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.

**Describe the passage of the Great Reform Act from its introduction to its becoming law**

**Key points**

* The Great Reform Bill was first introduced to the House of Commons in March 1831 and passed its second reading by one vote.
* At committee stage (when clauses of bill are scrutinised one of one and amendments allowed) the bill was defeated.
* Grey resigned and asked the King to dissolve Parliament – at the subsequent election the Whigs were returned to government with a large majority of 136.

A slightly amended reform bill was introduced, passed through all its stages in the Commons, was presented to the House of Lords in October 1831 who promptly threw it out.

* Widespread demonstrations now occurred throughout the country – there were pro-Reform Bill riots in Bristol, London and the Midlands.
* A third Bill was introduced by the Whigs in December 1831 – again it passed through its three readings in the Commons and this time got as far as third reading in the Lords (committee stage). At this point the Lords tried delaying tactics.
* Grey asked the King to create 50 new Lords to push the Bill through, the King refused and the government resigned again!
* Running short of options the King then asked Wellington to try and form a government in the hope that the ‘iron duke’ would be able to get some sort of watered down version of the reform bill through Parliament.
* At this prospect there was a mass of agitation in the country against Wellington and the Tories and for the ‘whole bill’
* Radicals organised both an income tax strike and a run on the banks by encouraging everyone to withdraw their savings deposits.
* With Revolution staring him in the face Wellington and the King retreated and within a week the Whigs and Grey were back in power on their own terms. Wellington instructed Tory Lords not to resist the bill any further and the King promised to create enough new Whig lords to get it through anyway.
* The Great reform Act finally became law in May 1832 after over a year of bitter struggle