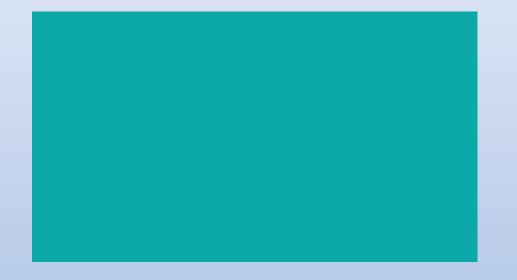
# The Advanced Democracies

Lesson 2.5 Parliamentary System



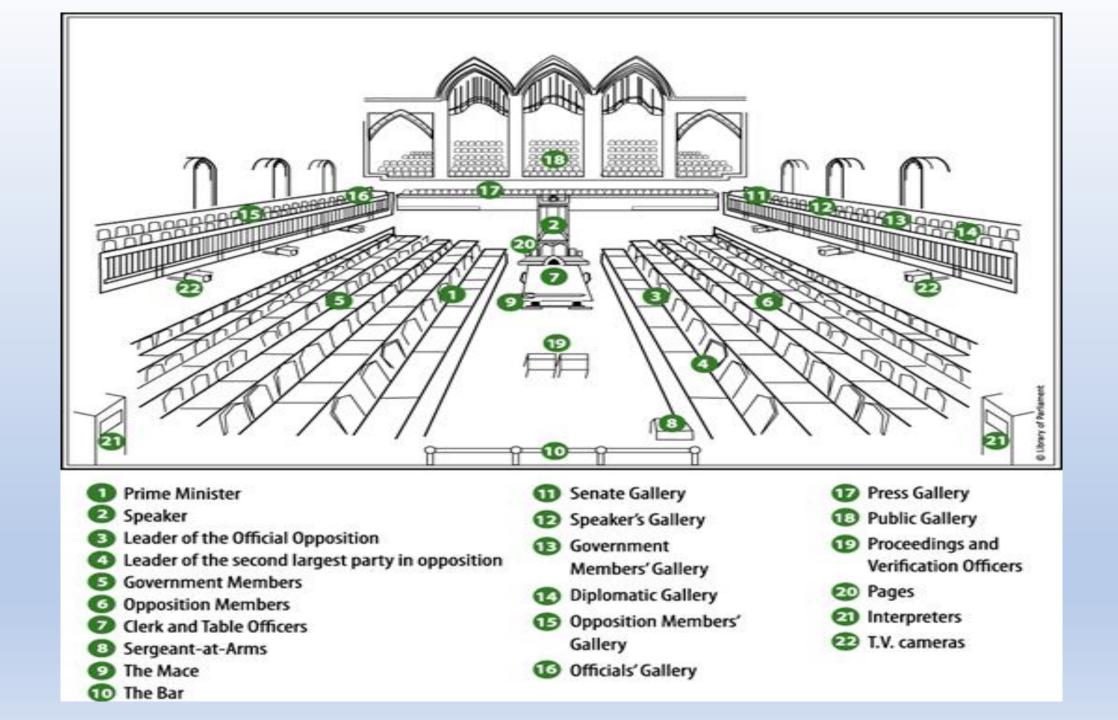


## The Parliament

- Little separation of power exists
  - Prime Minister and Cabinet chosen from Majority Party
  - Vote of no confidence within party can elect new leader
- Majority Party and "Loyal Opposition"
  - Shadow Government Opposition members that sit opposite cabinet members
  - Back Benchers MPs from third parties sit towards the back of the opposition



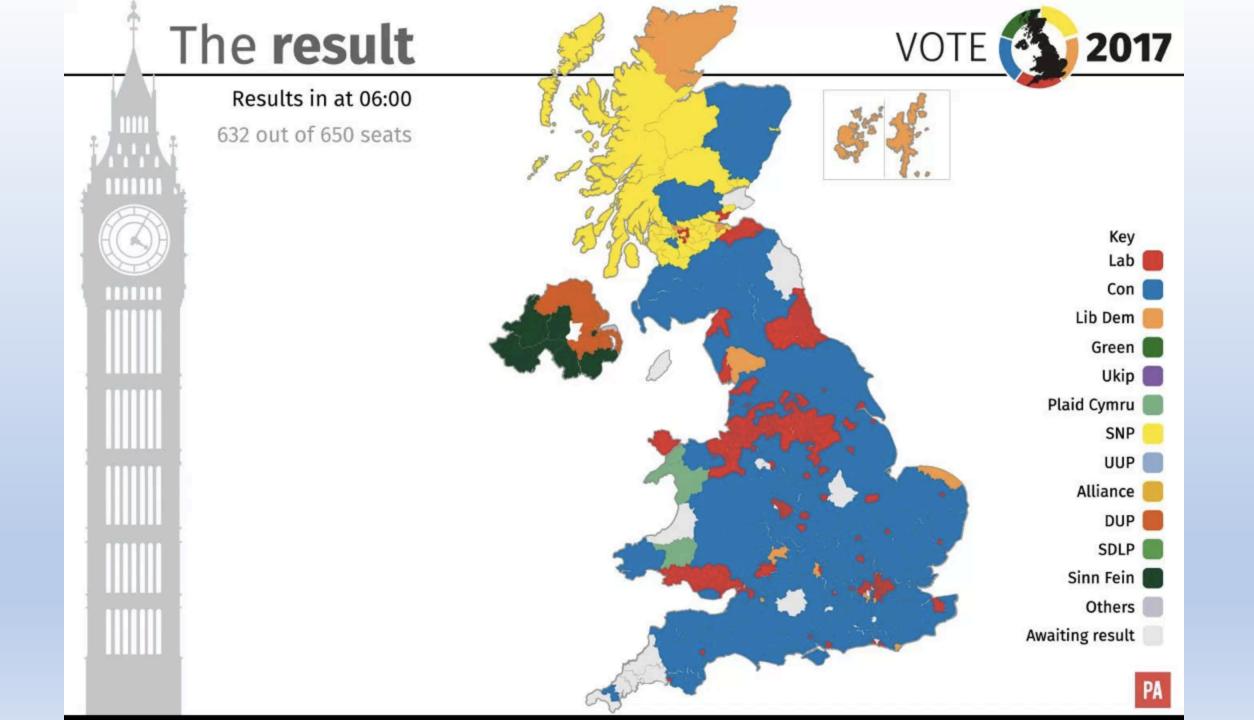






#### Political Parties in Britain

- Conservative Party Free trade, social conservatism, UK/US alliance
  - Winston Churchill, Margaret Thatcher, David Cameron, Theresa May
- Labour Party Working class, Labor unions, Democratic Socialism
  - Tony Blair, Gordon Brown, Jeremy Corbyn
- Liberal-Democrats Social Liberalism, Pro-European, Environmentalism
  - Nick Clegg
- Regional/Nationalist Parties
  - Sinn Fein N. Ireland (Liberal)
  - Plaid Cymru Wales
  - Scottish National Party Scotland
  - Democratic Unionist Party N. Ireland (Conservative) Supports Conservatives
  - British National Party "Nativist" immigrant skeptic
  - UK Independence Party Euro-skeptics Pro-Brexit



## The Government

- Due to party discipline, the majority party acts as the government listening to debates, but making the laws they deem necessary.
- Question Hour Weekly time of "spirited debate" within the House of Commons
  - Speaker of the House Unbiased non-MP that presides the debate.
- Parliamentary Sovereignty The Parliament's decisions are final
  - No gridlock compared to US, but high concentration of power.



#### House of Lords

- Very weak in comparison to House of Commons
  - May delay legislation and debate technicalities of proposed bills
- Hereditary Peers Members who hold seats that were passed down by birthright
- Life Peers Members who were appointed to nonhereditary position due to service to the country
- Ongoing debate over replacing hereditary members with elected ones.



