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 were the Catholics emancipated in 1829?**

Key Points in Answer

1. From 1688 Catholics in the UK had been denied the right to sit in Parliament or hold public offices like judge or magistrate
2. In 1829 Wellington’s Tory government repealed this law despite the fact that most Tories were still distrustful of Catholics and didn’t believe that they should have equal civil rights
3. Wellington was forced into giving Catholics rights because of problems in Ireland whose population was almost entirely Catholic
4. Ireland and revolted against English rule in 1789 and in response in 1800 a new Act of Union had been imposed on Ireland which abolished the Dublin Parliament and meant Ireland had to be ruled directly from London
5. This meant there could be no Catholics representing the interests of the Irish
6. A protest group in Ireland called the Catholic Association arose led by Daniel O’Connell demanding equal rights. They held huge demonstrations and got much support
7. Things came to a head in 1828 when O’Connell stood in the County Clare by election and won the seat. Because he was catholic he wasn’t allowed to attend Parliament
8. The campaign for catholic rights reached fever pitch and the Government feared there would be a civil war in Ireland if O’Connell was not allowed to take up his seat
9. Wellington and the Tories therefore introduced the Catholic Relief Act in 1829 despite not believing in it to avoid a revolution in Ireland.