

## Landmarks in British history: The monarchy

### Politik

<b>politics</b>	Politik (als politisches Tagesgeschäft)	local <b>politics</b> , interested in <b>politics</b> ( <i>Lokalpolitik, politisch interessiert</i> )
<b>policy</b>	Politik (als Programm)	foreign <b>policy</b> , domestic <b>policy</b> ( <i>Außenpolitik, Innenpolitik</i> )
<b>politician</b>	Politiker/-in	a left-wing or right-wing <b>politician</b> ( <i>links- oder rechtsgerichtete/-r Politiker/-in</i> )

### Regierung

<b>to govern</b>	regieren, die Regierung innehaben	Who might <b>govern</b> this county next?
<b>government</b>	Regierung	GB: the Labour <b>government</b> US: the Bush <b>administration</b>
<b>to rule</b>	herrschen über	Cromwell <b>ruled</b> Britain.
<b>a rule</b>	Regel; Herrschaft	He followed <b>rules</b> . ( <i>Er befolgte Regeln.</i> ) military <b>rule</b> ( <i>Militärherrschaft</i> )
<b>ruler</b>	Herrscher	A dictator is a <b>ruler</b> with complete power over a country.
<b>prime minister</b>	Premierminister	The <b>prime minister</b> ( <i>Premierminister</i> ) heads the British government.
<b>secretary/minister</b>	Minister	The <b>ministers</b> or <b>secretaries of state</b> are members of his <b>cabinet</b> .
<b>cabinet</b>	Kabinet	The opposition party in parliament forms a <b>shadow cabinet</b> . US: Secretary of State ( <i>Außenminister</i> ); education secretary = secretary for education ( <i>Erziehungsminister</i> ); defence minister or minister of defence ( <i>Verteidigungsminister</i> )

### Staats-/Landesoberhaupt

<b>head of state</b>	Staatsoberhaupt	an elected <b>head of state</b> ( <i>gewählts Staatsoberhaupt</i> )
<b>governor</b>	Person an der Spitze eines US-Bundesstaates	<b>governor general</b> (British representative of the Queen as head of state in Australia and Canada)
<b>monarchy</b>	Monarchie	<b>monarch</b> : king, queen, Prince Albert of Monaco (here: <i>Fürst</i> )
<b>to reign</b>	als Monarch herrschen	Queen Victoria <b>reigned</b> from 1837 to 1901.

### Parlament

<b>parliament</b>	Parlament	<b>to introduce bills</b> ( <i>Gesetzesvorlagen einbringen</i> )
<b>bill</b>	Gesetzesvorlage	Parliament <b>passes bills</b> ( <i>verabschiedet Gesetze</i> ), which become <b>law</b> after the Queen <b>signs</b> ( <i>unterzeichnet</i> ) them. The <b>House of Lords</b> ( <i>Oberhaus</i> ) can approve of or reject the bills passed by the <b>House of Commons</b> ( <i>Unterhaus</i> ).
<b>Members of Parliament, MPs</b>	(brit.) Abgeordnete	

### Verfassung

<b>constitution</b>	Verfassung	written or codified <b>constitution, constitutional monarchy</b> ( <i>konstitutionelle Monarchie</i> )
<b>article</b>	Paragraph	<b>Article</b> 14 of the European Constitution deals with the economic policies of the member states.

### Wahlen

<b>election</b>	Wahl	Candidates compete in an <b>election campaign</b> ( <i>Wahlkampf</i> ). They
<b>general election</b>	Bundeswahl	<b>hold an election</b> every four years.
<b>local election</b>	Kommunalwahl	
<b>to elect/to vote</b>	wählen	You <b>elect</b> a member of parliament in your <b>constituency</b> ( <i>Wahlkreis</i> ). You <b>vote for</b> one of the candidates ( <i>die Stimme abgeben für</i> ).
<b>ballot</b>	Wahlzettel	They counted the <b>ballots</b> in the <b>ballot box</b> .

**vote**  
**suffrage (right to vote)**

Wählerstimme  
Wahlrecht

(*Wahlurne*). The Labour candidate won by 500 **votes** (*Stimmen*).  
universal **suffrage** (*allgemeines Wahlrecht*), female suffrage,  
votes for women (*Frauenwahlrecht*)