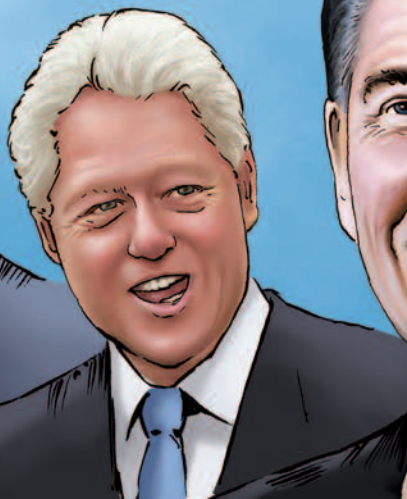
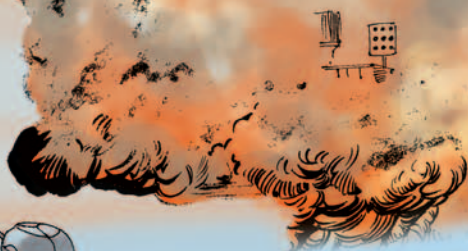
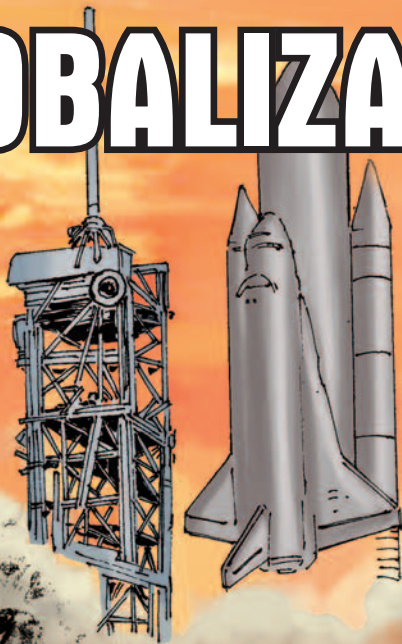


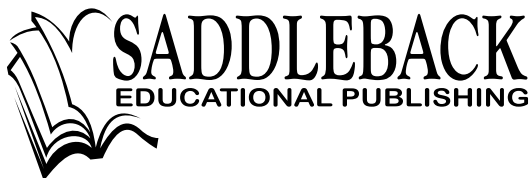


GLOBALIZATION

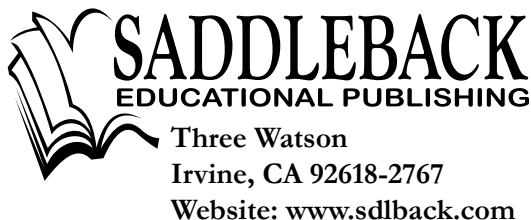


Globalization

1977–2008



Saddleback's *Graphic American History*



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On January 21, 1977, a Democrat from Georgia was sworn in as the 39th president of the United States.



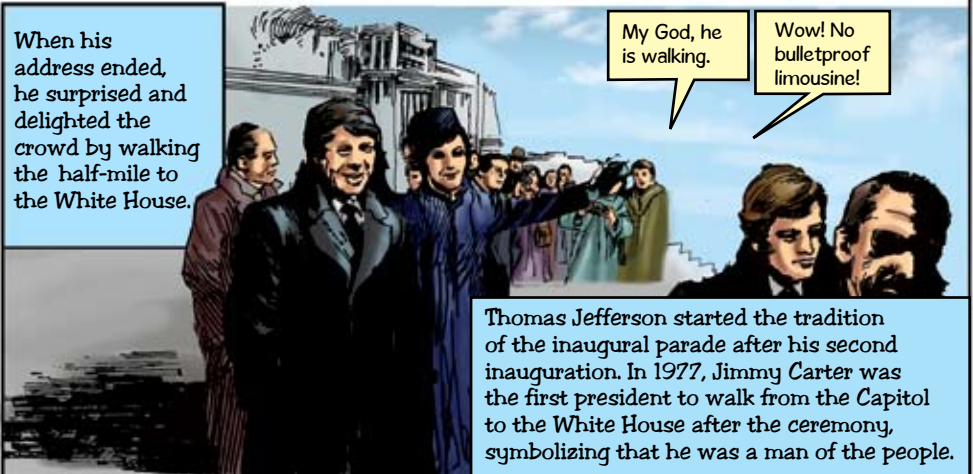
His first remarks were addressed to the former president, Gerald Ford, and cheered by the crowd.



The American dream endures. We must once again have full faith in our country—and in one another. I believe America can be better.



When his address ended, he surprised and delighted the crowd by walking the half-mile to the White House.



Thomas Jefferson started the tradition of the inaugural parade after his second inauguration. In 1977, Jimmy Carter was the first president to walk from the Capitol to the White House after the ceremony, symbolizing that he was a man of the people.

The Middle East was a volatile region. Israel occupied territories of other Middle Eastern countries. There was also the problem of Palestinian refugees.



As president, Carter wanted peace in the Middle East. He found that for peace to work, Israel had to withdraw from the territories that it occupied. Carter began work to create a peace plan.

During the autumn of 1978, the president invited Israel's prime minister, Menachem Begin, and Egypt's president, Anwar Sadat, to the United States to work out a peace plan.



The leaders met at Camp David, the presidential retreat outside Washington. Thirteen days of secret negotiations followed.

Finally, on September 17, 1978, the leaders of Egypt and Israel reached an agreement. The agreement came to be known as the Camp David Accords.



Late in 1979, a band of students took over the American embassy in Tehran, the capital city of Iran. Many Americans became hostages.



Although several of the hostages were released during 1980, 52 others remained in Iran.



Meanwhile, in 1980, Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, was elected president.



As preparations for Reagan's inauguration were being made, plans for releasing the hostages were nearing completion.



Finally, on January 20, 1981, Ronald Reagan became the 40th president of the United States. At the same time, planes carrying the 52 hostages, took off from an airfield in Iran.



In his inaugural address, President Reagan spoke about the bright future of America.

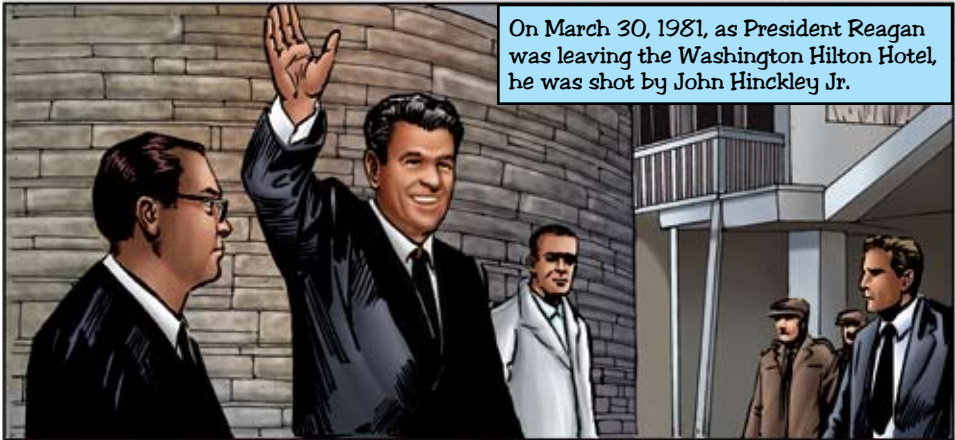
We are too great a nation to limit ourselves to small dreams.

A great air of rejoicing swept the country. In Washington, D.C., great parties were held to welcome the new president.



And a few days afterward, the joy was complete when 52 smiling ex-hostages arrived home.





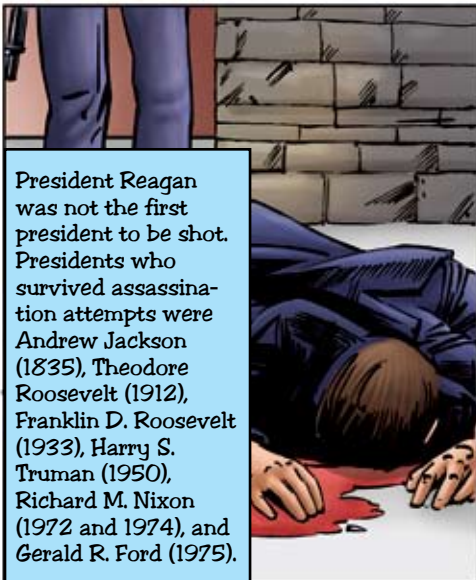
On March 30, 1981, as President Reagan was leaving the Washington Hilton Hotel, he was shot by John Hinckley Jr.



President Reagan was rushed to the George Washington University Hospital, where he underwent emergency surgery.

I hope you're a Republican.

Today, Mr. President, we're all Republicans.



President Reagan was not the first president to be shot. Presidents who survived assassination attempts were Andrew Jackson (1835), Theodore Roosevelt (1912), Franklin D. Roosevelt (1933), Harry S. Truman (1950), Richard M. Nixon (1972 and 1974), and Gerald R. Ford (1975).



Four United States presidents were assassinated: Abraham Lincoln (1865), James Garfield (1881), William McKinley (1901), and John F. Kennedy (1963).

Reagan became president during a period of high inflation and unemployment. Reagan had promised to lower taxes and reduce government spending during his election campaign.

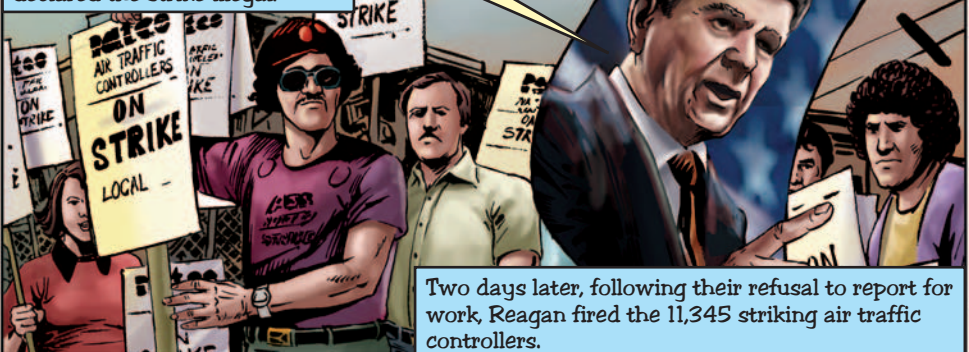


Reagan introduced a new economic policy that came to be known as *Reaganomics*. Reagan cut government spending, reduced taxes, curbed inflation, and increased employment.



On August 3, 1981, the union representing America's air traffic controllers called a strike. President Reagan declared the strike illegal.

Let me make one thing plain. If they do not report for work within 48 hours, they will forfeit their jobs and be terminated.

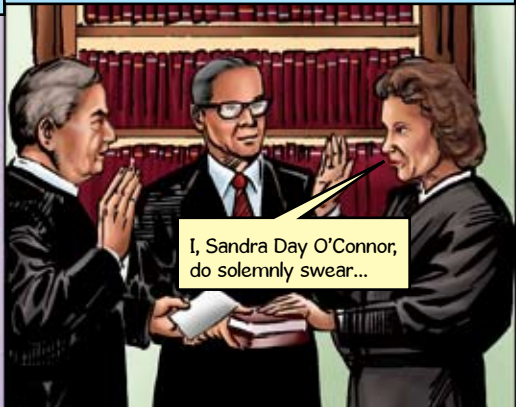


Two days later, following their refusal to report for work, Reagan fired the 11,345 striking air traffic controllers.



Sandra Day O'Connor graduated from Stanford Law School and was a former state senator and assistant attorney general of Arizona. She was a trial judge for five years and in 1979 was appointed to the Arizona Court of Appeals.

On September 25, 1981, O'Connor was sworn in as the 102nd justice of the Supreme Court. She became the first woman associate justice of the Supreme Court in American history. As a judge, she was a key figure in court decisions.



The Senate confirmed O'Connor's nomination by a vote of 99-0.

On July 1, 2005, O'Connor announced her retirement. She retired on January 31, after serving for 24 years.

During the early 1980s, many homosexual men in New York and Los Angeles were getting sick with a rare type of cancer. No one knew why. In 1981, scientists identified a deadly virus called HIV or *human immunodeficiency virus*. The source of the HIV virus, however, remained a mystery.



AIDS is the final stage of HIV infection. AIDS destroys the body's ability to fight off illness and infections.

During the early 1980s, as many as 150,000 people became infected with HIV each year. Scientists didn't know what people could do to protect themselves.



It took scientists several years to develop a blood test for the virus.



Finally, scientists were able to identify a type of chimpanzee in West Africa as the source of the HIV virus. Over several years, the virus slowly spread across Africa and into other parts of the world.



AIDS has already killed more than 500,000 American men, women, and children, and about 25 million people worldwide.

Today despite major advances in prevention and treatment for HIV/AIDS, about 40,000 people are infected with HIV each year in the United States alone. Prevention is still the only "cure" for AIDS.

The Lebanese population was mostly made up of Christians and Muslims in the 1980s. There were many disagreements between Muslims and Christians over who should rule Lebanon.



Israel and Syria also had forces in Lebanon.

In the early 1980s, armed conflict broke out between the Christian government and a number of Muslim groups. Reagan supported the Christians and sent marines to Lebanon to strengthen the Lebanese government.



On May 17, 1983, the United States, Lebanon, and Israel signed an agreement for withdrawal of Israeli troops on the condition that Syria would also withdraw its troops.

On March 5, 1984, the Lebanese government canceled the May 17 agreement.



Then in October 1983, a suicide bomber killed nearly 250 marines and other Americans at their Beirut headquarters.



Our marines departed a few weeks later.



After World War II, the United Nations recommended the partition of Palestine into two states. Arabs protested against the creation of the new state of Israel and what they considered the occupation of Palestine.



■ Proposed Jewish State
■ Proposed Arab State
■ Internationally administered Corpus Separatum of Jerusalem

Arab nations in the Middle East wanted to reclaim the land. They formed a "liberation army" and attacked Israel.

In the years that followed, Israel occupied new lands in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.



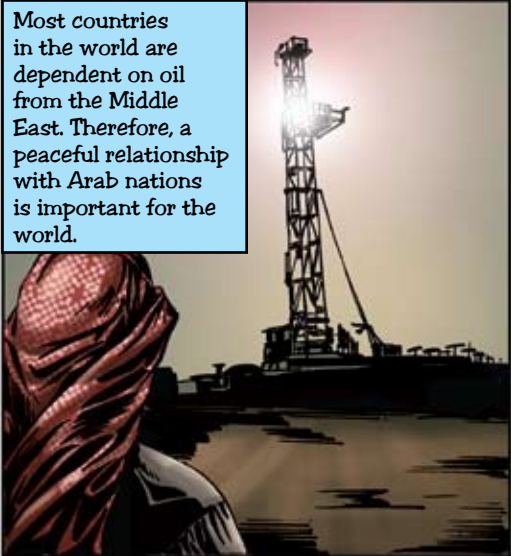
In 1987, Palestinians rose up in protest against the Israeli occupation. They called their uprising the *Intifada*.*

Ever since, there has been great hostility between Israel and its Arab neighbors.



Both Arabs and Israelis have accused each other of human rights violations. This hostility has made the Middle East a volatile region.

Most countries in the world are dependent on oil from the Middle East. Therefore, a peaceful relationship with Arab nations is important for the world.



*an Arabic word which means "to shake off."