

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 Great Britain, 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 the language. After his father's death in 1894, he joined the cavalry (soldiers that rode 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.

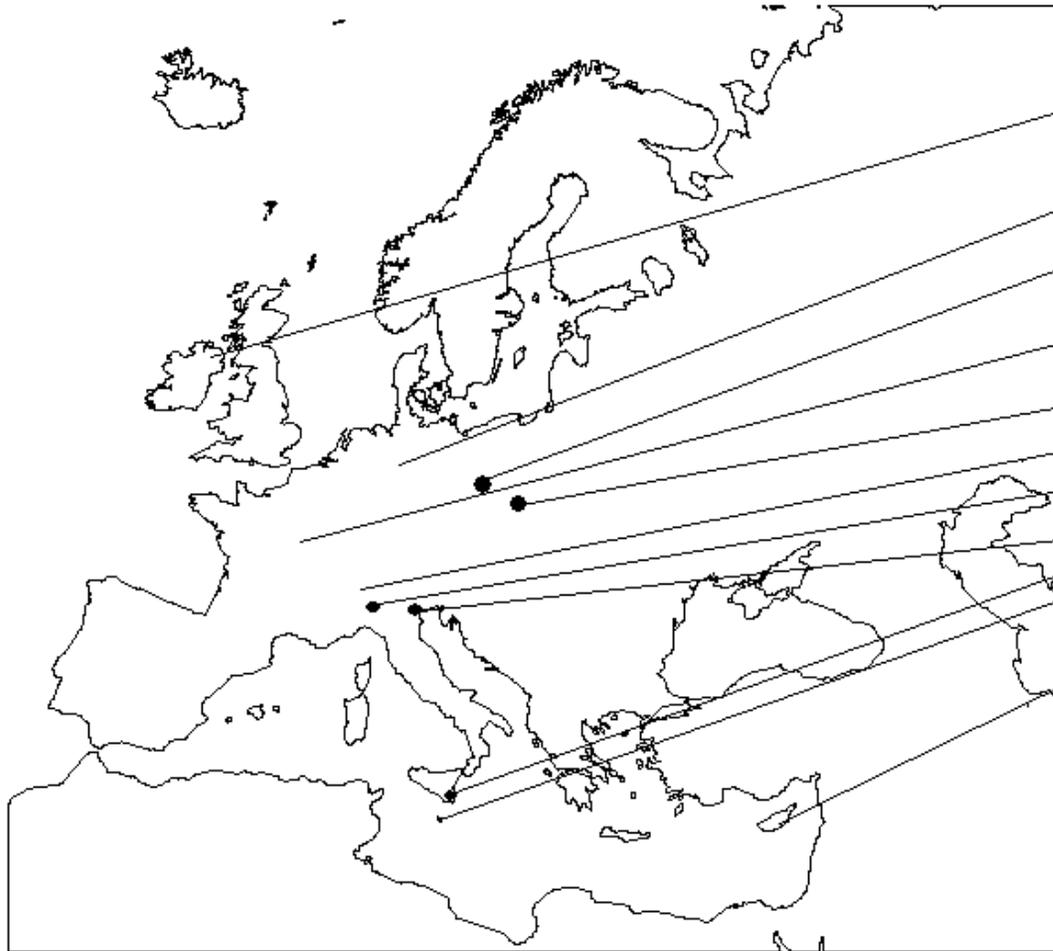
Before your visit to the Museum

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 Churchill's life from the time he was 26 years old to 40 years of age. These are his early political years and you can see he traveled to many places.

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

Churchill's Early Political Years ~ 1900 to 1913

- 1900: America and Canada
- 1904: Switzerland
- 1906: Germany and France
- 1907: France, Moravia, Vienna, Syracuse, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Khartoum, Aswan, Cairo
- 1908: Maggiore and Venice
- 1909: Germany
- 1912: Northern Ireland



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____

● = city or town

Churchill's Early Political Years (1900-1913)

1900: America and Canada

1904: Switzerland

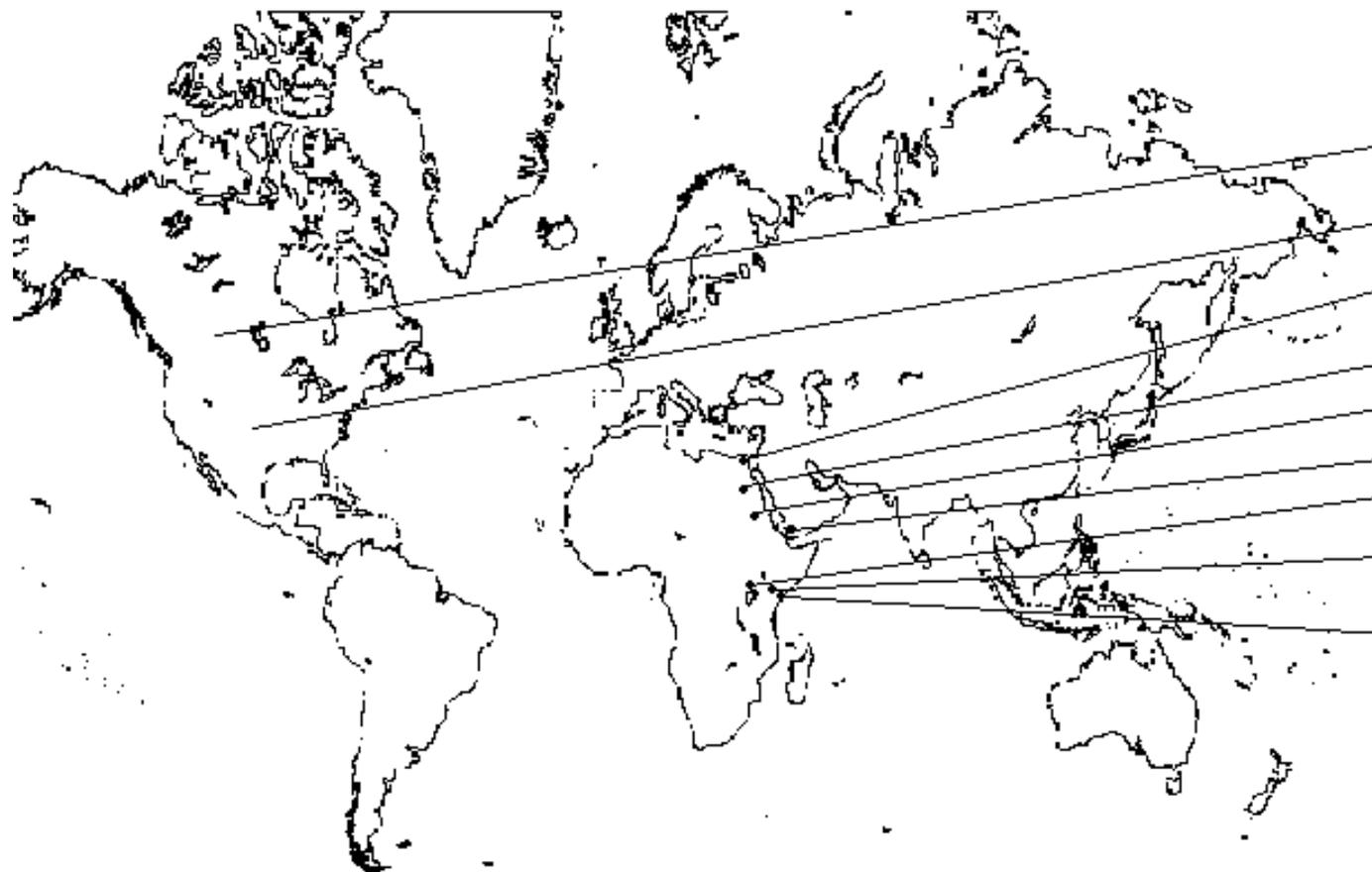
1906: Germany and France

1907: France, Moravia, Vienna, Syracuse, Malta, Cyprus, Aden, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala, Khartoum, Aswan, Cairo

1908: Maggiore (Lake) and Venice

1909: Germany

1912: Northern Ireland



1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____

● = city

Churchill's Early Political Years (1900-1913)

1900: America and Canada

1904: Switzerland

1906: Germany and France

1907: France, Moravia, Vienna, Syracuse, Malta,
Cyprus, Aden, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kampala,
Khartoum, Aswan, Cairo

1908: Maggiore (Lake) and Venice

1909: Germany

1912: Northern Ireland

Step Two: Select one of the places he traveled and answer these questions.

Churchill's Early Political Years ~ 1900 to 1913

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?

3. Why did he go?

4. What did he learn?

5. Can you find any information he wrote about this trip (cite your source)?

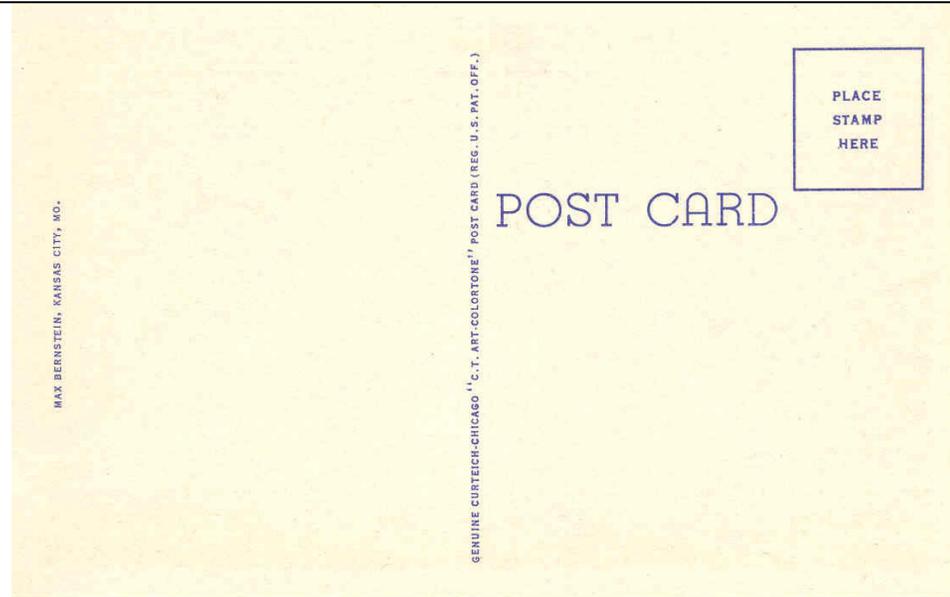
Step Three: Whether or not you have traveled far or near, start thinking like Churchill and answer the following questions:

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.

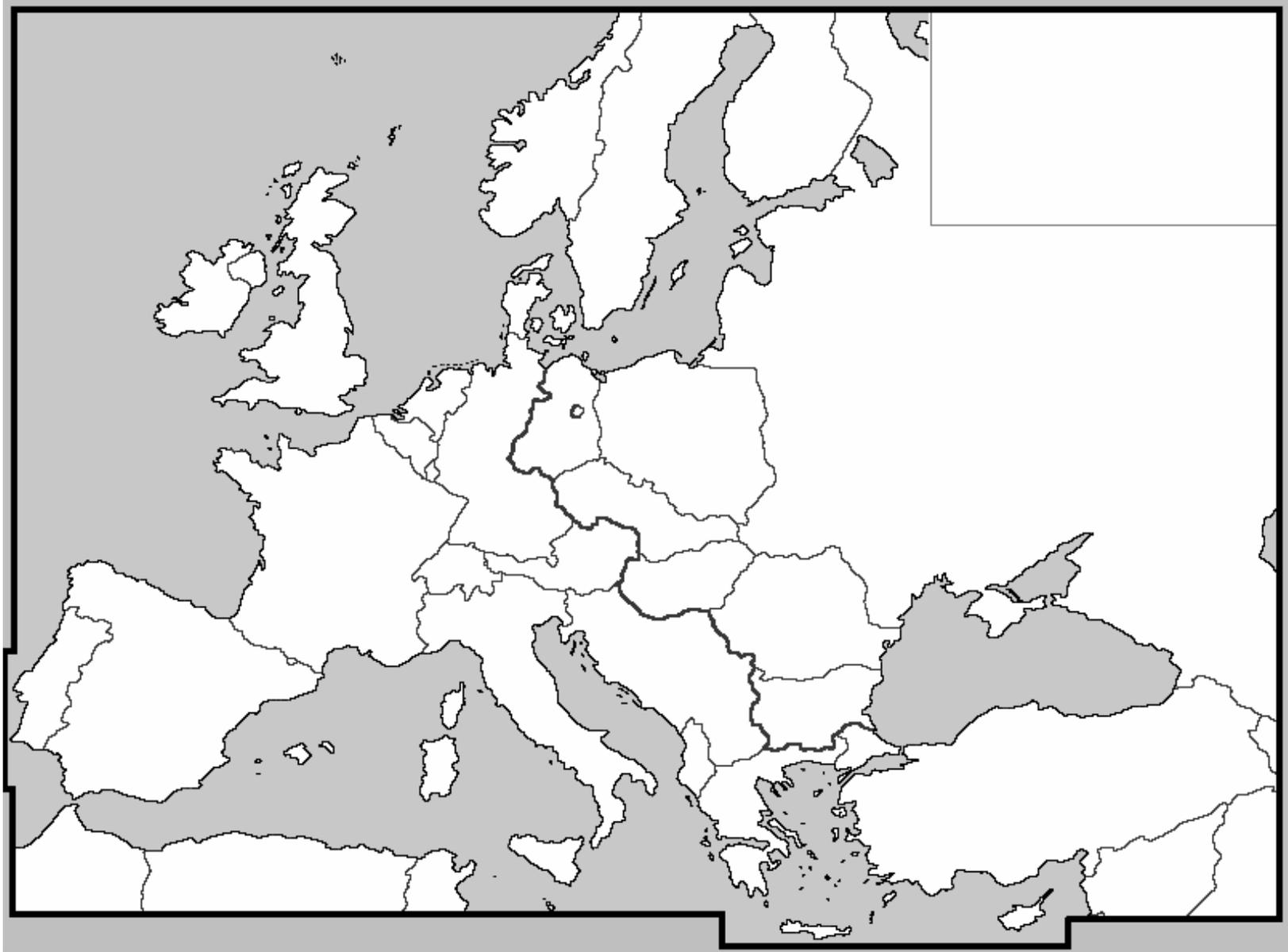


4. Would you return? Why or why not?

Step Four: Before you come to the Museum, research these cities, determine what country they are in, and place them on the map (page 9).

City	Country
Stettin in the Baltic	
Trieste in the Adriatic	
Warsaw	
Berlin	
Prague	
Vienna	
Budapest	
Belgrade	
Bucharest	
Sofia	
Moscow	

1950s Europe



The National Churchill Museum

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

Type of Document:

Date of Document (if known): _____

What was the idea behind the message in the document?

Where was he when he wrote the document?

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

America

Japan

Soviet Union

France

4. The following are words from one of the most explosive 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?
