



# Ronald Reagan

1981 - 1989

Republican



# Ronald Reagan

- Born February 6, 1911, in Illinois
- Graduated from Eureka College in 1932
- Was a hollywood actor later became a union leader before serving as the 33rd governor of california from 1967 to 1975
- American politician who served as the 40th president of the United States of America from 1981 to 1989
- Died in June 4th, 2004



# New Right

- The political movement of American conservatives in the 1970's and 1980's
- Opposition to liberal policies on taxes, abortions, affirmative action, as well as foreign policy stances on the Soviet Union
- The New Right grew rapidly during the 1960s and 1970s, thanks in part to organizations such as Young Americans for Freedom and College Republicans
- The New Right as well as the other organizations were frustrated with a decline in morality including rampant drug use, public displays of sexuality, rising crime rates, race riots, civil rights unrest, and protest movements against the Vietnam War
- The New right often blamed the nation's ills on liberalism because they saw it as mismanagement and corruption of the federal government

# Moral Majority

- An American political organization that was founded in 1975 by Jerry Falwell
- The Moral Majority was formed in response to the social and cultural transformations in the US in the 1960's and 1970's meant to be a return to America's traditional and moral values
- Falwell established the Moral Majority, which he described as pro-family and pro-American as well as notably opposing abortion, pornography, The Equal Rights Amendment, and gay rights



# Reaganomics

- Ronald Reagan's plan to fix the nation's economic mess
- The plan was to invoke tax cuts, decreased social spending, increased military spending and the deregulation of domestic markets
- Reaganomics were based on the trickle down theory as well as the principles of supply-side economics
- The idea was that if expensive are reduced that it would cause the economy to have a spurring growth



# Hostages Return From Iran

- These hostages were captured on November 4th 1979 when militant Iranian students, outraged that the U.S. government had allowed the ousted shah of Iran to travel to New York City for medical treatment
- After 2 weeks, they began to release all non-U.S. captives, and all female and minority Americans
- 52 captives remained for 14 months
- Just hours after Reagan was elected, the 52 Iran hostages were set free after 444 days



# Strategic Defense Initiative- “Star Wars”

- A proposed missile defense system on March 23 1983 meant to protect the United states from attacks by ballistic strategic nuclear weapons
- Many saw this as something unimaginable that it came out of a science fiction movie
- After the end of the Strategic Defense Initiative, thirty billion dollars had been invested in the program and nothing came out of it



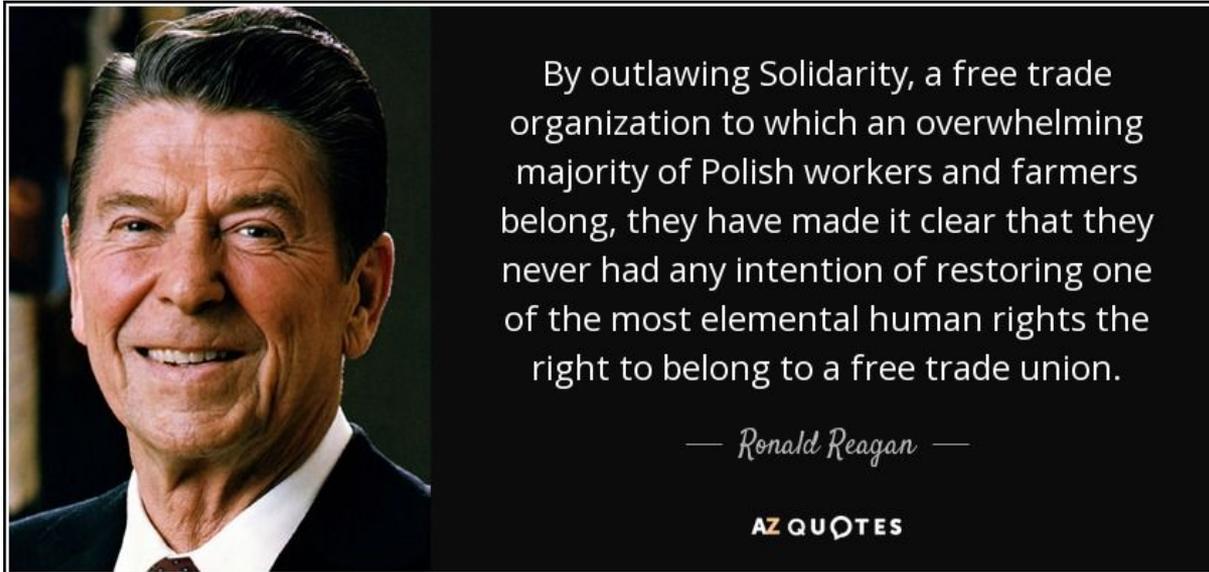
# Russia- “The Evil Empire”

- During the cold war President Reagan in 1983, gave his speech called “The Evil Empire”
- In this speech he referred to the Soviet Union as “The Evil Empire”
- He was able to turn the cold war into a moral issue for many americans
- He was also able to increase pressure on the soviet union which dramatically increased the stakes of the arms race between the Soviet Union and the United States



# Solidarity

- In late 1981 in an address to the nation President Reagan condemned the recent communist crackdowns on the Solidarity Movement in Poland



By outlawing Solidarity, a free trade organization to which an overwhelming majority of Polish workers and farmers belong, they have made it clear that they never had any intention of restoring one of the most elemental human rights the right to belong to a free trade union.

— Ronald Reagan —

AZ QUOTES

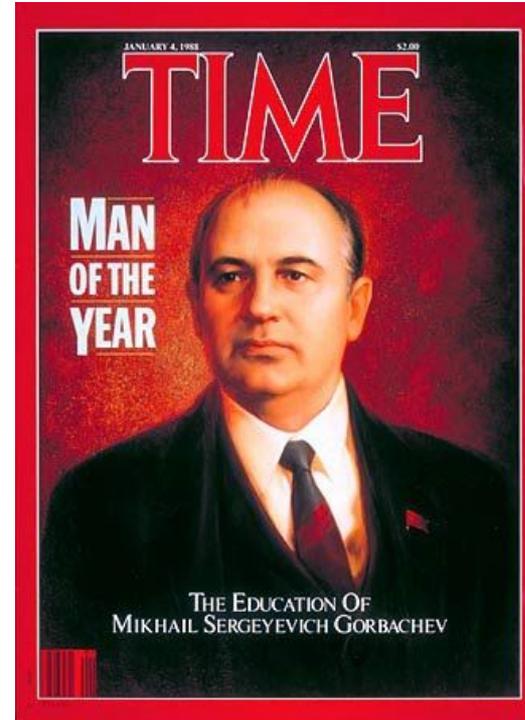
# Glasnost

- Instituted by Mikhail Gorbachev in the late 1980s
- Glasnost means “openness” and was the name for the social and political reforms to bestow more rights and freedoms upon the Soviet people
- Its goals were to include more people in the political process through freedom of expression which led to a decrease in censoring in the media



# Perestroika

- The policy or practice of restructuring or reforming the economic and political system
- Instituted by Mikhail Gorbachev in the mid-1980s
- Perestroika called for de-monopolization and some semi-private businesses to function, ending the price controls established by the government for the past seven decades
- Unfortunately all this led to was civil unrest



# Sandinistas

- The Sandinista National Liberation Front
- Founded July 19, 1961, Nicaragua
- The Sandinista revolution represented a hopeful change toward democratization. It attempted to redress the enormous inequality and poverty in the country
- However the United States interpreted the Sandinista revolution as a possible shift toward communism and suspended economic aid to Nicaragua in the early 1980s
- in 1981 U.S. Pres. Ronald Reagan authorized funds for the recruiting, training, and arming of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries



# Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty

-The Intermediate-Range Nuclear forces Treaty, or INF Treaty; was an agreement between the U.S and The USSR to eliminate their intermediate/short range ballistic missiles.

- This treaty also banned weapons such as Cruise Missiles and missile launchers.



# Iran Contra Affair

- The Iran-Contra affair, also known as Conragate; was a political scandal that took place during Reagan's second term.
- It was a secret arms deal by the U.S with Iran, in order to rescue a couple of Americans that were taken hostage in Lebanon.
- They used the funds from the arms deal to support the Contras in Nicaragua armed conflict.



# Invasion of Grenada

-The invasion of Grenada was led by the United States in an attempt to intervene in the Caribbean after the execution of Maurice Bishop.

-The invasion was codenamed as Operation Urgent Fury, and the U.S won the invasion only after days.

-The country has remained democratic ever since.



# Reagan/Brady Shot

-On March 30 1981, President Ronald Reagan was leaving the Washington Hilton Hotel, when an assailant tried to assassinate him via gun.

-5 of the 6 bullets ended up missing the president, one hitting the 15th White House Press Secretary.

-The shooter was later identified 25 year old John Hinckley Jr.

-James Brady was the 15th White House Press Secretary who was hit during the attack.

-The bullet hit him above his eye, damaging parts of his brain, he became partially paralyzed, and was affected with slurred speech.

-Although he couldn't perform the job he was assigned, he still kept his position, requiring help from two others.



# Military Buildup

- Ronald Reagan brought a new sense of political direction and military superiority.
- He increased the U.S Military budget by 43% higher than it was during the peak of the Vietnam War.
- This meant more equipment, better weapons, and improved intelligence programs.



# DARE Program

-Drug Abuse Resistance Education, or DARE; was a program that was provided to young people in order to teach them about the dangers of illegal substances and drug use.

-This program was part Reagan's plan to re-prioritise the War On Drugs.

-The program brought both support and scrutiny from the public.



# Appointment of Sandra Day O'Connor/William Rehnquist as new Chief Justice

-Sandra Day O'Connor was an associate justice of the U.S Supreme court, appointed by President Ronald Reagan.

-She sided more with the Court's conservative block.

-She was the first woman to ever serve in the Supreme Court.

-William Rehnquist was the 16th Chief Justice of the United States, who was also appointed by Ronald Reagan.

-He helped the court curb Congress' ability to expand federal authority.

-He was nominated to replace Warren E. Burger, the 15th Chief Justice, and had both Federalist and Conservative views.



# Speech: “Mr. Gorbachev, Tear down This Wall!”

-On June 12, 1987, President Ronald Reagan gave a speech at the Brandenburg gate within West Berlin.

- The speech consisted of Reagan calling for the General Secretary of the Communist Party, Mikhail Gorbachev to open up the Berlin Wall in the name of peace.

