

THE USA AND ITALY. A SYNOPTIC TABLE

	THE USA	ITALY
NATIONAL FLAG	It is called _____ and is made up of 13 stripes (seven red and six white) representing the original 13 _____, and 50 stars representing the 50 _____ of the Union.	It is a three-colour flag with three vertical _____, each one (according to a legend) representing something special in Italian history: _____ is for our meadows, white is for the _____ and red for the blood spilled during the _____ made to unite all Italian lands. It comes from the one adopted in _____
CONSTITUTION	Adopted on March the 4th, _____; it guarantees freedom of religion, speech, and press; the right of peaceful assembly; it protects citizens against possible wrongs by the Federal Government; it separates executive, legislative and judicial powers.	Written after the _____ World War and adopted on January 1st, _____; it guarantees all the freedom denied during the _____: freedom of speech, press and thought; It separates _____, legislative and judicial powers to avoid the return of any _____
FORM OF GOVERNMENT	Presidential Republic	Parliamentary _____. The _____ has not got the same power as in the U.S.A., but is a sort of representative figure, especially for foreign relationships
EXECUTIVE BRANCH	The President is the chief of the executive branch of the Federal Government. He is elected directly by the people for a period of _____ years he cannot be elected for more than two terms. He must be an American citizen at least 35 years old and must be	The government of the Italian Republic is composed of the president of the Council of Ministers _____ and the ministers, and it has to apply the laws and, in case of _____,

	<p>resident in the US for at least 14 years. He lives and works in the _____ in Washington, DC. Among his powers, he can he can veto any bill passed by _____, he can appoint the Supreme Court judges and federal judges, he is commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, he must protect the constitution and enforce the laws made by Congress, he chooses the head of the executive departments and all the other offices, he conducts foreign affairs</p>	<p>propose them to avoid any kind of _____. The President of the Council of Ministers is appointed by the _____ after a series of consultations. The Government fails exclusively by a decision of the _____</p>
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH	<p>The legislative power is exercised by _____, which consists of two houses: the _____ with 100 members (two for each state) elected for six-year terms; the House of Representatives with _____ members elected for two-year terms. Congress has the following duties: it makes, repeals and emends federal laws; it controls the national finances including the president annual budget; it coins money. Congress meets at the Capitol, in Washington, DC.</p>	<p>The legislative power is exercised by _____, which consists of two houses: the _____ with 315 members; the Chamber of Deputies with _____ members elected, both elected for _____-year terms. The Parliament has to make _____ and meets in _____</p>
JUDICIAL BRANCH	<p>The highest court is the _____ which directs a federal court system.</p>	<p>The judicial power depends on the _____, the control body to decide on who breaks the laws</p>
ELECTORAL SYSTEM AND POLITICAL PARTIES	<p>National elections take place every _____ years: There is a two party system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Republican party supports conservative ideas; its symbol is the _____; - the _____ party supports state intervention in the economy, progressive and liberal ideas, social welfare; its symbol is the donkey. 	<p>National elections take place every _____ years: there is a multi-party system, with _____ main alliances, one for the _____ parties and one for the right ones. In case of lack of a clear result the _____ gives an assignment to try to form a Government. Otherwise, there's the need of new _____</p>