

## MAKE PRESENTATIONS EXCPLAIN ABOUT POLITICAL SYSTEM, POLITICAL PARTIES, STATES AND CAPITAL OF THE USA

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**Izoh:** Men bu maqolamda AQShning siyosiy tizimi qanday boshqarilishini,partiyalari bizlarnikidan qanday farq qilishi,shtatlari va poytaxtiga nima sababdan unday nom berilganini,konstitutsiyasi bizlarnikidan qanday farq qilishi, yani chet davlatlarni bizni davlatdan farqlarini ilgari surganman.

**Annotation:** Is the article,I presented how political system of the United States is managed,how ota parties differ from ours,why its states and capitals are named is the are how its constitution deffer from ours,that is,the defferences between foreign countries and us.

**Key words:** Parties states,coat of arms,constition,flag differences from our country .

The USA States have defferent approaches to the regulation of Political Parties activities and their participation in political life notably in elections .However there are common trends and concerns as to the quality of different forces seeking political representation,financing of Parties and issues related to the internal operation of Parties.

Appendix:

Make presentations exclaim about political system,political partes,states and capitals of the USA. Political factions or parties began to form during the struggle over ratification of the federal Constitution of 1787. Friction between them increased as attention shifted from the creation of a new federal government to the question of how powerful that federal government would be. The Federalists, led by Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton, wanted a strong central government, while the Federalists, led by Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, advocated states' rights instead of centralized power. Federalists coalesced around the commercial sector of the country while their opponents drew their strength from those favoring an agrarian society

### **James Madison, Father of the Constitution**

James Madison (1751–1838), an Orange County, Virginia, planter shown in this portrait by Charles Willson Peale (1741–1827), was a strong proponent of a strong central government to replace the Articles of Confederation. Often credited with being the Father of the Constitution of 1787, Madison established the Jeffersonian-

Republican Party with Thomas Jefferson and in 1809 succeeded him as president of the United States.

### **Development of Political Factions and Parties**

Opponents (Anti-Federalists) and supporters (Federalists) of the new constitution began to coalesce into political factions. In Virginia, Anti-Federalists led by Patrick Henry (1736–1799) defeated James Madison's election to the Senate and forced him into a campaign for the House of Representatives against a strong Anti-Federalist, James Monroe (1758–1831), later the fifth president. The rapid evolution of political parties from factions was an inventive American response to political conflict. The politics of the United States function within a framework of a constitutional federal republic and presidential system, with three distinct branches that share powers. These are: the U.S. Congress which forms the legislative branch, a bicameral legislative body comprising the House of Representatives and the Senate; the executive branch which is headed by the President of the United States, who serves as country's head of state and government; and the Judiciary branch, composed of the Supreme Court and lower federal courts, and which exercises judicial power. Each of the 50 individual state governments have the power to make laws within their jurisdictions that are not granted to the federal government nor denied to the states in the U.S. Constitution. Each state also has a constitution following the pattern of the federal Constitution but differing in details. Each have three branches: an executive branch headed by a Governor, a legislative body, and judicial branch. At the local level, governments are found in (counties or county-equivalents, and beneath them individual municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts).

Conclusion:

Officials are popularly elected at the federal, state and local levels, with the major exception being the President, who is instead elected indirectly by the people through the Electoral College. U.S. Politics is dominated by two-parties, which since the American Civil War have been the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, although other parties have run candidates. Since the mid-20th Century, the Democratic Party has generally supported left-of-center policies, while the Republican Party has generally supported right-of-center ones. Though, both parties have no formal central organization at the national level that controls membership, elected officials or political policies, thus each party has traditionally had factions and individuals that deviated from party positions.

### **Used literature:**

1. Rubbiteno Editore 1979
2. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/43207533>