

# Ap euro margaret thacher essay

Economics



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The “ Iron Lady’ Born on October 13, 1925, in Granting, England, known later on as the “ Iron Lady’, Margaret Thatcher became Britain’s Conservative party leader and in 1979 WA s elected prime minister, the first woman to hold the position. During her three terms, she cut social welfare programs, reduced trade union power and privatized certain industries.

Thatch her resigned in 1991 due to unpopular policy and power struggles in her party. She died on April 8, 2013, at age 87. In her early years, Thatcher was introduced to politics (conservative) by her faith r, who at the time, was also a part of the towns’ council. Thatcher went on to attend Oxford Univac resist, where she studied chemistry at Somerville College. However, since Thatcher was still polio tactically active (since her youth), she served as president Of the Conservative Association at t he university as well. In 1947, Thatcher earned a degree in chemistry; thus, resulting in Thatch re earning a job as a research chemist in Chocolates. Two years after college, Thatcher made her first appearance to bid for public office; and ran for the conservative candidate for a Dartboard par alimentary seat in the 1950 elections. It was nearly impossible for Thatcher to win the position a way from the liberal Labor Party; but still earned the respect of her political peers with her speeches.

Regardless, Thatcher did try once again the following year, only to be turned d own again. Two months after being turned down, Margaret Thatcher married Denis Thatcher. After qualifying as a barrister (a type of lawyer), Thatcher didn’t stray away fro m politics for too long; winning a seat in the House of Commons, representing Finley. Soon after, in Seasonal 2 1974, the

Conservative party lost power and Thatcher became a dominant force for CE in her political party.

Thatcher took over of England when it was in both economic and political turmoil, the country near bankrupt, employment on the rise, and issues with labor unions; to which, helped return power to the Conservative party in 1979. That same year, Margaret Thatcher made history that same year as Britain's first female prime minister. In *The Prince*, one of Machiavellian three themes was Love vs. Fear. Machiavelli wrote " But since the two rarely come together, anyone compelled to choose will find greater security in being feared than in being loved...

". However, in Thatcher's case, this is not true. For example, Machiavellian argument is that being feared is more better than to be loved because being feared is more efficient while being loved is showing how weak you are.

On the control array, Margaret Thatcher is known for her destruction of Britain's traditional industries through her attacks on labor organizations such as the miner's union, and for the massive privatization of social housing and public transport. Which, has been one of the reasons for being loved by Thatcher's fellow citizens. Thatcher has also proven to be feared through acts of war. That act began with a military challenge during her first term. In April 1982, Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands. This British territory had long been a source of conflict between the two nations, as the islands are located off the coast of Argentina. Taking quick action, Thatcher sent British troops to the territory to retake the islands in what became known as the Falklands War.

Argentina surrendered in June 1982. As a result, Margaret was highly respected and feared. Resulting in Machiavellian argument of being feared is better than to be loved unlikely. The second theme of The Prince is proper use of force. At the time, Machiavelli was writing in a time which the Prince couldn't stay in his position for a good amount of time without being assassinated by his enemy's family. This common occurrence is what led Machiavelli to write about how it's practically fine to kill anyone who poses as a threat or will pose as one later on in the future. Margaret Thatcher, proves otherwise. As an example, the "proper use of force" was when she won the Falklands war, and that because a part of England was being invaded by another foreign country.

Thatcher didn't even have to kill any enemy leaders (or their families) and she still won. Even if Thatcher did kill every single one of her enemies and their families, it would only label her as a dictator or a ruthless leader, giving her a bad reputation as the first female prime minister. The third and final theme of The Prince that Machiavelli gave was what he was aiming for overall; efficiency. For example, he gives advice on how to do the most without doing the most effort, how to not get killed by his enemy (which is to kill his enemy and their heredity). He also gives advice on how to gain a loyal and trustworthy army; which is to pay them well, lay off the mercenaries and to not borrow anyone else's troops. Which is why Thatcher's actions differ from Machiavellian advice. This action of Thatcher's being her foreign policy, Thatcher met with Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in 1984.

That same year, she signed an agreement with the Chinese government regarding the future of Hong Kong. Publicly, Thatcher voiced her support for Ronald Reagan's air raids on Libya in 1986 and allowed U. S.

Forces to use British bases to help carry out the attack.