

1. After the "Coupon Election" LG was left in charge of a Tory dominated coalition. How many seats did the Tory's hold?	335	18. From 1943, polls consistently showed what percentage Labour lead over the Tories?	10-20%
2. After the passing of the Equal Franchise Act 1928, how many million women outnumbered men on the electoral register?	2 million	19. Gladstone's conversion to (1885) was a staggering blow to the Liberal Party?	Home Rule
3. As a result of the Second Reform Act, how many MPs represented a population of under 10,000?	1	20. Gladstonian Liberalism followed 3 key principles. What were they?	Peace, retrenchment, reform
4. By 1900, how many supporters of the LRC belonged to Unions?	350,000	21. Hodgkinson's Amendment proposed to abolish compounding. Who would this enfranchise?	All ratepayers
5. By 1918, women made up what percentage of voters?	42%	22. How many governments did Gladstone run?	4
6. By 1929, what percentage of the Commons was made up by women?	2.3%	23. How many Lords accepted the Parliament Act 1911? (inc. those against)	131 to 114
7. By 1934, the British Union of Fascists had reached how many thousand members?	50,000	24. How many million men & women were added to the electoral register as a result of the Representation of the People Act 1918?	2 million men and 6 million women
8. By 1945, how many posts in the war coalition did Labour hold showing they had a wide range of expertise?	27	25. How many more seats did Labour have against the Tories/Liberals in 1964?	3
9. By Nov. 1910, who promised to create new Liberal peers to get the Parliament Bill through the Lords?	George V	26. How many PMs were there in the period 1851-1867?	9
10. By the 1850s what percentage of MPs had no connection to the aristocratic land owning classes?	20-25%	27. How many seats did Churchill hold onto after the 1945 election?	197
11. By the end of 1910, how many seats did Labour hold?	42	28. How many seats did Churchill win in 1951?	321
12. By what ratio did Labour MPs nearly outnumber Tory MPs?	2:1	29. How many seats did Labour have after the "Coupon Election"?	61
13. By what year did Gladstone's power begin to decline?	1886	30. How many seats did Labour hold in 1922 making them the main opposition?	142
14. Defecting Liberals over Gladstone's policy of Home Rule were called what?	Liberal Unionists	31. How many seats did Labour win at the 1945 election?	393
15. Derby's Ministry passed what influential Act in 1867?	Second Reform Act 1867	32. How many seats did LG's Liberals hold after the "Coupon Election"?	113
16. The effects of what Act were beginning to be felt which was making the political system feel more democratic?	Parliamentary Reform Act 1832	33. How many seats did the Tories hold in 1922?	344
17. The Equal Franchise Act 1928 increased the total size of the electorate by how many million people?	5 million	34. How many seats had the Tories been reduced to in the Jan. 1906 election?	157
		35. Ideological tensions were rising between older laissez faire Liberals (Gladstone) and Liberals (such as J.Chamberlain)	Radical
		36. In 1903, what pact was made between the Liberals and LRC?	Lib-Lab Pact
		37. In 1908, how many supporters of Labour belonged to Unions?	1 million

38. In 1910, how many more seats did the Liberals have against the Tories?	2
39. In 1911, the Liberals introduced an annual payment of how much to MPs?	£400
40. In 1915, what three main leaders made up the War Coalition?	Asquith, Lloyd George, Bonar-Law
41. In 1917, how many thousand tons worth of merchant ships did Britain lose to the Germans?	500,000
42. In 1918, how many thousand tons worth of merchant ships did Britain lose to the Germans?	200,000
43. In 1960, what did Gaitskell promise to do?	fight and fight again to save the party we love
44. In the 1850s what organisations developed and lent invaluable support to the Liberals?	Model Craft Unions
45. In the 1918 Election, how much did the Labour vote increase by?	400,000 to 2.4 million
46. In the Jan. 1906 election, how many seats did Labour gain?	29
47. In the Jan. 1906 election, how many seats did the Liberals gain?	400
48. In the period 1910-14, how many seats did Labour lose?	4
49. In the period 1923-24, who held a brief Labour government with 191 seats and LG's Liberals?	Ramsay Macdonald
50. In the period 1924-29, how many seats did Baldwin's Tory government hold?	419
51. In the period 1934-35, how far did the BUF membership fall?	50,000 to 5,000
52. In what month/year did Asquith call a further election to get a mandate for reform of the Lords? (This was after the Budget was passed earlier in the same year)	December 1910
53. In what month/year did the Lords pass the Budget?	April 1910
54. In what month/year did the Second World War break out?	September 1939

55. In what month/year was a Parliament Bill introduced to tackle the Lords?	March 1910
56. In what month/year was the Parliament Act 1911 made into law?	August 1911
57. In what month/year was the Parliament Bill passed through the Commons?	May 1911
58. In what period did a Constitutional Crisis occur between the Commons and Lords?	1909-1911
59. In what period did Chamberlain serve as PM?	1937-40
60. In what period did Salisbury hold a second Tory ministry?	1886-1892
61. In what year did Asquith call a general election as a result of the Lords throwing out the People's Budget?	1909
62. In what year did Baldwin get replaced by Neville Chamberlain as PM?	1937
63. In what year did Balfour resign, meaning Liberal leader Campbell-Bannerman became PM?	1905
64. In what year did Britain carry out its first test of the atomic bomb?	1952
65. In what year did Disraeli hold a brief government after Derby retired?	1868
66. In what year did Edward VIII abdicate?	1936
67. In what year did Gaitskell suddenly die?	1963
68. In what year did Garibaldi, hero of Italian unification, visit London?	1864
69. In what year did Gladstone become leader of the Liberals?	1866
70. In what year did Kier Hardie found the Independent Labour Party?	1893
71. In what year did leading trade union men in the London Trades Council meet and start to organise a campaign for political reform?	1866
72. In what year did Lloyd George's peace time coalition come to an end?	1922
73. In what year did Oswald Mosley form the British Union of Fascists?	1932
74. In what year did Sidney & Beatrice Webb establish the Fabian Society?	1884
75. In what year did the Whigs, Liberals, Radicals & Peelites come together on an agreement to form a "stable government"?	1859

76. In what year does Asquith ultimately lead a last proper Liberal government?	1914
77. In what year was Asquith appointed leader of the Liberals?	1908
78. In what year was Balfour appointed as PM by his Uncle?	1902
79. In what year was Lloyd George's War Coalition established?	1916
80. In what year was the Beveridge report published?	1943
81. In what year was the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) formed?	1920
82. In what year was the Reform League established?	1865
83. Labour only squeezed to victory with only how many seats in the 1964 election?	317
84. The Labour victory was partly down to the electorate becoming by Tory scandals in the early 1960s.	disillusioned
85. Most Cabinet positions within Lloyd George's coalition were held by	Tories
86. The Parliamentary Reform Act 1832 meant that growing centres of would be represented such as Leeds & Sheffield	population
87. Post-Parliament Act 1911, the HoL have no power to permanently finance bills	veto
88. The Second Reform Act also extended the franchise to those in the counties including shilling freeholders?	40
89. The Second Reform Act extended the franchise to male householders/lodgers (who paid £10 annually in rent) aged over what?	21
90. There were strong over social reform within the Liberal party	divisions
91. Through the Parliament Act 1911, the maximum term for a Parliament was reduced from 7 years to how many years?	5 years
92. What Act did Campbell-Bannerman's government pass which declared that unions couldn't be sued for damages incurred during a strike? (inc. year)	Trade Disputes Act 1906

93. What Act was passed by Baldwin's government which gave women the same voting rights as men?	Equal Franchise Act 1928
94. What Act was passed which enabled the prosecution of political extremists? (inc. year)	Incitement to Disaffection Act 1934
95. What Act was passed which enfranchised all men over 21 and women over 30 who held a strict property qualification?	Representation of the People Act 1918
96. What Act was passed which initially introduced conscription to unmarried men (later extended) aged 18 to 41?	Military Service Act 1916
97. What Amendment did Disraeli accept to get the better of Gladstone to pass the Second Reform Act?	Hodgkinson's Amendment
98. What controversial affair ultimately weakened the Macmillan government? (inc. year)	The Profumo Affair 1963
99. What Crisis ultimately dominated Eden's premiership? (inc. year)	Suez Crisis 1956
100. What did Macmillan say in 1957 regarding the standards of living of the British people?	"most of our people have never had it so good"
101. What did the People's Budget entail?	Proposals to finance social reforms through direct taxation as well as income tax aimed at the more wealthy classes
102. What event in April 1916 disrupted the War Coalition while losing the Liberals the support of 80 Irish Nationalist MPs?	Easter Rising
103. What event occurred in the late 1920s which crippled economies across the world? (inc. year)	Wall Street Crash 1929

104.	What fraction of the electorate voted in 1918?	1/2
105.	What is meant by fabianism?	The belief in the gradual introduction and spread of socialism
106.	What judgement held that unions could be liable for loss of profits to employers that were caused by taking strike action? (inc. year)	Taff Vale judgement 1901
107.	What judgement made Labour's financial security go into disarray as it didn't allow unions to use member subscriptions to support political parties? (1909)	Osborne Judgement 1909
108.	What party won a landslide victory at the 1945 election?	Labour
109.	What party won the 1964 general election?	Labour
110.	What percentage of the vote did Labour have in the "Coupon Election"?	22%
111.	What percentage of voters voted for the first time in 1945?	20%
112.	What system did Lloyd George implement (1917) to strengthen defensive measures of protecting allied merchant ships?	Convoy System
113.	What talented politician, who later went on to form the Tariff Reform League (1903), left the Liberals because of Gladstone's Home Rule policy?	Joseph Chamberlain
114.	What two factions were formed as a result of the split within the Tories over the repeal of the Corn Laws (1845)?	Peelites and Protectionists
115.	What two sides emerged in the Labour party?	Gaitskellites and Bevanites
116.	What was Britain recognised as by the mid nineteenth century?	A constitutional monarchy
117.	What was Labour's total vote in the 1951?	14 million
118.	What was Macmillan's nickname?	Supermac
119.	What year marked the end of austerity and the start of a post-war boom?	1951
120.	When did Britain test the hydrogen bomb?	1957

121.	When did Frank Cousins become leader of the Transport & General Workers Union?	1956
122.	When did Labour splits in the party widen after a loss at the election?	1959
123.	When did Salisbury hold a brief first Tory Ministry?	1885-1886
124.	When did the "Coupon Election" take place?	1918
125.	When was Henry Campbell-Bannerman appointed Liberal leader?	1898
126.	When was the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament established?	1958
127.	When was the Labour Representation Committee formed?	1900
128.	When was the LRC renamed the Labour party?	1906
129.	Who became Labour PM in 1964?	Harold Wilson
130.	Who became Tory PM in 1959?	Harold Macmillan
131.	Who continued in government after the resignation of Lloyd George's government?	Bonar-Law
132.	Who did Eden lie to which tarnished his reputation?	House of Commons
133.	Who did John Profumo lie to which forced him to resign in disgrace?	Both Parliament and PM
134.	Who favoured a stronger social reform programme compared to Gladstone?	Joseph Chamberlain
135.	Who led a National Government from 1931-35 despite Baldwin holding 473 seats?	Ramsay Macdonald
136.	Who led a National Government in the period 1935-37?	Stanley Baldwin
137.	Who perceived the People's Budget as an attack on their landed wealth/privilege?	House of Lords
138.	Who put forward the "People's budget" in 1909?	Lloyd George
139.	Who replaced Attlee as Labour leader in 1955?	Gaitskell
140.	Who replaced Bonar-Law in 1923?	Stanley Baldwin
141.	Who replaced Gladstone in 1894?	Rosebery

142. Who resigned from the government in 1951 in protest against the introduction of prescription charges?	Aneurin Bevan
143. Who served as Tory PM in the period 1955-57?	Anthony Eden
144. Who succeeded Lord Kitchener in becoming Secretary for War?	Lloyd George
145. Who was the Labour PM in the period 1945-1951?	Clement Attlee
146. Why did Asquith call an election in December 1909?	To set a mandate for the abolition of the Lord's power to veto finance bills
147. Within the Liberal party, attitudes towards were split as much as Home Rule with some Liberals, led by Lord Rosebury, styling themselves as Liberal Imperialists	imperialism