



# STUDY GUIDE

## BLACK, MILLENNIAL, FEMALE AND... CONSERVATIVE

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**KEY TERMS:**

racist  
victim

feminism  
progressive

empowerment

<b>NOTE-TAKING COLUMN:</b> Complete this section <i>during</i> the video. Include definitions and key terms.	<b>CUE COLUMN:</b> Complete this section <i>after</i> the video.
<p>What did Ms. Okafor mistakenly believe about President Obama being elected?</p> <p>How did Ms. Okafor's feminist friends react when she asked them how they could reconcile advocating abortion with protecting the rights of females that abortion would prevent from ever being born?</p> <p>When continuing to reflect on her own political paradigm, what 'troubling' question arose in Ms. Okafor's mind, in terms of politicians who had inspired her?</p>	<p>In what way did Ms. Okafor transform?</p> <p>What were the consequences of Ms. Okafor's transformation?</p>

## DISCUSSION & REVIEW QUESTIONS:

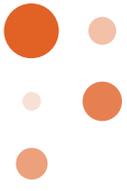
- Towards the beginning of the video, Ms. Okafor reveals that, “I voted for Barack Obama... twice. After all, we share the same skin color. His father was from Africa. Mine was, too! What other reasons did I need?” Tongue-in-cheek or not, do you think that these reasons to vote for President Obama were valid and sensible reasons? Why or why not? What reasons do you think a voter should carefully consider when making a decision about a candidate for office? Explain.
- Later, when sharing her personal story, Ms. Okafor discloses that, “I was even teaching feminism to inner city girls. Part of that teaching involved making the case for abortion. These girls needed to know that they had the right to make decisions about their own bodies. Surely, I thought, that’s empowerment.” What’s the fundamental flaw in the reasoning of ‘making decisions about their own bodies?’ Do you think that young females have a firm grasp of what modern feminism is? Explain. Instead of leftist indoctrination, what do you think would actually empower young women? What actually empowered Ms. Okafor?
- Ms. Okafor answers this last question when stating that, “I realized there was a big` contradiction in my own life. I considered myself a free thinker, but I was thinking exactly what I was supposed to. I decided to start asking questions.” What do you think influenced Ms. Okafor to be complacent, thinking in one particular way for so long? Explain. What factors do you think contributed to Ms. Okafor deciding to begin questioning her beliefs and to question the tenets central to progressive ideology?
- Explaining further, Ms. Okafor also points out that, “The more questions I asked the less popular I became. But here’s the funny thing. I started feeling better about myself. I decided that the very definition of empowerment required me to take responsibility for my own life. I wasn’t going to be anyone’s victim.” Why do you think that Ms. Okafor felt better after questioning the belief system that she had been brought up with, even though she was losing friends over it? What do you think is the ‘definition of empowerment?’ Explain.
- Towards the end of the video, Ms. Okafor shares with us that eventually, “...I crossed the line. I voted Republican, the party that views me as an empowered individual, able to shape my own destiny, not as a member of a victim group.” Why do you think that victimhood is such a central pillar of progressive ideology? How does freedom, critical thinking, and accepting responsibility for one’s own actions truly empower women, and indeed all individuals? Explain.

## EXTEND THE LEARNING:

### CASE STUDY: Atlanta

INSTRUCTIONS: Read the article “How the Democratic Party Ruined Atlanta,” then answer the questions that follow.

- How long has Atlanta been run by Democrats? Who was Reginald Eaves, and how did he contribute to Atlanta’s downfall? How much did Atlanta owe in unfunded liabilities on public worker pensions by 2011? How much does Atlanta spend annually in taxpayer money per grossly underperforming student?
- What, specifically, ruined Atlanta? Considering the longitudinal, egregious mismanagement of the city why do you think that Atlanta voters continue to vote for Democrats? Do you think that enough women in Atlanta will ever go through a transformation similar to that of Ms. Okafor to turn the city around? Why or why not?
- Which points in the article relate to the points in the video, and in what ways? What do you imagine Ms. Okafor would want to tell women in Atlanta?



# QUIZ

## BLACK, MILLENNIAL, FEMALE AND... CONSERVATIVE

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- 1. The very definition of empowerment requires individuals to take responsibility for their own lives.**
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
- 2. Who benefits most from consequence-free sex?**
  - a. Women
  - b. Men
  - c. Both women and men
  - d. Nobody
  
- 3. The more questions Ms. Okafor asked, \_\_\_\_\_.**
  - a. the more progressive friends she made
  - b. the less informed she became
  - c. the more people were drawn to her
  - d. the less popular she became
  
- 4. Which of the following events caused Ms. Okafor to lose friends?**
  - a. Belonging to a feminist group.
  - b. Walking in The March for Life.
  - c. Teaching feminism to inner-city girls.
  - d. Making the case for abortion.
  
- 5. How did Ms. Okafor “cross the line?”**
  - a. She voted Republican.
  - b. She started to violently protest.
  - c. She went on a hunger strike.
  - d. She began lobbying against gun rights.



# QUIZ - ANSWER KEY

## BLACK, MILLENNIAL, FEMALE AND... CONSERVATIVE

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1. The very definition of empowerment requires individuals to take responsibility for their own lives.

- a. True
- b. False

2. Who benefits most from consequence-free sex?

- a. Women
- b. Men
- c. Both women and men
- d. Nobody

3. The more questions Ms. Okafor asked, \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. the more progressive friends she made
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4. Which of the following events caused Ms. Okafor to lose friends?

- a. Belonging to a feminist group.
- b. Walking in The March for Life.
- c. Teaching feminism to inner-city girls.
- d. Making the case for abortion.

5. How did Ms. Okafor “cross the line?”

- a. She voted Republican.
- b. She started to violently protest.
- c. She went on a hunger strike.
- d. She began lobbying against gun rights.

<http://www.frontpagemag.com/fpm/263032/how-democratic-party-ruined-atlanta-john-perazzo>

# How the Democratic Party Ruined Atlanta

## Corruption, tax-&-spend, and racial demagoguery: The familiar Democratic trinity claims another city.

June 1, 2016  
John Perazzo

Atlanta, Georgia has not been governed by a Republican mayor since 1879. Most significant is the fact that the city has been led exclusively by Democrats since the 1960s and early '70s, the period when the Democratic Party emphatically broke away from centrist liberals and fell predominantly under the sway of its far left wing, a course which it still follows to this day.

One of Atlanta's more important political figures during this Democratic era was its first African American mayor, Maynard Jackson, who held office for three (non-consecutive) four-year terms: 1974-78, 1978-82, and 1990-94. In May 1974, the newly elected Jackson stoked racial tensions in Atlanta when he undermined the authority of the incumbent (white) police chief, John Inman, by making him subservient to the newly appointed "Public Safety Commissioner," the black activist Reginald Eaves. Eaves was a longtime friend of Jackson's and had no law-enforcement experience whatsoever. Corrupt to his core and possessing an unparalleled sense of shameless entitlement, Eaves openly and defiantly used public money to purchase extra options on his fully loaded city vehicle, stating: "If I can't ride in a little bit of comfort, to hell with it." He sparked further controversy when he appointed an ex-convict as his personal secretary and instituted a quota system that gave preference to African Americans for hirings and promotions within the police department. Eventually, in 1978, Mayor Jackson was forced to fire Eaves for the role the latter had played in a scandal where he had helped police officers cheat on promotions exams.

In public works projects and municipal contracts, the race-obsessed Mayor Jackson pressed for vigorous affirmative-action programs and set-asides favoring black-owned enterprises. Numerous local businessmen were distressed by Jackson's very obvious race preferences.

By the late '70s, the Atlanta business community had become increasingly concerned about the city's rapidly rising crime rate. Between 1978 and 1979 alone, Atlanta experienced a 69% increase in homicides. It now had the highest murder rate—and the highest overall crime rate—of any city in the United States. The police force, meanwhile, dwindled in size by 25% between 1975 and 1979, causing the officers to be generally overextended and demoralized.

In January 1994, as Jackson's third and final term as mayor was winding down, one of the most politically explosive trials in Atlanta history centered on an affirmative-action program by which Jackson's administration had tried to increase the presence of black-owned shops and businesses at Atlanta's Hartsfield International Airport. A federal court jury convicted a former airport commissioner and councilman on 83 counts of mail fraud, 4 counts of tax evasion, and 43 counts of accepting bribes from an airport concessionaire in return for favorable treatment, like reduced rent at the airport.

In 2002, an investigation by *The Atlanta Journal Constitution* found that friends of Jackson and another

former Atlanta mayor, Bill Campbell (1994-2002), for years had received “the vast majority” of contracts awarded by the Atlanta airport which were supposed to go to members of the black community generally. In at least 80 of the 100 contracts reviewed during the probe, one or more of the business partners involved had cultivated a relationship with either Jackson, Campbell, or both. Further, most of those partners had contributed money to the Jackson and/or Campbell mayoral campaigns.

As for Mayor Campbell, by no means was this his only brush with political scandal. A seven-year federal corruption probe resulted, in 2006, in the convictions of no fewer than ten city officials tied to his administration. Campbell, for his part, was convicted of three counts of federal tax evasion.

Where political corruption runs rampant, it is often closely accompanied by gross financial mismanagement—Atlanta being a case in point. For many years the city's political leaders—in exchange for the slavish political support of unionized public-sector workers—promised an unending array of unsustainably exorbitant healthcare and pension benefits to those employees. Consequently, by 2011 Atlanta's city government owed no less than \$1.5 billion in unfunded liabilities on the pensions of its public-sector workers. That ominous figure was expected to triple within ten years if left unchecked. Recognizing the gravity of the situation, the Atlanta City Council in 2011 approved a long-overdue restructuring of the city's pension system.

The mismanagement of Atlanta's finances is reflected also in the economic condition of city residents as a whole. Today, some 29.5% of those residents live in poverty. And according to a recent study by the Brookings Institution, Atlanta has a greater disparity between rich and poor than any other urban area in America.

As in so many Democrat-run U.S. cities, Atlanta's public-school system has grown, over time, into a bureaucratic monstrosity of waste and ineptitude—exhibiting efficiency only in its ability to separate taxpayers from their hard-earned money. Every year the Atlanta Public Schools (APS) system gobbles up some \$15,000 in taxpayer funds—about 50% more than the national average—for the education-related expenses of each K-12 pupil in its jurisdiction. Notwithstanding these massive investments, APS students perform abysmally on achievement tests designed to measure their academic competence. In 2013, for example, proficiency rates for APS eighth-graders were a meager 22% in reading and 17% in math. Moreover, the high-school graduation rates of APS students in recent years have ranged between 51% and 59%, far below the national average of 78%.

No profile of Atlanta would be complete without a mention of the crime rates that have long plagued the city. To name just a few, Atlanta's rates of murder, robbery, and auto theft exceed the corresponding national averages by 355%, 405%, and 320%, respectively. In 2013, Atlanta ranked, statistically, as the twelfth most dangerous city in the United States. From a global perspective, the incidence of gun murders in Atlanta is about the same as in South Africa, a nation infamous for its exceedingly high homicide rate.

Atlanta is merely one of many Democrat-run cities whose economies, school systems, and quality-of-life indicators have been run into the ground by their political leadership. And yet, for decade upon decade, Atlanta voters have never questioned their blind devotion to the Democratic Party. If nothing else, they are living proof that, to many Americans, party loyalty is quite literally the emotional equivalent of religious faith. False gods are almost never recognized for being the frauds and imposters that they are.