

*Political system of
Great Britain*



The introduction

- Britain is administered from the **Palace of Westminster** in London (also known as the Houses of Parliament)
- The head of the state is the **queen** (she opens and closes Parliament).
- In GB there is **constitutional monarchy**

Sovereign

Prime Minister

Government

*Home
Office*

*Foreign
Office*

Treasury

Parliament

*House of
Commons*

*House of
Lords*

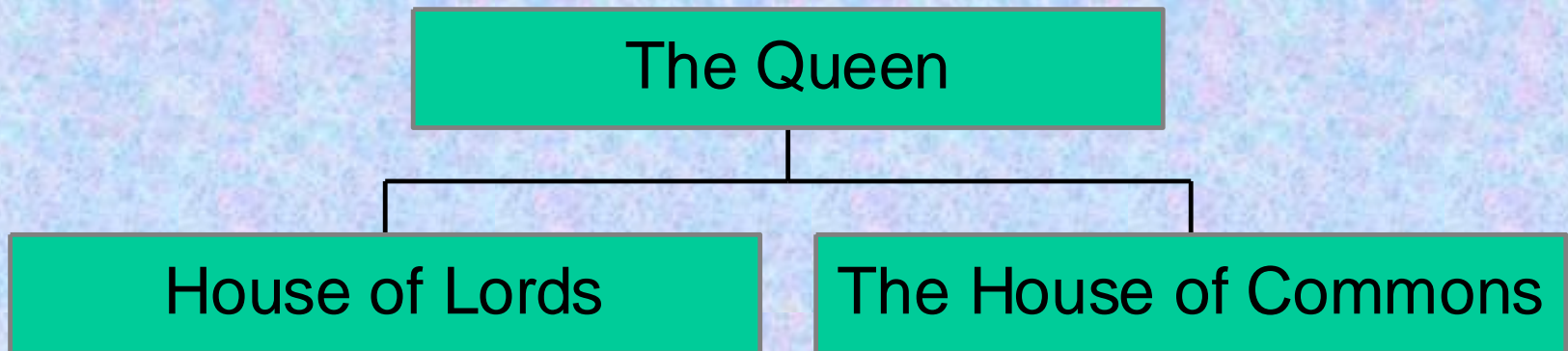
The role of Parliament

The main functions are:

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



Parliament



Bill and Law



Queen Elizabeth II



Real name:

Elizabeth Alexandra
Mary Windsor

Birth: 21 April 1926
in London

Children: 3 sons, 1
daughter

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, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith"

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
- She is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces
- She makes treaties and declares war and peace



*God save the
Queen*

The house of Commons

- The lower house of the Parliament, consists of 605 elected:

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



The House of Commons



- MP-S are elected by the British public
- The House of Commons has 651 seats
- The chairman is called speaker

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 for/against any proposal, the right to question, to debate and to speak out.

The house of Lords

- Consists of over 1,000 non-elected members:

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")



The House of Lords



- Members are not elected, they inherit their seats from their fathers
- Members are called life peers

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 Commons for approval

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 national 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



Seven last prime ministers since...

- 1974-1976 Harold Wilson Labour
- 1976-1979 James Callaghan Labour
- 1979-1990 Margaret Thatcher Conservative
- 1990-1997 John Major Conservative
- 1997- 2010 Tony Blair Labour
- 2010-2016 David Cameron Labour
- 2016 – Theresa May Conservative
- 2019- Boris Jonson Conservative

Александр Борис де Пфедфель-Джонсон, более известный как Бóрис Джóнсон





What is the Cabinet?



The Cabinet
is a
**committee of
ministers**

The Cabinet

The most senior Ministers (usually 20) compose the Cabinet, which meets once or twice a week under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to decide government policy on major issues



The most important ministers...

Minister

- Chancellor of the Exchequer

Responsibility

- Government spending
- Presents the Budget annually in March
- Lives at 11 Downing street

11 Downing Street



The home of the
Chancellor of the
Exchequer

Foreign Secretary

Responsibility

- Relations with other countries

Home Secretary

Responsibility

- Internal relations
- The police
- Law and order
- Law courts



- ✓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 Parties

The Labour Party	The Conservative Party	The Liberal Democrats
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•emerged at the end of the 19th century	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• came to power in 18th century	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Formed in the late 1980s
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•The leader is Tony Blair	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•M.Thatcher was deposed as leader in 1990	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Close relations whit Labour Party
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•It returned to power in 1997	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•It is popular among older people	

The Political Party System

- Conservative party



Conservatives



The Political Party System



- Labour Party



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

The Political Party System



- *Liberal Democrats*



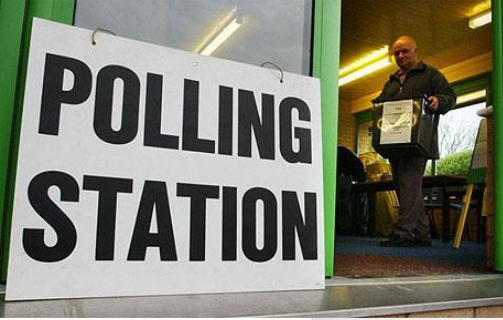
Join the campaign to keep
BRITAIN in Europe



ONLY ONE PARTY IS STANDING UP
FOR BRITISH JOBS

 IN EUROPE IN WORK

The advertisement features three images of David Cameron: a small image on the left, a large circular image in the center, and a small image on the right. The text is in white and yellow on a dark background.

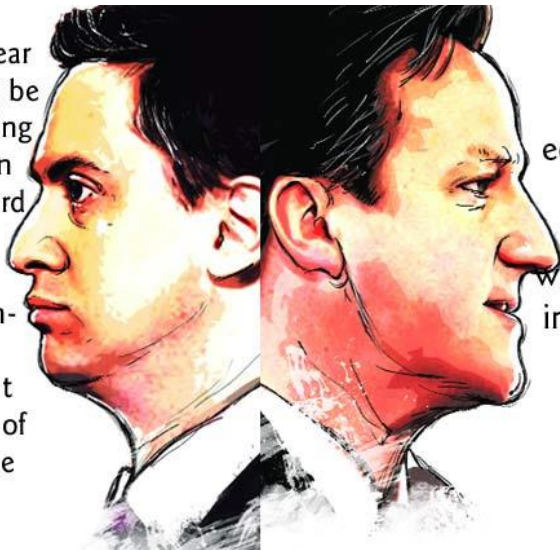


Elections



- 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

Elections...

- Are held every five years
- The party which wins the most seats forms the government



Thank you for
your attention!