

Cuban Revolution

In 1952 _____ was elected as the president of Cuba.

He later turned his rule into a _____, giving himself all political power within Cuba.

During his leadership, U.S. investment in crops and factories were booming, especially in regards to _____ production.

Under Batista's rule the citizens of Cuba were unhappy with mass poverty along with poor _____ and _____.

A man by the name of _____ led an uprising against Batista.

Because Batista was so unpopular with the citizens, _____ was able to overthrow Batista's _____ and made himself dictator of Cuba in 1959.

Castro improved some problems faced by Batista such as _____ and _____ reform.

During both _____ and Fidel _____ rule, American businesses were buying land and building factories in Cuba to produce _____.

All of the prosperity from Cuba came to a halt on Jan 1st 1959 when Castro seized total control of the _____.

He began by organizing a _____ government. All _____, _____, and _____ owned by Cubans and Americans became government property.

The _____ owned over 1 billion dollars' worth of business/trade in Cuba at the time.

Seizing property hurt both _____ and _____ business owners due to lost investments and property.

Citizens of Cuba no longer had the right to _____ against the _____.

Those who tried were sent to prison or death by firing squad.

Cuban _____, _____, and _____ were shut down.

The _____ became the only source for news.

Castro also confiscated American farmland, which was declared the property of the _____.

In response to Castro's takeover, the United States placed an economic _____ on Cuba, which blocked the island's _____ exports to American markets.

Initially the Embargo hurt the Cuban economy because of the _____ not being _____ to the United States.

The _____, who became fast friends with the new Cuban leadership, agreed to purchase its sugarcane as well as providing the Castro regime with _____ and _____ training.

Although the Castro regime did provide improvements to education and healthcare, civil rights on the island were severely _____.

Pro

_____ and Schools improved

Women and blacks became better _____ and had better jobs.

Cons

All property was seized including _____.

Most parts of people's lives were controlled by the _____.

Having an enemy of the United States only ___ miles from the Florida coast made many Americans uneasy.

To make things even worse Cuba allowed the _____ (U.S.S.R.) to build a _____ launching complex on the island, as well as house a substantial complement of intermediate and medium-range ballistic missiles capable of hitting large U.S. cities.

Once U.S. intelligence found out about the missile launching complex a thirteen-day standoff known as the _____ unfolded.

The Cuban Missile Crisis was the world's first _____ standoff.

At the push of a button both countries could lose millions of lives worldwide.

_____ was the Soviet Premier (leader) at the time of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

_____ argued that the placement of missiles in Cuba were aimed at American cities only to counter the presence of American missiles in Italy and Turkey.

Khrushchev also claimed the missiles were in response to the _____ one year earlier.

The _____ disaster was a plan to take out Castro's regime by the _____ of the United States.

The CIA trained 1,400 Cubans military tactics and supplied them with _____ and _____ for the uprising.

Within 2 days of the invasion, the invaders were badly outnumbered by _____ troops.

Within 2 days all invaders surrendered.

_____ was the president of the United States during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

_____ diffused the situation through diplomatic means ending the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Khrushchev agreed to dismantle all Russian Missiles in Cuba and send them back to Russia.

Although the _____ administration diffused the situation through diplomatic means, the Cuba Missile Crises was arguably the closest the world – up to that point – had ever come to a _____.