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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the various plans and initiatives of President John F. Kennedy during his time in office, utilizing a straightforward and factual narrative style. The text details Kennedy's domestic policies, international relations, and his pivotal role in the Cold War, particularly highlighting events like the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**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 PublishingJohn 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): the period of geopolitical tension between the Soviet Union and the United States 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 advocating for a political ideology based on communal ownership of property.

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

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

weapons (noun): tools or devices used for inflicting harm or injury.

nuclear (adjective): relating to the nucleus of an atom; often concerning atomic energy or weapons.

advisers (noun): individuals who provide advice or guidance, often in a specified field.

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. Which event highlighted the tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union during Kennedy's presidency?A. The Bay of Pigs InvasionB. The Cuban Missile CrisisC. The Vietnam WarD. The Space Race[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1]2. What was a primary goal of Kennedy's foreign policy in relation to communism?A. To promote economic aid in Latin AmericaB. To prevent the spread of CommunismC. To establish trade relations with ChinaD. To strengthen alliances in Europe[CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1]3. How did the United States respond to the Soviet Union's actions during the Cuban Missile Crisis?A. By launching a direct military attackB. By blocking Soviet shipping to CubaC. By negotiating peace treatiesD. By withdrawing military advisers from Vietnam[CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1]4. Which of the following actions taken by Kennedy exemplifies the Cold War's influence on military strategy?A. Sending US military advisers to South VietnamB. Establishing the Peace CorpsC. Negotiating with European alliesD. Advancing civil rights legislation[CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1]5. What was one unintended consequence of the Bay of Pigs Invasion for the United States?A. Increased support for Communism in CubaB. Strengthened U.S.-Soviet relationsC. Delayed the U.S. space programD. Successful overthrow of Castro&rsquo;s government[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1]