**Lesson Plan - ARP\_MakingPlans\_G3-5 - 10/23/2024**

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the key aspects of John F. Kennedy's presidency, focusing on his domestic and foreign policy initiatives through clear and factual language choices. The text outlines Kennedy's plans for social reforms, space exploration, and responses to international conflicts during a critical period in American history.

**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&rsquo;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&rsquo;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&rsquo;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 and their respective allies after World War II.

Soviet Union (proper noun): a former federal socialist state in northern Eurasia that existed from 1922 to 1991.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to or characteristic of a political ideology advocating for a classless society and the abolition of private property.

space program (noun): coordinated activities by a government or organization for the purpose of space exploration or related activities.

Communism (proper noun): a political and economic ideology based on communal ownership and the absence of social classes.

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

Communist (proper adjective): relating to or characteristic of a political ideology advocating for a classless society and the abolition of private property (duplicate entry omitted).

nuclear (adjective): relating to the nucleus of an atom; involving atomic energy.

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. How did John F. Kennedy's actions during the Cold War reflect his administration's priorities? A. He focused solely on domestic issues and ignored international relations. B. He aimed to combat the spread of Communism while promoting technological advancement. C. He sought to negotiate peace without military involvement. D. He prioritized civil rights over international conflicts. [CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1] 2. What was the primary reason for the United States' involvement in the Bay of Pigs invasion? A. To support the Cuban economy. B. To eliminate the threat of Communism in Cuba. C. To establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. D. To prevent the rise of democracy in Latin America. [CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C)] 3. Which event forced President Kennedy to confront the possibility of nuclear war? A. The invasion of India by Communist China. B. The Cuban Missile Crisis. C. The Bay of Pigs invasion. D. The training of Cubans to overthrow Castro. [CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C)] 4. What was one of the consequences of Kennedy's decision to block Soviet ships from Cuba? A. The immediate dissolution of the Communist threat in Latin America. B. It led to a peaceful resolution between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. C. It escalated tensions and showcased U.S. military readiness to confront the Soviet Union. D. It resulted in the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam. [CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C)] 5. How did Kennedy's presidency illustrate the interconnectedness of domestic and foreign policies during the Cold War? A. Domestic issues were entirely separated from foreign concerns. B. Economic programs were not influenced by international relations. C. Kennedy's focus on civil rights was unrelated to his war strategies. D. Domestic achievements were often tied to the need to respond to communist threats abroad. [CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C)]