



**The Life of The Right Honorable
Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill**

★ *Prime Minister of the United Kingdom* ★

★ *Certificate of Authenticity* ★



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Sir Winston Churchill: Biography



Churchill with U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, French General Henri Giraud, and French President Charles De Gaulle, Casablanca, January 24, 1943**



Winston Churchill with U.S. President Eisenhower in Northern France, March 1945***



Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his wife Clementine tour Churchill's constituency of Woodford, Essex, as part of the Conservative's General Election campaign, May 26, 1945*



Churchill shaking hands with U.S. President Harry S. Truman and Joseph Stalin at the Potsdam Conference, July 23, 1945****

"I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat: You ask, what is our policy? I will say: It is to wage war, by sea, land and air, wherever I can find it. You ask, what is our aim? I answer in one word: victory." - First speech as Prime Minister to the House of Commons

The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, The Right Honorable Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, was born November 30, 1874 at Blenheim Palace, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire, England. His father, Lord Randolph Churchill of Blenheim Palace, was a son of the 7th duke of Marlborough and his mother, Lady Jennie Jerome Churchill of Brooklyn, New York, a daughter of American millionaire Leonard Jerome. His father was Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer, who opposed traditional conservative rule and was a leader of the House of Commons. Churchill's family lived in London until he was three years old, at which point they moved to Dublin, Ireland where Churchill's father, Lord Randolph, served as an unpaid secretary to his father (Churchill's grandfather), the Duke of Marlborough and the newly appointed Viceroy of Ireland. The Churchill's lived in Ireland until 1881, when they settled back in London at 29th St. James Place, and later 2 Connaught Place. As a child, he and his younger brother, John S., were under the care of his nanny, Elizabeth Ann Everest. Churchill was educated at St. George's School, Ascot and by the Misses Thompson in Brighton before entering Harrow School. In 1889, his father decided that he should enter the armed forces and attend a military college, thus Churchill enrolled in army classes at Harrow to make preparations. At Harrow, Churchill did not frequent the company of his parents, as it was so throughout his childhood, nor did he prove to be an outstanding student, leading the head schoolmaster to question his ability to pass an entrance examination into a military college. The

summer of 1891 Churchill was sent to stay with his Grandma Marlborough, and later, against his wishes, to Versailles, France to study French and prepare for his entrance into Sandhurst Royal Military College. In the spring of 1892, Churchill won a fencing championship before he leaving Harrow in December. Meanwhile, that same year, Churchill's family faced financial hardship and moved in with the Duchess of Marlborough (Winston's paternal grandmother). After leaving Harrow, Churchill took the entrance examination for Sandhurst three times before gaining acceptance in 1893 as a cavalry cadet because he had not qualified for the infantry, a circumstance of great disappointment to his father.

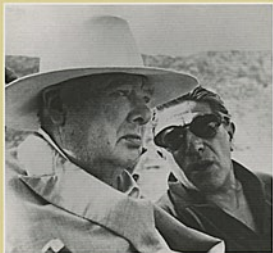
While at Sandhurst, Churchill showed an inclination for military studies and graduated 20th in a class of 130 in 1895, gaining appointment as 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Queen's Own Hussars. 1895 not only marked new beginnings with beginning his military career, but also losses for Churchill with the death of his father January 24 and his nanny July 3. In November, Churchill took a five-month leave from the army to serve as a reporter for the Saturday Review and military observer with the Spanish forces fighting the guerrillas in Cuba. He spent his 21st birthday with General Valdez searching for the rebel army in Cuba. After his time in Cuba, he arrived in Bombay, India with the 4th Hussars on October 2, 1896. Churchill served in the Indian army in the Malakand expedition against the tribesmen of the North-West Frontier until 1898 when he served with the Tirah

*AP/Wide World Photos

** Courtesy of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library

*** Courtesy of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library

**** Courtesy of the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library



Former British Premier Sir Winston Churchill with his host, Greek ship owner Aristotle Onassis, Delphi, Greece, July 28, 1959*



Former British Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill leaves the Hotel de Paris in Monaco where he and his wife are spending winter vacation, 1960.*



Sir Churchill takes time out from the Council of Europe in Strasbourg to paint, August 13, 1949*



Sir Churchill leaves the beach at Monte-Carlo with his eight-year-old granddaughter Arabella, his wife Lady Churchill and their son Randolph, September 1958*

nd and air, with all our might.

expeditionary forces, while also writing his first book, *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*. In early December of 1898, Churchill returned to India to play in the annual Inter-Regimental Polo tournament while also working on his manuscript for *The River War* (2 vols. 1899).¹ Churchill led his team to victory, despite his two sprained ankles and dislocated shoulder that resulted from falling down a set of stairs one week before the tournament. Churchill left India to sail for home that March of 1899 and wrote his grandmother of his intent to leave the Army for a writing career, hoping that it would better assist him in gaining an entrance into politics.

During his years with the 4th Hussars, Churchill enjoyed the cavalry, polo, and reading, all the while realizing a quest for a career in politics versus the army. Upon his return home, he ran for Parliament in his first election on July 6, 1899, at the age of 24, and was defeated for the Tory seat to the Liberals. Following his defeat, Churchill secured a position as a war correspondent for the *London Morning Post* to cover the South African War (the second Anglo-Boer war between Britain and self-proclaimed Afrikaners in South Africa). Acting more as a soldier than a journalist, he was captured by the Boer officer Louis Botha (subsequently became the first prime minister of the Union of South Africa and a trusted friend) within a month of his arrival. Taken to a prison camp in Pretoria, Churchill managed to escape, making him world-famous. Churchill's utilized his fame from his war experiences in Pretoria—writing and making his first lecture tour in

*What he witnessed as an active officer and war correspondent with the 21st Lancers at the Battle of Omdurman

the United States—to advance his entrance into politics. The proceeds from the tour as well as his new well-known status enabled him to secure a parliament position, beginning his sixty-four year political career.² Churchill served as an MP (member of parliament) in the House of Commons from 1900 to 1922 and from 1924 to 1964.³ At first a member of the Conservative Party, he became alienated from the party and joined the Liberals in 1904. Later, serving as president of the board of trade (1908-1910) and home secretary (1910-1911), he helped create labor exchanges, limit working hours, and issue minimum wages in certain industries. As First Lord of the Admiralty (1911-1915), he was instrumental in keeping Britain's fleet fully mobilized at the height of WW I, but his failed Gallipoli operation in the Dardanelles led to his demotion to Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1915.⁴ Several months later he resigned from the government, took up painting as a hobby and reentered the army in 1916 commanding the 6th Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Meanwhile, Churchill wrote a novel, *Savrola* in 1900, published a biography of his father, *Lord Randolph Churchill*, and wrote *My African Journey* in 1908. He also met Clementine Ogilvy Hozier from London at a dinner party in March and married her a few months later on September 2, 1908. They shared the birth of one son, Randolph and four daughters, Diana, Sarah, Mary, and one who died in infancy.

In 1917, Churchill resumed his political career when Prime Minister Lloyd George

¹Including several breaks in service

²In those times M. P.'s were not paid a salary

⁴The Gallipoli operation was Churchill's plan to end the war early by creating a naval assault on the Turkish armies in the Dardanelles, hoping to create a new war front that the Central Powers would not be able to withstand.

called him back to become Minister of Munitions. At the end of the WWI, Churchill served as both secretary of state for war and secretary of state for air from 1919-1921, during which he pushed through army reforms and the development of air power. As secretary of state for the colonies (1921-1922), he took part in establishing new Arab states in the Middle East, and was a signatory of the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921 which established the Irish Free State. In 1922, Churchill lost his seat in the Parliament to undergo an operation to remove his appendix, and for the next two years spent time writing his memoirs, *The World Crisis* (5 vols. 1923-1929). After recuperating, Churchill was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer (1924-1929), formally rejoining the conservative party the following year. As chancellor, he edited the Government's newspaper, the *British Gazette*, and oversaw the UK's disastrous return to the Gold Standard, precipitating the General Strike of 1926. In the 1929 election, the Conservative government was defeated and Churchill was out of office for ten years, during which he wrote his major works: *Marlborough* (1933-1938), *My Early Life* (1930), *Thoughts and Adventures* (1932), and *Great Contemporaries* (1937), while writing and giving speeches that warned the country of Hitler's power and the need to bring together a "Grand Alliance" against the aggressor powers before it was too late.

When World War II erupted in 1939, Churchill was recalled as First Lord of the Admiralty and appointed Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, forming an all-party government,⁵ the following year. As Prime Minister during World War II, Churchill created and took the additional position of Minister of Defense, prepared the Royal Navy for the war, laid the foundations of the welfare state in Britain. As Prime Minister after the war, he settled political boundaries in the Middle East and established good relations with America in efforts to resist German domination in Europe and the spread of communism. Recognizing that Britain's relationship with America was instrumental in defeating communism, Churchill, in good standing with U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt, secured the United Kingdom with vital military supplies free of charge in exchange for Britain's defense of America. During pre and post WWII, Churchill had twelve conferences with Roosevelt that covered military strategies to be employed by the U.S. and Britain, namely the Atlantic Charter, Europe first, and the Declaration by the United Nations.⁶ Churchill also initiated the Special Operations Executive (SOE) that conducted covert, subversive and partisan operations in occupied territories and the Commandos, which established the pattern for most of the world's current Special Forces. In 1943, Churchill, along with Truman and Stalin, officially settled post-WWII European and Asian boundaries at Potsdam. Churchill is often regarded as the "Father of European Unity" for his idea of a "United States of Europe" in 1945. Despite the instrumental role Churchill played during WWII, Churchill was defeated for reelection by Clement Attlee and the Labour Party just at the war's end (shortly before Japan surrendered) in July of 1945; his defeat possibly a result of his conservative rule, and his lack of support of public health care and better educational systems.

Before becoming Prime Minister once again at the age of 77 on October 26, 1951, he engaged in numerous speaking engagements, wrote a personal history, *The Second*

World War, exhibited his paintings at the Royal Academy, expressed his opposition to the Indian nationalist movement and socialism, and made his famous "iron curtain speech" warning the West against Russia and the spread of communism. During his second term as Prime Minister, at the height of the Cold War, Churchill ended nationalization of the steel and auto industries before resigning on April 5, 1955 at the age of 80.

In his last years, Churchill continued to sit on the House of Commons until July 7, 1964, received many honors and awards and showcased his paintings at the Royal Academy art gallery. He also spent much time vacationing on Aristotle Onassis' yacht and reading historical novels, classics and autobiographies.

On January 15, 1965, Churchill suffered a stroke and died January 24, 1965 at the age of 90, 70 years to the day after his father's death. He was given a state funeral held at St Paul's Cathedral, the first state funeral for a commoner since 1914. He was buried in the family plot at Saint Martin's Churyard, Bladon, near Blenheim Palace.

The Right Honorable Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from May 10, 1940 to July 27, 1945, and from October 26, 1951 to April 7, 1955.

Sir Winston Churchill: Personal Trivia

Years as Prime Minister: 8 **Periods in Office:** 10 May 1940-27 July 1945; 26 October 1951-7 April 1955 **Age he became Prime Minister:** 65 years **Political Party:** Conservative Party, and the Liberals **Date of Birth:** 30 November 1874 **Birth Place:** Blenheim Palace, Oxfordshire **Birth Name:** Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill **Nickname:** "Winnie"; "Father of European Unity"; "British Bulldog"⁷ **Childhood Activities:** Played with lead soldiers, fencing, collected stamps **Education:** Harrow; Sandhurst Royal Military College **Favorite Subject:** History **Wife:** Clementine Hozier **Children:** Diana, Randolph, Sarah, Marigold, and Mary **Interests:** Painting, polo, board games **Writings:** *The Story of the Malakand Field Force; The River War; Savrola; Lord Randolph Churchill; The Life and Times of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough; The World Crisis; My Early Life; Marlborough; The Second World War 6; A History of the English Speaking Peoples; The Scaffolding of Rhetoric; Painting as a Pastime* **Died:** January 24, 1965

⁵After leaving office in 1929, Churchill became estranged from the Conservative leadership over the issues of protective tariffs and Indian Home Rule.

⁶Churchill was instrumental in giving France a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council.

⁷Russians coined

Honors/Awards

- ❖ Knighthood of the Garter in 1953, becoming Sir Winston Churchill
- ❖ Named Time Magazine's "Man of the Year" for 1940 and "Man of the Half-Century in the early 1950s
- ❖ Honorary degree from Harvard University in 1943
- ❖ Williamsburg Award in 1955
- ❖ Made Honorary American Citizen in 1963
- ❖ Awarded Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953
- ❖ Churchill College founded in 1960 served as the national and commonwealth memorial⁸
- ❖ The Churchill tank of WWII named in his honor
- ❖ United States Navy destroyer USS Winston S. Churchill (DD-81) named in his honor
- ❖ Awarded the Kalspreis of the city of Aachen in Germany for his idea of a "United States of Europe"
- ❖ Offered elevation to the House of Lords as the first-ever Duke of London

Interesting Facts

- ❖ Hit by a car in New York City in 1931
- ❖ Winston and Clementine were married 57 years
- ❖ Painted over 500 paintings

⁸First Oxford or Cambridge College to admit women on equal terms with men and was Clementine's idea, supported by Sir Winston because of his appreciation for what women had done during

- ❖ Owned an extensive hat collection
- ❖ Freemason from 1901-1912
- ❖ Nicknamed 'Copperknob' at Harrow for his red hair
- ❖ On cover of Time Magazine eight times
- ❖ Mother, Jennie Jerome born in Brooklyn, New York
- ❖ Refereed to his bouts of depression and frequent mood swings the 'Black Dog'
- ❖ Died on same day of the month as his father
—January 24
- ❖ Titled, Father of the House in 1959
- ❖ Held the longest continuing service as an MP since 1924
- ❖ Attended six international conferences: Casablanca, Quebec, Cairo, Tehran, Yalta, and Potsdam
- ❖ Addressed the U.S. Congress twice
- ❖ Praised the U.S. use of the atomic bomb to end WWII, as he also saw it as Europe's protection from communism

Sir Winston Churchill: Timeline

1874

Born at Blenheim Palace in England November 30
Baptized in the chapel at Blenheim December 27

1876

Parents visited America to escape a scandal involving his brother and the Prince of Wales

1881

Family returned to London and settled in at 29 St. James's Place

1886

Almost died from a severe attack of

1889

Entered the Army

1877

Family moved to Dublin, Ireland

1875

Moved to house at 48 Charles St., London
Lord and Lady Randolph employed
Elizabeth Ann Everest to serve as Winston's nanny



Churchill, age 5, at his family home in Dublin, 1879*

1882

Entered St. George's School, Ascot

1884

Left St. George's School to be taught by the Misses Thomson in Brighton

1888

Entered Harrow School

189

*AP/Wide World Photos

www.celebritydollmuseum.com

pneumonia

Class at Harlow upon the desire of his father

1891

Spent the summer with his Grandmamma Marlborough in Grosvenor Square
Sent to Versailles, France to prepare for his entrance into Sandhurst

1892

Studying French in France
Won a fencing championship

1894

Passed out of Sandhurst, 20th in a class of 130

1896

Arrived in Bombay, India with the
4th Hussars October 2

1898

Published first book, *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*
Participated in the charge of the 21st Lancers in the Battle of

1899

Lost a by-election as a Conservative
candidate in Oldham July 6
Left for South Africa as a war correspondent
for the *Morning Post*
Published *The River War, An Historical Account of the Reconquest of the Soudan*
Captured during a Boer attack and escaped
from captivity

1893

Sat for the Sandhurst Entrance Examination
for the third time and passed
Entered Royal Military College, Sandhurst
as a cavalry cadet

1897

Made first political speech
to a Primrose League meeting

1895

Graduated from the Royal Military College
Father died January 24
Appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 4th Queen's Own Hussars
Nanny, Mrs. Everest died July 3
Traveled to Cuba as a reporter for the *Saturday Review*
and as a military observer with the Spanish army

1900-1920

1900

Passed preliminary examination
for entrance into Sandhurst¹

1900

Novel, *Savrola, a Tale of the Revolt of 1848*
Gave first U.K. lecture at St. James's Hall
Arrived in New York for his North American tour

¹A school for infantry and cavalry

1917

... An Episode of Frontier War
... of Omdurman

1906

Elected as a liberal member for North-West Manchester

1910

Promoted to Home Secretary

ndent

udan
aped

1908

Married Clementine Hozier September 12
Promoted to the Cabinet as President
of the Board of Trade



Portrait of Churchill in 1928*

Served as an MP (Minister of Parliament)
in the House of Commons



Military photo of Churchill, undated,
country unknown*



As the first Lord of the Admiralty, gives a review of
the first month of the war during his radio broadcast
on Oct. 1, 1939, London*



Suffering the effects of paralytic illness in a
nursing home where he had been confined,
England, Oct. 10, 1932*

... in Laurania published
... to Ladysmith via Pretoria published
... 's Hall in London
... American lecture tour

1911

First Lord of the Admiralty

Appointed Minister of Munitions

1919-1921

Served as Secretary of State for War and Secretary of State for Air

1921

Secretary of State for the Colonies
Signatory of the Anglo-Irish Treaty

1922

Underwent an operation to remove his appendix

1940-1945

Served as Prime Minister of Great Britain

1924

Appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer

1965

Died January 24



Winston Churchill is recuperating from typhoid, Churchill leaves the hospital in London, Oct. 6, 1919*



Sir Winston waves to supporters as he drives through Woodford, Essex during a tour of this Parliamentary Constituency, Oct. 6, 1959*



Sir Winston Churchill's funeral procession to St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Jan. 30, 1965*

1951-1955

Served as Prime Minister of Great Britain

1953

Knighted by Queen Elizabeth II
Awarded Nobel Prize for Literature