

Winston Churchill Jeopardy
Teacher Guide

The following is a hard copy of the Jeopardy game you can download off our website.

After most of the questions, you will find additional information. Please use this information as a starting point for discussion amongst your students. This is a great post-visit activity in order to see what your students learned while at the Museum.

Most importantly, have fun with it!

Museum Exhibits (Church, Wall, and Exhibit)

- \$100 Q: From 1965 to 1967, this church was deconstructed into 7000 stones, shipped to Fulton, and rebuilt as a memorial to Winston Churchill's visit.
 A: What is the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury
 - Please see additional information on the Church of St. Mary by going to our website and clicking on School Programs.
- \$200 Q: In 'The Gathering Storm' exhibit, Churchill referred to this political leader as "...a maniac of ferocious genius of the most virulent hatred that has ever corroded the human breast..."
 A: Who is Adolf Hitler?
- \$300 Q: In 'The Sinews of Peace' exhibit, what world leader influenced Churchill's visit to Westminster College?
 A: Who is Harry S. Truman?
- \$400 Q: These two items made regular appearances on Churchill's desk.
 A: What are the cigar and whiskey?
- \$500 Q: Churchill's granddaughter, Edwina Sandys, created this sculpture as a representation and symbol of the end of the Cold War. It stands next to the Churchill Museum.
 A: What is "Breakthrough"?
 - This sculpture is made of eight sections of the Berlin Wall. Please see additional information on the Berlin Wall by going to our website and clicking on School Programs.
 - You can see Edwina Sandys in the picture on the PowerPoint slide.

Wit and Wisdom

- \$100 Q: Winston Churchill wrote to his brother Jack on November 15, 1895, "This is a very great country my dear Jack". What is the country?

- A: What is America?
- In November 1895, Winston Churchill visited America for the first time. He was on his way to Cuba, stopping for three days in New York where Bourke Cockran, a friend of his mother, looked after him. In a letter to her on November 10, he said, “They really make rather a fuss of us over here and extend the most lavish hospitality. We are members of all the Clubs and one person seems to vie with another in trying to make our time pleasant.” Such was Cockran’s charm that Winston stayed a whole week. Winston wrote to his brother Jack, “This is a very great country my dear Jack. Not pretty or romantic but great utilitarian. There seems to be no such thing as reverence or tradition. Everything is eminently practical, and things are judged from a matter of fact standpoint.”

\$200 Q: In what year and in what place did Churchill deliver his famous ‘Sinews of Peace’ speech?

A: What is Fulton, MO in 1946?

**Bonus Question (extra \$100 if correct):

Q: What did Churchill discuss in the speech?

A: Answers may vary but here’s a basic idea –

- The speech is considered the first statement of the Cold War.
- Churchill sounded an early warning. Those that heard the speech were upset at Churchill’s predictions.
- He sought to provide direction and vitality to the British-American alliance as relations with the Soviet Union collapsed.
- He defined central problems that would occupy leaders that followed him.

**Please see the ‘Sinews of Peace’ exhibit in the Memorial for an audio/visual of Churchill as well as additional information on the speech.

From *The Quotable Winston Churchill* edited by Dick Mahoney
On the RMS Queen Mary, Churchill refers to his “Iron Curtain” speech:
“You remember Fulton. I got into great trouble being a bit in front of the weather that time. But it’s all come out since – I won’t say right, but it’s all come out.” – 1953

\$300 Q: Which Nobel Prize did Churchill win?

A: What is Literature?

- In 1953, Sir Winston Churchill was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature “for his mastery of historical and biographical descriptions as well as for brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values.” His acceptance speech included the comment “I am proud but also, I must admit, awestruck at your decision

to include me. I do hope you are right. I feel we are both running a considerable risk and that I do not deserve it. But I shall have no misgivings if you have none.”

- \$400 Q: What was Churchill referring to when he said on November 10, 1942, “We have victory – a remarkable and definite victory”?
- A: What is the victory of the 8th Army at Alamein
- In his famous speech at the Mansion House in London on November 10, 1942, following the success of what he called the Battle of Egypt, Churchill said, “The bright gleam has caught the helmets of our soldiers, and warmed and cheered all our hearts...The Germans have received back again that measure of fire and steel which they have so often meted out to others. Now this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of a beginning.”

- \$500 Q: ‘How the English-speaking peoples, through their unwisdom, carelessness and good nature, allowed the wicked to realm’ is the theme of which volume of *The Second World War*?
- A: What is *The Gathering Storm*?
- In his Preface to *The Gathering Storm*, the first volume of his history of World War II, Churchill wrote, “I must regard these volumes as the continuation of the story of the First World War which I set out in *The World Crisis*, *The Eastern Front*, and *The Aftermath*. Together, if the present work is completed, they will cover an account of another Thirty Years War.” *The Gathering Storm* was published in 1948. The sixth and last volume, *Triumph and Tragedy*, was published in 1954.

Leadership

- \$100 Q: Whom did Churchill replace as Prime Minister in 1940?
- A: Who is Neville Chamberlain?
- Neville Chamberlain had to stand down because the Labor Party refused to serve under him in a National Government. King George VI asked Churchill to form a government on May 10, 1940. Within five weeks, following the fall of France, Britain stood alone.
- \$200 Q: Which country did Churchill call ‘The Great Republic’?
- A: What is America?
- Winston Churchill enjoyed a lifelong interest in America. At school, he studied the Civil War and tried to meet Buffalo Bill when he went to London in 1887. In his *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*, published in the 1950s, the chapters on America were grouped under the heading ‘The Great

Republic'. In April 1963, President Kennedy gave him an Honorary Citizenship of the United States.

\$300 Q: Which country was Churchill referring to when he said in 1939 “throwing a small state to the wolves” would not appease the Nazis”?

A: What is Czechoslovakia?
- Churchill was right. Britain and France abandoned Czechoslovakia in September 1938 when the British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain returned from a meeting with Hitler in Munich proclaiming “Peace in our time”. Within six months, Hitler had occupied Czechoslovakia.

\$400 Q: For how many years was Churchill a Member of Parliament?

A: What is 62 years?
- Churchill was first elected a Member of Parliament in 1900. He lost his seat in Dundee in 1922 and was in the wilderness until he was returned for the Epping constituency in 1924. His last visit to the House of Commons was in July 1964. During his long parliamentary career he fought twenty-one elections, winning sixteen and losing five. It was not for nothing that he often referred to himself as a ‘Child of the House of Commons’.

\$500 Q: Why did cartoonists use the bulldog to symbolize Churchill?

A: What is Churchill’s aggressiveness and fighting spirit?
(Also acceptable: stubbornness, perseverance, persistence, ‘never give up’ attitude, etc)

Life and Times

\$100 Q: This photograph of an assured Winston Churchill was taken when he was 30 years old. In which year was it taken?

-- Hint: It was early in his Parliamentary career.

A: What is 1905?
- The photograph was taken in 1905. The impression of comfortable self-assurance is understandable. In May 1904, he had taken the courageous decision to cross the floor, to leave the Tory party for the Liberal party. The ostensible reason was the Tory party’s move away from Free Trade. However, Churchill also thought that his father’s forward-thinking ideas under the umbrella of Tory Democracy, ideas that he strongly supported, had a better chance of success under the Liberals.
- He was right. At the general election in January 1906, the Liberals were returned with an impressive majority – 377 seats to the Tories’ 157. The new Prime Minister Campbell-

Bannerman appointed Churchill Under-Secretary for the Colonies, his first ministerial appointment. A first rung on the ladder.

\$200

Q: In which year did Winston Churchill die?

A: What is 1965?

- Churchill died on January 24, 1965 at the age of 90. His father Lord Randolph had died the same day in 1895. Of death, he had no fears. In the last volume of his biography of his famous ancestor *Marlborough: His Life and Times*, published in 1938, he had written, "The span of mortals is short, the end universal, and the tinge of melancholy which accompanies decline and retirement is in itself an anodyne. It is foolish to waste lamentation upon the closing phase of human life. Noble spirits yield themselves willingly to the successively falling shades which carry them to a better world or to oblivion."

\$300

Q: "I never saw him again, except as a swiftly fading shadow." Whom was Winston Churchill writing about in June 1894?

A: Who is Lord Randolph Churchill?

- In 1894, Lord Randolph Churchill's health was deteriorating rapidly so he decided to take a trip around the world in an attempt to restore it. His son Winston came to London to see him off. "His face looked terribly haggard and worn with mental pain...I never saw him again, except as a swiftly fading shadow." This 'swiftly fading shadow' had earlier been described by Lord Rosebery as "incomparably the most formidable Tory in the House of Commons, probably in the country." Lord Randolph died on January 24, 1895. He was only 45 years old. It was because of his father's early death that Winston felt he too would die young. In her book *Winston Churchill As I Knew Him*, Violet Bonham Carter describes their first meeting in 1906. Winston told her, "I am thirty-two already...Curse ruthless time! Curse our mortality! How cruelly short is the allotted span for all we must cram into it."

\$400

Q: His long marriage to Clementine Hozier was a happy one. For how many years were they married?

A: What is 56 years?

- The last words of Churchill's *My Early Life: A Roving Commission* described September 1908 as the month "when I married and lived happily ever afterwards." Winston and Clementine celebrated their 56th wedding anniversary on September 12, 1964. Winston died on January 24, 1965, survived by Clementine who died on December 12, 1976.

- \$500 Q: What are the names of Winston and Clementine’s children?
A: Who are Diana, Randolph, Sarah, Marigold, and Mary?
- Diana (1909-1963), Randolph (1911-1968), Sarah (1914-1982), Marigold (1918-1921), and Mary (1922-present)
- Mary is the only surviving daughter of Winston and Clementine.

Fun Facts

- \$100 Q: Which of the following distinctions is unique to Winston Churchill?
A: What is the Honorary Academician Extraordinary?
- In 1948, the Royal Academy of Arts unanimously appointed Winston Churchill an Honorary Academician Extraordinary. His diploma, signed by King George VI, proclaims that this unique appointment was made in “consideration of your eminent services to your Realm and People, and of your achievements in the Art of Painting”.
- \$200 Q: What two hobbies did Churchill take up while in Cuba?
A: What are cigar smoking and siestas?
- Churchill took up cigar smoking in 1895 while accompanying Spanish forces in Cuba, where he had gone as both a military observer and journalist. It was in Cuba that he also acquired the habit of taking up a daily siesta.
- \$300 Q: What life-changing event occurred in 1931 while Churchill visited the United States?
A: What is he was hit by a car?
- In 1931, Churchill crossed the Atlantic and undertook an extensive lecture tour of North America. Used to British roads (where cars drive on the left), he was seriously injured by a car on New York’s Fifth Avenue. Churchill got out of the car on the side with the traffic speeding by. Rather than allow this to defeat him, Churchill turned the experience to his benefit (a sign of his perseverance). He asked a friend to calculate the precise force of the impact and included the results along with other details of the experience in a newspaper article about the accident. (The telegram to Churchill’s friend is pictured on the PowerPoint slide)
- \$400 Q: What was the name of Churchill’s cat during World War II?
A: What is Nelson?
- Winston Churchill was very fond of cats. He allowed Nelson to jump onto the dining table where he would serve him cream. Churchill often worked in bed in the mornings, with Nelson on

the bed keeping him warm. In 1962, he was given a ginger cat by Jock Colville. Since then, there has always been a ginger cat at Chartwell and it is always called 'Jock'.

**Bonus Question (extra \$100 if correct)

Q: Churchill had a wide variety of animals. What were the names of his two dogs?

A: What are two brown poodles, Rufus I and Rufus II

\$500

Q: What two reasons caused Churchill to begin painting?

A: What is his depression over losing his position at the Admiralty in 1915 and his inability to influence the course of war?