**Lesson Plan - ARP\_MakingPlans\_G3-5 - 10/21/2024**

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the significant events and plans of President John F. Kennedy's administration, highlighting his domestic policies and foreign relations during a pivotal time in American history. The author employs factual language to convey Kennedy's challenges and achievements, particularly in regards to the Cold War and the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Tags:**

John F. Kennedy; Cold War; Cuban Missile Crisis; civil rights; US space program

**Glossed Text:**

Making Plans (excerpt from John F. Kennedy)

By Megan M. Gunderson, Abdo Publishing

John F. Kennedy became President of the United States on January 20, 1961. He had many plans when he took office. These included programs for higher wages and aid for people experiencing \*poverty\*. He also hoped to improve \*civil rights\*.

During this time, America was part of the \*Cold War\* with the \*Soviet Union\*. Another plan was to put a person on the moon before the \*Communist\* Soviet Union did. As a result, Kennedy greatly improved the US \*space program\*.

\*Relationships\* with other countries were another concern for Kennedy. American officials wanted to stop the spread of \*Communism\*. So, they trained a group of Cubans to \*overthrow\* Cuba’s \*Communist\* leader. In 1961, the group \*invaded\* Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. However, the effort failed.

Then, in 1962, \*Communist\* China \*invaded\* India. Kennedy sent weapons to India’s army. Meanwhile, South Vietnam was fighting \*Communist\* North Vietnam. Kennedy sent thousands of US military \*advisers\* to help the South Vietnamese.

In October 1962, Kennedy learned \*nuclear missile\* bases were being built in Cuba. He wanted to stop Soviet ships from bringing supplies there. So, Kennedy stated that the US Navy would block Cuba’s coast.

The Soviet leader said his country would guard its shipping rights. A \*nuclear\* war could begin. But Kennedy held his ground. The Soviet ships stayed away from the blocked area. Kennedy won the \*showdown\*! This event became known as the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Vocabulary Words:**

poverty (noun): the state of being extremely poor.

civil rights (noun): the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.

Cold War (proper noun): a period of geopolitical tension between the Soviet Union and the United States following World War II.

Soviet Union (proper noun): a former federation of communist republics in Eastern Europe and northern Asia that existed from 1922 to 1991.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology based on the communal ownership of property and the absence of class.

space program (noun): a program established by a government to conduct activities related to space research and exploration.

relationships (noun): the way in which two or more people or groups regard and behave toward each other.

Communism (proper noun): a political and economic ideology advocating for a classless system in which the means of production are owned communally.

overthrow (verb): to remove forcibly from power.

invaded (verb): to enter a place in large numbers, especially with the intent to conquer.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology based on the communal ownership of property and the absence of class.

India (proper noun): a country in South Asia.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology based on the communal ownership of property and the absence of class.

North Vietnam (proper noun): the northern part of Vietnam, known for its communist government during the Vietnam War.

advisers (noun): individuals who provide guidance or recommendations.

nuclear missile (noun): a missile capable of delivering a nuclear weapon.

nuclear (adjective): relating to the nucleus of an atom or to nuclear energy.

showdown (noun): a decisive confrontation or event.

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What was one of John F. Kennedy's primary objectives during his presidency related to international relations?

A. To establish trade agreements with Europe

B. To implement a nuclear disarmament treaty

C. To stop the spread of Communism

D. To promote tourism in the United States

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1]

2. How did the Cuban Missile Crisis illustrate the tensions of the Cold War?

A. It involved a race for technological superiority.

B. It was a peaceful negotiation between the US and the Soviet Union.

C. It showcased a military confrontation over nuclear weapons.

D. It resulted in the end of the Cold War.

[CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C)]

3. Which event led Kennedy to take significant military action in South Vietnam?

A. The invasion of Cuba

B. The rise of Communism in China

C. The start of the Cold War

D. The conflict between North and South Vietnam

[CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C)]

4. In what way did the invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs affect US-Soviet relations?

A. It established permanent peace between the two nations.

B. It deteriorated relations by demonstrating US aggression.

C. It had no significant impact.

D. It created a military alliance against Europe.

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C)]

5. What was the outcome of John F. Kennedy's actions during the Cuban Missile Crisis?

A. The establishment of a new arms treaty

B. A victory for the Soviet Union in the Cold War

C. The avoidance of nuclear conflict and a strategic US position

D. Increased support for Communism around the world

[CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C)]