

Revision Workbook

The Liberal Crisis, 1906-1914

The Liberal governments

1906 election



The general election called in January 1906 produced one of the most decisive election results of the 20th century. It was a **landslide victory** for the Liberal Party. Not only did the Liberals win a **majority** in the House of Commons, they won a **huge overall majority** with around 401 seats against the Conservatives 157. Most of the Conservative cabinet lost their seats, including the Prime Minister Balfour. It was to be 1922 before the Conservatives won an election again.

Date	Conservative		Liberal		Labour	
	No of seats	% of vote	No of seats	% of vote	No of seats	% of vote
1892	314	47%	272	45%		
1895	411	49%	177	45.7%		
1900	402	51.5%	184	44.6%	2	1.8%
1906	157	43.6%	401	49%	29	6%

What did this result mean for the Liberal Party?

Factors that contributed to the 1906 election result

The Boer War

The 1902 Education Act

1904 Licensing Act

Chinese Labour Issue

The Taff Vale Case

Poverty/neglect of social reform

Tariff Reform Campaign

Conservative Leadership

The Lib-Lab Pact

Essay Plan

“The issue of tariff reform was the key reason for the Liberal landslide in 1906”. Explain why you agree or disagree with this issue.

Agree	Disagree

Difference between New and Old Liberalism

Old Liberalism

New Liberalism

Factors leading to growth of New Liberalism

Growing awareness of poverty and its cause

Influence of intellectuals on the Liberal Party

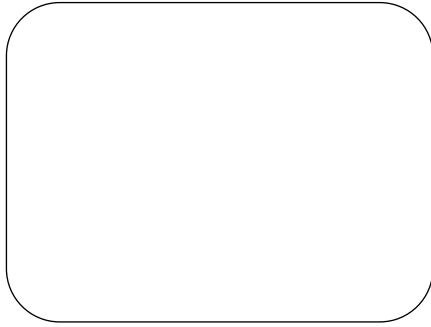
Political factors

Concern over 'national efficiency'

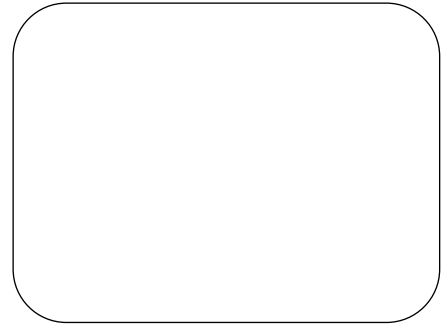
Support for New Liberalism within the Liberal Party

Which factors do you think were most important in terms of the growth of New Liberalism?

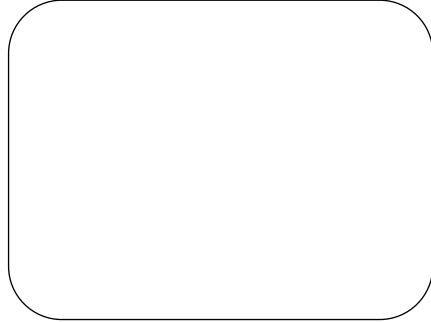
Campbell-Bannerman



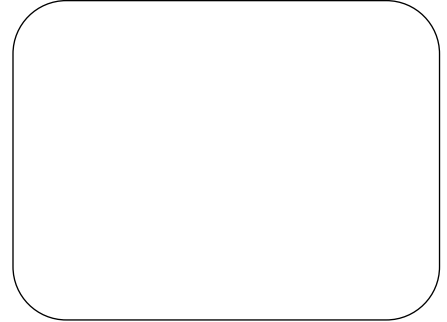
Lloyd George



Asquith



Churchill

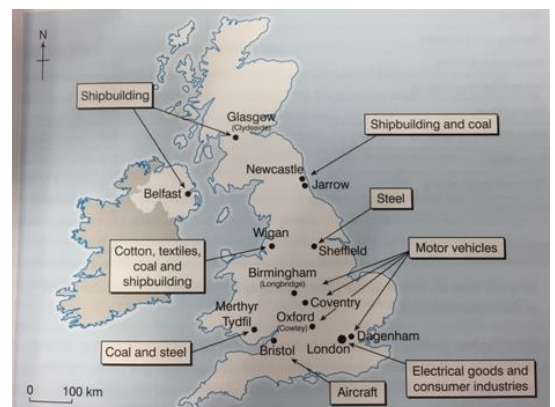


The Position of Labour

The Position of the Conservatives

The state of the economy

Staples and 'new' industries- definition of each?



Optimistic view of staples?

Agriculture

Trade and invisible earnings

Key areas of concern regarding the British economy

Lack of Research and investment in new technologies

- Britain seemed reluctant to invest money in updating resources, organisation, machinery etc.

Lack of progress in 'new' industries

- New industries in Britain didn't progress as fast as elsewhere, meaning that Germany and USA moved ahead in many areas.

A 'low-wage' economy

- Due to low wages, only the rich and middle classes could afford to buy manufactured goods. This meant domestic market was fairly small.

Issue of Free Trade

- Liberal policy of Free trade meant British companies faced competition from other countries.

Shortcomings in education and training

- Concern that British workers not learning skills and many not educated to high enough level to do more of the high level jobs.

Problems in agriculture

- British farmers facing competition from abroad, as US and other countries transported foodstuffs to UK.

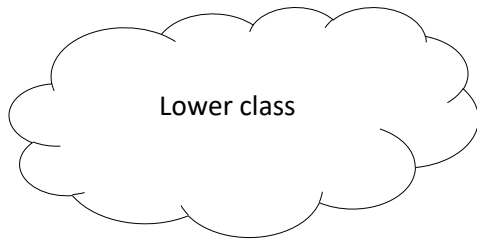
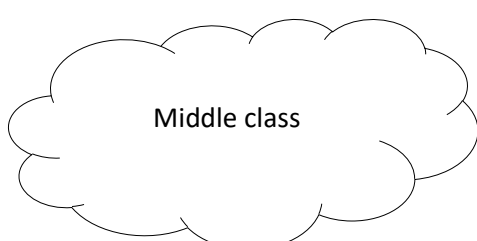
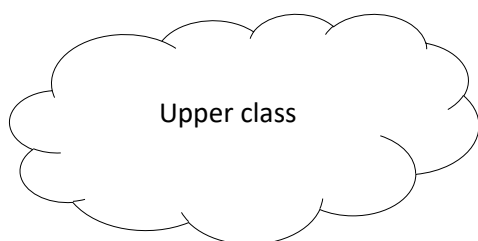
Essay Plan

“The British economy was in a strong position by 1914”. Explain why you agree or disagree with this issue.

Agree	Disagree

Social issues

Class division



Poverty- what did Booth and Rowntree uncover?

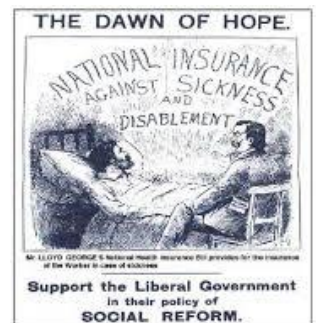
Changes in taxation

The 'People's Budget'

What do you think was the main motive for the People's Budget?

Liberal social and welfare reforms

Reasons for legislation



For each act explain what it did and what were the strengths/limitations?

1906 Education Act

1908 Children's Act

1908 Old Age Pensions Act

1909 Trade Boards

1909 Labour exchanges

1911 National Insurance Act

The effects of the social and welfare legislation

Essay Plan

“The Liberal Party created a welfare state by 1914”. Explain why you agree or disagree with this issue.

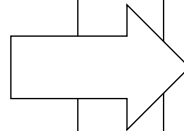
Agree	Disagree

Challenges and crises

The Constitutional Crises

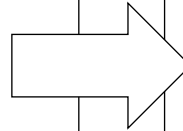
Constitutional Crisis of 1909-10 (and People's Budget)

General election of January 1910



Constitutional Crisis of 1910-11 (and Parliament Act)

General election of December 1910



Impact of Constitutional Crises?

Female emancipation

Suffrage groups



What stopped women getting the vote?

Key developments

Impact of militancy

Irish Home Rule

Opposition to Home Rule



John Redmond



Edward Carson



Resistance from Ulster Unionists

Response from Irish Nationalists

Industrial unrest

Reasons for Industrial unrest

Miners' Strike 1910-11

Railway workers' strike August 1911

Was Britain on the verge of civil war by 1914?

Essay Plan

"The industrial unrest 1910-1914 proved the greatest threat to the Liberal government". Explain why you agree or disagree with this issue.

Agree	Disagree