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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the plans and actions of John F. Kennedy during his presidency, highlighting significant domestic and foreign policies through factual language choices. The text covers key events such as the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis, illustrating the challenges Kennedy faced during the Cold War.

**Tags:**

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

**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 state of geopolitical tension between the Soviet Union and the United States and their respective allies.

Soviet Union (proper noun): a former socialist state in Eastern Europe and Northern Asia that existed from 1922 to 1991.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology that advocates for a classless system in which the means of production are owned communally.

Communism (proper noun): a political and economic ideology advocating for communal ownership and the abolition of private property.

overthrow (verb): to remove forcibly from power.

invaded (verb): to enter a place forcefully with the intent to conquer or subjugate.

failed (verb): to be unsuccessful in achieving a desired outcome.

advisers (noun): individuals who give advice or guidance.

nuclear (adjective): relating to the nucleus of an atom or to atomic power and weapons.

showdown (noun): a final confrontation or decisive event.

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What was one goal of President Kennedy related to the Cold War?

A. To negotiate peace treaties with the Soviet Union

B. To train Cubans to overthrow their Communist leader

C. To increase trade with Communist countries

D. To establish a non-aligned movement

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

2. How did the Cuban Missile Crisis impact Kennedy's approach to international relations?

A. It encouraged him to seek more foreign alliances.

B. It forced him to retreat from military involvement.

C. It strengthened his resolve against Communism.

D. It led to diplomatic recognition of the Soviet Union.

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

3. What evidence from the article supports the idea that the Cold War influenced the US space program?

A. Kennedy wanted to improve civil rights.

B. Kennedy aimed to land a person on the moon before the Soviet Union.

C. Kennedy sent weapons to India.

D. The US Navy blocked Cuba’s coast.

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

4. In what way did Kennedy's actions in Cuba demonstrate the United States' stance during the Cold War?

A. By promoting economic partnerships with Cuba

B. By directly intervening to stop the spread of Communism

C. By withdrawing military forces from the region

D. By negotiating peace with Castro

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

5. Which of the following events exemplified the high tensions of the Cold War between the US and the Soviet Union?

A. The formation of NATO

B. The invasion of Cuba

C. The Cuban Missile Crisis

D. The establishment of the United Nations

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