The Winston Churchill Experience at the Winston Churchill Memorial and Library

The World of Winston

Churchill’s Formative Years ~ 1874 to 1899

Team Member Name __________
Why study Winston Churchill in Missouri?

At a young age, Winston Churchill said, “I have faith in my star that I am intended to do something in the world.”

If you lived in the United Kingdom, you would know this man as one of your country’s greatest heroes. Many historians believe Churchill changed the course of history during World War II through his leadership and commanding speeches. Why study Churchill here in Missouri?

After this experience, you will be able to answer why everyone in Missouri should know Churchill and why the world knows Fulton and Westminster College because of Churchill. You will see how one person, with vision and energy, can make a difference throughout his or her life.
The World of Winston

Over a century ago, in 1874, Winston Churchill was born in England. Sent away to school, he was a poor student and was often in trouble. Yet, when he wanted to do so, he could convey his thoughts in writing and had a love of language. After his father’s death in 1894, he joined the cavalry (soldiers who ride horses) and began his military career. He traveled to four continents by the time he was 25. You will follow Churchill as he traveled the world and learn how his observations and experiences provided the foundation of his leadership.

Before your visit to the Memorial

Imagine your life as a world traveler. Also, imagine with every trip you take, you are gathering information to make yourself a world leader. Your teacher has divided you into teams, with each team studying a particular time in Churchill’s life and travels. You have the time from his birth until he was 25 years old. These are his formative years when Churchill was in school and began exploring the world. By the way, you are currently in your “formative” years, as well.

Step One: On the map worksheets included, find the places Churchill visited listed below and fill in the accompanying blanks.

**Churchill’s Formative Years ~ 1874 to 1899**

1874: United Kingdom
1883: Paris (with his father Lord Randolph)
1891: Versailles, France
1893: Switzerland
1895: New York (NY) to Tampa (FL) to Cuba
1896: Bangalore, India
1897: North-West Frontier, India
1898: India to Sudan, Africa to India
1899: South Africa
Churchill’s Formative Years (1874-1899)

1874: United Kingdom
1883: Paris (with his father Lord Randolph)
1891: Versailles, France
1893: Switzerland
1895: New York (NY) to Tampa (FL) to Cuba
1896: Bangalore, India
1897: North-West Frontier, India
1898: India to Sudan, Africa to India
1899: South Africa

● = city or town
Churchill’s Formative Years (1874-1899)

1874: United Kingdom
1883: Paris (with his father Lord Randolph)
1891: Versailles, France
1893: Switzerland
1895: New York (NY) to Tampa (FL) to Cuba

1896: Bangalore, India
1897: North-West Frontier, India
1898: India to Sudan, Africa to India
1899: South Africa
Step Two: Select one of the places he traveled and answer these questions.

Churchill’s Formative Years ~ 1874 to 1899

1. Which place did you select to research?

2. Research what _______ might have been like during the time period listed above

3. How old was he on this trip?

3. Why did he go?

4. What did he learn?

5. Can you find any information he wrote about this trip (cite your source)?
Step Three: Whether or not you have traveled far or near, start thinking like Churchill and answer the following questions:

**Your travels**

1. Name the states or countries to which you have traveled

2. Select one memorable place and state one fact you learned as the result of your visit

3. Write a postcard from the place telling someone about your experience.

4. Would you return? Why or why not?
Step Four: Before you come to the Memorial, research these cities, determine what country they are in, and place them on the map (page 9).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stettin in the Baltic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trieste in the Adriatic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prague</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budapest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgrade</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucharest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sofia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library

Throughout the Memorial, you will find Churchill’s letters, quotes, and speeches reflecting his communication style. Find one at the Memorial and answer the following:

Type of Document:
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

Date of Document (if known): ________________________________

What was the idea behind the message in the document or speech?
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

Where was he when he wrote the document or speech?
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

Why is this document or speech considered important enough to be in the Memorial?
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
At the Memorial, follow Churchill’s life, travels, and leadership. Mark the locations on your map:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>What was happening in the world?</th>
<th>What might he have learned?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The question still needs answering: Why study Churchill in Missouri? Provide the information for these:

1. Year Churchill came to Westminster College: _________________________

2. What major event ended six months before? _________________________

3. Check the victors (winners) in World War II:
   - United Kingdom
   - Germany
   - United States
   - Japan
   - Soviet Union
   - France

4. The following are words from one of the most explosives speeches, called the “Sinews of Peace” speech, of Churchill’s career. “From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic an "iron curtain" has descended across the Continent. Behind that line lie all the capitals of the ancient states of Central and Eastern Europe. Warsaw, Berlin, Prague, Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia; all these famous cities and the populations around them lie in what I must call the Soviet sphere, and all are subject, in one form or another, not only to Soviet influence but to a very high and in some cases increasing measure of control from Moscow.”

What was Churchill warning the world about in this speech?
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
Reflection: The World of Winston

Why study Churchill in Missouri?

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

How did Churchill’s travels help him become a strong leader?

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________

Pick up a newspaper or news magazine. Look for one city or country visited by Churchill OR named in the “Sinews of Peace” speech. What does the article say about the city or country?

________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________
This project is made possible by a grant from the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services.