ The Prime Minister selects his Ministers
- ✓ The Ministers form the Cabinet
- ✓ The Cabinet decides Government policies
- ✓ The Parliament agrees to support or rejects Government policies and laws

The Political Party System

- Conservative party



Conservatives



The Political Party System



- Labour Party



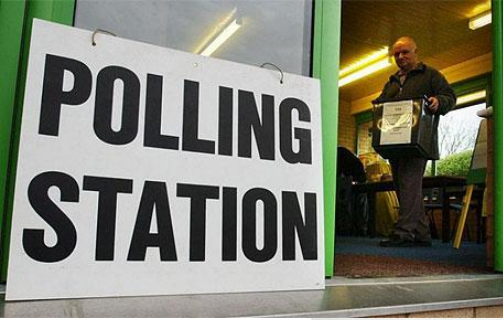
new **Labour**
new **Britain**

The Political Party System



- *Liberal Democrats*



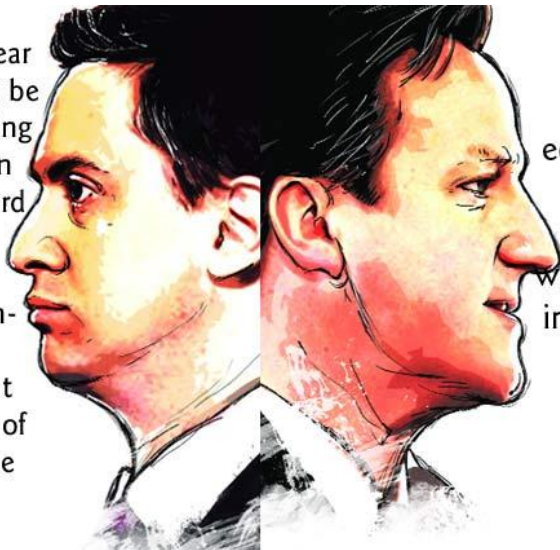


Elections



- Men and women over 18 years have a vote
 - Voting is not compulsory
 - A candidate is elected if he/she has a majority of votes over the next candidate
- ✓ British may stand and be elected as MPs if they are aged 21 and >

Even moderate Labour voters fear Miliband would be reckless, spending much more than the UK can afford to. And that a Miliband government would be unlikely to resist the temptation of interfering in the free market, scaring away



Cameron's coalition has got the economy out of recession and growing again, with an increase in consumption and high employment. But deficit is high, and real incomes have



Thank you for
your attention !