Fill in the gaps with the necessary words.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: TYPES AND FUNCTIONS OF CONSTITUTIONS

Charter of Fundamental Rights, conventions, hierarchies of power, is forbidden by law, codified constitutions, jurisdiction, govern, municipal bodies, legislatures, liberties for citizens

Constitutions are the framework for government and may limit or define the authority and procedure of political bodies to execute new laws and regulations. Not all nation states have though all law-governed states have law of land consisting of various imperative and consensual rules. They may include common law, , statutory law and international rules.

Codified constitutions are considered rulemaking fundamentals, or rules about making rules to exercise power. They the relationships among the judiciary, the legislature and the executive bodies. One of the key tasks of constitutions within this context is to indicate . For example, in a unitary state the constitution will vest ultimate authority in the central administration and legislature, and judiciary, though there is oft en a delegation of authority to local or . When a constitution establishes a federal state it will identify several levels government coexisting with exclusive or shared areas of jurisdiction over lawmaking, application and enforcement.

Human rights or form a crucial part of a country's constitution and govern the rights of the individual against the state. Most jurisdictions, like the United States, Ukraine and France, have a single codified constitution. A recent example is the of the European Union, which was intended to be included in the Treaty establishing a Constitution of Europe.

Some countries, like the United Kingdom, have no entrenched document setting out the fundamental rights – in this the constitution is composed of statute, case law and convention. Inspired by a famous philosopher John Locke, the fundamental constitutional principle is that the individual can do anything but that , while state may do nothing but that is which authorized by law.

The function of codified constitution is also to describe the procedure by which parliaments may legislate. For instance, special majorities may be required to alter the constitution. In two-chamber there may be a process laid out for second or third readings of bills before a new law can be passed.