

*Political system of  
Great Britain*



# Sovereign

Prime  
Minister

Home  
Government  
Office

Office

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Foreign  
Office

Office

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Treasu  
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Parlia

House

of  
Common

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House

of  
Lords

# The role of Parliament

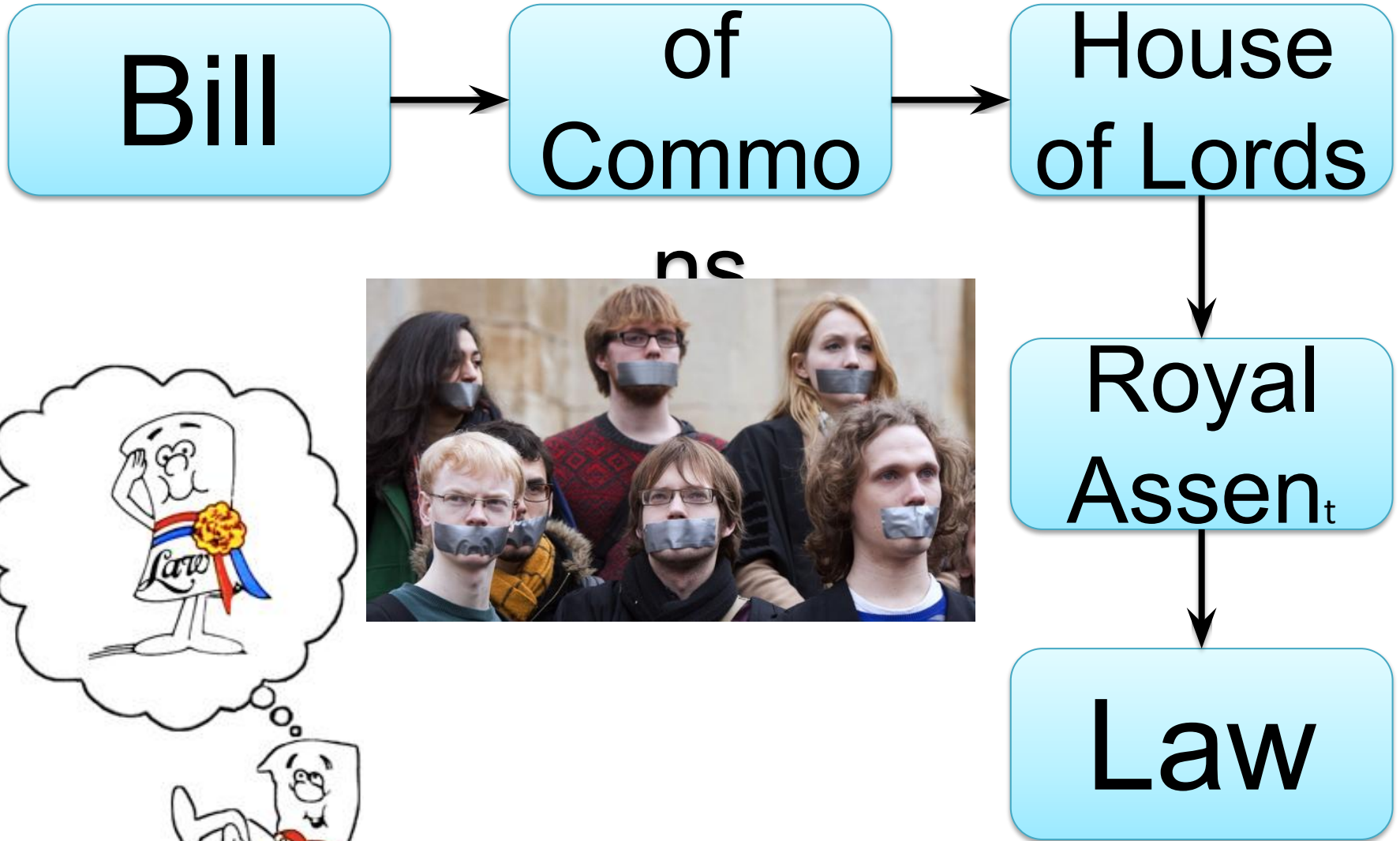
The main functions are:

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





# Bill House Law



ns



# The Queen



- Elizabeth II (born 1926; crowned on 2<sup>nd</sup> 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



Charles, Prince of Wales

Anne, Princess Royal

Andrew, Duke of York

Edward, Earl of Wessex



Diana, Princess of Wales

Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall

Captain Mark Phillips

Vice-Admiral Timothy Laurence

Sarah, Duchess of York

Sophie, Countess of Wessex

William Duke of Cambridge

Harry Prince Harry of Wales

Peter Phillips

Zara Tindall

Princess Beatrice of York

Princess Eugenie of York

Louise Lady Louise Windsor

James, Viscount Severn



Kate, Duchess of Cambridge

Autumn Phillips

Mike Tindall

Prince George of Cambridge

?

Savannah

Isla

Mia Grace





# 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

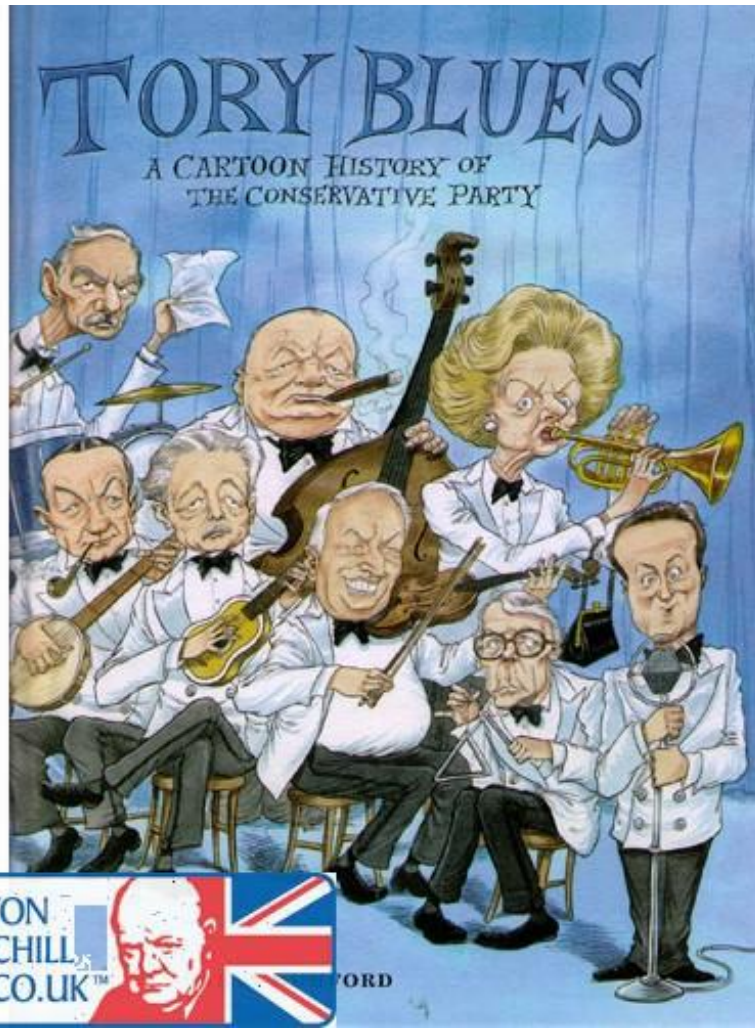


# The Political Party System

- Conservative party



## Conservatives





# The Political Party System



- Labour Party



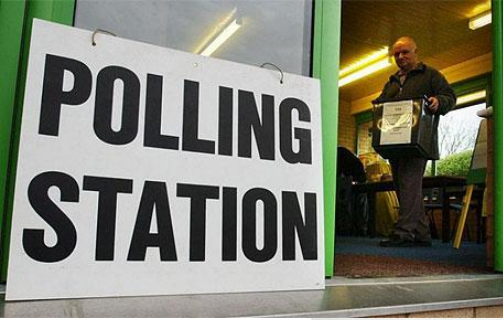
new **Labour**  
new **Britain**

# The Political Party System



- *Liberal Democrats*



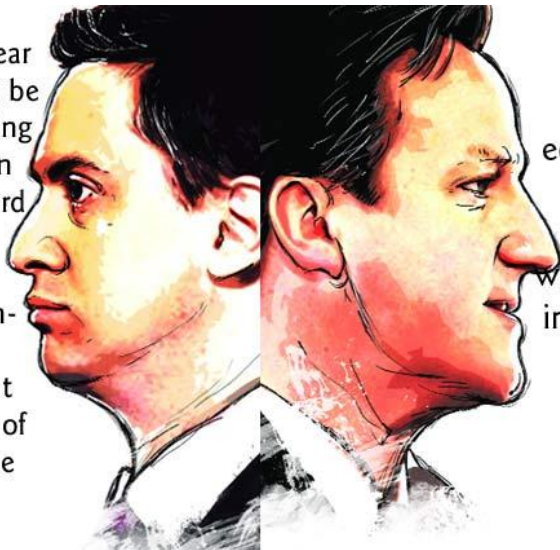


# Elections



- 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 !