



THE ROLE OF EXACT SCIENCES IN THE ERA OF MODERN DEVELOPMENT

GOVERNMENTAL SYMBOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN; OUTSTANDING DATES OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Annotation: *As we know, Great Britain is one of the developed countries in Europe. It includes the sovereign states of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In this article, we will talk about this country in detail. We provide valuable information about the British government and its important historical dates.*

Key words: *Great Britain, government, England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, unitary country, historical dates, state, the Parliament, Queen, the law.*

Introduction: Great Britain is a unitary country, the state structure includes many traditions. The English monarch does not have absolute power, although his privileges are conditional and reduced to representative functions, he is officially given all the powers of the head of state. Currently, the head of the United Kingdom is Queen Elizabeth II, who can approve or disapprove any new law passed by Parliament, but she does not have the power to repeal the law.

England does not have a constitution as the main law of the land, the form of government of Great Britain is a parliamentary monarchy. However, there is a code of laws for citizens living in the country. The main legislative body of the United Kingdom is the Parliament, which consists of the upper house of Lords and the lower house of commons. Members of the House of Commons are elected in territorial constituencies, while the House of Lords is made up of British peerages, including members of the government, on the proposal of the prime minister. The number of the House of Lords exceeds the number of the House of Commons, usually 750 members sit in it. This form of government in Great Britain fully justifies itself because it is multi-level and excludes discretion. The Prime Minister himself is appointed by the Queen to later form the government of Great Britain. These actions are highly symbolic and have no effect on the balance of political power in Great Britain.



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The party affiliation of each member of the parliamentary government is important. The Cabinet is composed of members of the party to which the Prime Minister belongs. All executive power in the country is concentrated in the hands of the prime minister and his cabinet. The current form of government in Great Britain has evolved historically. Sir David Cameron, the leader of the British Conservative Party, is currently in power. In addition to being Prime Minister, he holds the title of First Lord of the Treasury. Cameron has been in power since May 2010 and the next election has been called for by the Queen in 2015 under Acts of Parliament governing the formation of a new government.

The House of Commons in the English Parliament consists of 650 members. Almost all of them are representatives of three political parties - Conservative, Liberal and Labour. Due to the diversity of this party, there is an ongoing debate in Parliament about which form of government is preferable in Great Britain, a de facto parliamentary monarchy or a constitutional monarchy. However, whatever the arguments are within the walls of the Palace of Westminster, everything remains in place. A Speaker is elected in the English Parliament for interaction between the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The position of the speaker is considered responsible and may have signs of political connections. If the ruling party is re-elected for another five-year term, the speaker will also continue to perform his duties. And the form of government in the UK will remain unchanged for the new five-year term.

The newly appointed prime minister independently decides on the composition of the cabinet. The size of the cabinet is usually determined by twenty positions. Personal appointments are made by the Prime Minister personally. This confirms once again that the form of government in Great Britain is very viable due to its democratic nature. Ministers of important sectors of the economy must be permanently in parliament and form an "inner cabinet" closely related to the prime minister. Committees on foreign and domestic national policy, economy, defense and law-making issues are established within the Cabinet of Ministers. Historical reports say that the first people to conquer the British Isles were the Celtic people around 300 BC. In the 1st century BC, the Romans annexed England and Wales to the Roman Empire. The empire remained absolute until the fifth century, but England was dominated by the Saxon invasion from Germany. From the 8th to the 9th century, England experienced successive Viking invasions, but in the late 9th century the Vikings were defeated by the Anglo-Saxons, who expanded their domain and created the first United Kingdom.



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During the many years of occupation by the English monarchy until 1536, the Parliament of England annexed Wales, which had been independent until then, to England.

Scotland resisted to maintain its independence, while France was a strong ally. In 1603, after many wars, it joined England, but retained a certain autonomy. In 1707, the Parliaments of England and Scotland, which originated from the Kingdom of Great Britain, merged.

The creation of this connection was positive for both countries, the Scots gained economic advantages and the English stopped military conflicts. But Scotland would have to accept less representation in Parliament.

Ireland was also very resistant to British rule. The Irish always sided with the French and worsened their relationship with England. For years, England has been pushing for Ireland to join the UK. But only in 1801, the parliaments were united and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland was formed.

But this union was not a very peaceful one, with many conflicts arising mainly because the majority of the Irish were Catholic and the English Anglican. In addition, when Ireland faced a period of immigration and famine in the nineteenth century, the British government was not united, thus increasing the crisis between the two countries.

With the War of Independence (1919-1922), the island was divided into two countries: the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom, and the Republic of Ireland has become an independent country.

In the following years, the British Empire expanded and became one of the most influential and powerful countries in the world.

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