

Chartwell Bulletin #93, Churchill Quiz, 2016 Q1.

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.

For information on sources, or for any other questions, send an email to the *Chartwell Bulletin Churchill Quiz* editor, Jim Lancaster:

jameslancaster@sfr.fr

START OF THE QUIZ

Question 1

Whom did Churchill often refer to as “a bloodthirsty guttersnipe”?

[Answer to question 1](#)

Question 2

In which year did Churchill enter Sandhurst?

[Answer to question 2](#)

Question 3

Churchill in his *The Second World War*: “This was a time when it was equally good to live or die.” What time?

[Answer to question 3](#)

Question 4

Whose mixed gin martinis were not appreciated by Churchill who used to empty them in the shrubbery.?

[Answer to question 4](#)

Question 5

“How the English-speaking peoples, through their unwisdom, carelessness and good nature, allowed the wicked to rearm” is the theme of which volume of *The Second World War*?

[Answer to question 5](#)

Question 6

It is alarming and also nauseating to see Mr. Gandhi, a seditious Middle Temple lawyer, now posing as a fakir of a type well-known in the East, striding half-naked up the steps of the Vice-regal Palace, while he is still organising and conducting a defiant campaign of civil disobedience, to parley on equal terms with the representative of the King-Emperor.

This memorable comment is in which of Churchill's books?

[Answer to question 6](#)

Question 7



Chartwell, February 1939.
Churchill working on one of his books.

Question : Which book?

[Answer to question 7](#)

Question 8



May 9th 1908. Why is Churchill waving his hat in triumph?

[Answer to question 8](#)

Answer to question 8

He had just won the closely fought election in Dundee, a seat he was to hold as a Liberal Member of Parliament until 1922.

(editorial note: the photo is in the book by Tony Paterson *Churchill A Seat For Life*, page 75.)

[Go to question 9](#)

Question 9

To whom did Churchill credit the maxim ‘Trust the People’ which he used in a speech in July 1906, and on several other occasions?

Churchill’s speech on 25 July 1906, on South African Policy, at the Drill Hall, Cockermouth, included the following observation:

We have a maxim in the Liberal Party, which was first used by the late Mr. Gladstone — and which was the central point in the doctrines of my father, Lord Randolph Churchill. I mean the maxim ‘Trust the People’.

(Robert Rhodes James *Winston S. Churchill, His Complete Speeches* volume 1, the 2nd paragraph on page 647.)

[Answer to question 9](#)

Answer to question 9

His father Lord Randolph Churchill. WSC used the maxim many years later, when he addressed the United States Senate and the House of Representatives in Washington on 26 December 1941:



Churchill addressing both Houses of Congress on 26 December 1941
Behind Churchill are William P. Cole and U. S. Vice-President Henry Wallace.

Lower left is Senator Alben W. Barkley.

(Martin Gilbert *Churchill The Power of Words*, plate 27,
and Charles Eade *Churchill by his Contemporaries* facing page 336)

I am a child of the House of Commons. I was brought up in my father's house to believe in democracy. "*Trust the People*" — that was his message. I used to see him cheered at meetings and in the streets by crowds of working men way back in those aristocratic Victorian days when, as Disraeli said, the world was for the few, and for the very few.

*(The Unrelenting Struggle, page 334 in the Cassell edition,
page 354 in the Little, Brown edition)*

[Go to question 10](#)

Question 10

In the House of Commons on 22 February 1906 Churchill said:

“It cannot, in the opinion of His Majesty’s Government, be classified as slavery, in the extreme acceptance of the word, without some risk of terminological inexactitude”.

What was Churchill referring to?

[Answer to question 10](#)

Answer to question 10

The definition of Chinese contract labour in South Africa as ‘slavery’.

The full text and context are in the *Official Biography* volume 2, pages 166-7, followed by Randolph S. Churchill’s comment:

“This celebrated example of polysyllabic humour — terminological inexactitude — was always to be misunderstood and to be regarded as a mere substitute for a ‘lie’, which it plainly was not intended to be.”

[Go to question 11](#)

Question 11

When (year and month) did Churchill go to the House of Commons for the last time?

[Answer to question 11](#)

Answer to question 11

On July 27 1964, more than sixty years since Churchill's first day as a Member of Parliament.

On July 28 1964 the following Resolution in the House of Commons was passed unanimously:

That this House desires to take this opportunity of marking the forthcoming retirement of the right honourable Gentleman the Member for Woodford by putting on record its unbounded admiration and gratitude for his services to Parliament, to the nation and to the world; remembers, above all, his inspiration to the British people when they stood alone, and his leadership until victory was won; and offers its grateful thanks to the right

honourable Gentleman for these outstanding services to this House and to the nation.

(Sir Martin Gilbert *Official Biography* volume 8, 2nd paragraph on page 1355)

[Go to question 12](#)

Question 12

To whom did Churchill propose marriage in July 1902?

[Answer to question 12](#)

Answer to question 12

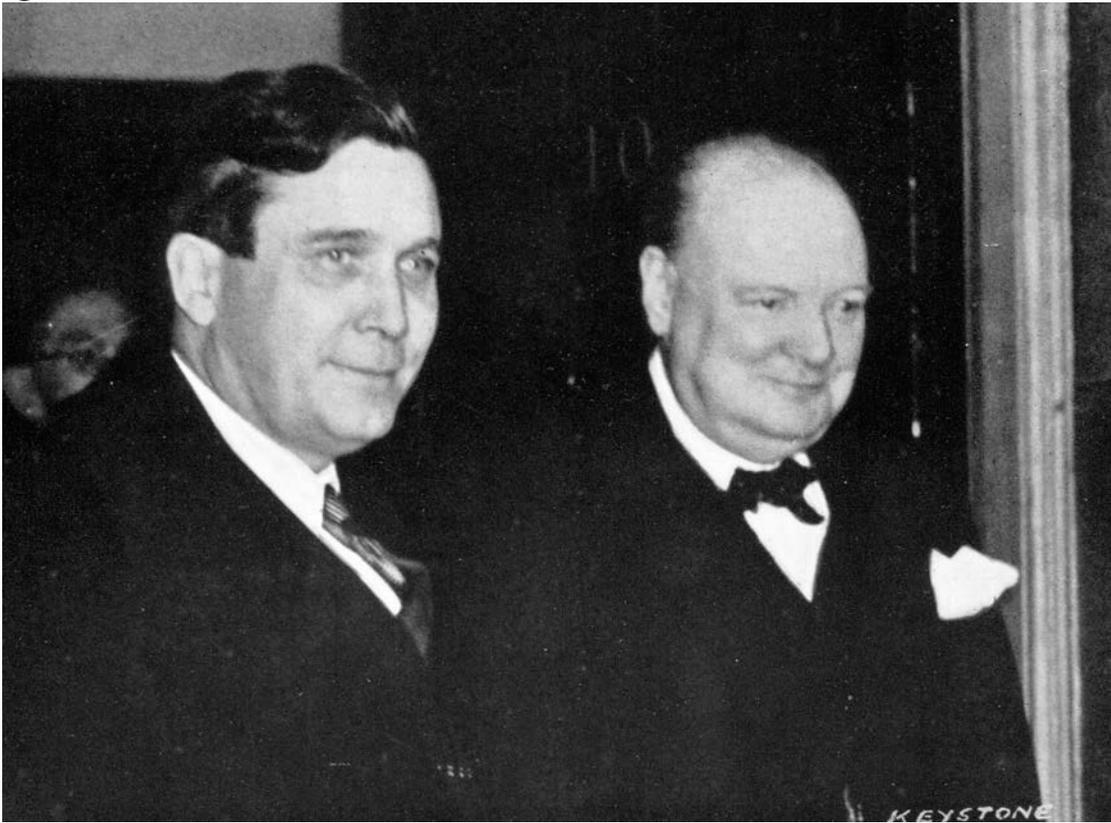
The American actress Ethel Barrymore



(William Manchester *The Last Lion* page 366)

[Go to question 13](#)

Question 13



January 27, 1941. Who is this gentleman, meeting Churchill for the first time?

[Answer to question 13](#)

Answer to question 13

Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's political opponent in the recent Presidential election.

(editorial note: This was the Presidential election held on Tuesday, 5 November 1940. Roosevelt broke with tradition by running for a third term. By winning the election, he became the first American President to be elected to a full third term.)

Wendell Willkie brought with him a letter from President Roosevelt, dated 20 January 1941, in which Roosevelt had written "I think this verse applies to your people as it does to us":

**Sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.**

These are the first lines of Longfellow's poem *The Building of the Ship*, written on November 18, 1849. 'The Ship' served as an emblem for 'The Union' which, at the time, was threatened with secession by the South.

In response, Churchill cabled Roosevelt on January 28:

I received Willkie yesterday and was deeply moved by the verse of Longfellow's which you had quoted. I shall have it framed as a souvenir of these tremendous days and as a mark of our friendly relations which have been built up telegraphically but also telepathically under all the stresses."

(Sir Martin Gilbert *The Churchill Documents* volume 16, page 145)

[Go to question 14](#)

Question 14

Where and when did Churchill use the following words in a speech about England?

Nothing can save England if she will not save herself. If we lose faith in ourselves, in our capacity to guide and govern, if we lose our will to live, then indeed our story is told. If, while on all sides foreign nations are every day asserting a more aggressive and militant nationalism by arms and trade, we remain paralysed by our own theoretical doctrines or plunged into the stupor of after-war exhaustion, then indeed all that the croakers predict will come true, and our ruin will be swift and final....

We ought, as a nation and Empire, to weather any storm that blows... We are at once more experienced and more truly united than any people in the world. It may well be that the most glorious chapters of our history are yet to be written. Indeed, the very problems and dangers that encompass us and our country ought to make Englishmen and women of this generation glad to be here at such a time. We ought to rejoice at the responsibilities with which destiny has honoured us, and be proud that we are the guardians of our country in an age when her life is at stake.

[Answer to question 14](#)

Answer to question 14

At the Royal Society of St. George in London, on St. George's Day,
24 April 1933.

(ENGLAND, in *Arms and the Covenant* — Churchill's speeches between
October 1928 and March 1938, published by George G. Harrap & Co.
page 93.)

(editorial note #1: in America *Arms and the Covenant* was published by
G. P. Putnam's Sons with the title *While England Slept*. Many years later
the White House revealed that a copy of *While England Slept* had lain on
President Roosevelt's bedside table, with key passages, including an
analysis of the president's peace initiative, underscored; William
Manchester *The Caged Lion, Winston Spencer Churchill 1932-1940*, page
305.).

(editorial note #2: When he was 23 years old John F. Kennedy, the
second son of the American ambassador in the United Kingdom, wrote
his first book *Why England Slept*, published in 1940 by Hutchinson &
Co. in London, and by Wilfred Funk, Inc. in New York. *Why England
Slept* was the published version of Kennedy's thesis *Appeasement in
Munich* written during his senior year at Harvard. The Foreword for *Why
England Slept* was written by Henry R. Luce, the publisher and founder
of *Time, Life, Fortune* and *Sports Illustrated*.

From the Introduction to *Why England Slept* page xxvii:

Why was England so poorly prepared for the war?...
About two years ago Winston Churchill published a book
entitled *While England Slept*. This book is an attempt to explain
why England slept.

[Go to question 15](#)

Question 15

In which year did Churchill tell the House of Commons that the Nazi deportation of Jews from France was “the most bestial, the most squalid and the most senseless of all their offences”?

Question 15

When and where did Churchill use these words in a speech:

We are living in a great age, of which it will always be said that this present generation, in Britain and in the United States, has cast upon them burdens and problems without compare in the history of the world. Under the severest stresses, and under the most hard and searching trials, they have shown themselves not unequal to these problems. On the contrary, they have triumphed over them, and thus cleared the way to the broad advance of mankind to levels they have never yet attained, and to securities of which they never will be deprived.

[Answer to question 15](#)

Answer to question 15:

His speech on receiving an Honorary Degree from McGill University, Canada, at the Citadel, Quebec, September 16, 1944.

(The Dawn of Liberation — the 5th volume of Churchill's war speeches, page 175)



Churchill and Roosevelt after receiving their honorary degrees
(David Dilks *The Great Dominion*, between page 216 and 217)

[Go to question 16](#)

Question 16

In which year did Churchill tell the House of Commons that the Nazi deportation of Jews from France was “the most bestial, the most squalid and the most senseless of all their offences”?

[Answer to question 16](#)

Answer to question 16

September 1942

(*The End of the Beginning*, Cassell edition, page 175; Little, Brown edition, page 218)

(editorial note: The volume title *The End of the Beginning* was borrowed from Churchill's speech at the Lord Mayor's luncheon at The Mansion House, London, on 10 November 1942):

“Now this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, **the end of the beginning.**”

(*The End of the Beginning*, the third volume of Churchill's war speeches, page 214 in the Cassell edition, page 266 in the Little, Brown edition.)

[Go to question 17](#)

Question 17

During which war did Churchill tell the House of Commons:

“The declaration of the Prime Minister that there will be no appeasement also commands almost universal support. It is a good slogan for the country. It seems to me, however, that in this House it requires to be more precisely defined. What we really mean, I think, is no appeasement through weakness or fear. Appeasement in itself may be good or bad according to the circumstances. Appeasement from weakness and fear is alike futile and fatal. Appeasement from strength is magnanimous and noble and might be the surest and perhaps the only path to world peace.”?

[Answer to question 17](#)

Answer to question 17

The Korean War; Churchill's speech in the House of Commons on 14 December 1950.

In The Balance page 453 (*In The Balance* is the book of Churchill's speeches for the years 1949 & 1950, published by Cassell in 1951.)

[Go to question 18](#)

Question 18

How old was Churchill when he first became interested in the American Civil War?

[Answer to question 18](#)

Answer to question 18

When he was seven years old, after looking at cartoons about the American Civil War in *Punch*.

(Sir Martin Gilbert *Churchill and America* page 8)

A longer extract:

In 1882, when Winston was seven, he was looking through back issues of *Punch* magazine — then a staple in every British school library — when he came across several cartoons about the American Civil War.

“First of all,” Churchill later wrote, “Mr Punch was against the South, and we had a picture of a fierce young woman, Miss Carolina, about to whip a naked slave, a sort of

Uncle Tom, with a kind of scourge which, not being yet myself removed out of the zone of such possibilities, I regarded as undoubtedly severe.” Churchill added: “I was all for the slave.”

[Go to question 19](#)

Question 19

In a speech to the House of Commons on 9 September 1941, Churchill slightly misquoted two lines of poetry:

“We are still masters of our fate.
We still are captains of our souls.”

Name the English poet misquoted by Churchill — he was born in 1849, he died in 1903.

[Answer to question 19](#)

Answer to question 19
William Ernest Henley.

Henley's poem *Invictus*:

Out of the night that covers me,
Black as the pit from pole to pole,
I thank whatever gods may be
For my unconquerable soul.

In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance

My head is bloody, but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and tears
Looms but the Horror of the shade,
And yet the menace of the years
Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate,
How charged with punishments the scroll.

**I am the master of my fate:
I am the captain of my soul.**

Churchill's introductory words:

Thus far we have travelled along the terrible road we chose at the call of duty. The mood of Britain is wisely and rightly averse from every form of shallow or premature exaltation. This is no time for boasts or glowing prophecies, but there is this — a year ago our position looked forlorn and well-nigh desperate to all eyes but our own. To-day we may say aloud before an awe-struck world, **“We are still masters of our fate. We still are captain of our souls.”**

(The Unrelenting Struggle, page 255 in the Cassell edition, page 261 in the Little, Brown edition.)

[Go to question 20](#)

Question 20

Why did Winston, normally pro-French, write to his mother in August 1899, with the comment: “What a vile nation the French are. Nature must vindicate herself by letting them die out.”?

[Answer to question 20](#)

Answer to question 20

Because it had now become evident that Captain Alfred Dreyfus, of Alsatian Jewish origin, had been falsely accused of treachery. Winston was outraged by this tragedy of justice.

In 1898 Emile Zola had written an open letter in the Paris press asking for the case to be re-opened. It was a gross example of innate French anti-semitism.

Winston abhorred anti-semitism his whole life through.

(editorial note: Randolph Churchill *Winston S. Churchill Companion* Volume 1, Part 2, 1896-1900, page 1041. Winston had written an article about French anti-semitism in 1898, *The Fashoda Incident*, published in *The North American Review* in December 1898. This article was later

re-published in *The Collected Essays of Sir Winston Churchill*, volume 1, pages 36-41.)

[Go to question 21](#)

Question 21

When did Churchill first say that “Mankind is unteachable”?

[Answer to question 21](#)

Answer to question 21

In *The World Crisis*, referring to the Roumanian disaster in 1916, he wrote:

“How **unteachable**, how blinded by their passions are the races of men! ... The Confederation of the Balkans would have become one of the great powers of Europe... They chose instead to drink in company the corrosive cup of internecine vengeance. And the cup is not yet drained.”

(editorial note: Churchill's *The World Crisis* Volume 3, Part 1, page 209 in the first edition.)

[Go to question 22](#)

Question 22

Where and when did Churchill write that “courage is rightly esteemed the first of human qualities, because, as has been said, it is the quality which guarantees all others”?

[Answer to question 22](#)**Answer to question 22**

In his essay on Alfonso III, first published in *The Strand* in July 1931, re-published in *Great Contemporaries* in 1937.

(editorial note: page 218 in the first edition of *Great Contemporaries*)

[Go to question 23](#)

Question 23



30 June 1943. Where was this photograph taken?

[Answer to question 23](#)

Answer to question 23

After receiving the Freedom of the City of London.

Photo caption in *Onwards to Victory*, the fourth volume of Churchill's war speeches:

The Prime Minister acknowledging the cheers of the crowd from the balcony of the Mansion House, after receiving the Freedom of the City, June 1943.

Churchill ended his speech at the Guildhall with these words:

“We, the United Nations, demand from the Nazi, Fascist, and Japanese tyrannies unconditional surrender. By this we mean that their power to resist must be completely broken, and that they must yield themselves absolutely to our justice and mercy. It also means that we must take all those far-sighted measures which are necessary to prevent the world from being again convulsed, wrecked and blackened by their calculated plots and ferocious aggressions.. It does not mean, and it never can mean, that we are to stain our victorious arms by inhumanity or by mere lust of vengeance, or that we do not plan a world in which all branches of the human family may look forward to what the American Constitution finely calls ‘Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness’?

(editorial note #1: *Onwards to Victory* — Churchill's speeches in 1943 — page 132)

(editorial note #2: the editor of *Onwards to Victory* incorrectly used BEFORE THE AUTUMN LEAVES FALL as the title for this speech. The correct title should have been BEFORE THE LEAVES OF AUTUMN FALL , as on page 132 in *Onwards to Victory*. The difference between the two phrases is that Churchill's version ‘before the leaves of autumn fall’ scans, whereas ‘before the autumn leaves fall’ does not scan.)

[Go to question 24](#)

Question 24

In which speech did Churchill say:

“But it is not only in those few glittering, deadly hours of action, which rivet all eyes, that the strain falls upon the Navy. Far more does it fall in the weeks and months of ceaseless trial and vigilance on cold, dark, stormy seas from whose waves at any moment death and destruction may leap, with sullen roar”?

Answer to question 24

Answer to question 24

His speech delivered at the luncheon given by the City of London to the Officers and Men of the *Exeter* and *Ajax*, at the Guildhall, 23 February 1940.

The seamen had been rescued in Norwegian waters, on 16 February 1940, on Churchill's orders. The men of HMS *Cossack* rescued the men from the German ship *Altmark* which was carrying prisoners from ships sunk

by the *Graf Spee*. As the men boarded the *Altmark* they memorably shouted “The Navy’s here.”

(editorial note: page 171 in the 1941 first edition of *Into Battle*, page 229 in the 1941 first Putnam’s edition of *Blood, Sweat and Tears*, and on pages 269-70 in the 1941 first Canadian McClelland & Stewart edition of *Blood, Sweat and Tears*.)

END OF THE QUIZ

[Start again at Question 1](#)

Answer to question 1: Adolf Hitler

[Go to question 2](#)

Answer to question 2: September 1893

“I am very glad that Winston has got an infantry cadetship. It will save me £200 a year” page 205)

(Official Biography volume 1, pages 202-7. Lord Randolph to Frances, Duchess of Marlborough, 3 September 1893)

[Go to question 3](#)

Answer to question 3: August and September 1940 — the invasion scare.

(Churchill’s observation is the last line in chapter XIII in volume 2 of *The Second World War*)

[Go to question 4](#)

Answer to question 4: Franklin Roosevelt's martinis

Roosevelt's gin martinis were concocted with both dry and sweet vermouth. Churchill did not like most mixed drinks.(Barry Singer *Churchill Style* page 177 in the *Imbibing* sub-heading.)

[Go to question 5](#)

Answer to question 5: volume I *The Gathering Storm*
(In the first few pages of volume 1.)

The *Theme of the volume* follows *The Moral of the Work*)

[Go to question 6](#)

Answer to question 6: *India, Defending the Jewel in the Crown*, page 94 (This is not the first edition — it is the American Dragonwyck Publishing edition, published in 1990. Churchill first made this observation when addressing the Council of the West Essex Conservative Association in Epping on 21 February 1931 — see Robert Rhodes James *Winston S. Churchill, His Complete Speeches* in the third paragraph on page 4985.)

[Go to question 7](#)

Answer to question 7: *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples*
(This photograph was first published in *Picture Post* on 25 February 1939. It was also published on page 178 in the August 1965 issue of *National Geographic*. It was reproduced in Martin Gilbert's book *Churchill The Power of Words*, plate 18; Martin Gilbert's note on the back dust jacket of volume 13 of *The Churchill Documents — The Coming of War 1936-1939*.)

[Go to question 8](#)