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the Bill of Rights OkgyRight 0 > p(p2) \$ 'Gr' 0 x '4. The makeup of the Parlia Np3 p r x x x x x x x x x) _f S. What is the job of l'arliament? The main function ament '\$the Queen (symbolic) a\$the House of Commons i j k m n o p q s t u w x y z (ns of Fariament are: to pass laws to provide, by voting f : "\$Lords Spiritual b\$the House "\$hereditary peers of Lords a a\$Lords Temporal b\$Law Lords P rejaining decisions mude in Parliament The Owen has the fire	or taxation, the means of carrying on the work of go Slife peers ()	overmment to scrutinise government policy and c	administration, including proposals for expenditured by state of the s	e to debate the major issues of the day : : : : : : : : : : : : :
The Commons is the most important place for discussing policies and making la party. The Commons is the most important place for discussing policies and making la party and the common is the most important place for discussing policies and making la party discussing policies and making la	has 659 members who have been elected by local reside was. H ¹ +#ZH+Zr+#ZQ+Z+\$; r rm	ents to represent an area of the country in Parliament. The The House of Lords (675) 1. Lord To outstanding work in one field or another vs 1 we Lords: a	nembers are called MPs (Members of Parliament). Eac ls Spiritual the Archbishops and the most prominent I	th MP represents one of 659 constituencies (a bishops of the Church of England 2. Lords Ter- icial duties That I all that I	reas) in the UK and is a member of a political par- poral t\$ hereditary peers; who inherited the seat	y, such as New Labour or the Conservative from their forefathers (peerages can only be
Fiftow does a bill becomes law? Basically, a Bill pass must through se- amendments): Third reading (final chance for debate) "Z " "	veral stages in both Houses of Parliament to become The role and work of Members of Parliame e; (1) Lords (2) certain categories of convicted crimi	as law. These stages take place in both Houses: : First reac nt : The work of an MP ; MPs and select committees ; MPs' r nals (3) the legally insane (4) resident foreign citizened ex	ing (introduction of the Bill without debate) : Second ights and privileges H +nrS nrfOrnnrf	d reading (general debate) ; Committee stage T/ 4	(detailed examination, debate and amendments); R	eport stage (opportunity for further
constituencies or seats, which are represented by over 650 members of the Parliament longer than 5 years except in exceptional circumstances. (4) The PM can call for an candidate does not receive at least 5% of the vote (2) have to be a member of the ma	: (MPs), one MP from one constituency. (2) the party was election sooner than 5 years: a. L vote of no confident parties Zfr	which holds a majority of the seats in parliament forms the ence—b. if the current government is very popular & parliament and IV. British government The Parliament and	government, with its party leader as the Prime Mini Êr #r 3. Who d Government mean two different things. Parliament r	ster. Krr#ZKKr can stand for election as a MP? Anyone who i represents the people Government runs the cou	J ₁ (3) The general elections usually happen ever s eligible to vote can stand as an MP. (1) make a ntry Being a Member of Parliament (MP) is not the	y 5 years. A government cannot be in power deposit of 500 pounds, which is lost if the same as being in Government. The political
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$I_f(Z)$. When do elections occurs, $I_f(Z)$ when do elections usually happer stand for elections as a MP? Anyone who is eligible to vote can stand as an MP. (1) m	ir? (1) the U.K. is divided into over 650 constituencies in every 5 years. A government cannot be in power lo make a deposit of 500 pounds, which is lost if the car	s or seats, which are represented by over 650 members of inger than 5 years except in exceptional circumstances. (4) addited does not receive at least 5% of the vote (2) have to	the Parliament (MPs), one MP from one constituency. The PM can call for an election sooner than 5 years; be a member of the main political parties	. (2) the party which holds a majority of the a. ∟ vote of no confidence b. if the current Z#; IV	seats in parliament forms the government, with its government is very popular $\&_{f} \#_{f} = \#_{f}$. British government The Parliament and Government	party leader as the Prime Minister. 3. Who can mean two different things. Parliament
represents the people Government runs the country Being a Member of Parliament (MP) all the other parties, so they formed the Government. Their party Leader, John Major r	is not the same as being in Government. The political ; became the Prime Minister. After the 1997 general e	I party that has more seats than all the others runs the con- election the picture was rather different: the Labour Party	mtry. For example after the 1992 election the large: had a majority of 179 and its leader, Tony Blair, b	st party, the conservatives, had 21 more seat ecame Prime Minister. All parties aim to win 4	is than the all the others. This is called a majori a majority of seats. When they do, they become the	ty. With such a majority they could out vote Government. zQr AP? Prr AP Prr AP8 P
all the other parties, so they formed the Government. Their party Londer, John Rajor (78/17/18/10-18) socialist party: a they believe a society should be relatively equal in economic term age of industries, saking the UK. It to a sized economy with both private enterprivate and the state of	ms b. government s role as a redistributive agent, t ises and a large state-owned sector e, high taxation	v; Government ministers ; The Pr transferring wealth from richer to poorer by means of taxi levels 2. The Conservative Party (spent most time in powe	ine Minister: The Cabinet N<\\(\begin{align*} N \cdot \\ \begin{align*} N \cdot \\ align*	to the poorer part of society. with Zwi	IV. Major political parties 1. Labor Party (t) c. provide a range how they choose b. low taxes c. receive a lot of	me newest, the end of 19th century) a of welfare payments; d. nationalize a wide their party funding from the big companies their party funding from the big companies
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I. General introduction parliamentary democra justice system - common law ; law made in Europe which affects the UK as a factor of laws and make decisions for the United Kingdom. It is not the same as the Governmen	acy constitutional monarch 2. The British Constitution ? our membership in the European Union - EC law ent (which runs the country). One of the jobs Parliame:	n Much of the constitution is based on unwritten customs an P w ₁ P: w ₁ P w ₁ P w ₁ P D J J J J J J J J J	d rules called conventions. And it is also formed fr ${}^{j}\uparrow {}^{j}\uparrow_{}^{j}\downarrow_{}^{L}z_{1}0_{1}0_{1}0_{1}0_{1}0_{1}$ ${}^{j}\uparrow_{}^{j}\uparrow_{}^{j}$ ${}^{j}\uparrow_{}^{j}\uparrow_{}^{j}$: ${}^{j}\uparrow_{}^{j}\uparrow_{}^{j}$ try properly. 2. The birth and development of parlian	rom other sources like: ; formal written legi II. The nent (1) = parliament = = parley = (to discuss or	slation created and agreed by Parliament - statute British Parliament What is Parliament? Parliament r talk) (2) the Great Council (3) the expansion of th	law ; law developed by judges as part of the is where politicians (MPs) meet to decide e Great Council summoned L by name (the
House of Lords) representatives of communities (the House of Commons) x - MFT 1 Charles II 1688 Glorious Revolution 1689 the Bill of Rights OCg) Righth O mr. Zumr expenditure to debate the major issues of the day N/B 1r "r s	$s_1P@_1$ $w_1P=_1S^{\bullet}_{r_1}^{r_2}$ $s_1^{r_2}$ s_1	What is the job of Parliament? The main functions of Parlia nt `\$the Queen (symbolic) a\$the House of Commons `\$Lords \$	of the Commons 1407 Henry IV money grants 15th centur nent are: to pass laws to provide, by voting for ta paritual b\$the House `\$hereditary peers of Lords a\$life	ry law-making (5)the conflict between the Kir sxation, the means of carrying on the work of peers a\$Lords Temporal b\$Law Lords	ng and the Parliament the Civil War: the Roundheads government to scrutinise government policy and add P The	(Cromwell) the King 1649 Charles I 1660 sinistration, including proposals for Queen The Queen is the official Head of
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