

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Democracy



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

A dictatorship



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Monarchy



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Constitutional monarchy



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Oligarchy



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Westminster



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

A dictatorship

A form of government in which one person possesses absolute power without legal limitations or input from the citizens.



Democracy

A system of government in which the citizens exercise power directly or elect representatives from among themselves to form a governing body, such as a parliament.



Constitutional monarchy

A form of national government in which the power of the monarch (the king or queen) is restrained by a parliament, by law, or by custom.



Monarchy

A system of government in which one person reigns, usually a king or queen. The authority, or crown, in a monarchy is generally inherited.



Westminster

The building that houses the Parliament of the United Kingdom and an area in central London.



Oligarchy

A system where a country is controlled by a small, and privileged group of people for corrupt or selfish purposes.



GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

MP



**Citizenship &
Integration Initiative**

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Ministers



**Citizenship &
Integration Initiative**

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Mayor of London



**Citizenship &
Integration Initiative**

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

London Assembly



**Citizenship &
Integration Initiative**

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

A councillor



**Citizenship &
Integration Initiative**

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Gerrymandering



**Citizenship &
Integration Initiative**

Ministers

The MPs or Peers who form the Government. They are appointed by the Prime Minister and each given a specific area of government policy to oversee.



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

MP

A Member of Parliament elected to represent a constituency. MPs debate, amend and vote in laws. The MP who is the leader of the party who wins a general election becomes the Prime Minister and invites some MPs from their party to form the Cabinet.



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

London Assembly

Is made of 25 Assembly Members who hold the Mayor and his team to account. The Assembly carries out investigations about issues in London and puts forward proposals to the Mayor.



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

Mayor of London

Is elected every four years and has the power to make decisions about arts and culture, economic development, the environment, fire and safety, policing, transport, urban regeneration.



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

Gerrymandering

Drawing the boundaries of electoral districts in a way that gives one party an unfair advantage over its rivals.



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

A councillor

A member of the council (the local government), elected to represent an area known as a ward.



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

GREATERLONDONAUTHORITY

Filibustering



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATERLONDONAUTHORITY

Proportional Representation



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATERLONDONAUTHORITY

First Part The Post



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATERLONDONAUTHORITY

Legislature



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATERLONDONAUTHORITY

Executive



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATERLONDONAUTHORITY

Judiciary



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

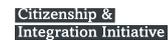
Proportional Representation

An electoral system in which parties gain seats in proportion to the number of votes cast for them.



Filibustering

To stop or delay a decision from being made (such as creating new laws), by talking for a really long time until there is no time left to vote on the decision.



Legislature

The political body that has the power to make laws for a country or a city. In the UK, the Parliament is the legislative and is made up of the House of Commons and the House of Lords.



First Past The Post

An electoral system in which a candidate or party is selected by achieving a simple majority (51% of votes). This is described as 'winner takes all.'



Judiciary

The system of courts that interprets and applies the laws made in Parliament. The judiciary also provides a mechanism for the resolution of disputes.



Executive

The part of government responsible for implementing, supporting, and enforcing the laws made by the legislature and interpreted by the judiciary. It is led by the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.



GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Constituency



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

House of Commons



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

House of Lords



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Department



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

The Speaker



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Hansard



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

House of Commons

Although technically the lower House of Parliament, in reality it has more legislative power than the House of Lords. It is an elected body of 650 MPs voted for in general elections.



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

Constituency

Territorial unit into which eligible electors are registered to vote and called to elect representatives to the Parliament.



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

Department

Branch of government composed of employed officials, known as civil servants, and politically accountable to a minister.



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

House of Lords

Technically the upper house of the legislature, but with limited powers. An unelected body of peers (also known as Ladies and Lords). Peers are officially appointed by the Queen, on recommendation from the Prime Minister and tend to be specialists in given subjects. Some are hereditary peers and some bishops have guaranteed spaces in the House of Lords. They scrutinise, debate and legislate.



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

Hansard

Hansard is an edited word for word record of what was said in Parliament. It is publicly available

<https://hansard.parliament.uk/>



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

The Speaker

The speaker of a deliberative assembly, especially a legislative body, is its presiding officer, or the chair. The title was first used in 1377 in England.



Citizenship & Integration Initiative

Motion



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

Council chamber



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

Libertarian



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

Authoritarian



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

Council chamber

The room in which council meetings are held. On the second floor of City Hall you can find the Chamber for the London Assembly.



Motion

A proposal put forward for debate or decision in the House of Commons or House of Lords. A motion must be formally proposed (moved) before any debate or vote can take place in Parliament.



Authoritarian

A way of governing that values concentration of power, order and control over personal freedom and universal rights.



Libertarian

A collection of political philosophies and movements that uphold personal liberties above all else.



GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Fascism



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Socialism



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

Capitalism



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

GREATER**LONDON**AUTHORITY

AM



Citizenship &
Integration Initiative

Socialism

A range of economic and social systems characterised by group rather than individual ownership and democratic control over the means of production.



Fascism

A political philosophy, movement, or regime that advocates extreme nationalism, contempt for electoral democracy and cultural liberalism, a belief in natural social hierarchy and the rule of racial elites.



Assembly Member

London has 25 AMs, who are elected at the same time as the Mayor and hold the Mayor to account.



Capitalism

An economic, political, and social system in which property, business, and industry are privately owned, directed towards making the greatest possible profits for individual organisations and people.

