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.

**Explain why there was widespread support for electoral reform in the years 1830 to 1832. (12 marks)**

**Key points in Answer**

1. The impact of the Revolution in France in 1830, which helped the Whigs to gain seats at the General Election in 1830 caused by the death of George IV.
2. The old King had been an opponent of reform, the new King was more sympathetic
3. The Industrial revolution had created a new rich social class of businessmen and factory owners who now wanted a share in political power who were beginning to influences Whigs and Radicals.
4. The Whigs were headed by Lord Grey who was personally committed to the cause of parliamentary reform.
5. The shortcomings of the pre-1832 parliamentary system, such as rotten boroughs, also contributed to demands for reform.

Candidates may offer a reasoned argument as to the hierarchy of causation. The role of chance, the coincidence of events in France and a General Election may be used to explain why the long-standing complaints about the parliamentary system came to a head in these years. The importance of a key figure such as Lord Grey in relation to impersonal forces is also an area for debate..