

National Churchill Museum
Leadership Self-Guide Tour Worksheet
“Walk in Winston Churchill’s Shoes”

Find out what action Winston Churchill took with each situation. The **bold terms** are the specific sections within the museum exhibition.

- a. What action did Churchill take in the situation? **Answers found in exhibit text.**
- b. How would you handle the situation? **Up to the discretion of the student.**
- c. What leadership qualities or skills are needed for the situation? **Terms listed are ideas.**

Follow-Up Activity:

After the tour, go over the worksheet with your students. What leadership qualities did they choose? What kind of leader was Winston Churchill? Ask them to write their own definition of ‘leadership’. Share with the class. Come up with a class definition.

“Growing Pains”

1. Its 1893, you do not enjoy school, particularly Math and Latin. You want to go to Sandhurst Military Academy, but you fail the Entrance Exam – twice.
 - a. Churchill took the exam a third time and passed it. (**“An Officer & A Gentleman” panel**)
 - b.
 - c. Perseverance

“Sword & the Pen”

2. Its 1896, you are posted to India on a military assignment. You do not see action, except on the polo field. You want to become a politician, but your education is poor.
 - a. Churchill improved his education by reading. He met all the powerful people he could. (**“Reading & Riding” panel**)
 - b.
 - c. Dedicated, Motivated

“The Glow Worm”

3. Its 1911, you become First Lord of the Admiralty (the Navy) at a time when Germany’s navy is strong and Britain’s navy is weak. You know that Britain needs to do something. You do not know where to begin.
 - a. Churchill visited all naval posts to learn as much as he could. Then he began a plan to strengthen the navy. (**“Making Waves” blue panel**)
 - b.
 - c. Initiative

“The Ins & Outs of Power”

4. Its 1919, as the Secretary of State for War, you are responsible for military matters. You are assigned the task of managing British troops in the newly broken up Ottoman Empire.
 - a. Realizing the costly expense of British troops in the Middle East, Churchill focused on maintaining British influence without spending a lot of British government money. (**Colonial Complexities area, Middle East spinner**)
 - b.
 - c. Thrifty, Conscience

“Gathering Storm”

5. In 1933, you recognize the threat which Adolf Hitler poses to world peace, and you speak against Germany’s growing military strength. Nobody wants to hear your speeches, but you believe that Britain needs to prepare for War.
 - a. Churchill gathered all the intelligence he could, and he continually spoke out against the threat of Hitler’s Germany, although most people did not listen. (“The Locust Years” panel)
 - b.
 - c. Resilience

“The Sinews of Peace”

6. In 1946, you have been recently defeated in an election. You recognize how great an opportunity this is so you decide to go on a speaking tour through Europe and the U.S.A. You are given the chance to go to Fulton, MO to speak.
 - a. Churchill realizes the magnitude of this opportunity and goes to Fulton to speak. His “Iron Curtain” speech, which predicts the Cold War (just as he predicted WWII), has become one of the most well known speeches of all time.
(Answer is not in any one place. It is the student’s conclusion of room and video)
 - b.
 - c. Opportunistic, Visionary