

OAKLAND CUSD #5

**MODERN US
HISTORY**
APRIL 13-17, 2020

KEVIN FLECKENSTEIN

Week of April 13-17, 2020

Mr. Fleckenstein

Students are expected to complete one Social Studies lesson a week for each class that they are taking. Students need to choose one of the three choices that are for the class that they are in. You may not choose an option from a class you are not currently taking. Choice 1 & 2 are review options that will not require a computer or the internet. Choice 3 is considered enrichment, which will sometimes be new information, and might require internet access. I can receive work in hard copy form (turned into the school) or I can receive assignments through my email at kevin.fleckenstein@oakland5.org If a student is turning in an assignment through email, they can turn it in as a word document or a google document. If students are answering a worksheet and turning it in online, the student does not need to copy the questions onto their document. They only need to send in their answers. Please make sure student names are on all work, so that I can figure out who has turned in assignments. Homework for each week will be available at noon each Monday. That week's homework will be due by noon the following Monday. I will be calling parents on Tuesday of each week, if I have not received an assignment from a student. We want to make sure that no student falls behind during this time. I will provide feedback on all homework assignments. If they are turned in to me through email, I will replay to the email with my feedback. If the homework assignment is physically turned into the school, I will write the feedback on the assignment and put it in the next weeks pile to be picked up. The only textbooks that should be needed are the ones that were already given out two weeks ago. If you have any questions for me, please feel free to contact me through email. My office hours will be Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday from 11-1. I will also be checking my email periodically at other times throughout the week. I miss all of the students. I hope that everyone is being safe, smart, and finding ways to keep busy!

Class	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3 (Enrichment)
World Geography	Read Chapter 41. Answer the following sections on page 505. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a Vocabulary • Recalling & Reviewing • Thinking Critically 	Write an essay (3 paragraph minimum) explaining which Asian city you would like to live in if you were given a choice. Use specific information about the city to back up your claim. You can use Chapters 28-34 & 41-45 to get information.	Make a list of the countries of Africa. Next to each country write down the name of the capital city. Use the map on page A19 to help you.
World History	Read Chapter 28 Section 1 Starting on page 738 in your textbook. Answer questions 1-5 on page 740.	Read the handout over the Middle Passage. Answer the questions over the reading.	Complete the crossword puzzle over World War I. Answers can be submitted with a picture of the crossword puzzle, or a google doc/word doc that has a numbered list of the correct answers.

<p>U.S. History</p>	<p>Read Chapter 10 Section 4 in your textbook starting on page 299. Answer questions #1-4 on page 305.</p>	<p>Read the reading about Abraham Lincoln's Inaugural Addresses. Answer the questions about the readings.</p>	<p>On Youtube, watch Crash Course in History – The Civil War Part 1. Write a two paragraph reflection on what you learned. Be sure to use specific information from the video in your reflection. You may need to take notes during the video, or watch it a few times to get all of the important information.</p> <p>https://youtu.be/rY9zHNOjGRs</p>
<p>Modern U.S. History</p>	<p>Read the two readings about influential women in the 1970's & 1980's. Answer the questions that go along with each reading.</p>	<p>Write a journal (paragraph per day) about what it is like for you living during this stay-at-order. Write it in a way that would give someone that is living 100 years from now insight as to what this experience is like. How have things changed? What do we know about the stay-at-home order? How do we feel about the stay-at-home order? What's next?</p>	<p>On Youtube, watch Crash Course in History – Rise of Conservatism. Write a two paragraph reflection on what you learned. Use specific information from the video in your reflection. You may need to take notes during the video, or watch it a few times to get all of the important information.</p> <p>https://youtu.be/OCrxD19DHA8</p>
<p>Civics</p>	<p>Read page 188-189. Answer questions 1-3 at the end. Then in one paragraph, explain how you could get involved locally to make the community better. Identify what you want to change/save, and state what you would do to convince local leaders to see things your way.</p>	<p>Read Chapter 9 Section 1 & 2 in your textbook. Answer the questions on the two handouts that correspond to each section.</p>	<p>Go to the website: https://www.isidewith.com/ Take the quiz. This website asks you political questions and will then tell you which political candidate and party you most closely agree with. Look at the handout for guidance as you take the quiz.</p>

Illinois History	Read the primary source from Abraham Lincoln that is provided. Summarize each section of the bill in your own words. Also, answer the question: Why do you think Abraham Lincoln wanted to spend money on a governors' mansion at this time? Hint: Think back to the history of our state capitals.	Read the two readings that are provided "Labor Management Violence" and "The Eagle that is Forgotten" Answer the questions on the handouts that correspond to the readings.	Look up the history of any city or town that is in Illinois. Write a one page summary of the history and importance of the town. Think about historical events that have happened, reasons why the town started, and important people or contributions that have come from the town. Use proper MLA formatting, including a sources page.
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Betty Ford: A New Kind of First Lady

by Gil Troy

This essay is provided courtesy of the Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History. This text has been adapted for use by ReadWorks.

Americans never elected Gerald R. Ford president or even vice president-Richard Nixon appointed him after Vice President Spiro Agnew resigned in October 1973. Today, Ford's brief presidency is often forgotten. Yet during Ford's two-and-a-half years, his wife, Betty, became the most controversial first lady since Eleanor Roosevelt. Peddling their marriage as a "normal" partnership struggling with the challenges of modern family life, Betty Ford inserted herself at the flashpoint of the country's social upheavals. Her boldness may have cost her husband the presidency in 1976.

The Fords were mismatched; he was square, she was hip. Still, the marriage worked. Through his workaholicism, her breakdowns, his condescension, and her anger, Betty and Jerry remained in love.

By 1975, Betty Ford had emerged as an outspoken feminist activist. Her candor unsettled the president and his advisors. They feared alienating conservatives who were already disenchanted by the fall of Vietnam, Ford's liberal Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, and détente with the Communists. As Ford's popularity dropped, the first lady's adoring press coverage only complicated matters.

On September 27, 1974, less than two months after the Fords' surprise move into the White House, Betty Ford was diagnosed with breast cancer, then underwent a mastectomy. Although reporters had publicized presidential illnesses since Dwight Eisenhower's heart attack, they covered first ladies' ailments discreetly-until now. The Fords' personal trauma became a national event. In the age of full disclosure, the White House was candid, the press insatiable. More than 50,000 Americans sent Betty Ford get-well cards. A disease so frightening that many whispered its name was partly destigmatized. Checkups increased by 300 to 400 percent. Among the women getting mammograms was Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, the wife of Ford's new vice president. Within a month, Happy Rockefeller had also undergone a mastectomy.

Overnight, Betty Ford became a national hero for having "saved many lives" by example.[1] Betty Ford's gift to millions of women would define her tenure as first lady: "Lying in the hospital, thinking of all those women going for cancer checkups because of me, I'd come to recognize more clearly the power of the woman in the White House." The power was educational, not political; it stemmed from her fame, not her influence: "I felt I hadn't even begun to work effectively for the causes-the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), mental health, the fight against child abuse, the fight against the abuse of old people and retarded people-that I cared about." [2]

Feeling "reborn," Betty Ford left the hospital determined to use this extraordinary platform. This unelected wife of an unelected president would plunge into national debates over personal and political events in unprecedented ways.



Photograph of Betty Ford, 1974

Only five more states had to ratify the ERA by 1979 for it to become part of the Constitution. Overcoming her initial reluctance to lobby, she sent a few letters and called wavering legislators. Some were flattered, having "never been called by a First Lady before." [3] Others resented her effrontery. White House mail ran three to one against the first lady's lobbying. For the first time since Eleanor Roosevelt's day, pickets on Pennsylvania Avenue protested against the president's spouse. They demanded: "BETTY FORD GET OFF THE PHONE!" [4]

Although many of the president's aides again insisted that first ladies should be seen and not heard, Betty's own aides began arranging more interviews. One interview was for the TV news magazine *60 Minutes*-with the urbane Morley Safer, not the pugnacious Mike Wallace. The interview was postponed repeatedly. The CBS crew attributed the wait to the first lady's rumored "drinking problem." [5]

Betty disarmed her critics with intermittent candor. She admitted that she drank "occasionally, with my husband" and took tranquilizers. Hints crept into dispatches about "halting speech" or a distracted stare. But most journalists preferred praising the frank, feminist first lady rather than exposing the erratic, sedated political wife.

Married in 1948, during Jerry's ultimately successful campaign for Congress, Betty gave birth to three boys and a girl over the years, while Jerry became a leading House Republican. Press profiles through the years celebrated the Fords' traditional marriage. Yet each triumph for him was a setback for her. "The Congress got a new Minority Leader," Betty would say of 1965, "and I lost a husband." [6]

In 1964, she pinched a nerve in her back. The child of an alcoholic, Betty hid her pain with a smile and took refuge in the bottle. Eventually, she saw a psychiatrist and took medication. For all her apparent candor, Betty Ford remained ashamed. When as first lady, she would rejoice before the National Association of Mental Health Centers that visits to psychiatrists were no longer a "hush, hush" thing, she still claimed that "my problems were physical." [7]

Jerry and Betty Ford offered a joint platform to an anxious nation. They hoped to give the country "the same feeling that we have had as a family, a feeling of unity and harmony and warmth." [8] The Fords were not the perfect couple the Nixons pretended to be. The countercultural "anti-image" of the family changed attitudes toward political wives. Woman reporters searching for role models loved the Fords. Jerry's habit of making his own breakfast was seen as a triumph for women's lib. [9] When Betty appeared before Republican women in Chicago, the banner behind her read: "YOU'VE COME A LONG WAY BABY."

Betty Ford did not understand why this "job" was unsalaried. But if she had received a salary, she would have been docked pay for dereliction of duties. Between her health problems and her mood swings, her attendance was spotty.

This backdrop guaranteed probing queries about the Fords' "manners and morals" when Betty Ford met with Morley Safer for an interview broadcast August 10, 1975. Safer asked, "What if Susan Ford came to you and said, 'Mother, I'm having an affair.?' " Replied Betty, "Well, I wouldn't be surprised. I think she's a perfectly normal human being like all young girls." [10] When he heard the answer about Susan, the president threw a pillow at his wife, saying, "You just lost me ten million votes." He soon raised it to "twenty million." [11]

Betty Ford had provoked a nationwide symposium on morality, revealing a deep chasm in American

culture, as well as conflicting definitions of a first lady's role. On *Today*, a psychoanalyst applauded her nonjudgmental parenting.[12] Others championed this new kind of first lady, humane, candid, "real," and "hip," while denying that a first lady had to play "Miss America grown up." [13] But the conservative columnist William F. Buckley blasted Mrs. Ford for trying "to rewrite the operative sexual code of Western Civilization." [14] Some critics explained to Mrs. Ford, "You are, because of the position your husband has assumed, expected and officially required to be PERFECT!!" [15]

Gerald Ford's popularity dropped within weeks from 55.3 percent to 38.8 percent. [16] By October, the East Wing would count 23,308 "con" letters, 10,512 "pro." Mrs. Ford felt vindicated on November 10, when a Harris Survey confirmed one of the central facts of modern politics-notoriety feeds popularity. Sixty-four percent of those surveyed now applauded Mrs. Ford. Louis Harris proclaimed her "one of the most popular" first ladies. [17] This poll spawned the myth that Betty Ford was a political asset and that the *60 Minutes* fiasco ended well. Outspokenness became her "trademark," her "project." [18] Betty's candor helped caricature her predecessors-Pat Nixon was robotic, Lady Bird Johnson's beautification was frivolous, and Jackie Kennedy was dilettantish.

In fact, Mrs. Ford's candor may have killed the Ford presidency. She alienated the president's right flank just when the right-wing populist Governor Ronald Reagan was tempted to seek the Republican nomination and Ford needed to shore up conservative support. As the tough 1976 campaign began, Jerry's approval ratings dipped below 40 percent; Betty's ratings continued to rise.

During the campaign, Betty danced, mugged, hugged, hobnobbed, and mouthed niceties. People greeted her with an enthusiasm her husband did not generate. In a personality-oriented political culture, personality-obsessed journalists called Betty Ford "the President's greatest asset." [19] Campaign buttons subordinated the president, roaring: "ELECT BETTY'S HUSBAND, KEEP BETTY IN THE WHITE HOUSE." [20]

In this final act of the Ford drama, Betty returned to her role as the dutiful spouse. She would campaign "as his wife," trying "to communicate him to the people," rather than addressing "the issues." [21]

Betty wanted to reject the first lady's genteel straitjacket: "My advice to anyone as First Lady would be to be herself. . . . No one should have to live up to a standard." [22] After he lost, the Fords' return to private life was eased by a lucrative his-and-hers book contract.

Contrary to blurry popular memories today, it was only after she left the White House that Betty Ford confronted her addiction to pills and alcohol. A steep downslide culminated in a family intervention in 1978. But, as with her breast cancer, Betty Ford went public with her woes-and became a national icon. After successfully undergoing treatment at a facility, in 1982 she founded what became the Betty Ford Center in Rancho Mirage, California. Betty Ford helped revolutionize American attitudes toward addiction, encouraging family interventions, intensive treatments, and candor about drug and alcohol abuse that had traditionally been wrapped in silence and shame.

Still, as first lady, Betty Ford was the neurotic wounded political spouse reporters thought they saw in Pat Nixon. Mrs. Nixon and Mrs. Ford offered dramatically different images, of silence versus candor, of stoicism versus activism, of 1950s idealism versus 1970s iconoclasm. Americans would spend the next three decades trying to reconcile traditional culture with the new sensibility. Members of the presidential couple would find themselves torn between traditional values and modern media

demands, between the kind of couple the Nixons tried to be, and the kind of couple the Fords actually were. Nancy Reagan and Hillary Clinton would learn from adversity that Betty Ford-style candor remained problematic; most first ladies, including Barbara Bush, Laura Bush, Michelle Obama and Hillary Clinton as the Clinton presidency ended-would appreciate the unspoken protocols of being first lady, which placed gossamer shackles on the presidential spouse, encouraging discretion and tradition even in a world Betty Ford helped make more frank and modern.

- [1] Betty Ford with Chris Chase, *Betty: A Glad Awakening* (London: Robson, 1987), 194.
- [2] Marlene Cimonis, "First Lady Sticks to Her Guns on ERA," *Los Angeles Times*, February 18, 1975, 4:6.
- [3] "First Lady Sticks to Her Guns," 4:1.
- [4] "First Lady Sticks to Her Guns," 4:1.
- [5] Mrs. Ford composite tape January 9 to December 3, 1975, F758, Gerald R. Ford Audiovisual Collection, Gerald R. Ford Library.
- [6] Betty Ford with Chris Chase, *The Times of My Life* (New York, 1978), 123.
- [7] "Mrs. Ford - Remarks for National Association of Mental Health Centers," November 2, 1974, Box 3, Sheila Rabb Weidenfeld Files, Gerald R. Ford Library.
- [8] Kandy Stroud, "The New First Lady," *Washington Post*, August 23, 1974.
- [9] Rachel Conrad Wahlberg, "Who Washes the Dishes?" *Dynamic Maturity*, January 1976, 13.
- [10] "The First Lady," *60 Minutes*, CBS, August 10, 1975. Transcript, pp. 8-13, Box 6, Sheila Rabb Weidenfeld Files, Gerald R. Ford Library.
- [11] *Betty: A Glad Awakening*, 172.
- [12] Dr. Erika Freeman, on *Today Show*, August 17, 1975, Composite Tape January 9, 1975, to December 3, 1975, F758, Gerald R. Ford Audiovisual Collection, Gerald Ford Library.
- [13] *Chicago Sun-Times*, August 14, 1975, 75.
- [14] William Buckley, "First Lady Voices Act of Aggression," *Sentinel Star*, August 17, 1975, 9-B.
- [15] Philip T. Clark to Betty Ford, Motor Age, Chicago, Illinois, August 11, 1975; Myra G. Gutin and Leesa E. Tobin, "'You've Come a Long Way Mr. President': Betty Ford as First Lady," in Bernard J. Finestone and Alexej Ugrinsky, *Gerald R. Ford and the Politics of Post-Watergate America*, 2 vols.

Name: _____ Date: _____

1. Who plunged "into national debates over personal and political events in unprecedented ways"?

2. Read this sentence from the text.

"By 1975, Betty Ford had emerged as an outspoken feminist activist."

What evidence in the text supports the claim that Betty Ford was "an outspoken feminist activist"?

3. What is a main idea of this text?

4. Explain why Betty Ford was a controversial first lady.

Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Margaret Thatcher

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Margaret Thatcher (1925-2013), the United Kingdom's first . . . female prime minister, served from 1979 until 1990. During her time in office, she reduced the influence of trade unions, privatized certain industries, scaled back public benefits and changed the terms of political debate, much like her friend and ideological ally, U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Nicknamed the "Iron Lady," she opposed Soviet communism and fought a war to maintain control of the Falkland Islands. The longest-serving British prime minister of the 20th century, Thatcher was eventually pressured into resigning by members of her own Conservative Party.

MARGARET THATCHER: THE EARLY YEARS

Margaret Hilda Roberts, later Margaret Thatcher, was born on October 13, 1925, in Grantham, a small town in Lincolnshire, England. Her parents, Alfred and Beatrice, were middle-class shopkeepers and devout Methodists. Alfred was also a politician, serving as a town council member for 16 years before becoming an alderman in 1943 and mayor of Grantham from 1945 to 1946.

***Did You Know?** In 2007 Margaret Thatcher became the first living ex-prime minister in British history to be honored with a statue in the Houses of Parliament. It stands opposite a statue of Winston Churchill in the lobby of the House of Commons.*

Thatcher matriculated at Oxford University in 1943, during the height of World War II. While there she studied chemistry and joined the Oxford Union Conservative Association, becoming president of the organization in 1946. After graduation she worked as a research chemist, but her real interest was politics. In 1950 she ran for parliament in the Labour-dominated constituency of Dartford, using the slogan "Vote Right to Keep What's Left." She lost that year and again in 1951, but received more votes than previous Conservative Party candidates.

MARGARET THATCHER ENTERS PARLIAMENT

In December 1951 Margaret married Denis Thatcher, a wealthy businessman. Less than two years later she gave birth to twins, Carol and Mark. Meanwhile, she was studying for the bar exams, which she passed in early 1954. She then spent the next few years practicing law and looking for a winnable constituency.

Thatcher ran for parliament once more in 1959-this time in the Conservative-dominated constituency of Finchley-and easily won the seat. The first bill she introduced affirmed the right of the media to cover local government meetings. Speaking about the bill in her maiden speech, she focused not on freedom of the press but instead on the need to limit wasteful government expenditures-a common theme throughout her political career.

By 1961 Thatcher had accepted an invitation to become parliamentary undersecretary in the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. She then steadily moved up the ministerial ranks, becoming secretary of state for education and science when the Conservatives retook power in 1970. The following year she was demonized by her Labour Party opponents as "Thatcher the milk snatcher" when she eliminated a free milk program for schoolchildren. Nonetheless, she was able to keep her job, and in 1975, with the Conservatives back in the opposition, she defeated former Prime Minister Edward Heath to take over leadership of the party.

MARGARET THATCHER AS PRIME MINISTER

Thatcher was now one of the most powerful women in the world. She rejected the economic theories of John Maynard Keynes, who advocated deficit spending during periods of high unemployment, instead preferring the monetarist approach of Chicago economist Milton Friedman. At her first conference speech, she chastised the Labour Party on economic grounds, saying, "A man's right to work as he will, to spend what he earns, to own property, to have the state as servant and not as master-these are the British inheritance." Soon after, she attacked the Soviet Union as "bent on world dominance." A Soviet army newspaper responded by calling her "the Iron Lady," a nickname she immediately embraced.

The Conservatives, helped out by a "winter of discontent" in which numerous unions went on strike, won the 1979 election, and Thatcher became prime minister. During her first term, the government lowered direct taxes while increasing taxes on spending, sold off public housing, put in austerity measures and made other reforms, even as rising inflation and unemployment caused Thatcher's popularity to temporarily wane. In April 1982 Argentina invaded the Falkland Islands, a sparsely populated British colony located 300 miles from Argentina and 8,000 miles from the United Kingdom. Thatcher dispatched troops to the area. On May 2, a British submarine controversially sank an Argentine cruiser that was outside of an official exclusion zone, killing over 300 people on board. Later in the month, British troops landed near San Carlos Bay in East Falkland and, despite persistent air attacks, were able to capture the capital of Port Stanley and end the fighting.

The war and an improving economy propelled Thatcher to a second term in 1983. This time around, her government took on the trade unions, requiring them to hold a secret ballot before any work stoppage and refusing to make any concessions during a yearlong miners' strike. In what became a key part of her legacy, Thatcher also privatized British Telecom, British Gas, British Airways, Rolls-Royce and a number of other state-owned companies.

On the foreign policy front, Thatcher often found herself allied with U.S. President Ronald Reagan,

whom she later described as "the supreme architect of the West's Cold War victory." Her relationship with her own continent's leaders was more complicated, particularly since she believed the European Union should be a free-trade area rather than a political endeavor. "That such an unnecessary and irrational project as building a European superstate was ever embarked upon will seem in future years to be perhaps the greatest folly of the modern era," she wrote in her 2002 book *Statecraft*. In Asia, meanwhile, she negotiated the eventual transfer of Hong Kong to the Chinese. In Africa she had a mixed record, facilitating the end of white minority rule in Zimbabwe but opposing sanctions against apartheid South Africa.

MARGARET THATCHER'S FALL FROM POWER

After Thatcher was elected to a third term in 1987, her government lowered income tax rates to a postwar low. It also pushed through an unpopular "community charge" that was met with street protests and high levels of nonpayment. On November 14, 1990, former Defense Minister Michael Heseltine challenged her for leadership of the party, partly due to differences of opinion on the European Union. Thatcher won the first ballot but by too small of a margin for outright victory. That night, her cabinet members visited her one by one and urged her to resign. She officially stepped down on November 28 after helping to assure that John Major and not Heseltine would replace her.

Thatcher remained in parliament until 1992, at which time she entered the largely ceremonial House of Lords and began to write her memoirs. Though she stopped appearing in public after suffering a series of small strokes in the early 2000s, her influence remained strong. In fact, many of her free market policies have since been adopted, not only by Conservatives, but also by Labour Party leaders like Tony Blair. In 2011, the former prime minister was the subject of an award-winning (and controversial) biographical film, *The Iron Lady*, which depicted her political rise and fall. Margaret Thatcher died on April 8, 2013, at the age of 87.

Sandra Day O'Connor

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Sandra Day O'Connor (1930-) was an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1981 to 2006, and was the first woman to serve on the Supreme Court. A moderate conservative, she was known for her dispassionate and meticulously researched opinions. For 24 years, Sandra Day O'Connor was a pioneering force on the Supreme Court and will always be remembered as acting as a sturdy guiding hand in the court's decisions during those years-and serving as a swing vote in many important cases. In 2009 her accomplishments were acknowledged at the highest level, when she was honored with the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Born on March 26, 1930, in El Paso, Texas, Sandra Day O'Connor became the first woman to serve as a justice on the United States Supreme Court in 1981. Long before she would weigh in on some of the nation's most pressing cases, she spent part of her childhood on her family's Arizona ranch. O'Connor was adept at riding and assisted with some ranch duties.

Did You Know? On September 21, 1981, O'Connor was confirmed by the U.S. Senate with a vote of 99-0.

After graduating from Stanford University in 1950 with a bachelor's degree in economics, Sandra Day O'Connor attended the university's law school. She received her degree in 1952 and worked in California and Frankfurt, Germany, before settling in Arizona.

In Arizona, Sandra Day O'Connor worked as the assistant attorney general in the 1960s. In 1969, she made the move to state politics with an appointment by Governor Jack Williams to state senate to fill a vacancy. A conservative Republican, O'Connor won re-election twice. In 1974, she took on a different challenge. O'Connor ran for the position of judge in the Maricopa County Superior Court.

As a judge, Sandra Day O'Connor developed a solid reputation for being firm but just. Outside of the courtroom, she remained involved in Republican politics. In 1979, O'Connor was selected to serve on the state's court of appeals. Only two years later, President Ronald Reagan nominated her for

associate justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. O'Connor received unanimous approval from the U.S. Senate. She broke new ground for women in the legal field when she was sworn in as the first female justice on the Supreme Court.

As a member of the court, Sandra Day O'Connor was considered to be a moderate conservative. She tended to vote in line with her politically conservative nature, but she still considered her cases very carefully. In opposition to the Republican call to reverse the Roe v. Wade decision on abortion rights, O'Connor provided the vote needed to uphold the court's earlier decision. Many times she focused on the letter of law, not the clamoring of politicians, and voted for what she believed best fit the intentions of the U.S. Constitution.

Sandra Day O'Connor retired from the court on January 31, 2006. Part of her reason for retiring was to spend more time with her husband, John Jay O'Connor. The couple has been married since 1952 and has three sons. She divides her time between Washington, D.C., and Arizona.

Biography courtesy of BIO.com

Name: _____ Date: _____

Use the article "Margaret Thatcher" to answer questions 1 to 2.

1. Margaret Thatcher was a member of the Conservative Party who became the United Kingdom's first female prime minister. During her time in office, she reduced the influence of trade unions. What are two other things she did during her time in office?

2. Based on what Margaret Thatcher did during her time in office, what can you conclude about the attitude of Conservative Party members toward the role of government? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Use the article "Sandra Day O'Connor" to answer questions 3 to 4.

3. What was Sandra Day O'Connor the first woman to do?

4. Read this sentence from the text: "As a member of the court, Sandra Day O'Connor was considered to be a moderate conservative."

What evidence in the text supports the characterization of O'Connor as "a moderate conservative"?

Use the articles "Margaret Thatcher" and "Sandra Day O'Connor" to answer questions 5 to 6.

5. What term appears in the name of Margaret Thatcher's party and also describes Sandra Day O'Connor?

6. How might Sandra Day O'Connor's attitude toward the role of government differ from what Margaret Thatcher's attitude was? Support your answer with evidence from both texts.
