Compass Life Adult Sunday School

Pastor Pete

July 22, 2018

**“Winston Churchill”**

**I. Five Causes of World War II**

## *1. Reparations on Germany from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1919*

## France wanted revenge on Germany, the Treaty of Versailles was made in favor of Georges Clemenceau and was not based on Woodrow's 14-point plan which was deemed to bring peace to the region of Europe.

## Following the repercussions of the treaty, Germans sought to get a man who would tear apart the Treaty of Versailles, and in desperation and anger, they chose \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the job.

## *2. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invasion of China*

## During the Warlord Era, China was a weak state prompting the 1931 invasion by the Japanese. The invasion started with the bombing of several cities including Guangzhou, Nanjing, and Shanghai where the Imperial Japanese Army carried out some of the worst war crimes.

## *3. Hitler and the rise of Dictators replace the Royals Dynasties of Europe*

## Hitler’s rule depicted a period of hostility especially to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Treaty of Versailles. However, Hitler solved the issue of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by spending heavily on the country's military.

## *4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the 1930s*

## The Great Depression was characterized by the worldwide economic decline that started in 1929 lasting until 1939. Factors such as mass unemployment in Germany and poverty in Japan provoked considerable anger among the citizens causing them to accept dictatorial governments which made it acceptable to forcefully loot from other countries whenever they wanted.

## *5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*  After World War 1, the nations of Europe were weary and did not want \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. When countries such as Italy and Germany became aggressive and began to take over their neighbors and build up their armies, countries such as Britain and France hoped to keep peace through "appeasement."

**II. A Quick History of the Church of England**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is considered the founder of the Church of England. After Henry’s death, Protestant reforms made their way into the church during the reign of Edward VI. But, when Edward’s half-sister, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, succeeded the throne in 1553, she persecuted Protestants and embraced traditional \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ideals. But after Elizabeth I took the title of Queen in 1558, the Church of England was revived. The Book of Common Prayer and the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion became important texts that outlined moral doctrine and worship principles. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is considered the supreme governor of the Church. Among other privileges, he or she has the authority to approve the appointment of archbishops and other church leaders. The Church of England contends that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the principle foundation of all Christian faith and thought. Followers embrace the sacraments of baptism and holy communion. The Church claims to be Reformed. It upholds teachings found in early Christian doctrines, such as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the Nicene Creed. The Church reveres 16th century Protestant Reformation ideas outlined in texts, such as the Thirty-Nine Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. The Church of England sustains a traditional order system that includes ordained bishops, priests and deacons. The Church follows an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form of government. It’s divided into two provinces: Canterbury and York. Provinces are separated into dioceses, which are headed by bishops and include parishes. The Archbishop of Canterbury is thought to be the most senior cleric in the Church. The Church’s bishops play a lawmaking role in Britain. Twenty-six bishops sit in the House of Lords and are referred to as the “Lords Spiritual.” Generally, the Church embraces a way of thinking that includes scripture, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Church of England is sometimes referred to as the Anglican Church and is part of the Anglican Communion, which contains sects such as the Protestant Episcopal Church. Each year, about 9.4 million people visit a Church of England cathedral. In recent years, women and homosexuals were given the opportunity to participate in the church’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The Church of England’s earliest origins date back to the Roman Catholic Church’s influence in Europe during the 2nd century.

**III. Winston Churchill (1874-1965)**

Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill was born on November 30, 1874, at Blenheim Palace—a home given by Queen Anne to Churchill's ancestor, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He was the eldest son of Lord Randolph Churchill, a Tory Democrat who achieved early success as a rebel in his party. His mother was Jenny Jerome, the beautiful and talented daughter of Leonard Jerome, a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ businessman. Winston idolized his mother, but his relations with his father, who died in 1895, were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He first went to preparatory school, then to Harrow in 1888 when he was twelve years old. Winston was not especially interested in studying Latin or mathematics and spent much time studying in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ courses until he passed the tests and was able to advance. After finishing at Harrow, Winston \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the entrance test for the Royal Military College at Sandhurst \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before finally passing and being allowed to attend the school. When he graduated in 1894 he was eighth in his class. His first role was that of a soldier-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. In 1895 he went to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to write about the Spanish army for the Daily Graphic. In 1896 he was in India. As a journalist for the Morning Post, he went to Africa during the Boer War (1899–1902), where British forces fought against \_\_\_\_\_ forces in South Africa. In 1899 Churchill lost in his first attempt at election to the House of Commons. This was to be the first of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defeats in elections, as Churchill lost more elections than any other political figure in recent British history. But in 1900 he entered the House of Commons, in which he served off and on until \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Churchill's early years in politics were characterized by an interest in the radical reform of social problems. Churchill was very active in the great reforming government of Lord Asquith between 1908 and 1912, and his work fighting unemployment was especially significant. In 1912 Churchill became first lord of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the department of British government that controls the naval fleet. He switched his enthusiasm away from social reform to prepare Britain's fleet for a war that threatened Europe. While at the Admiralty, Churchill suffered a major setback. He became committed to the view that the navy could best make an impact on the war in Europe (1914–18) by way of a swift strike through the Dardanelles. This strategy proved unsuccessful, however, and Churchill lost his Admiralty post. In 1916 he was back in the army, serving for a time on the front lines in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Churchill soon reentered political life. He was kept out of the Lloyd George War Cabinet by conservative hostility toward his style and philosophy. But by 1921 Churchill held a post as a colonial secretary. A clash with Turkish president Kemal Atatürk, however, did not help his reputation, and in 1922 he lost his seat in the House of Commons. Churchill raised controversy when he decided to put Britain back on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a system where currency equals the value of a specified amount of gold. Although he held office under Baldwin, Churchill did not agree with his position either on defense or on imperialism, Britain's policy of ruling over its colonies. The major period of Churchill's political career began when he became prime minister and head of the Ministry of Defense early in World War II, when British and American Allies fought against the Axis of Germany, Italy, and Japan. His finest hour and that of the British people came at the same time. The evacuation of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the air defense of the Battle of Britain became legend. The value of his resistance to the idea of a second front as the Germans advanced into Russia has also been questioned. Many believed some of Churchill's policies were responsible for the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the 1950s and 1960s, where relations between Eastern Communist powers and Western powers came to a standstill over, among other things, nuclear arms. The final period of Churchill's career began with the British people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ him in the general election of 1945. In that election 393 Labor candidates were elected members of Parliament against 213 Conservatives and their allies. It was one of the most striking reversals of fortune in democratic history. It may perhaps be explained by Churchill's aggressive campaign combined with the British voters' desire for social reconstruction. In 1951, however, Churchill again became prime minister until 1955. He died on January 24, 1965, and was given a state funeral, the details of which had been largely dictated by himself before his death.

## IV. Lessons from the life of Winston Churchill

## Non-Christians can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to do productive and “right things” (Proverbs 21:1)

## Churchill’s possessed a unique ability to learn and grow from his \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Romans 5:3-5)

## Taking personal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for your actions is a godly example. (Proverbs 28:13)

## Churchill’s remarkable courage in the face of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a good example for leaders. (Mt. 16:18)

## A strong leader that is successful, popular and moral is not necessarily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Gal. 2:16)

## 7/29 “Douglas MacArthur”