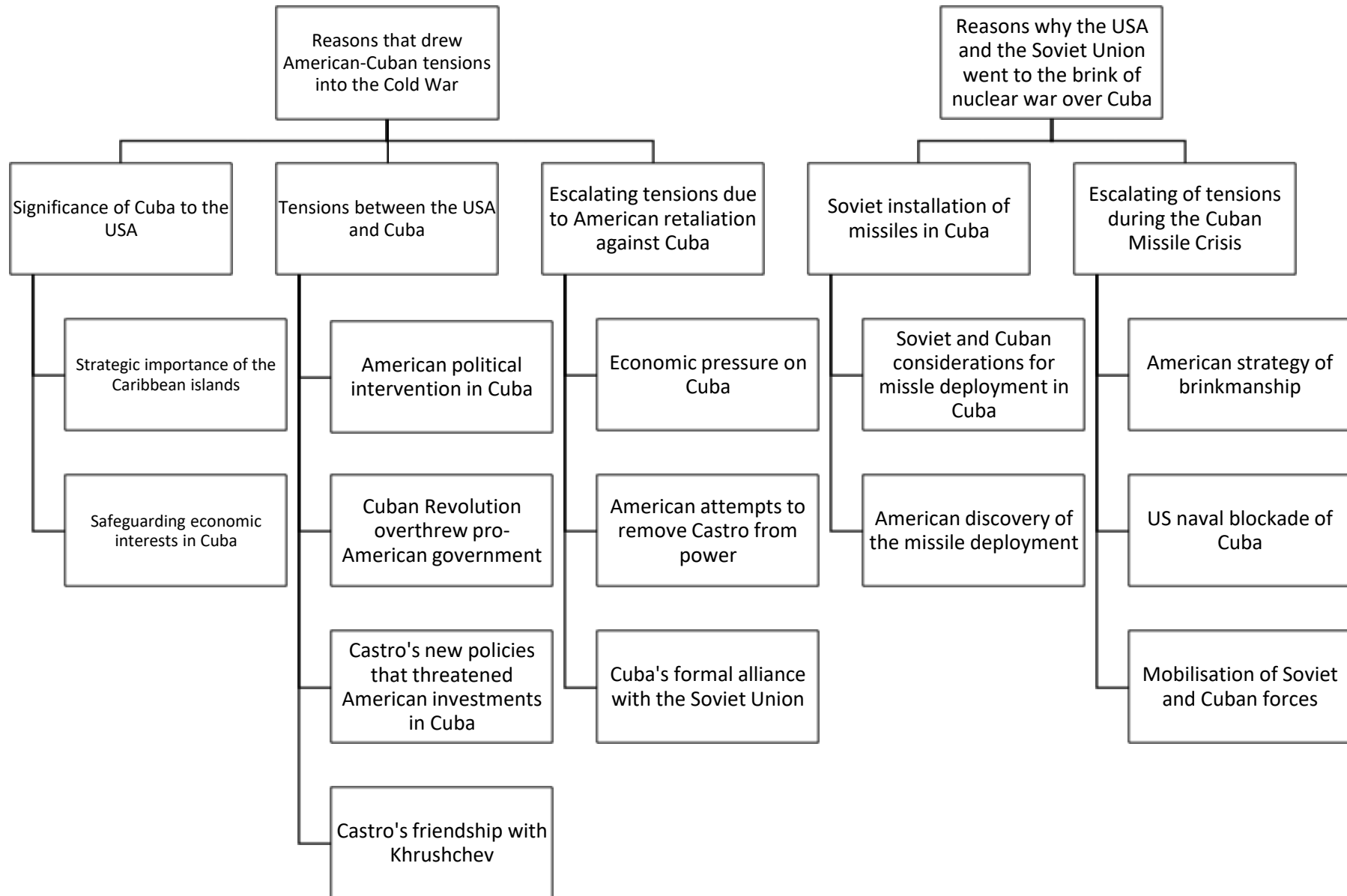


Chapter 3: Manifestation of the Cold War outside Europe – Cuban Missile Crisis

Section	Section Title	You should be able to explain:
3.1	How did tensions arising between Cuba and the USA become part of the Cold War?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuba's strategic importance to the USA Tensions between USA and Cuba: Castro's policies and American responses
3.2	Why did the USA and the Soviet Union go to the brink of nuclear war in 1962?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The role of external powers in the conflict: USA and USSR (Kennedy and Khrushchev)
3.3	Who was the 'victor' in the Cuban Missile Crisis: The USA, the Soviet Union or Cuba?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent did the USA, the Soviet Union and Cuba achieve their aims?

Name:	
Class:	
Date Received:	
Teacher's Name:	

OVERVIEW OF CHAPTER 3: MANIFESTATION OF THE COLD WAR OUTSIDE EUROPE – CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS



Key Focus: How did tensions arising between Cuba and the USA become part of the Cold War?

Identify Factor (what were the tensions?)	Tell the story (what were the tensions about?)	Explain the story (how did these tensions lead to the Cold War?)
Significance of Cuba to the USA - Strategic importance of the Caribbean islands to USA	<p>Cuba was geographically close to the USA and the gateway to the Caribbean islands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a growing nation, USA was concerned with expanding its own territory and guaranteeing its security. The USA viewed the Americas as its own sphere of influence. Cuba was geographically close to the US and being the gateway to the Caribbean, was important to the security of the USA 	<p>I – Thus, due to Cuba's proximity to the US and as the gateway to the Caribbean islands, Cuba could pose a threat to USA's security.</p> <p>R – This led to US intervention in the Cuban War of Independence by setting up of a pro-American government in Cuba which was not allowed to make alliances with other countries without the USA's approval.</p> <p>O – This in turn made Cubans unhappy about USA's political dominance in Cuba, leading to tensions that led to the Cold War.</p>
Significance of Cuba to the USA - Safeguarding economic interests in Cuba	<p>Cuba was a major producer of sugar and tobacco, which were in high demand in Europe and the USA.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US set up a pro-American government in Cuba to encourage American companies to invest heavily in Cuba's sugar and tobacco industries and to safeguard their interests there. By 1926, American companies owned 60% of the Cuban sugar industry. 	<p>I – Thus, American dominance of the Cuban economy led to reliance on the sugar and tobacco industries.</p> <p>R – This led to resentment among the Cubans as American economic interests led to a wide income gap to emerge between the rich and poor in Cuba, and also made Cuba's economy vulnerable to changes in the prices of these products.</p> <p>O – This in turn created great Cuban resentment for the USA, creating tensions which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>
Tensions between USA and Cuba - American political intervention in Cuba	<p>To safeguard its strategic and economic interests, US frequently intervened in Cuban politics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US installed and supported President Batista who was corrupt and dictatorial, used secret police to repress the Cuban people and exploited Cuban economy for his own interests. In return, President Batista guarded American economic interest in Cuba. US was reluctant to stop supporting Battista as it did not want the communists to take advantage of conflict in Cuba and installed a communist-inclined government. 	<p>I - Thus, the American political intervention in Cuba led to Cuban repression and exploitation for USA's own interests.</p> <p>R – This led to growing Cuban resentment for the USA, as the Cubans perceived the USA to be self-interested and neglected Cuba's interests.</p> <p>O – This in turn created Cuban hatred for the USA, creating tensions which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>
Tensions between USA and Cuba - Castro's victory in the Cuban Revolution	<p>During the Cuban Revolution in 1956</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cuban exile Fidel Castro overthrew President Battista. On 1 January 1959 Castro established a new government. Castro did not immediately identify himself as Communist. The US only agreed to recognise the new government if elections were held for democratic government. 	<p>I - Thus, Castro's victory in the Cuban Revolution led to his appointment as President of Cuba and the removal of a Batista's US-inclined government.</p> <p>R - This led USA to become suspicious of and threatened by the new Cuban President, which soured their relations.</p> <p>O – This in turn led to the USA strengthening its resolve to remove Castro from power, creating even more tension which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>

Tensions between USA and Cuba - Castro's new policies that threatened US investments	<p>Castro's government actively looked for new markets for Cuban sugar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aware that Cuba was overly reliant on USA for exporting sugar, Cuba decided to look for alternative markets. Castro made agreements with Khrushchev to sell half a million tonnes of Cuban sugar and barter more sugar for Soviet oil. 	<p>I - Thus, Castro's policies reduced USA's dominance of Cuba's economy by selling sugar to the Soviet Union and other countries.</p> <p>R - This led the USA to become more suspicious of Castro, whom the USA perceived to be aligning himself to the Communist bloc.</p> <p>O - This in turn, led to souring relations between the Cuba and the USA, which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>
	<p>Castro passed the Land Reform Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castro wanted to redistribute private land among the poorer farmers to solve the problem of inequality. All large estates were to be handed over to the state, and farms over 3,333 acres and all private estates over 1,000 acres were run as communes by a new state agency. Foreign companies were not allowed to own any sugar plantation in Cuba. 	<p>I - Thus, Castro's policies threatened USA's economic interests in Cuba by redistributing large private estates, many of which were owned by American companies, to poor farmers.</p> <p>R - This led the USA to become even more suspicious of Castro, whom the USA perceived to be aligning himself to the Communist bloc with his socialist-like policy of aggressive redistributive policies. It also affected American businesses and USA's economy adversely.</p> <p>O - This in turn, led to souring relations between Cuba and the USA, which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>
Tensions between USA and Cuba - Castro's friendship with Khrushchev	<p>Castro developed a personal friendship with Khrushchev.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castro chose to stay in the poor African-American district of Harlem when he visited New York in 1960 instead of luxury hotels Khrushchev, curious about Castro's attempts to foster friendly relations with the Soviet Union, visited him in Harlem 	<p>I - Thus, Castro's friendship with Khrushchev resulted in the strengthening of relationships between Cuba and Soviet Union.</p> <p>R - This led to concerns from USA who saw the open alignment of Cuba with Soviet Union as a threat, resulting in greater displeasure from the American towards Castro.</p> <p>O - This in turn led to worsening relations between the Cuba and the USA, which led to the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>
Escalating tensions due to American retaliation against Cuba - Economic pressure on Cuba	<p>In order to bring down Castro's government, USA sought to pressure and cripple the Cuban economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In April 1960, US government pressurised its oil companies not to process any Soviet oil arriving in Cuba. It also reduced its import of sugar from Cuba from 3 million to only 700,000 tons. In response, Cuba nationalised all US oil refineries, sugar mills and major properties in Cuba. This led to further economic pressure, with the USA imposing a trade embargo on Cuba. However this was ineffective as Soviet Union and other allies stepped in to fulfil Cuba's economic needs, allowing Cuba to continue to nationalise USA's economic interests. 	<p>I - Thus, economic pressure on Cuba to remove Castro was not successful as Cuba continued with its nationalisation policy and also received help from Soviet Union.</p> <p>R - This led to Cuba feeling emboldened as it had the support to carry on with the programme to reduce USA's economic dominance in Cuba, while at the same time, USA perceived Cuba's programmes of nationalising its oil refineries, sugar mills and major properties as an act of war which threatened their economic interests.</p> <p>O - This in turn led to worsening relations between the Cuba and the USA, as it brought Cuba and the Soviet Union closer together, which led to more USA distrust and eventually the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>

<p>Escalating tensions due to American retaliation against Cuba – American attempts to remove Castro from power</p>	<p>The US planned to overthrow Castro's government by training Cuban exiles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 17 April 1961, the Cuban exiles launched the Bay of Pigs invasion but was intercepted and subdued by Castro in two days. • This invasion was a diplomatic disaster for USA as it claimed to have no part in the invasion but was discovered to have trained and provided supplies to the exiles. • In November 1961, Kennedy authorised Operation Mongoose, which was a secret operation to sabotage important Cuban industries and remove Castro. • However, Operation Mongoose continued into the 1980s and was widely seen as a failure. 	<p>I - Thus, American failed attempts to remove Castro from power resulted in American humiliation and fear on the part of Cuba of further invasion attempts by the USA.</p> <p>R - This led to Castro fearing a full-scale invasion of Cuba by the USA, which drove him to seek allies in desperation.</p> <p>O – This in turn led Castro to turn to the Soviet Union, which was a logical ally as Soviet Union was USA's rival superpower, which further strained relationship between Cuba and USA.</p>
<p>Escalating tensions due to American retaliation against Cuba – Cuba's formal alliance with the Soviet Union</p>	<p>After the Bay of Pigs incident, Castro looked desperately for allies and turned to the Soviet Union for help.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev supported Cuba during the Bay of Pigs invasion and condemned USA's actions. • In December 1961, Castro declared himself a Marxist-Leninist, and established a new Communist party along Soviet lines in order to join the Communist bloc of countries. 	<p>I - Thus, American attempts to remove Castro from power motivated Castro to seek support from other countries against USA.</p> <p>R - This led Castro to align himself with the Soviet Union and Communism against the USA as Soviet Union was the logical ally being USA's rival.</p> <p>O – This in turn led USA to feel threatened to have a Soviet ally so close to the USA, and also set the stage for the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p>

Key Focus: Why did the USA and the Soviet Union go to the brink of nuclear war in 1962?

Identify Factor (what were the reasons?)	Tell the story (what were the reasons about?)	Explain the story (how did these reasons lead to the brink of nuclear war?)
Soviet installation of missiles in Cuba	<p><u>Soviet considerations</u> Castro sought to secure a public defence treaty between Cuba and the Soviet Union as a deterrent against USA. Khrushchev decided to place nuclear missiles in Cuba as part of defence of Cuba.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In May 1962, Khrushchev offered to install Soviet missiles in Cuba, which Castro accepted. • The Soviet deployment of nuclear missiles in Cuba was to achieve several gains, such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ using the missiles as leverage to demand further gains from USA, ○ to have more missiles which could reach USA, and ○ to counter the threat of USA's Jupiter missiles against Soviet Union in Turkey. <p><u>Cuban considerations</u> Cuba asked for a defence treaty with Soviet Union and was offered Soviet nuclear missiles. Castro accepted the placement of the nuclear missiles in Cuba because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • he believed this would guarantee Soviet protection and boost defence of Cuba, and • he believed Cuba needed to defend itself from foreign aggression, such as USA. <p><u>American discovery of missiles deployment</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 16 October 1962, Kennedy received a report that the Soviet Union had placed an unknown number of missiles in Cuba capable of reaching the USA, despite assurances by Khrushchev that the deployment was for defensive purposes. 	<p>I – Thus, deploying the missiles in Cuba posed a direct threat to the security of USA, and gave Khrushchev strategic advantages to demand concessions from USA in their Cold War rivalry and close the missile gap between the USA and the Soviet Union.</p> <p>R – This led the USA to feel threatened by Soviet missiles, which were now within range of Florida in the USA.</p> <p>O – This in turn increased the tensions and security fears between the Soviet Union and the USA, both of whom now had missiles capable of starting a nuclear war within range of each other.</p>
Escalating of tensions during Cuban Missile Crisis	<p><u>American strategy of brinkmanship</u> Kennedy saw the missiles in Cuba as a serious threat to American security which required a firm response. (It was reported that Soviet missiles were operational in Cuba and could be launched against the USA within a short time.)</p>	<p>I – Thus, Kennedy's strategy of brinkmanship led the USA and Soviet Union to the brink of nuclear war and worsened Soviet-USA relations.</p> <p>R – This showed the world that the USA and Soviet Union, being unclear of each other's intentions, were not willing to take</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kennedy adopted a strategy of brinkmanship to force the Soviet Union to give in to the USA's demands. <p><u>US naval blockade of Cuba</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 22 October 1962, Kennedy demanded the removal of missiles and announced a blockade around Cuba. All vessels would be checked by American naval ships before being allowed to proceed to Cuba. • American forces were mobilised in Florida. <p><u>Mobilisation of Soviet and Cuban forces</u></p> <p>Khrushchev condemned the blockade as an act of war against Cuba. He informed Kennedy that Soviet Union would not back down its support for Cuba.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Soviet forces were forbidden from using missiles in Cuba, they were put on high alert. • Castro mobilised his forces and declared his readiness to die fighting. 	<p>the risk of backing down, fearing the risk of hostility.</p> <p>○ – This in turn increased the possibility of a nuclear war breaking out between the two countries.</p>
--	---	--

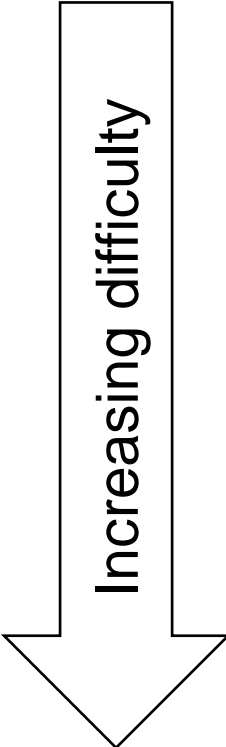
Key Focus: Who was the 'victor' of the Cuban Missile Crisis?

Identify Factor (what was the country involved?)	Tell the story (what were the implications for this country?)	Explain the story (how did this impact the country?)
The USA	<p><u>Victorious</u></p> <p><u>Better relations with the Soviet Union</u> The CMC improved relations between USSR and USA. Leaders of both the USSR and USA realised that nuclear war had been a real possibility.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Americans and Soviets setting up a telephone link (hot line) so that in future direct communications could take place between Moscow and Washington. • Efforts made towards disarmament and limitation of nuclear weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ e.g. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963) ○ Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (1969) • USSR agreed to remove Soviet missiles in Cuba, which addressed one of USA's security concerns • USA agreed to remove Jupiter missiles in Turkey, which addressed one of the USSR's security concerns 	<p>I – Thus, the resolution of the CMC improved relations between the USA and USSR as with the removal of the Soviet missiles in Cuba and Jupiter missiles in Turkey,</p> <p>R – Both the USA and USSR felt less threatened by the each other.</p> <p>O – This in turn reduced the possibility of a nuclear war between USA and USSR</p>
	<p><u>Victorious</u></p> <p><u>Kennedy perceived to be strong</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seen as courageous in standing up against Khrushchev and making him back down. • Successfully stood up against hardliners within the government, which enabled him to pursue his plans for nuclear disarmament 	<p>I – Thus, was able to reinforce its leadership position among its allies for successfully backing down their ideological rival, the USSR.</p> <p>O – This in turn greatly increased their international prestige and standing.</p>
	<p><u>Not victorious</u></p> <p><u>Cuban Communist threat</u> As part of the deal made with Khrushchev, the USA promised not to invade Cuba.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuba remained Communist under the leadership of Castro. 	<p>I – Thus, a Communist Cuba remained in the close proximity to the USA.</p> <p>R – Having an ideological rival so close by made the USA uneasy, which</p> <p>O – in turn, kept the USA on alert in case of a threat from Cuba.</p>
The Soviet Union	<p><u>Victorious</u></p> <p><u>Better relations with the Soviet Union</u> The CMC improved relations between USSR and USA. Leaders of both the USSR and USA realised that nuclear war had been a real possibility.</p>	<p>I – Thus, the resolution of the CMC improved relations between the USA and USSR as with the removal of the Soviet missiles in Cuba and Jupiter missiles in Turkey,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Americans and Soviets setting up a telephone link (hot line) so that in future direct communications could take place between Moscow and Washington. • Efforts made towards disarmament and limitation of nuclear weapons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ e.g. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (1963) ◦ Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Treaty (1969) • USSR agreed to remove Soviet missiles in Cuba, which addressed one of USA's security concerns • USA agreed to remove Jupiter missiles in Turkey, which addressed one of the USSR's security concerns 	<p>R – Both the USA and USSR felt less threatened by the each other.</p> <p>O – This in turn reduced the possibility of a nuclear war between USA and USSR</p>
	<p><u>Victorious</u></p> <p><u>Removed Jupiter missile threats from Turkey</u> As part of the deal made with Khrushchev, the USA removed the Jupiter missiles from Turkey.</p>	<p>I – Thus, the removal of the Jupiter missiles from Turkey</p> <p>R – led to increased security for the Soviet Union. In addition, many NATO states did not approve of the removal of the Jupiter missiles as the USA did not consult them.</p> <p>O – This in turn adversely affected the relations between USA and some NATO states.</p>
	<p><u>Not victorious</u></p> <p><u>Weakened Soviet-Chinese relations</u> The CMC caused Soviet-Chinese relations to be weakened. After the USSR removed the missiles from Cuba, the Chinese</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accused the USSR of being weak and called it a 'paper-tiger' • Claimed that it was the true leader of the communist movement. 	<p>I – Thus, Soviet Chinese relations were weakened as a result of the CMC.</p> <p>O – This led to the weakening of the international Communist movement as the Chinese and the Soviets were no longer united.</p>
	<p><u>Not victorious</u></p> <p><u>Khrushchev perceived to be weak as compared to USA</u> Khrushchev, the leader of the Soviet Union, was criticized by other Soviet leaders for giving in to US. As a result of the deals made with Kennedy, he was perceived to be weak to rest of the world.</p>	<p>I – Thus, Khrushchev was perceived to be weak as many in the government and Soviet Union felt he had been too compromising in the negotiations with the USA.</p> <p>O – This made the Soviet Union appear weaker than the USA, and adversely affected its reputation as a superpower.</p>
Cuba	<p><u>Victorious</u></p> <p><u>Diffusion of immediate American invasion threat</u> As part of the deal made between Kennedy and Khrushchev, the USA promised not to invade Cuba.</p>	<p>I – Thus, Cuba was able to remain Communist and free from American invasion.</p> <p>O – This led to Castro being perceived as a national hero who stood up against a superpower, while continuing to be a Soviet ally.</p>

	<p><u>Not victorious</u></p> <p><u>Lost nuclear leverage</u></p> <p>Castro wanted the Soviet Union to strike first against the Americans in order to remove the American threat completely, but Khrushchev was unwilling to do so.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khrushchev openly accepted Kennedy's deal • The Soviet missiles placed in Cuba were removed 	<p>I – Thus, Cuba lost nuclear leverage against USA with the removal of nuclear weapons.</p> <p>R – This led to Cuba to feel vulnerable to a future American invasion or intervention as it was no longer able to protect itself through nuclear diplomacy.</p> <p>O – This in turn led Cuba to keep itself highly armed to prepare from a future invasion by the USA.</p>
--	--	---

Practice questions for self-assessment

'O' Level	Challenge Level
Explain how superpower rivalry contributed to the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis.	
Explain why Cuba was seen as a place of importance to USA that caused USA to intervene in Cuban politics up to 1959.	
Explain why USSR's alliance with Cuba sparked off the Cuban Missile Crisis.	
'Troubled relations between USA & Cuba was the most important reason for the Cuban Missile Crisis.' How far do you agree? EYA.	
'Kennedy's over-reaction to Soviet missiles in Cuba was the main cause for the outbreak of the Cuban Missile Crisis.' How far do you agree? EYA.	
'The USA was responsible for starting the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.' How far do you agree? EYA.	
'The Cuban Missile Crisis was a failure for the Soviet Union.' How far do you agree? EYA.	
'The Cuban Missile Crisis threatened world stability in October in 1962.' How far do you agree? EYA.	