

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 CLOZE Notes 2

- Consequences**
- Castro _____ many of the things he promised he would do
 - Castro began organizing a _____ right away
 - He declared that all property belonging to Americans now belonged to the _____
 - All _____ now belonged to the government
- Changes**
- Castro's government _____ to Cuba's citizens
 - Cubans no longer had the _____ against the government
 - Cuban newspapers, radio, & TV were _____
 - The government became the _____ and property was taken over by government.

- Breaking Ties**
- It was the ultimate goal of Fidel Castro to _____ States.
 - Americans who owned land and businesses _____
 - Castro forced _____
- Impact on US**
- After the revolution, relations between the government of _____
 - US did not like having a _____
 - US didn't like Cuba having _____ involved in the Cold War.

- Bay of Pigs**
- This was a plan to _____ them back to Cuba.
 - Once the exiles arrived in Cuba, unhappy Cubans _____ they would _____
 - The mission was a disaster because Castro and captured the invaders.
 - No rebellion against Castro occurred, but the _____ United States.

- Cuban Missile Crisis**
- In October of 1962, US planes spotted secret _____
 - President Kennedy announced to US citizens _____ in Cuba.
 - This was an extremely TENSE time _____ to World War III.

Who Said It?

Who do you think could have said the following things: Fidel Castro, Fulgence Batista, Cuban citizen, or an American business owner?

| | |
|--|---|
| | 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! |
| | I have spent my time in exile gathering rebel fighters. We will attack the government when they least expect it! |
| | I see so many opportunities for wealth in Cuba—from sugarcane to tourism. If only the government would relax trade restrictions! |
| | 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! |

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.



Heads

Dumpster Diving

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. How do they connect Castro to the Cuban Revolution? Draw the items in the can and explain their significance in the textbox.



Trash Explanations

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

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.

Impact of the Cuban Revolution

CLOZE NOTES I

Independence

- Cuba gained its independence _____ during the Spanish–American War.
- The _____ Cuba for a few years and helped the new country set up a government.
- After the US left, Cuba went through a series of _____ for fifty years.

Leadership

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

Unrest

- Many _____ with Batista's corrupt government during this time.
- _____, education was poor, and healthcare was limited.
- Social and economic problems _____ of many Cubans.
- There was a _____ Cubans with all the power, while the majority was extremely poor.

Fidel Castro

- Revolutionaries lead by a young _____ began to rise up against the government.
- Castro and his forces attempted to overthrow Batista's government _____.
- During this time, they _____ 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 _____ campaign against Batista's army.
- In 1959, Castro and his men finally _____ of Havana (Cuba's capital).
- They set up a _____ and started reforming Cuba's government and court system.

Impact of the Cuban Revolution

CLOZE Notes 2

Reforms

- Military personnel and government workers who were loyal to Batista were exiled, jailed, _____.
- 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.

Cold War

- During this time period, the US and Soviet Union were involved in the _____.
- By adopting Communism, Castro was aligning _____ and straining the relationship with the US.
- Cuba and the Soviet Union became _____ and traded weapons, food, and supplies.

Breaking Ties

- It was the ultimate goal of Fidel _____ between Cuba and the United States.
- Americans who owned land and businesses in Cuba _____.
- Castro forced American civilians to _____.

Castro's Promises

- Fidel Castro promised to:
 1. end _____ over Cuban businesses,
 2. _____ evenly to all Cubans,
 3. make every Cuban _____,
 4. and he wanted to give all Cubans _____ and higher life expectancy.

Changes

~~Castro's government~~

~~to Cuba's citizens by~~

Impact of the Cuban Revolution

CLOZE NOTES 3

Impact on US

- 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 were _____.

Cuban Missile Crisis

- In October of 1962, US planes spotted secret Soviet _____.
- President Kennedy announced to US citizens that the Soviets had placed long-range missiles in Cuba that could _____.
- _____ throughout the US (and across the world) of a possible war.

Resolution

- After many talks, President Kennedy agreed _____ and to remove US missiles from Turkey.
- In return, Khrushchev agreed to _____.
- This was an _____ (height of the Cold War) that could have led to World War III.

Embargo

- Due to the harsh events, the United States placed an _____ from Cuba in 1962.
- Cuba's sugar cane crop could _____ in the US, which hurt Cuba's economy.
- As a result of the embargo, poor harvests, and bad government planning, Cuba's economy has _____.

Impact of the Cuban Revolution

CLOZE NOTES I

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 _____.

Impact of the Cuban Revolution

CLOZE NOTES I

Independence

- Cuba gained its independence from Spain during the Spanish-American War.
- The young republic of Cuba for a few years and helped the new country set up a government.
- After the US left, Cuba went through a series of military dictatorships for fifty years.

Leadership

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

Unrest

- Many Cubans were unhappy with Batista's corrupt government during this time.
- Poverty, ill health, education was poor, and healthcare was limited.
- Social and economic problems led to the anger of many Cubans.
- There was a small group of Cuban Cubans with all the power, while the majority was extremely poor.

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 Batista's government in 1953.
- During this time, they led a guerrilla war to Batista's army and Fidel Castro was exiled to Mexico.

The Cuban Revolution

- Castro soon organized a small group of 80 men that led a guerrilla war to overthrow 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.

Impact of the Cuban Revolution

CLOZE Notes 2

Reforms

- Military personnel and government workers who were loyal to Batista were exiled, jailed, **overpaid**.
- 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**.

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-owned** outlets were allowed.

Cold War

- 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.

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**.

Castro's Promises

- Fidel Castro promised to:
 1. end **American influence** over Cuban businesses,
 2. **redistribute the wealth** evenly to all Cubans,
 3. make every Cuban **illiterate**,
 4. and he wanted to give all Cubans **education** and higher life expectancy.

Impact of the Cuban Revolution

CLOZE NOTES 3

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 Cuba war**.

Cuban Missile Crisis

- In October of 1962, US planes spotted secret Soviet **missiles 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.

Resolution

- 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 **extra 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 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**.

Impact of the Cuban Revolution

CLOZE Notes 4

Leadership

- After a decline in health, Fidel Castro ~~gave up the Cuban presidency~~ on February 19, 2008.
- His brother, ~~Raul~~ is now the Cuban dictator.
- Fidel Castro passed away in ~~2012~~.

US Relations

- In the past few years, US public opinion has changed to moving ~~the hands~~ ~~restoring relations~~ with Cuba in hopes of helping the country recover economically.
- In 2009, the US government began to relax some ~~financial restrictions~~ to the island.
- The US restored ~~sanctions~~ ~~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 U.S. President to ~~visit Cuba~~ ~~in 90 years~~.
- The two governments agreed to allow ~~several~~ ~~travels~~ between Cuba and the United States.
- The United States' relationship with Cuba is ~~slowly recovering~~.

Impact of the
**CUBAN
REVOLUTION**

**Brain
Wrinkles**



Where is Cuba?



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.

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



US Relations

- 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.



Unrest

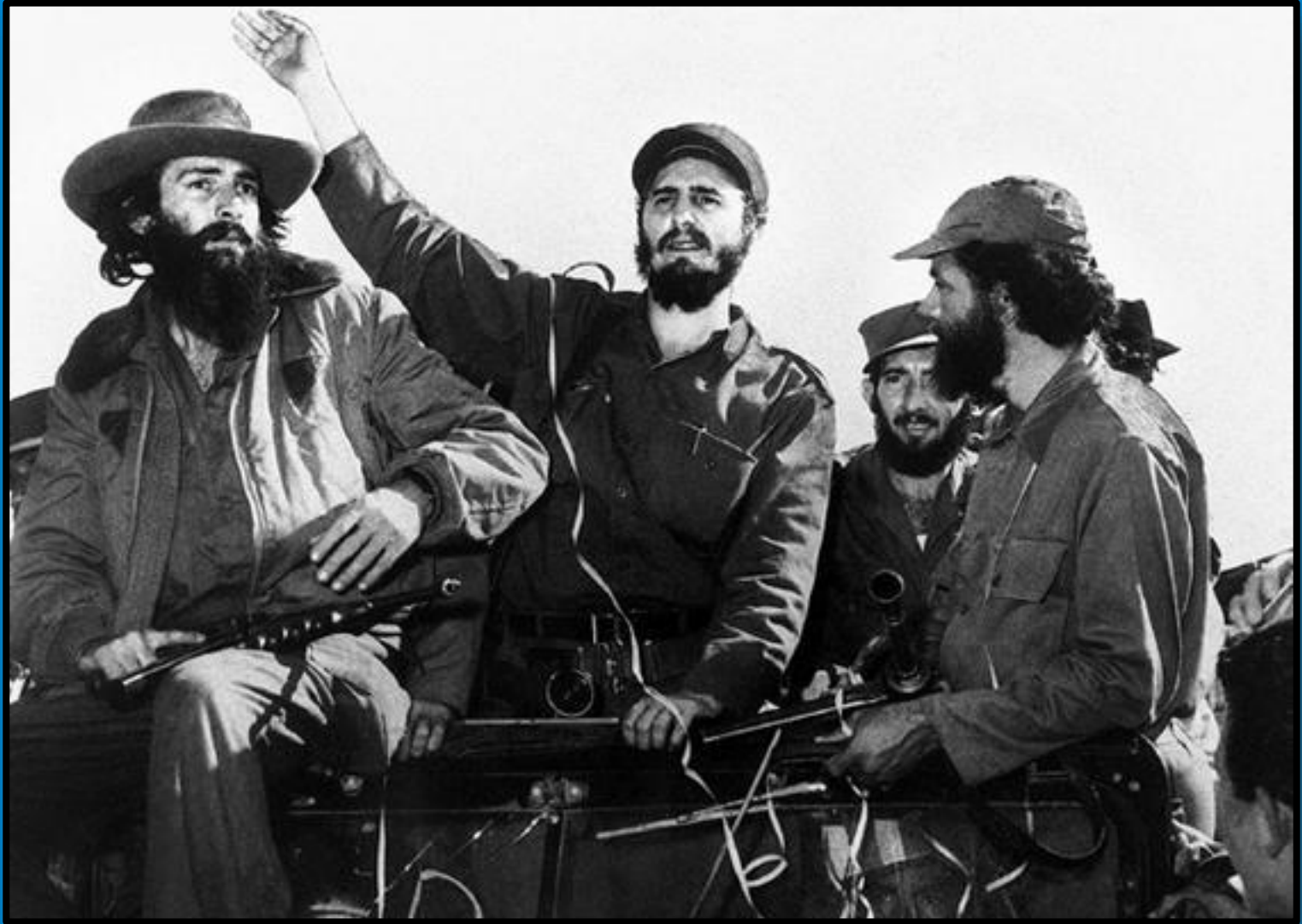
- Many Cubans were unhappy with Batista's corrupt government during this time.
- Poverty was abundant, education was poor, and healthcare was limited.
- Social and economic problems led to the unrest of many Cubans.
- There was a small class of rich Cubans with all the power, while the majority was extremely poor.

Fidel Castro

- 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.

Fidel Castro





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.

FINAL

DAILY NEWS

NEW YORK'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER

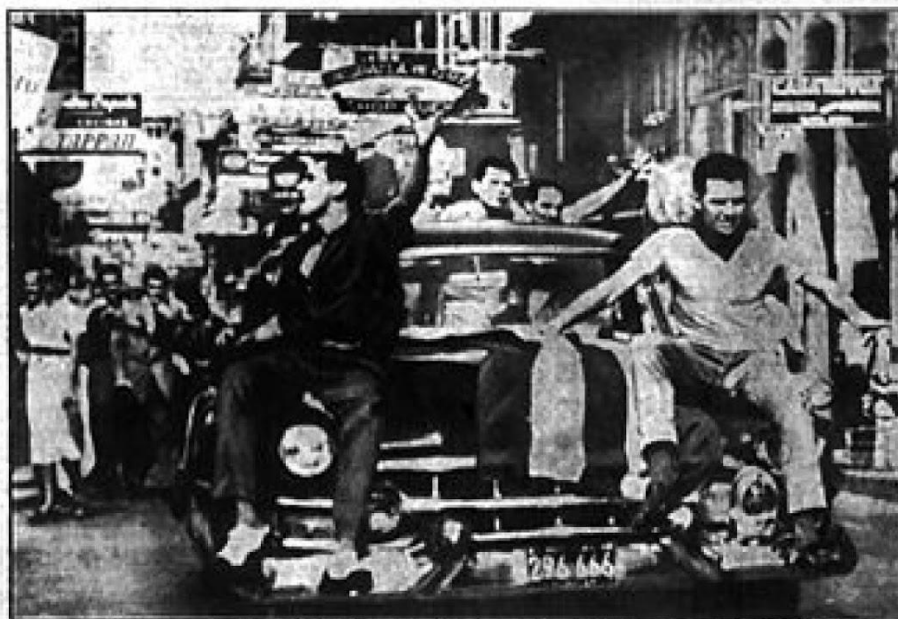
5¢

Vol. 48, No. 164

New York 25, N.Y., Friday, January 8, 1959

WEATHER: Fair, mild

BATISTA FLEES CUBA; CASTRO IN CONTROL



A Revolution Comes Full. Supporters of Fidel Castro, leader of Cuba's revolt, ride flag-draped car in victory march through streets of Havana. Their revolution had finally ousted President Fulgencio Batista had been ousted. He fled to the Dominican Republic. —Story on page 3; other pictures in continuation

Victory for Castro



Reforms

- 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.

Cold War

- 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



Castro's Promises

- 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.



Changes

- 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.



Protests

- 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



Immigration

- 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.

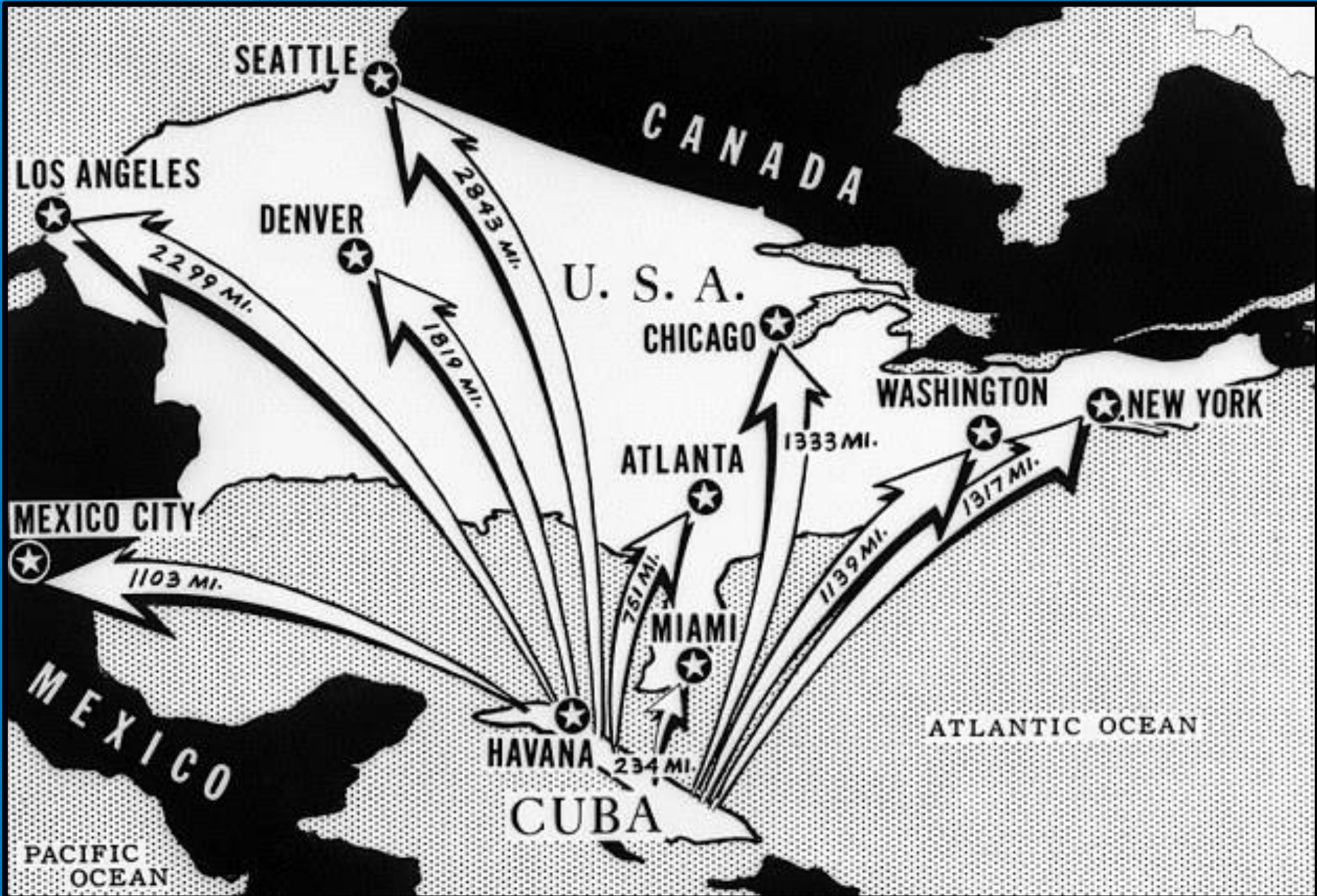
Cuban Missile Crisis

- 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

Missiles' Range



Resolution

- 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



Embargo

- 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





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



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.

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.

Barack Obama Meets Raul Castro



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.

A New Government for Cuba

Alliance with Soviet Union

Life in Communist Cuba

500,000 Cubans Flee to U.S.

U.S.-Cuba Trade Embargo

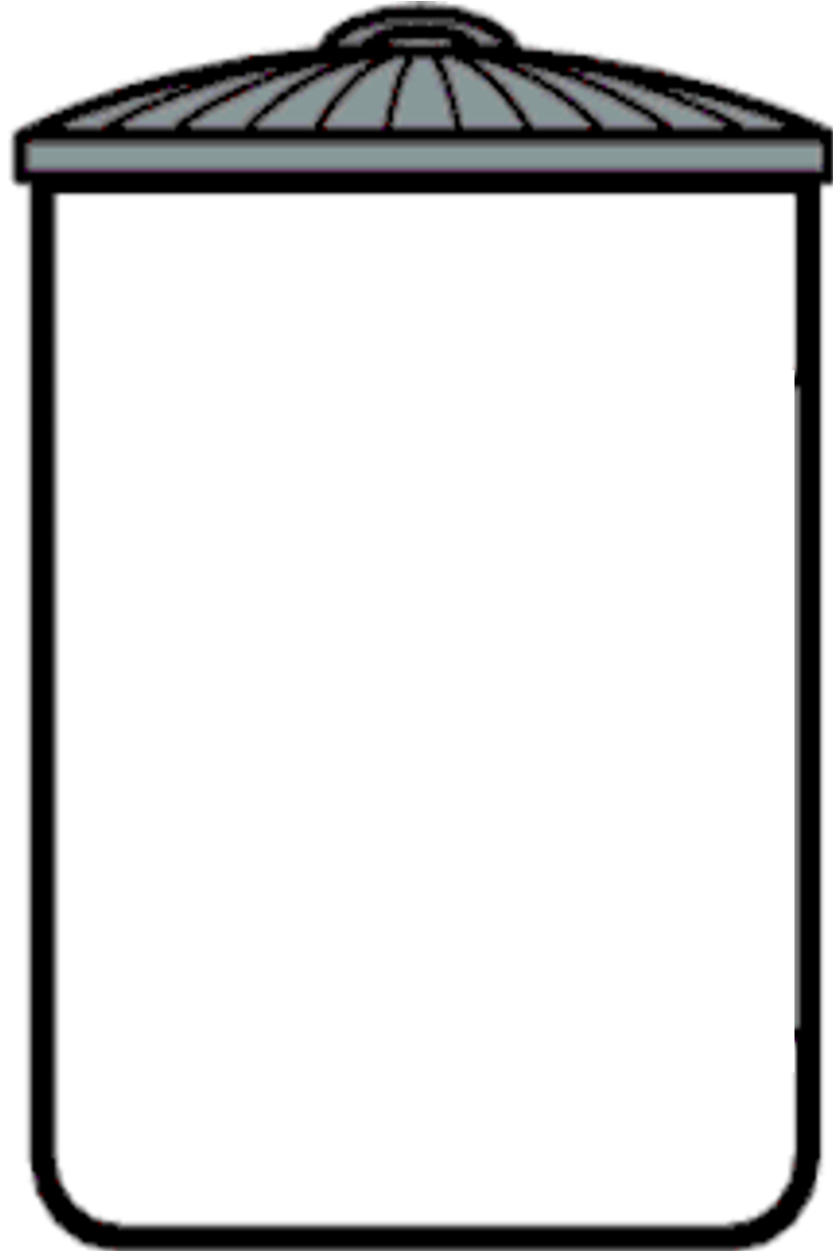
U.S.-Cuba Relations Today

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.

Dumpster Diving

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.

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.

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!

Impact of the Cuban Revolution

Comprehension Check

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 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, 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 turned to Batista, more exiled, internet was outlawed~~
- ~~• Batista's government was progressive and improved health care and educational programs~~
- ~~• Civil rights and personal freedoms were restricted~~

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

~~Communism~~

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

~~USSR~~

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

~~Started to be taken over by Communist government~~

7. What was the Cuban Missile Crisis?

~~When the United States tried to force the removal of Soviet nuclear missiles from the island of Cuba~~

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?

~~A government controls everything - freedoms, newspapers, radio, TV, etc. There are no 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:

~~Facing outdated technology, lack of resources, limited technology, 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 form of restrictions have been lifted, allowing some Cuban to be in the US. President Obama was the first to lift the embargo and 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

Name: _____

Who Said It?

Who do you think could have said the following things—Fidel Castro, Fulgencio Batista, Cuban citizen, or an American business owner?



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!



I have spent my time in exile gathering rebel fighters. We will attack the government when they least expect it!



I see so many opportunities for wealth in Cuba—from sugarcane to tourism. If only the government would relax trade restrictions!



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!

Name: _____

Who Said It?

Who do you think could have said the following things—Fidel Castro, Fulgencio Batista, Cuban citizen, or an American business owner?



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!



I have spent my time in exile gathering rebel fighters. We will attack the government when they least expect it!



I see so many opportunities for wealth in Cuba—from sugarcane to tourism. If only the government would relax trade restrictions!

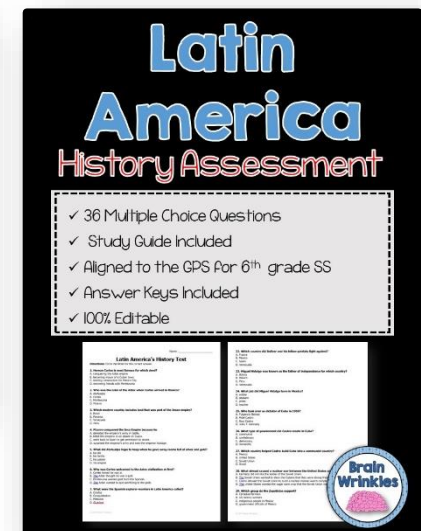
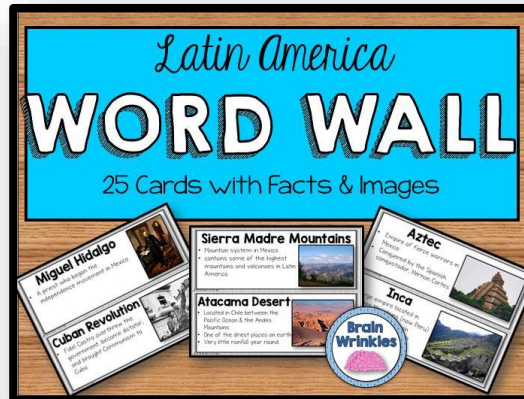
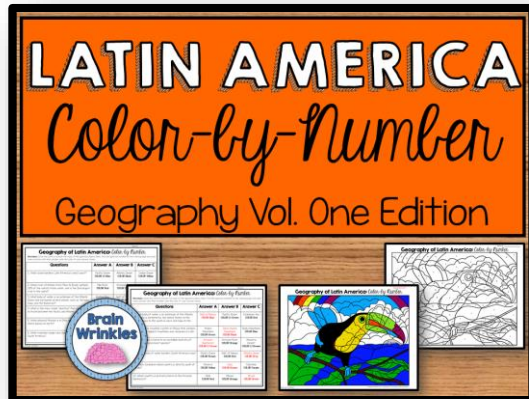


The people are angry with my government. I know rebel fighters are getting stronger. I fear that I will be overthrown as Cuba's leader!

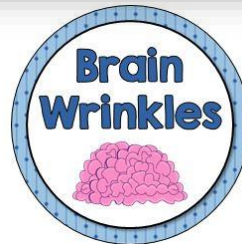
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