**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, utilizing factual language to outline his domestic and foreign policies. The text highlights key events such as the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis, providing context for Kennedy's leadership during the Cold War era.

**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:**

higher wages (noun): increased payments to employees for their work

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 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 a political party or movement that advocates for communism

space program (noun): a national or international program involving the development and application of space exploration technology

relationships (noun): the way in which two or more concepts, objects, or people are connected

Communism (proper noun): a political and economic ideology advocating for a classless system in which the means of production are communally owned

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

Communist China (proper noun): the People's Republic of China under the governance of the Communist Party

India (proper noun): a country in South Asia

South Vietnam (proper noun): the southeastern region of Vietnam that existed as a separate state from 1955 until 1975

Communist North Vietnam (proper noun): the northern part of Vietnam governed by a communist regime

advisers (noun): individuals who provide expert advice or guidance

nuclear (adjective): relating to the atomic nucleus, especially regarding nuclear energy or weapons

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What was one of John F. Kennedy's primary goals as President during the Cold War?

A. To end all military conflicts worldwide

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

C. To eliminate poverty in South America

D. To expand the Civil Rights Movement in Europe

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

2. How did the Bay of Pigs invasion relate to Kennedy's efforts during the Cold War?

A. It showcased the importance of space exploration.

B. It aimed to stop the spread of Communism in Cuba.

C. It was a successful overthrow of a Communist leader.

D. It was a covert mission to aid South Vietnam.

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); CCSS.RI.5.1]

3. What action did Kennedy take in response to the discovery of nuclear missile bases in Cuba?

A. He launched a military attack on the bases.

B. He sent negotiators to the Soviet Union.

C. He ordered a naval blockade of Cuba.

D. He withdrew American military advisers from Vietnam.

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

4. In what way did the Cold War influence U.S. foreign policy towards Communist states during Kennedy's administration?

A. The U.S. sought to cultivate friendships with Communist leaders.

B. The U.S. aimed to contain and limit the spread of Communism.

C. The U.S. planned to ignore conflicts in regions affected by Communism.

D. The U.S. focused solely on economic aid to non-Communist nations.

[CCSS.RI.3.1; BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C)]

5. What was a direct consequence of the Cuban Missile Crisis highlighted in Kennedy's actions?

A. Improved relations between the United States and Soviet Union.

B. A significant escalation of the arms race.

C. A strategy to support Communism globally.

D. A demonstration of American resolve in the face of nuclear threats.

[CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C); CCSS.RI.4.1]