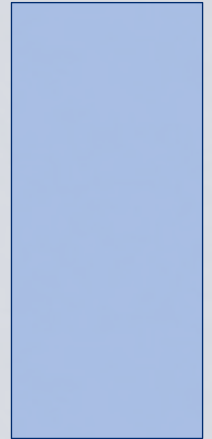


INRL 207 - CONTEMPORARY STATE SYSTEMS

UNITED KINGDOM



- UNITED KINGDOM?



- UNITED KINGDOM:

- APART FROM AND A PART OF EUROPE ?

- 
- UNITED KINGDOM:
 - APART FROM AND A PART OF EUROPE ?
 - GEOGRAPHIC SEPARATION

UNITED KINGDOM

- **UNIFICATION OF KINGDOMS & CROWNS**

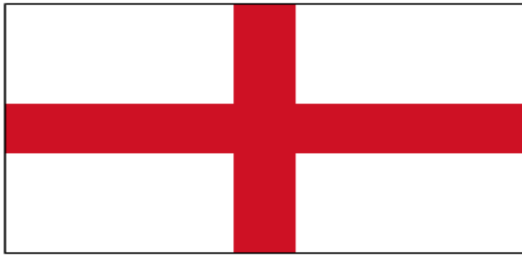
ACTS OF UNION-1536 / ENGLAND AND WALES UNITED LEGALLY, POLITICALLY AND ADMINISTRATIVELY

ACT OF UNION – 1707 / UNIFICATION OF THE SCOTTISH AND ENGLISH CROWNS STARTED

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN

- **GREAT BRITAIN:** ENGLAND + WALES + SCOTLAND
BUT NOT NORTHERN IRELAND
- **BRITAIN:** UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
NORTHERN IRELAND

What IS UNION JACK?



England

+

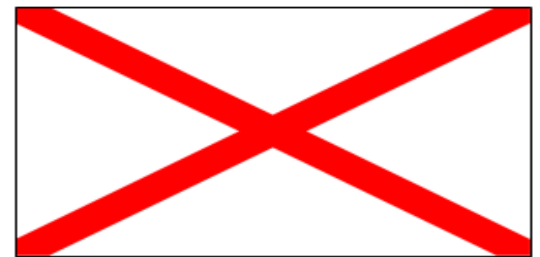


Scotland



**Original Union Flag
(1606)**

+



Ireland



**Current Union Flag
(1801)**

UK – GENERAL INFORMATION

Country Blo

Population

61.8 million

Territory

94,525 square miles

Year of Independence

From twelfth century

Year of Current Constitution

Unwritten; partly statutes, partly common law and practice

Head of State

Queen Elizabeth II

Head of Government

Prime Minister David Cameron

Language

English; plus about 600,000 who regularly speak Welsh and about 60,000 who speak Gaelic; plus immigrants speaking languages of the Indian subcontinent and elsewhere

Religion

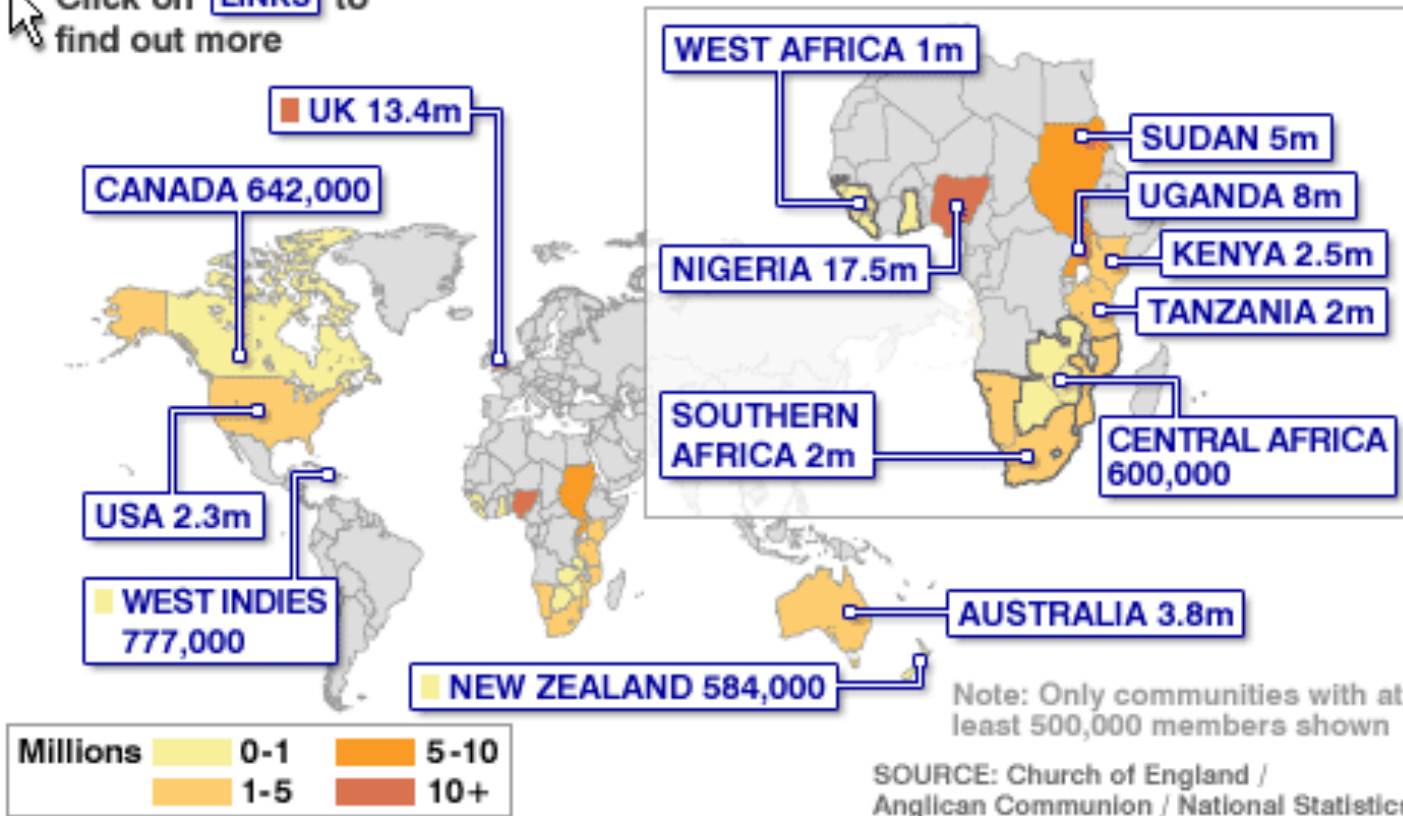
Nominal identification in census: Church of England 26.1 million, Roman Catholic 5.7 million, Presbyterian 2.6 million, Methodist 1.3 million, other Christian 2.6 million, Muslim 1.5 million, Hindu 500,000, Sikh 330,000, Jewish 260,000, other 300,000, no religion 8.6 million, no reply 4.4 million

ANGLICAN CHURCH

ANGLICAN CHURCH – THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

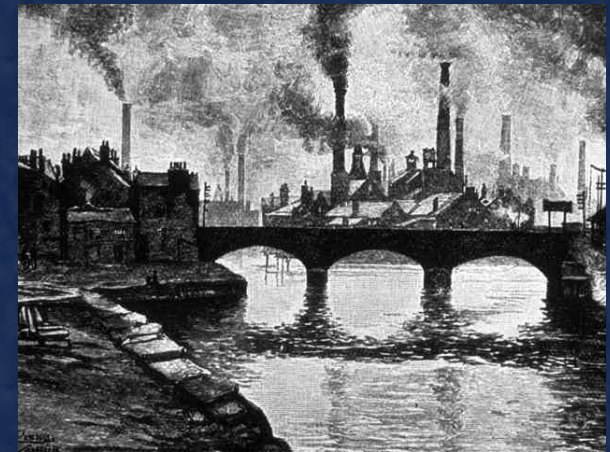
ANGLICAN CHURCH MEMBERSHIP WORLDWIDE

Click on [LINKS](#) to find out more



MILESTONES: THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to between 1820 and 1840.
- RAPID EXPANSION OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION
- TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION



SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION

- PRESSURES FOR DEMOCRATIZATION

• **WHY??????**

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

«The typical worker was turned by degrees..... From SMALL PEASANT or CRAFTSMAN into WAGE LABOURER»

- Eric Hobsbawn

- **INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION SHIFTED**
- **ECONOMIC POWER FROM**
- **LANDOWNERS TO MEN OF**
- **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY**



MILESTONES

- FRANCHISE ???

MILESTONES

- FRANCHISE - RIGHT TO VOTE –SUFFRAGE
- **REFORM ACT OF 1832** – EXTENDED FRANCHISE MALE MIDDLE CLASS
 - **(BEFORE 1832, LESS THAN 5 PERCENT OF THE ADULT POPULATION WAS ENTITLED TO VOTE)**
- **1918 – PEOPLE ACT OF 1918** / SUFFRAGE INCLUDED NEARLY **ALL ADULT MEN AND WOMEN OVER AGE THIRTY**

BRITISH GRADUALISM

- Evolution, Not Revolution
- More and more democracy, but gradually

MILESTONES: WORLD WARS AND DEPRESSION (1914- 1945)

- BETWEEN THE 2 WORLD WARS, **INTERVENTIONIST STATE** WAS SPURRED
- **Laissez – Faire** : MINIMAL GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE IN THE OPERATION OF ECONOMIC MARKETS / LET THEM DO!
 «**laissez faire laissez passer**»

1929 – GREAT DEPRESSION

COLLECTIVIST CONSENSUS (1945-1979)

- **COLLECTIVISM:**
- DESCRIBES THE CONSENSUS THAT DROVE POLITICS IN THE HARMONIOUS POST-WAR PERIOD WHEN A SIGNIFICANT MAJORITY OF BRITONS AND ALL MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES AGREED THAT THE STATE SHOULD TAKE EXPANDED RESPONSIBILITY FOR **ECONOMIC GOVERNANCE AND PROVIDE SOCIAL WELFARE ----- WELFARE STATE**

MARGARET THATCHER

(1979 – 1990)

- ENTERPRISE CULTURE
- CONSERVATIVE PARTY (1975)

1979

1983

1987

REELECTED 3 TIMES

THATCHERISM



THATCHERISM

- **THATCHERISM** **X** **COLLECTIVISM**
 - - REDUCING SOCIAL SERVICES
 - - TRADITIONAL CULTURAL VALUES
 - - ENTERPRISE CULTURE

BRITISH CONSTITUTION

- 1. ITS' FORM : LACK OF A FORMAL WRITTEN CONSTITUTION
- TRUE??
- Acts Of Parliament (Statutory Law)
- Judicial Pronouncements (common law)
- Customs and Conventions
- Legal Treaties are written

- 2. ITS' ANTIQUITY – Bill of Rights of 1689

Unelected HEREDITARY INSTITUTIONS

- **1. THE CROWN**

The Monarchy and the Lords:
Monarch “reigns but does not rule”

- **2. THE HOUSE OF LORDS**

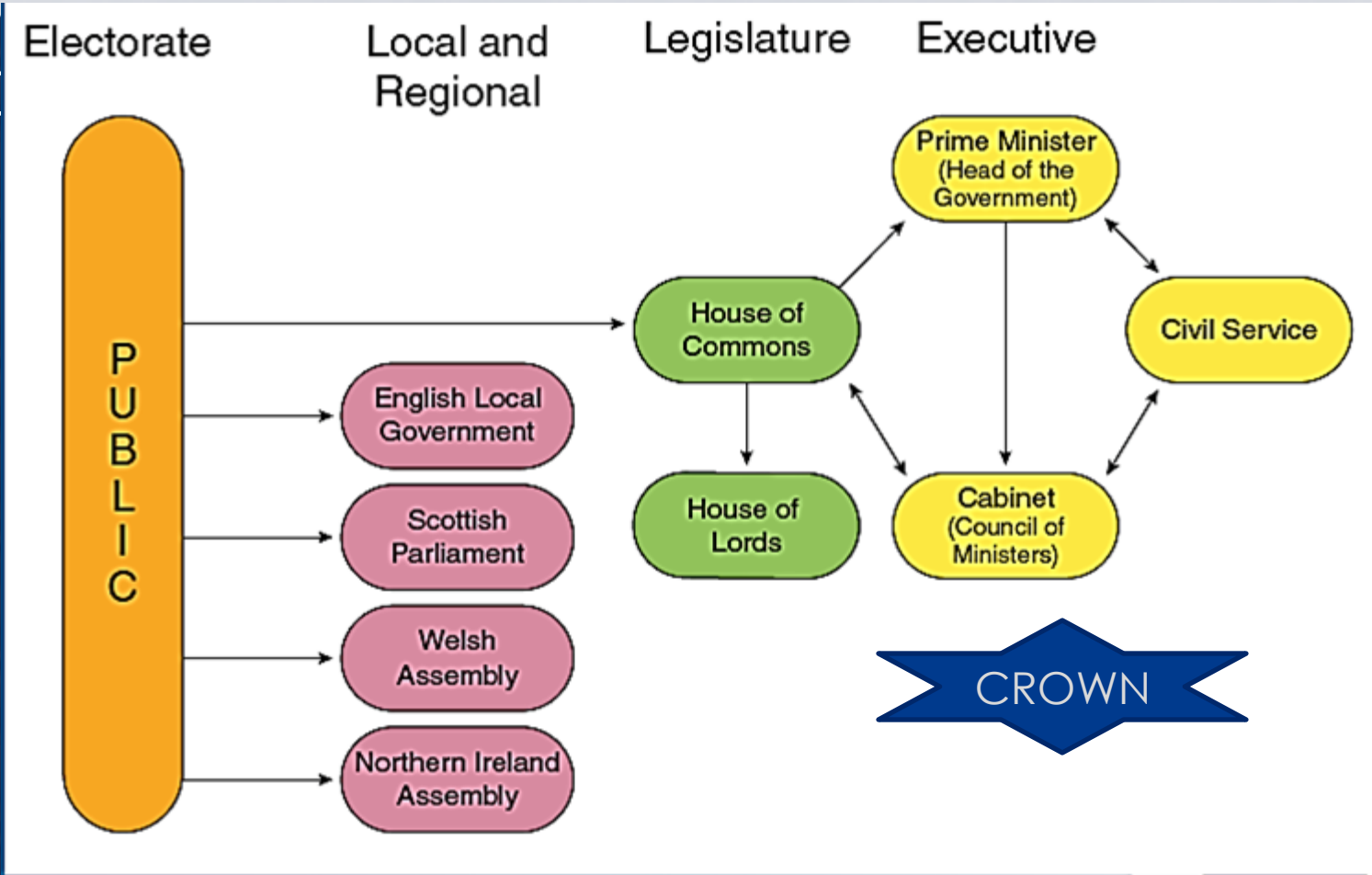


CROWN

- Crown rather than a constitution symbolizes the authority of government.
 - Monarch only ceremonial head of state.
- What constitutes the Crown?
 - Government
 - Government officials
 - Whitehall
 - Downing Street
 - Parliament
 - **Collectively referred to as Westminster**



GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION



Structure of the British Government

FIGURE 8.1

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

- 1. PARLIAMENTARY SOVEREIGNTY
- 2. UNITARY STATE
- 3. FUSION OF POWERS
- 4. CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

- **1. PARLIAMENTARY SOVEREIGNTY**
- WESTMINSTER PARLIAMENT
 - * Parliament can make or overturn any law
 - * The executive, the judiciary and the throne don't have any authority to restrict parliamentary action.



ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

- **2. UNITARY STATE**
- NOT ALIKE THE UNITED STATES !!!
- NO POWERS ARE RESERVED CONSTITUTIONALLY FOR SUBCENTRAL UNITS OF GOVERNMENT
- **LABOUR GOVERNMENT – BLAIR** : SOME POWERS WERE DELEGATED TO LEGISLATIVE BODIES IN SCOTLAND AND WALES

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

- **3. FUSION OF POWERS**
- PARLIAMENT IS THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL AUTHORITY THAT INCLUDES **MONARCH + THE HOUSE OF COMMONS + THE HOUSE OF LORDS**
- **LEGISLATURE + EXECUTIVE : CABINET**
- **CABINET GOVERNMENT**

ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE

- 4. CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY (QUEEN-IN-PARLIAMENT)

EXECUTIVE

- **THE CABINET GOVERNMENT**

- Following the election, the queen or the king invites the leader of the party that emerges from the election with control of majority of seats in the House of Commons to form a government and serve as prime minister.

- **THE CABINET, AS A COLLECTIVE BODY, IS RESPONSIBLE FOR FORMULATING THE POLICY TO BE PLACED BEFORE PARLIAMENT**

EXECUTIVE

- THE CABINET GOVERNMENT ROOM: **10 DOWNING STREET** (THE PRIME MINISTERS' OFFICIAL RESIDENCE
 - (1927)

LEGISLATURE

- Bicameral/ Asymmetric
- House of Commons (650)/ House of Lords (roughly 788)
- Front vs. Backbenchers

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

- * 650 Members, each representing about 65,000 constituents
- * Pass laws
- * Authorize taxing and spending
- * Review the public administration and government policy
 - Visible arena for debate, i.e. PM Question Time – other ministers, too
 - <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k41HQddS2oY>
- * Committees today serve as watchdogs, scrutinizing the workings of each ministry

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

- Roughly 788 members, comprised of a few hereditary peers (92), many life peers, law lords, and senior Church of England bishops and archbishops
- The law lords served as a final Court of Appeal, but that power has moved to the new Supreme Court (Oct. 2009)
- Power to amend and delay
- * 2003 – Changes voted down by the Commons
- *

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

Unique as second chamber because initially composed of hereditary peers

- Government often introduces noncontroversial legislation in Lords if it deals with technical matters
- Uses Lords as revising chamber to amend bills
- Lords cannot veto legislation, but can amend or delay passage of government bills

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

- PARTY SYSTEM:
 - The Labour Party
 - The Conservative Party
 - Liberal Democrats
 - Other Political Parties
- * General election must occur at **least once every five years**
- * Prime minister is free to call election any time
- * Winner is candidate who is **first past the post** (plurality-majority)
- * Winner nationally is party that gains most seats
- * Two party system vs. multiparty system
- * Distribution of seats in House of

Table 2.1**Political Organization**

Political System	Parliamentary democracy, constitutional monarchy.
Regime History	Long constitutional history, origins subject to interpretation, usually dated from the seventeenth century or earlier.
Administrative Structure	Unitary state with fusion of powers. UK parliament has supreme legislative, executive, and judicial authority. Limited powers have been transferred to representative bodies in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
Executive	Prime minister (PM), answerable to House of Commons, subject to collective responsibility of the cabinet; member of Parliament who is leader of party or coalition that can control a majority in Commons (normally a single party but since 2010 as a two-party coalition (Conservative–Liberal Democrat)).
Legislature	Bicameral. House of Commons elected by single-member plurality system. Main legislative powers: to pass laws, provide for finance, scrutinize public administration and government policy. House of Lords, unelected upper house: limited powers to delay enactment of legislation and to recommend revisions; Since 2009, the judicial functions of parliament were transferred to the UK Supreme Court. Recent reforms eliminated voting rights for most hereditary peers.
Judiciary	Independent but with no power to judge the constitutionality of legislation or governmental conduct. UK Supreme Court, established in 2009, is final court of appeal for all UK civil cases and criminal cases in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland.
Party System	Two-party dominant, with regional variation. Principal parties: Labour and Conservative; a center party (Liberal Democrat); and national parties in Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

Key terms

- PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY
- FREE TRADE
- LAISSEZ-FAIRE
- UNION JACK
- WELFARE STATE
- WESTMINSTER MODEL
- NEOLIBERALISM
- FIRST PAST THE POST
- CABINET GOVERNMENT
- CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY