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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the presidency of John F. Kennedy and his various plans for the United States through factual recounting of historical events and decisions made during his time in office. The text highlights Kennedy's domestic initiatives, foreign relations, and significant moments such as 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 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): a state of political hostility between countries characterized by threats, propaganda, and other measures short of open warfare, specifically between the US and the Soviet Union 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 a political ideology advocating for a classless society in which property is publicly owned.

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

Bay of Pigs (proper noun): a failed military invasion of Cuba undertaken by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in April 1961.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology advocating for a classless society in which property is publicly owned. (duplicate entry for context)

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

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology advocating for a classless society in which property is publicly owned. (duplicate entry for context)

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology advocating for a classless society in which property is publicly owned. (duplicate entry for context)

South Vietnam (proper noun): a former country in Southeast Asia that existed from 1955 until its fall to North Vietnam in 1975.

North Vietnam (proper noun): the northern region of Vietnam during the Vietnam War, which was a communist state.

advisers (noun): people who give recommendations or advice.

nuclear missile (noun): a guided missile that is equipped with a nuclear warhead.

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

showdown (noun): a decisive confrontation or contest.

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What was one of John F. Kennedy's primary concerns during his presidency that shaped US international relations?A. Expanding the US military budgetB. Stopping the spread of CommunismC. Promoting American tourismD. Increasing trade with the Soviet Union[CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C)]2. How did Kennedy respond to the Cuban Missile Crisis, and what was its significance in the context of the Cold War?A. He ignored the threat of nuclear missilesB. He initiated a nuclear strike against the Soviet UnionC. He blockaded Cuba to prevent Soviet supplies from arrivingD. He negotiated a peace treaty with Cuba[CCSS.RI.3.1; CCSS.RI.5.1]3. Which action taken by Kennedy illustrates the Cold War's influence on military involvement in foreign conflicts?A. Sending nuclear weapons to CubaB. Training a group of Cubans to overthrow their governmentC. Launching a space program to beat the SovietsD. Promoting civil rights in the United States[CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C)]4. What was the outcome of the Bay of Pigs invasion under Kennedy's presidency?A. It successfully overthrew the Communist government in Cuba.B. It resulted in a diplomatic solution with the Soviet Union.C. It failed to achieve its objective and embarrassed the US government.D. It led to the establishment of peace in the region.[CCSS.RI.3.1; BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1]5. How did the Cold War shape Kennedy's approach to international relations, particularly regarding Communist countries?A. He focused solely on economic relationships.B. He sought military action and alliances to combat Communism.C. He avoided any conflict with the Soviet Union entirely.D. He emphasized cultural exchanges over military responses.[CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C)]