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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes John F. Kennedy's presidency and his various plans during a pivotal time in American history through straightforward and factual language choices. The text covers topics such as economic programs, civil rights, the space race, and foreign relations, including the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Tags:**

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

**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 state of political hostility that existed between the Soviet bloc and the Western powers from 1947 to 1991.

soviet union (proper noun): a former federation of Communist republics in Eastern Europe and northern Asia.

communist (proper adjective): relating to or supporting the political system of communism; also refers to a member of the Communist Party.

space program (noun): a coordinated set of activities related to the research, exploration, and development of outer space.

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

communism (proper noun): a political theory derived from Karl Marx, advocating class war and leading to a society in which all property is publicly owned.

bay of pigs (proper noun): a failed military invasion of Cuba undertaken by the CIA in April 1961.

weapons (noun): instruments used for fighting or defending oneself.

nuclear (adjective): relating to the atomic nucleus, often in the context of weapons or energy.

advisers (noun): individuals who provide advice; consultants.

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

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

A. Improving the economy solely through trade

B. Stopping the spread of Communism

C. Promoting international tourism

D. Reducing the size of the military

[CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1]

2. What was the outcome of the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961?

A. It successfully overthrew Cuba’s Communist leader.

B. It resulted in international military support for Cuba.

C. It ended in failure for the group trained by American officials.

D. It strengthened US-Soviet relations.

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

3. How did Kennedy respond to the establishment of nuclear missile bases in Cuba?

A. He chose to ignore the situation.

B. He initiated a military invasion of Cuba.

C. He blockaded Cuba to prevent supplies from reaching the missiles.

D. He immediately sought diplomatic resolutions with the Soviet Union.

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

4. Which event is described as a significant confrontation between the US and the Soviet Union during Kennedy's presidency?

A. The Cuban Missile Crisis

B. The Bay of Pigs Invasion

C. The establishment of the United Nations

D. The Berlin Airlift

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

5. What initiative did Kennedy aim to achieve in the space race during the Cold War?

A. To send more satellites than the Soviet Union

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

C. To create an international space station

D. To enhance scientific research funding

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