

*Chartwell Bulletin* #96, Churchill Quiz, 2016 Q2.

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

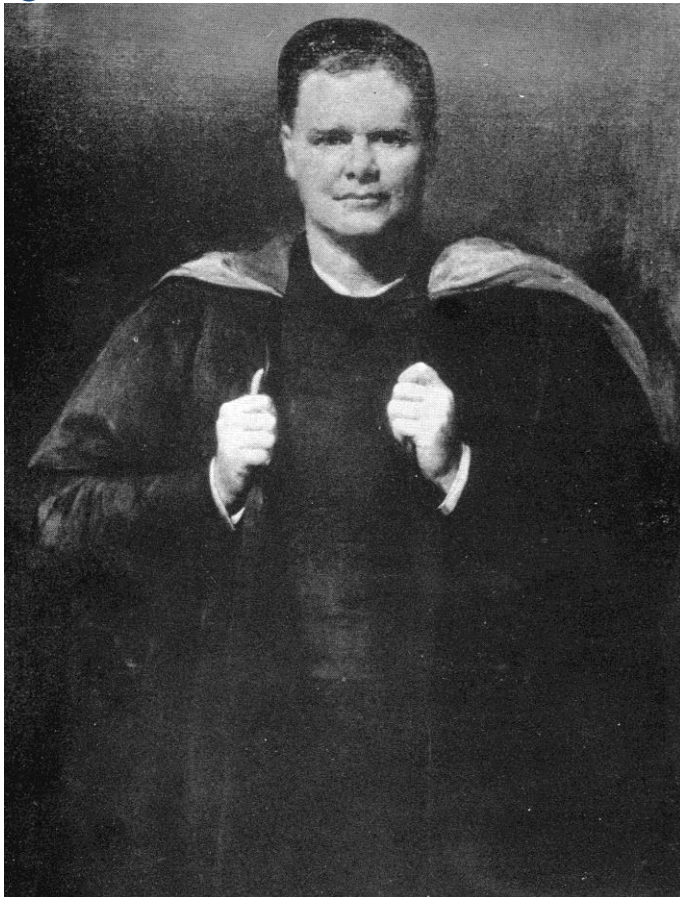
1. Contemporaries
2. Literary matters
3. Miscellaneous
4. Personal details
5. Statesmanship
6. War

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](mailto:jameslancaster@sfr.fr)

**START OF THE QUIZ**

**Question 1**



[Who is this gentleman?](#)

[See the answer to question 1](#)

**Answer to question 1**

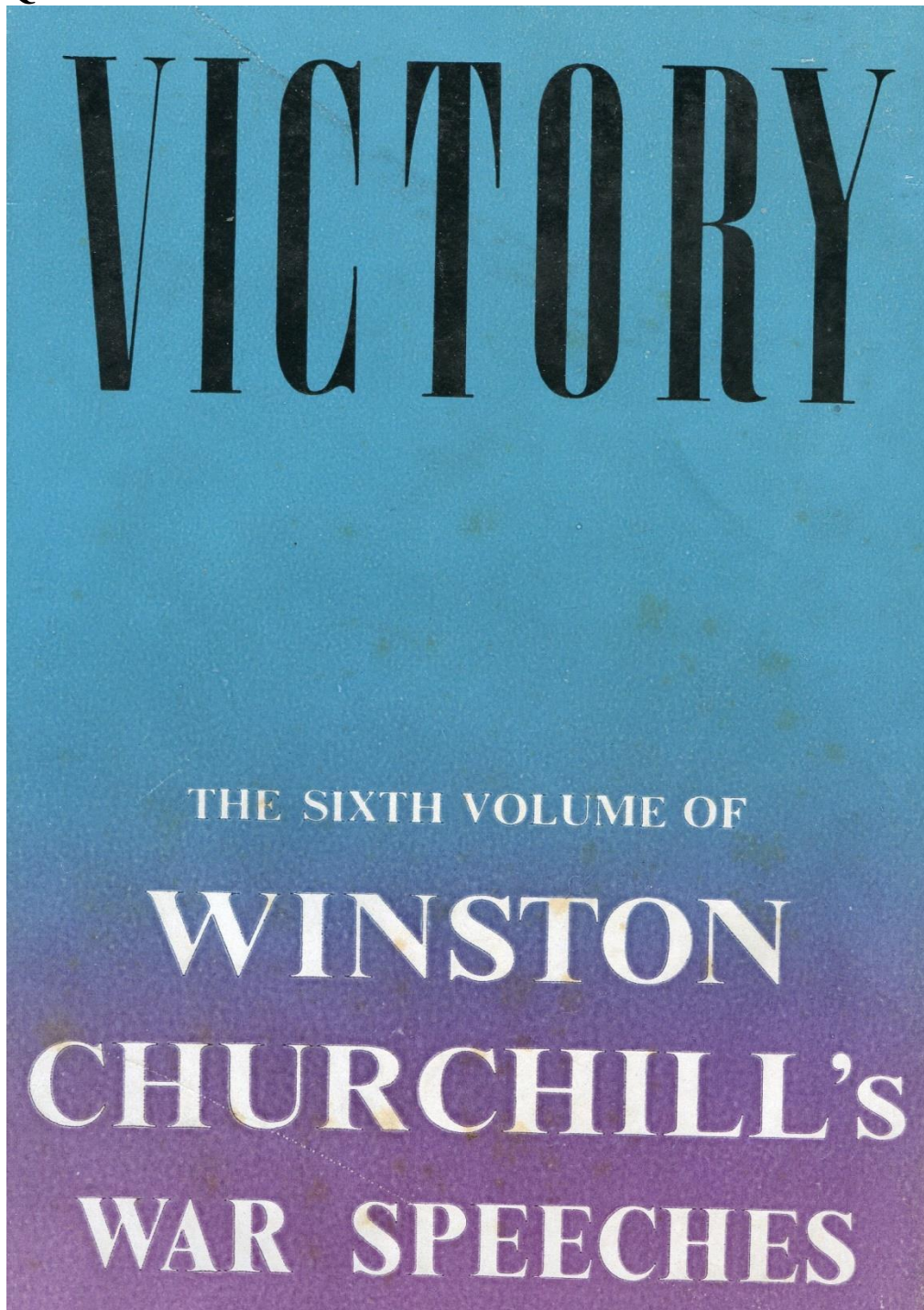
REV. J. E. C. WELLDON

Headmaster of Harrow 1883-98

From a portrait by Hon. John Collier

**[Go to question 2](#)**

**Question 2**



This volume of Churchill's War Speeches covers which time period?

[See the answer to question 2](#)

## **Answer to question 2**

The year 1945.

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

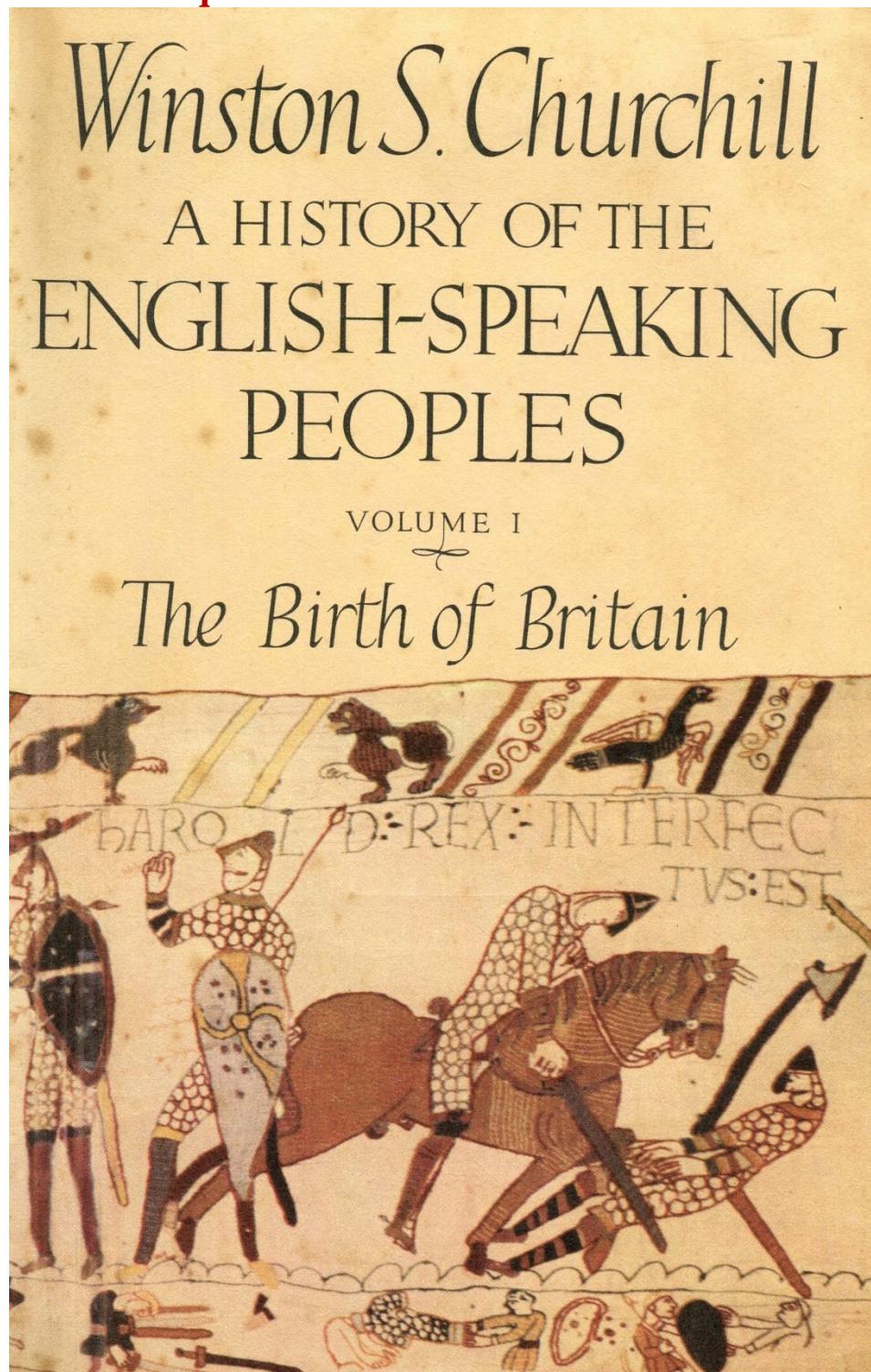
**Go to question 3**

### **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.*

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 have the most pages, in descending order?

**[See the answer to question 5](#)**

### **Answer to question 5**

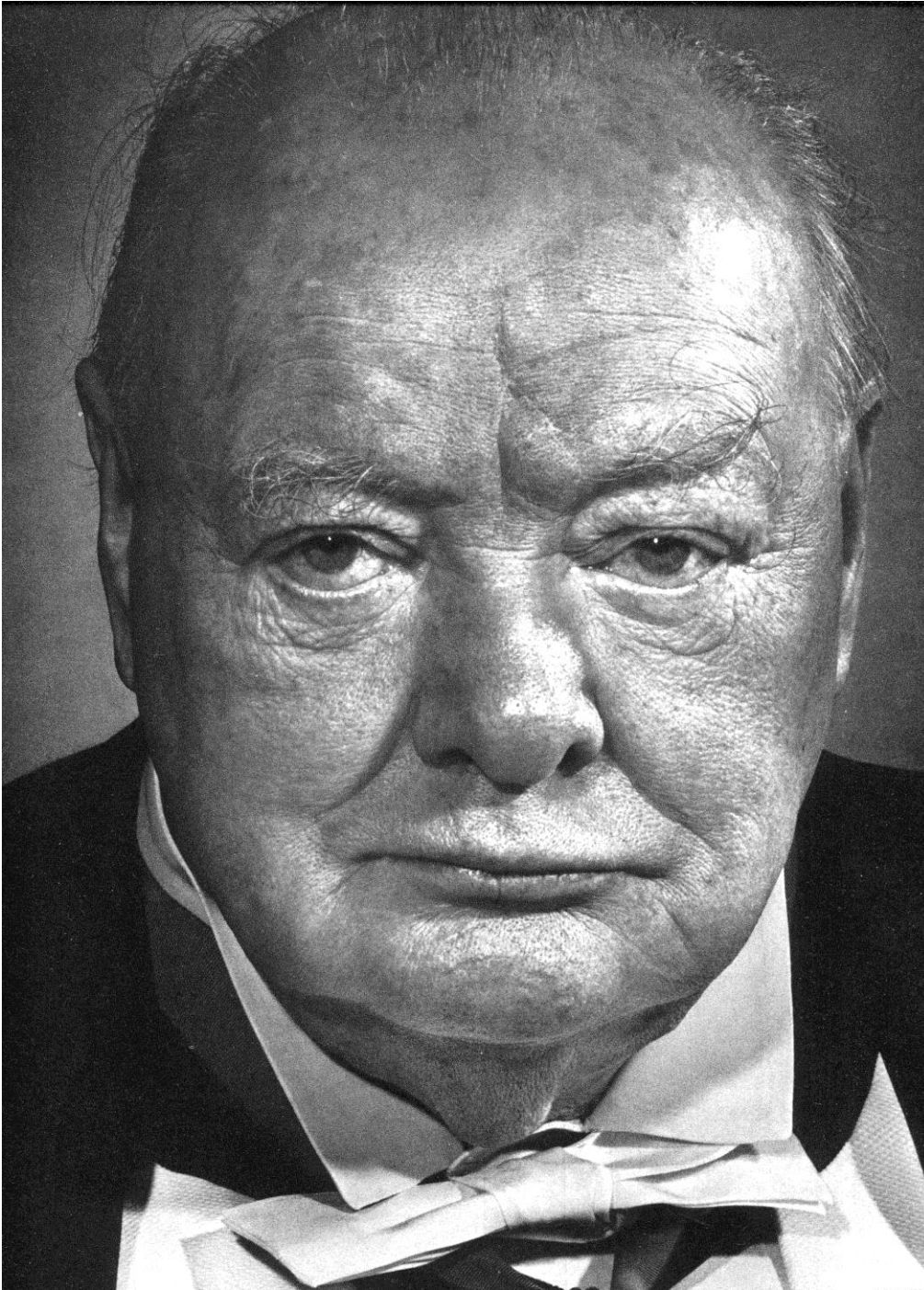
*The Second World War* (4,425 pages)

*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, 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 6-vol history of the First World War) primarily to put his case about the Dardanelles.

Who commented:

“I hear that Winston has written a big book about himself, and called it *The World Crisis*?”

**See the answer to question 11**

**Answer to question 11**

Arthur Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty in 1915.

[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)

The Prime Minister at the time was Ramsay MacDonald.

[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:

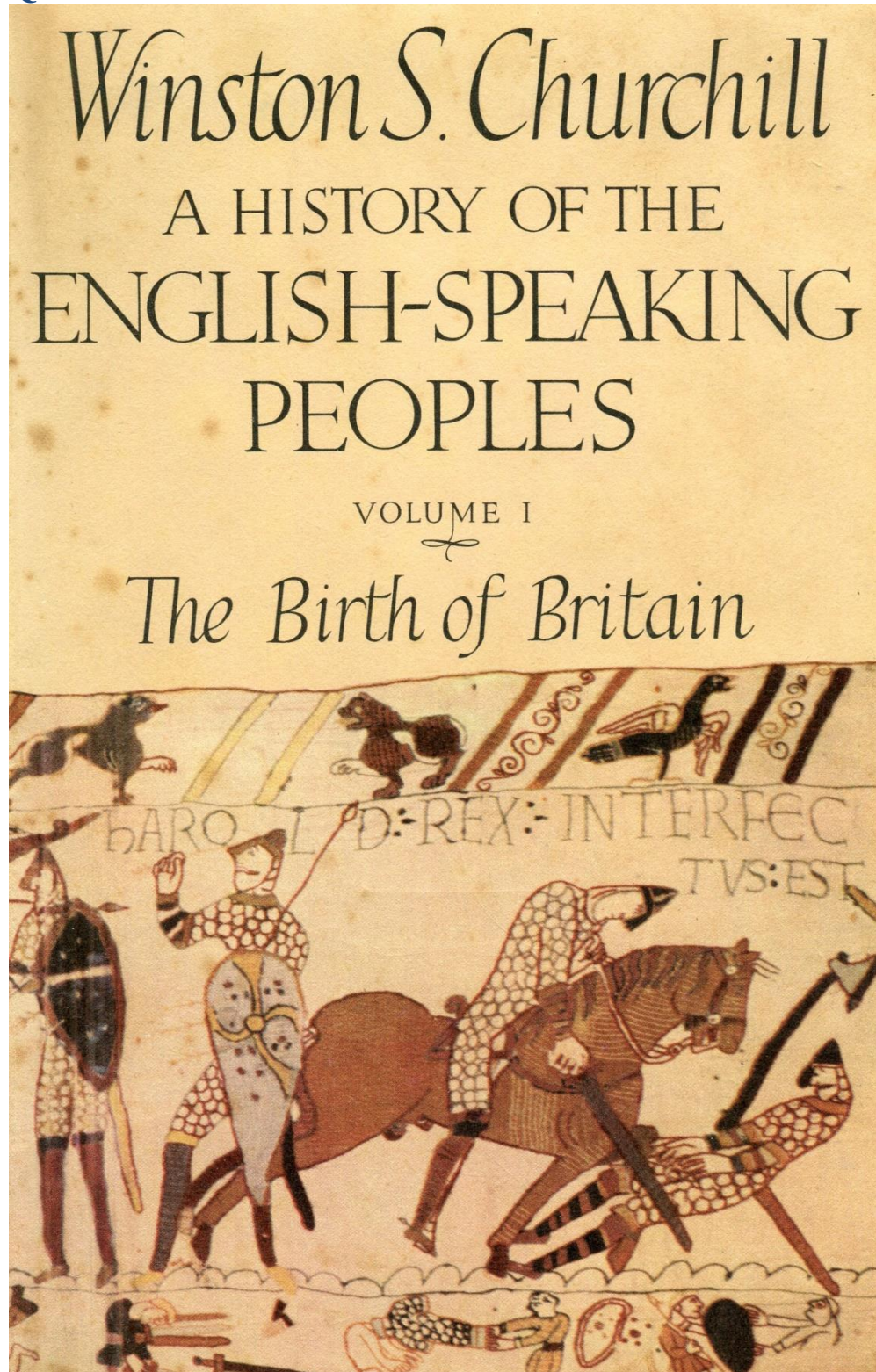
“We are fighting by ourselves alone; but we are not fighting for ourselves alone. Here in this strong City of Refuge which enshrines the title-deeds of human progress and is of deep consequence to Christian civilisation; here, girt about by the seas and oceans where the Navy reigns; shielded from above by the prowess and devotion of our airmen — we await the impending assault. Perhaps it will come to-night, 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](#)

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](#)

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 birth-right. 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**