

Chapter 1 : Pompeii | The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation & Institute

*Ronald Reagan (Encyclopedia of Presidents) [Zachary Kent] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. A biography of the former motion picture actor who served two terms as the fortieth president of the United States.*

As the s opened, few predicted that it would be a decade of unprecedented progress in superpower relations. Unwilling to wait another eight years, Reagan challenged Ford with a blistering critique of his policies and appointments but lost the nomination by 60 votes. Election of Reagan dominated the Republican primary elections in Although his strongest opponent, George Bush , won an upset victory in the Iowa caucuses , Reagan bounced back after a notable performance in a debate with other Republican candidates in Nashua , New Hampshire. The debate, initially sponsored by a newspaper, was first extended to only Reagan and Bush, but Reagan decided to pay for the debate and invite the rest of the candidates. Reagan responded memorably with an angry line he remembered from a Spencer Tracy movie: After some tense and ultimately fruitless negotiations with representatives of Ford, Reagan chose Bush as his running mate, and the two men campaigned against Democratic incumbents Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale on a platform promising steep tax cuts, increased defense spending, a balanced budget, and a constitutional amendment to ban abortion. Carter began the campaign in a vulnerable position. Inflation had increased from 6 percent to more than 12 percent since his first year in office, and unemployment and interest rates were also high. On November 4, , a mob of Iranian students had stormed the U. Blindfolded American hostage with his Iranian captors outside the U. Electoral and popular vote totals based on data from the Office of the Clerk of the U. Then, on March 30, , a deranged drifter named John W. Rushed to George Washington University Hospital for emergency surgery, Reagan joked with doctors as he was being wheeled into the operating room: Ronald Reagan delivering his first inaugural address, Washington, D. Ronald Reagan by John W. Courtesy Ronald Reagan Library U. Ronald Reagan returning to the White House after recovering from an assassination attempt and then addressing Congress in the wake of these events, As federal employees, the PATCO members were forbidden by law to strike , and Reagan, on the advice of Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis, refused to negotiate and gave them 48 hours to return to work. Most of the striking controllers ignored the ultimatum and were promptly fired. Department of Defense The results were mixed. Bankruptcies and farm foreclosures reached record levels. By early the economy had begun to recover, and by the end of that year unemployment and inflation were significantly reduced; they remained relatively low in later years. During his tenure in office, Reagan appointed more than half the federal judiciary and three new justices of the Supreme Court: He also elevated William Rehnquist to chief justice in upon the retirement of Warren Burger. Foreign affairs When he entered office in , Reagan believed that the United States had grown weak militarily and had lost the respect it once commanded in world affairs. Aiming to restore the country to a position of moral as well as military preeminence in the world, he called for massive increases in the defense budget to expand and modernize the military and urged a more aggressive approach to combating communism and related forms of leftist totalitarianism. All people aboard were killed, including 61 Americans. Reagan, speaking at the Berlin Wall, June 12, In later years, however, former Soviet officials cited SDI as a factor in the eventual collapse of their country, for it showed that the Soviet Union was politically unprepared for and economically incapable of competing in a new arms race with the United States, especially one led by someone as unrelenting as Reagan. Although Reagan never abandoned his support for SDI, it was eventually reconceived as a much smaller and more conventional defensive system than the one he originally proposed. Reagan and Gorbachev met for the first time in November , in Geneva , to discuss reductions in nuclear weapons. Although the summit ended in failure owing to differences over SDI, it was followed up in December by a treaty eliminating intermediate-range nuclear forces INF on European soil. The INF Treaty was the first arms-control pact to require an actual reduction in nuclear arsenals rather than merely restricting their proliferation. Gorbachev, Mikhail; Reagan, Ronald: On the morning of October 23, , a suicide bomber drove a truck laden with explosives into the Marine compound at the Beirut airport, killing Marines and wounding others. Meanwhile,

in the Caribbean island nation of Grenada , Prime Minister Maurice Bishop was deposed and executed in a bloody coup by radical elements of his leftist New Jewel Movement. Less than a week later, and only one day after the bombing of the Marine compound in Lebanon, Reagan ordered an invasion, which he justified as necessary to prevent the country from becoming a dangerous Soviet outpost and to protect American students at the medical school there. Joined by a contingent of troops from neighbouring Caribbean countries, U. Critics immediately charged that the administration had staged the invasion to divert public attention from the bombing in Lebanon. In March a U. Then, on April 5, two people, including an American serviceman, were killed by a bomb explosion in a discotheque in West Berlin. This policy, which became known as the Reagan Doctrine , was applied with particular zeal in Latin America. Using its influence in international lending agencies such as the World Bank , the United States was able to block most Nicaraguan loan requests from , and in the administration declared a trade embargo. Ronald Reagan discussing relations with Latin America at a press conference. Only two years later, however, he would become embroiled in the worst scandal of his political career, one that would cost him much popular and party support and significantly impair his ability to lead the country. American presidential election, Results of the American presidential election, Source: News of the arms-for-hostages deal, first made public in November only one month after Reagan ordered raids on Libya in retaliation for its alleged involvement in the Berlin bombing , proved intensely embarrassing to the president. The diversion was undertaken by an obscure NSC aide, U. North, as it was later revealed, had also engaged in private fund-raising for the Contras. These activities constituted a violation of a law passed by Congress in the second Boland Amendment that forbade direct or indirect American military aid to the Contra insurgency. In response to the crisis, by this time known as the Iran-Contra Affair, Reagan fired both North and Poindexter and appointed a special commission, headed by former senator John Tower of Texas the Tower Commission , to investigate the matter. An independent counsel , Judge Lawrence Walsh, was also appointed, and the House and Senate began joint hearings to examine both the arms sales and the military assistance to the Contras. Reagan accepted responsibility for the arms-for-hostages deal but denied any knowledge of the diversion. Although no evidence came to light to indicate that he was more deeply involved, many in Congress and the public remained skeptical. Nevertheless, most of the public eventually appeared willing to forgive him for whatever they thought he had done, and his popularity, which had dropped dramatically during the first months of the crisis, gradually recovered. In , in a letter to the American people, Reagan disclosed that he had been diagnosed with Alzheimer disease , a degenerative brain disorder. National Airport in Washington, D.

Reagan, Ronald; Reagan, Nancy Ronald and Nancy Reagan waving to crowds on the day of his first inauguration as president, Jan. 20, Courtesy Ronald Reagan Library Outside the Washington Hilton hotel after the assassination attempt on Pres. Ronald Reagan by John W. Hinckley, Jr., in Washington, D.C., March 30,

You also get a Secret Service code name. And so do your family members. Below is a list of some recent code names. What name would you want if you were president? Lancer Kennedy, John F. White House Collection John F. First Lady Jackie Kennedy was known as Lace. Searchlight Nixon, Richard M. Department of Defense Richard Nixon had one of the more ironic code names in light of his attempts to cover up what became the Watergate scandal. Passkey Ford, Gerald R. Long active in the Baptist church, he continued to teach Sunday school after becoming president. Rawhide Reagan, Ronald Ronald Reagan. Timberwolf Bush, George H. Alas, it is unknown why George H. Bush was named for the largest member of the dog family. Some have speculated that the code name concerned his association with the Boy Scouts. Trailblazer Bush, George W. According to some reports, it was based on his alleged propensity to party. Renegade Obama, Barack Barack Obama. Courtesy of the Office of U. Senator Barack Obama Barack Obama reportedly picked this moniker from a list of code names that started with R. No word on what the other choices were. Mogul Trump, Donald Donald Trump,

Chapter 3 : Ronald Wilson Reagan | www.nxgvision.com

Peggy Noonan, When Character Was King: A Story of Ronald Reagan (New York,), contains many never-before-heard stories from the president's friends, families, and advisers, written by former Reagan speechwriter Noonan.

February 6, 1918, in Tampico, Illinois
Died: June 5, 1981, in Bel-Air, California
Married: Nancy Davis Reagan
Children: Maureen, Michael, Patricia, Ronald
Nickname: What is Ronald Reagan most known for?
Ronald Reagan is most known for being president during the end of the Cold War with the Soviet Union. Growing Up Ronald Reagan grew up in Illinois. He lived in several small towns growing up because his father, a salesman, moved the family around a lot. As a child, his family called him "Dutch" because his father thought he looked like a Dutchman. Ronald was athletic and gifted in acting. He went to Eureka College in Illinois where he was student body president and played a number of sports including football and swim team. In he took a screen test and landed an acting job with Warner Brothers Films. He appeared in a number of films over the next several years including Knute Rockne: He spent the next four years in the army where he worked stateside on promotional films for the war. First he was part of the Democratic Party and then moved over to the Republicans as his views changed. In he ran for Governor of California and served for two terms. In the years prior to his presidency the United States had experienced high inflation, unemployment, and rapidly rising gas prices. In addition, several American citizens were being held hostage in Iran and they had been there for over a year. Reagan wanted people to feel confident in their own abilities and to not rely on the government to take care of everything. Reaganomics In order to try and get the American economy moving, Reagan made a number of changes to try and get employment up and inflation down. First he cut taxes and a variety of government programs. At the same time, he put money into strengthening the military. In 1980, the year before he took office, the inflation rate was 13.5%. Unemployment rates continued to rise over his first year and half as president and then steadily declined over the next 6 years. Both countries had the atomic bomb and were considered the two Super Powers of the world. Each side was scared if the other decided to drop the bomb, what would happen. When Reagan became president, he was determined to make the U.S. He denounced the Soviet Union and spent lots of money building up the military and nuclear arsenal. However, in 1985 when Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union, Reagan saw an opportunity for peace. The two leaders agreed to reduce their stockpile of nuclear missiles. Reagan is famous for his speech at the Berlin Wall where he said to Gorbachev "Mr. Chairman, tear down this wall". Two years later, in 1989, the Berlin Wall, separating communist East Germany from democratic West Germany, was torn down. The Cold War was over. He died at his home in Bel Air, California on June 5, 1981. As a young man Ronald worked as a life guard where he rescued 77 people. For a while he worked as a radio announcer for the Chicago Cubs. He acted in over 50 major movies during his Hollywood career. His favorite snack was the jelly bean. He especially loved Jelly Bellies. He was the oldest president in U.S. Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element.

Chapter 4 : Memorial | The Ronald Reagan Presidential Foundation & Institute

Zachary Kent's look at "Ronald Reagan, Fortieth President of the United States" was published the year after he left office, so there is not much here in terms of historical perspective on the Reagan years in the White House.

Pitney Variety Store until finally settling in Dixon. A strong believer in the power of prayer, she led prayer meetings at church and was in charge of mid-week prayers when the pastor was out of town. He recalled the time in Dixon when the proprietor of a local inn would not allow black people to stay there, and he brought them back to his house. His mother invited them to stay overnight and have breakfast the next morning. Over a six-year period, Reagan reportedly performed 77 rescues as a lifeguard. While involved, the Miller Center of Public Affairs described him as an "indifferent student". He majored in economics and sociology and graduated with a C grade. He was a member of the football team and captain of the swim team. He was elected student body president and led a student revolt against the college president after the president tried to cut back the faculty. Ronald Reagan filmography Radio and film After graduating from Eureka in , Reagan drove to Iowa, where he held jobs as a radio announcer at several stations. His specialty was creating play-by-play accounts of games using as his source only basic descriptions that the station received by wire as the games were in progress. Army at San Francisco two months after its release, and never regained "star" status in motion pictures. Due to his poor eyesight, he was classified for limited service only, which excluded him from serving overseas. Reagan stands behind, far left of the photograph Reagan was first elected to the Board of Directors of the Screen Actors Guild SAG in , serving as an alternate member. After World War II, he resumed service and became third vice-president in In his final work as a professional actor, Reagan was a host and performer from to on the television series Death Valley Days. Matron of honor Brenda Marshall and best man William Holden were the sole guests Reagan met actress Nancy Davis " [53] [54] in after she contacted him in his capacity as president of the Screen Actors Guild. He helped her with issues regarding her name appearing on a Communist blacklist in Hollywood. She had been mistaken for another Nancy Davis. They had two children: They never stopped courting. We were very much in love and still are. Roosevelt was "a true hero" to him. He fought against Republican-sponsored right-to-work legislation and supported Helen Gahagan Douglas in when she was defeated for the Senate by Richard Nixon. It was his realization that Communists were a powerful backstage influence in those groups that led him to rally his friends against them. In December , he was stopped from leading an anti-nuclear rally in Hollywood by pressure from the Warner Bros. He would later make nuclear weapons a key point of his presidency when he specifically stated his opposition to mutual assured destruction. Reagan also built on previous efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. Truman and appeared on stage with him during a campaign speech in Los Angeles. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon He also traveled across the country to give motivational speeches to over , GE employees. His many speeches"which he wrote himself"were non-partisan but carried a conservative, pro-business message; he was influenced by Lemuel Boulware , a senior GE executive. Boulware, known for his tough stance against unions and his innovative strategies to win over workers, championed the core tenets of modern American conservatism: The party left me. Reagan said that if his listeners did not write letters to prevent it, "we will awake to find that we have socialism. He consolidated themes that he had developed in his talks for GE to deliver his famous speech, " A Time for Choosing ": And they knew when a government sets out to do that, it must use force and coercion to achieve its purpose. So we have come to a time for choosing You and I are told we must choose between a left or right, but I suggest there is no such thing as a left or right. There is only an up or down.

Chapter 5 : Ronald Reagan Presidential Library - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Ronald Wilson Reagan (/ˈreɪnəˈdʒən/; February 6, - June 5,) was an American politician and actor who served as the 40th President of the United States from to

In , Reagan graduated from Dixon High School, where he was an athlete and student body president and performed in school plays. During summer vacations, he worked as a lifeguard in Dixon. Visit Website Reagan went on to attend Eureka College in Illinois, where he played football, ran track, captained the swim team, served as student council president and acted in school productions. After graduating in , he found work as a radio sports announcer in Iowa. Over the next three decades he appeared in more than 50 movies. In , Reagan married actress Jane Wyman , with whom he had daughter Maureen and an adopted son, Michael The couple divorced in Reagan is the only U. In , he married actress Nancy Davis The pair had two children, Patricia and Ronald During World War II , Reagan was disqualified from combat duty due to poor eyesight and spent his time in the Army making training films. Golden State Governorship and Bid for the Presidency In his younger years, Ronald Reagan was a member of the Democratic Party and campaigned for Democratic candidates; however, his views grew more conservative over time, and in the early s he officially became a Republican. In , Reagan stepped into the national political spotlight when he gave a well-received televised speech for Republican presidential candidate Barry Goldwater , a prominent conservative. Reagan was reelected to a second term in Reagan won the election by an electoral margin of and captured almost 51 percent of the popular vote. At age 69, he was the oldest person elected to the U. The first lady wore designer fashions, hosted numerous state dinners and oversaw a major redecoration of the White House. Just over two months after his inauguration, on March 30, , Reagan survived an assassination attempt by John Hinckley Jr. He also advocated for increases in military spending, reductions in certain social programs and measures to deregulate business. Critics maintained that his policies led to budget deficits and a more significant national debt; some also held that his economic programs favored the rich. Also on the foreign affairs front, Reagan sent U. Marines to Lebanon as part of an international peacekeeping force after Israel invaded that nation in June In October , suicide bombers attacked the Marine barracks in Beirut, killing Americans. That same month, Reagan ordered U. In addition to the problems in Lebanon and Grenada, the Reagan administration had to deal with an ongoing contentious relationship between the United States and Libyan leader Muammar al-Gaddafi During his second term, Reagan forged a diplomatic relationship with the reform-minded Mikhail Gorbachev , who became leader of the Soviet Union in In , the Americans and Soviets signed a historic agreement to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear missiles. Twenty-nine months later, Gorbachev allowed the people of Berlin to dismantle the wall. After leaving the White House, Reagan returned to Germany in September â€”just weeks before Germany was officially reunifiedâ€”and took several symbolic swings with a hammer at a remaining chunk of the wall. Reagan was given a state funeral in Washington, D. Start your free trial today.

The presidency of Ronald Reagan began at noon EST on January 20, , when Ronald Reagan was inaugurated as the 40th President of the United States, and ended on January 20, Reagan, a Republican, took office following a landslide victory over Democratic incumbent President Jimmy Carter in the presidential election.

The same factors contributed as well to the many shortcomings of his administration: His presidency coincided with, and contributed to, a long period of dramatic economic growth and the beginning of a momentous change in international relations. But it failed to address, and in many ways intensified, a series of public dilemmas that had been developing for years before Reagan entered the White House and that continued to plague the nation for years after he left. He was born on 6 February in the small town of Tampico, Illinois. His parents, Jack and Nelle, named him Ronald Wilson for a great-uncle but always called him Dutch after his father began referring to the strapping baby as his "fat little Dutchman". Jack Reagan was an unsuccessful salesman with a serious drinking problem. The family moved frequently, sometimes in response to new job opportunities, sometimes after Jack had been fired because of his drinking. In they settled in Dixon, Illinois, where Jack became the proprietor and part owner of a shoe store. She seemed to live a life of almost complete self-denial, devoted to her children, defensive of her unsuccessful, alcoholic husband whom she taught her children to tolerate and forgive. But on occasion, she showed signs of frustrated ambitions, particularly when she traveled around the county giving dramatic readings of poetry and melodrama to church groups and other gatherings—a popular form of entertainment at the time and one at which Nelle apparently excelled. Her younger son often accompanied her on these outings, although he later denied that they were the source of his attraction to acting. Ronald Reagan was an outgoing, optimistic, popular, and apparently happy youth despite the problems of his family. He was interested in sports from an early age and particularly liked football and swimming. His nearsightedness, undiagnosed until he was thirteen, made baseball difficult for him. He was a hardworking and modestly successful student, with a talent for memorization. He was active early in school dramatics. As a teenager, he worked during summers as a lifeguard at the swimming area of the local river and put aside much of what he earned for his education. As an eleven-year-old, he found his father drunk and passed out on the front porch, dragged him inside, and put him to bed. When he graduated from the public high school in Dixon in , he wrote in his yearbook, "Life is just one grand, sweet song, so start the music. Entering college, even one as small and provincial as Eureka, was a sign of unusual ambition in Dixon. But Reagan glided through college without any visible single-mindedness of purpose. His grades were little better than passing deliberately so, he later implausibly claimed, to keep him from being recruited—as most good students at Eureka were—to be a high school teacher and coach. Even with a scholarship, Reagan had to work hard at several jobs, both during the term and over the summers, to remain in school. But he established himself nevertheless as one of the most visible and popular students on campus. Nixon, and many others had grown up in comparable circumstances. But unlike most other small-town boys who rose to political greatness, Reagan showed little early interest in politics. He became a fervent admirer of Franklin D. Roosevelt in , an attachment that grew stronger when New Deal agencies began providing jobs to unemployed men among them his father in depression-ravaged central Illinois. But he never became actively involved in Democratic politics in the state. He found himself drawn occasionally into campus politics at Eureka and in his senior year won election as class president. But when he graduated in , with a B. He was, he later wrote, drawn to "some form of show business," an interest born in part of his experiences in the Eureka drama society. Acting Career Broadway and Hollywood , Reagan recalled, seemed "as inaccessible as outer space. After an unsuccessful search for work in Chicago , he applied for a position as a sports announcer at station WOC in Davenport, Iowa , about seventy-five miles from Dixon. He got the job by impressing the station manager with a vivid description, entirely from memory, of a Eureka College football game. His skill and enthusiasm won him a growing reputation and, soon, a position as chief sports announcer on WHO, a much larger station in Des Moines. Dutch Reagan quickly became one of the most popular sportscasters in Iowa. His first love was football, but the heart of his job was broadcasting

Chicago Cubs baseball games. WHO could not afford to send him to Wrigley Field, so he relied on the running accounts of the games provided by the wire services and extemporized the rest. Reagan modeled his broadcasting on such accomplished and popular myth-makers as Graham McNamee and Grantland Rice—the leading figures in a generation of sports journalists to whom accuracy was far less important than color and uplift. Reagan was a success as a broadcaster because he was skilled at creating appealing fantasies and making effective use of anecdotes. His radio experiences reinforced the storytelling talents his friends and family had already recognized; it also reinforced his tendency to embellish events for dramatic effect. In the spring of 1937, Reagan accompanied the Chicago Cubs to their spring training camp in southern California, a trip he arranged in order to explore a possible movie career. His good looks and confident manner attracted the attention of an agent, who set up a screen test for him with Warner Brothers. Six months later, he brought his parents to California to live with him. Reagan did not soon become a star, but he worked steadily and achieved a series of small successes playing leads in B movies and minor parts in more significant films. His early screen image did not differ greatly from his own personality: The studio considered him a dependable actor who did whatever he was told. In 1938, he was cast in the film version of *Brother Rat*, a Broadway play. It was his most substantial role in a major film yet, but its chief significance for Reagan was that he played opposite the actress Jane Wyman, then in the final stages of a divorce. By the time filming ended, they were engaged. They married in January and had two children, Maureen, born in 1939, and Michael, whom the couple adopted in 1940, a few days after his birth. So far, Reagan had moved through his movie career relatively passively, taking the parts he was offered and seldom complaining. But Wyman pressed him to be more assertive, and in 1940 he pursued the part of George Gipp, a famous Notre Dame football player and an important character in the Warner Brothers feature *Knute Rockne—All American*. Reagan was not yet a "name player," and some studio executives resisted his request. But his enthusiasm for the role and his background as a sports announcer finally won him the part. The success of the film, and the critical acclaim Reagan received for it, propelled his career. His growing success also won him a series of deferments from military service at the request of Warner Brothers once the United States entered World War II, and then—after he was called up and commissioned an officer in the cavalry—an assignment with an army film unit. He spent the war in California making army training movies at a military base in Los Angeles, with time off to make feature films at Warner Brothers among them the successful tribute to the military, *This Is the Army*. Much of the time, he lived at home with his family. Despite his later claims to the contrary, he never left the country and never saw combat. But he cooperated with studio public relations efforts to portray him as a soldier, who, like other soldiers, left his family to go "off to war." Newsreels and magazine photos depicted Reagan "coming home" for leaves and visits. Reagan later sometimes seemed actually to have believed the ruse. Even decades later, he liked to talk about "coming back from the war," like other veterans, eager to take up family life again a life that in his case had hardly been interrupted. He had some occasional successes among them *The Hasty Heart* in 1949, but he found himself working more often now in minor roles or minor films. The couple divorced in 1949. As his career and his marriage languished, Reagan had begun to become active in politics. Reagan had been active in SAG since his first months in Hollywood, and his involvement grew with his marriage to Wyman, who was also an important figure in the organization. In 1946, he chaired a union strike committee and demonstrated an energy and a toughness that his SAG colleagues had not previously seen. In 1947, he became president of the union, a position he held for six years. Reagan still considered himself a liberal Democrat, and he used his new political distinction to campaign for Harry Truman in 1948. There was occasional talk of Reagan himself running for Congress as a Democrat, but party leaders apparently opposed the idea because they considered him too liberal. During the war, he had harshly criticized the waste and corruption he saw in the awarding of military contracts, and his suspicion of government bureaucracies only grew in the following years. He was also now complaining frequently about taxes. He had signed a million-dollar contract with Warner Brothers in 1945, but the very high wartime tax rates up to 90 percent in the upper brackets greatly reduced his income. In 1946, after initially endorsing the actress Helen Gahagan Douglas for the United States Senate, he switched his support to Richard Nixon in mid-campaign. And as president of SAG, he became active in efforts to distance the union from Communist influence driven to do so, no doubt, by the savagely anti-Communist

political climate, but also by his own deep and growing aversion to Communists. By the late s, he was cooperating with the FBI and testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities against Communism in the union although he was not asked to name any individual Communists. Subsequently, he cooperated with the studios as they quietly administered the notorious blacklist of alleged Communists who were to be barred from employment in the movie industry. Reagan later claimed that the effort by Hollywood Communists to "take over the motion picture business," and the unwillingness of many liberals to confront them, was responsible for his political turn to the right. At least as responsible, however, was his marriage in to Nancy Davis, a young and largely unknown actress whom he had met at a dinner party in Davis was the daughter of a once-successful stage actress, Edith Lueckert. The couple lived in a comfortable home in Pacific Palisades and began to spend time at a ranch Reagan had bought near Santa Barbara. They had two children, Patricia, born in , and Ronald, born in Warner Brothers had not renewed his contract, and he was having difficulty finding steady work elsewhere. He was now in his mid-forties, and major stardom was coming to seem beyond his reach. Corporate Spokesman and Rising Conservative In , after several years of sporadic acting in minor westerns, Reagan signed a lucrative contract to become the host of the General Electric Theater, a new television drama series. Reagan introduced each show and acted in some of them. He spent much time in the company of Earl Dunckel, who handled public relations for the GE Theater and who bombarded Reagan constantly with his deeply conservative political views. His subject was almost invariably the wastefulness and intrusiveness of government which should, he insisted, "be reduced to the barest minimum" and the bankruptcy of the "welfare state. In late , Reagan reluctantly accepted an invitation from the Screen Actors Guild to return as president; he steered the union through a bitter and ultimately unsuccessful strike in which SAG members demanded a share of the profits the studios were receiving for selling film rights to television. Instead, he plunged into Republican politics. Although he was still nominally a Democrat, he worked for Richard Nixon in the presidential campaign and in officially changed his party affiliation. In September, MCA reached an agreement with the Justice Department to divest itself of some of its divisions; the government then dropped its investigation of Reagan. In the meantime, Reagan found a new role as the host and narrator of Death Valley Days, a television western sponsored by Borax. And he accelerated his political activities, speaking now not as a corporate spokesman but as an independent political figure much in demand by the large and growing Republican right wing. By , Reagan had been socially friendly for more than a decade with Barry Goldwater, who ran for and won the Republican presidential nomination. We did all that could be done.

Chapter 7 : 10 fascinating facts on President Ronald Reagan's birthday - National Constitution Center

Ronald Reagan, originally an American actor and politician, became the 40th President of the United States serving from to His term saw a restoration of prosperity at home, with the.

Reagan had a long career as an actor and union leader before he became the governor of California in the s and won presidential elections in and Here are 10 facts about President Reagan you may not know. Reagan really did enjoy jelly beans. According to the Ronald Reagan Presidential Library, his favorite flavor was licorice. Reagan started eating jelly beans in as he was trying to quit a pipe-smoking habit. He switched to Jelly Bellies a decade later. This is according to the Reagan Library website. The name came from his childhood haircut, among other things. However, *The Killers* was considered too violent for TV, and released to movie theaters instead. The future President lost partial hearing in one ear when he was hurt on a movie set in the late s, after a gun was fired next to his ear. The urban legend over the issue is documented on snopes. Bogart was always expected to play the lead role. A decade later, Reagan campaigned widely for Nixon in the presidential election against John F. Ronald Reagan was the first person elected as President to have been divorced. He had married actress Jane Wyman in the s and the couple was divorced in He married actress Nancy Davis in Donald Trump is the second President to have had a divorce prior to his election. Young Ronald Reagan was successful as an actor and football player at Eureka College. But his most important role was a lifeguard at a local park in Illinois. The future president saved an estimated 77 lives in his summers as a lifeguard. Does the Constitution Require Birthright Citizenship?

Chapter 8 : Presidency of Ronald Reagan - Wikipedia

Reagan, Ronald Wilson [ⓘ] [Ⓘ] [™] ⁿ [key], , 40th president of the United States (), b. Tampico, Ill. In , after graduation from Eureka College, he became a radio announcer and sportscaster. On a trip to California he was screen-tested and that year he acted in his first.

Molten rock and pumice was expelled from Mt. Vesuvius at a rate of 1. Rocks and volcanic ash filled the atmosphere, turning day into night. Within 24 hours, the Roman city of Pompeii lay destroyed and perfectly preserved under 15 feet of ash and volcanic debris. It is estimated that about 16,000 people died in the eruption. In when explorers examined the site, they found that the volcanic ash had acted as a preservative, and many of the buildings and even the skeletons and remnants of city life were still intact. This city frozen in time provided historians with a glimpse into what life was like in ancient Rome. These are not replicas, but rather original, 2,000-year-old objects that were preserved in the ash. These artifacts, set in scenic depictions of their original surroundings, tell the tale of the bustling city of Pompeii, hidden from view and forgotten for centuries until its rediscovery over 2,000 years ago. The catastrophic power of volcanoes is also illustrated through an immersive CGI experience of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The impact and devastation is evidenced by full body casts plaster casts made from the hollows left in the ash that hardened around the now disintegrated bodies of the victims, found upon excavation, eerily preserved in their final moments. Vesuvius erupted and the aftermath of the explosion. They will learn how Pompeii was a bustling commercial port and strategic military and trading center, while its neighbor Herculaneum, also buried by Vesuvius, was an exclusive Mediterranean resort. Artifacts bring this world to life as visitors discover how its people lived, loved, worked and worshipped. Included among the more than 2,000 authentic artifacts are: A simulated 4-D Eruption Theater experience allows visitors to experience the devastating impact Mount Vesuvius had on Pompeii, culminating in the reveal of full body casts of twisted human forms, asphyxiated by extreme heat and noxious gases. Fascinating artifacts with strong explanations as to the background of the items. Video to enhance the exhibits was professionally produced and educational. There was a 4-D movie experience that was phenomenal. This not-to-be-missed exhibition is thrilling for adults and appropriate for the whole family.

Chapter 9 : Ronald Reagan - HISTORY

Ronald Wilson Reagan rode to the presidency in on a tide of resurgent right-wing sentiment among an electorate longing for a distant, simpler era. He left office in Jan. with two-thirds of the American people approving his performance during his two terms. It was the highest rating for any.