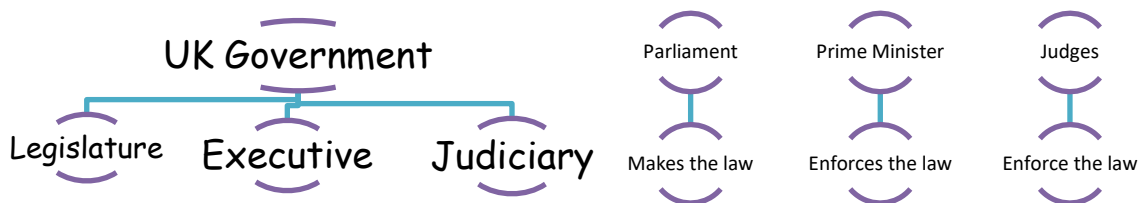


Basic information about the UK Constitution

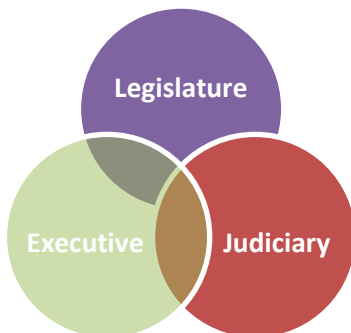
The UK Constitution tells us about;

1. The length of time between elections
2. Who is eligible to vote
3. The rights and duty of the citizen
4. The extent and the limits of government and parliamentary power
5. The powers of the judiciary
6. The manner in which governments are formed
7. The role and powers of parliament
8. The role and powers of the Queen and Prime Minister
9. The relationship between national, regional and local government

Core Institutions



Fusion of powers



The legislative, executive and judicial functions overlap.

The overlap between the legislative and executive functions relates to those individuals who are both Members of Parliament and members of the executive, in other words government ministers.

Another overlap occurs between the legislature and judiciary. This relates to the Law Lords, the senior judges who also sit in the House of Lords.

Types of Constitution

Constitution = A list of fundamental or established precedents with which a state is governed

Codified = A codified constitution is a constitution in which key constitutional provisions are collected within a single document, it is commonly known as a written constitution.

Uncodified = An uncodified constitution is a constitution that is made up of rules that are found in a variety of sources, in the absence of a single legal document or written constitution.

Sources/principles and features of the Constitution

1. The rule of Law
2. Conventions
3. Constitution documents, eg: Magna Carta
4. Royal Prerogative
1. Uncodified
2. Flexible
3. Parliamentary Sovereignty
4. Separation of Powers/Fusion of Powers