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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the plans and challenges faced by President John F. Kennedy during his time in office, utilizing clear and factual language. The text outlines various initiatives related to domestic policies, international conflicts, and significant events such as the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Tags:**

John F. Kennedy; Cold War; Cuban Missile Crisis; civil rights; 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): the period of geopolitical tension between the Soviet Union and the United States after World War II.

Soviet Union (proper noun): a former federation of communist republics in Eastern Europe and northern Asia.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology advocating for a classless society and the abolition of private property.

Communism (proper noun): a political ideology that aims for a classless society and the common ownership of means of production.

Bay of Pigs (proper noun): a failed military invasion of Cuba undertaken by the CIA in 1961.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology advocating for a classless society and the abolition of private property.

China (proper noun): a country in East Asia, the most populous country in the world.

India (proper noun): a country in South Asia, known for its vast geography and cultural diversity.

South Vietnam (proper noun): a former country in Southeast Asia, which existed from 1955 to 1975.

North Vietnam (proper noun): a communist state that existed from 1945 until the reunification of Vietnam in 1976.

advisers (noun): people who provide advice or expertise in a particular field.

nuclear (adjective): relating to the energy produced by nuclear reactions.

missile (noun): a weapon that is self-propelled and capable of being directed to hit a target.

showdown (noun): a decisive confrontation or contest.

Cuban Missile Crisis (proper noun): a 13-day confrontation in October 1962 between the United States and the Soviet Union over the presence of ballistic missiles in Cuba.

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What was one of John F. Kennedy's primary goals during his presidency related to the Cold War?

A. To eliminate nuclear weapons globally

B. To put a person on the moon before the Soviet Union

C. To establish diplomatic relations with Communist nations

D. To focus solely on civil rights in the United States

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

2. How did John F. Kennedy respond to the threat of nuclear missiles in Cuba?

A. By negotiating a peace treaty with the Soviet Union

B. By invading Cuba with American troops

C. By blocking Soviet ships from reaching Cuba

D. By sending more military advisors to South Vietnam

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

3. What was the outcome of the Bay of Pigs invasion?

A. It successfully overthrew Cuba's Communist leader

B. It resulted in increased support for Communist Cuba

C. It strengthened America's military position in the Caribbean

D. It initiated a partnership between the US and Cuba

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

4. Which action by Kennedy exemplified America's strategy to contain communism during the Cold War?

A. Providing weapons to India's army after the Chinese invasion

B. Encouraging civil rights movements in Eastern Europe

C. Cutting off relations with all Communist countries

D. Expanding the US naval fleet in the Pacific

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

5. What significant crisis is highlighted in Kennedy's actions regarding Cuba?

A. The Cuban Revolution

B. The Cuban Missile Crisis

C. The Bay of Pigs Invasion

D. The Cuban Trade Embargo

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