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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the plans and actions of President John F. Kennedy during his time in office through detailed historical accounts and factual language choices. The text highlights significant events, including his domestic initiatives and foreign policy challenges, particularly in relation to the Cold War and the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Tags:**

John F. Kennedy; Cold War; Cuban Missile Crisis; civil rights; 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): the state of political hostility between the Soviet bloc and the Western powers from 1947 to 1991

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 in which the means of production are owned communally

space program (noun): a program involved in the exploration and use of outer space

Communism (proper noun): a political and economic ideology that aims for a classless system in which all property is owned communally

Bay of Pigs (proper noun): the site of a failed invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles in 1961

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

China (proper noun): a country in East Asia

India (proper noun): a country in South Asia

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

North Vietnam (proper noun): a former country in Southeast Asia that existed from 1945 until 1976

nuclear (adjective): relating to the nucleus of an atom or to nuclear energy and weapons

Soviet (proper adjective): relating to the former Soviet Union

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What was one of John F. Kennedy’s goals during his presidency that was influenced by the Cold War?

A. To expand the welfare system in the United States

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

C. To establish stronger ties with Communist countries

D. To reduce military spending in America

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

2. How did the Bay of Pigs invasion reflect the United States' concerns during the Cold War?

A. It aimed to support capitalism in Cuba.

B. It sought to strengthen the friendship with the Soviet Union.

C. It prevented nuclear weapons from reaching the US.

D. It demonstrated the US's willingness to intervene in Communist countries.

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

3. What event escalated tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union in October 1962?

A. The Bay of Pigs invasion

B. The development of nuclear missile bases in Cuba

C. China's invasion of India

D. The establishment of the United Nations

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

4. Which action did Kennedy take in response to the discovery of Soviet missile bases in Cuba?

A. He retaliated with an airstrike on the bases.

B. He sent diplomatic messages to Soviet leaders.

C. He blockaded Cuba to prevent further supplies from reaching the Soviet Union.

D. He ignored the situation and focused on domestic policies.

[CCSS.RI.4.1; BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1]

5. What was the significance of the Cuban Missile Crisis in the context of the Cold War?

A. It improved US relations with Communist countries.

B. It was a turning point that showcased the dangers of nuclear confrontation.

C. It led to the end of military interventions in foreign countries.

D. It resulted in a peaceful resolution to the conflicts in Vietnam.

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