

United Kingdom

Political System



The United Kingdom is a Monarchy



The British Constitution:

- Statutes
- Political Conventions
- Laws and Customs of Parliament
- Common Law



The Official Head of the State is the Monarch (at present Elizabeth the Second).

The full royal title of the Queen: Her Most Excellent Majesty 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.

Constitutional Monarchy



```
graph TD; A[Constitutional Monarchy] --> B[Legislative power]; A --> C[Executive power]; A --> D[Judiciary]; B --> E[Parliament]; C --> F[Government];
```

The diagram illustrates the structure of a Constitutional Monarchy. At the top is a red box labeled 'Constitutional Monarchy'. Three arrows point down from this box to three separate red boxes: 'Legislative power' on the left, 'Executive power' in the center, and 'Judiciary' on the right. From the 'Legislative power' box, an arrow points down to a light red box labeled 'Parliament'. From the 'Executive power' box, an arrow points down to a light red box labeled 'Government'. The background of the diagram is a photograph of the Big Ben clock tower and the Houses of Parliament in London, with a red double-decker bus visible in the lower right. A teal, wavy graphic element is at the bottom right corner.

Legislative
power

Judiciary

Executive power

Parliament

Government



Parliament

The House of Commons

The House of Lords

The Houses of Parliament



The House of Lords meets in a lavishly decorated chamber in the Palace of Westminster.



Benches in the House of Lords Chamber are coloured red



The House of Lords

<i><u>Affiliation</u></i>	Life Peers	Hereditary Peers			<i>Spiritual Lords</i>	
		Elected by Party	Elected by whole house	Royal office-holders		
<i><u>Total</u></i>	620	75	15	2	26	738

The Chairman of the House of Lords is Lord Chancellor who sits on the Woolsack.



The Lord Chancellor wore black and gold robes whilst presiding over the House of Lords.

Functions of the House of Lords



```
graph TD; A[Functions of the House of Lords] --> B[Debate a bill]; A --> C[Delay non-financial bills or introduce certain types of bills]; A --> D[Judicial Works as the highest and final Court of Appeal, performed by 'Lords of Appeal']
```

Debate a bill

Delay non-financial bills
or introduce certain
types
of bills

Judicial
Works as the
highest and
final Court
of
Appeal,
performed
by
'Lords of
Appeal'

House of Commons

650 elected members - MPs

The Labour

356
MPs

Conservati
ves

198
MPs

Liberal
Democrats

62
MPs



How do they
introduce a bill?

Every bill has 3 readings

1st reading

No debate
allowed

2nd reading

May be a
discussion

The bill is sent
to
a committee,
which
considers
the bill clause-
by-clause,
reports its
proposed
amendments.

The Government:

- ◆ The Cabinet
- ◆ Local Government



The Cabinet

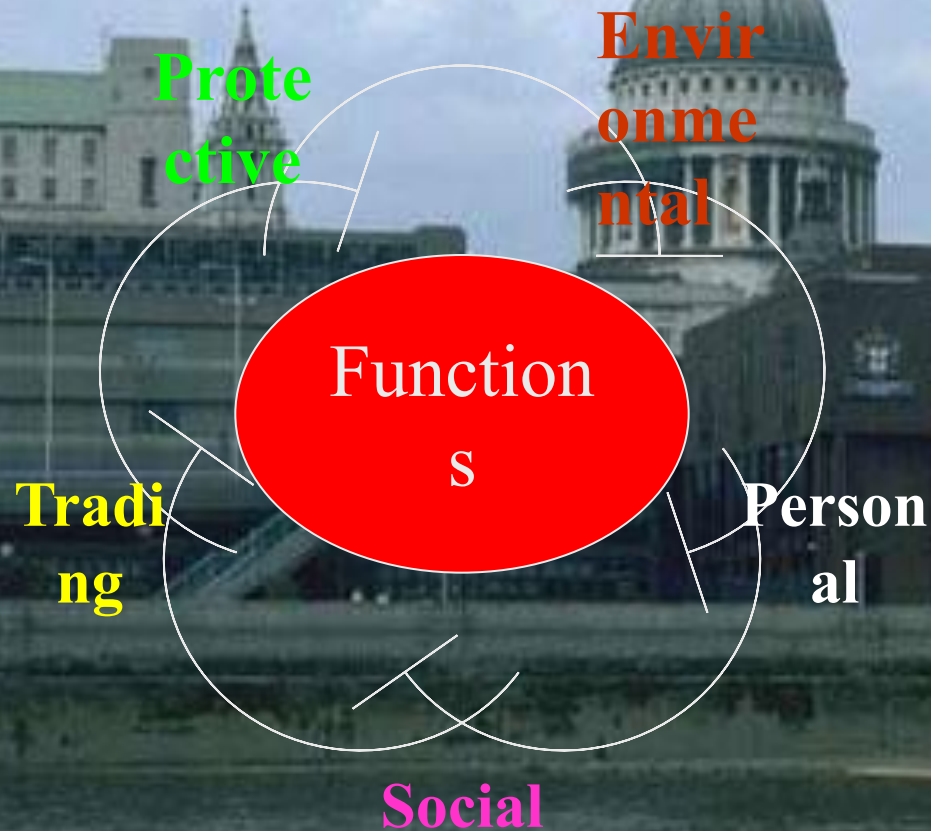
Prime
Minister

Senior
Ministers

Junior
Ministers



LOCAL GOVERNMENT



Thank you!

