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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the key plans and challenges faced by John F. Kennedy during his presidency, highlighting his initiatives in civil rights, space exploration, and foreign relations through factual language choices. The text also details significant events such as the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis, illustrating the complexities of Kennedy's leadership during the Cold War.

**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 after World War II.

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

Communist (proper adjective): relating to or advocating a political system based on communal ownership and the absence of social classes.

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 based on communal ownership and the absence of social classes.

overthrow (verb): to remove forcibly from power.

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

Communist (proper adjective): relating to or advocating a political system based on communal ownership and the absence of social classes.

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

supplies (noun): necessary items provided or available for use.

military advisers (noun): individuals with military experience who provide advice and guidance.

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

showdown (noun): a decisive confrontation or decisive contest.

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. How did John F. Kennedy's presidency relate to the Cold War in terms of international relations?

A. He aimed to improve American infrastructure.

B. He focused on promoting trade with the Soviet Union.

C. He took steps to contain the spread of Communism.

D. He advocated for global disarmament.

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C)]

2. What was one specific action Kennedy took in response to the spread of Communism according to the text?

A. He introduced economic sanctions against Cuba.

B. He sent military advisers to South Vietnam.

C. He organized a peace conference with Communist leaders.

D. He withdrew American troops from Europe.

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C)]

3. What event exemplified the high tensions of the Cold War during Kennedy's presidency?

A. The establishment of NATO

B. The Cuban Missile Crisis

C. The signing of the nuclear test ban treaty

D. The Berlin Airlift

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C)]

4. How did the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion impact American foreign policy?

A. It led to a stronger alliance with the Soviet Union.

B. It resulted in increased military intervention in Latin America.

C. It caused the United States to withdraw from international involvement.

D. It promoted peace talks between the US and Cuba.

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C)]

5. What was the intended outcome of Kennedy's space program initiative during the Cold War?

A. To enhance economic competition with Europe.

B. To demonstrate technological superiority over the Soviet Union.

C. To establish peaceful relations with the Soviet Union.

D. To ensure cooperation in scientific endeavors worldwide.

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C)]