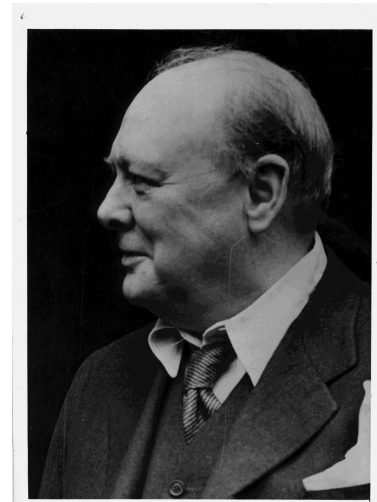


**The Winston Churchill Experience
at the
Winston Churchill Memorial and Library**

The Winston Churchill Century



Harry Truman
Joseph Stalin
Charles de Gaulle
Josef Tito
Clement Attlee



Churchill and Joseph Stalin

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.

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



The Winston Churchill Century

It has been said the twentieth century was Churchill's century. However, other world leaders still were extremely important and interacted with Churchill to determine the course of the world. In this experience, through the eyes of **Joseph Stalin**, you will determine how Stalin's actions intersected with Churchill. Ultimately, you may rewrite history. The period is the beginning of the Second World War through its initial aftermath – the years of 1938 to 1946.

Step One: You are envisioning the world the way **Joseph Stalin** might have. His leadership attaches to the United States. Review the WWII timeline and check when this country is directly impacted or named in the World War II timeline.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 1938 | <input type="checkbox"/> January 21: Romanian Jews are stripped of their citizenship. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> March 12: Austria is annexed by Germany. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> April 21: Jews eliminated from the economy in Germany. Their assets can be seized. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> July 6-14: International conference in France that Roosevelt initiated to discuss the Jewish refugees. 32 of the nations decide not to admit large numbers of Jews. Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic want money in return for admitting the displaced. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> September: France and Britain enact a policy of appeasement, agreeing to the German annexation of Sudeten, Czechoslovakia. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> November 9-19: Kristallnacht- the Night of the Broken Glass. Nazis violently attack Jews and destroy Jewish property, 91 Jews are killed and others are beaten. |
| 1939 | <input type="checkbox"/> January: For the first time in his annual address to Congress, Roosevelt proposes no domestic reforms but instead stresses the danger posed to democracy and international peace by the forces of aggression. Later in the month, the United States budget shows increased spending on national defense. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> March: Germany annexes the rest of Czechoslovakia. British Government pledges to aid Poland "at once . . . with all the support in their power" in the event that Poland is attacked by Germany. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> June 17: The Jewish refugee ship the St. Louis arrives in Belgium after being denied access to Cuba and the United States. Most of the passengers are eventually murdered by the Nazis. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> August 23: Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact announced in Moscow. |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> September 1: Germany invades Poland from the west. |

1940

- September 3:** Britain declares war on Germany at 11 am, France declares war on Germany six hours later.
- September 5:** The United States declares its neutrality.
- September 9:** The Germans reach Warsaw.
- September 10:** British troops arrive in France.
- September 17:** The Soviet Union invades Poland from the east.
- September 21:** ROOSEVELT calls for a special session of Congress to repeal the Neutrality Acts. He argues the United States could preserve neutrality and provide the United Kingdom and France with arms by adopting a cash and carry plan.
- September 27:** Warsaw surrenders.
- September 28:** Soviet Union and Germany divide Poland.
- October 6:** Hitler's peace offer, based on a German victory in Poland, is rejected by Britain and France.
- October 8:** In Poland, the process of moving the Jewish population into ghettos begins.
- October 11:** Albert Einstein and others inform Roosevelt of the possibility of creating an atomic bomb.
- October 16:** First German air raid on the British Isles.
- November 4:** The United States Congress amends the Neutrality Acts to favor Britain and France, lifting the embargo and authorizing cash & carry.
- November 30:** Soviet troops invade Finland.
- January:** Rationing is introduced in Britain.
- Spring:** The deportations of German Gypsies to concentration camps in the east begins.
- April 9:** German troops invade Denmark and Norway.
- April 14:** British forces land in Norway.
- May 10:** Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg are invaded by Germany. British troops enter Belgium. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain resigns; Winston Churchill becomes new Prime Minister.
- May 15:** Holland surrenders to Germany.
- May 28:** Belgium surrenders to Germany.
- June 3:** Norway surrenders to Germany.
- June 10:** Italy declares war on Britain and France.
- June 14:** Germans enter Paris.
- June 22:** France signs armistice with Germany.

- June 24:** France signs armistice with Italy.
 - August 8:** The Battle of Britain begins.
 - August 26:** First all night air raid on London.
 - September 27:** British win battle of Britain. Japan joins the Rome-Berlin Axis.
 - October 28:** Italy invades Greece.
 - October 29:** British troops arrive in Greece.
 - November 5:** Roosevelt elected to an unprecedented third term as president.
 - December 29:** During a Fireside Chat, Roosevelt declares that the U.S. should become an "arsenal of democracy" against the Axis threat.
- 1941**
- January 10:** Soviet Union renews pact with Germany.
 - March 11:** Roosevelt signs Lend-Lease Bill.
 - April 6:** Germany invades Greece and Yugoslavia.
 - April 13:** Germans occupy Belgrade, Yugoslavia. Russo-Japanese neutrality pact signed.
 - May 2:** Allied troops evacuate Greece.
 - June 22:** Germany attacks the Soviet Union.
 - June - July:** Over 62,000 Jews are murdered in western Russia.
 - July 12:** Anglo-Russian treaty signed.
 - August 11:** Churchill and Roosevelt form Atlantic Charter, establishing the war aims of both nations.
 - December 7:** Britain declares war on Finland, Hungary, and Rumania. Japanese bomb the United States fleet at Pearl Harbor.
 - December 8:** Britain and the United States declare war on Japan. Japan invades Malaya.
 - December 9:** Japan invades Philippines.
 - December 11:** Germany and Italy declare war on United States.
 - December 19:** United States institutes extended military conscription for men ages 20-44.
 - December 27:** Rationing in the United States begins with auto tires.
- 1942**
- January 20:** 14 Nazi leaders attend a short meeting to discuss the elimination of the remaining European Jews. The genocidal plan is dubbed "The Final Solution."
 - January 23:** Japanese land in Solomon Islands.

- February 19:** By order of Roosevelt, Japanese-Americans living on the West Coast are transferred to internment camps in the interior of the country.
- April 10:** Japan captures Bataan. By June, Japan also controls the Philippines.
- April 18:** The United States first attacks the Japanese by air.
- June 3-6:** Battle of Midway Island.
- August 5-31:** Germans advancing in Russia and start the Leningrad offensive on the 28th.
- August 7:** Americans land on Guadalcanal.
- November 6-15:** Battle of Guadalcanal, heavy losses on both sides, eventual United States victory.
- November 8:** United States and British forces land in French North Africa.
- November 11:** Germans enter unoccupied zone of Vichy France.
- December:** Fighting between German and Soviet forces in Stalingrad in the Soviet Union.
- 1943** **January 14:** Roosevelt and Churchill meet at Casablanca and decide upon a policy of "Unconditional Surrender."
- January 31:** 17 German Generals surrender to the Soviets at Stalingrad.
- April 7-30:** Allied offensive in Northern Tunisia.
- May 13:** German surrender in Tunisia.
- July 5:** German forces mount a new offensive in Russia.
- July 10:** Allies invade Sicily.
- July 12:** Soviet Army counterattacks Germans in Russia.
- August 2:** The end of eight days of intensive bombing of Hamburg, Germany by the Allies.
- August 17:** Allies complete conquest of Sicily.
- August - December:** The United States makes progress in the Pacific Theatre, making landings on the Solomon Islands, New Guinea, New Georgia and the Gilbert Islands.
- September 3:** Italy forms armistice with Allies.
- September 8:** Italy surrenders.
- October 13:** Italy declares war on Germany.
- November 22-26:** Cairo conference between Churchill and Roosevelt
- November 28:** Teheran conference between the Big Three: Churchill, Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin, of the Soviet Union.
- 1944** **January 22:** Allied landings south of Rome in Anzio.

- February 3:** German offensive against Anzio Beachhead.
 - March 22:** Japanese invade India.
 - April 10-18:** Soviet troops experience success against the Germans in the Crimea.
 - June 4:** Allies occupy Rome.
 - June 6:** D-Day, Allied invasion of Normandy.
 - June 19-20:** Battle of the Philippine Sea, Allied victory over Japanese forces.
 - June 23:** Russians start offensive on Central Front.
 - July 20:** Bomb planted by Count von Stafenberg fails to kill Hitler.
 - July 24:** American forces land on Marianas Islands.
 - July 27:** Americans break through west of St. Lô in Normandy.
 - August 12:** Germans in retreat from Normandy.
 - August 15:** Allied forces land in southern France.
 - August 17:** Japanese driven out of India.
 - August 25:** Paris liberated by the Allies from the Germans. Rumania declares war on Germany.
 - September 3:** Brussels liberated by Allied forces from German occupation.
 - September 13:** Allies sign armistice with Rumania.
 - October 4:** Allied forces land in Greece.
 - October 18:** Russians enter East Prussia.
 - October 19:** Americans land in Philippines.
 - October 23:** Allies sign armistice with Bulgaria.
 - November 7:** Roosevelt is elected for his fourth term; Harry S Truman replaces Henry Wallace as his vice-president.
 - November 28-29:** First American night air attack on Tokyo.
 - December 16-26:** Battle of the Bulge, the last German offensive in the west.
- 1945**
- February 4:** Americans enter Manila: Yalta Conference.
 - February 13:** Dresden raid. Allied firebombing kills 135,000 Germans, including civilians, and destroys 80% of the city.
 - February 19:** Americans land on Iwo Jima.
 - March 7:** Americans find intact bridge across Rhine at Remagen, set up bridgehead on east bank.

- March 18:** Daylight air-raid on Berlin.
- March 23:** Allies cross the Rhine.
- April 1:** Germans surrounded in Ruhr valley. In the Pacific theatre, Americans invade Okinawa.
- April 12:** Roosevelt dies, Harry S Truman takes over the presidency of the United States.
- April 20:** Americans capture Nuremberg.
- April 28:** Mussolini captured by Italian partisans and shot to death.
- April 29:** Dachau concentration camp is overrun by United States soldiers.
- May 1:** Hitler commits suicide.
- May 2:** Berlin surrenders to Russian forces.
- May 4:** German forces in Holland, North-West Germany, and Denmark surrender.
- May 7:** Unconditional surrender of all German forces to Britain, Russia, and the United States.
- May 8:** V-E Day: German surrender confirmed.
- June 26:** United Nations charter is signed.
- July 5:** Liberation of Philippines complete.
- July 16:** Potsdam conference ends. Meanwhile, the first atomic bomb is exploded in a test at Alamogordo, New Mexico.
- July 26:** Potsdam Declaration is delivered to Japan.
- July 26:** Churchill loses the Prime Ministry of Great Britain .
- August 2:** Potsdam conference ends.
- August 5:** Atomic bomb is dropped on Hiroshima.
- August 8:** Russia declares war on Japan.
- August 9:** Atomic bomb is dropped on Nagasaki.
- August 14:** Japan accepts Allied terms.
- August 15:** V-J Day.

1946 **January-March:** Churchill visits the U.S. and Cuba, meets Truman

- March 5:** Churchill delivers the "Iron Curtain" speech in Fulton, Missouri

adapted from: <http://www.ucc.uconn.edu/~ww2oh/Timeline.htm>

2. Which countries did Stalin consider his allies? _____

3. Why were these countries his allies? _____

4. Under Stalin, what type of government was in Russia? Explain your answer.

Dictatorship

Monarchy

Communist

Totalitarian state

Representational Democracy

Parliamentary Democracy

5. Do an Internet search and list five facts about Stalin's leadership of Russia, but do not exceed information beyond March 5, 1946.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

6. Read the following *New York Times* headlines.

Moscow Talks End in Optimism; Churchill and U.S. Envoy Fly Home; STALIN ENTERTAINS CHURCHILL AND EDEN IN MOSCOW MOSCOW TALKS END ON A HOPEFUL NOTE

October 21, 1944, Saturday

MOSCOW, Saturday, Oct. 21 -Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin achieved material progress in resolving the Polish question and agreed on coordinated military and political action in the troubled Balkans, including an attempted fusion of the Royal Yugoslav Government and Marshal Tito's Committee of National Liberation, it was made known early today.

The Three Who Shape the Future; Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin are cast in different molds but face a common task.

February 4, 1945, Sunday

ROOSEVELT, Churchill and Stalin meet again--in a conference as momentous as any since the war began. Here are three men, each one holding power as great as any ever wielded in his state and the three together holding the immediate future of the world in their hands.

CHURCHILL DOUBTS STALIN ON TROOPS; Says Even 60 War Divisions Would Outnumber U.S., British --London Impatient at Stalin

October 30, 1946, Wednesday

LONDON, Oct. 29--Premier Stalin's latest pronouncement on world affairs drew expressions of impatience from British official quarters tonight while Winston Churchill implied that even if there were only sixty Soviet divisions in European occupation territory that still was too many.

What do these articles imply about the relationship between Stalin and Churchill?

At The Winston Churchill Memorial and Library

At the Memorial, you will learn much more about Winston Churchill, his life, and his ability to lead the United Kingdom, along with his allies, against what he called “the unnecessary war.” The format will follow in similar fashion to your classroom research on Stalin, but you will be using the information in the exhibit.

1. Which countries did Churchill consider his allies? _____

2. Why were these countries his allies? _____

3. Under Churchill, what type of government was in Great Britain? (You may check more than one to indicate the country’s economic system or the method used to elect Churchill.)

- Dictatorship
- Monarchy
- Communist
- Totalitarian state
- Representational Democracy
- Parliamentary Democracy

4. In July of 1945, a general election was held in Great Britain. Winston Churchill was defeated. Why?

5. Using the exhibits, identify similarities between Stalin’s leadership of Russia and Churchill’s leadership of the United Kingdom (but do not list any information after 1946).

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

On March 5, 1946, Churchill made a speech, often called *The Iron Curtain Speech*, in Fulton, Missouri that he said was one of his most important. Provide the following information about this speech:

Check the victors of World War II:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom | <input type="checkbox"/> Soviet Union |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Germany | <input type="checkbox"/> France |
| <input type="checkbox"/> United States | <input type="checkbox"/> Yugoslavia |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Japan | |

You are seeing the world as your world leader might have when Churchill made a very famous speech in Fulton. Your teacher will provide you with one statement (from below). Circle the letter corresponding to your statement. Your world leader team must decide if Churchill’s statement is valid through the eyes of your leader and be able to defend your reasons. You should understand how Europe divided after World War II to make sense of his speech.

- a. "The United Nations Organization must immediately begin to be equipped with an international armed force. In such a matter we can only go step by step, but we must begin now. I propose that each of the Powers and States should be invited to delegate a certain number of air squadrons to the service of the world organization. These squadrons would be trained and prepared in their own countries, but would move around in rotation from one country to another. They would wear the uniform of their own countries but with different badges."
- b. "If the population of the English-speaking Commonwealths be added to that of the United States with all that such co-operation implies in the air, on the sea, all over the globe and in science and in industry, and in moral force, there will be no quivering, precarious balance of power to offer its temptation to ambition or adventure. On the contrary, there will be an overwhelming assurance of security."
- c. "It would nevertheless be wrong and imprudent to entrust the secret knowledge or experience of the atomic bomb, which the United States, Great Britain, and Canada now share, to the world organization, while it is still in its infancy. It would be criminal madness to cast it adrift in this still agitated and un-united world. No one in any country has slept less well in their beds because this knowledge and the method and the raw materials to apply it, are at present largely retained in American hands."
- d. "...the people of any country have the right, and should have the power by constitutional action, by free unfettered elections, with secret ballot, to choose or change the character or form of government under which they dwell; that freedom of speech and thought should reign; that courts of justice, independent of the executive, unbiased by any party, should administer laws which have received the broad assent of large majorities or are consecrated by time and custom."
- e. "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 many cases, increasing measure of control from Moscow. Athens alone - Greece with its immortal glories - is free to decide its future at an election under British, American and French observation. The Russian- dominated Polish Government has been encouraged to make enormous and wrongful inroads upon Germany, and mass expulsions of millions of Germans on a scale grievous and undreamed-of are now taking place. The Communist parties, which were very small in all these Eastern States of Europe, have been raised to pre-eminence and power far beyond their numbers and are seeking everywhere to obtain totalitarian control.”

- f. “On the other hand I repulse the idea that a new war is inevitable; still more that it is imminent. It is because I am sure that our fortunes are still in our own hands and that we hold the power to save the future, that I feel the duty to speak out now that I have the occasion and the opportunity to do so. I do not believe that Soviet Russia desires war. What they desire is the fruits of war and the indefinite expansion of their power and doctrines. But what we have to consider here to-day while time remains, is the permanent prevention of war and the establishment of conditions of freedom and democracy as rapidly as possible in all countries. Our difficulties and dangers will not be removed by closing our eyes to them. They will not be removed by mere waiting to see what happens; nor will they be removed by a policy of appeasement. What is needed is a settlement, and the longer this is delayed, the more difficult it will be and the greater our dangers will become.”

As you understand Stalin, what might have been his response to the statement? Explain your answer.

Did you agree with the rest of the other country leaders? _____ Explain.

Reflection: **Churchill's Century**

Research the division of Europe after World War II and the aftermath of the Cold War. Re-read the six statements and evaluate how relevant they were in years following Churchill's speech. How can each statement be connected to today's world and to your life?

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.
