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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the significant plans and actions of John F. Kennedy during his presidency, focusing on his domestic policies and foreign relations through clear and factual language choices.

**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:**

higher wages (noun): increased compensation for work

aid (noun): assistance or support

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 political tension between the Western powers and the Soviet Union

Soviet Union (proper noun): a former federation of communist republics including Russia and neighboring countries

Communist (proper adjective): relating to or advocating communism

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 advocating for a classless system and communal ownership of means of production

overthrow (verb): to remove violently from power

Bay of Pigs (proper noun): a failed invasion of Cuba by US-backed Cuban exiles in 1961

India (proper noun): a country in South Asia

weapons (noun): tools or devices used for offensive or defensive purposes in conflict

advisers (noun): people who give advice, typically in professional or technical matters

nuclear missile (noun): a missile capable of delivering a nuclear warhead

supplies (noun): the necessary items or materials needed for a particular purpose

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

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 nuclear missile deployment in Cuba

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What major goal did President John F. Kennedy have for the United States during the Cold War?

A. To improve trade with the Soviet Union

B. To achieve civil rights for all citizens

C. To land a person on the moon before the Soviet Union

D. To increase aid for impoverished countries

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

2. How did the Cold War influence America's foreign policy towards Cuba?

A. It encouraged closer relationships with all Latin American countries.

B. It prompted the United States to train Cubans to overthrow their government.

C. It led to the establishment of peace treaties with Cuba.

D. It resulted in America abandoning its interests in the Caribbean.

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

3. What event intensified tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during Kennedy’s presidency?

A. The Bay of Pigs invasion

B. The establishment of the Peace Corps

C. The Cuban Missile Crisis

D. The sending of aid to India

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

4. According to the article, what action did President Kennedy take in response to the discovery of nuclear missile bases in Cuba?

A. He negotiated a peace treaty with the Soviet Union.

B. He sent bombers to attack the missile sites.

C. He ordered the US Navy to blockade Cuba.

D. He withdrew American troops from Vietnam.

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

5. What resulted from the United States' attempt to stop the spread of Communism in Vietnam?

A. Success in establishing a democratic government

B. An increase in military advisors sent to South Vietnam

C. Peaceful negotiations between North and South Vietnam

D. A significant withdrawal of US troops from the region

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