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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes the plans and actions of President John F. Kennedy during his time in office, focusing on domestic policies and international conflicts through detailed historical accounts. The text highlights significant events such as the Cold War, the Bay of Pigs invasion, and the Cuban Missile Crisis, illustrating Kennedy's leadership and strategic decisions.

**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'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\*.

**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 after World War II

Soviet Union (proper noun): a constitutional republic that existed from 1922 to 1991, consisting of multiple Soviet republics

Communist (proper adjective): relating to a political ideology advocating for a classless system in which the means of production are communally owned

Communism (proper noun): the political doctrine advocating for communal ownership of property and the means of production

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nuclear (adjective): relating to the nucleus of an atom or to atomic energy

Soviet (proper adjective): relating to the former Soviet Union

nuclear (adjective): relating to the nucleus of an atom or to atomic energy

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What was one of John F. Kennedy's goals during his presidency in relation to the Cold War?

A. To establish peace treaties with the Soviet Union

B. To send a person to the moon before the Soviet Union did

C. To end all military involvement in Vietnam

D. To eliminate civil rights issues in America

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

2. How did Kennedy respond to the Cuban Missile Crisis?

A. He withdrew American troops from Vietnam.

B. He allowed Soviet ships to deliver supplies to Cuba.

C. He ordered a naval blockade to prevent supplies from reaching Cuba.

D. He ignored the Soviet threat entirely.

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

3. What major event in 1961 was part of Kennedy's efforts to combat Communism?

A. The Cuban Missile Crisis

B. The Bay of Pigs invasion

C. The establishment of NATO

D. The creation of the United Nations

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

4. Which action did Kennedy take in response to the invasion of India by Communist China?

A. He ignored the conflict.

B. He sent diplomatic letters.

C. He provided weapons to India's army.

D. He proposed a ceasefire.

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

5. What was a consequence of the Cold War on international relations during Kennedy's presidency?

A. Increased cooperation among all nations

B. Heightened military involvement in various countries

C. A decrease in space exploration initiatives

D. Improved relationships with Communist countries

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