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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the significant plans and actions undertaken by President John F. Kennedy during his time in office, highlighting key initiatives in domestic policy and international relations. Through clear and factual language, the text explores challenges such as the Cold War, civil rights, and 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 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 very 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 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 ideology that advocates for a classless system where the means of production are communally owned.

space (noun): the physical universe beyond the earth's atmosphere.

relationships (noun): the way in which two or more people or groups regard and behave toward each other.

Communism (proper noun): a political theory derived from Karl Marx, advocating for a classless society and communal ownership of production.

overthrow (verb): to remove forcibly from power.

Bay of Pigs (proper noun): a failed military invasion of Cuba by the United States in 1961.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology that advocates for a classless system where the means of production are communally owned.

weapons (noun): objects used to inflict damage or harm.

nuclear (adjective): relating to the nucleus of an atom, often referring to weapons derived from nuclear reactions.

supplies (noun): the materials or provisions needed for a particular purpose.

nuclear (adjective): relating to the nucleus of an atom, often referring to weapons derived from nuclear reactions.

showdown (noun): a decisive confrontation or contest.

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What was one of John F. Kennedy's plans when he became President in 1961?

A. To engage in a war with the Soviet Union

B. To improve civil rights and aid for the poor

C. To withdraw all troops from Vietnam

D. To abandon the US space program

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C); CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C)]

2. How did the Cuban Missile Crisis exemplify the tensions of the Cold War?

A. It was a failed invasion that strengthened American relationships with Cuba

B. It demonstrated the willingness of the US to confront the Soviet Union militarily

C. It resulted in the US abandoning its efforts in space exploration

D. It showed the Soviet Union&rsquo;s dominance over Latin America

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C); CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C)]

3. What was the primary goal of American officials during Kennedy's presidency concerning Communism?

A. To expand Communism into Asia

B. To stop the spread of Communism

C. To promote civil rights in Communist countries

D. To negotiate peace treaties with the Soviet Union

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C); CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C)]

4. What was the outcome of the Bay of Pigs invasion, and how did it affect US-Cuba relations?

A. It was a success, leading to improved relations with Cuba

B. It failed, resulting in increased hostility between the US and Cuba

C. It strengthened Kennedy's position in Congress

D. It led to an immediate withdrawal of US military from Vietnam

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C); CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C)]

5. In what way did Kennedy's actions during the Cold War contribute to international relations?

A. He promoted global peace by disarming nuclear weapons

B. He engaged in military interventions to support non-Communist regimes

C. He focused solely on domestic issues and ignored foreign policies

D. He created alliances with Communist nations

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C); CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C)]