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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the key plans and actions of President John F. Kennedy during his administration through clear and factual language choices. The text highlights Kennedy's domestic initiatives, foreign relations, and significant events, such as the Cuban Missile Crisis, while providing context for the Cold War era.

**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): the period of geopolitical tension between the Soviet Union and the United States after World War II.

Soviet Union (proper noun): a former federation of communist republics in Eastern Europe and northern Asia, existing from 1922 to 1991.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology that advocates for class war and the abolition of private property.

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 where the means of production are communally owned.

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

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology that advocates for class war and the abolition of private property.

India (proper noun): a country in South Asia.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology that advocates for class war and the abolition of private property.

North Vietnam (proper noun): the northern part of Vietnam, which was communist, and fought against South Vietnam during the Vietnam War.

advisers (noun): people who give advice, typically in a professional context.

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

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

showdown (noun): a decisive confrontation or contest.

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What was one of John F. Kennedy's goals regarding the space program during the Cold War?

A. To send astronauts to Mars

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

C. To establish a permanent space station

D. To develop nuclear-powered spacecraft

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

2. How did Kennedy respond to the threat of nuclear missiles being built in Cuba?

A. He launched a preemptive strike against Cuba

B. He established a naval blockade to prevent supplies from reaching Cuba

C. He negotiated peace with the Soviet Union

D. He withdrew all US military advisers from Vietnam

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

3. What was the outcome of the Bay of Pigs invasion?

A. It successfully overthrew Cuba's Communist leader

B. It led to the establishment of a US military base in Cuba

C. It was a failed attempt to remove Cuba's Communist government

D. It resulted in significant US support for South Vietnam

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

4. Which country did the US support militarily due to its fight against Communism during Kennedy's presidency?

A. Cuba

B. China

C. South Vietnam

D. India

[CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C); CCSS.RI.4.1]

5. What significant international event exemplifies the tensions of the Cold War during Kennedy's presidency?

A. The Korean War

B. The Cuban Missile Crisis

C. The Vietnam War

D. The Berlin Wall construction

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