Flashcard Revision Game



Students take the role of ‘tutor’ and ‘tutee’ in turns and proceed through 3 rounds

 **Round 1** The “Tutor” shows and reads the front and back of the flashcard. Then, the “Tutor” shows the front of the card and the “Tutee” gives the answer for the back. If the “Tutee” answers correctly, the “Tutor” offers a praiser and gives the “Tutee” the card. If the “Tutee” answers incorrectly, he or she does not win the flashcard. The “Tutor” offers a hint or shows the answer again. When they have gone through all the cards, the pair switches roles and goes through the cards again.

**For Round 2** Fewer cues are given. The “Tutor” shows the front of the card and the “Tutee” tries to win back the card by giving a correct answer. When both students win back all their cards they move on to Round 3.

 **In Round 3**. Fewer cues are given yet. The “Tutor” says what’s on the front, this time without showing the card. The “Tutee” tries to win back the cards with the correct answer.

**Why did the Conservatives win the election of 1841?**

Key Points in Answer

1. The 1841 election was a major triumph for Peel. It produced a victory for the Conservatives by more than seventy seats (a majority of 76) and was also the first time in British electoral history that a party with a theoretical parliamentary majority had been replaced by another with a majority.
2. Peel is credited with the Conservative victory in 1841. Without his leadership many contemporaries and later historians believed that the Tories could have been assigned to permanent opposition
3. He skilfully exploited middle class reaction against the Whigs and in his hundred-day ministry of 1834-5 gained support and respect for his administrative ability and statesmanship
4. He managed to **distance** himself from the **ultra-Toryism** of the early period and in the **Tamworth Manifesto** offered a new ‘**conservative**’ vision of politics that accepted the constitutional settlement of 1832 and promised to support reform of ‘proven abuses
5. The Whigs were far from being dominant after the 1832 General election. Forty MPs who has supported the Reform Act moved to the Conservative benches between 1832 and 1837. Several Whigs defected/resigned over the Whig reform of the church in Ireland
6. Tory propaganda, especially in the late 1830s, stressed the Whigs’ inability to control the radicals’ wilder excesses.
7. The emergence of Conservative Party organisation also played an important part in reviving Tory fortunes
8. The Reform Act required voters to register and this provided opportunities for local supporters to organise and consolidate their party’s voting strength. By 1837 Peel was urging his supporters to ‘Register, register, register’ but others laid the foundations particularly the party agent Francis Bonham. The Conservatives won in 1841 because they were a much better organised national party than the Whigs
9. Many voters were frightened by radical Chartism and the apparent weakness of the Whigs to deal with it
10. Many voters were impressed with Peel’s promise to keep the Corn Laws