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 fair is it to say that the Whig governments of the 1830's began the 'Age of Reform' (24 marks)**

**Model Answer**

It would be inaccurate to say that there were no reforms before the 1830's. For instance the first ever factory Act was as early as 1802 and the 'Liberal Tories' 1822-27 passed a number of reforms including the setting up of the Metropolitan Police and the repeal of the Combination Acts. Such reforms however were rather limited in scope and it is certainly fair to say that the election of the Whigs in 1830 heralded five years of much more intense and wide-ranging reforms.

The Great Reform Act of 1832 brought about the first major changes to the parliamentary and electoral system abolishing as it did the worst abuses of the old system and enfranchising the new middle classes. In 1833 slavery was abolished throughout the British Empire, there was the appointment for the first time of factory inspectors and in 1834 there was a radical reform of the Poor Law. In 1825 local government was modernised and rationalised in the Municipal Corporations Act giving local government to areas which previously had none.

There are significant differences between the reforms enacted by the Tories before 1830 and the reforms enacted by the Whigs after 1830. The 'Liberal Tory' reforms were in the main just improvements to the existing system rather than fundamental changes. Those pre 1830 reforms of a more sweeping nature were usually either forced on the government e.g. Catholic Emancipation in 1829 was passed to avert a deepening of the crisis in Ireland or proposed by those outside the government e.g. Francis Place and the repeal of the Combination Acts.

The Whig post 1830 reforms were altogether different in scope and intention. The Whigs offered broad and sweeping plans of reform for areas such as electoral reform, local government, and Poor Relief. Slavery for instance was abolished throughout the British Empire.

Furthermore the Whig Reforms often provided the foundations for future further reform. Once the electoral system had been reformed once a precedent had been set for further reform, The Factory Act of 1833 set up an inspectorate who could be extended later both in factories and in other areas of public service - schools, mines and hospitals.

In conclusion whilst the Tories before 1830 had reluctantly enacted some reforms, it was done so cautiously and modestly as to make the far more thorough and ambitious reforming work of the Whigs after 1830 seem the real pioneers of the 'Age of Reform'

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