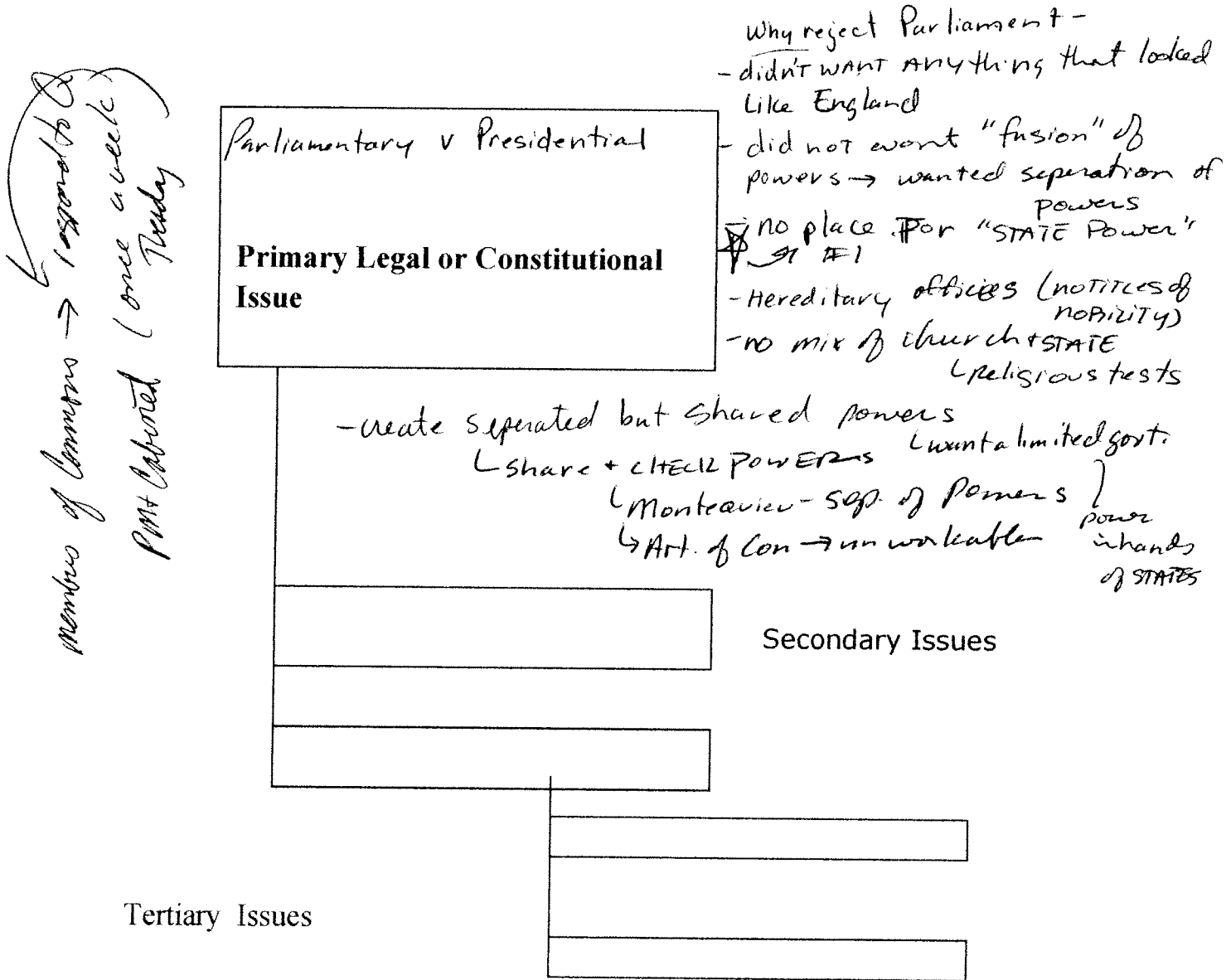


- how to address Washington → no title (Hamilton)
- offered to call Nash King

Issue Spotting

A generalized way of looking at the primary issues involved in a question to make focusing on the right issues as easy as possible.



Congress - can ask members of Cabinet + Pres. to testify

↳ can decide WHETHER can testify

↳ U.S. v Nixon → cannot w/hold info

Parties - more rep., can form coalitions,
↳ get things done

oldest Parliament → 1600's

Parliament

Gordon Brown → P.M.

• can hold multiple offices

Parliamentary System

England

Party out of Power → SHADOW Govt.

↓
must monitor those who are in office

Monarchy
"reigns but does not rule"

Head of State
"the dignified office"

appoints the leader of the majority party in commons

Head of Government
"efficient office"

Gordon Brown
Prime Minister

appoints

The Cabinet

The Government

THE PARLIAMENT

- Bicameral

Most Powerful
- vote for political party
HOUSE OF COMMONS

Today - 646 members
Elections - once every 5 years (at least)
From Geographical districts → don't have to live there

- Lords Spiritual - Archbishops, bishops
- Law Lords → sit on bench as highest (26) appellate court in England (Baroness Ashton)
HOUSE OF LORDS
- 617 (785)
- Hereditary Peers → inherited their position (92) → trying to reform this
- Life Peers - outstanding citizens the Queen appoints

→ What %age of the House of Lords should be elected by the people?

→ fusion of powers
↓
separation of powers.

elects

The Electorate
The People

↳ can have a vote of "no confidence" prime minister / cabinet has to quit.

The Court System

classification

- limited hereditary monarchy
- constitutional monarchy
- parliamentary system
- unitary → power lies w/ central government

legal basis for government

- "unwritten constitution"
- components - statutes, case law, conventions, treaties

Reasons to Reject Parliament

- ① No Room for "STATE POWER" - delegates went as representatives of their party
- ② Did not want a "fusion" of power → wanted a separation of powers
 - ↓
 - Legislative + Executive
 - fused (choose pol. party → party chooses P.M.)
 - Polybius v Montesquieu
- ③ Did not want HEREDITARY Rulers
 - ↳ NOTITLES OF NOBILITY → A1, S9, C1, 8
- ④ ↻ Wanted Separation between Church + State → A1, S6, C2
- ⑤ Did not WANT anything that looked like England.

Reasons to Reject Ancient Systems (use Fed 10) ^{! → why a Republic, NOT A Democracy}

Democracy → Athens → Majority Rule → Tyranny
 ↳ get background (Pisistratus?)

Republic → also fell → no checks + balances
 ↳ examples
 (Fed 9, 10)

U.S. Congress

- Exec / Legis separate
- 2 Party

fixed terms {

- House - 2yr terms
- Senate - 6yr terms
- President - 4yr terms

- President VOTED in/out
- House → must live in District where Elected
- Senate → from STATE

British Parliament

- Exec / Legis Combined
- multi-party
- No "Fixed terms" - Elections ~~by~~ must be at least Every 5 years.

House of Commons → can hold a "vote of no confidence" + kick out PM + cabinet

from geog. districts → don't have to live there

The Government of the United States of America

Constitution signed September 17, 1787

ratified by 9th state June 21, 1788

1st government set up between February & September 1789

'cannot hold multiple offices (A1, 56, C2)

Executive Branch

PRESIDENT
VICE-PRESIDENT
4 Year Terms

CABINET

WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

can impeach & remove President

Legislative Branch

CONGRESS
[total 535 members]

House of Representatives 435 members 2 year terms	Senate 100 members 6 year terms
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ELECTORAL COLLEGE

elects President and Vice-President based on popular vote

Judicial Branch

SUPREME COURT
9 Justices, life terms

president nominates justices
Senate approves nominations

elect

elect

elect

VOTERS
18 Year Old Suffrage

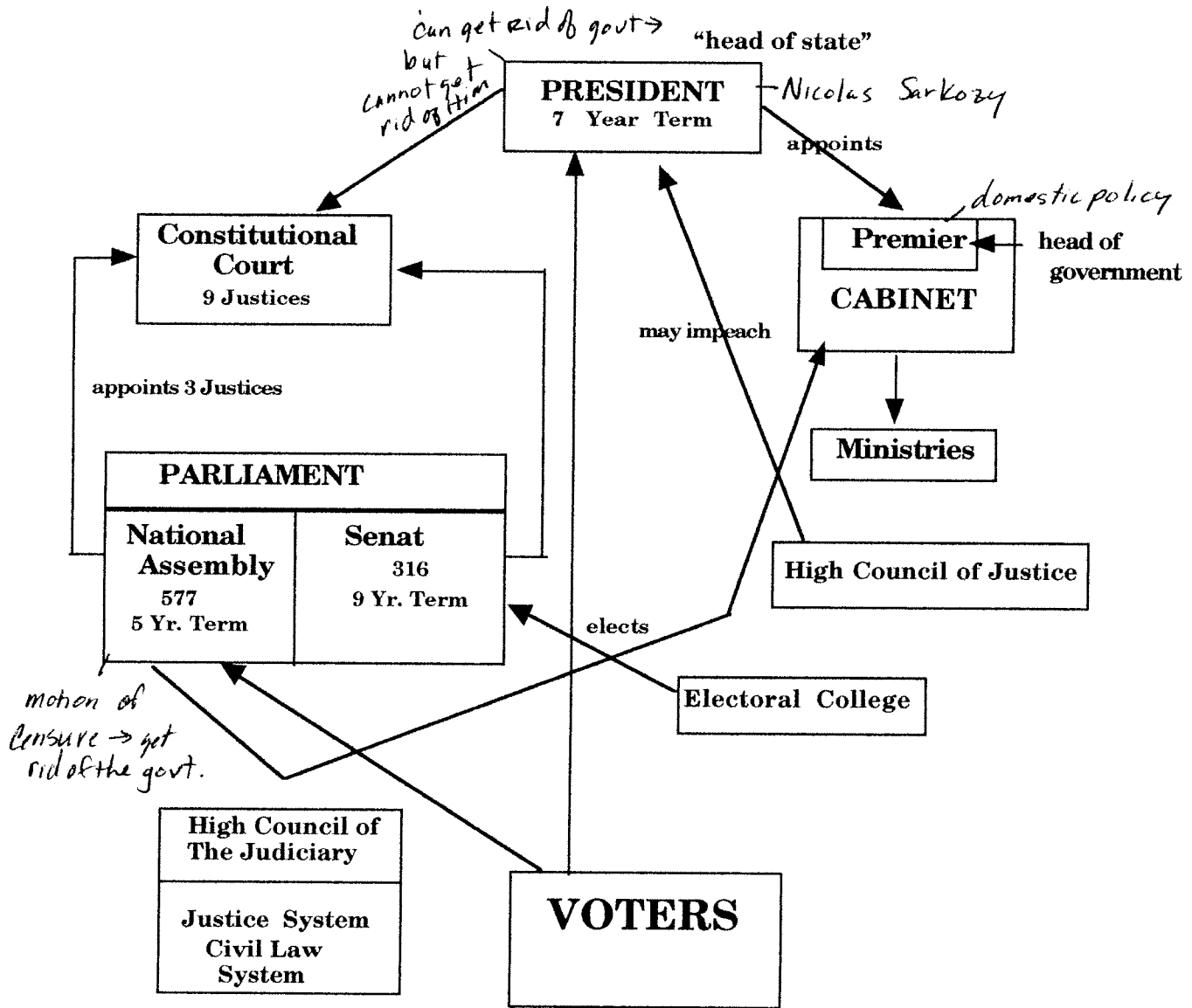
Terms → STABILITY -

can't change ~~all~~ the ~~times~~ entire government at once.



French 5th Republic

Current Written Constitution - 1958



Multi-Party

Amendment of French Constitution

proposed by majority of both houses of parliament

ratified by 3/5 of joint session of parliament or national referendum

Classification of French Government

form of government - democratic - republic

legislative-executive relationship - semipresidential system

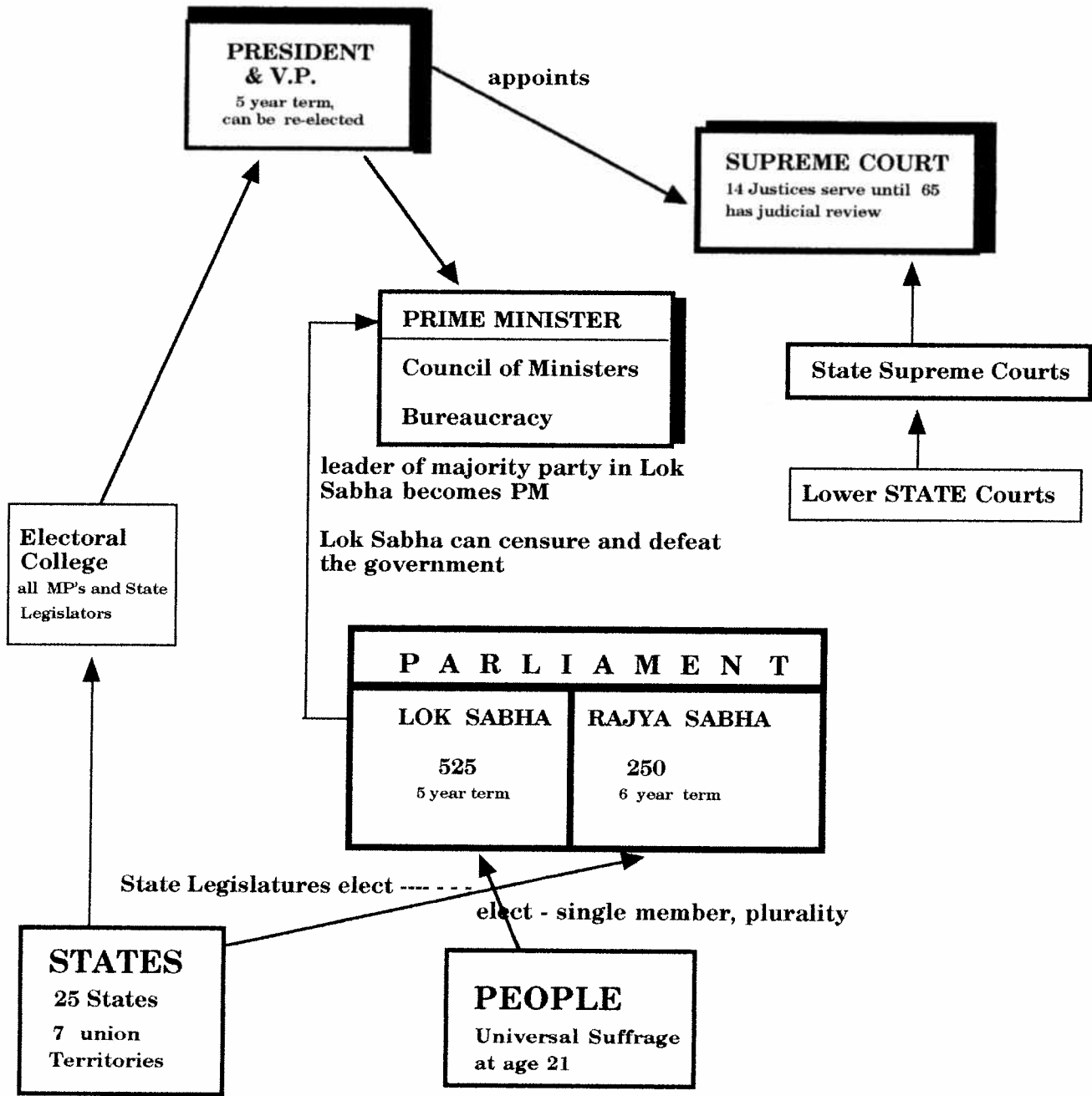
(aka - parliamentary-presidential, “strong quasi-monarchical executive”)

geographic organization of power - unitary (with growing decentralization) (*devolution*)

economic system - socialist



The Government of **INDIA**
 "the largest democracy in the world"



Written Constitution - January 26, 1950
 Form - Republic
 Parliamentary
 Federal

