Impact of the CUBAN REVOLUTION
Presentation, Graphic Organizers, & Activities

Fidel Castro
- Revolutionaries led by a young lawyer named Fidel Castro began to rise up against the government.
- Castro and his forces attempted to overthrow the government for several years.

Brain Wrinkles

Cuban Revolution CLOSE Note 2
- Castro's government had no right to take over my family's farm. If I could finish high school, I might end up in jail.
- Castro's government imposed a total ban on TV sets.
- Castro's government was against the American way of life.

Who Said It?
- I have spent my time in exile gathering rebel fighters. We will attack the government when they least expect it.
- The people are angry with my government. I know rebel fighters are gathering. I have no idea what will happen. I am just a soldier as Cuba's leader.

Flip a Coin

Dumpster Diving

Head
1. [Blank]
2. [Blank]
3. [Blank]
4. [Blank]
STANDARDS:

SS6H1 Explain conflict and change in Latin America.

c. Explain the impact of the Cuban Revolution and describe the current relationship between Cuba and the United States.
TEACHER INFO: CLOZE Notes

• The next pages are handouts for the students to use for note-taking during the presentation. (Print front to back to save paper and ink.)

• Check the answers as a class after the presentation.
Independence

- Cuba gained its independence during the Spanish-American War.
- In 1959, Castro and his men finally captured Havana, Cuba's capital.
- Castro soon organized a small group of 80 men and led a campaign against Batista's army.

Leadership

- Some of Cuba's leaders were elected, while others were appointed.
- In the mid-1900s, the leader of the Cuban government was Batista.
- Batista had originally been elected as president, but made himself dictator.

Unrest

- Many Cubans with all the power, while others were very poor.
- Social and economic problems were limited.
- Education was poor, and healthcare was this time.
- There was a social and economic problems.
- During this time, many Cubans with all the power, while others were very poor.
- Social and economic problems were limited.
- Education was poor, and healthcare was this time.
- Social and economic problems were limited.
- Education was poor, and healthcare was this time.

Fidel Castro

- Fidel Castro was exiled to Mexico.
- During this time, they began to rise up against Batista's government.
- Castro and his forces attempted to overthrow Batista's government.

The Cuban Revolution

- Castro soon organized a small group of 80 men and led a campaign against Batista's army.
- In 1959, Castro and his men finally captured Havana, Cuba's capital.
- They set up a new government and court system.

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The Cuban Revolution

- Castro soon organized a small group of 80 men and led a campaign against Batista's army.
- In 1959, Castro and his men finally captured Havana, Cuba's capital.
- They set up a new government and court system.

CLOZE Notes 1 Impacts of the Cuban Revolution

- The Spanish-American War.
- Cuba gained its independence.
- Cuba for a few years and helped the new country set up a government.
- Cuba for a few years and helped the new government.
- After the US left, Cuba went through a series of leaderships.
- Some of Cuba's leaders were elected, while others were appointed.
- In the mid-1900s, the leader of the Cuban government was Batista.
- Batista had originally been elected as president, but made himself dictator.
- In the mid-1900s, the leader of the Cuban government was Batista.
- Batista had originally been elected as president, but made himself dictator.
Reforms
• Military personnel and government workers who were loyal to Batista were exiled, jailed, and
  ______________________________.
• Cuba's new government was ______________________________.
• Castro immediately pushed through reforms such as public education, improved healthcare, rights for
  women, and ______________________________.

Communism
• In 1960, Castro actively pursued Communist ideals and soon Cuba was officially declared a
  ______________________________.
• All land, businesses, factories, etc., became ______________________________.
• Citizens lost their ______________________________.
• Only ______________________________ outlets were allowed.

Breaking Ties
• By adopting Communism, Castro was aligning Cuba and the Soviet Union became ______________________________ and
  trading weapons, food, and supplies. Cuba and the Soviet Union became ______________________________.
• During this time period, the US and Soviet Union were involved in the ______________________________.

Cold War
• In 1960, Castro actively pursued Communist ideals and soon Cuba was officially declared a ______________________________.
• Castro immediately pushed through reforms such as public education, improved ______________________________.
• Cuba's new government was ______________________________.
• Military personnel and government workers who were loyal to Batista were exiled.

Castro’s Promises
• Fidel Castro promised to:
  1. ______________________________
  2. ______________________________
  3. ______________________________
  4. ______________________________

Changes
• Castro forced American civilians to ______________________________.
• Americans who owned land and businesses in Cuba ______________________________.

CLOZE NOTES 2
Impact of the Cuban Revolution
• After the revolution, relations between the American government and the Cuban government got ___________

• The United States did not like having a Communist country so close, especially one with such strong ties to the Soviet Union since they had ___________

• Cuba’s economy has been hurt by the embargo, poor harvests, and bad government planning.

• Due to the harsh events, the United States placed an ___________

• In return, Khrushchev agreed to ___________

• President Kennedy agreed to remove US missiles from Turkey.

• After many talks, President Kennedy agreed ___________

• President Kennedy announced to US citizens that the Soviets had placed long-range missiles in Cuba that could ___________

• In October of 1962, US planes spotted secret Soviet planes that could ___________

• President Kennedy got the United States government to impose an embargo on Cuba in 1962.

• Cuba’s sugar cane crop could ___________

• As a result of the embargo, poor harvests, and bad government planning, Cuba’s economy ___________

• During the Cuban Missile Crisis, ___________

• Throughout the US and across the world, ___________

• We were especially concerned with such strong ties to the Soviet Union since they were so close.

• After the Revolution, relations between the American government and the Cuban government got ___________

• Cloze Notes 3 Impact of the Cuban Revolution
Leadership

• After a decline in health, Fidel Castro ______________ on February 19, 2008.
• His brother, ______________, is now the Cuban dictator.
• Fidel Castro passed away in ______________.

US Relations

• In the past few years, US public opinion has changed to moving ______________ with Cuba in hopes of helping the country recover economically.
• In 2009, the US government began to relax some ______________ to the island.
• The US restored ______________ with Cuba in 2014.
• Embassies that had been closed since 1961 ______________ in both countries in 2015.
• In 2016, Barack Obama became the first U.S. President to ______________.
• The two governments agreed to allow ______________ between Cuba and the United States.
• The United States’ relationship with Cuba is ______________.
Independence

• Cuba gained its independence from Spain in 1898 during the Spanish-American War.

• The US initially controlled Cuba for a few years and helped the new country set up a government.

• After the US left, Cuba went through a series of bad political leaders for fifty years.

Leadership

• Some of Cuba's leaders were elected, while others made themselves dictators.

• In the mid-1900s, the leader of the Cuban government was Fulgencio Batista.

• Batista had originally been elected as president, but made himself dictator of Cuba.

Unrest

• Many Cubans were unhappy with Batista's corrupt government during this time.

• Poverty was abundant, education was poor, and healthcare was limited.

• Social and economic problems led to the unrest of many Cubans.

• There was a small class of rich Cubans with all the power, while the majority was extremely poor.

Revolution

• Revolutionaries led by a young lawyer named Fidel Castro began to rise up against the government.

• Castro and his forces attempted to overthrow Batista's government.

• During this time, they lost many battles to Batista's army and Fidel Castro was exiled to Mexico.

• Castro soon organized a small group of 80 men that led a guerrilla warfare campaign against Batista's army.

• In 1959, Castro and his men finally drove Batista out of Havana (Cuba's capital).

• They set up a new government and started reforming Cuba's government and court system.

The Cuban Revolution

• In 1959, Castro and his men finally drove Batista out of Havana.

• Castro and his forces attempted to overthrow Batista's government.

• In 1959, Castro and his men finally drove Batista out of Havana.

• They set up a new government and started reforming Cuba's government and court system.

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Reforms
• Military personnel and government workers who were loyal to Batista were exiled, jailed, or executed.
• Cuba's new government was initially progressive.

Communism
• In 1960, Castro actively pursued Communist ideals and soon Cuba was officially declared a Communist state.
• All land, businesses, factories, etc., became property of the state.
• Citizens lost their personal freedoms.

• Only state-run media outlets were allowed.
• Americans who owned land and businesses in Cuba fled the country.

Breaking Ties
• By adopting Communism, Castro was aligning Cuba with the Soviet Union and straining the relationship with the US.
• Cuba and the Soviet Union became political allies and traded weapons, food, and supplies.

Cold War
• During this time period, the US and Soviet Union were involved in the Cold War.
• It was the ultimate goal of Fidel Castro to break ties between Cuba and the United States.

Castro's Promises
• Fidel Castro promised to:
  1. end American dominance over Cuban businesses,
  2. redistribute the wealth evenly to all Cubans,
  3. make every Cuban literate, and
  4. give all Cubans healthcare and higher life expectancy.

Changes
• Castro forced American civilians to leave Cuba, and
• Americans who owned land and businesses in Cuba lost their property.

Impact of the Cuban Revolution
2
CLOZE NOTES
Impact on US

• After the revolution, relations between the American government and the Cuban government got worse and worse.
• The United States did not like having a Communist country so close, especially one with such strong ties to the Soviet Union since they were involved in the Cold War.
• The Cuban government got very upset and war seemed likely.

Cuban Missile Crisis

• In October of 1962, US planes spotted secret Soviet missiles in Cuba, which could have led to World War III.
• President Kennedy announced to US citizens that the Soviets had placed long-range missiles in Cuba that could have destroyed cities.
• After many talks, President Kennedy agreed not to invade Cuba and to remove US missiles from Turkey.
• In return, Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles from Cuba.
• This was an extremely tense time (height of the Cold War) that could have led to World War III.

Embargo

• Due to the harsh events, the United States placed an embargo on Cuba in 1962.
• Cuba's sugar cane crop could no longer be sold in the US, which hurt Cuba's economy.
• As a result of the embargo, poor harvests, and bad government planning, Cuba's economy has become very poor.

Resolution

• Cubans' economy has become very poor.
Leadership

- After a decline in health, Fidel Castro gave up the Cuban presidency on February 19, 2008.
- His brother, Raul Castro, is now the Cuban dictator.
- Fidel Castro passed away in 2016.

US Relations

- In the past few years, US public opinion has changed to moving towards a positive relationship with Cuba in hopes of helping the country recover economically.
- In 2009, the US government began to relax some travel restrictions to the island.
- The US restored full diplomatic relations with Cuba in 2014.
- Embassies that had been closed since 1961 were reopened in both countries in 2015.
- In 2016, Barack Obama became the first US President to visit Cuba in 88 years.
- The two governments agreed to allow commercial flights between Cuba and the United States.
- The US restored full diplomatic relations with Cuba in 2014.
- Embassies that had been closed since 1961 were reopened in both countries in 2015.
- In 2009, the US government began to relax some travel restrictions to the island.
- In 2016, Barack Obama became the first US President to visit Cuba in 88 years.
- The two governments agreed to allow commercial flights between Cuba and the United States.
Impact of the Cuban Revolution
Where is Cuba?
Cuba gained its independence from Spain in 1898 during the Spanish–American War.

The US initially controlled Cuba for a few years and helped the new country set up a government.

After the US left, Cuba went through a series of bad political leaders for fifty years.
Cubans in the Spanish-American War
Leadership

• Some of Cuba’s leaders were elected, while others made themselves dictators.

• In the mid-1900s, the leader of the Cuban government was Fulgencio Batista.

• Batista had originally been elected as president, but made himself dictator of Cuba.
Fulgencio Batista
The United States had a friendly relationship with Cuba at this time.

The US was heavily invested in Cuba’s sugar industry and desired to remain on good terms with the country’s government.
Fulgencio Batista in Washington, D.C.
Many Cubans were unhappy with Batista’s corrupt government during this time.

Poverty was abundant, education was poor, and healthcare was limited.

Social and economic problems led to the unrest of many Cubans.

There was a small class of rich Cubans with all the power, while the majority was extremely poor.
Revolutionaries lead by a young lawyer named Fidel Castro began to rise up against the government.

Castro and his forces attempted to overthrow Batista’s government for seven years.

During this time, they lost many battles to Batista’s army and Fidel Castro was exiled to Mexico.
The Cuban Revolution

• Castro soon organized a small group of 80 men and led a guerilla warfare campaign against Batista’s army.

• In 1959, Castro and his men finally drove Batista out of Havana (Cuba’s capital).

• They set up a new government and started reforming Cuba’s government and court system.
BATISTA FLEES CUBA; CASTRO IN CONTROL

A Revolution Comes Full. Supporters of Fidel Castro, leader of Cuba's rebels, ride flag-draped car in victory parade through streets of Havana. Their revolution had finally borne fruits; President Fulgencio Batista had been ousted. It's led to the Dominican Republic.

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Victory for Castro
Military personnel and government workers who were loyal to Batista were exiled, jailed, or executed.

Cuba’s new government was initially progressive.

Castro immediately pushed through reforms such as public education, improved healthcare, rights for women, and equality for Black Cubans.
A New Cuba
Communism

• In 1960, Castro actively pursued Communist ideals and soon Cuba was officially declared a Communist state.

• All land, businesses, factories, etc., became property of the state.

• Citizens lost their personal freedoms

• Only state-run media outlets were allowed.
During this time period, the US and Soviet Union were involved in the Cold War.

By adopting Communism, Castro was aligning Cuba with the Soviet Union and straining the relationship with the US.

Cuba and the Soviet Union became political allies and traded weapons, food, and supplies.
Да здравствует вечная, нерушимая дружба и сотрудничество между советским и кубинским народами!
Breaking Ties

- It was the ultimate goal of Fidel Castro to break ties between Cuba and the United States.

- Americans who owned land and businesses in Cuba lost their property.

- Castro forced American civilians to leave Cuba.
Americans Leaving Cuba
• Fidel Castro promised to:
  1. end American dominance over Cuban businesses,
  2. re-distribute the wealth evenly to all Cubans,
  3. make every Cuban literate,
  4. and he wanted to give all Cubans healthcare and higher life expectancy.
Castro’s government gave less freedom to Cuba’s citizens by eliminating freedom of speech, religion, assembly, and press.

Churches were closed, personal property was taken over, and private businesses were shut down.

Cuban newspapers, radio, & TV were eliminated and the government became the only source for news.
• Cubans no longer had the right to complain or protest against the government.

• Those that did were either put in prison or killed.
Cuban Protestors Arrested
Because of Castro’s harsh policies, many Cubans fled the island for the United States.

- Over 500,000 Cubans migrated to the US during this time.

- A large Cuban-American population can be found throughout Florida today.
Cubans Escape to US
Impact on US

- After the revolution, relations between the American government and the Cuban government got worse and worse.

- The United States did not like having a Communist country so close, especially one with such strong ties to the Soviet Union since they were involved in the Cold War.
In October of 1962, US planes spotted secret Soviet missile bases in Cuba. President Kennedy announced to US citizens that the Soviets had placed long-range missiles in Cuba that could reach the United States. Fear spread throughout the US (and across the world) of a possible war.
Missiles Spotted in Cuba
• After many talks, President Kennedy agreed not to invade Cuba and to remove US missiles from Turkey.

• In return, Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles from Cuba.

• This was an extremely TENSE time (height of the Cold War) that could have led to World War III.
School Air Raid Drill During Cuban Missile Crisis
Due to the harsh events, the United States placed an embargo on goods from Cuba in 1962.

Cuba’s sugar cane crop could no longer be sold in the US, which hurt Cuba’s economy.

As a result of the embargo, poor harvests, and bad government planning, Cuba’s economy has become very poor.
October 23, 1962: President Kennedy signs the bill to place a trade embargo on Cuba.
Poverty in Cuba Today
Leadership

- After a decline in health, Fidel Castro gave up the Cuban presidency on February 19, 2008.
- His brother, Raul Castro, is now the Cuban dictator.
- Fidel Castro passed away in 2016.
Raul and Fidel Castro
In the past few years, US public opinion has changed to moving towards a positive relationship with Cuba in hopes of helping the country recover economically.

In 2009, the US government began to relax some travel restrictions to the island.

The US restored full diplomatic relations with Cuba in 2014.
US Relations

• Embassies that had been closed since 1961 were reopened in both countries in 2015.

• In 2016, Barack Obama became the first U.S. President to visit Cuba in 88 years.

• The two governments agreed to allow commercial flights between Cuba and the United States.

• The United States’ relationship with Cuba is slowly recovering.
TEACHER INFO: History Board

• Print off the Impact of the Cuban Revolution History Board handout for each student.

• The students will create a storyboard that outlines the impact of the Cuban Revolution.

• The students will write a brief description under each caption and draw a colorful illustration for each event.
### Impact of the Cuban Revolution History Board

**Directions:** Create a storyboard that outlines the impact of the Cuban Revolution. Write a brief description under the caption and draw an illustration to portray each event.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A New Government for Cuba</th>
<th>Alliance with Soviet Union</th>
<th>Life in Communist Cuba</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>500,000 Cubans Flee to U.S.</strong></td>
<td><strong>U.S.-Cuba Trade Embargo</strong></td>
<td><strong>U.S.-Cuba Relations Today</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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TEACHER INFO: Dumpster Diving

• Print off the Dumpster Diving handout for each student.

• The students will imagine that they are looking through Castro's trash.

• They should draw four things that they find and write how each is significant to the Cuban Revolution or his role as Communist dictator of Cuba in the textbox.
Directions: Imagine that you discover Castro’s trashcan sitting out on the curb. You are very nosy and cannot help but take a little peek inside. What kinds of things do you find in his trash? Also, explain the significance of the items to the Cuban Revolution or to his role as Communist dictator of Cuba. Draw the items in the trashcan and explain their significance in the textbox.

Trash Explanations:

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

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TEACHER INFO: Flip a Coin

- Print off the Flip a Coin handouts for each student (print front-to-back).

- The students will write the pros and cons of the US removing the trade embargo with Cuba on either side of the coin. They can choose to do so with images, words, or both.

- In the Heads textbox, they will write their opinion about lifting the embargo.

- In the Tails textbox, they will describe the current relationship between Cuba and the US.
Flip a Coin

Directions: Design a coin to represent two points of view regarding the US trade embargo with Cuba. On each side, take the position either that the US should or should not remove its trade embargo with Cuba. Think about the pros (Heads side) and cons (Tails side) of each. You may use images, words, or both in your design. In the Heads textbox, write your opinion on whether the embargo should be lifted and why. In the Tails textbox, briefly describe the current relationship between Cuba and the United States.
Flip a Coin

Directions: Design a coin to represent two points of view regarding the US trade embargo with Cuba. On each side, take the position either that the US should or should not remove its trade embargo with Cuba. Think about the pros (Heads side) and cons (Tails side) of each. You may use images, words, or both in your design. In the Heads textbox, write your opinion on whether the embargo should be lifted and why. In the Tails textbox, briefly describe the current relationship between Cuba and the United States.

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TEACHER INFO: Comprehension Check

• Print off the Comprehension Check handout for each student.

• Students will complete the assignment after discussing the presentation. This can also be used as a quiz!
1. Where is Cuba located?

2. Who is responsible for overthrowing President Batista during the Cuban Revolution?

3. List three immediate impacts of the Cuban Revolution:

4. What form of government did Fidel Castro set up in Cuba?

5. Castro aligned Cuba with which superpower during the Cold War?

6. What happened to American businesses in Cuba during this time?

7. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?

8. What economic sanction was a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

9. What is the life like for Cubans under Castro’s communist regime?

10. What happened to Cubans who protest against the communist government?

11. Hundreds of thousands of unhappy Cubans have fled the island for which country?

12. Describe Cuba’s economy today.

13. What is the current relationship like between Cuba and the United States? Give at least three supporting examples.

Impact of the Cuban Revolution

Comprehension Check
1. Where is Cuba located?
- Island in Caribbean, 90 miles south of Florida

2. Who is responsible for overthrowing President Batista during the Cuban Revolution?
- Fidel Castro

3. List three immediate impacts of the Cuban Revolution:
   - People loyal to Batista were exiled, jailed, or executed
   - Castro's government was initially progressive but later became more restrictive
   - Civil rights and personal freedoms were restricted

4. What form of government did Fidel Castro set up in Cuba?
- Communist

5. Castro aligned Cuba with which superpower during the Cold War?
- Soviet Union

6. What happened to American businesses in Cuba during this time?
- Shut down or taken over by Communist government

7. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?
- Cuba allowed Soviet Union to place missiles in Cuba that were directed towards the US

8. What economic sanction was a result of the Cuban Missile Crisis?
- US placed an embargo on Cuba

9. What is life like for Cubans under Castro’s Communist regime?
- Government controls everything—freedoms, newspaper, radio, tv; government took over all businesses and farms; economy has suffered

10. What happens to Cubans who protest against the Communist government?
- Either jailed or killed

11. Hundreds of thousands of unhappy Cubans have fled the island for which country?
- United States

12. Describe Cuba’s economy today?
- Failing, outdated technology, lack of resources, limited food supply, many live in poverty

13. What is the current relationship like between Cuba and the United States? Give at least three supporting examples.
- Slowly starting to improve—some travel restrictions have been lifted, embassies opened up in both countries, President Obama visited Cuba, commercial flights allowed between countries
TEACHER INFO: Ticket Out the Door

- Print off the Who Said It? Ticket Out the Door for each student (two-per-page).
- The students will read each quote and decide who may have said each one.
- Check answers and discuss.
- Answers: Cuban citizen, Castro, American business owner, Batista
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name:</th>
<th>Who do you think could have said the following things—Fidel Castro, Fulgencio Batista, Cuban citizen, or an American business owner?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Castro's government had no right to take over my family's farm. I wish I could protest, but I might end up in jail!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I have spent my time in exile gathering rebel fighters. We will attack the government when they least expect it!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>I see so many opportunities for wealth in Cuba—from sugarcane to tourism. If only the government would relax trade restrictions!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The people are angry with my government. I know rebel fighters are getting stronger. I fear that I will be overthrown as Cuba's leader!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Ansley at Brain Wrinkles
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