

I usually make up my mind about a man in ten seconds, and I very rarely change it.

There can be no liberty unless there is economic liberty.

You may have to fight a battle more than once to





Margaret Thatcher (1925 – 2013)



Margaret and her older sister Muriel









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Margaret works in the

laboratory:





Denis and Margaret Thatcher with children:



Marriage 11. 19. 1





## Early political career

\* Member of Parliament (1959-1970) Education Secretary (1970-1974)



The Rt. Hon. Margaret Thatcher MP Leader of the Conservative Party









The Russians are bent on world dominance, and they are rapidly acquiring the means to become the most powerful imperial nation the world has seen. The men in the Soviet Politburo do not have to worry about the ebb and flow of public opinion. They put guns before butter, while we put just about everything





Prime Minister



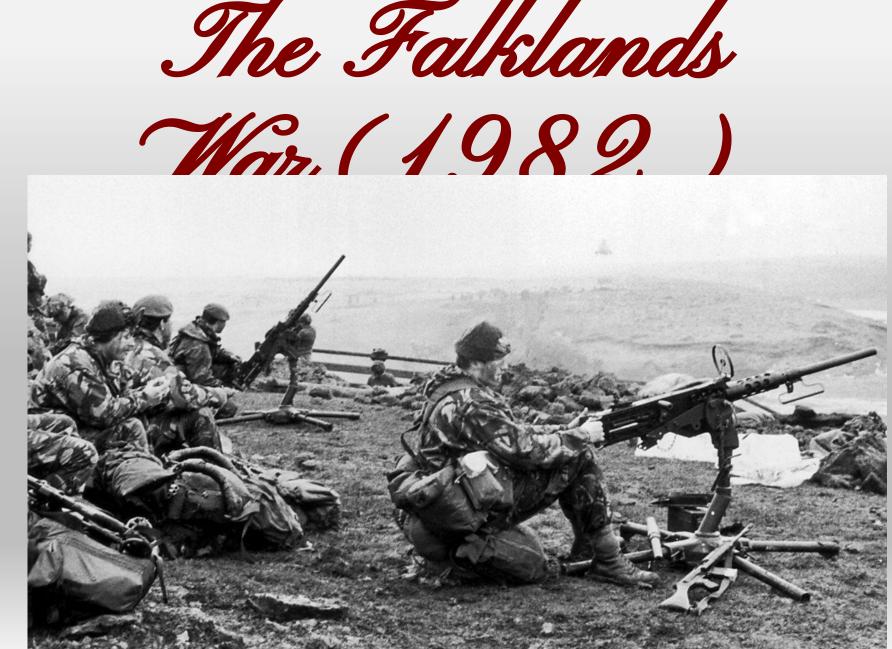
- She lowered direct taxes on income and increased indirect taxes
- She reduced expenditure on social services such as education and housing
- City Technology Colleges were opened
- The policy of privatization
- Thatcher was committed to reducing the power of the trade unions
- The national curriculum were introduced
- The policy of the fight against AIDS

- Thatcher and FitzGerald signed the Hillsborough Anglo-Irish Agreement, the first time a British government had given the Republic of Ireland an advisory role in the governance of Northern Ireland
- Thatcher supported an active climate protection policy



Thatcher became closely aligned with the Cold War policies of United States President Ronald Reagan, based on their shared distrust of Communism, although she strongly opposed Reagan's Oct. 1000.







Margaret Thatcher and Pussia Thatcher first foreign policy crisis came with the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. She condemned the invasion, said it showed the bankruptcy of a détente policy, and helped convince some British athletes to boycott the 1980 Moscow Olympics. She gave weak support to American **President Jimmy Carter who tried to punish the USSR with economic** sanctions. Britain's economic situation was precarious, and most of NATO was reluctant to cut trade ties. It was reported that her government secretly supplied Saddam Hussein with military equipment as early as 1981. At that time she was given the nickname "Cold War Witch".

Thatcher was one of the first Western leaders to respond warmly to reformist Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Following **Reagan–Gorbachev summit meetings and reforms enacted by** Gorbachev in the USSR, she declared in November 1988 that "We're not in a Cold War now", but rather in a "new relationship much wider than the Cold War ever was". She went on a state visit to the Soviet Union in 1984. Thatcher was initially opposed to German reunification, telling Gorbachev that it "would lead to a change to postwar borders, and we cannot allow that because such a development would undermine the stability of the whole international situation and could endanger our security". She expressed concern that a united Germany would align itself more closely with the Soviet Union and move away from NATO.





•Thatcher became the first former Prime Minister to set up a foundation; which was dissolved in 2005 because of financial difficulties.

•*She wrote two volumes of memoirs, The Downing Street Years (1993) and The Path to Power (1995).* 

In August 1992, Thatcher called for NATO to stop the Serbian assault on Goražde and Sarajevo to end ethnic cleansing during the Bosnian War



## Awards and Honours •Member of the Order of Merit Lady Companion of the Order of th • A life peerage as Baroness Thatcher •An honorary member of the Carlton •The Presidential Medal of Freedom •The Freedom of the City of London •Grand Order of King Dmitar Zvon

