

## Chapter 1 : Ronald Reagan, "Evil Empire Speech," 8 March - Voices of Democracy

*The America that Reagan built. [J David Woodard] -- "This is a whistle-stop survey of American politics from Ronald Reagan to George W. Bush, with visits to poll results, biennial elections, political crises, and policy questions of the past.*

Republicans sure love to talk about Ronald Reagan. We did it in with the grassroots movement that became the Reagan Revolution and, let me tell ya, the same thing is happening all over today. Reagan fought against civil rights for African Americans. This was also the decade in which the civil rights bills that ended legalized racism were passed Day he changed his tune when it passed Congress with a veto-proof majority. Reagan vetoed an anti-apartheid bill. Considering that the bill was supported by an overwhelming majority of South African apartheid opponents including Nelson Mandela and Archbishop Desmond Tutu , his professed reason was widely met with skepticism. Fortunately, Congress overrode his veto. Reagan supported the exploitation of Mexican-American farm workers. Reagan illegally sold weapons to Iran and helped create the Taliban and Osama bin Laden regime. Along with costing billions of dollars, this policy advanced the career of a mujahidin commander named Osama bin Laden and led to the emergence of the Taliban. Reagan explaining Reaganomics in a televised address. Reagan helped kick off the war on women. Reagan failed to confront the AIDS epidemic. While Reagan was never caught expressing such venomous attitudes, he refused to address the AIDS epidemic at all until the spring of By that time, he had only a year-and-a-half left in his presidency Reagan is directly responsible for increasing American homelessness through his large-scale defunding of mental institutions. Flickr A homeless man in Miami, released from the hospital the day before. Because many mentally ill individuals have difficulty obtaining and holding down employment, this significantly increased homelessness in America. Reagan added trillions to our national debt in an attempt to redistribute wealth from the poor to both the rich and the military. Wikimedia The famous national debt clock. While they were wrong in that assumption, their argument that lower income citizens should be the ones to suffer to reduce our debt endures to this day. In sum, we live in the America that Reagan helped create.

**Chapter 2 : [PDF] The America That Reagan Built [Download] Full Ebook - Video Dailymotion**

*The America That Reagan Built explores the roots of our political culture, telling the story of a rolling Republican realignment culminating in today's tenuous majority. Woodard offers a critical insight into the current polarization of American politics with its bitter partisanship, politics by other means, and politics of personal destruction.*

Major funding is provided by the Alfred P. You know, I received an invitation that said please come to Ellis Island July 4th for the hundredth birthday celebration of an American institution. My birthday is not until February. On July 4th, as he lit a refurbished Statue of Liberty, Ronald Reagan was at the height of his prestige. Many wondered which American icon was being celebrated. Tonight we pledge ourselves to each other and to the cause of human freedom, the cause that has given light to this land and hope to the world. Ronald Reagan saw America as a special place, a shining city on a hill set by God between two oceans as a beacon of freedom to the rest of the world. Reagan is brilliant at creating a kind of rapport with the country, appealing to its better angels, appealing to the native optimism which is so much a part of our culture and our tradition. When he was asked, on the eve of his election, "What is it, Governor, that people see in you? And Reagan responds, "Would you laugh if, if I told you that they look at me and they see themselves. Helen Caldicott, Physicians for Social Responsibility: I thought he could possibly press the button. He believed in balanced budgets but never submitted one. He hated nuclear weapons but built them by the thousands. He would write checks to a poor person as he cut the benefits of many. He united the country with renewed patriotism. But his vision of America alienated millions. He preached family values but presided over a dysfunctional family. Ronald Prescott Reagan, Son: There is this mystery about Reagan that pervades everything, which is, how much was he aware of what he was doing? Inattentive to detail and often disengaged, Reagan led a revolution based on a few simple ideals -- to free Americans from big government and the world from communist oppression. Before Reagan, every western leader had the same strategic objective regarding the Soviet Union which is to not lose. I want to play to win. He braces to talk to you. Not unpleasant but confrontational. Martin Anderson, Senior Adviser: I often think of him as a nice soft silky pillow, and you could touch it and feel it, it was very nice. Ah, that was the real Ronald Reagan. That was the essence of Reagan. As President, Ronald Reagan evoked a simpler place and a simpler time. Small towns, patriotic values, family, and community. An idealized America that no longer was. That perhaps never was. Even for Ronald Reagan. He was born in on the main and only street of Tampico, Illinois; in circumstances so poor that years later, while visiting his birthplace, "he visibly recoiled. From age 4, Dutch -- as his parents called him -- lived the life of a gypsy. Every year a new town. Dutch had nowhere to go, except within. Edmund Morris, Official Biographer: Always in childhood you will see this distance in a group of small-town school children little Ronnie would always be sitting with his face on his left hand. A remote little boy who somehow held himself aloof from everybody else. He carried this distance, this remoteness, this aloofness right through. And yet he has almost no close friends. I mean really, in fact, no close friends. Reagan would rarely speak of the pain of his childhood. He would recall it as "one of those rare Huck Finn -Tom Sawyer idylls. There were woods and mysteries, life and death among the small creatures, hunting and fishing; those were the days when I learned the real riches of rags. Dutch was nine years old when the family finally settled in Dixon, Illinois. A town of 8,, Dixon was the essence of "Main Street" America. Reagan would remember it as "a small universe where I learned standards and values that would guide me for the rest of my life. The values that Coolidge espoused were small-town, church-going, rugged individualism, the old 19th century values of America. The s were a time of change and opportunity, even for the unpredictable Jack. His father loved to tell stories. Stand outside his store and schmooze with whoever In fact, Reagan said that his father was the best storyteller he ever knew. He was drunk, dead to the world. His hair soaked with melting snow I bent over him, smelling the sharp odor of whiskey I managed to drag him inside and get him to bed. He would never say anything negative about his father, but the moral disdain behind what he would say is, was quite palpable. He thought of his father, in other words, as a man with a weakness, who should have been strong enough to conquer it. With her guidance he began to take charge of his life. And through his good looks and

his voice and his convictions he manages to create a whole social movement in this town. The young man, Dick Falkner goes off to Washington to take his message to the world. He went to his mother when he finished that book, and he said, "I want to be like that man, and I want to be baptized. In fact, from his mother, he imbibed deeply a fundamentalist faith. She gave him this sort of sense of destiny which was a huge, ah, part of it. Reagan was determined to live a story book life of an American youth. He played football, excelled in swimming, and often had the lead in school dramas. He would later remember those days as the happiest in his life. But life was sweetest two miles upstream from Dixon -- on the Rock River, where Dutch Reagan was the lifeguard. Ronald Reagan is remembered as actor, governor, president. But it was on the Rock River that he first discovered the role he came to love best. Helen Lawton, Dixon Resident: We just all remember him as lifeguard. Every day, Dutch arrived at Lowell Park at dawn, fetched pound blocks of ice, stocked the snack bar and, for the next 10 hours, watched swimmers negotiate the currents of the Rock River. During his six summers as lifeguard, he pulled 77 people from the water. Lamar Wells, Dixon Resident: They needed help to get out of the water because of the river current. And 77 is his count, and there were 77 notches in the log out there. The poignant thing about the Rock River is that in his dotage, after he left the White House, when he began to lose his mind, the one thing he would still want to talk about was his days as a lifeguard on the Rock River. He had a picture in his office of the spot where he used to stand as a boy. I saved 77 lives there. He majored in sociology and economics. And in football I won three varsity sweaters. It was the depths of the Great Depression. But it took Reagan only six weeks to find a job. Later he moved to Des Moines, to work as a sportscaster. Life was easy for Ronald Reagan. He had money, independence and the time to learn to ride. For the next four summers, using only statistics coming through telegraph, Reagan transported his listeners to the bleachers of Wrigley Field with his vivid recreations of baseball games he never saw. If you look at where Reagan is really a master communicator it really is on radio. He recreated our experiences. Reagan had long dreamed of becoming an actor and in he went to Hollywood. He recalled the moment he stepped onto the set of his first film "Love is on the Air. Reagan has always liked to be looked after. He likes to have a Jack Warner in charge of the finances. He likes to have a wardrobe mistress and a supporting cast. He likes to be surrounded by the busyness of a great commercial enterprise.

**Chapter 3 : 10 Real Facts About Ronald Reagan That Republicans Never Choose to Admit**

*"Readable and analytical, ^The America That Reagan Built^R its billing as a clear and concise account of 'the political history of the United States from the s to the second administration of George W. Bush.' It is a 'must read' for all students of American politics.*

Click here for the VOD unit corresponding to this lesson plan. Value for Teachers Although some historians credit this speech with bringing an end to the Cold War, it was widely criticized at the time for its religious and moral absolutism. Reagan cast the Cold War as a spiritual, rather than a diplomatic or political problem. Within this larger framing of the Cold War, Reagan built his case against a proposed nuclear freeze, which he claimed would benefit the Soviets. During his second term as president, however, he negotiated a deal with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev that actually reduced nuclear weapons. The first half of the speech was intended to boost support by focusing on the domestic issues of abortion and school prayer. He cast communism in Russia as a spiritual, rather than an ideological threat. A central argument that Reagan developed throughout the speech was that the American system of government and Judeo-Christian values were inextricably linked. He supported this idea through references to the founding fathers and their religious language, biblical and spiritual quotations, and the interweaving of the domestic issues of abortion and school prayer with the foreign policy issues surrounding nuclear weapons and the Cold War. Ideas for Pre-Reading Activities and Discussion Have students consider public attitudes toward communism in America in the s. Outside of class will interview an older friend or family member about their views on communism and the Cold War and how it affected their lives at the time. Students should be prepared to share their findings in small groups. Students should then write down three-to-five things they find interesting about the video and share their list with a partner, looking for common themes. Provide students with information about domestic and international issues addressed in the speech. Why were abortion and prayer in the schools such contentious issues at this time? Why did Reagan oppose the nuclear freeze? In a class debate or discussion, consider the role of the U. What are or should be the moral principles that govern U. A French intellectual popular in the nineteenth century for his book, *Democracy in America*, which shared his observations about politics and history in the U. A main theme in his work was how the Puritan religious sentiments shaped American democracy. The more modern political meaning, however, emphasizes the shared values and traditions of all Western religions, particularly as they define morality and civic affairs. The Supreme Court decision *Roe v. The decision did not legalize abortion under all circumstances, however. Thomas Paine [para 54]: Paine went on to become a harsh critic of institutionalized religion, which he saw as contrary to rational or critical thought. Teacher will introduce key terms of the speech. Foreign Policies and Post-reading Activities Second Half of the Speech [Read paragraphs ] Students will assess how Reagan cast the Cold War as a spiritual, rather than diplomatic or political problem. Discuss with students the opening of the speech. Who was the audience? How did Reagan attempt to establish his credibility? What sort of personal image did he cultivate, and how did he try to shape his relationship with his audience? Evangelicals were a growing segment of the Republican base at this time, but Reagan himself was not known as a particularly devote Christian. How did he use humor and storytelling to establish common ground with his audience? How did these quotations suggest a particular interpretation of U. Did they suggest that the founders were strong advocates of separating church and state? How did Reagan describe or characterize these modern-day secularists? How does he account for their success at shaping policies in Washington? Did he portray these political activists as evil, or as merely mistaken or misguided? In these paragraphs, Reagan turns to the issue of prayer in public schools by discussing a proposed constitutional amendment. How does he say the First Amendment relates to the issue of prayer in public schools? Does he explain why a new constitutional amendment is needed? What other sort of legislation does Reagan endorse regarding free speech in schools? How does Reagan characterize that decision and its implications for other issues, like the treatment of handicapped children? How did Reagan characterize Marxist-Leninist philosophy and morality? Reflect on how people viewed Nazism in the s or even still today. Do we think of Hitler and Nazism as merely*

misguided, or as simply another political ideology? At the same time, he warned the Soviets that the U. Why did Reagan consider the nuclear freeze such a bad policy? Why do you suppose Reagan told this story? What did Reagan say were the lessons of history relevant to the Cold War? Why did he consider the Cold War a spiritual, rather than a military challenge? Did Reagan end on an optimistic or pessimistic note? Why did he close by quoting Thomas Paine? Ideas for Post-Reading Activities and Assessment Students can consider the following questions, in discussion or in writing. Do you think he attained his goals? Why or why not? What evidence did he provide to support those arguments? Did you find his arguments convincing? What would have been your headline? If you were to write an editorial or opinion piece in response to the speech, what would you say? Is it appropriate for U. Should public officials use language from the Bible or any other religious text in speeches to the American public on political issues? When political leaders do use such language, are they violating the constitutional separation of church and state? Identify a current political debate that involves religious issues. Or visit the websites of organizations concerned with the role of religion in politics, such as the ACLU <http://www.aclu.org>: How did news and editorial reactions to the two speeches compare?

Chapter 4 : The America that Reagan Built - J. David Woodard - Google Books

*The America That Reagan Built / Edition 1 This is a whistle-stop survey of American politics from Ronald Reagan to George W. Bush, with visits to poll results, biennial elections, political crises, and policy questions of the past twenty-five years.*

The massive American military build-up was the most visible. The administration revived the B-1 bomber program that had been canceled by the Carter Administration and began production of the MX "Peacekeeper" missile. His position was that if the Soviets did not remove the SS missiles without a concession from the US, America would simply introduce the Pershing II missiles for a stronger bargaining position, and both missiles would be eliminated. He believed this defense shield could make nuclear war impossible, but the unlikelihood that the technology could ever work led opponents to dub SDI "Star Wars". Supporters responded that the SDI gave the President a stronger bargaining position. Indeed, Soviet leaders became genuinely concerned. Reagan supported anti-communist groups around the world. Congressman Charlie Wilson from Texas has received most of the attention, the key architect of this strategy was Michael G. Vickers, a young Paramilitary Officer. Reagan believed that the American economy was on the move again while the Soviet economy had become stagnant. For a while, the Soviet decline was masked by high prices for Soviet oil exports, but that crutch collapsed in the early 80s. Reagan argued that the Soviet Union was in deep economic crisis and stated that the Soviet Union "runs against the tide of history by denying human freedom and human dignity to its citizens. Reagan later wrote in his autobiography *An American Life* that he "did not see the profound changes that would occur in the Soviet Union after Gorbachev rose to power. End of the Cold War[ edit ] Reagan relaxed his aggressive rhetoric toward the Soviet Union after Gorbachev became chairman of the Soviet Politburo in 1985, and took on a position of negotiating. As a result, Gorbachev offered major concessions to the United States on the levels of conventional forces, nuclear weapons, and policy in Eastern Europe. Many US Soviet experts and administration officials doubted that Gorbachev was serious about winding down the arms race, [17] but Reagan recognized the real change in the direction of the Soviet leadership, and shifted to skillful diplomacy to personally push Gorbachev further with his reforms. Come here to this gate! Gorbachev, open this gate! Gorbachev, tear down this wall! In 1988, the Soviets officially declared that they would no longer intervene in the affairs of allied states in Eastern Europe. In 1989, Soviet forces withdrew from Afghanistan. Shultz, a former economics professor at Stanford University, privately instructed Gorbachev on free market economics. A journalist asked the president if he still considered the Soviet Union the evil empire. How hard and fast can he push reforms without risking his life? Peter Hammond, a Christian missionary who lived in Angola at the time, recalled: The communists had attacked and destroyed many churches. MiGs and Mi Hind helicopter gunships were terrorising villagers in Angola. I documented numerous atrocities, including the strafing of villages, schools and churches. After a long silence as we wondered if our ears had actually heard what we thought we heard, one of us said: Soviet aircraft were shot down. The bombing and strafing of villagers, schools and churches came to an end. An official observer wrote that there was little UN supervision, that UNITA voters were disenfranchised and that there were clandestine polling stations. Savimbi was still ready to continue the elections. Heritage foreign policy analyst Michael Johns and other conservatives visited regularly with Savimbi in his clandestine camps in Jamba and provided the rebel leader with ongoing political and military guidance in his war against the Angolan government. During a visit to Washington, D. Bush, who promised Savimbi "all appropriate and effective assistance. Savimbi was succeeded by Paulo Lukamba. Parliamentary elections in September resulted in an overwhelming majority for the MPLA, but their legitimacy was questioned by international observers. In the early 90s the issue had moved to the center of international attention as a result of events in the townships and outcry at the death of Stephen Biko. Reagan administration policy called for "constructive engagement" with the apartheid government of South Africa. In opposition to the condemnations issued by the US Congress and public demands for diplomatic or economic sanctions, Reagan made relatively minor criticisms of the regime, which was otherwise internationally isolated, and the US granted recognition to the government. Reagan administration officials

saw the apartheid government as a key anti-communist ally. Bush, the new South African government of F. Rummel, the Vietnamese invasion, occupation, puppet regime, ongoing guerrilla warfare, and ensuing famine killed 1. Meanwhile, in , the Reagan administration established a separate, overt aid program for the NCR known as the Solarz Fund. Under Reagan, the U. The letter noted "persistent reports from Amnesty International and other organizations of human rights violations" and asked the president "to add the plight of the people of East Timor to [his] agenda. The policy of arms trade to Indonesia resumed under Bush and Clinton, and completely ended after the UN-sponsored East Timorese independence referendum. These relations lapsed with the loss of all papal territories in From to , the United States did not have diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Several presidents, however, designated personal envoys to visit the Holy See periodically for discussions of international humanitarian and political issues. Taylor was the first of these representatives, serving from to The United States and the Holy See announced the establishment of diplomatic relations on January 10, On March 7, , the Senate confirmed William A. Wilson as the first U. Potential explanations for this vary; some believe that the CIA was caught off guard, while others suggest that American policy-makers viewed an internal crackdown as preferable to an "inevitable Soviet intervention. His support for the contras in Nicaragua was controversial, due to the poor human rights record of the rebels. In any case, Reagan administration decisively tilted its support to the British government of Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Margaret Thatcher during this conflict. Nicaragua[ edit ] The Reagan Administration lent logistical, financial and military support to the Contras , based in neighboring Honduras , who waged a guerrilla insurgency in an effort to topple the Sandinista government of Nicaragua which was headed by Daniel Ortega. The scorched earth tactics of the Contras were condemned for their brutality by several historians. This incident led to the ratification of the Boland Amendment by the US Congress, and brought an avalanche of international condemnation down on the United States. The State of Emergency most notably affected rights and guarantees contained in the "Statute on Rights and Guarantees of Nicaraguans". Nevertheless, the Reagan administration continued to arm and fund the contras through the Iran-Contra scandal, pursuant to which the U. Those countries have repeatedly and publicly made clear that they consider themselves to be the victims of aggression from Nicaragua, and that they desire United States assistance in meeting both subversive attacks and the conventional threat posed by the relatively immense Nicaraguan Armed Forces. Political prisoners were still held as it took place, and several opposition parties refused to participate. Martin Kriele opined that the election was carried out under the Sandinista Directorate, a body "no more subject to approval by vote than the Central Committee of the Communist Party is in countries of the East Bloc," and argued that there should have been a secret ballot to avoid government reprisals. Several senior administration officials told the New York Times that "the administration never contemplated letting Cruz stay in the race because then the Sandinistas could justifiably claim that the elections were legitimate". On October 5, the Sandinistas broadened the state of emergency begun in and suspended many more civil rights. A new regulation also forced any organization outside of the government to first submit any statement it wanted to make public to the censorship bureau for prior censorship. They lost power in , when they ended the SOE and held an election that all the main opposition parties competed in. The corollary to the idealism embraced by the Republicans in the realm of diplomatic public policy debate was thus political terror. In September , she charged the agency attacked Puerto Sandino with rockets. The following month, frogmen blew up the underwater oil pipeline in the same port "the only one in the country. More than a hundred people were wounded, and the fierce fire, which could not be brought under control for two days, forced the evacuation of 23, people. It has since documented 14, cases of torture, rape, kidnapping, mutilation and murder. The United States refused to participate in the proceedings after the Court rejected its argument that the ICJ lacked jurisdiction to hear the case. Only Israel joined the United States in opposing adherence to the ruling. The Carter Administration repeatedly intervened to prevent right-wing coups. The Reagan Administration repeatedly threatened aid suspensions to halt right-wing atrocities. As a result, the death squads made plans to kill the U. As a result; a new Constitution was promulgated, the Armed Forces regulated, a "civilian" police force established, the FMLN metamorphosed from a guerrilla army to a political party that competed in free and fair elections, and an amnesty law was legislated in The irony also falls on his

father who was involved with the war during his Presidency. Types of torture reported by those who have survived arrest and interrogation included beatings, sexual abuse, use of chemicals to disorient, mock executions, and the burning of flesh with sulphuric acid. In , the Sandinistas offered to stop military aid to forces in El Salvador in return for an end to the contra insurgency. The UN Truth Commission received direct complaints of almost 2, victims of serious violence occurring in It received direct complaints of just over victims of serious violence occurring in I know he wants to improve the quality of life for all Guatemalans and to promote social justice. The decision was taken in spite of records concerning human rights violations, bypassing the Congress. The UN-backed official Historical Clarification Commission found that this was a campaign of deliberate genocide against the population. He was sentenced to 80 years in prison 50 years for genocide and 30 years for crimes against humanity. Guatemala was the only Latin American nation to decline in population during this era. Reagan meets with Prime Minister Eugenia Charles of Dominica in the Oval Office about ongoing events in Grenada The invasion of the Caribbean island Grenada in , ordered by President Reagan, was the first major foreign event of the administration, as well as the first major operation conducted by the military since the Vietnam War. President Reagan justified the invasion by claiming that the cooperation of the island with communist Cuba posed a threat to the United States, and stated the invasion was a response to the illegal overthrow and execution of Grenadian Prime Minister Maurice Bishop , himself a communist, by another faction of communists within his government. The US invasion was poorly done, for it took over 10, U. While the invasion enjoyed public support in the United States and Grenada [95] [96] it was criticized by the United Kingdom, Canada and the United Nations General Assembly as "a flagrant violation of international law ". Falklands War At first glance, it appeared that the U. Shlaudeman to warn the Argentine government away from any invasion. President Reagan requested assurances from Galtieri against an invasion and offered the services of his Vice President, George H. Bush , as mediator , but was refused.

## Chapter 5 : City upon a Hill - Wikipedia

*The America That Reagan Built - In this site is not the thesame as a solution reference book you buy in a tape deposit or download off the web. Our beyond 5, manuals and Ebooks is the excuse why customers keep.*

Use in United States politics[ edit ] In the twentieth century, the image was used a number of times in United States politics. Kennedy returned the phrase to prominence during an address delivered to the General Court of Massachusetts: I have been guided by the standard John Winthrop set before his shipmates on the flagship Arbella three hundred and thirty-one years ago, as they, too, faced the task of building a new government on a perilous frontier. Today the eyes of all people are truly upon usâ€”and our governments, in every branch, at every level, national, state and local, must be as a city upon a hillâ€”constructed and inhabited by men aware of their great trust and their great responsibilities. For we are setting out upon a voyage in no less hazardous than that undertaken by the Arbella in We are committing ourselves to tasks of statecraft no less awesome than that of governing the Massachusetts Bay Colony, beset as it was then by terror without and disorder within. History will not judge our endeavorsâ€”and a government cannot be selectedâ€”merely on the basis of color or creed or even party affiliation. Neither will competence and loyalty and stature, while essential to the utmost, suffice in times such as these. For of those to whom much is given, much is required These visitors to that city on the Potomac do not come as white or black, red or yellow; they are not Jews or Christians; conservatives or liberals; or Democrats or Republicans. They are Americans awed by what has gone before, proud of what for them is stillâ€”a shining city on a hill. But in my mind it was a tall, proud city built on rocks stronger than oceans, wind-swept, God-blessed, and teeming with people of all kinds living in harmony and peace; a city with free ports that hummed with commerce and creativity. And if there had to be city walls, the walls had doors and the doors were open to anyone with the will and the heart to get here. In , George W. Thiessen contended in a Weekly Standard article that there are two competing visions of internationalism in the 21st century: Like generations before us, we have a calling from beyond the stars to stand for freedom. This is the everlasting dream of America Senator Barack Obama also made reference to the topic in his commencement address on June 2, at the University of Massachusetts Boston: As the earliest settlers arrived on the shores of Boston and Salem and Plymouth, they dreamed of building a City upon a Hill. And the world watched, waiting to see if this improbable idea called America would succeed. More than half of you represent the very first member of your family to ever attend college. I see students that have come here from over different countries, believing like those first settlers that they too could find a home in this City on a Hillâ€”that they too could find success in this unlikeliest of places. His domestic policies would lead to recession; his foreign policies would make America and the world less safe. He has neither the temperament nor the judgment to be president, and his personal qualities would mean that America would cease to be a shining city on a hill. It has often been referenced by both journalists and political leaders in that context since this time.

## Chapter 6 : The America That Reagan Built by J. David Woodard - Praeger - ABC-CLIO

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## Chapter 7 : The Great Communicator â€” Four Ways Ronald Reagan Built Trust | Leading with Trust

*Reagan believed that the American economy was on the move again while the Soviet economy had become stagnant. For a while, the Soviet decline was masked by high prices for Soviet oil exports, but that crutch collapsed in the early 80s.*

## Chapter 8 : Watch Reagan | American Experience | Official Site | PBS

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*He's trashing the transatlantic rapport Reagan built. With Thatcher's help, America changed the world. Trump has no such vision for the 'shining city upon the hill.'*

### Chapter 9 : Foreign policy of the Ronald Reagan administration - Wikipedia

*The most dangerous speech made by a U.S. President "Ronald Reagan" about Extraterrestrials.*