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 was there popular discontent in the period 1815-22?**

Key Points in Answer

1. There was therefore a big increase in both the discontented urban and rural poor because of the industrial and Agrarian revolutions
2. Working and living conditions in the new industrial towns were awful – 17 hour working days, child labour, no regulation and very poor housing
3. In countryside the enclosure of the land had thrown peasants off their land and deprived the poor of old ‘common rights’ on common land
4. The industrial revolution resulted in a change from the domestic system to the factory system. New machines replaced the formerly well paid work of skilled craftsmen. The first protest movements were noticeably attacks on new machines e.g. the Luddites
5. Britain had been at war on and off with France since the 1790’s
6. War brought hardship and misery to the working class as the cost of living rose dramatically
7. Bread prices rose by around 100% between 1790 and 1815 as supplies could not be brought in from Europe and British farms themselves suffered a series of bad harvests. As food prices rose dramatically wages could not keep up
8. War also caused a rise in income taxes which hurt the poorest the most driving many into complete poverty
9. As poverty rose more people were forced to apply for some form of poor relief from government.
10. A new system of poor relief was adopted in 1795 called the Speenhamland System. This linked help given to the poor by local areas to the price of bread and the number of children a person had to support – a small supplement was then taken out of the parish rates to help the poorest.
11. The unforeseen consequences of this was that employers (farmers) stopped giving workers a pay rise knowing that the parish would look after them and the workers had to suffer the indignity of a ‘charity handout’ in order to survive
12. The end of the Napoleonic Wars in 1815 added to economic problems and bred further discontent.
13. 200,000 soldiers and sailors returned home looking for work at a time when things were already difficult
14. Government contracts for uniforms, armaments caused a slump and unemployment in all related industries
15. During the wars the National Debt (deficit or what the government owed) had more than tripled from £247,000,000 in 1792 to £902,000,000 in 1816
16. Instead of reducing this deficit by taxing the wealthy the government decided to abolish income tax and replace it with heavy duties on everyday items such as tea, sugar, tobacco, beer, soap and candles – things that everyone needed. This hit the poor hardest
17. In 1789 French Revolutionaries had risen up against their monarch and landed classes in violent revolution
18. Radicals in Britain such as Tom Paine (who wrote ‘The Rights of Man’ in 1792) started to publicise radical new ideas associated with the French Revolution – liberty, fraternity and equality
19. In 1815 with the end of the wars the price of food fell dramatically as supplies once gain could be imported from Europe.
20. Instead of letting food prices fall the government acted to protect the interests of landowners by keeping prices (and therefore profits) high by passing the Corn Laws