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Revision

Britain in the 1830s

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Test your knowledge of the reforms of the 1830s with these multiple-choice questions.
Answers on the final page

Questions

- Who replaced George IV as monarch in June 1830?
George V William IV Queen Victoria
- Who replaced Wellington as prime minister in November 1830?
Russell Canning Grey
- Who introduced a reform bill in March 1831?
Russell Grey Melbourne
- In which city were there serious riots in October 1831?
Bristol Worcester Gloucester
- Which castle was burned down by protestors in October 1831?
Bristol Warwick Nottingham
- How many pro-reform petitions were sent to Parliament in the period from November 1830 to March 1831?
250 450 650
- When Grey resigned over the decision not to create peers to pass the reform bill who tried to form a government?
Wellington Melbourne Russell
- Who became PM in May 1832?
Peel Grey Russell
- How many boroughs lost their seats as a result of the 1832 Act?
36 46 56
- How many boroughs lost one of their seats as they had less than 4,000 inhabitants?
30 40 50
- How many more seats did the counties gain from the 1832 Act?
55 65 75

- 12 The percentage of the population that could vote in 1833 was...
- 5 7 9
- 13 Which of the following was still true?
- Voting was private There was still plural voting The maximum length of parliament was 5 years
- 14 When was slavery abolished in the British colonies?
- 1833 1834 1835
- 15 How much money was given in compensation to former slave owners?
- £10m £20m £30m
- 16 The Factory Act of 1833 prohibited the employment of children under the age of...
- 7 8 9
- 17 How long was the working day for young people under 13 as a result of the Act?
- 8 hours 9 hours 10 hours
- 18 The government provided a grant of how much for the Education Act of 1833?
- £10,000 £20,000 £30,000
- 19 When was the Poor Law Amendment Act passed?
- 1833 1834 1835
- 20 What did the Speenhamland system do?
- Provide work for unemployed Force people into workhouses Supplement wages
- 21 The Poor Law Amendment Act required parishes to...
- Establish workhouses Provide work Allow begging
- 22 Who were the Tolpuddle martyrs?
- People who died in the workhouses Agricultural labourers Factory workers
- 23 Which workhouse was notorious for cases of cruelty?
- Stoke Huddersfield Andover
- 24 The Poor Law Act of 1834 forbade which of the following?
- Selling children as apprentices The ending of outdoor relief The separation of families
- 25 Who led the Ten Hour campaign?
- Chadwick Shaftesbury Oastler
- 26 When was the Ten Hour Act finally passed?
- 1837 1844 1847
- 27 What industry saw a royal commission established in 1840 to look at child labour
- Textiles Iron Mines

- 28 Approximately what percentage of textiles employees were under 14 in the 1830s?
15 20 25
- 29 In what occupation were most male children employed?
Agriculture Domestic service Textiles
- 30 In what occupation were most female children employed?
Agriculture Domestic service Textiles
- 31 Which organisation provided education for children in the 1830s?
State Factories Church
- 32 Who framed the 1833 Factory Act?
Chadwick Shaftesbury Oastler
- 33 How many factory inspectors did the Act appoint?
4 14 24
- 34 The Factory Act of 1844 prevented children under what age from working?
6 7 8
- 35 When was a Mines Act introduced forbidding women and girls working underground?
1840 1842 1844

Answers

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|---------------------------------|
| 1 | William IV | 19 | 1834 |
| 2 | Grey | 20 | Supplement wages |
| 3 | Russell | 21 | Establish workhouses |
| 4 | Bristol | 22 | Agricultural labourers |
| 5 | Nottingham | 23 | Andover |
| 6 | 650 | 24 | Selling children as apprentices |
| 7 | Wellington | 25 | Shaftesbury |
| 8 | Grey | 26 | 1847 |
| 9 | 56 | 27 | Mines |
| 10 | 30 | 28 | 15 |
| 11 | 65 | 29 | Agriculture |
| 12 | 7 | 30 | Domestic service |
| 13 | Plural voting | 31 | Church |
| 14 | 1833 | 32 | Chadwick |
| 15 | £20m | 33 | 4 |
| 16 | 9 | 34 | 8 |
| 17 | 9 hours | 35 | 1842 |
| 18 | £20,000 | | |

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