She was a scientist before a politician. Thatcher studied chemistry at Oxford University and worked as a research chemist before entering politics.

She was the first woman to lead the Conservative Party. Thatcher was elected Leader of the Conservative Party in 1975, becoming the first woman to lead a major British political party.

She was the first woman to serve as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. Thatcher led the Conservatives to victory in the 1979 general election, becoming the first woman to serve as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

She was nicknamed the "Iron Lady" by the Soviet press. This nickname was a tribute to her strong will and determination, but it was also used to criticize her perceived coldness and inflexibility.

She was a key figure in the Cold War. Thatcher was a staunch anti-communist and was a strong supporter of US President Ronald Reagan's hardline stance against the Soviet Union.

She implemented a number of controversial economic policies, known as Thatcherism. These policies included privatization, deregulation, and tax cuts. Thatcherism is credited with helping to revive the British economy, but it also led to increased inequality.

She was a divisive figure. Thatcher was loved by her supporters for her strong leadership and her commitment to free markets. However, she was also hated by her critics for her perceived arrogance and her willingness to cut social programs.

She survived an assassination attempt in 1984. The Irish Republican Army (IRA) bombed the Brighton Grand Hotel, where Thatcher and other Conservative Party members were staying. Thatcher escaped unharmed, but five people were killed and 34 were injured.

She resigned as Prime Minister in 1990. Thatcher resigned as Prime Minister after facing a leadership challenge from within her own party.

She died in 2013 at the age of 87. Thatcher was given a state funeral, and her death was mourned by many people around the world.