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 Chartism emerge in the 1830’s?**

Key Points in Answer

1. The 6 points

Vote for all adult males- over 21.

Payment for M.P's.

Each constituency- same size

Secret ballot

No property qualifications- M.P's should be required to have property.

General elections once a year

1. Long term causes -  **Radical tradition and ideas**

**Thomas Paine-** Rights of Man- ideas of the French Revolution
Set agenda for radical discussion- corresponding societies discussed issues.

**Henry Hunt and the Radicals** -The methods and messages of Hunt's campaign from 1815-19 are closely linked to the Chartists. He raises certain issues that became ingrained within the psyche of British radicals, most namely the link between Old Corruption and the existing franchise.

**William Cobbett’s-** **Political Register-** popular radical publication

The radical tradition in Britain from the French Revolution onwards pushed the idea that your social condition was linked to voting- this marked a significant change in British History and provided the main focus of the Chartist campaign

1. Long term causes - **Changing nature of British Society**

Franchise out of date

Britain ruled by aristocrats and large landowners- did they represent lives of people over whom they ruled?

Major changes in society- industrial revolution- key towns had no MP's

Restriction of vote

1. Industrial Revolution created dreadful living and working conditions – a breeding ground for radical politics
2. Short term causes - **1) The betrayal of 1832** - the reform bill had lead to disappointment within many sections of the working class. Many radicals had believed this would be a great reform. However it was increasingly recognised that the reform bill had never intended to help the plight of the working classes. The middle class now had the vote and historians such as EP Thompson see this as the final process in creating a clear divide between a propertied middle class and the disenfranchised working class.

**2) War of the unstamped** Radical papers and pamphlets had been vital in spreading the radical message throughout post war radicalism (1815-19) The Whigs brought in a legislation that tightened up the stamp duty charged on publications. They reduced the stamp duties but ensured that this policy was enacted across the country. The working class radicals saw this as a tax on knowledge. This policy played a vital role in politicising many of the later Chartists e.g. George Julian Harney sold papers illegally in the war of the unstamped.

**3) Factory Reform** - the conditions in the factories were appalling. Ten Hour movement popular in Yorkshire- campaigned for shorter hours. 1833 Factory Act left hours unaltered.
Richard Brown- "The frustrated factory reformers swelled the rising Chartist tide and many of the northern delegates of the Chartist Convention in 1839 had initially entered politics through the ten hour movement."

**4) New Poor Law** - Arguably least popular of the Whig policies.
1834 Poor Law Amendment Act- reduced cost of relief by introducing stringent workhouse test.
The poor could no longer receive outdoor relief in their own homes- they had to move to the workhouse.
Widespread protest in rural and industrial north- the workhouse became symbol of Whig cruelty.
Poor Law introduced at time of economic decline- stories spread of savage workhouses.

**5) Trade Union activity**

Trade unionists at end of 1830's began to attribute problems to single cause- unreformed parliament.