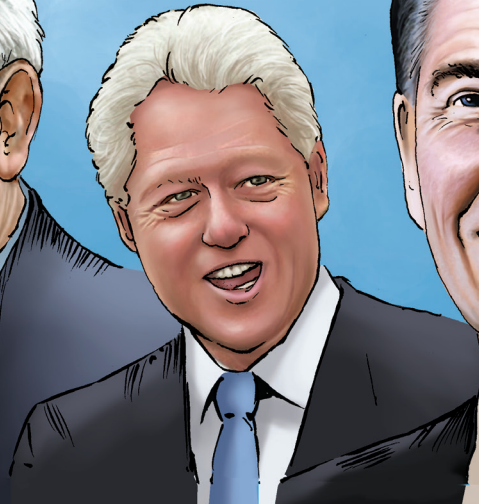
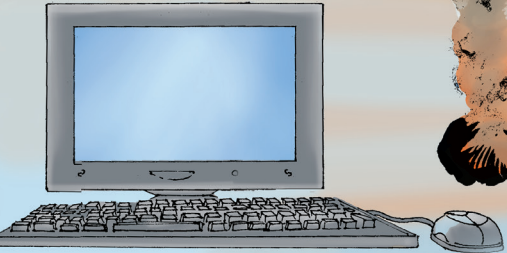
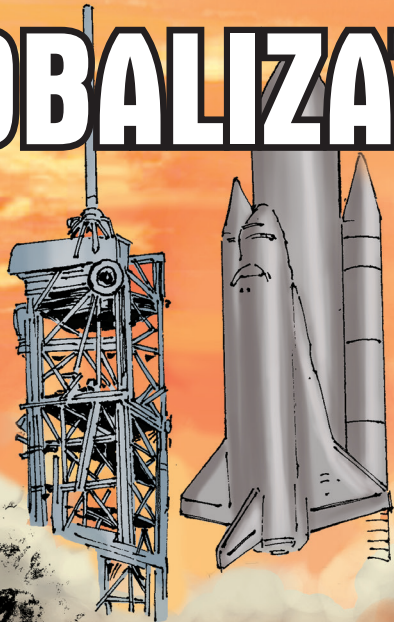
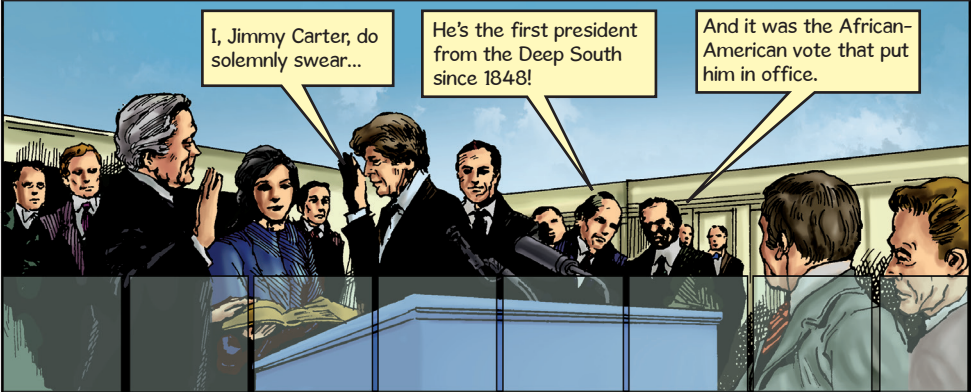




# GLOBALIZATION



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

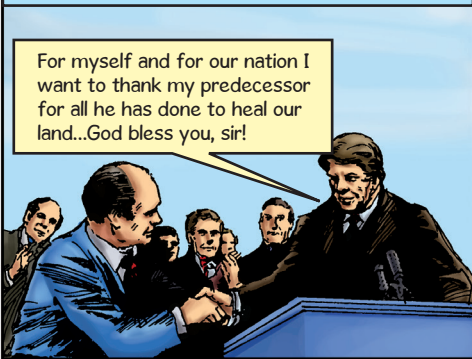


I, Jimmy Carter, do solemnly swear...

He's the first president from the Deep South since 1848!

And it was the African-American vote that put him in office.

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

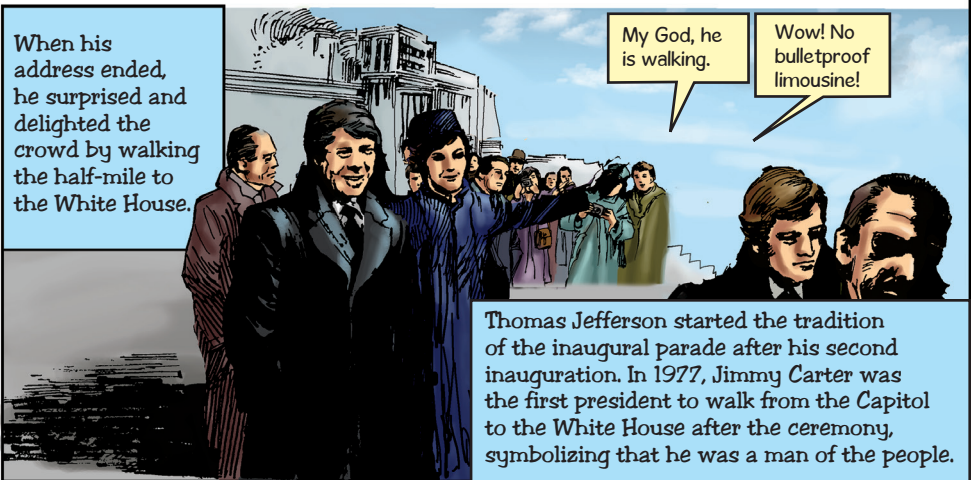


For myself and for our nation I want to thank my predecessor for all he has done to heal our land...God bless you, sir!

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.



My God, he is walking.

Wow! No bulletproof limousine!

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.



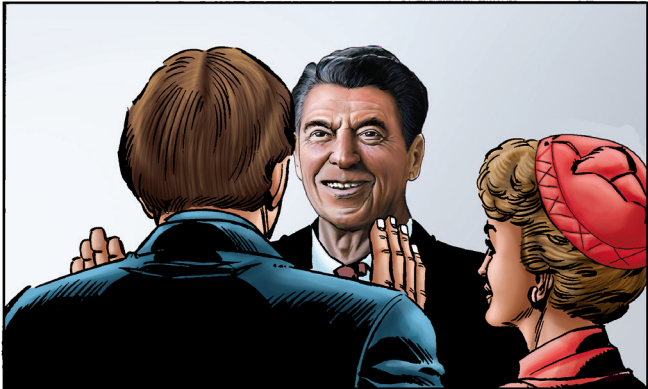
Meanwhile, in 1980, Ronald Reagan, the former governor of California, was elected president.



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.

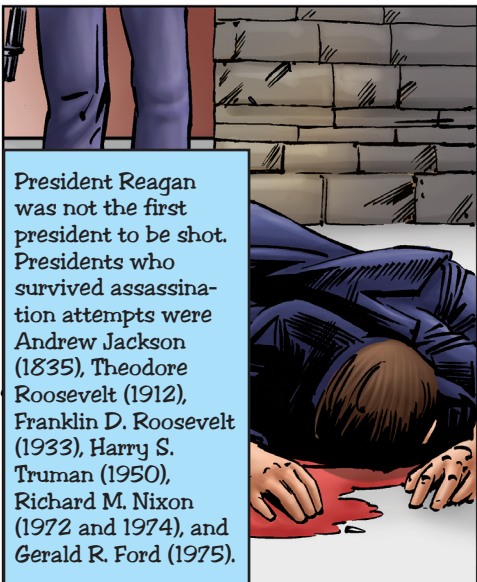
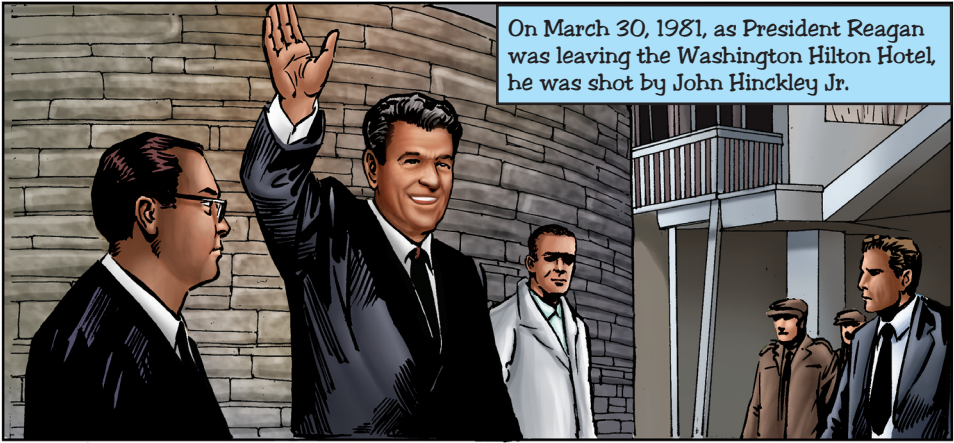
We are too great a nation to limit ourselves to small dreams.

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.





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.

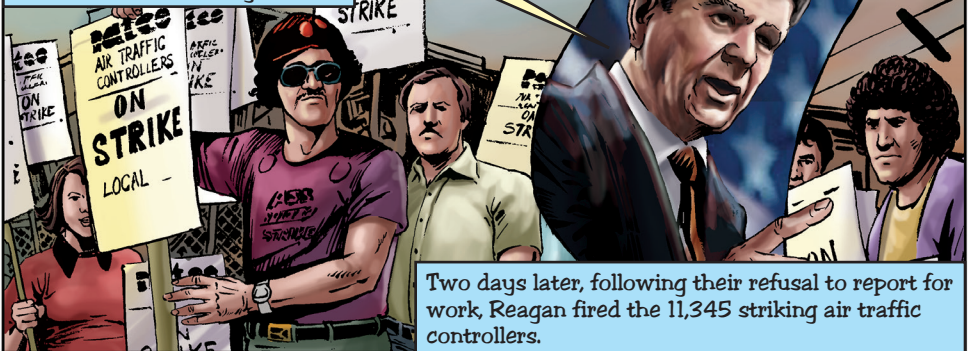


Reagan introduced a new economic policy that came to be known as *Reaganomics*. Reagan cut government spending, reduced taxes, curbed inflation, and increased employment.



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.