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WINSTON CHURCHILL

Introduction.

² Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill was born 30th in November 1874 at Blenheim Palace in Oxfordshire. Churchill's family was ⁴ among the uppermost levels of the British aristocracy. His father was called Lord Randolph Churchill, and he was a chosen Conservative Member of Parliament (MP) for Woodstock a year before Winston Churchill was born, i.e., 1873. ⁵ Winston's mother was known as Jennie, the daughter of a very prosperous American businessman known as Leonard Jerome. Later in life, Winston became an army officer, writer, and a British Statesman. He was the prime minister of the U.K from the year 1940 to 1945 during World War Two and also from the year 1951 to 1955. Winston was an MP from 1900 to 1964 except two years (1922 and 1924). He represented five constituencies (Arthur, 2015). Widely, Churchill is known to have been the most outstanding leader of the twentieth century. Moreover, Churchill is known for his famous quotes and speeches. He even won a Nobel Prize in Literature and was the human to be made an honorary citizen of the U.S. One of the famous speeches of Churchill is "Iron Curtain Speech," delivered 5TH March 1946. This speech is regarded as the most significant Churchill made as an opposition leader from 1945 to 1951. The main argument/ message of this speech was that the U.S and Great Britain were required to confront the progressively aggressive Soviet Union. In other words, the U.S and Britain were supposed to perform as the protectors of harmony and stability contrary to the threat of Soviet communism, which had dropped an "iron curtain" crosswise Europe.

The word "iron curtain" was seen as a metaphor since the nineteenth century. Churchill, on the other hand, employed it to specifically signify the political, soldierly, and ethical obstacle which were created by the ³ Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R). U.S.S.R created the

obstacles in the Second World War so as to protect itself from the open contact with its dependent eastern as well as the central European allies on one side, and the West and other noncommunist areas on the other side. However, some of the specific examples from Winston Churchill in support of his argument on his speech are; one, Churchill tells the people that it was time to clear and shine for their countries. Second, he tells the people that it is through the devotion of mind, determinacy of the purpose as well as the grand simplicity of decision that shall rule and offer guidance for the peaceful conduct of the English speaking persons just like they had done in the war. Churchill, however, had a strong belief in the people that they were going to be guardians of peace and stability (Churchill, 1996).

Churchill had a great admiration towards the Russians and felt proud of them. He praised their government for it was a strong government that stood for their obligations no matter what came on their way. Churchill testified that the Russians were determined people, and they believed in military strength and that they are nothing they disrespected like military weakness. This was from what he had seen in the war. Therefore, his great desire for the Russians to be saved from the conflict it had with Bolshevism. Winston had so much trust in Russians that he believed that they had the capability to protect themselves. He thought that from the courage and virtues that Russians had, they were able to rescue and regenerate their mighty state and a famous branch of the European family too. On the other hand, the bond that existed between Winston Churchill and his wartime comrade Joseph Stalin was strong, and they had respect and trust for each other. This contrasts with the relationship Churchill had with Hitler, for it was accompanied by mutual loathing (Churchill, 1996). Winston was, however, very affectionate to Stalin, and they both enjoyed their interaction. Their unique bond was cemented during the wartime alliance. These two men managed to maintain two completely different relationships, i.e., personal relationships and

their relationships as state heads. Joseph Stalin later died in the year 1953. His demise happened during Winston's second premiership. Churchill was, in turn, left as the only survivor of the original three Allied leaders.

Moreover, by saying "from Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste on the Adriatic," Churchill means that it was the beginning of the cold war.

Lastly, Winston Churchill did not think that Soviet Russia desired a war. He instead cautioned that what they wanted was the fruits of war. They also wanted the unlimited enlargement of its power together with their policies. Winston further told the people that what they had to concentrate on was long-lasting avoidance of war. He urged the people to establish conditions of freedom and democracy as fast as possible in all the countries. Churchill told the people that their problem won't be removed by just ignoring them or instead of waiting to see what happens at long last. Instead, he told the people what was required at that time was a settlement.

In conclusion, the United States public did not react positively to the Winston Churchill Speech. The speech caused tension among the U.S. As Churchill was giving out his address, he pointed out that the Soviet Union was the main threat to peace. So, the Americans were in shock, and they thought that Churchill would encourage an aggressive as well as the inflammatory stance that would provoke another outbreak of war. Also, some United States government officials condemned Winston's speech in public while behind closed doors, they recognized that the Soviet Union was definitely an impending threat. Nevertheless, even though the United States people responded negatively to the "the Iron Curtain Speech," it still had a significant impact. It helped frame the primordial menace to the peace of the world after the Second World War. It assisted in focusing attention on the most critical world alliance that was motivated to safeguard global peace.

However, the Iron Curtain nations are; Hungary, the Soviet Union, Albania, Poland, Romania, Eastern Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia.

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