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.

**Who were the Liberal Tories and what reforms did they introduce 1822-27?**

**Key points**

The liberal Tories were a group of new and young cabinet members appointred by Lord Liverpool in 1822 marking an end to the repressive period of his government and the beginning of some reforms

* Canning became foreign secrtary
* William Huskisson -President as Board of Trade
* Frederick ‘Prosperity’ Robinson - Chancellor of the Exchequer
* Robert Peel - Home Secretary.

Reforms

* Free Trade - Huskisson believed in free trade. In this Huskisson and Robinson were influenced by merchants and industrialists (the new middle class) who thought tariffs, duties and taxes on goods encouraged other countries to raise tariffs. Free traders believe that goods should be traded between countries without any duties or taxes being charged and that free trade would lead to more trade and therefore greater prosperity for everyone

 Examples

 Economic Policy

* 1822 Relaxed Navigation Acts – these had prevented foreign ships from transporting goods between the British Empire and Britain – other countries had retaliated with their own similar measures hurting British trade
* 1823 Reciprocity of Duties Act – which stated that if a foreign country reduced any duty or tax on British goods entering their country Britain would do likewise i.e. Britain would reciprocate
* 1824 Duties rum, silk, wool, cotton, linen reduced
* 1825 More Duties reduced - Duties on all other goods fell from 50% to 20%
* The result was British trade improved, the economy prospered and the cost of living fell.

Social Policy

* A combination of pressure from humanitarians such as Elizabeth Fry and John Howard and a need for a more efficient system led Peel to make reforms. Peel’s achievement was to make English law more humane and more efficient
* 1824-6 – Reform of the Penal Code. Death penalty abolished for the majority of crimes (previously you could be executed for a range of bizarre crimes, such as impersonating a Chelsea Pensioner, pick pocketing or damaging Westminster Bridge!). 100+ capital offences removed. These reforms resulted in a more humane system and a system where criminals were more certain of being punished for crimes appropriately
* 1823 Jails (Gaols) Act - Gaolers to be paid by government and not the prisoners - separate gaols for men and women - some education for prisoners - prisons to be inspected. Before this Act prisons were unregulated, filthy and inhumane places.
* As an essential counterpart to removing so many death penalties Peel founded the Metropolitan Police in 1829 – the first proper police force in the UK.
* Before this law enforcement was in the hands of local watchmen, yeomanry and magistrates – with industrialisation and massive population increase this was no longer working
* Peel set up the Met with a Commissioner at Scotland Yard in charge of 3,000 officers for London. The police were to be unarmed so as not to be accused of brutality. (This was a great improvement on Sidmouth’s spy system and a far more efficient way of keeping law and order)
* The Met quickly acquired the nickname of ‘Peelers’ and later ‘Bobbies’ (after Robert Peel), the latter sticking to this day.
* Crime dropped significantly in London causing by the 1830’s many other regions to set up their own police authorities based on the Met model

Trade Unions

* Trade Unions had been illegal since the Combination Acts of 1799.
* In the period 1815-22 the government might have seemed to be justified in this law. But the change of tone in government together with the improving economy led to a feeling that the Combination Acts were actually harming the economy. The Radical Francis Place was invited to organize a Parliamentary Committee which recommended scrapping the Laws in 1824.
* The result was a wave of strikes so an Amending Law restricting unions freedom to picket during strikes was passed 1825 but Trade Unions were now legal – a very important step for the working class