

NAVAL HISTORY STEM-H LESSON PLAN

LESSON PLAN: On the Brink of Nuclear War

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ACTIVITY TWO: “At the Height of the Cold War” – The Cuban Missile Crisis (social studies and literacy)

OBJECTIVE: This lesson will integrate Common Core English Language Art and Social Studies Standards into a discussion and literacy activity to introduce students to the ramification of historical events associated with the Cold War.

MATERIALS: Class set of the attached article for student use.

Optional – show video on the Cuban missile crisis:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CkuwS9E-FLo&feature=plcp>

INSTRUCTIONS:

Students will read the handout with the article on the Cuban Missile Crisis and provide written answers to a set of questions. These will be collected for evaluation at the end of the period to assess proficiency of CCSS ELA standards by the students. If time permits, a second class period could be devoted to a class discussion of the essay and other questions related to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Questions for the students can be posted or printed on the back of the article.

Questions for the students to answer in writing after reading the article:

1. What changes came about in United States – Soviet relations as a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis?
2. How did President Kennedy describe the changes in relations between the two nations? Explain what he wanted the average American to conclude from his message.
3. What reasons would support the escalation of the arms race even as the missile crisis ended?
4. Speculate: You know what was happening at the top level of the United States government during the Cuban Missile Crisis. Develop a story for what you think was happening in Moscow between Khrushchev and the top Russian leaders at the same time? Optional homework: What research can you find on the internet that supports your scenario? Share your finding with the class.

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Background Article (taken from the John F. Kennedy Library web site)

Cuban Missile Crisis

JOHN F. KENNEDY

PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARY AND MUSEUM



For thirteen days in October 1962 the world waited—seemingly on the brink of nuclear war—and hoped for a peaceful resolution to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

In October 1962, an American U-2 spy plane secretly photographed nuclear missile sites being built by the Soviet Union on the island of Cuba. President Kennedy did not want the Soviet Union and Cuba to know that he had discovered the missiles. He met in secret with his advisors for several days to discuss the problem.

After many long and difficult meetings, Kennedy decided to place a naval blockade, or a ring of ships, around Cuba. The aim of this "quarantine," as he called it, was to prevent the Soviets from bringing in more military supplies. He demanded the removal of the missiles already there and the destruction of the sites. On October 22, President Kennedy spoke to the nation about the crisis in a televised address.

No one was sure how Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev would respond to the naval blockade and U.S. demands. But the leaders of both superpowers recognized the devastating possibility of a nuclear war and publicly agreed to a deal in which the Soviets would dismantle the weapon sites in exchange for a pledge from the United States not to invade Cuba. In a separate deal, which remained secret for more than twenty-five years, the United States also agreed to remove its nuclear missiles from Turkey. Although the Soviets removed their missiles from Cuba, they escalated the building of their military arsenal; the missile crisis was over, the arms race was not.

In 1963, there were signs of a lessening of tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States. In his commencement address at American University, President Kennedy urged Americans to reexamine Cold War stereotypes and myths and called for a strategy of peace that would make the world safe for diversity. Two actions also signaled a warming in relations between the superpowers: the establishment of a teletype "Hotline" between the Kremlin and the White House and the signing of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty on July 25, 1963.

In language very different from his inaugural address, President Kennedy told Americans in June 1963, "For, in the final analysis, our most basic common link is that we all inhabit this small planet. We all breathe the same air. We all cherish our children's future. And we are all mortal."