

# Who Was Winston Churchill

## Winston Churchill

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Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill KG OM CH TD FRS PC (November 30, 1874 – January 24, 1965) was a British statesman who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from 1940 to 1945, during the Second World War, and again from 1951 to 1955. Churchill was a Sandhurst-educated soldier, a Nobel Prize-winning writer and historian, a prolific painter, and one of the longest-serving politicians in British history. Apart from two years between 1922 and 1924, he was a Member of Parliament (MP) from 1900 to 1964 and represented a total of five constituencies. Ideologically an economic liberal and imperialist, he was for most of his career a member of the Conservative Party, which he led from 1940 to 1955, though he was a member of the Liberal Party from 1904 to 1924.

See also: The Second World War (book series)

## Lord Randolph Churchill

*Letter to Stafford Northcote (9 March 1883), quoted in Winston Churchill, Lord Randolph Churchill, Vol. I (1906), p. 236 The great bulk of the Tory party*

Lord Randolph Henry Spencer-Churchill (13 February 1849 – 24 January 1895) was a British statesman.

## Clementine Churchill

*Ogilvy Spencer-Churchill, Baroness Spencer-Churchill, GBE (née Hozier; 1 April 1885 – 12 December 1977) was the wife of Winston Churchill and a life peer*

Clementine Ogilvy Spencer-Churchill, Baroness Spencer-Churchill, GBE (née Hozier; 1 April 1885 – 12 December 1977) was the wife of Winston Churchill and a life peer in her own right.

## United Kingdom

*conscience before he accuses anyone of being a warmonger. Winston Churchill, &quot;Mr. Churchill&#039;s Reply&quot; in The Times (7 November 1938) Britain and France*

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (UK), commonly known as the United Kingdom (UK) or Britain, is a sovereign country in north-western Europe, off the north-western coast of the European mainland. The United Kingdom includes the island of Great Britain, the island of Ireland, and many smaller islands within the British Isles. Northern Ireland shares a land border with the Republic of Ireland, and Great Britain has road and rail links with France via the Channel Tunnel. The United Kingdom consists of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. The capital is London, a global city and financial centre with an urban area population of 10.3 million. The national language of the United Kingdom is English. Its current head of state is Charles III, its current head of government is Prime Minister Keir Starmer, and its Parliament is currently controlled by the Labour Party.

## Darkest Hour

*Darkest Hour is a 2017 film about Winston Churchill and his efforts to lead Great Britain through World War II in the early months of his premiership*

Darkest Hour is a 2017 film about Winston Churchill and his efforts to lead Great Britain through World War II in the early months of his premiership, when victory seems hopeless.

Directed by Joe Wright. Written by Anthony McCarten.

Never

*1586486381 Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few. Winston Churchill, Speech in the House of Commons, 20 August 1940*

Quotes using the idea of Never

Never generally means "at no point in time." The term comes from the words 'no' and 'ever', meaning that something is not ever going to happen.

World War I

*by the German flail, was convulsed by civil war and falling into the grip of the Bolshevik or Communist Party. Winston Churchill, From The Second World*

World War I (WWI or WW1), also known as the First World War or the Great War, was a global war centred in Europe that began on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918. More than 9 million combatants and 7 million civilians died as a result of the war, a casualty rate exacerbated by the belligerents' technological and industrial sophistication, and tactical stalemate. It was one of the deadliest conflicts in history, paving the way for major political changes, including revolutions in many of the nations involved.

The war drew in all the world's economic great powers, assembled in two opposing alliances: the Allies (based on the Triple Entente of the United Kingdom, France and the Russian Empire) and the Central Powers of Germany and Austria-Hungary. These alliances were reorganised and expanded as more nations entered the war: Italy, Japan and the United States joined the Allies, and the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria the Central Powers (Central Empires/Quadruple Alliance).

Poland

*wave, but which remains a rock. Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons, 1 October 1939. Quoted in Churchill, Winston Spencer (2005). Maxims and Reflections*

Poland, officially the Republic of Poland (Polish: Rzeczpospolita Polska), is a country in the eastern European Union. It is bordered by Lithuania to the northeast, Belarus and Ukraine to the east, Slovakia and the Czech Republic to the south, Germany to the west, and the Baltic Sea and Kaliningrad Oblast (a Russian exclave) to the north. Its capital and largest city is Warsaw.

Perseverance

*of honour and good sense. Winston Churchill, speech at Harrow School, Harrow, England, October 29, 1941.—Winston S. Churchill: His Complete Speeches, 1897–1963*

Perseverance is the quality of continuing in a course of action without regard to discouragement, opposition or previous failure.

John Fisher, 1st Baron Fisher

*whatever that Fisher was right in nine-tenths of what he fought for. Sir Winston Churchill. The World Crisis, Vol 1, 1911-14 (1923), Churchill, Thornton Butterworth*

Admiral of the Fleet John Arbuthnot "Jacky" (or "Jackie") Fisher, 1st Baron Fisher, GCB, OM, GCVO (25 January 1841 – 10 July 1920) was a British admiral known for his efforts at naval reform. He had a huge influence on the Royal Navy in a career spanning more than 60 years, starting in a navy of wooden sailing ships armed with muzzle-loading cannon and ending in one of steel-hulled battlecruisers, submarines and the first aircraft carriers. The argumentative, energetic, reform-minded Fisher is often considered the second most important figure in British naval history, after Lord Nelson.

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