

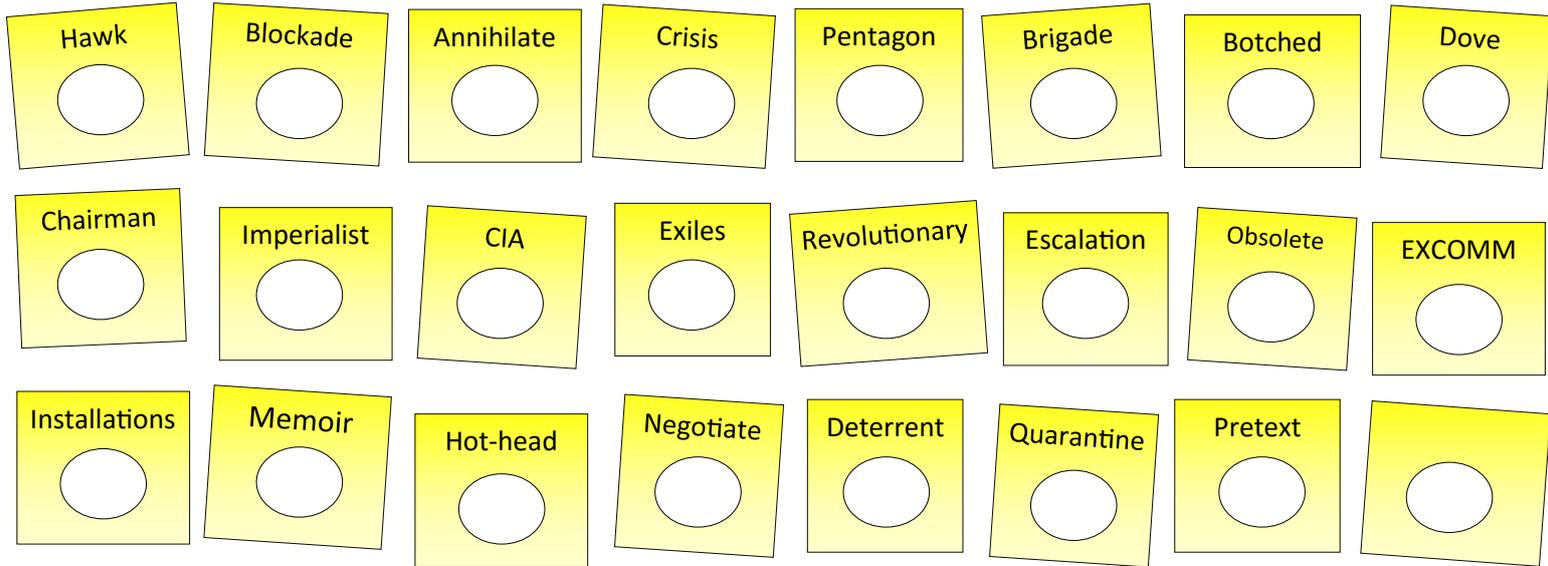
THE CUBAN

MISSILE CRISIS



The Cuban Missile Crisis : key words

 **Discover** : essential unit vocabulary **Explore**: key word definitions **Skill** : vocabulary development.



Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	A person who want to invade other countries or territory		A
	An advisory group set up to help guide president Kennedy		B
	The term for a person or group wanting war		C
	An increase or growth of tension, anger or ill-feeling		D
	An official record of a person's life - (written by the person)		E
	The stopping of all imports and exports to / from a country		F
	A person who takes part in a revolution—event creating change.		G
	A 'reasonably ' large military force		H
	Someone who is quick tempered and impulsive		I
	To destroy		J
	The title given to the leader of the USSR		K
	To isolate or keep apart		L
	The term for a person or group wanting peace		M
	To talk to reach a compromise or solution		N
	Reason for		O
	A time of great danger		P
	No longer working or out of date		Q
	A tactic or strategy to stop something from happening		R
	Something that fails badly and / or embarrassingly		S
	The USA's Central Intelligence Agency		T
	Something built or constructed		U
	The headquarters of the United States Department of Defense		V
	People thrown out / banned from a county		W
			X

Background to the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Discover : the background to the Cuban Missile Crisis **Explore** : the relationship between Cuba and the USSR **Skill** : Knowledge and understanding.

aligned

Cows

U2

UN

botched

sanction

apocalyptic

Cold

existence

Cuban

Soviets

seized

embargo

Pigs

For 13 days in October of 1962, the world teetered on the brink of an _____ nuclear war when Cuba and the Soviet Union faced off with the USA. But how did events in Cuba lead to the escalation of existing _____ War tension ? In 1959 Fidel Castro _____ power after the Cuban revolution. The new Cuban government began taking property owned by Americans in Cuba, nationalised its foreign banks and more worrying for America, _____ itself with the Soviet Union. In response, the USA imposed a trade _____ against Cuba. In January 1961, the USA broke off relations with Cuba entirely before secretly supporting the _____ Brigade's _____ invasion at the Bay of _____. Elsewhere, in 1962 American Jupiter (nuclear) missiles placed in Turkey, within range of the Soviet Union, were made operational. US Senator Ken Keating warned that the _____ were building missile sites in Cuba and urged Kennedy to take action. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko warned in a _____ speech that an American attack on Cuba would lead to war with the Soviet Union, Soon after, an American _____ spy plane flew over Cuba and took photographs proving the _____ of Soviet missile construction in Cuba.

Text edited from www.cbc.ca.

1: What was the Cold War?

2: Why did Fidel Castro align with the Soviet Union ?

3: Who were the Cuban Brigade?

4: Why was the USA so concerned about Soviet missiles in Cuba?

5: What was the likely outcome of an American attack on Cuba?



Castro and Khrushchev



US Jupiter Missiles



Soviet Missiles

What Happened at the Bay of Pigs?

Discover : what happened at the Bay of Pigs **Explore** : why this happened and the effects **Skill** : source investigation and evaluation.



Fidel Castro landed in Cuba in 1956 with 80 rebels, intent on revolution. Ambushed by Batista's (Cuban President) men, they were forced to flee into the mountains. Castro and a few survivors, including his brother Raúl and Che Guevara, started their armed campaign. Cuba had grown more corrupt and unequal under Batista and Castro recruited many people to his cause – especially among the rural poor. Castro won a string of military skirmishes and took control of large swathes of the country. In 1958 he launched a full-scale attack on major towns. Batista fled Cuba, and in January 1959 Castro entered Havana a hero. **BBC History**

B

Fifty years ago, shortly before midnight on 16 April 1961, a group of some 1,500 Cuban exiles trained and financed by the CIA launched an ill-fated invasion of Cuba from the sea in the Bay of Pigs. The plan was to overthrow Fidel Castro and his revolution. Instead, it turned into a humiliating defeat which pushed Cuba firmly into the arms of the Soviet Union and has soured US-Cuban relations to this day. **Havana Museum**

C

The US hatched a plan to topple Castro. In 1961, 1,500 Cuban exiles, trained and financed by the CIA, launched an invasion in the Bay of Pigs. It was an unmitigated disaster. The invaders had hoped to gain local support for their cause but it didn't materialise. Castro took personal charge of the defensive operation and within three days the battle was won. More than 100 of the invaders died in the attack and 1,189 were taken prisoner. Realising the US was now his sworn enemy, Castro forged even closer ties with the Soviet Union. He was determined to stay in power and safeguard the revolution – in May he abolished multiparty elections. **BBC History**.

D

The USA completely underestimated the degree of support for Fidel Castro's revolution inside Cuba and the Bay of Pigs invasion was the first great defeat of Yankee Imperialism in the Latin America. It was supposed to rid the hemisphere of a potential Soviet base, but it pushed Fidel Castro into the waiting arms of the Soviet Union. It was meant to undermine his revolution but it truly helped him to consolidate it. The Bay of Pigs as a perfect failure for the US, which the rest of the world quickly realised was behind the operation.

G



JFK Library / History

'Oh, I'd say we were a mile and a half, to a half mile from shore. Yeah, when they went onto the beach we were that close. I assumed that we were in support of them. As far as anyone knows, it was the Cubans going ashore. Who else would it be? Anyway you could see artillery hitting the beach. Gray clouds would go up. And the Cubans were running all over the place trying to get up the beach. Their equipment was all on the beach and got shot up. And that transport ship they had out there got hit with an artillery round. There was a big black puff of smoke. A lot of their equipment was on there. I knew it was on there because I was up on the bridge and I heard the officers talking. And our captain said, they won't be able to get their heavy equipment off. See, I could eaves-drop on all this, because that was my station, up there in officers' country, And he was talking to his officers and saying they wouldn't be able to get their heavy equipment off that ship now, whatever their heavy equipment was. So then I thought, "Well, they're getting the shit shot out of 'em, so now the task force will come in and support them." And they didn't. We made two or three passes up and down the beach. One time was real close That's when I saw them, some of them were lying on the beach, and I saw one artillery round come down, and I don't know, maybe it's my imagination. It wasn't as dramatic as you see in the movies, because we were pretty far away from it. But I saw some of them were running in the water, aiming to swim back to their boat maybe. But most of them went up into the hills and you couldn't see than anymore'.

Bill Bader : US NAVY Signalman.

H

How far does source D support C

Point of support / corroboration

P1 :

P2 :

Point not supported / corroborated

P1 :

P2 :

Mostly supports Does not support

How reliable is source H ?

The content (what) is / is not reliable because ..

The provenance (who) is / is not reliable

Mostly reliable Mostly unreliable

Quick Questions

Why did Fidel Castro take over Cuba? (A)

What is the CIA ? (Discuss ?)

What is the message of source F ?

Describe The Bay Of Pigs Invasion

Why :

What :

Effect :

The Bay of Pigs Summary

Review : the causes, process and aftermath of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

The Bay of Pigs Invasion

- 1 Year
- 2 Lead Role
- 3 Lead Role
- 4 Supporting Cast
- 5 Supporting Cast
- 6 Organisation
- 7 Why it happened
- 8 Why it happened
- 9 What happened
- 10 What happened
- 11 What happened
- 12 Consequence
- 13 Consequence



The Cuban Missile Crisis - October, 1962.

 **Mission** : to take on the role of American President, John F Kennedy during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

You will put yourself into president John F. Kennedy's shoes. The year is 1962 - three years since Fidel Castro took power during the Cuban Revolution and just one year after the botched attempt to remove him at the Bays of Pigs. The Bay of Pigs failure left you looking weak and increasingly unpopular with the American voters. Castro has aligned himself with the Soviet Union and has allowed them to begin the construction of long range missile sites on Cuban soil. Once the missile bases are complete the Soviets will be able to easily launch nuclear weapons against the USA. You must consider your options carefully, giving careful thought to the consequences of each option available to you. You should discuss 'other suggestions' as a group or class.

Options	 Potential Cuban Response	 Potential Soviet Response	 Potential American Public Response	Rank Choice 1-4
Invade Cuba				
Bomb the sites in Cuba				
Launch nuclear weapons against Cuba				
Launch nuclear weapons against the Soviets				
Do nothing				
Other suggestion ?				

Source analysis exercise : Kennedy to Khrushchev.

 **Skill** : cartoon comparison, analysis and evaluation.

What is Kennedy's main concern as shown in this letter ?

What does Kennedy mean by 'certain developments in Cuba' ?

What is Congress ?

In our discussions on Berlin the one thing that has most concerned me has been the possibility that your Government would not understand the determination of the United States, since I have not assumed that you or any other sane man would, in this nuclear age, deliberately plunge the world into war which could only result in catastrophic consequences to the whole world, including the aggressor. I expressed our readiness and desire to find, through peaceful negotiation to solve the differences that divide us. At the same time, I made clear that the United States could not tolerate any action on your part which disturbed the balance of power in the world. I publicly stated that if certain developments in Cuba took place, the United States would do what must be done to protect its own security. Moreover, the Congress adopted a resolution expressing its support of this declared policy. Despite this, the rapid development of long-range missile bases and other offensive weapons systems in Cuba has proceeded. I tell you that the United States is determined that this threat to the security of this hemisphere be removed.

Letter from Kennedy to Khrushchev, October 22nd 1962.

What is the Kennedy's reason (motive) for writing the letter ?

‘For the time being, however, it is not law that rules but rather the lack of sense of the militarists in the Pentagon. Since an agreement is in sight, the Pentagon is looking for a pretext to thwart it. This is why it organizes provocative overflights. Yesterday, you shot down one of them, yet previously you did not when they flew over your territory. That step will be used by aggressors to their advantage, to further their aims. Because of this we would like to advise you, in the spirit of friendship, to show patience, firmness and more firmness. Naturally, if there is an invasion, it will be necessary to fight it with everything. But one must not allow oneself to fall for provocations. Now that a solution is being found -- one that is in your favour and that guarantees against an invasion -- the unbridled militarists in the Pentagon want to frustrate the agreement and provoke you into taking actions that could be used against you. We ask you not to give them a pretext for this.

Khrushchev’s response to Castro's letter, 28th October, 1962.

Who created this source: _____ their job, role or position: _____

Who is it for / audience: _____

When was it created : Year: _____ Century: _____ BCE CE Primary Secondary Tertiary

Where is the person who created the source from ?

What type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other :

What is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The MAIN point of the source is : _____

Furthermore it reveals : _____

Additionally it illustrates : _____

Finally it shows us : _____

Use the 5W indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased.

Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Disrespectful	Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Respectful	Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?		Primary sources from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. Secondary sources may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person. Think national or regional bias!	Does the person have motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda and / or persuasion?		

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 **Reliable**

1: The source content (what) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example : ' _____ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

Example from the source : ' _____ ,

3: The source motive (why) may may not make the source reliable because : _____

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / corroborated?

The Cartoon About A Monster in a Box

Discover : how to identify main features of a cartoon **Explore** : how to interpret these features **Skill** : cartoon analysis and evaluation.



Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

An American Cold War Cartoon

The Cuban Missile Crisis - who gained the most?

 **Mission** : to decide who came off better as a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis .



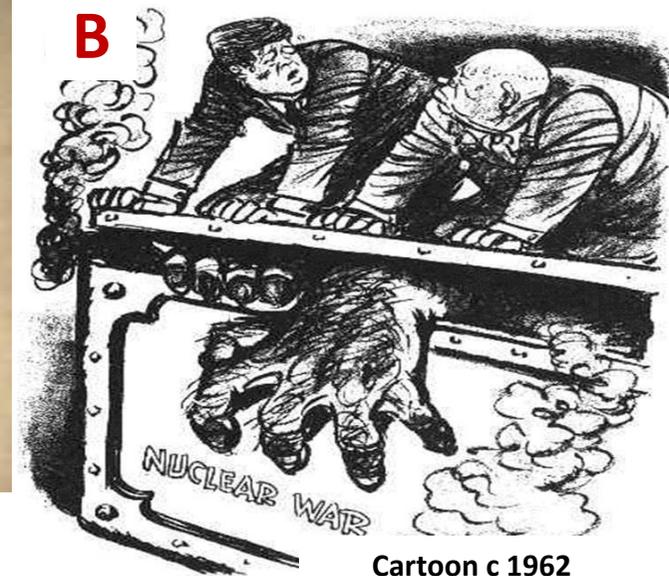
**President
Kennedy**



**Chairman
Khrushchev**

We consider an attack to be almost imminent - within the next 24 to 72 hours. There are two possible variants: the first and most probable one is an air attack against certain objectives with the limited aim of destroying them; the second, and though less probable, still possible, is a full invasion. If the second variant takes place and the imperialists invade Cuba with the aim of occupying it, the dangers of their aggressive policy are so great that after such an invasion the Soviet Union must never allow circumstances in which the imperialists could carry out a nuclear first strike against it. I tell you this because I believe that the imperialists' aggressiveness makes them extremely dangerous, and that if they manage to carry out an invasion of Cuba -- a brutal act in violation of universal and moral law -- then that would be the moment to eliminate this danger forever, in an act of the most legitimate self-defence. However harsh and terrible the solution, there would be no other. **Extract of a letter from Castro to Khrushchev : October 26th** **A**

In our discussions on Berlin the one thing that has most concerned me has been the possibility that your Government would not understand the determination of the United States, since I have not assumed that you or any other sane man would, in this nuclear age, deliberately plunge the world into war which could only result in catastrophic consequences to the whole world, including the aggressor. I expressed our readiness and desire to find, through peaceful negotiation to solve the differences that divide us. At the same time, I made clear that the United States could not tolerate any action on your part which disturbed the balance of power in the world. I publicly stated that if certain developments in Cuba took place, the United States would do what must be done to protect its own security. Moreover, the Congress adopted a resolution expressing its support of this declared policy. Despite this, the rapid development of long-range missile bases and other offensive weapons systems in Cuba has proceeded. I tell you that the United States is determined that this threat to the security of this hemisphere be removed. **Letter from Kennedy to Khrushchev, October 22nd 1962.** **C**



Cartoon c 1962

In his memoirs, Khrushchev claims that the outcome of the missile crisis was a "triumph of Soviet foreign policy and a personal triumph", but few, even on the Soviet side, have seen it that way. Khrushchev's then foreign minister, the dour Andrei Gromyko, in his scanty memoir account of the Cuban events praises Kennedy as "a statesman of outstanding intelligence and integrity" but is silent on Khrushchev.

Guardian.co.uk / Article 2014

D

The first important Soviet account of the Cuban Missile Crisis to emerge contained in the tape-recorded memoirs of deposed Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, which were smuggled to the West and published in 1970 (after Khrushchev's death).

The account of the RFK - Dobrynin meeting in *Khrushchev Remembers*, in the form of a paraphrase from memory of Dobrynin's report, did not directly touch upon the secret discussions concerning the Jupiter Missiles in Turkey, but did raise eyebrows with its claim that Robert F. Kennedy had fretted to Dobrynin that if his brother did not approve an attack on Cuba soon, the American military might overthrow him and seize power."

The second volume of Khrushchev's memoirs (*Khrushchev Remembers: The Last Testament*), published posthumously in 1974, touched only briefly on the Robert Kennedy-Dobrynin meeting, but included the flat statement that "President Kennedy said that in exchange for the withdrawal of our missiles, he would remove American missiles from Turkey and Italy," although he described this "pledge" as "symbolic" since the rockets "were already obsolete."

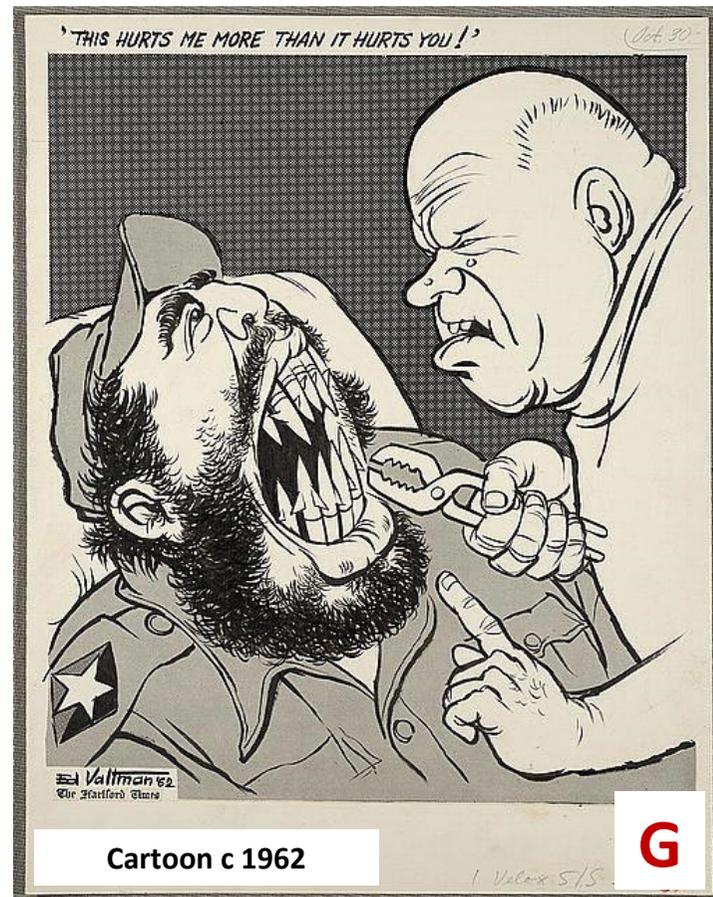
NSA archive.

E

The real lesson of the Cuban Missile Crisis wasn't at all that the two nuclear powers had gone eyeball to eyeball and one side had knuckled under to the other. It was that both sides were able to get their eyes wide open to the consequences of what was being risked and both sides were able to deliver us from the worst human-made disaster in history.

Modern Historian .

F



Cartoon c 1962

G

Fidel Castro urged the Soviet Union to attack the United States in 1962 because he feared an American invasion of Cuba during the Cuban missile crisis, Nikita S. Khrushchev said in portions of his memoirs published today. Khrushchev seems to confirm a longstanding rumour about the missile crisis. He quotes the Cuban leader as saying in 1962 that the Kremlin "should launch a pre-emptive strike against the U.S." to prevent destruction of the Soviet missiles in Cuba. "Castro was hot-headed," Khrushchev says. Mr. Castro "totally failed to understand" that Soviet missiles had been placed in Cuba to deter an American attack, not to attack the United States, he said.

NY Times / Article

H

Kennedy was ruthless enough to do what was necessary, even if it meant fooling the American people big-time, and risking a PR fiasco if the news ever leaked. If he hadn't done this all the other gutsy steps of those valiant "13 days" wouldn't have avoided war. It was not enough that JFK didn't blink when the Soviet ships neared the "quarantine" line patrolled by the U.S. Navy; it was Kennedy's willingness to cut a deal, under the table, with the enemy that saved the day and the planet. **Provenance Unknown**.

I

"We were eyeball to eyeball, and the other fellow just blinked."

Secretary of State Dean Rusk to Kennedy.

J

'For the time being, however, it is not law that rules but rather the lack of sense of the militarists in the Pentagon. Since an agreement is in sight, the Pentagon is looking for a pretext to thwart it. This is why it organizes provocative overflights. Yesterday, you shot down one of them, yet previously you did not when they flew over your territory. That step will be used by aggressors to their advantage, to further their aims. Because of this we would like to advise you, in the spirit of friendship, to show patience, firmness and more firmness. Naturally, if there is an invasion, it will be necessary to fight it with everything. But one must not allow oneself to fall for provocations. Now that a solution is being found -- one that is in your favour and that guarantees against an invasion -- the unbridled militarists in the Pentagon want to frustrate the agreement and provoke you into taking actions that could be used against you. We ask you not to give them a pretext for this.

**Khrushchev's response to Castro's letter .
28th October, 1962.**

L

We understand your situation and are taking into account your difficulties in this first stage following the elimination of the maximum tension that resulted from the threat of an attack by American imperialists which you expected at any moment. We understand that for you, certain difficulties may have emerged as a consequence of the promises we made to the United States to withdraw the missile bases from Cuba in exchange for their promise to abandon their plans to invade Cuba and to prevent their allies in the West from doing so, to end their so-called "quarantine" - their blockade of Cuba. This commitment has led to an end to the conflict in the Caribbean, a conflict which implied, as you can well understand, a superpower confrontation and its transformation into a world war where the missiles and thermonuclear weapons would have been used. According to our ambassador, certain Cubans feel that the Cuban people would prefer a different kind of statement, one that would not deal with the withdrawal of the missiles. It is possible that such feelings exist among the people. But we, politicians and heads of state, are the people's leaders and the people do not know everything. This is why we must march at the head of the people. Then they will follow and respect us. If, by giving in to popular sentiment, we had allowed ourselves to be swept up by the more inflamed sectors of the populace, and if we had refused to reach a reasonable agreement with the government of the USA, war would have probably broken out, resulting in millions of deaths. Those who survived would have blamed the leaders for not having taken the measures that would have avoided this war of extermination. The measures which we have adopted have allowed us to reach the goal which we had set when we decided to send the missiles to Cuba. We have extracted from the United States the commitment not to invade Cuba and not to allow their Latin-American allies to do so. We have accomplished all of this without a nuclear war.

Letter from Nikita Khrushchev to Fidel Castro

October 30, 1962

N

"I knew the United States could knock out some of our installations, but not all of them," he wrote in his memoirs. "If a quarter or even a tenth of our missiles survived—even if only one or two big ones were left—we could still hit New York, and there wouldn't be much of New York left."

Extracts from Khrushchev's memoirs, published 1970.

K



How Similar Are The Messages of Sources A and B ?

🎯 Skill : cartoon comparison, analysis and evaluation.

A

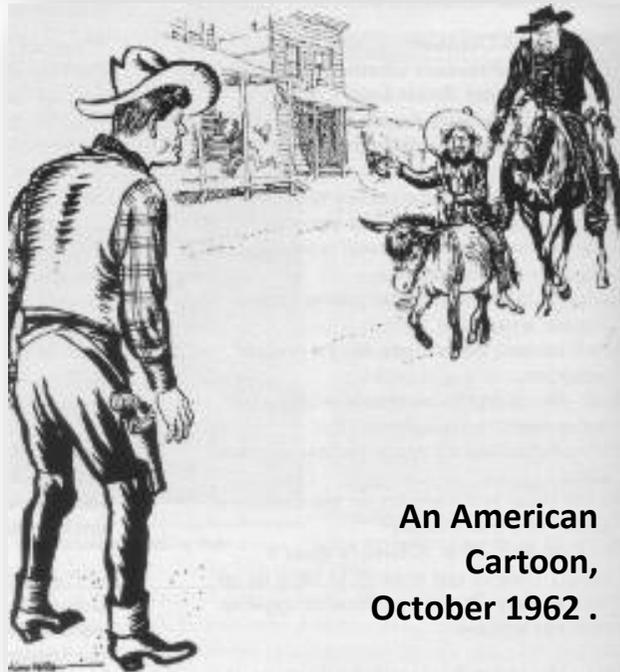


The cartoons are similar to ... (limited, some, large extent)

The main similarity of the cartoon is ...

A further similarity is ...

B



The main difference of the cartoon is ...

A further difference is ...

In conclusion they are similar / different because

The Cuban Missile Crisis Review

Name :

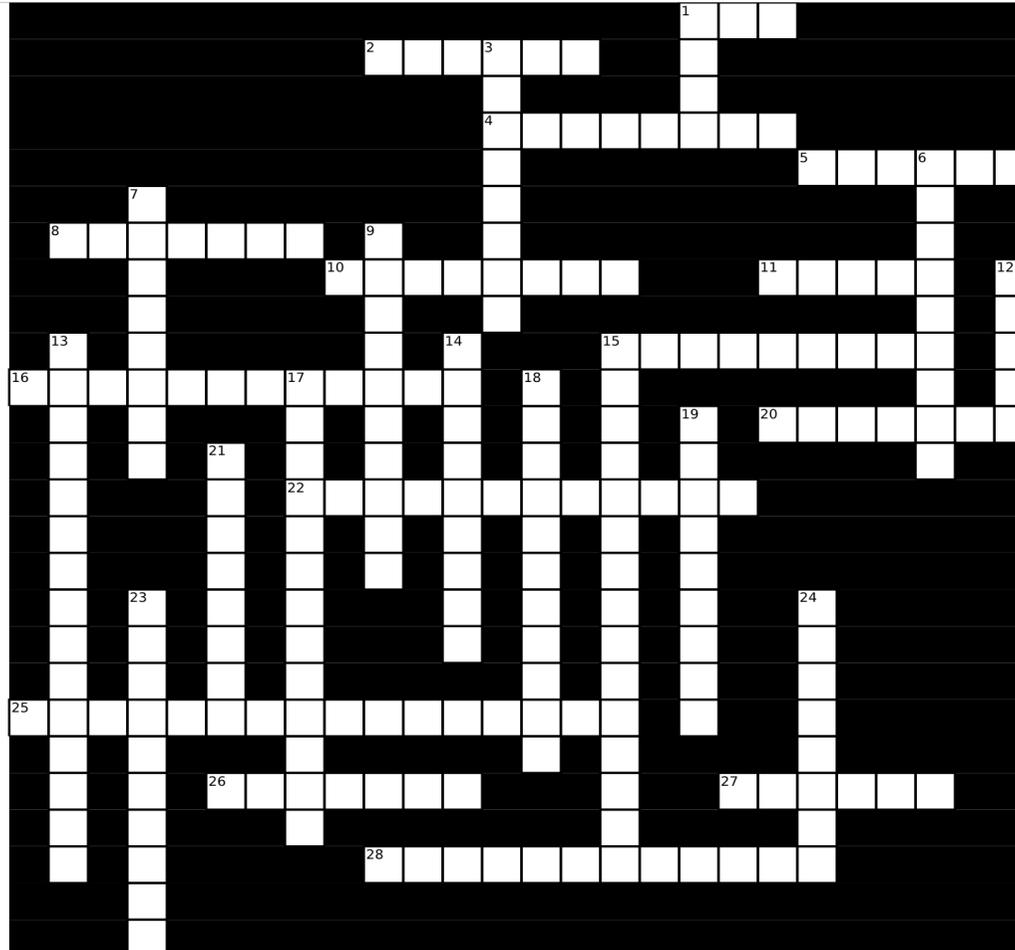
Group :

 **Mission :** to review the unit of work !

Across



- 1 American Intelligence
- 2 This lot ? (**A**)
- 4 Shot down over Cuba
- 5 Jupiter's kept here
- 8 The frame for the Cuban Missile Crisis
- 10 U.S missiles
- 11 Term for those who want peace
- 15 Term for long range missiles
- 16 Tried to invade Cuba (**B**)
- 20 Main Cold War enemy of the west
- 22 Must see movie about the CMC
- 25 This unpopular president (**C**)
- 26 This guy (**D**)
- 27 A record of events in a person's life
- 28 Total destruction



Down



- 1 Less than 100 miles from the USA
- 3 No longer working or outdated
- 6 *Who is this ? (E)*
- 7 *To prevent entry of goods*
- 9 *To isolate or keep apart*
- 12 *The term for those who wanted war*
- 13 *Ended in 1959*
- 14 *To talk to find a solution*
- 15 *An unofficial line of communication*
- 17 *Things put in place or built*
- 18 *Term given to Kennedy by Khrushchev*
- 19 *Event in 1961*
- 21 *U.S. Department of Defence HQ (F)*
- 23 *Famous revolutionary (G)*
- 24 *Not the president of the U.S.S.R*



A



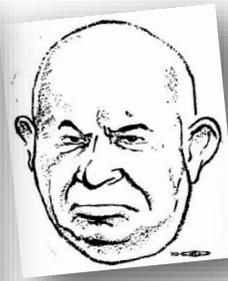
B



C



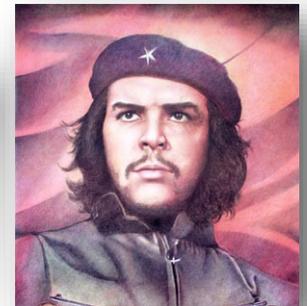
D



E



F



G

The Cuban Missile Crisis Review

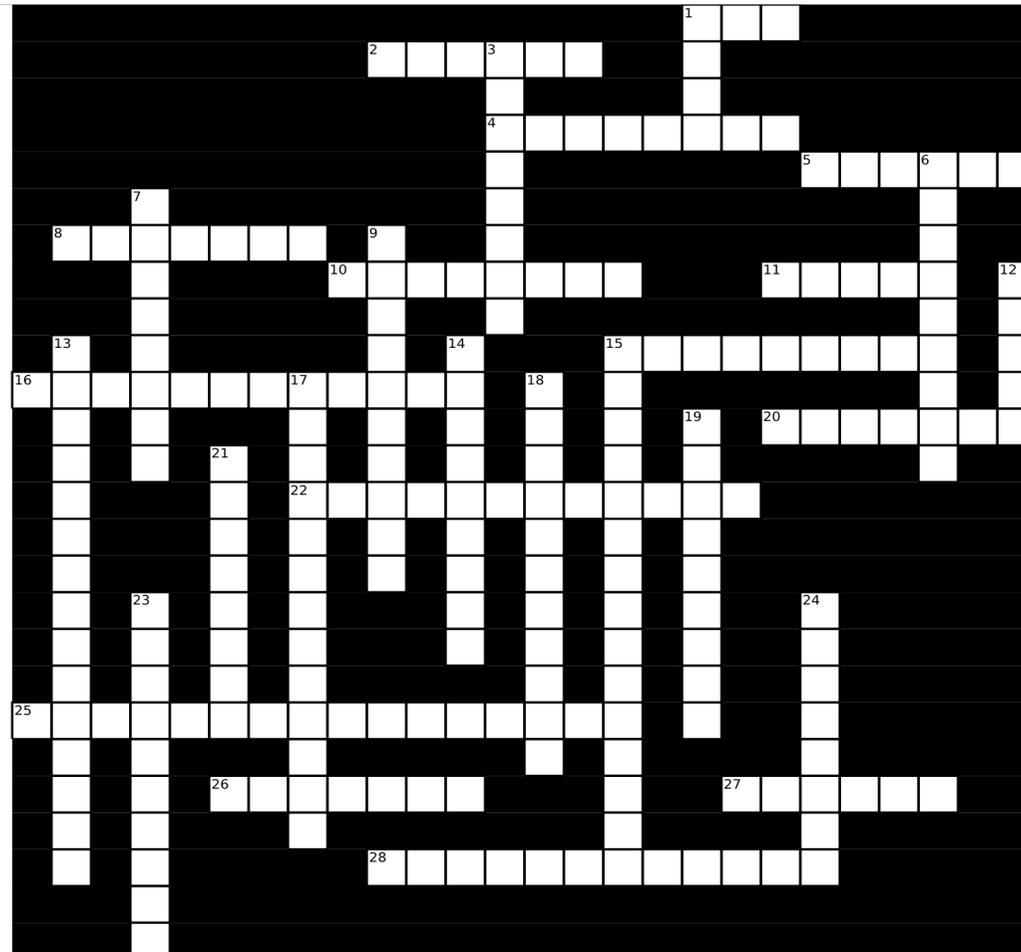
Answers

 **Mission :** to review the unit of work !

Across



- 1 CIA
- 2 EXCOMM
- 4 Spy plane
- 5 Turkey
- 8 Cold War
- 10 Jupiters
- 11 Doves
- 15 Ballistic
- 16 Cuban Brigade
- 20 Soviets
- 22 Thirteen Days
- 25 Fulgencio Batista
- 26 Kennedy
- 27 Memoir
- 28 Annihilation



Down



- 1 Cuba
- 3 Obsolete
- 6 Khrushchev
- 7 Blockade
- 9 Quarantine
- 2 Hawks
- 3 Cuban Revolution
- 4 Negotiate
- 5 Back Door Channel
- 7 Installations
- 8 Imperialist
- 9 Bay of Pigs
- 11 Pentagon
- 13 Che Guevara
- 14 Chairman



A



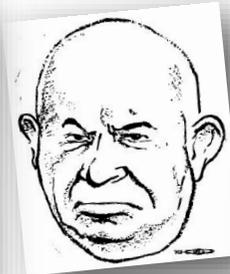
B



C



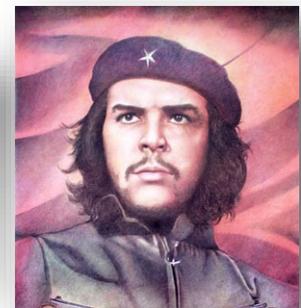
D



E



F



G

The Cuban Missile Crisis

Part 1 of 1

Review PPT to follow

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