

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«КУРСАВСКИЙ РЕГИОНАЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ «ИНТЕГРАЛ»

ТЕМА: THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF THE USA



Гамоля И.П., преподаватель КРК«Интеграл»

Курсавка 2016 г.

Цели и задачи :

Цель урока: презентация материала о политической системе США .

Задачи:

Образовательные: презентовать и совершенствовать знания об особенностях политической системы Соединенных Штатов Америки, совершенствовать умения слушать, читать с извлечением нужной информации, создать условия для обсуждения студентами полученных знаний о политической системе США;

Развивающие: способствовать развитию познавательных и творческих способностей студентов, их способностей к самообучению;

Воспитательные: способствовать воспитанию уважительного отношения к истории и культуре стран изучаемого языка и формированию устойчивого интереса к предмету;



СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1. Слайды 4,5. Правительство США. (The US government.)
2. Слайды 6,7. Ветви власти: законодательная, исполнительная, судебная.
(Branches of Power: legislative, executive, judicial.)
3. Слайды 8, 9, 10. Исполнительная власть. Президент. (The Executive branch.
The President.)
4. Слайды 11, 12, 13. Законодательная власть. Конгресс. (The Legislative
branch. Congress.)
5. Слайды 14, 15. Судебная власть. (The Judicial branch.)
7. Конституционные права. (Constitutional Rights.)



The United States of America is a federal republic consisting of 50 states.

Each state has its own government («state government*»).

In some ways the United States is like 50 small countries.

The government of the USA acts according to the Constitution.

According to the Constitution the USA is a republic



The Constitution proclaims a federal system of government which keeps both the states and the federal power from getting too much power.

It means that the federal government is given certain powers, for example, to make peace or war, to issue money and to regulate the trade and so on.

The federal power is located in Washington, D.C.

It is based on legislative, executive and judicial branches of power.



```
graph TD; A[Branches of Power] --- B[legislative]; A --- C[executive]; A --- D[judicial]
```

Branches of Power

legislative

executive

judicial

The executive branch is headed by the President who is assisted by the Vice President. The President enforces federal laws, serves as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.

The Vice President, elected from the same political party as the President, acts as chairman of the Senate, and in the event of the death of the President, assumes the Presidency.

The President of the USA is chosen in nationwide elections every 4 years together with the Vice.-President.

The President cannot be elected for more than two terms.

The Cabinet is made up of Department Secretaries.

The most important of them is the Secretary of State, who deals with foreign affairs.



```
graph TD; A[The Administration] --- B[The President]; A --- C[The Vice President]; A --- D[The Cabinet (Secretaries)];
```

The Administration

The President

The Vice President

The Cabinet
(Secretaries)

Executive power

```
graph TD; A[Executive power] --> B[The President]; A --> C[His Administration];
```

The President

His Administration

The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

There are 435 members in the House of Representatives and 100 senators in Congress.

Each state elects two members for the Senate.



Congress

```
graph TD; Congress --> Senate["The Senate  
100 Ms"]; Congress --> House["The House of  
Representatives  
435 Ms"]
```

The Senate
100 Ms

The House of
Representatives
435 Ms

legislative power

Congress

The judicial branch is made up of Federal District Courts, 11 Federal Courts and the Supreme Court.

Federal judges are appointed by the President for life.

Federal courts decide cases involving federal law, conflicts between citizens of different states.



Judicial power

The Supreme Court

Constitution has been amended twenty six times.
The Bill of Rights guarantees individual liberties:
freedom of word, religion and so on.

Later amendments abolished slavery, granted the
vote to women and colour people and allowed citizens to
vote at the age of 18.

THANK YOU FOR ATTENTION

