House of Commons

The lower house of the British Parliament.







Conference Room of the House of Commons, Palace of Westminster, London













The history

• Parliament has evolved from the council with the king in the Middle Ages. This royal council, which met for a short period, including the clergy, nobles, and representatives of the county. The primary concern of this meeting was to approve

taxes proposed by the Crown. G





Elections

 Elected for five years by universal, equal suffrage by secret ballot. Elections to the House of Commons may be general (extending for the entire territory of the country) or intermediate (conductive additionally in some constituencies). The order is given by the Lord Chancellor and







Members of the House of Commons can not be:

- 1. Foreigners
- 2. Some officials, in particular the members of the House of Lords
- 3. State civil and military employe
- 4. Persons imprisoned for treason
- 5. Persons suffering from mental ilmess
- 6. Bankrupts
- 7. A person found guilty of illegal and dishonest practices in the allegation

Structure

 The number of elected members of the House of Commons corresponds to the number of electoral districts. Its members in the word "members of parliament ".
Members of Parliament may not simultaneously be elected to the House of Lords. In accordance with the

constitutional practice the factor the factor of the party wats in the He

Officials

The Speaker

Deputy Speaker

Leader

Clerk







Political parties

Party	Number of seats
The Conservative Party	303
labor party	252
The Liberal Democratic Party	57
The Democratic Unionist Party	8
The Scottish National Party	6
Sinn Fein	5
Green Party of England and Wales	1

Relationship with the Government

 The Chamber does not choose the prime minister, it indirectly controls the premiership. Sovereign choose someone who can get the support of the House usually the head of the largest party in the ement of the

lower palate. N





Thank you for yourself attention!