**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 through the use of detailed historical accounts and strategic language choices. The text highlights key events such as the Cold War, civil rights initiatives, and the Cuban Missile Crisis to illustrate Kennedy's leadership and challenges during his time in office.

**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.

Soviet Union (proper noun): a former federal socialist state in Eastern Europe and Northern Asia.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology advocating for a classless system and the collective ownership of property.

space program (noun): a governmental or organizational initiative aimed at space exploration.

Communism (proper noun): a political and economic ideology promoting the establishment of a classless, stateless society based on common ownership of the means of production.

Bay of Pigs (proper noun): a failed invasion of Cuba by a CIA-backed paramilitary group in 1961.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to Communism or its adherents, especially in the context of political ideology.

advisers (noun): individuals who provide expert advice.

Vietnamese (proper adjective): relating to Vietnam or its people.

nuclear missile (noun): a missile that is capable of delivering a nuclear warhead.

shipping rights (noun): legal rights concerning the transport of goods over water.

nuclear war (noun): a military conflict in which nuclear weapons are used.

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What was one of John F. Kennedy's objectives during the Cold War according to the article?

A. To promote global trade agreements

B. To stop the spread of Communism

C. To establish a non-aligned movement

D. To reduce military spending

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

2. Which event demonstrated the heightened tensions between the US and the Soviet Union during Kennedy's presidency?

A. The construction of the Berlin Wall

B. The Cuban Missile Crisis

C. The establishment of NATO

D. The signing of the Treaty of Versailles

[CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C); CCSS.RI.3.1]

3. How did Kennedy respond to the threat of Communism in Cuba as described in the article?

A. By negotiating a peace treaty

B. By invading Cuba directly

C. By training Cubans to overthrow their government

D. By withdrawing military support

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

4. What course of action did Kennedy take to prevent the Soviet Union from delivering supplies to Cuba?

A. He initiated diplomatic talks with Khrushchev

B. He ordered a naval blockade of Cuba

C. He launched a military strike on Cuba

D. He imposed economic sanctions on the Soviet Union

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

5. The article mentions that Kennedy sent military advisers to which country to combat Communism?

A. Cuba

B. India

C. North Vietnam

D. South Vietnam

[CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C); CCSS.RI.3.1]