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

**Summary:**

In this informational e-book, Megan M. Gunderson describes John F. Kennedy's presidency and his various plans, focusing on his domestic initiatives and international challenges during the Cold War. Through factual language choices, the text outlines significant events such as the Bay of Pigs invasion 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'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 socialist state that existed from 1922 to 1991, encompassing Russia and other republics.

Communist (proper adjective): relating to or denoting a political system based on the principles of communism.

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.

overthrow (verb): to remove forcibly from power.

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

Communist (proper adjective): relating to or denoting a political system based on the principles of communism.

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

Communist (proper adjective): relating to or denoting a political system based on the principles of communism.

North Vietnam (proper noun): a state in Southeast Asia that existed from 1954 to 1976, during the Vietnam War.

advisers (noun): people who provide advice, typically in a professional context.

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

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

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

showdown (noun): a decisive confrontation or contest.

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

**Multiple Choice Questions:**

1. What was one of John F. Kennedy's major goals during the Cold War era regarding international relations?

A. To promote socialism in Latin America

B. To end all military alliances with other countries

C. To stop the spread of Communism

D. To reduce the US military presence worldwide

[CCSS.RI.3.1; TEKS.ELAR.3.7(C); CCSS.RI.4.1; TEKS.ELAR.4.7(C)]

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

A. It led to the immediate withdrawal of US military forces from Vietnam.

B. It showed the willingness of the US and the Soviet Union to engage in direct military conflict.

C. It resulted in a peaceful resolution with no further conflicts.

D. It was solely focused on trade agreements between the US and the Soviet Union.

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

3. What was the outcome of the Bay of Pigs invasion under Kennedy's administration?

A. A successful overthrow of Cuba's Communist leader

B. Increased support for Communism in Latin America

C. Strengthened US-Soviet relations

D. A major victory in the Cold War for the US

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

4. In what way did the US space program become a focus of Kennedy's plans during the Cold War?

A. It aimed to promote agriculture in North Vietnam.

B. It was a strategic move to beat the Soviet Union in the space race.

C. It was intended to support Communist leaders.

D. It focused on providing humanitarian aid to other countries.

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

5. What action did Kennedy take in response to the nuclear missile bases being built in Cuba?

A. He ignored the situation to avoid conflict.

B. He increased US military troops in Cuba.

C. He ordered a naval blockade of Cuba.

D. He initiated an airstrike on Cuba.

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