The highest legislative body of the United Kingdom should not be confused with the British Parliament. The Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is bicameral, comprising the House of Lords and the House of Commons (primary chamber). The two houses are found at the Palace of Westminster in Westminster, one of the interior districts of the capital, London. The House of Lords has two different types of members: life peer, peer appointed by the sovereign, and hereditary peer, sitting either by virtue of holding a life peer or being elected by their peers. Prior to the opening of the Supreme Court in October 2009, the House of Lords also played a judicial role through the Law Lords. The House of Commons is an elected chamber with elections in 650 single-member constituencies held at least every five years under the first post system. Two houses meet in separate wards of the Palace of Westminster. Under the Constitution, all government ministers, including the Prime Minister, are members of the House of Commons or, less frequently, the House of Lords and are thus accountable to the relevant branches of the legislature. Most Cabinet ministers are members of the House of Commons, while junior ministers can be from any chamber. The British Parliament was formally established in 1707 after the ratification of the Treaty of Union by the Acts of the Union adopted by the Parliament of England (established in 1215) and the Scottish Parliament (c.1235), both acts of the Union, stating: That the United Kingdom of Great Britain will be represented by the same Parliament, which will be the style of the British Parliament. At the beginning of the 19th century, parliament was expanded by the Union Acts ratified by the British Parliament and the Irish Parliament (1297), which abolished the second and added 100 Irish MPs and 32 Lords to the House of Commons. The Royal and Parliamentary Titles Act of 1927 formally amended the name of the United Kingdom Parliament, five years after the secession of the Irish Free State. With the global expansion of the British Empire, the British Parliament was named Mother of Parliaments. (note 2) Theoretically, the UK's highest legislature officially belongs to the crown in
The question


in the 2005 Uk General Election List of MPs elected in 2010 United Kingdom General Election List of MPs Elected in the ... marks quotes: Lords by party, type of peer and gender. Parliament of Great Britain. The current state of the Parties.

way. Parliament, for example, is entirely within the powers of Parliament to abolish the devolved governments of ... Parliament has also abolished its legislative competence with respect to Australia and Canada under the Australian

Representatives next week. In addition, questions to the Prime Minister runs every Wednesday from noon to 12.30pm. In ... In addition, every member of Parliament has the right to ask questions for a written answer. Written questions

9.30am to 10.30am Thursday). Each government department has its place in the company, which is repeated every five weeks. ... to the leader of the House of Commons) in which every Thursday answer questions about the activities of the House of

of the United Kingdom in 2009, Parliament was the highest court in this area for most purposes, but in some cases the ... of Parliament arose from an ancient custom to petition the Chambers for damages and justice. In 1399, the House

between the parties, on the convention chooses amendments for discussion, which represent the main differences in the ... they had no chance of success if the parties in the House of Representatives were not closely divided. When pressed they

many laws do not apply to Scotland and may be combined either by equivalent acts that apply only to Scotland or, as from ... matters. This led to a paradox known as the Western Lothian question. The existence of a devolved Scottish Parliament

The first change was during the reign of William and Mary, when it was noted that it was inconvenient to have a ... was passed that stipulated that Parliament should last for six months after the death of the Sovereign, if not dissolved

Parliament was no longer in advance, but only after the Chambers had reconvened in the autumn; The opening of the state ... elections were deemed inconvenient, the September 1715 Act extended to a maximum of seven years, but the Parliament Act

Parliament, but the Bishopric of Manchester Law of 1847, and then acts, stipulates that only the 26 most senior are ... of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Durham and the Bishop of Winchester. The

became an independent Supreme Court. The Spiritual Lords previously included all senior clergy of the Church of England, archbishops, bishops, abbot and abbesses. After the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry VIII, the abbots and mitres lost their places in the Lords. The

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Chapter 6: POLITICAL parties and interest groups