Revision

Britain in the 1830s

Nicholas Fellows

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

Questions

1. Who replaced George IV as monarch in June 1830?
   - George V
   - William IV
   - Queen Victoria

2. Who replaced Wellington as prime minister in November 1830?
   - Russell
   - Canning
   - Grey

3. Who introduced a reform bill in March 1831?
   - Russell
   - Grey
   - Melbourne

4. In which city were there serious riots in October 1831?
   - Bristol
   - Worcester
   - Gloucester

5. Which castle was burned down by protestors in October 1831?
   - Bristol
   - Warwick
   - Nottingham

6. How many pro-reform petitions were sent to Parliament in the period from November 1830 to March 1831?
   - 250
   - 450
   - 650

7. When Grey resigned over the decision not to create peers to pass the reform bill who tried to form a government?
   - Wellington
   - Melbourne
   - Russell

8. Who became PM in May 1832?
   - Peel
   - Grey
   - Russell

9. How many boroughs lost their seats as a result of the 1832 Act?
   - 36
   - 46
   - 56

10. How many boroughs lost one of their seats as they had less than 4,000 inhabitants?
    - 30
    - 40
    - 50

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

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