



## **Katherine Johnson: “Hidden Figure” and NASA Pioneer**

### **Standard Learning Objectives**

#### **AP American History**

##### **KC-7.3.II**

World War I and its aftermath intensified ongoing debates about the nation’s role in the world and how best to achieve national security and pursue American interests.

##### **KC-7.3.III**

U.S. participation in World War II transformed American society, while the victory of the United States and its allies over the Axis powers vaulted the U.S. into a position of global, political, and military leadership.

##### **KC-7.3.III.C.ii**

Military service provided opportunities for women and minorities to improve their socioeconomic positions for the war’s duration, while also leading to debates over racial segregation.

##### **KC-8.1**

The United States responded to an uncertain and unstable postwar world by asserting and working to maintain a position of global leadership, with far-reaching domestic and international consequences.

##### **KC-8.1.I**

United States policymakers engaged in a cold war with the authoritarian Soviet Union, seeking to limit the growth of Communist military power and ideological influence, create a free-market global economy, and build an international security system.

##### **KC-8.2**

New movements for civil rights and liberal efforts to expand the role of government generated a range of political and cultural responses.

##### **KC-8.2.I**

Seeking to fulfill Reconstruction-era promises, civil rights activists and political leaders achieved some legal and political successes in ending segregation, although progress toward racial equality was slow.

##### **KC-8.3**

Postwar economic and demographic changes had far-reaching consequences for American society, politics, and culture.



### KC-8.3.I

Rapid economic and social changes in American society fostered a sense of optimism in the postwar years.

### KC-8.2.I.B.i

The three branches of the federal government used measures including desegregation of the armed services and Brown v. Board of Education (1954) to promote greater racial equality.

### KC-8.3.II.B.i

Feminists who participated in the counterculture of the 1960s rejected many of the social, economic, and political values of their parents' generation and advocated changes in sexual norms.