

Fill in the gaps with the necessary words.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN THE UK AND THE USA

*Bill of Rights, establish justice, British constitution, interpretation, Supreme Court, three branches, amended, constitutional authority, adopted, legislative*

Being the supreme law, the constitution helps the state function on the basis of outlined rules and generally accepted principles. If we try to compare the main characteristics of the constitutions of the United States and Great Britain, we will see that the first one is presented in the written form while the second one is considered to be unwritten. However, we should keep in mind that many parts of the \_\_\_\_\_ exist in written form too. One of the most important enactments of the British constitution was the Great Charter (1215) when king John had to sign the document where the rights of the Englishmen were written down. Among other leading enactments, we should mention the \_\_\_\_\_ (1689), the Act of Settlement (1700-1701) and the Parliament Act of 1911.

The sources of English constitutional law are statutes, precedents, textbooks, the writings of historians and political theorists and other documents of importance. As there is no codified document then there is no special safeguard for constitutional rules. Constitutional law can be changed or \_\_\_\_\_. The Parliament is authorized to legislate in any field. There are no fundamental ideologies and no procedures to interfere with constitutional change.

In the USA there exists a written constitution \_\_\_\_\_ in 1788. It starts with the words: «We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, \_\_\_\_\_, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America».

While American constitutional law derives many of its forms from the common law, it is important to note that the constitutional order of the United States was very different from that of the United Kingdom. The Constitution's written nature and formal enumeration of the power of government are the main factors determining this difference. Constitutional law of the USA deals with \_\_\_\_\_ and implementation of the United States Constitution, the fundamental law of the country. Constitutional law also deals with relationships within society, including the relations among the states, the states and the federal government, the \_\_\_\_\_ (the executive, legislature and judiciary) of the federal government, and the rights of the individuals on the federal and state level. The logic of separation of powers is as follows: the principle of separation of powers requires that the legislature not act beyond its \_\_\_\_\_; it establishes the courts as the final legal arbiter of that principle; an official who acts beyond one's legal authority acts unlawfully and is subject to legal liability accordingly. The Supreme Court has played the crucial role in interpreting the main constitutional provisions. Consequently, study of constitutional law focuses mainly on \_\_\_\_\_ rulings.

The Supreme Court's interpretations of the Constitution are binding on the \_\_\_\_\_ and executive branches of the federal government, on the lower courts in the federal system and on all state courts. That is why they say that the US has a rigid constitution because proposals to amend the main constitutional document can only be added through a complex procedure of majority vote in each house of Congress.