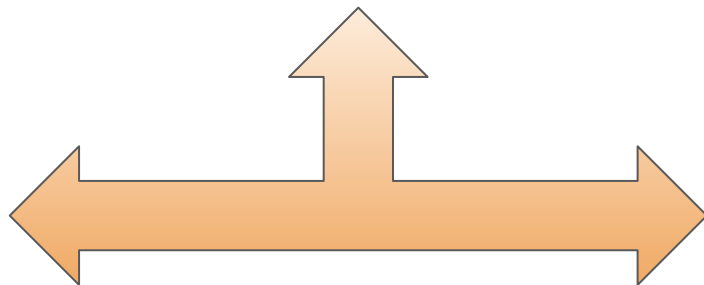


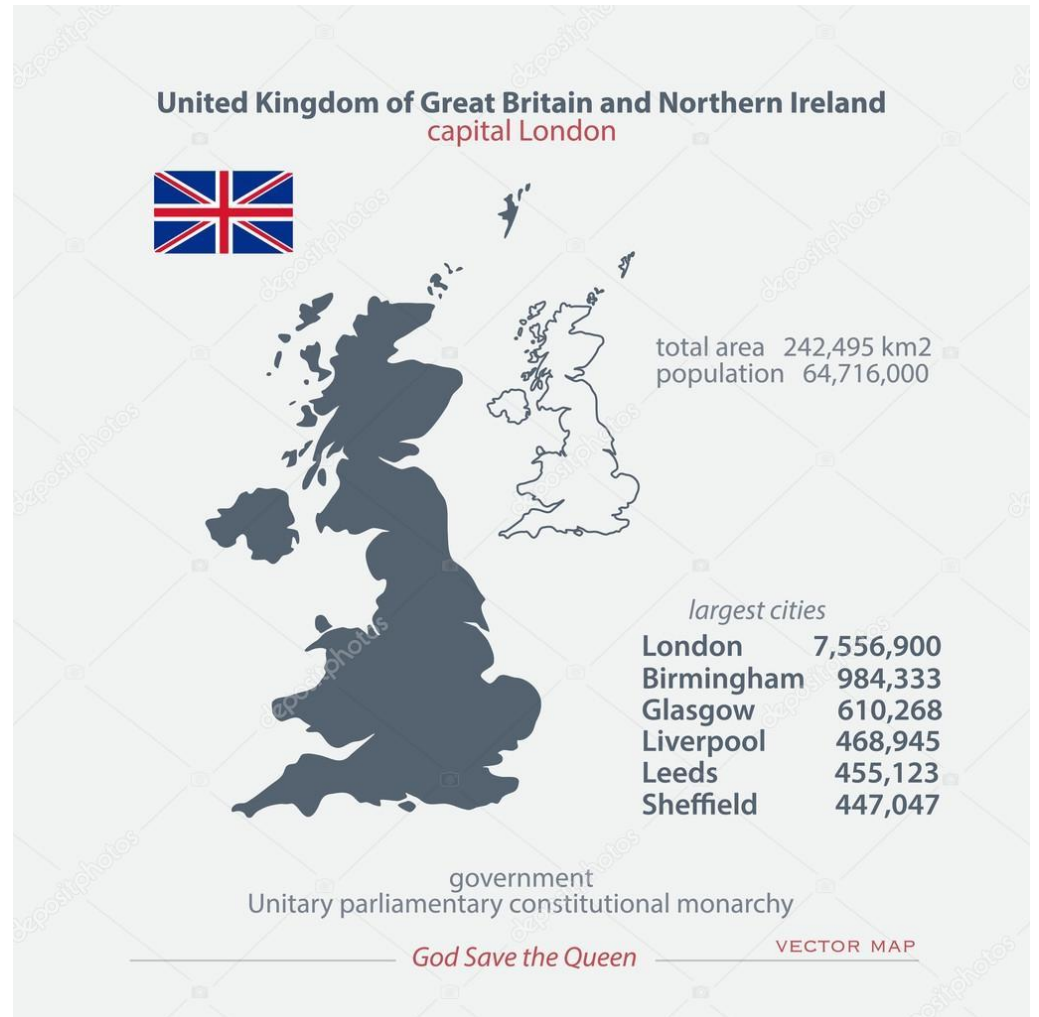
# Political structure of Great Britain



Аня, Ваня, Арсений,  
Ксения, 10В класс.



- The political structure of Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. Its government system also is in other Commonwealth states, such as Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia and Jamaica.



# English monarch

In opinion of many people, England Queen reigns but doesn't rule. It happened, thanks to fact that, monarch doesn't participate in the management of of the state. But this human has influence and uses it very rarely.

They can :

English monarch has the right to start a war;

English monarch has the right to change the government;

English monarch has the right once a year to express wishes to Parliament;

this man rules the war-strong of country and so on...



Little the principles of the Queen :

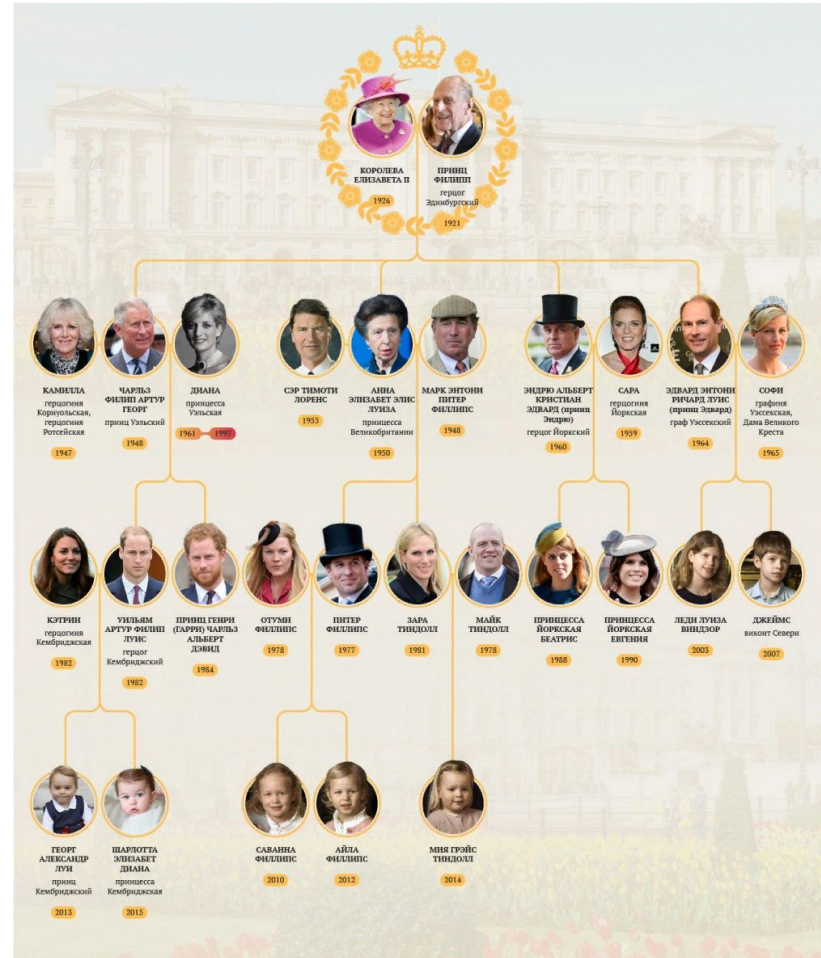
If Queen ask you, you will must answer only "yes" or "not".

The Queen is untouchable.

People can't look on face the monarch.

No one people can start talking with the Queen first.

Well, the most important Queen owns shares of the main English Bank





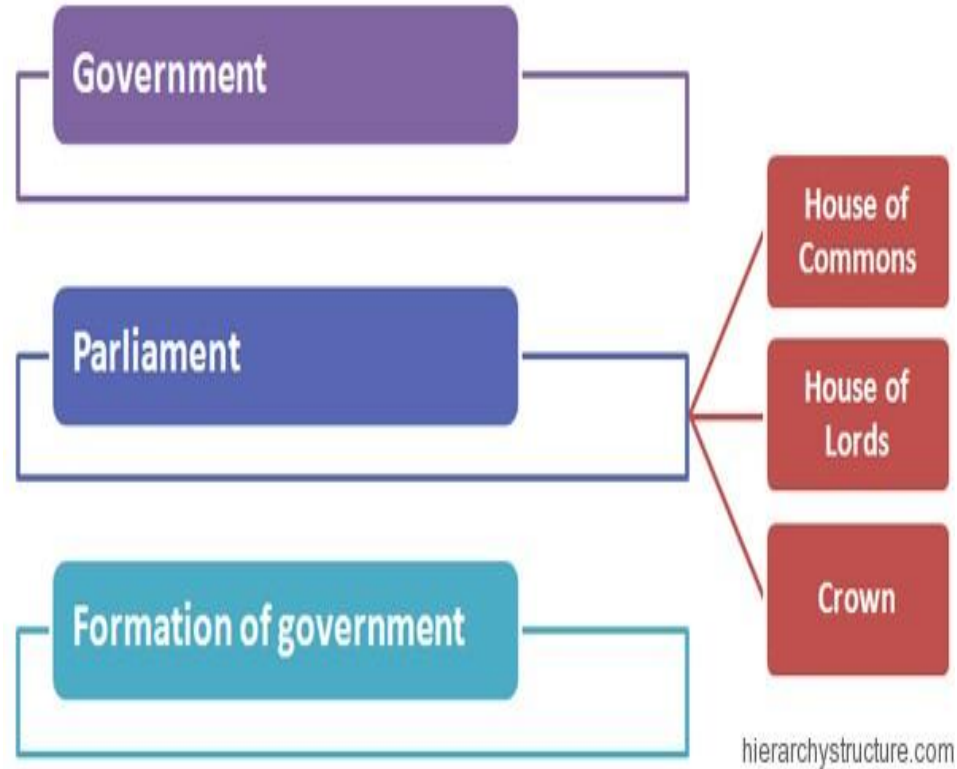
*God Save the Queen*



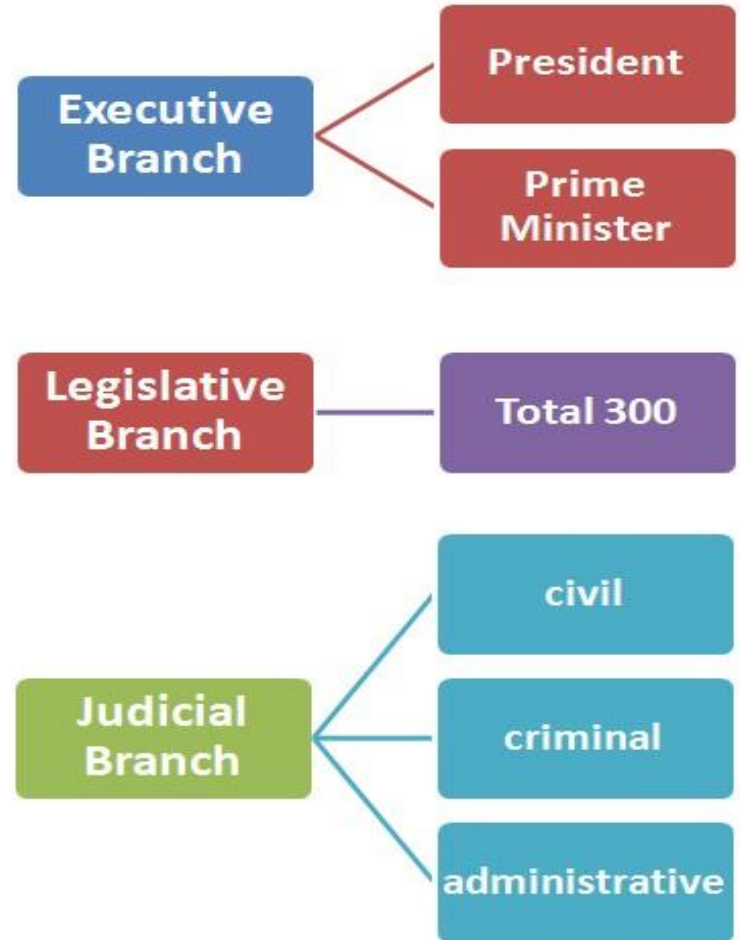
**United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**

- The executive power's functions are vested in the government.
- The head of the Cabinet is the Prime Minister, who is chosen by the monarch.
- The executive power is responsible to the Parliament.

Legislative power in the UK belongs to parliament. Parliament includes the head of state (monarch), the House of Lords (historically - the Chamber of Nobility and High Clergy) and the House of Commons. But in the most correct way parliament means only two chambers or only lower house, which performs legislative functions. The king signs all laws, and on the basis of constitutional custom for almost 300 years does not apply his veto power.



In the UK, the judiciary is independent. The highest court of Great Britain is the Judicial Collegium of the House of Lords, consisting of the Lord Chancellor and the Court Lords. The Lord Chancellor is the highest judicial official, the main adviser to the government on legal issues, a member of the cabinet, the Speaker of the House of Lords. Next is the Court of Appeal, the High Court of Justice and the 90 Crown Courts, which deal with serious criminal cases. Together, these courts form the Supreme Court of England and Wales.



# The House of Commons



Currently the House of Commons is the center of electoral power. Citizens choose ordinary people to the House of Commons, who are 18 years old (and more) and live in the state, major in each group.

The House of Commons is elected for 5 years by universal secret voting.

In the House there are significant political disputes - a discussion of laws, the admission of various acts. This group also controls the actions of the government. In the UK, deputies vote on foot.



Foundation date  
January 22, 1801



# The House of Commons



The number of deputies of the House of Commons is the number of constituencies. Currently there are 650 deputy seats.

Historically, the House of Commons is located in the Westminster Palace in a green room. This is the oldest part of the palace. The room is small and modest. On two opposite sides of the room there are the seats. At the end of the room there is a place for the speaker. Clerks sit around the speaker, who give him advice. On the right hand of the speaker, deputies from the ruling party are seated, on the left the opposition is seated.

# The Westminster Palace

