



Thomas Sowell: Maverick Intellect

Standard Learning Objectives

AP American History

KC-7.2.II.C

In the Great Migration during and after World War I, African Americans escaping segregation, racial violence, and limited economic opportunity in the South moved to the North and West, where they found new opportunities but still encountered discrimination.

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-8.2.II

Responding to social conditions and the African American civil rights movement, a variety of movements emerged that focused on issues of identity, social justice.

KC-8.3.II

New demographic and social developments, along with anxieties over the Cold War, changed U.S. culture and led to significant political and moral debates that sharply divided the nation.

KC-8.1.I.B.i

Concerned by expansionist Communist ideology and Soviet repression, the United States sought to contain communism through a variety of measures, including major military engagements in Korea.

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-8.2.I.A

During and after World War II, civil rights activists and leaders, most notably Martin Luther King Jr., combated racial discrimination utilizing a variety of strategies, including legal challenges, direct action, and nonviolent protest tactics.



KC-8.2.1.C

Continuing resistance slowed efforts at desegregation, sparking social and political unrest across the nation. Debates among civil rights activists over the efficacy of nonviolence increased after 1965.

KC-8.2.III.E

Public confidence and trust in government's ability to solve social and economic problems declined in the 1970s in the wake of economic challenges, political scandals, and foreign policy crises.

KC-8.2.III.F

The 1970s saw growing clashes between conservatives and liberals over social and cultural issues, the power of the federal government, race, and movements for greater individual rights.

KC-9.1

A newly ascendant conservative movement achieved several political and policy goals during the 1980s and continued to strongly influence public discourse in the following decades.

KC-9.1.I

Conservative beliefs regarding the need for traditional social values and a reduced role for government advanced in U.S. politics after 1980.

KC-9.1.I.A

Ronald Reagan's victory in the presidential election of 1980 represented an important milestone, allowing conservatives to enact significant tax cuts and continue the deregulation of many industries.

KC-9.1.I.B

Conservatives argued that liberal programs were counterproductive in fighting poverty and stimulating economic growth. Some of their efforts to reduce the size and scope of government met with inertia and liberal opposition, as many programs remained popular with voters.

AP World History

KC-6.3.III.i

Rights-based discourses challenged old assumptions about race, class, gender, and religion.

KC-6.3.III.ii

In much of the world, access to education as well as participation in new political and professional roles became more inclusive in terms of race, class, gender, and religion.