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English
for
Classical Studies

A Student’s Companion to
The Mouse That Roared
by Robert W. Watson

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Introduction to The Mouse That Roared

Born in Ireland, Leonard Patrick O’Connor Wibberley (1915–1983) was a prolific writer and storyteller, whose works included books for young children, such as Flint’s Island (1972), being a sequel to Stevenson’s Treasure Island. For his juvenile books, Wibberley generally used his penname, Christopher Webb. One series of tales is about the “Black Tiger,” stories about auto racing. This series Wibberley used the pen name of Patrick O’Connor. Another popular series centered on the American War for Independence and the War of 1812. This collection of books is called the “Treegate series,” which follows the adventures of the Treegate family. Also, in this genre of historical fiction, Wibberley wrote several biographies, one being a multi-volume work about the life of Thomas Jefferson. Also, Wibberley wrote some novels about the life and times of the Lord Jesus Christ, including The Testament of Theophilius and The Merchant of Rome. However, Wibberley is best known for his satirical, political work, written in 1955, The Mouse That Roared. In addition to The Mouse that Roared, Wibberley wrote four sequels to the novel, though these were not as popular as the first. These novels are Beware of the Mouse (1958), The Mouse on the Moon (1962), The Mouse on Wall Street (1969), and The Mouse That Saved the West (1981).

Once you start reading The Mouse That Roared, you will sense Wibberley’s belief that small nations are ignored completely by the more powerful empires like the United States and the former Soviet Union. Any people with a common heritage and tradition have the right to exist and to be left unmolested by the bullies who play in the global arena. Indeed, Wibberley’s chief concern centers on the manufacturing of weapons of mass destruction which are capable of destroying not only those engaged in warfare, but also those small nations which have no quarrel with those engaged in the conflict. The “little nations” have no place at the table when national security policies are being made or how the latest weapons are to be employed. In fact, the empires do not consider the smaller nations at all nor do they care to consider them. Typical of all bullies on the block, empires are very selfish and conscious only of preserving their existence at the expense of everyone else. Small nations may be useful as buffer zones, but nothing more.

The Mouse That Roared also offers a solution to the many social, economic, and political problems of today. The duchy of Grand Fenwick is able to enjoy a tradition of freedom for many years because its political unit is small (a total of 15 square miles). The people of Grand Fenwick speak only English, have the same religion, and share a common history and heritage. Therefore, Grand Fenwick is a bastion of liberty. This pocket of homogeneous folks duplicates the same model as that of the canons in Switzerland, where languages and religion are separated for the most part. On the other hand, empires, which are created through oppression, are a great evil to any people. Evil men conquer and shed innocent blood in order to consolidate and to create nation-states and empires. However, the Biblical principle is one of decentralization, rather than consolidation. Numerous times God had to intervene in the affairs of men in order to separate the nations when men were intent to consolidate. The greatest lesson to be learned from The Mouse That Roared is that a unique people with its traditions and heritages has the God-given right to find its own destiny in the world without being subjected to the oppression and caprice of any centralized state.

ROBERT W. WATSON
1.1 Vocabulary
precipitous adj.
adjacent adj.
scintillate v.
éclat n.

1.2 Vocabulary Recognition
1. Gloriana had wanted to surprise Tully with the plan to form a third party and he had taken the __________ of the thing away by telling her of it himself.
2. Roger Fenwick raised his own flag on the main keep, summoned the tenants from the __________ lands and announced that he was their new duke.
3. The duchy of Grand Fenwick lies in a __________ fold of the northern Alps and embraces in its tumbling landscape portions of three valleys.
4. It is traceable to the cant of the Communists in their cramped Kremlin caves, on the one hand, and the wiles of the capitalist in their __________(ing) American skyscrapers, on the other.

1.3 Reading Assignment: *The Mouse That Roared*, chapters 1–2

1.4 Recall Questions
1. What was the major product exported from the Duchy of Grand Fenwick?

2. Even though the land is surrounded by French and Austrians, what is the language spoken in the small duchy?

3. According to Roger Fenwick, even though the pen may be mightier than the sword, how is the sword superior regarding arguments?


5. What proposal was made that became the cause for creating two opposing parties in Grand Fenwick?

6. When Gloriana asks whether Grand Fenwick could get a loan from the United States, what was the reply that she received?

7. According to Mountjoy, what was “no higher patriotism” that Tully Bascomb could show for Grand Fenwick?
8. Even though being merely the retired chief forest ranger, why is Pierce Bascomb a distinguish citizen of Grand Fenwick?

9. What prevented the success of the movement to deny Tully citizenship in the duchy due to his extensive travels abroad?

10. What was Tully’s solution to the getting money honorably from the United States?

1.5 Critical Thinking

- With the increase of population, Grand Fenwick was forced to find additional markets in order to purchase necessary provisions for its people. Does a people lose its independence when it has to engage in international trade? Does it make a difference if the nation is a “debtor nation”? Why or why not?

- Consider the political philosophy that “no nation can be governed well unless there is a majority which can impose its will upon a minority.” Obviously, this satirical remark is directed at democracy. How is the minority able to protect itself from being discriminated against by the majority in power? Discuss.

- Explain how Gloriana behaves like a typical politician. In addition to this, considering her position is hereditary, why does Gloriana feel it necessary to be “all things to all men”?

1.6 Bonus Thoughts

- Inflation of currency: The two political parties in Grand Fenwick, the Dilutionists and the Anti-Dilutionists, illustrate nicely the principle of inflating a money supply. Any valuable commodity can be used for money, which is merely a medium of exchange. While wine, diamonds, or even tobacco, can be used as money, gold and silver became over the centuries the money of choice, because these metals are relatively rare, divisible into smaller units, and easy to carry. Another outstanding characteristic of gold and silver is that these metals cannot be inflated. Inflation is the increasing of a commodity with the desire to get something for nothing. In the case of the Dilutionists, the party members saw no harm with diluting the wine with a small percentage of water. In the short run, the production of wine would increase by 10% with no additional effort, showing an increase in revenue as well. However, as the wine is diluted with a higher percentage of the less valuable the wine becomes. For only the past few centuries has paper been accepted as a medium of exchange. So long as the wine was backed by gold and silver, there was really no problem with inflation. However, the state is always greedy and stealing is part of its nature. Since the state cannot inflate the supply of gold or silver (though alchemists tried), the state will always prefer paper “money,” decreed by coercion as “legal tender,” because paper can be inflated. However, eventually the paper money will cease to be valuable. The Biblical principle is that God hates unjust weights and measures, because the use of such weights is theft. Since money is a measure of value, the use of a commodity for money that can be easily inflated is clearly wrong.

- Socialism and Communism: An important fact to remember is Socialism is an economic system, and Communism is a political system. In addition to this, a Communist is a Socialist, but a Socialist is not necessarily a Communist. Socialism under the theory of Marx is the necessary economic step toward Communism, which is the final step in the
evolution of man’s political journey. Since Communism is the point when the state no longer is necessary because the people have learn to live without greed and without self-interest, Communism cannot be said to have a politics. Politics is the philosophical inquiry regarding what is the just state. Thus, since no state exists, Communism is anarchist, i.e. “no state.” But before arriving to this happy state of “no state,” Marx contended that a dictatorship would be necessary in order to prepare the people for Communism.

- **Socialism and agriculture:** Theoretically, as long as there are orders to fulfill and sufficient raw materials to convert to finished goods, a factory can operate 24-hours a day without stopping. One the other hand, a farm cannot operate on the factory model, because the farmer is limited by time and by space. Bean plants will grow only during a particular time of the year, and no matter how hard he tries, the farmer can plant only so many bean plants per acre. Regardless of the social planners use of coercion and threats against a farmer, a field will produce only so many beans. The reason Tully wisely points out that Grand Fenwick being agrarian in philosophy and practice does not need a Communist party is because there is no labor conflict. Socialism presupposes a conflict between classes, but in the case of the farmer, his only contention is with nature and has learned over the many centuries to cooperate with nature, not work against it.

- **“Place” and the money economy:** For centuries, Grand Fenwick was able to escape the “money economy.” Before this, the duchy was self-sufficient in that the citizens were able to provide for their needs without dealing with the “outside world.” However, as the population increased and the needs of the citizens changed, subsistence living began giving way to a dependence on money. Since the people of Grand Fenwick had a strong sense of place, this dependence on money caused emotional conflict. Indeed, God has put in human beings the need for permanence, and Tully shows that even though he traveled abroad, he nevertheless was compelled to come back “home” or to “his place.” In the United States, the addiction to have money has created a nomadic class of people who uproot themselves quite frequently in order to “make more money.” Yet, opportunity costs are often more than any benefits received, and frequent moves are especially difficult for wives and children, who value security and stability more than the “better paying job” which husbands and fathers perceive they need. At the root of money-addiction is discontentment and materialism, which counters the Biblical admonishment to be content with Godliness and what one already has.
2.1 Vocabulary

*ingenuous* *adj.*
*ignoble* *adj.*
*spurious* *adj.*
*missive* *n.*

2.2 Vocabulary Recognition

1. Grand Fenwick was upset with the United States, because a winery in California produced a (n) ____________ imitation of its superior Pinot Grand Fenwick.

2. With the sale of the ____________ wine from California, the livelihood of Grand Fenwick was threatened.

3. A few moments before, the duchess had been a rather ____________ girl, picking on a pomegranate.

4. Chet Beston thought the declaration of war was a joke, and put the ____________ into his jacket pocket.

2.3 Reading Assignment: *The Mouse That Roared*, chapters 3–4

2.4 Recall Questions

1. When was the last time Grand Fenwick had gone to war, and what was the name of the battle?

2. According Gloriana, why is losing a war with the United States a wonderful idea?

3. According to Gloriana, why does the United States always allows its enemy to rebuild its military as soon as possible after the enemy’s defeat?

4. Since declaring war on a peaceful nation would be “barbarous,” what is the reason Gloriana gives to the council for the duchy’s legitimate quarrel with the United States?

5. What about the envelop from Grand Fenwick made Chet Beston think the material must be important?

6. What was the reaction of the American consulate in France when Mountjoy inquired about the duchy’s declaration of war?

7. Who was appointed to lead the army of Grand Fenwick against the United States?
8. Even though the Grand Fenwick army was trained and ready to invade the United States, what detail was overlooked by all concerned?

9. What was the result when the duchy placed a special one-penny tax on each glass of wine consumed in Grand Fenwick to pay for the expedition of the army?

10. When the army was about to depart, Gloriana noticed for the second time that Tully resembled whom?

2.5 Critical Thinking

- While her plan seems brilliant, should Gloriana have risked her “army” merely to lose? Is this ethical? As sovereign, is Gloriana any different than any other state that uses its military solely to preserve the state’s existence?
- Why does Chet Beston fail to take the declaration of war from Grand Fenwick seriously? What reasons could Beston have for not delivering the declaration to the addressees, namely the president, the congress, and the people of the United States? Discuss.
- Is the insult of a product or the loss of foreign markets a sufficient cause to declare war on another country? Why or why not?

2.6 Bonus Thoughts

- Office of Strategic Services (OSS): During World War II, the need arose for collecting and analyzing enemy information to be used by the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the United States. Before the war, intelligence gathering was decentralized, and at times, due to inter-service rivalries, information was not shared by the various departments and branches of the armed forces. President Roosevelt authorized the creation of the Office of Strategic Services, which was the brainchild of William J. Donovan. Even though the OSS had a lot of latitude regarding its intelligence gathering from foreign sources, the department did not have exclusive jurisdiction since the armed forces still remained in some areas of operations and the FBI operated in Central and South America. Shortly after the war was over, OSS was disbanded, and its operations were divided up among other departments. However, in 1946, President Truman authorized the Central Intelligence Group (CIG), which about a year later, under the National Security Act of 1947, CIG became the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). The modern CIA, Army Special Forces, and Navy Sea, Air, and Land (SEAL) claim a direct link to the original OSS.
- Lock, stock, and barrel: Tully’s use of this expression is odd, since the saying centers on the parts of guns, which are not part of Grand Fenwick’s arsenal. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the first reference of the phrase is in a letter written by Sir Walter Scott in 1817: “She wants stock, lock, and barrel, to put her into repair” There seems to be a consensus that Scott invented the expression. The earliest firearms consisted of a lock (the firing mechanism), a stock, and a barrel. In fact, even today, a weapon like the Ruger Ranch Rifle breaks down into these three component parts. The meaning of the expression is having the complete thing or something whole.
Lesson Three

3.1 Vocabulary

deprecate v.
extricate v.
omnipotence n.
acquiesce v.

3.2 Vocabulary Recognition

1. The school authorities, not wishing to be responsible for the care of host f children during an alarm of uncertain duration, readily _______________(d) to the parents demands.

2. With some difficulty Dr. Kokintz was able to ________________ his large tobacco pouch along with his pipe from his right-hand pocket.

3. When the President told Senator Griffin not to worry, the senator smiled ___________(ingly), but the assurance relaxed him.

4. The panic began when the populace believed that the _______________ of the Q-bomb meant that the United States could expect an actual attack.

3.3 Reading Assignment: The Mouse That Roared, chapters 5–6

3.4 Recall Questions

1. According to rumor, while the Secretary of Defense is able to handle the generals in the military very well, of whom is the secretary in “mortal fear”?

2. Who designed the jacket of Dr. Kokintz? Is the jacket designed for fashion or for practicality?

3. What substance is in the “dull metal cylinder,” which Dr. Kokintz tossed on the desk?

4. According to Dr. Kokintz, what is the destructive power of the material is the cylinder?

5. Because he wants “to be a human being again,” Dr. Kokintz requests what of the president?

6. Where was Dr. Kokintz born?

7. How long is the full-scale air-raid drill to last along the eastern coast of the United States?

8. What food item was rumored to be resistant to atomic contamination?

9. Why did the exposé on “blitz plotz” by the Herald Tribune backfire on the paper?
10. What happens to the R.M.S. *Queen Mary* when the captain tries to warn the brig *Endeavor* about the closure of the Port of New York?

3.5 Critical Thinking

- Governments are the largest purchasers of advance technology. Should governments hire scientists in order to produce technology for more efficient killing? Do scientists and researchers who work in the “industry of death” have a moral and ethical problem? Discuss.

- Is the Secretary of Defense correct in his assumption that the world would rather have the United States as the master rather than the “others”? What gives the United States the moral high ground to dictate to other nations how they should arrange their affairs? Discuss.

- Consider the reaction of the people after hearing about the “drill.” Is the reaction of the people based on trust or distrust for the information coming from the government? If the people desire a free society, would they allow governmental decisions be done in secret or vital information withheld from the public? Discuss.

3.6 Bonus Thoughts

- **Ernest Lord Rutherford:** Born in New Zealand, Rutherford already had three degrees from the University of New Zealand by the time he was 23-years-old. Not only did Rutherford discover tritium as revealed in today’s reading, but he also discovered radon. With the aid of an assistant by the name of Hans Geiger, Rutherford invented a device that would pick up radioactivity, which was called the Rutherford-Geiger detector, or later the Geiger counter.

- **Brig:** The ship used by the Grand Fenwick expeditionary force was a square-rigged ship with two masts. These particular ships were especially popular during the 1800s, used both as war and merchant ships. During the battle of Lake Erie (War of 1812), five of the participating ships in the conflict were brigs. A common misconception is to think a “brig” is a shorten form for “brigantine,” though having two masts, has a different rigging than the brig.

- **Oompaul pipe:** Sherlock Holmes made the Oompaul famous.
4.1 Vocabulary

quay n.
footpad n.
morass n.
credulous adj.

4.2 Vocabulary Recognition

1. The headlines in the papers were a __________ of headings which only added to the general hysteria of the populace.

2. Will believed war should be waged honorably by soldiers and not by __________(s), who are common robbers.

3. As the ship reached the dock, the soldiers threw three ropes, swarm up them, and then formed into ranks on the __________.

4. Since the general population had been nurtured on sci-fi and alien invasions, the __________ masses were ready to believe the report about the attack from Mars.

4.3 Reading Assignment: *The Mouse That Roared*, chapters 7–8

4.4 Recall Questions

1. The captain of the *Endeavor* concluded that the chartering of his vessel was in connection with what?

2. The first plan of battle by Tully was to capture what building and to take whom for a hostage?

3. After arriving in New York City, which building does Tully decide to occupy?

4. What was the “blobs of black stuff” on the floor that Will though might be some sort of germ warfare?

5. Instead of capturing the president, Tully concludes that the better person to hold hostage would be whom?

6. When the leader of the decontamination squad regained some coherence, what “duty” did he decide he must do?

7. When Tom Mulligan reports his finds to Special Reports, of what was he accused?
8. Why did the sound trucks only make the panic worse in New York City?

9. Why were Mulligan and his men nowhere to be found when a patrol was sent to pick them up?

10. What instructions were issued to General Snippet by the Secretary of Defense regarding the “situation” in New York City?

4.5 Critical Thinking

- Perceptions are important in today’s readings. What misperceptions did the soldiers of Grand Fenwick have? What misperceptions did the contamination squad have? What misperceptions did the folks in the subway shelters have? What gave rise to these misconceptions? Discuss.

- Is the Secretary of Defense’s “solution” to have General Snippet tour the city able to help solve the panic in the shelters? How can one become immune to believing rumors? Discuss.

4.6 Bonus Thoughts

- **Mass hysteria:** Leonard Wibberley was able to draw on precedence about people being terrified en masse due to misinformation and misperception. On Oct. 30, 1938, the day before Halloween, millions of Americans listened with panic as Orson Welles directed an adaptation of *The War of the Worlds*, a sci-fi novel written by H. G. Wells. Even though the beginning of the broadcast stated that the program was fiction, latecomers listening to the radio believed the announcements were true. The program was convincing, because most of the program was like a news broadcast interrupting music from time to time. Even legitimate newscasters began to report the invasion from Mars, and the panic became widespread. When people tried to get answers, they like Tom Mulligan were ridiculed for believing nonsense. Interestingly, Dorothy Thompson in the *New York Tribune* perceived that the state could use the mass media to control the populace. Thompson stated, “Hitler managed to scare all of Europe to its knees a month ago, but he at least had an army and an air force to back up his shrieking words. But Mr. Welles scared thousands into demoralization with nothing at all.”
5.1 Vocabulary

disinterest n.
scrupulous adj.
dubious adj.
furtive adj.

5.2 Vocabulary Recognition

1. When Tully asked for the location of the bomb, Dr. Kokintz failed to be ____________
   enough, because his eyes instinctively looked at the box.

2. Dr. Kokintz discovered a wax-paper package, which he ____________(ly) opened and
   found what he was not sure to be a sandwich.

3. Dr. Kokintz showed not a ____________ in the air raid drills, but rather he was
   preoccupied with the perfecting of the Q-bomb.

4. Since he was a perfectionist, Dr. Kokintz decided to create a compact bomb that agreed with
   his ______________ tidiness and nicety, which his professional tastes dictated.

5.3 Reading Assignment: The Mouse That Roared, chapters 9–10

5.4 Recall Questions

1. Who were the only two people in America who were allowed to call Dr. Kokintz on his
   private line?

2. What does Dr. Kokintz use for the spring in the bomb to trigger the explosion?

3. While patriotism drove the soldiers of Grand Fenwick, what was the actual reason that
   motivated Tully’s desire for a successful venture?

4. After breaking down the front door and finding no one in the hall, Will wish the soldiers
   would meet someone so he can surrender, and then the soldiers would be able to do what?

5. When Tully and Will entered the laboratory of Dr. Kokintz, what did the doctor ask of the
   men?

6. When he sees Tully and Will, Dr. Kokintz concludes that he must be surely doing what?

7. Why is Tully anxious and impatient to leave New York City with his men?

8. According to Dr. Kokintz, why was the Q-bomb made?
9. As Dr. Kokintz is about to leave with Tully and Will, what does he request to bring with him?

10. Why does the Q-bomb have to be handled carefully?

5.5 Critical Thinking

- Is Dr. Kokintz an evil man for creating the Q-bomb? Why or why not?
- Is the Q-bomb a “peace weapon”? How would you describe a “peace weapon”? What presupposition must you make regarding the men who control a “peace weapon”?

5.6 Bonus Thoughts

- Knight errantry: When he first leads his expeditionary force, Tully is motivated by his patriotism for Grand Fenwick. However, later his affections shift to doing deeds for Gloriana. Thus, Tully reverts back to the honored code of the knight-errant, or chivalry. While many poets, historians, and others have tried to formulate a “code,” chivalry did not have a set code. However, there were certain ideals that were common. Usually, the knight vowed to do the following: first, the knight was to fear and revere God. Then, he must be faithful to his lord and fulfill the feudal obligations; he must respect the weak; he must never cower before a foe; he must not be selfish, but generous to all; he must be ready to wage war against the infidel; he must not lie, for he word was his bond; and always, the knight must be the champion of right and justice.

Of course, many knights did not attain to these ideals. Nevertheless, the knight tried to conform to the loftiness of the idea, even if the idea was beyond the grasp of most. The central point of chivalry, however, was the knight would perform his deeds in the name of a lady, who was his ideal of love. The thought of his lady gave the knight his boldness and strength. Thus, Gloriana becomes the lady in whose name Tully will gladly go into battle to fight and, if necessary, to die. The first time “knight-errant” appears in literature is in the 14th-century poem, Sir Gawain and the Green Knight.

Below is one code from Chivalry by Leon Gautier:

“Thou shalt believe all that the Church teaches, and shalt observe all its directions. Thou shalt defend the Church.
Thou shalt respect all weaknesses, and shalt constitute thyself the defender of them.
Thou shalt love the country in which thou wast born.
Thou shalt not recoil before thine enemy.
Thou shalt make war against the Infidel without cessation, and without mercy.
Thou shalt perform scrupulously thy feudal duties, if they be not contrary to the laws of God.
Thou shalt never lie, and shall remain faithful to thy pledged word.
Thou shalt be generous, and give largess to everyone.
Thou shalt be everywhere and always the champion of the Right and the Good against Injustice and Evil.”
6.1 Vocabulary
parley *n.*
ultimatum *n.*
melee *n.*
welter *n.*

6.2 Vocabulary Recognition
1. Tully interpreted the General’s remarks to removed themselves to a bomb shelter immediately as a(n) ____________, and his soldiers had no choice but to release their arrows.
2. Upon seeing the Grand Fenwickian soldiers, General Snippet tried to hold a(n) ____________ with Tully, which talks proved to be abortive.
3. After the drill was cancelled, the great ____________ of people trying to find their loved ones was so massive that the Missing Persons Bureau could not handle all of the calls.
4. The ____________ with the American “army” was very short, and the only casualty during the fray was Tom Cobley, a small farmer.

6.3 Reading Assignment: *The Mouse That Roared*, chapters 11–12

6.4 Recall Questions
1. Whom do Tully and his men meet on the way back to the *Endeavor*, and of what did the force consist?

2. Why was the aim of the police officer with the carbine spoiled?

3. Why does Dr. Kokintz faint during the melee?

4. After the battle, whom became prisoners of the Fenwickians?

5. Why does Tully reject his own idea to commandeering an airplane for the return to Grand Fenwick?

6. What was the last act of war that Tully performed before the *Endeavor* set sail for Grand Fenwick?

7. What commodity was in short supply at the Fifty-ninth Street subway shelter where people were willing to brave a nuclear attack in order to get some of the commodities.
8. While the disappearance of General Snippett was important, what was the deciding factor for the Secretary of Defense to cancel the air raid drill after only six hours?

9. Since Mrs. Reiner is not satisfied with the Missing Persons Bureau, to whom does she write a letter concerning Dr. Kokintz?

10. Which newspaper decides to print Tom Mulligan’s story about the attack from Mars?

6.5 Critical Thinking

- Was the unwillingness of the people to continue with the drill due to their individualism, or was it due to their rebellion against authority? Is Individualism and rebellion the same thing? Why or why not?

- Consider the curiosity seekers who flock to see the “ruins” of the big cities. Why is it part of human nature to desire to witness the misery of others? Discuss.

6.6 Bonus Thoughts

- The Longbow: This is the weapon that allowed the archer to be more deadly than a mounted knight. Being a formidable weapon, the longbow measured between five to six feet and shot 36-inch arrows. Even though the crossbow seemed to have more prestige, a yeoman with a crossbow could release up to six arrows before the crossbowman could shoot his bolt. Having an accurate distance of 200 yards, the arrow from a longbow could easily upset a knight’s day. Nevertheless, to use the longbow required a lot of practice and strength. Young boys started their training with the longbow early in life, and the draw of the string is estimated to have required between 80 to 150 pounds.
THE MOUSE THAT ROARED
LESSON SEVEN

7.1 Vocabulary
quibble n.
malignant adj.
atrocious adj.
corollary n.

7.2 Vocabulary Recognition
1. Tully points out to Gloriana that war has become a(n) ______________ waste of time, because first the enemy is killed with a vengeance and then upon surrendering, the enemy is rehabilitated with both energy and resources.
2. The Secretary of Defense told the President that the United States was beyond a ______________ at war with the duchy of Grand Fenwick.
3. Apparently, on the other hand, with unconditional surrender comes the __________: unconditional rehabilitation.
4. Mountjoy was convinced that Tully had brought the Q-bomb to Grand Fenwick due to some ______________ design to get revenge.

7.3 Reading Assignment: The Mouse That Roared, chapters 13–14

7.4 Recall Questions
1. Whom does the Secretary of State employ in order to investigate his suspensions regarding the strange events during the drill in New York City?

2. What was the reaction to the notice sent to the Chamber of Commerce?

3. What was the response to the protest by Grand Fenwick that was sent to the Department of Agriculture?

4. How does the Secretary of State reason that the United States had lost the war with Grand Fenwick?

5. What did the Count of Mountjoy wish to do with the Q-bomb and with Tully?

6. While the army was in the United States, what was the “secret” worry of Gloriana and Mountjoy?

7. Where was Tom Cobley laid to rest in Grand Fenwick?
8. With the possession of the Q-bomb, Tully points out to Gloriana that she is not just the ruler of Grand Fenwick, but also what else?

7.5 Critical Thinking

- “We stand for peace.” If the “we” refers to the United States, consider its history and then agree or disagree with this statement by the Secretary of State.

- Can conscience be “put aside” during war as Tully suggests? Can the conscience ever return to normal after the killing is over? Discuss.

7.6 Bonus Thoughts

- Hundred Years’ War (1337–1453): Lasting over a period of 116 years, the Hundred Years’ War was a series of conflicts generally over the right to control France. As a quirk of history, the English kings were vassals to the French king, since William of Normandy (the Conqueror) was a vassal to the French king at the time of the conquest of Anglo-Saxon England. Oftentimes, the English kings controlled more land and was more powerful than the French king, which proved to be a source of irritation. The result of the bloodshed was England lost all of its French possessions except for Calais. During this period, English and French nationalism began to solidify, the first standing armies since the Roman Empire were developed, and the feudal system begins to collapse due to the development the idea of sovereignty and centralization of government. The period also gives fame to Joan of Arc, the use of gunpowder and cannons for the first time in Europe, and the suffering from the Black Death (1347–1348). In addition to this, with the misfortunes of the English in France, this lead to the English civil war, the War of the Roses (1455–1485).
8.1 Vocabulary
vanguard n.
quandary n.
aver v.
impass n.

8.2 Vocabulary Recognition
1. The short history of the Soviet Union ____________(ed) the intent of the Communists to encourage Socialism worldwide.
2. The situation with Grand Fenwick proved to be a(n) _______________ for the United States, which never had to be faced with such a perplexing problem.
3. The President had to admit that the situation with Grand Fenwick had reached a(n) ________________, because the United States had lost the war and could nothing further until terms of peace have been negotiated.
4. The Soviets declared that the proletariat of Grand Fenwick was truly the _______________ that lead the way against oppressive capitalists everywhere.

8.3 Reading Assignment: *The Mouse That Roared*, chapters 15–16

8.4 Recall Questions
1. The meetings in the United States, Russia, and Grand Fenwick all happened to center on what particular subject?

2. According to the Russians, where should the Q-bomb be held for safekeeping?

3. According to the president, even though the United States is large and Grand Fenwick is small, what common idea is cherished by both countries.

4. Since the people of Grand Fenwick demonstrated their patriotism and sense of independence, what course of action by Grand Fenwick does the President fear may happen if the United States attacks the small country?

5. How does the Secretary of State interpret the Russian’s offer of providing troops “for assistance”?

6. Which country discovered it has a treaty signed in 1402 with the duchy of Grand Fenwick by which the country is obligated to support the duchy in case of foreign aggression?
7. Why did the French fail to act upon their resolution to defend Grand Fenwick?

8. Why was it said that Dr. Kokintz was put in a “peculiar situation”?

9. According to Mountjoy, Tully has an ulterior motive to revenge himself on Grand Fenwick. What is the source of Mountjoy’s suspicion?

10. In order for Dr. Kokintz to think clearly, Pierce Bascomb suggests that the doctor should be allowed to do what?

8.5 Critical Thinking

- Was Dr. Kokintz truly on the horns of a dilemma? Which is more important: being faithful to humankind or being true to one’s country? Discuss

- Is Dr. Kokintz correct to justify his work when stating that scientists discover the mysteries of the universe, but it is the laymen who use the knowledge for either good or evil? Can scientists thus be guiltless of the evil use of knowledge? Or is Tully correct to assert that Dr. Kokintz and all scientists are merely governmental lackeys who hide behind their positions? Discuss.

- Samuel Johnson stated, “Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.” Do you agree? Why or why not?

8.6 Bonus Thoughts

- **History of French government**: The satirical remark regarding the downfall of the French government over disagreement regarding pay for taxicab drivers aims at the historical instability of French governments. Since 1789, France has been governed either as an absolute monarchy, a republic, a constitutional monarchy, or an empire. Currently, the government of France is operating under the Fifth Republic, established in 1958. The form of government is considered a “semi-presidential system.”

- **Nuremberg Trials**: Dr. Kokintz tries to justify his building the Q-bomb by saying he was just following orders. However, this was the central defense of the Nazi leaders at their trial in Nuremberg after the close of World War II. The old cliché about the victor making the rules and writing the history is very true where the Nuremberg trials are concerned. Starting in 1945, these trials tried various German leaders for four main “crimes”: 1) participating in a common conspiracy for a crime against peace, 2) planning or waging war of aggression or other crimes against peace, 3) war crimes, and 4) crimes against humanity. While the defendants had several defenses, basically they claimed that they were merely following orders from higher authority. The tribunal determined that this defense was not good enough. Since they belong to the human race, the defendants owed a greater loyalty to mankind than to their superiors, which of course is Pierce Bascomb’s argument. However, if this doctrine is correct, then at what point does a soldier, whose country is the aggressor, have the obligation to disobey his superiors? If the soldier refuses to obey, then he could be executed. If he does his duty, then he may be subject to reprisals as a “war criminal” if he is on the losing side.
The trials were not supported by the entire legal community in the United States simply because the “show” was arbitrary and was tainted with revenge. In Alpheus T. Mason’s *Harlan Fiske Stone: Pillar of the Law*, Chief Justice Stone is quoted as saying, “Jackson [chief U.S. prosecutor] is away conducting his high-grade lynching party in Nuremberg….I don't mind what he does to the Nazis, but I hate to see the pretense that he is running a court and proceeding according to common law. This is a little too sanctimonious a fraud to meet my old-fashioned ideas.” In addition to Stone’s reservations, Thompson and Strutz in their work, * Dönitz at Nuremberg: A Reappraisal*, maintain that Justice William Douglas accused the Allies of “substituting power for principle.” Justice Douglas stated, “I thought at the time and still think that the Nuremberg trials were unprincipled. Law was created ex post facto to suit the passion and clamor of the time.”
9.1 Vocabulary
posterity n.
obliteration n.
obstinate adj.
intone v.

9.2 Vocabulary Recognition
1. When he announced himself to Tully, the Foreign Secretary ____________(d) his words musically.
2. Pierce Bascomb was comforted to think that the waterfalls would be enjoyed by the ____________ of Grand Fenwick long after his death.
3. The Q-bomb had such destructive power that the ____________ of not only large countries was assured, but that of the smaller nations as well which had no part of the conflict.
4. Dr. Kokintz finally realized how foolish it seemed to be ____________ and hardheaded about the name of a bird.

9.3 Reading Assignment: The Mouse That Roared, chapters 17–18

9.4 Recall Questions
1. When Dr. Kokintz suggests that trees have no feelings and sentiment should not be wasted on them, what example does Pierce Bascomb offer to prove the doctor wrong?

2. When Bascomb states that the trees have no say in their ultimate future, how does he equate this with production of the Q-bomb?

3. What reply does Bascomb give to Dr. Kokintz when the doctor admits that he does not know what role the small nations can play when the larger states at building better weapons to wage war against each other?

4. In order to assure that “weapons of mass destruction” are not being produced, what does Bascomb suggest to be done?

5. Why did the Australians seem anxious to side with Grand Fenwick in the conflict?

6. What was the only way for a car to enter the duchy of Grand Fenwick?

7. When informed that he would only be admitted into the country under a flag of truce, what does the Secretary of State use for a white flag?
8. As part of the peace negotiations, a factory was to be provide by the United States in order to manufacture what kind of product?

9. What “new weapon” did General Snippet wish Civil Defense workers to use?

9.5 Critical Thinking

- Is it true that the common people do not trust people of other countries, or is this distrust really between the elite of the different large and powerful states who suspect each other, fearing that the “other side” threatens their racket? Discuss.

- Consider the plan by Pierce Bascomb to have a League of Little Nations. How is this scheme any different than the current United Nations? Does the United Nations promote liberty? Does the League of Little Nations desire liberty? Discuss.

- Since the duchy of Grand Fenwick is now the most powerful country in the world, what guarantee is there that the leaders of Grand Fenwick would remain nonbelligerent and peaceful as those in the past? What prevents their forming a totalitarian rule over the world? Discuss.

9.6 Bonus Thoughts

- Bernard Baruch: Being a one-world socialist, Bernard Baruch is one of the most influential men during the twentieth century. Baruch never had an elected office, but he was a close advisor to many presidents. After World War II, Baruch proposed the combining of the armies of the United States and the USSR, and thus no other nation could ever hope to oppose the “world’s police force.” The “Baruch Plan” was rejected by the Soviet Union and thus began the “cold war.” In 1946, Baruch addressed the United States by delivering his speech, “The American Proposal for International Control,” and sounding much like Pierce Bascomb, Baruch states, “The basic of sound foreign policy, in this new age, for all the nations here gathered, is that: anything that happens, on matter where or how, which menaces the peace of the world, or the economic stability, concerns each and all of us.” Of course, the “us” really means the bankers and socialists.

However, the world socialists are not really concerned about peace, but rather about control. Being in favor of the Baruch Plan, Bertrand Russell, agnostic, one-world socialist, and friend to Baruch, had an article in the 1 October 1946 edition of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists called “The Atomic Bomb and the Prevention of War.” Russell states, “The American and British governments…should make it clear that genuine international cooperation is what they most desire. But although peace should be their goal, they should not let it appear that they are for peace at any price. At a certain stage, when their plan [sic] for an international government are ripe, they should offer them to the world….If Russia acquiesced willingly, all would be well. If not, it would be necessary to bring pressure to bear, even to the extent of risking war.” So much for world peace, envisioned by Baruch and Company.

- Origin of chewing gum: An interesting historical fact comes to mind with Grand Fenwick’s wanting to have a factory for producing wine-flavored chewing gum. The man credited indirectly with bringing the blessings of chewing gum to civilization is Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, the very same fellow of Alamo fame. In 1855, Santa Anna had fallen...
out of favor with the leaders in Mexico (which he was wont to do throughout his life, being president of Mexico off and on for eleven different times), fled the country after being overthrown by Benito Juarez, and found refuge in Cuba, Columbia, the Virgin Islands, and the United States. While living in New York, Santa Anna had a plan to use a substance called chicle as a substitute for rubber, which was being used on some carriage wheels. Even though the project proved unsuccessful, Thomas Adams, who was assigned to help Santa Anna, experimented with the imported material and used chicle as the base for a product he called Chiclets. Dentists have been rejoicing ever since.
10.1 Vocabulary
sanguine adj.
boorish adj.
assuage v.
mollify v.

10.2 Vocabulary Recognition
1. Even though he did not have a hand in the creation of the League of Little Nations, Mountjoy _____________(d) his ego by thinking he arranged the marriage between Gloriana and Tully.

2. Being confident that Gloriana would accept his offer, the British Foreign Secretary was _____________ that Grand Fenwick would be delighted with the terms of the treaty of 1402.

3. Mountjoy tries to _____________ Gloriana after she charges him with describing marriage to breeding horses.

4. Mountjoy had to concede that Tully’s getting agreement of the nations to ending their building of weapons of mass destruction was good, but the agreement was done in a _____________ manner without any diplomacy.

10.3 Reading Assignment: The Mouse That Roared, chapters 19–20

10.4 Recall Questions
1. What nickname does the news media call the League of Little Nations?

2. What allusion does the British Foreign Secretary use to describe his position with the duchy of Grand Fenwick?

3. Why does the Prime Minister decide not send a longbow to the United States with instructions to use?

4. Why does the threat by the Soviet Commissar to broadcast on radio a message to the duchy’s proletariat fail to upset Tully?

5. After viewing the “deformed” mouse, the Soviet Commissar agreed to the proposal in principle. However, what was really the “monster”?

6. What was the symbol of the solidarity between the League of Little Nations?

7. According to Count Mountjoy, what is the very “essence of diplomatic exchanges”?
8. After his “discussion” with one of the New York police officers, what did Mountjoy fear may happen with the ducal line of succession?

9. After consulting with Mr. Benter and Dr. Kokintz, whom does Count Mountjoy suggest Gloriana should marry?

10. After she is admonished to propose to her future husband, what does Gloriana lose her appetite for?

10.5 Critical Thinking
- Consider Gloriana’s opinion of American men in chapter 20. Do you agree with Gloriana? Why or why not?
- Should “love” take precedent over all other considerations regarding marriage? Is Count Mountjoy correct in his advising Gloriana about the succession of the throne? Is this succession important to a people and their tradition? Discuss.

10.6 Bonus Thoughts
- **Ear of Jenkins (1739–42):** Wars are indeed declared over trivial things, but the petty event is usually the pretext for the real reason for the conflict. Such is the case with the “War of Jenkins’s Ear.” Robert Jenkins was the captain of the English ship Rebecca. Unfortunately for Jenkins, the good captain was accused of smuggling, which gave the Spanish justification to cut off his ear. Many years later, Jenkins speaks to Parliament, reportedly holding up his severed ear during the discourse. This was enough to for the English to declare war against Spain. In reality, the war was over trading rights, including the right for the English to traffic in slaves in the New World. The war even involved the colony of Georgia with the Spanish possession of Florida. Governor Oglethorpe enlisted soldiers from Georgia and South Carolina in order to invade Florida and was able to lay siege to St. Augustine. However, the colonial forces retreated back to Georgia, being pursue by the Spanish. A decisive battle in favor of the English colonists was fought on St. Simon’s Island off the coast of Georgia, which is known as the Battle of Bloody Marsh.

- **Garand and Lee-Enfield:** The American and British representatives had a discussion about the two weapons that the two allies used during World War II. The American foot soldier used the M-1 Garand, while his British counterpart used the Lee-Enfield rifle.
11.1 Vocabulary

inexorable adj.
verge n.
consort n.
azure n.

11.2 Vocabulary Recognition

1. Just as Gloriana was on the ___________ to run from the house, Tully asked if he could be of service to her.

2. To Gloriana’s dismay, no ruts or stones were in the road to impede the duchess, and the ___________ journey continued until she reached her destination.

3. We are told that the outer gown of Gloriana was made of a material of ___________, being of the color blue.

4. Since Gloriana was the ruler of the duchy of Grand Fenwick, Tully as her husband is called a ___________, being the spouse of the ruler.

11.3 Reading Assignment: The Mouse That Roared, chapters 21–22

11.4 Recall Questions

1. While Gloriana worried about many things, what was the “foremost” worry that she had while riding to see Tully?

2. Who answers the door when Gloriana finally got enough courage to knock on the door?

3. During what event did Gloriana’s father propose marriage to his wife?

4. According to Pierce Bascomb, who announced to him that Elizabeth wanted to marry him?

5. In order for the bodyguards for both the President of the United States and for the Premier of the Soviet Union to accompany the two men, what condition was necessary before the duchy would allow them into the country?

6. Why did the bodyguard of the Queen of Great Britain score “something of a triumph from the point of view both of diplomacy and etiquette”?

7. What did Dr. Kokintz use for waistcoat underneath his formal cutaway coat?
8. What aspect of the geological location of Grand Fenwick caused Dr. Kokintz to have deep concerns?

9. What was the reason for the Q-bomb to detonate when Dr. Kokintz accidentally dropped the device?

11.5 Critical Thinking

- If the definition of a criminal is one who uses violence against others (primarily killing and stealing), then all states are criminal, since citizens are subjected to violence by the state. Therefore, would you argue that Grand Fenwick is criminal when it forces other states to bend to its will? Why or why not?

- Support or refute the following statement: “Men will either govern themselves individually with the Bible, or they will be governed externally by the sword.”

- Is Dr. Kokintz violating any moral standards by keeping silent when he discovers that the Q-bomb is a dud? Why or why not?

11.6 Bonus Thoughts

- Secret service and bodyguards: The heads of states have always felt their lives are more important and more valuable than anyone else. Like the Roman emperors with their praetorian guard, egotists are surrounded by body guards, who are ready to hazard their lives to protect the self-important person. While Caesar Augustus employed over 4,500 soldiers as his body guards, the U.S. president has 6,000 personnel to do his bidding. These individuals include special agents in addition to uniformed and support personnel. The U.S. Secret Service began in 1865 under President Andrew Johnson as an investigative agency whose jurisdiction centered on counterfeited currency, which explains why the service was under the U.S. Treasury Department until recently when it was transferred to the Department of Homeland Security. It was not until 1901, after the assassination of President William McKinley that the Secret Service began protecting the President and Vice President of the United States. Since 1901, the Secret Service has been tasked with more duties including protecting ex-presidents and presidential nominees 120 days before the general election.
Glossary for The Mouse That Roared

acquiesce (ə-kwɪs-s) v. To consent or comply passively or without protest
adjacent (ə-ʃənt) adj. Close to; lying near; next to; adjoining
assuage (ə-swəj) v. To make less intense or severe; relieve; to satisfy or appease; to pacify or calm
atrocious (ə-trəʃəs) adj. Extremely evil or cruel; monstrous; outrageous; exceptionally bad; abominable
aver (ə-vər) v. To affirm positively; declare; assert
azure (ə-zər) n. A light purplish blue; the blue sky
boorish (bər) adj. Resembling or characteristic of a boor; rude and clumsy in behavior
consort (kər-sər-t) n. A husband or wife, especially the spouse of a monarch; a companion or partner
corollary (kər-lər-ər) n. A proposition that follows with little or no proof required from one already proven; a deduction or an inference; a result
credulous (krədəls) adj. Disposed to believe too readily; gullible
deprate (dəp-trə-kər) v. To express disapproval of; deplore; to belittle
disinterest (dəs-ən-tər-əst) n. Freedom from selfish bias or self-interest; impartiality; lack of interest; indifference
dubious (dəb-əs) adj. Fraught with uncertainty or doubt; undecided; doubtful
éclat (ə-klə) n. Great brilliance regarding performance or achievement; conspicuous success; great acclamation or applause
extricate (əkˈstrɪ-kət) v. To release from an entanglement or difficulty; disengage
footpad (fʊt-pəd) n. A thief who preys on pedestrians
furtive (fərtiv) adj. Characterized by stealth; expressive of hidden motives or purposes; shifty
ignoble (ɪn-gəb-lə) adj. Not noble in quality, character, or purpose; base or mean
impasse (ɪm-pəs) n. A situation that is so difficult that no progress can be made; a deadlock or a stalemate
inexorable (ɪn-əkˈsɔr-ə-bal) adj. Not capable of being persuaded by entreaty; relentless; inflexible
ingenuous (ɪn-ˈdʒɛn-əs) adj. Lacking in sophistication or worldliness; artless; openly straightforward or frank; candid
intone (ɪn-tən) v. To recite in a singing tone; to utter in a monotone
malignant (mə-lɪg-nənt) adj. Showing great disposition to do evil; highly injurious; pernicious
melee (mə-lē) also mê·lée (mə-lē) n. Confused, hand-to-hand fighting in a pitched battle; a violent free-for-all; brawl; a confused, tumultuous mingling
missive (mɪsˈɪv) n. A written message; a letter
mollify (mɒlˈə-fɪ) v. To calm in temper or feeling; soothe; pacify; to lessen in intensity; temper morass (mərəs) n. An area of low-lying, soggy ground; something that hinders, engulfs, or overwhelms
obliteration (ə-blɪtʃər-ən) n. A doing away completely to leave no trace; abolish; to wipe out, rub off, or erase
obstinate (əbˈstə-nət) adj. Stubbornly adhering to an attitude, an opinion, or a course of action; obdurate; difficult to manage, control, or subdue; refractory
omnipotence (ˈom-nɪpˈə-tēnsˈ) n. Having unlimited or universal power, authority, or force; all-powerful
parley (pərˈlē) n. A discussion or conference, especially one between enemies over terms of truce or other matters
posterity (pə-stərˈtē) n. Future generations; all the descendants of a person
precipitous (prɪ-sɪpˈtəs) adj. Extremely steep
quandary (kwənˈdərē) n. A state of uncertainty or perplexity
quay (kē) n. A wharf or reinforced bank for ships to load and unload
quibble (kwɪˈbl) n. A petty distinction or an irrelevant objection
sanguine (sæŋˈgwīn) adj. Of the color of blood; red; of a healthy, reddish color; ruddy; cheerfully confident; optimistic
scintillate (sɪnˈtl-ətˈ) v. To throw off sparks; flash, sparkle, or shine; to be animated and brilliant
scrupulous (skrəˈpyə-ləs) adj. Conscientious and exact; painstaking; meticulous; principled
spurious (spərˈəs) adj. Lacking authenticity or validity; not genuine; false
ultimatum (ˌəlˈtə-mətəm) n. A final statement of terms made by one party to another
vanguard (vənˈgärd) n. The foremost position in an army or a fleet advancing into battle; the foremost or leading position in a trend or movement; those occupying a foremost position
verge (vɜrg) n. The extreme edge or margin; a border; the point beyond which an action, a state, or a condition is likely to begin or occur; the brink
welter (wɛlˈtər) n. A confused mass; a jumble; confusion; turmoil
**The Mouse That Roared (Lessons 1-5)**

**Vocabulary Quiz #1**

**Instructions**: Match the word with its definition.

A. acquiesce    B. adjacent    C. credulous
D. deprecate    E. disinterest   F. dubious
G. eclat        H. extricate     I. footpad
J. furtive      K. ignoble      L. ingenuous
M. missive      N. morass       O. omnipotence
P. precipitous  Q. quay         R. scintillate
S. spurious     T. scrupulous    

1. _____ soggy ground; something that hinders or overwhelsms
2. _____ freedom from selfish bias; impartiality
3. _____ close to; lying near; adjoining
4. _____ a wharf or reinforced bank for ships to load and unload
5. _____ disposed to believe too readily; gullible
6. _____ to release from an entanglement or difficulty; disengage
7. _____ to express disapproval of; to belittle
8. _____ unlimited or universal power; all-powerful
9. _____ characterized by stealth; shifty
10._____ not noble in quality, character, or purpose
11._____ lacking in sophistication or worldliness; openly frank; candid
12._____ great brilliance regarding performance or achievement
13._____ to consent or comply passively or without protest
14._____ conscientious and exact; principled
15._____ a thief who preys on pedestrians
16._____ to throw off sparks; to be animated and brilliant
17._____ fraught with uncertainty or doubt; undecided
18._____ a written message; a letter
19._____ extremely steep
20._____ lacking authenticity or validity; not genuine; false
# The Mouse That Roared (Lessons 6–11)
## Vocabulary Quiz #2

**Instructions:** Match the word with its definition.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. assuage</td>
<td>to calm in temper or feeling; soothe; pacify</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. atrocious</td>
<td>extremely evil or cruel; outrageous; abominable</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. aver</td>
<td>to make less intense or severe; relieve; to pacify or calm</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. azure</td>
<td>the spouse of a monarch</td>
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<td>G. corollary</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>the foremost position of an army; leading position of a movement</td>
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<td>V. vanguard</td>
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<td>W. verge</td>
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<td>X. welter</td>
<td>the extreme edge or margin; the brink</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Answer Keys to The Mouse Than Roared

Vocabulary Recognition, Lesson 1
1. éclat
2. adjacent
3. precipitous
4. scintillating

Lesson 1
1. The major product was Pinot Grand Fenwick, a wine.
2. The language is English.
3. The sword speaks louder and stronger at any given moment.
4. Fenwick was to capture a castle that belonged of an enemy of Charles and give the castle an
   lands to the king of France; but upon winning the castle in battle, Fenwick raised his own
   banner and become lord over the land.
5. The proposal was for the adding of water to the wine.
6. The United States only gave money to nations that it was afraid would turn Communist.
7. Tully Bascomb would be showing his patriotism by becoming a supposed Communist.
8. Pierce Bascomb was the only living author of the duchy.
9. Only the great distinction of his father prevented Tully from being a citizen of this own
   homeland.
10. Tully suggested that Grand Fenwick declare war on the United States.

Vocabulary Recognition, Lesson 2
1. ignoble
2. spurious
3. ingenuous
4. missive

Lesson 2
1. The last battle was fought over 500 years ago, and the name of the battle was the ball of the
   Pass of Pinot.
2. Losing a war with the United States will allow the Americans to be generous to the defeated
   country by rebuilding its infrastructure and giving it money.
3. American soldiers do not like being away from home for a long time; therefore, by
   rebuilding the enemy’s army quickly, it can take over the duties of the American
   occupational force.
4. A winery in California had imitated the duchy’s wine, Pinot Grand Fenwick.
5. The envelop had some unusual, heavy, old-fashioned seals on it.
6. The American consulate reacted to the inquiry as if it were a joke.
7. Tully was appointed the commander of the army.
8. The leaders had overlooked the issue about how to transport the army to the United States.
9. The war was so popular that there was a record increase in the consumption of wine in the
   duchy.
10. Tully resembled her ancestor, Sir Roger Fenwick.
Vocabulary Recognition, Lesson 3
1. acquiesced
2. extricate
3. deprecatingly
4. omnipotence

Lesson 3
1. The secretary is afraid of his wife.
2. Dr. Kokintz designed the jacket himself for practicality.
3. The substance is “quadium.”
4. Quadium can destroy a whole continent, making war a “strictly one-shot affair.”
5. Dr. Kokintz requests the president not to allow the building of the Quadium bomb.
6. Dr. Kokintz was born in the duchy of Grand Fenwick.
7. The drill will last for twenty-four hours.
8. The food item was salami.
9. The public’s keeping a “pleasant buzz” all day long was both patriotic and personally wise.
   Even the experts could not offer irrefutable proof that the finds by the Navy were false.
10. The Queen Mary was greeted with flight of arrows.

Vocabulary Recognition, Lesson 4
1. morass
2. footpads
3. quay
4. credulous

Lesson 4
1. The captain concluded the chartering was in connection with the making of a movie.
2. Tully initially wanted to capture the White House and take the president as hostage.
3. Tully decides to occupy the old building of the New York Times.
4. The blobs were old pieces of chewing gum.
5. Tully decides that Dr. Kokintz would be the better hostage.
6. The leader had a duty to tell headquarters that invaders from outer space with “ray guns” were in New York.
7. Mulligan was accused of drinking.
8. Many people only heard the part of the message which said “men from Mars around.” In addition to this, the two trucks collided, and the gas tank exploded, causing people to think an atomic bomb had been dropped.
9. The decontamination squad was picked up sooner by another squad, but since the men were unable to verify who they were, they were taken to the nearest subway shelter.
10. The general was to personally inspect the city to see if the stories about the Martian invaders were true.
Vocabulary Recognition, Lesson 5
1. furtive
2. dubiously
3. disinterest
4. scrupulous

Lesson 5
1. Mrs. Reiner, Dr. Kokintz’s landlady, and the President of the United States were the only two people allowed to call the doctor on his private line.
2. The trigger mechanism was a hairpin belonging to Mrs. Reiner.
3. Tully desired to please Gloriana as a knight errant.
4. The soldiers then could get something to eat.
5. The doctor asked whether the men had brought his sandwiches.
6. The doctor thinks he is hallucinating.
7. Tully believes New York City will be soon destroyed by an atomic bomb.
8. Dr. Kokintz stated the bomb was made to ensure peace; therefore, the Q-bomb is a “peace weapon.”
9. The doctor requests to bring his pet canary.
10. Dr. Kokintz did not create any safety devices for the bomb before he was captured.

Vocabulary Recognition, Lesson 6
1. ultimatum
2. parley
3. welter
4. melee

Lesson 6
1. The Fenwickians met General Snippet, who had his chauffeur, four police officers, two drivers and four canteen workers.
2. At the point of firing by the officer, Will have shot his hat off his head with an arrow.
3. The soldier who was given the Q-bomb to hold, toss the bomb toward the police officers. Fortunately, Tully saw the bomb and caught it before it hit the ground.
4. The prisoners were General Snippett, his chauffeur, and the four police officers.
5. Two problems were evident with the plan. First, Tully may not find a plane and pilot that could cross the ocean, and second, the drive to the nearest field would prove difficult to avoid another conflict.
6. Tully replaced the United States flag with the flag of Grand Fenwick.
7. The commodity was cigarettes.
8. The newspapers put pressure of the Secretary of Defense, because the papers were apt to lose a lot of money during the extended drill, and the editors threatened to have his “scalp.”
9. Mrs. Reiner writes to the President of the United States.
10. The Daily News decides to run the story.

Vocabulary Recognition, Lesson 7
1. atrocious
2. quibble
Lesson 7
1. The Secretary of State employs two secret service agents.
2. The notice was sent to the vintners, who in turned used the it as promotional material for advertising.
3. The Department of Agriculture sent Grand Fenwick a bulletin entitled, “Wine-making and the Culture of Grapes in California.”
4. The defeat would become propaganda for the Communists.
5. The Count wanted to send the bomb back to the United States and to exile Tully for winning the war.
6. Gloriana and Mountjoy feared the United States would not recognize that war existed between the two countries and would bill Grand Fenwick for the expenses of the expeditionary force while on American soil.
7. Cobley was laid to rest next to Roger Fenwick.
8. Gloriana has become the most powerful woman in the world.

Vocabulary Recognition, Lesson 8
1. averred
2. quandary
3. impasse
4. vanguard

Lesson 8
1. The subject was about the Q-bomb.
2. The Q-bomb should be held in Moscow for safekeeping.
3. The common idea is the love of freedom.
4. Grand Fenwick may desire to detonate the bomb rather than submit to an occupation and a defeat by the United States.
5. The Secretary of State interprets the assistance as an intention to annex the duchy.
6. The country is the Great Britain.
7. The French intended to pass the resolution, but because the government was unable to solve the issue of overtime rates for taxi drivers, the government collapsed before voting on the Grand Fenwick resolution.
8. Dr. Kokintz was called upon to help Grand Fenwick to resolve the problem with the disposition of the Q-bomb, thus aiding his conquerors.
9. Apparently, Tully descends from an illegitimate line from Roger Fenwick who had a mistress named Marion Bascomb.
10. Pierce Bascomb suggests that Dr. Kokintz be allowed to walk through the forest as a free man.

Vocabulary Recognition, Lesson 9
1. intoned
2. posterity
3. obliteration
4. obstinate

**Lesson 9**

1. From the stump of a felled tree, new growth tries to emerge from the trunk of the tree, showing the tree still wants to live.
2. With the destructive power of the Q-bomb, many people who are not part of the conflict will have the same fate as the tree who have no right of appeal or say in their destiny, because they too will be destroyed regardless of their participation or nonparticipation in a war.
3. Bascomb states that the doctor does not know the answer because he did not care about the smaller nations.
4. Bascomb suggests that an international inspection team composed of members of smaller nations have access to inspect all nuclear power plants and laboratories, headed by Dr. Kokintz.
5. The Australians admired the Grand Fenwickians sense of independence, and any denotation of the bomb in Europe would not harm Australia at all.
6. The only way possible was through the Pass of Pinot.
7. The Secretary of States uses his white handkerchief.
8. The factory was to produce chewing gum that has the favor of Pinot Grand Fenwick.
9. The weapon is the longbow.

**Vocabulary Recognition, Lesson 10**

1. assuaged
2. sanguine
3. mollify
4. boorish

**Lesson 10**

1. The nickname is the Tiny Twenty.
2. The Foreign Secretary uses the allusion of Gulliver being surrounded by the Lilliputians.
3. The Prime Minister feared the American would probably improve the longbow.
4. Grand Fenwick had neither a proletariat nor radios in the duchy.
5. The monster was three white mice zipped up in a costume.
6. Every month a different nation would send an honor guard to help guard of the borders of Grand Fenwick.
7. The essence of diplomacy is find the right words to promise everything and to guarantee nothing.
8. Mountjoy feared that the line of succession would be destroyed if Gloriana married an American.
9. Mountjoy suggests that Gloriana should marry Tully Bascomb.
10. Gloriana loses her appetite for pomegranates.

**Vocabulary Recognition, Lesson 11**

1. verge
2. inexorable
Lesson 11

1. Gloriana was worried about how to propose to Tully.
2. Pierce Bascomb answers the door.
3. Gloriana’s father proposed to his wife during the annual archery contest after Gloriana's mother won.
4. Elizabeth’s father announced to Pierce that his daughter wanted to marry him.
5. The secret service had to dress in chain mail.
6. The bodyguard was already dressed in chain mail.
7. Dr. Kokintz used his sports jacket without the lapels.
8. Grand Fenwick was in a major fault and an earthquake could detonate the Q-bomb.
9. The hairpin of Mrs. Reiner was of poor quality and failed to trigger the bomb.

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