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.

**What successes did Gladstone have as Chancellor?**

**Gladstone was Chancellor for 2 periods**

1. **1852-55 in Aberdeen’s First Ministry (Whig-Peelite coalition)**
2. **1859-65 in Palmerston’s Second Ministry (a Whig -Peelite coalition)**

Gladstone continued with Peels tradition of getting closer to complete free trade

**1853 budget** – duties on all foodstuffs nearly all abolished + duties on all manufactured

goods halved

Gladstone then planned to abolish income tax, and started to reduce it.

**Crimean war (1853-1856)** – income tax had to rise, gave government bad press. Aberdeen

resigns.

**1859-65 (Palmerston’s second ministry)**

**1860 Cobden Treaty –**

Fears of threat from France - Napoleon III - Palmerston demanded more money for military.

\*Gladstone sent free trader MP Cobden to Paris

\*Cobden negotiates the Cobden treaty – a free trade agreement between France and Britain

It removed international tension, removed French scare and improved trade.

**1861 – Gladstone abolished duty on paper – ‘tax on knowledge’**

By **1865** Gladstone’s budgets meant **Britain was essentially free trade**, only 16 duties on

imported goods remained. Income tax was at a very low rate and only for those earning

£200 a year or more.

**Reform of Civil Service** – (Gladstone believed in minimum government expenditure) he

introduced competitive examinations for posts in civil service \*each department was made

accountable for its budget and expenditure – with records kept.

**Limited Liability** – Gladstone introduced the idea of limited liability

Limited liability = if a company fails, the investors are only liable to cover the costs of their

initial investment.

Conclusion:

Gladstone as Chancellor developed a reputation as ‘liberator of British trade’ and for the establishing the principles of cheap and efficient government