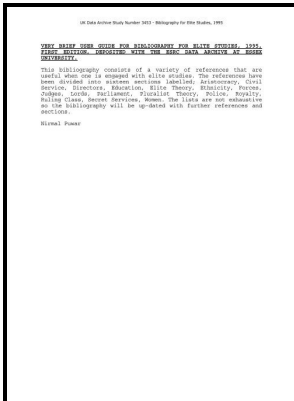


House of Lords and contemporary politics - 1911-1957.

Routledge & Paul - Parliament



Description: -

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English literature -- History and criticism.

Great Britain. Parliament. House of Lords. House of Lords and contemporary politics - 1911-1957.

-House of Lords and contemporary politics - 1911-1957.

Notes: Bibliography: p. 278. Bibliographical footnotes.

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House of Commons

The Lord Chancellor was not only the Speaker of the House of Lords, but also a member of the Cabinet; his or her department, formerly the Lord Chancellor's Department, is now called the Ministry of Justice. However, time is given over to individual MPs to raise issues that are a concern to them and to the Opposition so that they too may discuss any matter which they feel is important.

British Parliament

It alone has the right to impose taxes and to vote money to, or withhold it from, the various public departments and services.

The Georgian Lords

That means a clear majority of members of the Westminster parliament are not elected, or accountable, to anyone.

House of Commons

The main role of the Lords is to act as a check on the House of Commons by further examining legislation and providing extended scrutiny of the government. Only one Scottish peer is aged under 45. The proposed introducing a 20% elected element to the Lords, but this plan was widely criticised.

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