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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the key plans and actions of President John F. Kennedy during his time in office, detailing initiatives related to civil rights, the space program, and foreign policy. The text employs straightforward language to convey significant historical events, including the Bay of Pigs invasion and the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Tags:**

John F. Kennedy; Cold War; Cuban Missile Crisis; US space program; civil rights

**Glossed Text:**

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\*.</li>

**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 geopolitical tension between the Soviet Union and the United States after World War II.
* Communist (proper adjective): relating to or characteristic of the Communist Party or its members.
* relationships (noun): the way in which two or more people or groups regard and behave toward each other.
* Communism (proper noun): a political and economic ideology advocating for a classless system in which the means of production are owned communally.
* weapons (noun): instruments used for attack or defense in combat or conflict.
* military (noun): the armed forces of a country.
* advisers (noun): people who give advice, especially in a professional capacity.
* nuclear (adjective): relating to or constituting a nucleus, especially in reference to energy produced through nuclear reactions.
* supplies (noun): the action of providing something for use.
* 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 main goals during his presidency related to the Cold War?

A. Establishing a peace treaty with the Soviet Union

B. Stopping the spread of Communism

C. Increasing military spending without restraint

D. Ignoring international conflicts

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

2. How did the U.S. respond to the presence of nuclear missile bases in Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis?

A. By launching an immediate attack on Cuba

B. By negotiating a peace agreement with the Soviet Union

C. By blocking Soviet ships from supplying Cuba

D. By abandoning any military presence in the region

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

3. Which event signified a high point of tension during the Cold War under Kennedy's administration?

A. The Bay of Pigs Invasion

B. The launch of Sputnik

C. The Cuban Missile Crisis

D. The signing of the SALT treaty

[CCSS.RI.5.1; TEKS.ELAR.5.7(C)]

4. What was a consequence of America's involvement in the Cuban Missile Crisis as described in the text?

A. A diplomatic resolution that ended the Cold War

B. Increased tensions but a victory for U.S. leadership

C. A direct conflict resulting in military casualties

D. The immediate dismantling of missile sites in Cuba

[BEST.ELA.K12.EE.3.1; CCSS.RI.4.1]

5. How did Kennedy's actions during the Cold War influence U.S. international relations?

A. They promoted isolationism and reduced foreign engagements.

B. They led to military interventions in support of anti-Communist governments.

C. They focused solely on European relations, ignoring Asia.

D. They resulted in a strategy of passive observation of global events.

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