UK Politics 2025 – Powerpoint presentation

**Cours 1 Labour's victory**

**Slide 1:**

a-Title: General election

every 5 years

vote for MPs **(slide 2)**

leader of the winning party becomes PM and appoints his/her Cabinet members + ministers

b-What is surprising, what is not?

* Traditional red walls (midlands + northern England) went back to Labour (that were lost in 2019 to the Tories) > working class, middle class
* Not such a big victory contrary to the 2019 general elections to the Tories
* nationalist parties in 3 nations (Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland) but setback for the SNP, contrary to the 2019 elections. Sinn Fein has consolidated its position.

**Slide 3**

a-a constitutional Monarchy

Keir Starmer meets with King Charles III, who ascended the throne in May 2023, after the death of Elizabeth II.

Meeting is symbolical because:

The King has virtually **no power other than symbolical and formal.**

Most of his job consists of **official duties, receptions, audiences, visits** in the United Kingdom and abroad. It serves little purpose apart from **representing the country**

The monarch **appoints the Prime Minister.**.. but they do not choose the person who will be PM.

b- State opening of Parliament: **slide 4** + video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d35aMiN7d6Y>

**Slide 5**

Here is the Labour Manifesto, that was published before the July general election, for people to make their choices.

Keir Starmer’s cabinet has the highest number of state-educated

the highest number of female ministers

the first female Chancellor of the Exchequer ever

the first school dropout (Starmer’s deputy PM, Angela Rayner, left school at 16 having grown up on a council estate in Stockport, working her way up the ranks as a trade union official before becoming an MP)

But fewer ethnic representatives than in past Cabinets

David Lammy only black cabinet minister

Browse through the rest of the slides.