**EXERCISES PAGES 194-196**

1)

2 - Loyalists and Patriots

1 - The Boston Tea Party

3 - The creation of the American flag

4)

Britain was enjoying a period of domestic stability. The imposition of new taxes to the American colonies caused the conflict between Britain and the colonies, because Americans didn’t want to pay taxes again without a political representation in the English Parliament. Also some English people supported the American cause: Edmund Burke and Thomas Paine.

Americans were divided into Patriots and Loyalists: the first ones didn’t have an army, but they knew the land, the others had a small army. The declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia on the 4th July 1776 and in the 1783 with the Treaty of Versailles Britain recognized the independence of its former colonies.

3)

The legislative branch:

At the federal level, the legislative power is vested in Congress, an assembly divided into two rooms. On the one hand the House of Representatives which is composed of 435 members, each of which remains in office for two years and is elected to represent an electoral district. The other the Senate, made up of 100 members (two from each state) who shall hold office for six years. The Congressional elections are held every two years, with which it has completely redesigned the composition of the House of Representatives and one third of senators.

The executive branch:

Executive power is held by the federal government, composed of the President of the United States, the Vice-President and the Cabinet, namely the group of "ministers" in charge of each area of public administration, the Departments. The President as well as being head of the Federal Government and is to be the supreme commander of the armed forces and the head of diplomacy, also has a strong power of veto to block the enactment of federal laws enacted by Congress.

The judicial branch:

The judiciary, at the federal level, is shared between the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and the different district courts around the country. The Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction in cases where the federal government is involved in legal disputes between States and is empowered to interpret the Constitution of the United States, that is able to judge unconstitutional any law or administrative action of any level. The twelve courts of appeal are courts of second instance to appeal against the judgments of the federal courts, in addition also to be competent for appeals against decisions of some administrative agencies. The various federal district courts are the first instance court, competent in both civil and criminal matters.