

Chartwell Bulletin #111, *Churchill Quiz*, 2017 Q2.

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

For additional information on primary or secondary sources, please send an email to the *Chartwell Bulletin Churchill Quiz* editor, Jim Lancaster:

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Question 1

What type of dog did Churchill buy for himself when he was at Harrow?

[Answer to Question 1:](#)

Answer to Question 1

A bulldog

(Source: Randolph S. Churchill *Winston S. Churchill Companion Volume 1, Part 1, 1874-1896*, pages 273-74)

[Go to Question 2](#)

Question 2

Who was the American friend who, after his arrival in England in January 1941, wrote to President Roosevelt to tell him that :

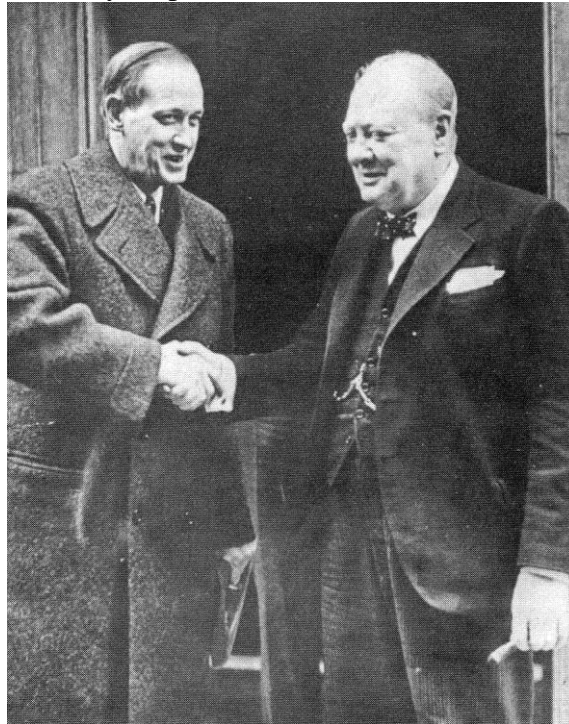
Churchill is the government in every sense of the word—he controls the grand strategy and often the details—Labour trusts him—the army, navy, air force are behind him to a man. The politicians and the upper crust pretend to like him. I cannot emphasize too strongly that he is the one and only person over here with whom you need to have a full meeting of minds.

Churchill wants to see you—the sooner the better—but I have told him of your problem until the bill is passed. I am convinced this meeting between you and Churchill is essential—and soon—for the battering continues, and Hitler does not wait for Congress.

Answer to Question 2

Answer to Question 2:
Harry Hopkins

Harry Hopkins and Winston Churchill



Winston Churchill greeting Harry Hopkins outside 10 Downing Street on January 10, 1941. President Roosevelt had sent Hopkins as his personal representative to assess Churchill, and to advise whether the British should be supported while they fought alone against Germany.

Of this meeting, Churchill wrote:

“Thus I met Harry Hopkins, that extraordinary man, who played, and was to play, a sometimes decisive part in the whole movement of the war.”

(David L. Roll *The Hopkins Touch*, between pages 294-95.)

In his letter to President Roosevelt, dated January 28, 1941, Churchill wrote:

“It has been a great pleasure to me to make friends with Hopkins, who has been a great comfort and encouragement to everyone he has met. One can easily see why he is so close to you.” (Churchill’s *The Second World War* vol 3, page 24.)

[Go to Question 3](#)

Question 3

Who sent the following cable to Churchill on VE-Day (Victory in Europe Day—Tuesday May 8, 1945):

All my thoughts are with you on this supreme day...It could not have happened without you.

[Answer to Question 3](#)

Answer to Question 3

Churchill's wife Clementine, who was in Moscow at the time.

Clementine was in Moscow because her Aid to Russia Fund during the war had raised £6,700,000 by April 1945. In the spring of 1945 she had been invited by the Russian Red Cross to go to Russia on a goodwill visit.

(Source: Mary Soames *Churchill Family Album*, p. 347.)

[Go to Question 4](#)

Question 4

What was the main conflict between Churchill and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in 1938?

The Answer to Question 4

The answer to Question 4—The Munich Crisis



The Prime Minister leaving 10 Downing Street during the Munich Crisis
(Martin Gilbert, *Churchill A Photographic Portrait*, photo 209)

Chamberlain's failed appeasement policy—his three meetings with Hitler over what came to be called 'The Munich Crisis' in 1938 (the settlement between Britain, France and Germany over the German-speaking part of Czechoslovakia (the 'Sudetanland')).

On October 1, 1938, Chamberlain returned from Germany after his third meeting with Hitler. He claimed that he had achieved 'Peace with Honour'.

Churchill memorably told the House of Commons (on October 5, 1938):

I will begin by saying what everybody would like to ignore or forget, but which must nevertheless be stated, namely, that we have sustained

A Total and Unmitigated Defeat

... All is over. Silent, mournful, abandoned, broken, Czechoslovakia recedes into the darkness...

...We are in the presence of a disaster of the first magnitude which has befallen Britain and France. Do not let us blind ourselves to that. It must now be accepted that all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe will make the best terms they can with the triumphant Nazi Power...

...What I find unendurable is the sense of our country falling into the power, and into the orbit of Nazi Germany, and of our existence becoming dependent upon their goodwill or pleasure...

...I do not grudge our loyal, brave people, who were ready to do their duty no matter what the cost, who never flinched under the strain of last week—I do not grudge them the natural, spontaneous outburst of joy and relief when they learned that the hard ordeal would no longer be required of them at the moment.

But they should know the truth. They should know that there has been gross neglect and deficiency in our defences; they should know that we have sustained a defeat without a war, the consequences of which will travel far with us along our road; they should know that we have passed an awful milestone in our history, when the whole equilibrium of Europe has been deranged, and that the terrible words have, for the time being, been pronounced against the Western democracies:

"Thou art weighed in the balance and art found wanting".

(editorial note: the *Book of Daniel*, chapter 5, verse 27)

And do not suppose that this is the end. This is only the beginning of the reckoning. This is only the first sip, the first foretaste of a bitter cup, which will be proffered to us year by year, unless by a supreme recovery of moral health and martial vigour, we arise again and take our stand for freedom as in the olden time."

(Source: Robert Rhodes James *Churchill's Complete Speeches*, pages 6004-6013.)

[Go to Question 5](#)

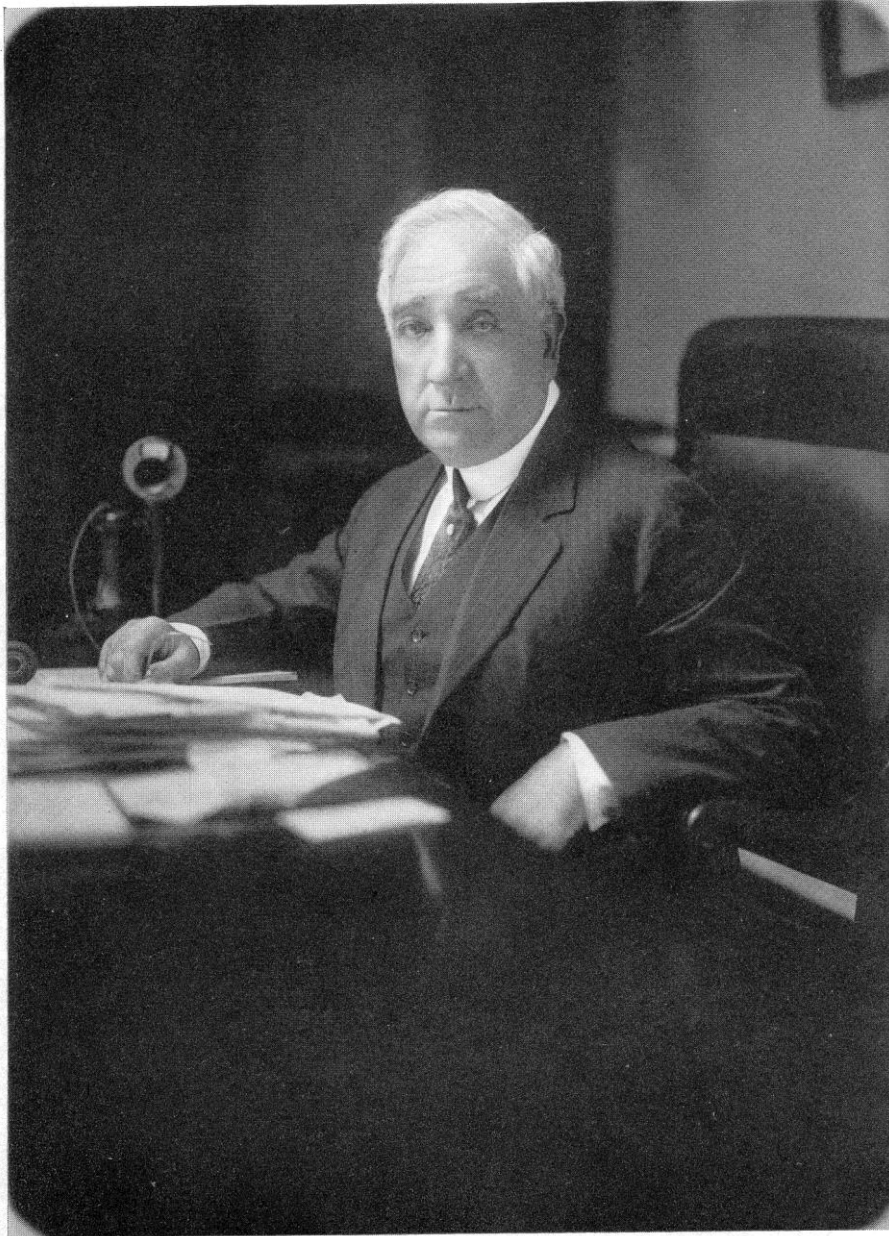
Question 5

With whom did Churchill stay on his first visit to New York in 1895?

[See the Answer to Question 5](#)

The Answer to Question 5:

The Answer to Question 5
Bourke Cockran



Bourke Cockran

Source: James McGurrin
Bourke Cockran A Free Lance in American Politics
published in 1948

Winston Churchill on Bourke Cockran:

When I first went to the United States in 1895, I was a subaltern of cavalry. I was met on the quay by Mr. Bourke Cockran, a great friend of my American relations, who had most kindly undertaken to look after me during my stay in the city.

I must record the strong impression which this remarkable man made upon my untutored mind. I have never seen his like, or in some respects his equal. With his enormous head, gleaming eyes and flexible countenance, he looked uncommonly like the portraits of Charles James Fox. It was not my fortune to hear any of his orations, but his conversation, in point, in pith, in rotundity, in antithesis, and in comprehension, exceeded anything I have ever heard....

Cockran, by that 'frequent recurrence to first principles', which the American Constitution enjoins, had evolved a complete scheme of political thought, which enabled him to present a sincere and effective front in every direction, according to changing circumstances. He was a pacifist, individualist, democrat, capitalist, and a 'Gold-Bug'. Above all he was a Free-Trader, and repeatedly declared that this was his underlying doctrine, by which all others were united. Thus he was equally opposed to socialists, inflationists and protectionists, and he resisted them on all occasions. In consequence, there was in his life no lack of fighting. Nor would there have been had he lived longer. ((Source: Winston Churchill *Thoughts and Adventures (Amid These Storms in America)* pages 32-33.)

Cockran influenced Churchill his whole life through. Many years later, At Westminster College, in Fulton, Missouri on March 5, 1946, in his *The Sinews of Peace* speech (better known as the *Iron Curtain* speech) Churchill said:

"I have often used words which I learned fifty years ago from a great Irish-American orator, a friend of mine, Mr. Bourke Cockran

There is enough for all. The earth is a generous mother; she will provide in plentiful abundance food for all her children if they but cultivate her soil in justice and in peace.

(Source: Winston Churchill's *The Sinews of Peace* pages 97-98.)

[Go to Question 6](#)

Question 6

Which Churchill memorandum, written in 1911, did Balfour later refer to as *a triumph of prophecy*?

[See the Answer to Question 6](#)

Answer to Question 6

A memo for the Committee of Imperial Defence, written in August 1911, about what would happen in the first 40 days of a war with Germany.

Churchill's detailed memo—MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE CONTINENTAL PROBLEM August 13, 1911—concluded that, by the fortieth day, Germany ‘should be extended at full strain both internally and on her war fronts’ and that the strain would become daily ‘more severe and ultimately overwhelming’ unless Germany could win a victory.

(Sources—for a brief résumé see vol II of *The Official Biography*, pages 526-28. For the full text of Churchill's memo, see vol I of his *The World Crisis, 1911-1914* pages 60-64)

[Go to Question 7](#)

Question 6

When was *My Early Life*_(*A Roving Commission* in the USA) first published?

See the Answer to Question 6

The Answer to Question 6

1930

Question 7

What was the title of Churchill's first published book, and the date of publication?

The Answer to Question 7

Answer to Question 7

The Story of The Malakand Field Force, first published in March 1898.
Churchill was 24 years old.

[Go to Question 8](#)

Question 8

When and where did Roosevelt and Churchill agree on terms of unconditional surrender for Germany?

[See the Answer to Question 8](#)

Answer to Question 8

In Casablanca, in January 1943

(Source: Charles Edward Lysaght *Brendan Bracken* page241)

[Go to Question 9](#)

Question 9

In which year was Churchill's book *My Early Life* (*A Roving Commission* in America) first published?

[See the Answer to Question 9](#)

The Answer to Question 9

My Early Life (A Roving Commission in America) was first published in 1930.

[Go to Question 10](#)

Question 10

A diamond star in her hair, her favourite ornament—its lustre dimmed by the flashing glory of her eyes .More of the panther than the woman in her look, but with a cultivated intelligence unknown to the jungle. Her courage not less great than that of her husband—fit mother for descendants of the great Duke.

With all these attributes of brilliancy, such kindliness and high spirits that she was universally popular. Her desire to please, her delight in life, and the genuine wish that all should share her joyous faith in it, made her the centre of a devoted circle.

The year is 1878. Who was the object of Churchill's praise?

[See the answer to Question 10](#)

Answer to Question 10

Jennie Jerome, Churchill's mother

(Source: Randolph S. Churchill *Winston S Churchill* vol I, pages 36-37)

[Go to question 11](#)

Question 11

Between concept and final publication, which of Churchill's books took the longest to complete ?

[See the answer to Question 11](#)

The Answer to Question 11

A History of the English-Speaking Peoples

Churchill first discussed a contract with Sir Newman Flower of Cassell (the publisher) for *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* in August 1932. The first volume was published on St. George's Day, 23 April 1956. The fourth and final volume was published in 1958.

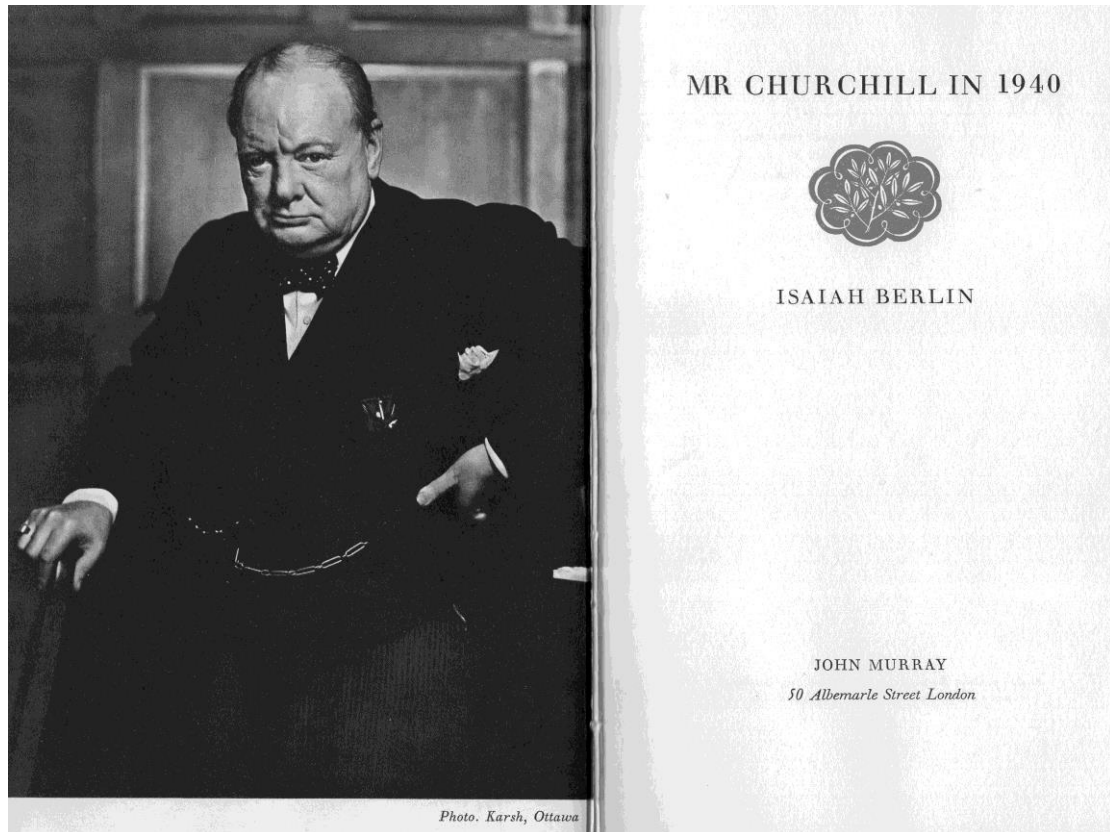
In September 1932 Newman Flower, the Chairman and President of the publishing firm Cassells, offered Churchill £20,000 for the *History of the English-Speaking Peoples* publishing rights.

(editorial note: more details about the publishing contract for *A History of the English-Speaking Peoples* are in footnote 1 on page 114 of Martin Gilbert's *Churchill Documents* volume 13.)

[Go to Question 12](#)

Question 12

When was Isaiah Berlin's famous essay *Mr Churchill in 1940* first published?



[See the Answer to Question 12](#)

Answer to Question 12

In 1949 in *Atlantic Monthly* as *Mr. Churchill and F.D.R.*

[Go to Question 13](#)

Question 13

What was the title of the monarchical history of England written by the first Sir Winston Churchill?

[See the Answer to Question 13](#)

The Answer to Question 13

Divi Britannici ('Divine Britons') published in 1675.

Knighthood in 1664, Sir Winton is best remembered as the father of Arabella Churchill, the mistress of James Duke of York, and later of John Churchill, the future Duke of Marlborough.

(Source: A. L. Rowse *The Early Churchills*)

[Go to Question 14](#)

Question 14

When did Lord Randolph Churchill and Lady Randolph first visit America?

[See the Answer to Question 14](#)

The Answer to Question 14

In August 1875, Lord Randolph went with his wife to America, to spend ten bustling days at the Philadelphia Exhibition.

(Source: Winston S. Churchill *Lord Randolph Churchill* volume I, page 73)

[Go to Question 15](#)

Question 15

Whom did Lord Rosebery regard as 'incomparably the most formidable Tory in the House of Commons, and probably in the country.'?

[See the Answer to Question 15](#)

The Answer to Question 15

Lord Randolph Churchill

[Go to Question 16](#)

Question 16

In February 1944 Irving Berlin was invited to lunch at 10 Downing Street by mistake. Whom did Churchill intend to invite?

[See the Answer to Question 16](#)

The Answer to Question 16

Isaiah Berlin (the American singer). Winston Churchill asked Berlin what he thought of the chances of the President being elected for a fourth term.

Berlin rambled aimlessly; Colville had to kick Churchill under the table. The story got back to Isaiah Berlin who received it with ecstasy.

(Source: John Colville *Footprints in Time* pages 168-70)

[Go to Question 17](#)

Question 17

'They (the Frontier Wars) are but the surf that marks the edge and the advance of the wave of civilisation'. (Lord Salisbury, at the Guildhall in 1892)

These words are on the title page of which Churchill book?

[See the Answer to Question 17](#)

The Answer to Question 17

The Story of the Malakand Field Force (Churchill's first book, published in 1898)

Go to Question 18

Question 18

Give the year for any of the eight occasions when Churchill appeared on the cover of *Time*.

See the answer to Question 18

The Answer to Question 18

Churchill appeared on the cover of *Time* in 1923, 1925, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1950 and 1951

[Go to Question 19](#)

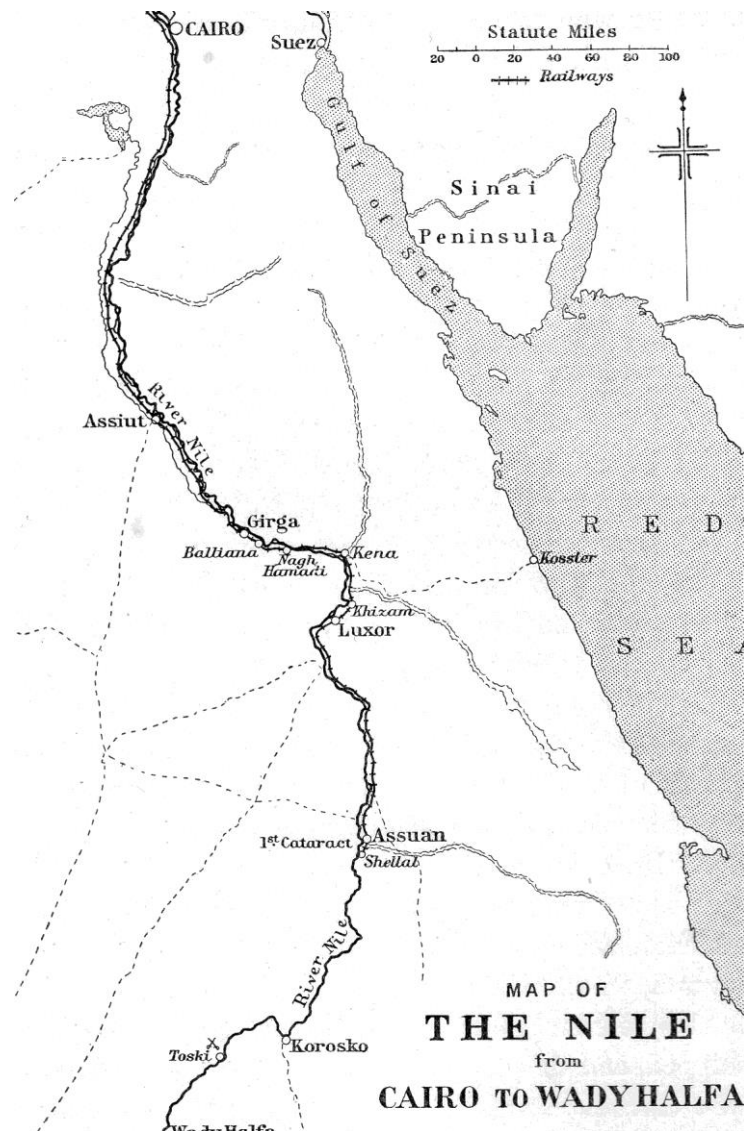
Question 19

In his two-volume book *The River War, An Historical Account of The Reconquest of the Soudan*, what is the name of the river?

[See the Answer to Question 19](#)

The Answer to Question 19

The River Nile



(Source: the map of *The Nile from Cairo to Wady Halfa*, in the 1899 edition, the first edition, of *The River War*, volume 1, page 189.)

[Go to Question 20](#)

Question 20

Who was the Headmaster at Harrow when Churchill was there?

[See the Answer to Question 20](#)

The Answer to Question 20

Rev. James Welldon (1854-1937)

(entry in Randolph S. Churchill *Winston S. Churchill* volume I, page xxxv.

WELLDON James Edward Cowell (1854-1937; son of Rev Edward Welldon, sometime Master at Tonbridge School, Educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, Headmaster of Harrow, at the age of thirty-one 1885-98; Churchill was in

his house. Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen 1892-8; Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India 1898-1902; Canon of Westminster 1902-6; Dean of Manchester 1906-18; Dean of Durham 1918-33.



James Welldon, Headmaster of Harrow
Photograph by Sir Benjamin Stone, 1902
The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography
Vol 57 page 1001

(editorial note—from the entry in *The Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*:

Welldon's brilliant scholarship was exemplified in his translations of Aristotle... He had a wide knowledge of French, German and Italian literature...his publications: *The Hope of Immortality*, *The Revolution of the Holy Spirit*, *The Religious Aspects of Disestablishment and Disenchantment*, *The English Church*. Autobiographical writings: *Recollections and Reflections* (1915), and *Forty Years On* (1935).

[Go to Question 21](#)

Question 21

'The influence of the religion paralyses the social development of those who follow it.
No stronger retrograde force exists in the world.'

Which religion is Churchill referring to, and in which book?

[See the answers to Question 21](#)

The Answers to Question 21

The religion Churchill was referring to was Mohameddanism (Islam)

How dreadful are the curses which Mohammedanism lays on its votaries!
Besides the fanatical frenzy, which is as dangerous in a man as hydrophobia in
a dog, there is this fearful fatalistic apathy...

(Source: Winston S. Churchill *The River War* vol 2, pages 248-50)

[Go to Question 22](#)

Question 22

“What will lie between the white snows of Russia and the white cliffs of Dover?”

Who asked this question?

[See the Answer to Question 22](#)

Answer to Question 22

Churchill, after the Yalta Conference

(Source: John Colville's book *The Fringes of Power* page 563.)

[Go to Question 23](#)

Question 23

What was Churchill's 3-word one-liner about John Foster Dulles?

[See the Answer to Question 23](#)

The Answer to Question 23

Dull – Duller – Dulles (1953)

(Source: Anthony Montague Browne *Long Sunset* page 126)

[Go to Question 24](#)

Question 24

What was the Churchill connection with the US Navy ship, the USS *Augusta* ?

[See the Answer to Question 24](#)

The Answer to Question 24

The USS *Augusta* was the US Navy ship which brought President Roosevelt to Placentia Bay, Newfoundland, on 9 August 1941, for his first meeting with Churchill.



President Roosevelt leaning on the arm of his son, Captain Elliott Roosevelt, greets Mr. Churchill on the deck of the USS *Augusta*, and is handed a letter from the King.

(Source: H. V. Morton *Atlantic Meeting* facing page 32.)

See the photo below: the *Augusta* in Normandy on D-Day June 6, 1944.



The USS *Augusta* was a Northampton-class cruiser of the United States Navy. In addition to taking President Roosevelt to Newfoundland for his meeting with Churchill in August 1941, it also served as a headquarters ship during Operation Overlord.

The above photo of the USS *Augusta* was taken on D-Day. 6 June 1944. The *Augusta* is discharging assault landing craft which are heading straight for the beaches.)

(Source: Major-General David Belchem *Victory in Normandy* page 89)

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