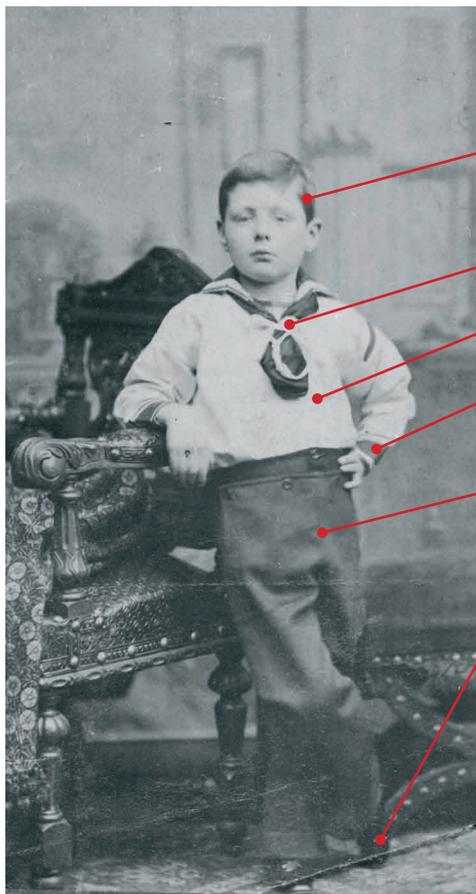


Young people Exhibition Game booklet

age 9+

CHURCHILL
DE GAULLE

Learn about two men who made a large impact on the 20th century: Churchill and de Gaulle. Their portraits at the age of seven show the fashions of the time.



Winston Churchill was British. He was born in 1874 to a rich aristocratic family from the south of England.

Short hair and neatly combed

Very fashionable for boys, the sailor suit outfit comprises:

a neckerchief (scarf)

a top with sailor stripes or wide V-neck with a large collar

the bottom of the sleeves is the same colour as the collar with reference to the uniform of the Navy

Fall front trousers with a rectangular buttoned flap. The trousers look like men's trousers, not the short culottes of a child

Polished shoes

A relaxed and elegant posture that displays a certain self-confidence

Charles de Gaulle was French, born in 1890 in Lille to a Catholic and patriotic family.

1 How old was Winston Churchill when Charles de Gaulle was born in 1890?

a - 6

b - 16

c - 26

Long hair, usual at the time, that made boys resemble girls

He is also wearing a sailor suit, which can be distinguished by the large V-neck collar

Sleeves with thin stripes, most likely blue in reference to sailors

He is positioned in three-quarter profile with a very straight back



Not long after he left Sandhurst Military Academy, the officer Churchill was sent to combat zones where he handled weapons and also took up his pen, writing for British newspapers such as the *Daily Telegraph* and the *Morning Post*.

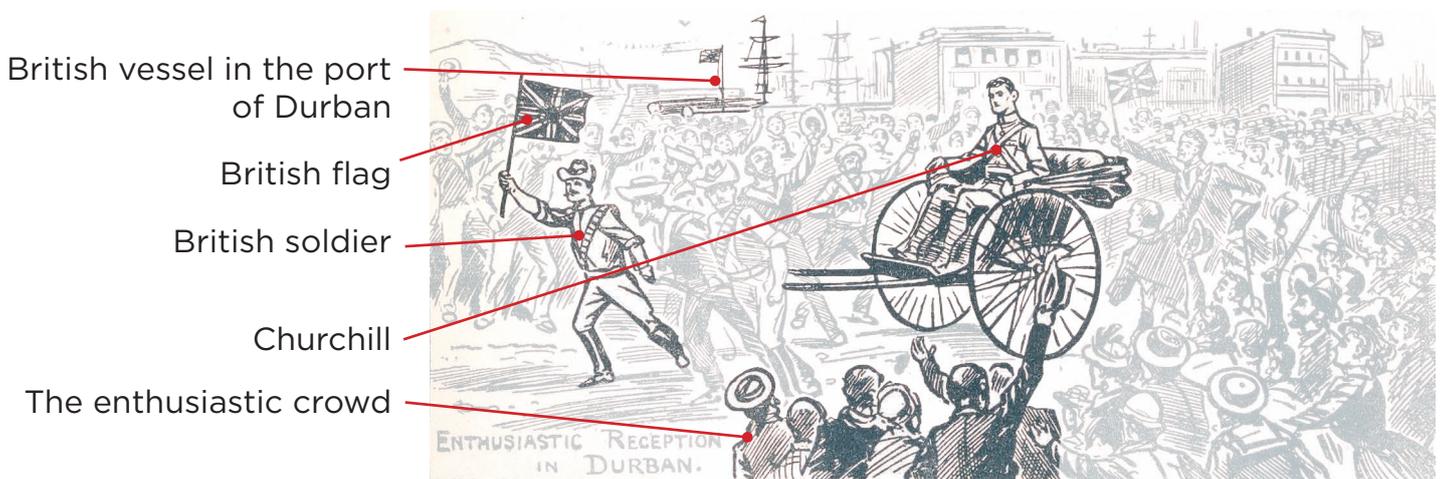
In 1899, during the Boer war*, Churchill was taken prisoner...

2 Using the drawing opposite, find the document that tells the story, in pictures, of his spectacular escape from the prison of P _ _ _ _ _



© Cambridge, Churchill Archives Centre

Looking at the map *Churchill's wars before 1914* can you find which country this prison is in? Look at the map again to find Bangalore in India where Churchill went in 1896.



© Cambridge, Churchill Archives Centre

The photograph opposite dates from 1896 and shows Churchill on his horse in Bangalore, India.

3 From the nicknames given to Churchill below, select the one that is incorrect.



a - **The bulldog:** this dog is often associated with the British to caricature them.

b - **The old lion:** the emblem of the British is the lion, which the French call a leopard



c - **The Tintin from the other side of the Channel:** Churchill was a war correspondent and was always going on various adventures in the image of the famous reporter from the Belgian comic strip, Tintin.



© Churchill Archives Centre, Cambridge

*** The second Boer war (1899-1902)**

At the end of the 19th century, the European powers (Germany, Great Britain, Portugal) occupied Southern Africa, with the exception of two territories placed under the authority of the Boers (the South African Republic and the Orange Free State)

4 Find an escape map drawn by Charles de Gaulle. It is located near a model of a British tank, the Mark V.

Rosenberg camp is an old fort perched on top of a steep rock, as shown in the drawing. What sport is shown on the drawing?

- a** - football **b** - horse riding **c** - tennis

De Gaulle escaped from the camp on 15 October 1917, but after 10 days he was arrested and returned to Rosenberg. He was a prisoner of war from 1916 until the armistice of 1918, and escaped 5 times in total.

During your visit, you will notice that Churchill and de Gaulle have several **things in common**:

Sword: they have undergone military training. Churchill was trained at the Royal Military College Sandhurst and de Gaulle at the military school of Saint-Cyr near Paris.

Men of war: they participated notably in both the First and Second World Wars.

The pen: they were both enthusiastic writers. They began to write at a very young age. Their books enabled them to communicate their ideas as well as to earn a living.

Politics: they engaged in politics for the purpose of national interests and to preserve the grandeur of their respective countries in the world.

Discourse: they used the new media of their time, including microphones and cameras, to communicate with a larger number of people.

The photograph opposite dates from 1916 and shows Gaulle in an officer's uniform of the 33rd infantry regiment. Although he was part of the infantry (ground combatants), he is wearing the gaiters of a cavalryman and you can see spurs behind his heels because as a captain, he moved on horseback.





Following publication of this book, and because of his ideas on the motorisation and mechanisation of the army, de Gaulle was nicknamed... Colonel Motor.

7 Circle the 7 differences between the picture opposite and the trumpet pennant of the 507th combat tank regiment commanded by Colonel de Gaulle in 1937.

Have you seen the two tanks in front of the Hôtel des Invalides building?

Let us now enter the second exhibition room.

The Second World War erupted on 1 September 1939 in Poland. On 3 September 1939, France and the UK as well as their respective empires declared war against Nazi Germany, led by Adolf Hitler. During the Battle of France in May and June 1940, a large part of the French army was destroyed. The French government, led by Philippe Pétain, then requested an armistice – an agreement signed by several governments to put an end to hostilities between armies in times of war. On 22 June 1940, he and Pétain took leadership of the French State, or the Vichy Regime, which succeeded the Republic.

The meeting

On 9 June 1940, Churchill, prime minister of the United Kingdom, met General de Gaulle for the first time, who was then Under Secretary of State for War and National Defense. Both men wanted the same thing, namely, to defeat Nazi Germany, although their positions were different. Churchill was already a politician with an established reputation. General de Gaulle was a French soldier who was largely unknown by his fellow citizens.



© Bridgeman images

Use of the media

◀ In this photo from 1940, Churchill has three of the elements he is characteristically known by: the hat, the large cigar and the bow tie.

Here, he is armed with a Thompson submachine gun. This weapon and the pin-striped suit are reminiscent of the American gangsters of the 1920s and 1930s.

In 1940, the British photographer Howard Coster ▶ made a portrait of General de Gaulle. The intention was to associate an image with the voice heard on the BBC and to make the leader of Free France more well-known. Unlike Churchill, de Gaulle chose to wear a military uniform in his presentation of himself to the French people.



© Fondation Charles de Gaulle, photographe Howard Coster (1885-1959)



8 Next, find the ceremonial white poplin jacket of General Georges Catroux (1877-1969) and count how many stars there are on one of its sleeves. Then see how many stars there are on de Gaulle's cap, on the left.

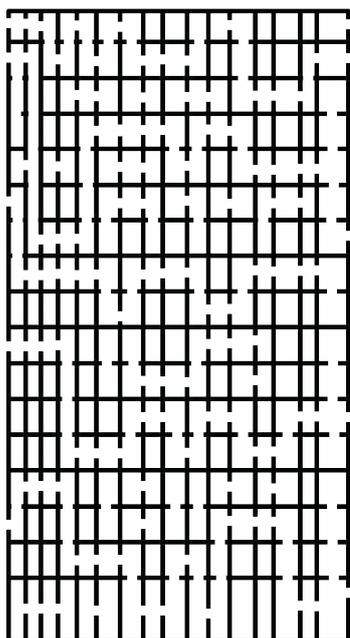
General Catroux has stars and de Gaulle has stars.

Catroux was the highest ranking and best known officer who came to Britain to join the fight against Nazi Germany and Vichy France. So in 1940, Churchill asked him to take charge of Free France*. Catroux refused and said he would work under the orders of the head of the Free French Forces*, de Gaulle.

* Free France and the Free French Forces

From June 1940, General de Gaulle organised the external Resistance from Great Britain. The Free French were volunteers, brought together under the banner of the Cross of Lorraine, who were committed to liberation of the territories of the French colonial Empire, by opposing the Vichy regime and the Nazis. On 7 August 1940, an agreement was signed with the British government, officially recognising Free France.

9 Join up the dots (opposite) to form the Cross of Lorraine, the symbol of Free France. Using the maze below, tick three reasons that led to the choice of this cross in 1940:

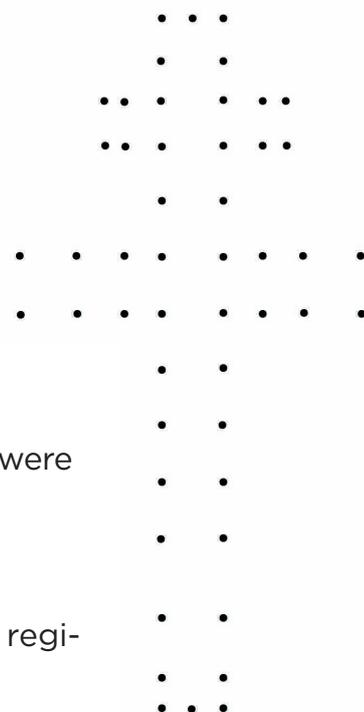


a - it was used on the shield of Mark Antony when he fought against the invasion of the Parthian Empire in 40 B.C.

b - it was a reminder that Alsace and Lorraine were occupied by the Nazis in 1940.

c - it was used on the tanks of the 507th tank regiment commanded by Colonel de Gaulle.

d - Admiral d'Argenlieu wanted a cross as a symbol to counter the Nazi swastika.



10 The Free French naval, air and land forces generally wore a British uniform and used British equipment. To differentiate themselves from their allies they put an insignia on their uniform to show that they were not mercenaries of a foreign State, but the regular army of Free France fighting with the Allies. You can see the three insignia where you are now. Match up each insignia to its description.



a - Insignia of the Free French Armed Forces. In December 1940, Corporal Louvier designed this insignia for the FFL (*Forces Françaises Libres* or Free French Forces) on a school exercise book, which explains its proportions. It is known as *Le moustique* (the mosquito). The sword is surrounded by the wings of victory and a laurel wreath crown. It displays the three national colours and the words *France Libre* (Free France).

b - Insignia of the FAFL (*Forces Aériennes Françaises Libres* or Free French Air Force). Drabier, a soldier and Fine Arts student, used the traditional symbol of the Air Forces, the spread wings, to which he added a star and a shield in the national colours, with the Cross of Lorraine and the letters FAFL.

c - Lapel badge of the FNFL (*Forces Navales Françaises Libres* or Free French Naval Forces). The red trefoil Cross of Lorraine, edged in white, stands out on a large blue diamond. Its unusual shape led to the nickname *Le cercueil* (the coffin).

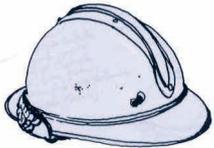
Propaganda war

Go forward to view two propaganda posters made by the Germans and the Vichy Regime against Churchill and de Gaulle at the time of the events of Mers el-Kebir* and Dakar**.

Both Churchill and de Gaulle were known for making use of modern media such as the radio. At that time, however, tracts and posters printed on paper were often used.

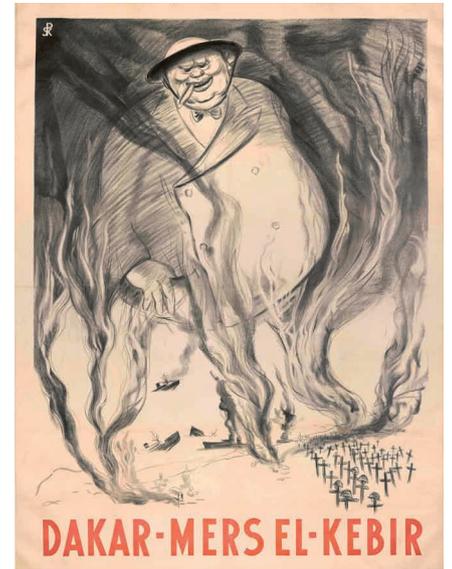
1940, German poster ➤

11 Connect each underlined element to its position in the two posters.



The French are depicted by helmets placed on the crosses of graves and by the flag of one of the sinking ships.

Churchill is wearing a British helmet, has a cigar in his mouth, and a bow tie around his neck. An imposing figure, he jeers at the fire and the destruction of the French fleet.



© Paris, musée de l'Armée dist. RMN-GP

* The bombing of Mers el-Kébir on 3 July 1940 in Algeria. During Operation *Catapult*, the British navy attacked French ships in the port of Mers el-Kébir so that they could not be used against the Allies.

The Battle of Dakar was fought off the coast of Senegal, Africa, from 23 to 25 September 1940 between the Free French Forces of General de Gaulle, who were supporting the British forces, and the troops of the French State (Vichy Regime)

◀ End of 1940, French poster



© Paris, musée de l'Armée dist. RMN-GP

Avec ce 'de Gaulle' là, vous ne prenez rien M.Mrs : Gentlemen, you won't catch anything using that line!

Churchill is on board a boat called Rule Britannia. He is fishing.

At the end of the fishing rod* hangs a float in the form of de Gaulle's head, which can be recognised by the French military cap.

The sailor of the Vichy Regime is posted in Dakar and is behind a flag and canons of the French ships. His raised finger and his bayonet** threaten de Gaulle, whom he mocks.

* There is a play on words with the fishing rod, and the name Charles de Gaulle because the French also use the word *la gaule* in colloquial language to refer to a fishing rod.

** A bayonet is a spike placed at the end of a gun for one-to-one combat.

In July 1940, Churchill created the SOE (Special Operations Executive), a secret service whose armed actions were designed to make Nazi Germany feel insecure and also to prepare and support the allied forces during the future Liberation battles. The SOE agents had a whole range of sophisticated equipment and gadgets, worthy of secret agent 007, James Bond! 🌟

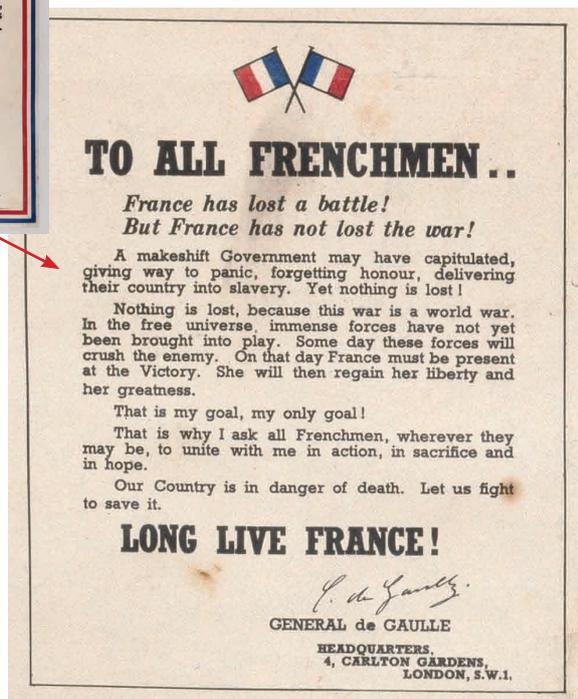
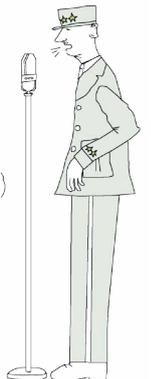
12 Carry out your own investigation and find the name of each of these SOE weapons. ➤



🌟 The author of **James Bond**, Ian Fleming (1908-1964) worked for the British Naval Intelligence division during the Second World War.



On 18 June 1940, on the BBC's 🌟 London service, thanks to the support of Churchill, de Gaulle sent out an appeal to the people of France to resist and join the Free French Forces and fight against Germany together with the British Empire.



In June 1940, de Gaulle's radio appeal was not heard by many people. Posters were displayed on walls so that his message could be seen by as many people as possible.

Opposite you can see a detail from the poster containing a translation in English of part of the message.

🌟 **BBC** stands for British Broadcasting Corporation. This British company, which produces and broadcasts radio and television programmes, was founded in 1922. In Britain, it is also known as The Beeb or Auntie.

When you came into the exhibition, you heard one of the appeals for resistance made by de Gaulle on the radio, which was recorded on 22 June 1940. His first appeal for resistance was made on 18 June 1940, but was not recorded.

The day after 18 June, the international press widely publicised the appeal for resistance. However, the general who had made it was virtually unknown, and was nicknamed *The microphone general*.

18 June was the date that the Gaullist propaganda chose to use as the start of the French resistance, the day after the armistice was announced by Marshal Pétain.



© Paris, musée de l'Armée dist. RMN-GP

The photo opposite was taken much later, in 1941, but has become the image of the appeal of 18 June 1940.

Can you see the insignia that de Gaulle is wearing?

Have you spotted the vinyl record of the appeal of 22 June 1940?

--- Write down their abbreviations (clues on page 7).

In 1941, the United States entered the war, alongside the Allies.

This caricature cartoon criticises the United States and the United Kingdom for trying to divide up Africa by taking the colonies of other countries, such as France, Belgium and Italy.

It uses the well-known codes for identifying the two men.

13 In front of each of the items below, place an «R» for Roosevelt or a «C» for Churchill.



© Collection privée : Bridgeman images

a - A hairy hand ; **b** - A cigar ; **c** - A white handkerchief ; **d** - Long teeth and a carnivorous smile ; **e** - A British helmet ; **f** - A dotted bow tie ; **g** - A pair of glasses ; **h** - A tie



Churchill was always careful about his appearance and had a special suit made called a Siren Suit.

14 After investigating the exhibition, circle the suit opposite that is Churchill's Siren Suit.

Churchill had this suit made so he could quickly put it on when the alarm sirens sounded in London at night, during bombardments.

Have you found Churchill's Remington* typewriter? It is noiseless. What do you think this means? **Circle the correct answer below.**

- a** - The keys did not make a noise, so that Churchill's concentration could not be disturbed when he was dictating to one of his secretaries.
- b** - It looks for and eliminates, on its own, any mistakes in the text.

This photo was taken on 11 November 1944. Winston Churchill and Charles de Gaulle are walking down the Avenue des Champs-Élysées in Paris.

15 Match up each piece of information to the photo.

- A man who is taller than de Gaulle
- A French soldier wearing a World War I Adrian helmet
- A British officer wearing a cap
- The Arc de Triomphe on the Place de l'Étoile



© BPK, Berlin, dist. RMN-GP / images BPK

Answers:

1- b ; 2- Pretoria ; 3- c ; 4- c ; 5- f ; 6- Tank ; 8- Catroux 5 stars, de Gaulle 2 stars ; 9- b, c, d ; 10- 1b, 2a, 3b ; 12- Booby-trapped fake horse poo, exploding chemical pens, a Welrod MK II A silent pistol ; 13- R= a, c, d, g, h ; C= b, e, f ; 14- a.