Chartwell Bulletin 111, Churchill Quiz, 2017 Q3.

There are 24 questions in each Churchill Quiz —four questions in six categories:

1. Contemporaries
2. Literary matters
3. Miscellaneous
4. Personal details
5. Statesmanship
6. War

The sequence of questions is based on the order of difficulty—starting with relatively easy questions, becoming progressively more difficult

To follow a link between questions, hold down the CTRL key and click the underlined link.

For more information on sources, or for any other questions, send an email to the *Churchill Bulletin Churchill Quiz* editor, Jim Lancaster, whose email address is: jimlancaster7@gmail.com

START OF THE QUIZ

Question 1 In which year did Winston Churchill marry Clementine Hozier?

Clementine Hozier

See the Answer to question 1

Answer to question 1

Winston Churchill and Clementine Hozier were married in St. Margaret's Westminster on September 12th 1908.

Extract from the second volume of the Official Biography (pages 274-5):

> This marriage, which was to survive until Churchill's death at the age of ninety in 1965, proved the sheet anchor of his career… Throughout the convulsions of political life and the waging of the two greatest wars in history, their love remained constant and abiding. As Churchill often remarked in other contexts: "Here firm, though all be drifting."

Go to question 2

Question 2

Who is the person in this painting? He once remarked that Winston Churchill, after the First World War, had written an autobiography which he called *The World Crisis*.

(editorial note: Churchill wrote his history of The First World War between 1923 and 1927, in four volumes, with the title *The World Crisis*)

Name this gentleman

See the answer to question 2

Answer to question 2

Arthur James Balfour (1848-1940), who is best known for his **Balfour Declaration**.

On 2 November 1917 Balfour wrote to Lord Rothschild:

> The British Government favours 'the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people.

This was the first step towards the foundation of the State of Israel, over 30 years later—on May 14, 1948.

Go to question 3

Question 2
Which volume of Churchill's War Speeches covers the end of the Second World War?

See the answer to question 2

Answer to question 2

Victory

It is only from the past that one can judge the future, and it is only from reading the story of the British nation, of the British Empire, that you can feel a well-grounded sense of pride to dwell in these islands.

Victory pages 134-5

Go to question 3

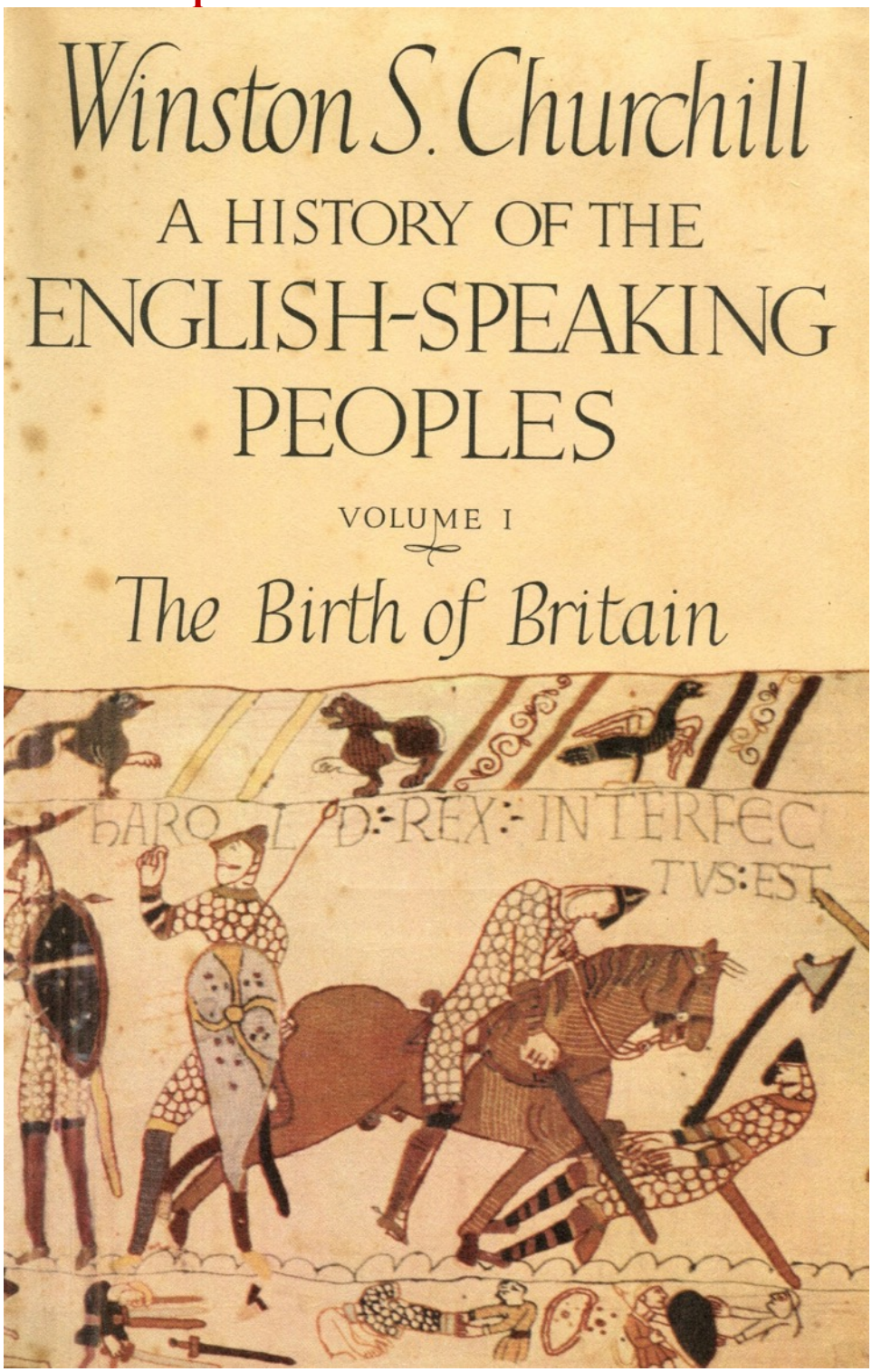
Question 3

On 20 August 1938 Churchill wrote to Lord Halifax about how he

> "was at that moment entangled with the Ancient Britons, the Romans, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes, all of whom I thought I had escaped from for ever when I left school." Which book was he referring to?

See the answer to question 3

Answer to question 3



A History of the English-Speaking Peoples

Go to question 4

Question 4
Which of Churchill's books ends with this observation:

> "But the chronicler, finding few great events other than the opening of colleges, railways, and canals to recount, will remember the splendid sentence of Gibbon, that history is:
>
> 'little more than the register of the crimes, follies, and misfortunes of mankind'
>
> And he will rejoice that, after many troubles, peace and prosperity came back to the Republic of Laurania."?

See the answer to question 4

Answer to question 4

Savrola. (Churchill's first and only novel)

Gibbon's quotation comes from his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*

Volume 1, chapter 3 *Of the constitution of the Roman Empire in the Age of the Antonines*.

Go to question 5

Question 5

Which of Churchill's three multi-volume works has the most pages, in descending order?

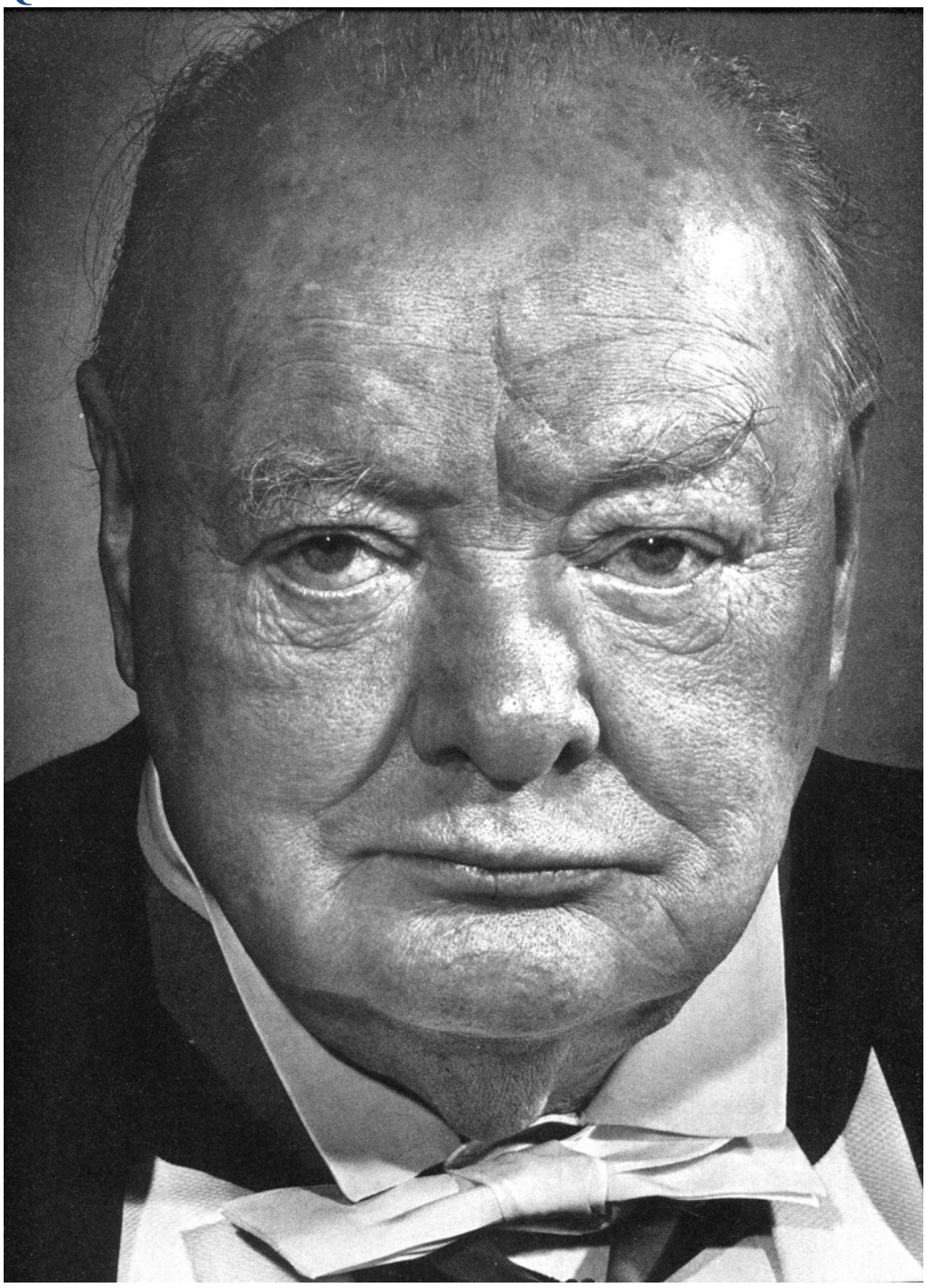
See the answer to question 5

Answer to question 5

- *The Second World War* (4,425 pages)
- *The World Crisis* (2,779 pages)
- *Marlborough, His Life and Times* (2,561 pages)

Go to question 6

Question 6



This was the last picture of Winston Churchill, taken in 1956, by a famous portrait photographer. Name the photographer.

See the answer to question 6

Answer to question 6
Yousuf Karsh (1908-2002)

Go to question 7

Question 7

Who was the American President who named 30 November 1964, Churchill's 90th birthday, as *Sir Winston Churchill Day*?

See the answer to question 7

Answer to question 7
Lyndon B. Johnson, who, earlier in the month, had won a landslide victory in the 1964 Presidential Election.

Go to question 8

Question 8

In March 1938 WSC said that the country's leaders had:

> "cast away all that they had gained by measureless sacrifice and absolute victory—gone with the wind!" Why *gone with the wind*?

See the answer to question 8

Answer to question 8
Margaret Mitchell's book *Gone with the Wind* had been published in June 1936, winning the Pulitzer Prize the following year.

The movie came out in 1939, starring Clark Gable and Vivien Leigh.

Go to question 9

Question 9

Talking to Jock Colville about a project to create in Cambridge a British version of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Winston said:

> "I ought certainly to be pleased. After all, it will put me alongside the Trinity". What was he referring to?

See the answer to question 9

Answer to question 9
Churchill College, Cambridge.
(John Colville *Footprints in Time*, page 258)

Go to question 10

Question 10

This photograph was taken in 1899. Where was Winston Churchill at the time?

See the answer to question 10

Answer to question 10
In South Africa, while he was the war correspondent for *The Morning Post*.

Go to question 11

Question 11

Churchill embarked on *The World Crisis* (his history of the First World War) primarily to put his case about the Dardanelles.

The first four volumes were published between 1923 and 1927. Two later volumes were published in 1929 and 1931.

What were the titles of these two later volumes?

See the answer to question 11

Answer to question 11

1. *The Aftermath* published in 1929
2. *The Eastern Front* published in 1931

Go to question 12

Question 12

In which year did Churchill tell the House of Commons “Thank God for the French Army”?

See the answer to question 12

Answer to question 12
1933 (March 23)

Go to question 13

Question 13

What was Churchill referring to during his BBC broadcast on 22 June 1941, in which he said:

> "I see also the dull, drilled, docile, brutish masses of the Hun soldiery plodding on like a swarm of crawling locusts."

See the answer to question 13

Answer to question 13
The German invasion of Russia.

Go to question 14

Question 14

In which year did Churchill, in a BBC broadcast, say:

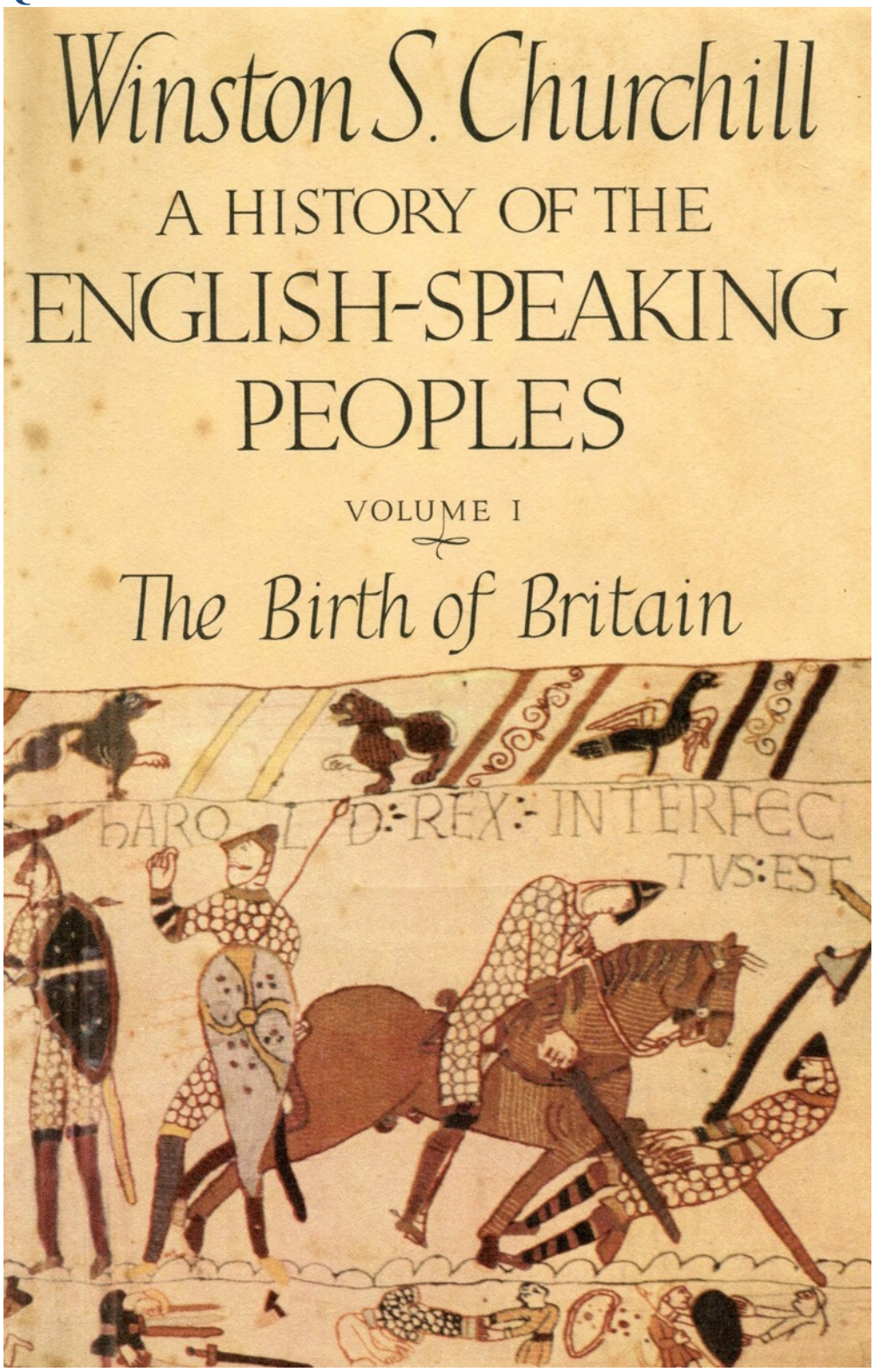
> "We are fighting by ourselves alone; but we are not fighting for ourselves alone. Here in this strong City of Refuge which enshrines the title-deeds of human progress and is of deep consequence to Christian civilisation; here, girt about by the seas and oceans where the Navy reigns; shielded from above by the prowess and devotion of our airmen—we await the impending assault. Perhaps it will come tonight, Perhaps it will come next week. Perhaps it will never come. We must show ourselves equally capable of meeting a sudden violent shock, or, what is perhaps a harder test, a prolonged vigil. But be the ordeal sharp or long, or both, we shall seek no terms, we shall tolerate no parley; we may show mercy—we shall ask for none."?

See the answer to question 14

Answer to question 14
1940 (July 14)

Go to question 15

Question 15



When was this book first published?

See the answer to question 15

Answer to question 15
On St. George's Day, 23 April 1956.

Go to question 16

Question 16

In which year did Churchill use these words in the House of Commons:

> "These two great organizations of the English-Speaking democracies, the British Empire and the United States, will have to be somewhat mixed up together in some of their affairs, for mutual and general advantage.
>
> For my own part, looking out upon the future, I do not view the process with any misgivings. I could not stop it if I wished; no one can stop it.
>
> Like the Mississippi, it just keeps rolling along. Let it roll. Let it roll on full flood, inexorable, irresistible, benignant, to broader lands and better days."?

See the answer to question 16

Answer to question 16
1940 (August 20)

Go to question 17

Question 17

To whom did Churchill say

> "I have never been so moved…Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."?

See the answer to question 17

Answer to question 17
To General Ismay, in the Operations Room of Fighter Command on 16 August 1940.

Churchill used the same words in his speech to the House of Commons on August 20, 1940.

(Ismay's *Memoirs* page 180)

Go to question 18

Question 18

On which occasion did Churchill end his address on 6 September 1943 with these words:

> "Let all of us who are here remember … that we are on the stage of history, and that, whatever our station may be, and whatever part we have to play, great or small, our conduct is liable to be scrutinised not only by history but by our own descendants.
>
> Let us rise to the full level of our duty and of our opportunity, and let us thank God for the spiritual rewards He has granted for all forms of valiant and faithful service."?

See the answer to question 18

Answer to question 18
On receiving an Honorary degree at Harvard University on 6 September 1943.

(*Onwards to Victory* page 186)

Go to question 19

Question 19

Where and when did Churchill end a speech with these words?

> Because we feel easier in ourselves and see our way more clearly through our difficulties and dangers than we did some months ago, because foreign countries, friends and foes, recognise the giant, enduring, resilient strength of Britain and the British Empire, do not let us dull for one moment the sense of the awful hazards in which we stand.
>
> Do not let us lose the conviction that it is only by supreme exertions, unwearying and indomitable, that we shall save our souls alive.
>
> No one can predict, no one can even imagine, how this terrible war against German and Nazi aggression will run its course or how far it will spread or how long it will last.
>
> Long, dark months of trials and tribulations lie before us. Not only great dangers, but many more misfortunes, many shortcomings, many mistakes, many disappointments will surely be our lot.
>
> Death and sorrow will be the companions of our journey; hardship our garment; constancy and valour our only shield. We must be united, we must be undaunted, we must be inflexible. Our qualities and deeds must burn and glow through the gloom of Europe until they become the veritable beacon of its salvation.

See the answer to question 19

Answer to question 19

In the House of Commons on 8 October 1940, five months after becoming Prime Minister.

Go to question 20

Question 20

What did Churchill consider to be the biggest blunder in his life?

See the answer to question 20

Answer to question 20
The return to the gold standard in his first budget as Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1925 (April 6)

Go to question 21

Question 21

Who told his principal private secretary, on 3 October 1940, “I shall wait until Winston is bust?”

See the answer to question 21

Answer to question 21
Lloyd George.

Go to question 22

Question 22
Whom did Churchill welcome at a luncheon in March 1941 with these words:

> "Mr. Ambassador, you share our purpose, you will share our dangers, you will share our anxieties, you will share our secrets, and the day will come when the British Empire and the United States will share together the solemn but splendid duties which are the crown of victory."?

See the answer to question 22

Answer to question 22

John Gilbert Winant, the new American ambassador to Britain.

> President Roosevelt, after winning his third term in 1940, chose Winant to succeed the pro-appeasement and anti-British ambassador Joseph Kennedy (father of President Jack Kennedy).

Go to question 23

Question 23

When and where did Churchill say:

> "The idea that a nation can tax itself into prosperity is one of the crudest delusions which has ever fuddled the human mind."?

See the answer to question 23

Answer to question 23
At the Albert Hall on 21 April 1948.

> Many years earlier he had proclaimed at the Inaugural Meeting of the Free Trade League, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on 19 February 1904:
>
> > "We contend that, for a nation to try to tax itself into prosperity, is like a man standing in a bucket and trying to lift himself up by the handle."

Go to question 24

Question 24

In which year did Churchill say in a broadcast address:

> "The ordeals…of the conquered peoples will be hard. We must give them hope; we must give them the conviction that their sufferings and their resistances will not be in vain. The tunnel may be dark and long, but at the end there is light. That is the symbolism and that is the message of the Atlantic meeting.
>
> Do not despair, brave Norwegians: your land shall be cleansed not only from the invader but from the filthy quislings who are his tools.
>
> Be sure of yourselves, Czechs: your independence shall be restored.
>
> Poles, the heroism of your people standing up to cruel oppressors, the courage of your soldiers, sailors and airmen, shall not be forgotten: your country shall live again and resume its rightful part in the new organization of Europe.
>
> Lift up your heads, gallant Frenchmen: not all the infamies of Darlan and of Laval shall stand between you and the restoration of your birthright.
>
> Tough, stout-hearted Dutch, Belgians, Luxemburgers, tormented, mishandled, shamefully cast-away peoples of Yugoslavia, glorious Greece, now subjected to the crowning insult of the rule of Italian jackanapes: yield not an inch!
>
> Keep your souls clean from all contact with the Nazis; make them feel, even in their fleeting hour of brutish triumph, that they are the moral outcasts of mankind.
>
> Help is coming; mighty forces are arming in your behalf. Have faith. Have hope. Deliverance is sure."

See the answer to question 24

Answer to question 24
24 August, 1941, following the meeting with President Roosevelt in Placentia Bay, Newfoundland.

END OF THIS CHURCHILL QUIZ

***Chartwell Bulletin* #105, Churchill Quiz, 2017 Q1.**

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START OF THE QUIZ

Question 1

July 16, 1945: Churchill wrote: "I went down to the bottom and saw the room in which he and his mistress had committed suicide, and when we came up again they showed us the place where his body had been burned." Whose body?

See the Answer to Question 1

Answer to question 1 xxx

THE GRAVE OF THE THIRD REICH.
Churchill visited Hitler's air-raid shelter on July 16, 1945. "I went down to the bottom and saw the room in which he and his mistress had committed suicide. When we came up again they showed us the place where his body had been burned."

(Winston Churchill *The Second World War*, Chartwell edition, Vol 6. The above pic faces page 484. The text is on page 473.)

Go to Question 2

Question 2

Who was Churchill keen to meet when he travelled to Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, in August 1941?

See the answer to Question 2

The answer to question 2

President Franklin Roosevelt

The President and Mrs Roosevelt returning to the White House after his third inaugural, January 20, 1941.

(Joseph P. Lash *Roosevelt and Churchill 1939-1941. The Partnership that saved the West*, pic #13)

Go to question 3

Question 3

Who told Churchill on 13 August 1942 in Moscow: “I do not understand the words, but by God I like your spirit.”?

See the Answer to Question 3

The Answer to question 3

Stalin.

Churchill had told him: “I have come round Europe in the midst of my troubles—yes, Mr Stalin, I have my troubles as well as you—hoping to meet the hand of comradeship; and I am bitterly disappointed. I have not found that hand.”

(David Dilks, editor, *The Diaries of Sir Alexander Cadogan, 1938-1945* page 471)

Go to question 4

Question 4

Name some of Churchill's London addresses.

See the answer to question 4

Answer to question 4

- 105 Mount Street,
- 12 Bolton Street
- 33 Eccleston Square
- 2 Sussex Square
- 11 Morpeth Mansions
- 28 Hyde Park Gate

Go to Question 5

Question 5

Churchill was Chancellor of which university from 1929 to 1965?

See the Answer to Question 5

Answer to Question 5

Bristol University, from 1929 until his death in 1965. He was a stalwart supporter of the University and the City of Bristol.

Go to Question 6

Question 6

When did WSC address the crowds in Whitehall with these words?

> "This is your victory! It is the victory of the cause of freedom in every land. In all our long history we have never seen a greater day than this."

See the answer to Question 6

Answer to Question 6

8 May 1945 (later known as VE Day—Victory-in-Europe Day.)

(*Victory*, the sixth volume of Winston Churchill's war speeches, page 129.)

Go to Question 7

Question 7

In an article in the *News of the World* in May 1938 WSC wrote: "Collaboration of the —— —— —— threatens no one. It might safeguard all."

Supply the three words which Churchill used in this article.

See the Answer to Question 7

Answer to Question 7

The *English-speaking Peoples*

(For a longer version of this newspaper article, see Martin Gilbert's
The Churchill Documents, volume 13, page 1004, footnote 1.)

Go to Question 8

Question 8

Which country has no less than eight rivers, lakes, peaks, waterfalls, towns etc. named Churchill?

Answer to Question 8

Answer to Question 8

Canada

1. Churchill river, Manitoba
2. Churchill river, Newfoundland
3. Churchill town, Manitoba
4. Cape Churchill, Manitoba
5. Churchill Falls, Newfoundland
6. Lake Churchill, Saskatchewan
7. Churchill Peak, British Columbia
8. Churchill Sound, Québec

Go to Question 9

Question 9

In which year was Churchill knighted?

See the Answer to Question 9

Answer to Question 9

In 1953, by Queen Elizabeth. He had been offered a knighthood by King George VI in 1945, but he declined it because he had been booted out of office at the 1945 General Election

Go to Question 10

Question 10

Where and when did Churchill end a speech with these words:

My heart goes out to the Cockneys. Any visitors we may happen to have here to-day—and Many great nations are represented here, by all those who have borne arms with us in the struggle—they echo what I say when I say "GOOD OLD LONDON!"…

In every capital of the victorious world there are rejoicings to-night, but in none is there any lack of respect for the part which London has played.

I return my hearty thanks to you for never having failed in the long, monotonous days, and in the long nights black as hell.

God bless you all. May you long remain as citizens of a great and splendid city. May you long remain as the heart of the British Empire.

Answer to Question 10

Answer to Question 10

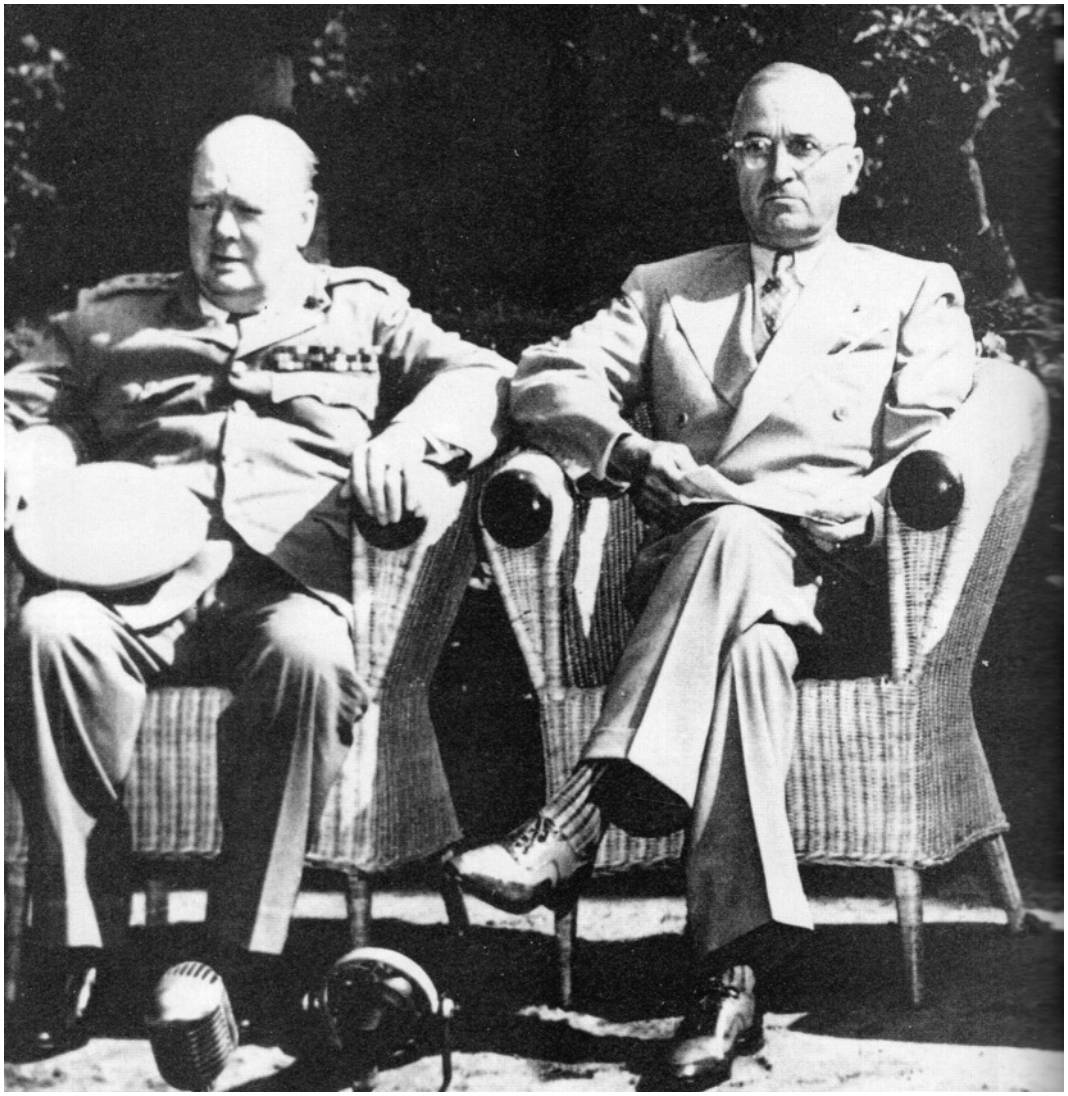
On May 9, 1945, from the balcony of the Ministry of Health building.

(*Victory*, the Sixth Volume of Churchill's War Speeches, pages 129-30)

Go to Question 11

Question 11

Give the year, month and location for this photo of Churchill and President Truman?



Answer to Question 11

Answer to Question 11

This pic was taken in July 1945, when Churchill, Truman and Stalin met at Potsdam, Germany.

(David McCullough *Truman* between pages 288 and 290)

Go to Question 12

Question 12

Give the month and year when Churchill made these prescient remarks?

If mortal catastrophe should overtake the British nation and the British Empire, historians a thousand years hence will still be baffled by the mystery of our affairs. They will never understand how it was that a victorious nation, with everything in hand, suffered themselves to be brought low, and to cast away all that they had gained by measureless sacrifice and absolute victory—gone with the wind!

Now the victors are the vanquished, and those who threw down their arms in the field and sued for an armistice are striding on to world mastery.

(Winston Churchill *Arms and the Covenant* page 465)

Answer to Question 12

Answer to Question 12

March 24, 1938 in the House of Commons.

Go to Question 13

Question 13

Name the book in which Churchill recounted the following story:

On the first day at his first prep school (editorial note: St. George's School, Ascot, in 1882). The Form Master gave Winston a book:

"You have never done any Latin before, have you?"

"No, Sir."

"This is a Latin grammar… You must learn these lines. I will come back in half an hour, and see what you know."

Behold me then, on a gloomy evening, with an aching heart, seated in front of the First Declension:

Mensa	a table
Mensa	O table
Mensam	a table
Mensae	of a table
Mensae	to or for a table
Mensa,	by, with or from a table

"What does it mean, Sir?"
"It means what it says, Mensa, a table. Mensa is a noun of the First Declension."
"But," I repeated, "What does it mean?"
"Mensa means a table" he answered.
"Then why does Mensa also mean O table?" I enquired

“Mensa, O Table, is the vocative case,” he replied.
“But why O table?” I persisted in genuine curiosity.
“O table —you would use it in addressing a table, in invoking a table—You would use it when speaking to a table.”
“But I never do.” I blurted out in honest amazement.
“If you are impertinent, you will be punished, and punished, let me tell you, very severely.” was his conclusive rejoinder.
Such was my first introduction to the Classics from which, I have been told, many of our cleverest men have derived so much solace and profit.

See the Answer to Question 13

Answer to Question 13

(*My Early Life*, pages 25-6 in the first edition and pages 11-12 in the 1941 Scribner's edition of *A Roving Commission* (the title of *My Early Life* in the American market.)

Go to Question 14

Question 14

Where did WSC make ‘all kinds of rockeries and waterworks’ in the 1930s?

See the Answer to Question 14

Answer to Question 14

At his home *Chartwell*, in Kent.

(Winston Churchill *The Second World War* volume I page 62)

Go to Question 15

Question 15

In which year did Churchill, in a BBC broadcast, say:

“We are fighting by ourselves alone; but we are not fighting for ourselves alone. Here in this strong City of Refuge which enshrines the title-deeds of human progress and is of deep consequence to Christian civilisation; here, girt about by the seas and oceans where the Navy reigns; shielded from above by the prowess and devotion of our airmen — we await the impending assault. Perhaps it will come tonight, Perhaps it will come next week. Perhaps it will never come. We must show ourselves equally capable of meeting a sudden violent shock, or what is perhaps a harder test, a prolonged vigil. But be the ordeal sharp or long, or both, we shall seek no terms, we shall tolerate no parley; we may show mercy— we shall ask for none.”?

See the answer to Question 15

Answer to Question 15

14 July 1940

(pages 248-49 in *Into Battle,* first edition, and pages 334-35 in the Putnam edition of *Blood, Sweat and Tears*)

Go to Question 16

Question 16

Churchill first exhibited his paintings in January 1921, at the Galérie Druet in Paris. What pseudonym did he use?

See the answer to Question 16

Answer to Question 16

Charles Morin

(Mary Soames *Winston Churchill, His Life as a Painter* page 38)

Go to Question 17

Question 17

Give the date for Churchill's speech with the words:

"I have myself full confidence that, if all do their duty,...we shall prove ourselves once again able to defend our Island home, to ride out the storm of war, and to outlive the menace of tyranny, if necessary for years, if necessary alone".

See the Answer to Question 17

Answer to Question 17

June 4, 1940

(Winston Churchill *Into Battle* first edition, page 222)

Go to Question 18

Question 18

In which year did Churchill pass out of Sandhurst?

See the Answer to Question 18

Answer to Question 18

December 1894. He passed out of Sandhurst with honours — eighth in his batch of 150. He was commissioned in the 4th Hussars at Aldershot.

Go to Question 19

Question 19

In one of his speeches Churchill said:

"Broadly speaking, short words are best, and the—words, when short, are the best of all."

Fill in the missing word.

See the Answer to Question 19

Answer to Question 19

The missing word is ‘old’

(On receiving the London *Times* Literary Award, in Grosvenor House, London, on November 2, 1949. Robert Rhodes James *Complete Speeches,* volume VII, page 7884.)

Go to Question 20

Question 20

Nelson in 1806, Pitt the Younger in 1806, Wellington in 1852, Gladstone in 1898 and Churchill in 1965. What is the link?

See the answer to Question 20

Answer to Question 20

They were all commoners who were accorded a state funeral.

(editorial note: Nelson died in 1805, but his funeral was on January 8, 1806 (ODNB) Pitt the Younger's lying-in-state was on February 22, 1806.)

Go to Question 21

Question 21

In which year did WSC write:

“Might not a bomb no bigger than an orange be found to possess a secret power to destroy a whole block of buildings—nay, to concentrate the force of a thousand tons of cordite and blast a township at a stroke?”

See the Answer to Question 21

Answer to Question 21

In 1924, in his article *Shall We All Commit Suicide?*, republished in *Thoughts and Adventures* in 1932.

(The title of *Thoughts and Adventures* was *Amid These Storms* when published in America .)

Go to Question 22

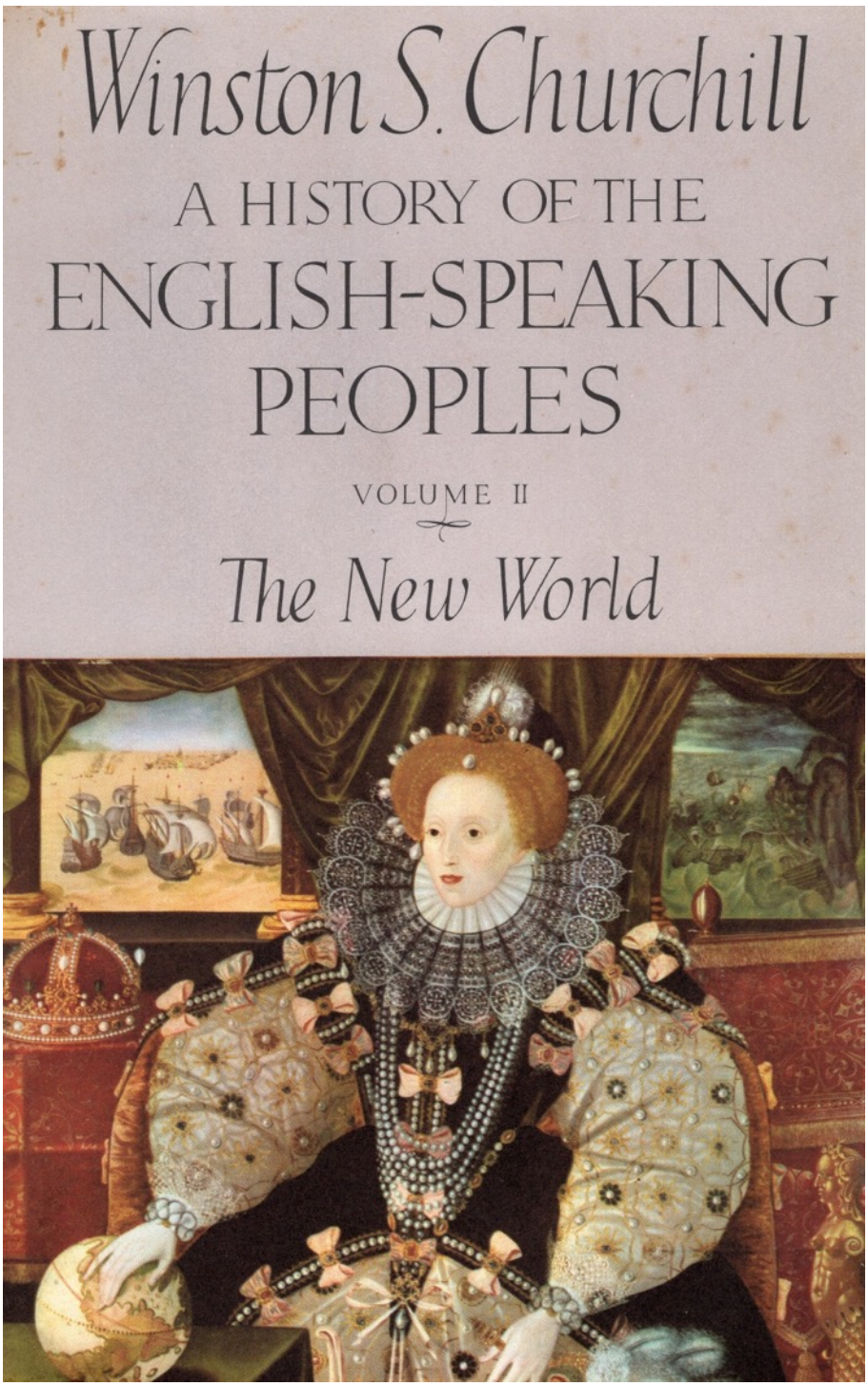
Question 22

In which famous speech did WSC quote Bourke Cockran's observation:

“The earth is a generous mother: she will provide in plentiful abundance food for all her children, if they will cultivate her soil in justice and in peace.”?

Answer to Question 22

Question 22



This famous painting of Queen Elizabeth the First is at Woburn Abbey.

What is the name of the painting?

See the Answer to Question 22

The Answer to Question 22

The Iron Curtain speech at Westminster College, Fulton, Missouri, on 5 March 1946.

(Republished in *The Sinews of Peace,* post-war speeches by Winston Churchill.)

Go to Question 23

Question 23

The Prefaces for four of Churchill's books are all dated August 13.

Which are these books?

See the Answer to Question 23

Answer to Question 23

The four Marlborough volumes: 1933, 1934, 1936 and 1938.

August 13 was the anniversary of the Battle of Blenheim, 1704.

Go to Question 24

Question 24

In which year did Churchill use these words in a BBC broadcast:

"This wicked man, the repository and embodiment of many forms of soul-destroying hatred, this monstrous product of former wrongs and shame, has now resolved to break our famous island race by a process of indiscriminate slaughter and destruction. What he has done is to kindle a fire in British hearts, here and all over the world, which will glow long after all traces of the conflagration he has caused in London have been removed. He has lighted a fire which will burn with a steady and consuming flame until the last vestiges of Nazi tyranny have been burnt out of Europe, and until the Old World—and the New—can join hands to rebuild the temples of man's freedom and man's honour, upon foundations which will not soon or easily be overthrown."?

See the Answer to Question 24

Answer to Question 24

Churchill's BBC broadcast on 11 September 1940, at the height of the Blitz.

(*Into Battle*, page 274 (in the Book Society edition) and *Blood, Sweat & Tears* page 369 in the American Putnam edition.)

END OF THE 2017 Q3 *Chartwell Bulletin* CHURCHILL QUIZ