AP COGO Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_

Unit 2: UK & EU

Guided Reading – Britain (Chapter 2, Kesselman 7th edition)

Answer **ALL** parts of each question to get credit for the question. Reading guides that are more than 5% incomplete will make you INELIGBLE for test corrections.

Section 1: The Making of the Modern British State

**Geographic Setting**

1. Define each of the following:

* British Isles =
* Great Britain =
* **United Kingdom** =
* Britain =

2. Describe Britain’s unique geography:

**Critical Junctures**

3. Briefly describe the role of each of the following in the development of the modern British State:

* Act of Union 1707:
* The Glorious Revolution:
* The Industrial Revolution:

4. Define each of the following:

* **Collectivism:**
* **Welfare State:**

5. Describe how the **Labour Party** under **Tony Blair** and Gordon Brown modernized itself with its “**Third Way**.”

6. What led to Blair’s resignation?

7. What was the significance of the May 2010 election?

8. British politics is often studied as a model of representative government. Describe the **Westminster Model**:

Section 2: Political Economy & Development

9. Define **neoliberalism**:

10. What conditions in the 1970s led to the **Labour Party** losing support and the **Conservatives** gaining support under **Margaret Thatcher**?

* What changes did Thatcher bring to the UK?

11. Define each of the following economic policies AND identify the time period it is associated with.

* **Keynesianism:**
* **Monetarism:**

12. Describe economic policy under the **Coalition Government**.

13. What is considered the jewel in the crown of the **welfare state** in Britain? Why?

**Society and Economy**

14. Ethnic minorities disproportionately suffer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the United Kingdom.

* Examples:

15. Summarize the current trend with regard to the gender gap in Britain.

Environmental Issues

16. What has provoked intense debate about environmental issues?

* What are the main environmental issues?

**Britain in the Global Economy**

17. Define **Foreign Direct Investment** (FDI):

* What factors contribute to the UK being the most highly regarded location in Europe for FDI?

Section 3: Governance & Policymaking

18. Describe how Britain’s constitution is unique.

**Organization of the State**

19. Define each of the following:

* **Parliamentary Sovereignty:**
* **Parliamentary Democracy:**
* How did joining the **European Union** limit Parliament’s power?

20. Britain is a **unitary state**. What does this mean?

* What does it mean to **devolve** power?

21. Britain has a system of **fusion of powers**. What does this mean?

22. Britain is a **constitutional monarchy**. What does this mean?

**The Executive**

23. Define **Cabinet Government**:

* What are the key functions that the cabinet exercises?

24. How is the **prime minister** selected? The cabinet?

25. Identify the role/U.S. equivalent for each of the following cabinet positions:

* **Foreign Office:**
* **Home Office:**
* **Chancellor of the Exchequer:**

26. A member of the cabinet must be either a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or less commonly, a member of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

27. What are two ways the prime minister’s power is “checked”?

***See box on page 59 to complete the following question…***

28. Summarize 5 key differences between the U.S. Presidential System and the British Parliamentary System:

 (1)

 (2)

 (3)

 (4)

 (5)

**Bureaucracy and Civil Service**

29. Define **Whitehall**:

* Since nearly all legislation is introduced on behalf of the government and presented as the policy directive of a ministry, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in Britain do much of the work of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ legislation. **(In the U.S. committee staffers in the Congress often do this work).**

30. Define **Quangos**:

* What purpose do they serve?

**The Military and the Police**
31. Still ranked among the top \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ military powers in the world, Britain retains a global presence.

**The Judiciary**

32. Define **judicial review**:

* Does the UK judiciary have the power of judicial review?

33. What was the dramatic change to the judiciary in 2009?

34. How has membership in the **EU** impacted Britain?

**Subnational Government**

35. What are the four **nations** that comprise the UK?

36. Describe examples of **devolution** in the UK.

37. Describe the controversy about the asymmetry in voting rights that devolution produces.

Section 4: Representation & Participation

**The Legislature**

38. The **House of Commons**, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ house of Parliament, with \_\_\_\_\_ seats at the time of the 2010 election **(and 2015 election),** exercises the main legislative power in Britain.

* What are the 3 main functions of the House of Commons?
	1.
	2.
	3.
* Why is the outcome of legislation seldom in doubt? **(\*note: majority party is now the Conservative Party – no more coalition)**

39. Traditionally the **House of Lords** was a wholly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ body that was comprised of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ peers, and life peers.

* In 1999, the right of all hereditary peers to sit and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Lords was curtailed, and that right limited to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ elected members.
* The Lords serves mainly as a chamber of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_...The Lords can debate, refine, and delay – but not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - legislation

**Political Parties and the Party System**

40. Britain is often referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system. Why is that a misnomer in ***recent*** times?

41. For each of the following political parties, identify where it falls on the political spectrum AND identify its current leader **(Note: Check online for the current leader!)**:

* **The Labour Party:**
* **The Conservative Party:**
* **Liberal Democrats:**

**Elections**

42. British general elections are exclusively for seats in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Prime Minister is NOT \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as prime minister but as a member of Parliament (MP) from a single constituency (electoral district).

* Traditionally, Parliament had a maximum life of \_\_\_\_\_ years, with no fixed term. The 2010 coalition agreement proposed a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of 5 years subject to dissolution by a 55% vote of MPs.

43. Elections for representatives in the Commons is by a “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” principle in each constituency. In this single member \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ system, the candidate who receives the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is elected.

* What is an advantage of this type of **electoral system**?
* Disadvantage?

44. The 2010 election resulted in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* Define **Hung Parliament**:
* Explain why this is an exception to typical results in elections.

45. Explain why **Liberal Democrats** might want a change in the electoral system.

* Describe electoral system using **Proportional Representation** (PR):
* Describe an electoral system using “The **Alternative Vote**” (“a vote” system) proposed in a 2011 referendum:

**Political Culture, Citizenship, and Identity**

46. What are some problems that ethnic minority communities have experienced?

* Which group tends to be a bigger target of alienation/discrimination in the UK? Why?

**Interests, Social Movements, and Protests**

47. Identify major social movements/protests since 1999:

**The Political Impact of Technology**

48. Describe the two recent developments that have underscored the impact of technology on British politics.

Section 5: British Politics in Transition

49. What happened in London on July 7, 2005 (7/7)?

* What incident happened two weeks later? What did this incident reveal about challenges facing Britain?

50. Summarize the other major political challenges facing the UK:

**Whew!! You did it! ☺**