

Научно-исследовательская работа

Английский язык

**WINSTON CHURCHILL THE GREATEST PRIME MINISTER OF GREAT
BRITAIN.**

HIS PERSONALITY AND REASONS OF HIS POLITICAL SUCCESSES.

Выполнила:

Привалова Мария Сергеевна

учащаяся 7 класса

НОУ "Частная Школа "Взмах", Санкт-Петербург

Руководитель:

Данилова Елена Игоревна

учитель английского языка

НОУ "Частная Школа "Взмах", Санкт-Петербург

Introduction

The main question is to find out how Winston Churchill achieved success in all his activities and understand how is important to reveal that you are a multifaceted person. The task is to learn about Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill is one of the greatest and most controversial political figures of the 20th century. His activities for Britain and for all world politics were of great importance, but they are ambiguously evaluated in modern society: some admire the politician's personal courage and actions, while others disgust him because of the position according to which only White race. British statesman and politician, Prime Minister of Great Britain in 1940-1945 and 1951-1955; reserve soldier, journalist, writer, artist, honorary member of the British Academy (1952), Nobel Prize in Literature (1953). He was born on November 30, 1874 at Blenheim Palace. Churchill's father – Lord Randolph Henry Spencer Churchill, was a well-known politician, member of the House of Commons from Conservative Party, served as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mother – Lady Randolph Churchill was the daughter of a wealthy American businessman. Parents were busy with their work and paid little attention to Churchill. He was brought up by his nanny Elizabeth Ann Everest. She became the closest person to Churchill.

Chapter 1 «Politic Career of Winston Churchill»

Churchill was elected as Conservative MP for Oldham in 1900, before defecting to the Liberal Party in 1904 and spending the next decade climbing the ranks of the Liberal government. He was First Lord of the Admiralty (the civil/political head of the Royal Navy) by the time of the disastrous Gallipoli campaign, which he created. Heavily criticized for this error, he resigned from this position and travelled to the Western Front to fight himself.

The interwar years saw Churchill again ‘cross the floor’ from the Liberals, back to the Conservative Party. He served as Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1924, when he controversially opted for Britain to re-join the Gold Standard. Following the Tory electoral defeat in 1929, Churchill lost his seat and spent much of the next 11 years out of office, mainly writing and making speeches. Although he was alone in his firm opposition to Indian Independence, his warnings against the Appeasement of Nazi Germany were proven correct when the Second World War broke out in 1939.

Following Neville Chamberlain’s resignation in 1940, Churchill was chosen to succeed him as Prime Minister of an all-party coalition government.

Churchill, who also adopted the self-created position of Minister for Defence, was active both in administrative and diplomatic functions in prosecuting the British war effort. Some of his most memorable speeches were given in this period, and are credited with stimulating British morale during periods of great hardship. However, Labour leader Clement Attlee’s unexpected General Election victory in 1945 saw Churchill out of office and once again concentrating on public speaking. In his 1946 speech in the USA, the instinctive pro-American famously declared that “an iron curtain has descended across the Continent”, and warned of the continued danger from a powerful Soviet Russia.

By his re-election in 1951, Churchill was, in the words of Roy Jenkins, “gloriously unfit for office”. Ageing and increasingly unwell, he often conducted business from his bedside, and while his powerful personality and oratory ability

endured, the Prime Minister's leadership was less decisive than during the war. His second term was most notable for the Conservative Party's acceptance of Labour's newly created Welfare State, and Churchill's effect on domestic policy was limited. His later attempts at decreasing the developing Cold War through personal diplomacy failed to produce significant results, and poor health forced him to resign in 1955, making way for his Foreign Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister, Anthony Eden.

Chapter 2 «Winston Churchill an artist»

The artistic activity of the great British statesman helped him to forget for some time about the problems of the war and his stressful politic career. He would eventually create over 550 paintings, crediting the practice with helping him to hone his visual acuity, powers of observation, and memory. The pastime would flourish, and perhaps even aid him, as he furthered his career as a world-renowned writer, orator, and political leader. Churchill first picked up a brush at the suggestion of his sister-in-law, Lady Gwendoline Bertie, who was also a painter.

In the five decades that followed, Churchill was prolific, primarily focusing on landscapes and seascapes made on open air. And despite his incessant claims that he was merely an amateur, he developed an admirable flair for the art. Churchill was most fond of oils, for their forgiving, flexible nature and bright colors. He was known to set up his easel outdoors to capture the grounds of his country home in Kent, called Chartwell. (Now owned by the National Trust and open to visitors today, it still houses Churchill's preserved painting studio.) The politician-painter would also work during his travels to Egypt, Italy, Morocco, and the south of France, among other locations. He admired the work of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist masters like Édouard Manet, Claude Monet, Paul Cézanne, and Henri Matisse, and was even known to travel to the same locations where they had painted years before, seeking out the light and land that had proven inspirational.

Artistic activity made Churchill a more effective leader, particularly thanks to the improved powers of observation and memory the hobby brought him.

Chapter 3 «Winston Churchill a writer»

Winston Churchill, a gifted writer, was a master of the English language. He wrote forty-three books that filled seventy-two volumes. Throughout his life, Winston Churchill found the writing of books and articles a means of supporting himself and his family.

Churchill's first book about an uprising in India, *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*, was published in 1898. About writing, Winston Churchill wrote "It was great fun writing a book. One lived with it. It became a companion."

Many of Winston Churchill's forty-three books are about events of historical importance. To this day, Winston Churchill's reprinted books can still be purchased.

Winston Churchill was bestowed the great honor of winning The Nobel Prize for Literature in 1953.

Chapter 4 «Winston Churchill a military and a journalist»

Churchill craved action. With his mother's help, he worked every family connection to get posted, officially or unofficially, to any battlefield. Churchill displayed conspicuous physical courage on the battlefield, and his vivid articles for British newspapers received wide notice. His overriding purpose in both seeking combat and writing articles was to establish his reputation for a political career.

From 1895 to 1900, Churchill supplemented his Army pay by reporting on military campaigns. Winston's articles were well received and advanced both his literary and political career. Winston was adept at wrangling his way to the front. In India, he appeared at the Northwest frontier command post without assignment and

was attached as a correspondent. In the Sudan, his reputation as a war correspondent nearly cut him out of the action. The commanding officer, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, was unenthusiastic about having Churchill along. Churchill's excellent political and personal connections, however, eventually prevailed and he duly joined the British expedition and was present at the battle of Omdurman.

In 1899 Churchill left the army to pursue a career as a writer and politician. Failing to win election, he traveled to South Africa as a correspondent - the highest paid at that time. He wrote to his mother, "I am very proud of the fact that there is not one person in a million who at my age could have earned [£] 10,000 without any capital in less than two years."

Churchill turned his newspaper accounts into bestselling books - several of which are still in print. His reports from India became *The Story of the Malakand Field Force* while the accounts from Sudan appeared as *The River War*. His South African adventures were published as *London to Ladysmith and Ian Hamilton's March*.

Conclusion

Winston Churchill is one of the famous politicians and he was also an artist, writer, journalist and military man. What I like about him is that he was a multifaceted person and able to reveal all his talents and have good results in them. I'm sure that these hobbies and talents helped him to be so successful in his main activity.

Bibliography

1. Herbert G. Nicholas. Winston Churchill prime minister of United Kingdom.
[Электронный ресурс] - Режим доступа:
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Winston-Churchill> Загл. с экрана.
(04.11.2022)
2. Westminster College. Winston Churchill's Political Career.
[Электронный ресурс] - Режим доступа:
<https://www.nationalchurchillmuseum.org/winston-churchill-biography.html>
Загл. с экрана. (04.11.2022)
3. International Churchill society. Life of Churchill. Child.
[Электронный ресурс] - Режим доступа: <https://winstonchurchill.org/the-life-of-churchill/child/> Загл. с экрана. (04.11.2022)
4. Crown copyright. History of Sir Winston Churchill.
[Электронный ресурс] - Режим доступа:
<https://www.gov.uk/government/history/past-prime-ministers/winston-churchill#:~:text=Winston%20Churchill%20was%20an%20inspirational,and%20from%201951%20to%201955>. Загл. с экрана. (04.11.2022)
5. Casey Lesser. When he wasn't making history, Winston Churchill made paintings.
[Электронный ресурс] - Режим доступа: <https://www.artsy.net/article/artsy-editorial-making-history-winston-churchill-made-paintings> Загл. с экрана.
(04.11.2022)
6. Westminster College. Winston Churchill the writer.
[Электронный ресурс] - Режим доступа:
<https://www.nationalchurchillmuseum.org/winston-churchill-the-writer.html>
Загл. с экрана. (04.11.2022)