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Reagan & Thatcher



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Also in 1982 Thatcher had a major domestic fight with a labor union, the national union of meter workers, where the UK meters were an issue for a year, over almost 200,000 jobs. But with Thatcher's more negotiable attitude, he defeated the militant union. In 1985 Margaret Thatcher visited Argentina, with the Anglo-Irish Agreement.

In foreign affairs, Margaret Thatcher allowed the US to use British bases in Libya. She also was a close friend with Ronald Reagan. They would work very closely together, especially to deal with the cold war.

Thatcher's work in the cold war also involved a business relationship with Soviet Union leader Mikhail Gorbachev, which through them was able to make a peaceful relationship with Soviet Russia.

Thatcher also became concerned with the environment, during 1984 and 1985, and tried to handle pollution that came from the industry. One of the best events that Thatcher promoted, which could also be called her downfall, is the non-negotiable laws she placed, such as the 1986 Single European Act.

Lately from the pressure of increasing numbers of British citizens who disliked Thatcher because of her policies, and the pressure of corrupt politicians, she no longer ran, and was succeeded by John Major. Thatcher left Downing Street in 1992.

Margaret Thatcher's Political Career

"Where there is a will, there is a way." - Margaret Thatcher

As soon as she became prime minister, she had to face a challenge. One of the first things she had to do was to deal with the Falkland Islands. She had to decide if she would support the British in 1982. This brought a lot of attention to her, and she was able to handle it well.

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Thatcher's conservative economic policy was able to solve the problem of inflation. She was able to do this with her persistence, which is really there to stay in business and her strong conservative views.

She was able to solve the problem of inflation by raising interest rates. This led to a recession, but it was necessary to deal with the large amount of inflation. She was able to do this by raising interest rates, which led to a recession, but it was necessary to deal with the large amount of inflation.



Margaret Thatcher



The Iron Lady

Margaret Thatcher & The Economy

"If you want something said, ask a man. If you want something done, ask a woman."

After working her way up the list, Margaret Thatcher became the first female Prime Minister in May 1979, and ended in November 1990. She also became the longest serving Prime Minister in the twentieth century, having three consecutive terms.

Once she got her position after succeeding former Prime Minister James Callaghan, Great Britain was in economic decline, starting with millions of people unemployed, and a major unemployment rate. Millions of people were unemployed.

All of these issues are due to many problems that started from the end of World War II through 1970. Such as the British Keynesian system, the active social policy, in British politics, over nationalization, bargaining with labor unions, along with various strikes of the labor unions, the lower welfare system, and also the absence of politicians in the market, OVERALL A MAJOR CHALLENGE!

Legacy: The Iron Lady

Margaret Thatcher's policies, the Iron Lady, led to a more conservative, free market economy. She was able to do this by raising interest rates, which led to a recession, but it was necessary to deal with the large amount of inflation.

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Thatcher's Younger Years



Start Of A Great Woman

Margaret Hilda Roberts (Thatcher) was born on October 10, 1925 in Grantham, Lincolnshire. Her parents were Alfred Roberts and Beatrice Ethel. Her father was active in local politics, but he also owned a grocery store.

Thatcher's early education included the piano, field hockey, soccer, reading, and walking.

Which had work she went to Oxford University, where she became a chemist, studying to become a chemist. In 1950 she married Denis Thatcher, a wealthy businessman, with whom she had three children.

Rising To The Top

Instead of being in the St. Thatcher became a Conservative Member of Parliament for Finchley in North London in 1951, serving in the MP until 1959 and became Member of the House of Lords after her parliamentary position. She was a member of Winston Churchill's government. She served her place among the senior figures of the party, serving as a shadow and also achieved cabinet rank as Education Secretary.

After the Conservative were defeated in 1974, Thatcher challenged Heath for the leadership of the party and, to the surprise of many, won. In the 1979 general election, Thatcher became Prime Minister.

Over Politics, though her so many of her became a more woman, and a more powerful daughter, because she takes perhaps she had to make her image and be taken by taking speech classes.



Margaret Thatcher



The Iron Lady



Start Of A Great Woman

Margaret Hilda Roberts (Thatcher) was born on October 13, 1925 in Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Her parents were Alfred Roberts and Beatrice Ethel. Her father was active in local politics but he also owned two grocery stores.

Margaret's extracurricular activities included the piano, field hockey, poetry recitals, swimming and walking.

With hard work she went to Oxford University and then became a research chemist, retraining to become a barrister in 1954. In 1951 she married Denis Thatcher, a wealthy businessman, with whom she had two children.