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.

**How important was popular discontent in bringing about the Reform Act of 1832? (24 marks)**

**Key points in Answer**

**The essay needs to show a balanced assessment of causes and an explicit judgement ‘quite’, ‘very’, ‘not very’**

**Factors suggesting the importance of popular discontent might include:**

1. Popular discontent as manifested in the riots in Bristol 1830 and the Swing Riots 1831 led to a threat of revolution which supported the Whigs in their call for reform popular discontent during the “Days of May” prevented Wellington from forming an alternative government
2. The alliance of the middle class with the working class, e.g. the BPU. (Birmingham Political Union)

**Other factors might include:**

1. Lord Liverpool’s resignation led to the breakup of the Tory party which created the opportunity for the Whigs to gain power after a period of more than twenty years since Rockingham’s brief ministry
2. Lord Grey was personally committed to reform and was tactically astute, e.g. he

accepted Wellington’s recall in May 1832

1. The death of George IV, who had abandoned his Whig allies when he became Regent
2. The liberal revolution in France in 1830, as well as the distant echoes of 1789,

encouraged William IV to accept Grey as Prime Minister.

1. The growth of and influence of the new industrial middle class demanding political power to match their new economic power