

TEACHING AMERICAN HISTORY PROJECT
The Cuban Missile Crisis
From Kevin Mariano

Grade – 11

Length of class period – 45 or 84 minutes (one day full day) depending on what the teacher wants to do with this lesson

Inquiry – Students will assess the validity of the encroaching Communist threat in Cuba and evaluate the effectiveness of President John F. Kennedy’s response.

Objectives

1. Students will utilize primary document intelligence to assess and validate the Soviet threat in Cuba
2. Students will cite the rhetoric in, and evaluate the effectiveness of, John F. Kennedy’s “Address on the Cuban Crisis” Speech [October 22, 1963]

Prior Knowledge

Themes/ Prior Knowledge Questions that students should have a basic understanding of heading into this lesson.

1. Describe the mood in America in the late 1950s.
2. Describe the Election of 1960. How many voters? Who ran? What role did the television play? Who won?
3. Define and describe: flexible response
4. Who is Fidel Castro? How did he come to power? How did he change Cuba? How did the US react?
5. Explain what went wrong at the Bay of Pigs invasion for the US?
6. Why do you think Kennedy authorized the Bay of Pigs invasion? How did Kennedy respond?
7. What happened in 1962 between the Soviets and Cuba that really freaked out the US?
8. Explain “Duck and Cover.”
9. Define: rhetoric

**According to The Americans. McDougal Littell. Boston. 1998. Page 834.

If missiles were launched from Cuba to US Cities:

KEY: 1,000 miles = 12 minutes
1,500 miles = 15 minutes
2,000 miles = 17 minutes

US CITY	Distance (miles)	How long missiles would
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		take (minutes)
Houston	924	11
Denver	1,749	16
Atlanta	741	8
Chicago	1,325	13
Washington DC	1,139	13
New York City	1,306	14

Inquiry/Discussion Questions: How much warning would Americans have if missiles were launched? How would people be warned?

Materials

- Powerpoint Notes (if teacher/students need)
- Websites: <http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/jfkubanmissilecrisis.html> (Cuban Missile Speech - written and audio)
- Air Raid Siren (about 10 sounds down from top)
http://www.audiosparx.com/sa/display/sounds.cfm/sound_group_iid.437
- “Top Secret” Packet with three pages of photos and JFK’s speech/comprehension questions
- Sound system hooked up to the computer
- Theme Songs: Sound clip/song of “James Bond – 007” or “Mission Impossible” (if available)

Activities

1. Teacher Prep: Have the sound effects pages open in two different windows on the browser. Also, have the theme songs ready in a media player. Make sure the sound is on. The teacher must be ready to “run around the room in a state.” There is a fair amount of acting to do in the following steps.
2. Complete the background knowledge. As students analyze the chart above (while the students are working), catch them off guard by playing the sound byte of the Air Raid Siren. The kids will not expect this, and will be confused.
3. As the Siren goes, yell, “Quick kids! Duck and Cover!” If the teacher is able, they should get under their desk. Pop back up immediately and quickly/hastily hand out the packet saying something like, “Oh my gosh, oh my gosh! It’s happening! I thought I saw a flash! Did you see it? The Soviets are threatening an attack. I knew it all along. These are expert photographs that just came out. Those Communists are after us!!!” It helps to be very chaotic, work up a sweat, unbutton the top button, undo your tie, etc.
4. The students will be confused and after distributing the packet, settle them (and yourself down). “Alright, Agents. You are now members of the FBI and this is a very real threat. Communism has made it to our back door and we might not be alive in the next 15 minutes. We have to assess how real this threat is. Your mission is to peruse the first three pages of pictures and

drawings and write a response to: Assess and in/validate the Soviet threat in Cuba.

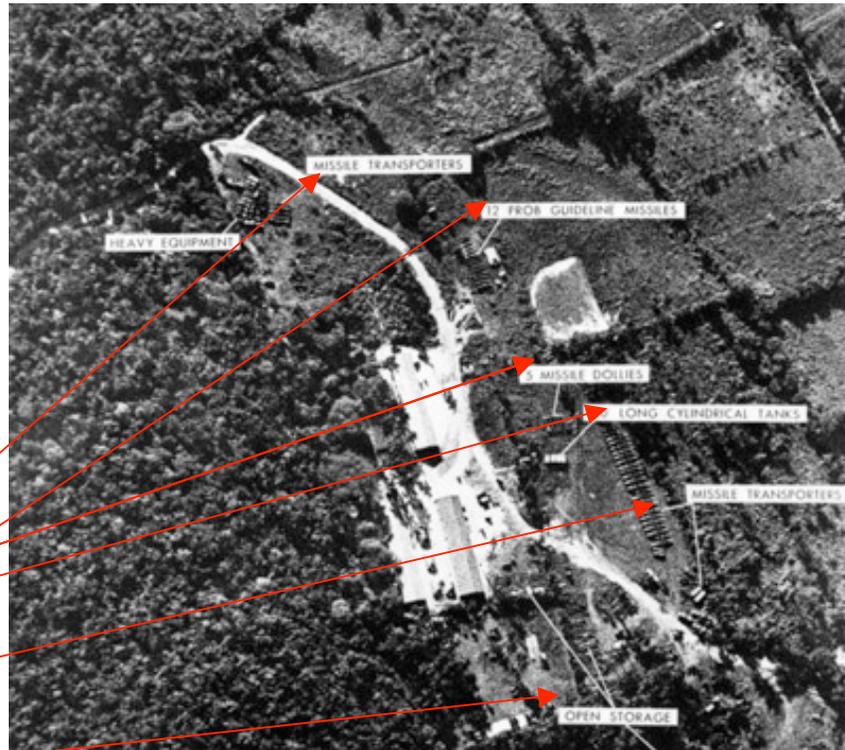
5. Play the Theme Song Music. Tell the students that, “You have until the end of the song to complete this mission!” When it is done, review each source with the students and discuss the threat.
6. Transition into JFK’s speech (check text book, there may be something about it). Explain how Kennedy was a young/inexperienced President. Ask what his options were in regards to how he could react to a missile threat, a missile launch, etc.
7. Review the Speech comprehension questions prior to listening to the speech to help students focus on content.
8. Play the full sound clip from the website mentioned earlier, stopping along the way to answer the questions as they hear the sound clip, check for comprehension, and keep the students interested.
9. Once students have answered question nine, hold a discussion or a debate. Ask the students what they would do or how they would react if: they were a citizen of the time, if they were the President of the United States, etc.

Connecticut Framework Performance Standards –

1. Trace the changing role of US participation and influence in world affairs
2. Provide examples of conflict and cooperation in world affairs.

CLASSIFIED

PHOTO TAKEN
BY A U-2 SPY
PLANE

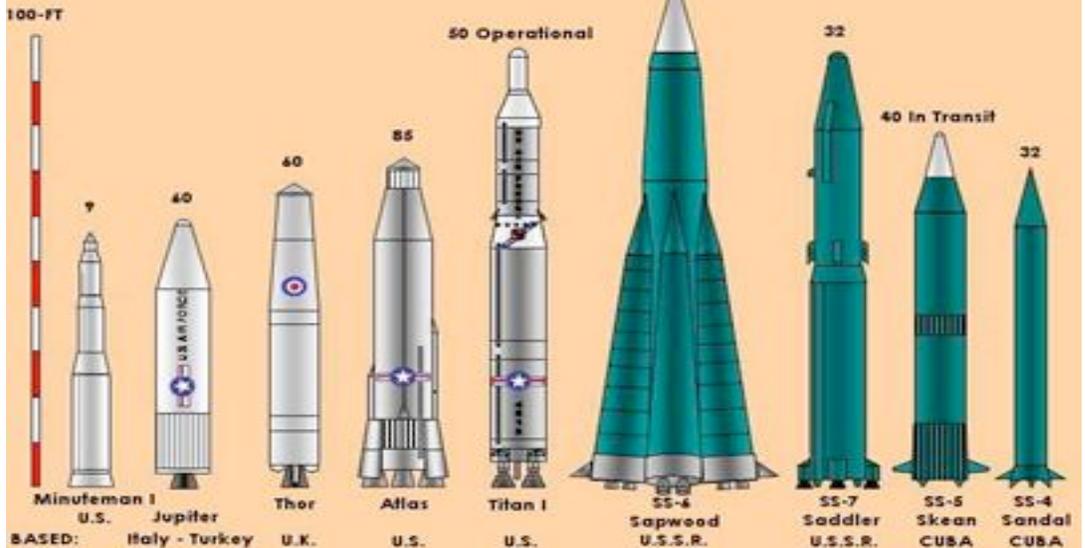


Missile
Transporters

Missile
Locations

Railroad
Tracks for
quick
transportation

Land Based Missiles of the Cuban Missile Crisis



Compare US and Soviet missiles. The Soviet missiles might be in Cuba this moment, capable of hitting major US cities within minutes. How real is this threat?

Agent: _____
Map

TOP SECRET

Source 1 -

*Range of Missiles.
What can you
conclude?



DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652 SEC. 2(B), 6(a), (c) AND 11
CIA Ltr. NLK-77-1035
BY MM NARS DATE 5-23-78

Page 3 - Sources 4+5

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**How real is this threat?



JOHN F. KENNEDY – ADDRESS ON THE CUBAN CRISIS **OCTOBER 22, 1962**

Good evening, my fellow citizens:

This Government, as promised, has maintained the closest surveillance of the Soviet military buildup on the island of Cuba. Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the Western Hemisphere.

Upon receiving the first preliminary hard information of this nature last Tuesday morning at 9 A.M., I directed that our surveillance be stepped up. And having now confirmed and completed our evaluation of the evidence and our decision on a course of action, this Government feels obliged to report this new crisis to you in fullest detail.

The characteristics of these new missile sites indicate two distinct types of installations. Several of them include medium range ballistic missiles, capable of carrying a nuclear warhead for a distance of more than 1,000 nautical miles. Each of these missiles, in short, is capable of striking Washington, D. C., the Panama Canal, Cape Canaveral, Mexico City, or any other city in the southeastern part of the United States, in Central America, or in the Caribbean area.

Additional sites not yet completed appear to be designed for intermediate range ballistic missiles -- capable of traveling more than twice as far -- and thus capable of striking most of the major cities in the Western Hemisphere, ranging as far north as Hudson Bay, Canada, and as far south as Lima, Peru. In addition, jet bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, are now being uncrated and assembled in Cuba, while the necessary air bases are being prepared.

This urgent transformation of Cuba into an important strategic base -- by the presence of these large, long-range, and clearly offensive weapons of sudden mass destruction -- constitutes an explicit threat to the peace and security of all the Americas, in flagrant and deliberate defiance of the Rio Pact of 1947, the traditions of this nation and hemisphere, the joint resolution of the 87th Congress, the Charter of the United Nations, and my own public warnings to the Soviets on

September 4 and 13. This action also contradicts the repeated assurances of Soviet spokesmen, both publicly and privately delivered, that the arms buildup in Cuba would retain its original defensive character, and that the Soviet Union had no need or desire to station strategic missiles on the territory of any other nation.

The size of this undertaking makes clear that it has been planned for some months. Yet, only last month, after I had made clear the distinction between any introduction of ground-to-ground missiles and the existence of defensive anti-aircraft missiles, the Soviet Government publicly stated on September 11 that, and I quote, "the armaments and military equipment sent to Cuba are designed exclusively for defensive purposes," that there is, and I quote the Soviet Government, "there is no need for the Soviet Government to shift its weapons for a retaliatory blow to any other country, for instance Cuba," and that, and I quote their government, "the Soviet Union has so powerful rockets to carry these nuclear warheads that there is no need to search for sites for them beyond the boundaries of the Soviet Union."

That statement was false.

Only last Thursday, as evidence of this rapid offensive buildup was already in my hand, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko told me in my office that he was instructed to make it clear once again, as he said his government had already done, that Soviet assistance to Cuba, and I quote, "pursued solely the purpose of contributing to the defense capabilities of Cuba," that, and I quote him, "training by Soviet specialists of Cuban nationals in handling defensive armaments was by no means offensive, and if it were otherwise," Mr. Gromyko went on, "the Soviet Government would never become involved in rendering such assistance."

That statement also was false.

Neither the United States of America nor the world community of nations can tolerate deliberate deception and offensive threats on the part of any nation, large or small. We no longer live in a world where only the actual firing of weapons represents a sufficient challenge to a nation's security to constitute maximum peril. Nuclear weapons are so destructive and ballistic missiles are so swift, that any substantially increased possibility of their use or any sudden change in their deployment may well be regarded as a definite threat to peace.

For many years, both the Soviet Union and the United States, recognizing this fact, have deployed strategic nuclear weapons with great care, never upsetting the precarious status quo which insured that these weapons would not be used in the absence of some vital challenge. Our own strategic missiles have never been transferred to the territory of any other nation under a cloak of secrecy and deception; and our history -- unlike that of the Soviets since the end of World War II -- demonstrates that we have no desire to dominate or conquer any other nation or impose our system upon its people. Nevertheless, American citizens have become adjusted to living daily on the bull's-eye of Soviet missiles located inside the U.S.S.R. or in submarines.

In that sense, missiles in Cuba add to an already clear and present danger -- although it should be noted the nations of Latin America have never previously been subjected to a potential nuclear threat. But this secret, swift, extraordinary buildup of Communist missiles -- in an area well known to have a special and historical relationship to the United States and the nations of the Western Hemisphere, in violation of Soviet assurances, and in defiance of American and hemispheric policy -- this sudden, clandestine decision to station strategic weapons for the first time outside of Soviet soil -- is a deliberately provocative and unjustified change in the status quo which cannot be accepted by this country, if our courage and our commitments are ever to be trusted again by either friend or foe.

The 1930's taught us a clear lesson: aggressive conduct, if allowed to go unchecked and unchallenged, ultimately leads to war. This nation is opposed to war. We are also true to our word. Our unswerving objective, therefore, must be to prevent the use of these missiles against this or any other country, and to secure their withdrawal or elimination from the Western Hemisphere.

Our policy has been one of patience and restraint, as befits a peaceful and powerful nation which leads a worldwide alliance. We have been determined not to be diverted from our central concerns by mere irritants and fanatics. But now further action is required, and it is under way; and these actions may only be the beginning. We will not prematurely or unnecessarily risk the costs of worldwide nuclear war in which even the fruits of victory would be ashes in our mouth; but neither will we shrink from that risk at any time it must be faced.

Acting, therefore, in the defense of our own security and of the entire Western Hemisphere, and under the authority entrusted to me by the

Constitution as endorsed by the Resolution of the Congress, I have directed that the following initial steps be taken immediately:

First: To halt this offensive buildup a strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment under shipment to Cuba is being initiated. All ships of any kind bound for Cuba from whatever nation or port will, if found to contain cargoes of offensive weapons, be turned back. This quarantine will be extended, if needed, to other types of cargo and carriers. We are not at this time, however, denying the necessities of life as the Soviets attempted to do in their Berlin blockade of 1948.

Second: I have directed the continued and increased close surveillance of Cuba and its military buildup. The foreign ministers of the OAS [Organization of American States], in their communiqué' of October 6, rejected secrecy on such matters in this hemisphere. Should these offensive military preparations continue, thus increasing the threat to the hemisphere, further action will be justified. I have directed the Armed Forces to prepare for any eventualities; and I trust that in the interest of both the Cuban people and the Soviet technicians at the sites, the hazards to all concerned of continuing this threat will be recognized.

Third: It shall be the policy of this nation to regard any nuclear missile launched from Cuba against any nation in the Western Hemisphere as an attack by the Soviet Union on the United States, requiring a full retaliatory response upon the Soviet Union.

Fourth: As a necessary military precaution, I have reinforced our base at Guantanamo, evacuated today the dependents of our personnel there, and ordered additional military units to be on a standby alert basis.

Fifth: We are calling tonight for an immediate meeting of the Organ[ization] of Consultation under the Organization of American States, to consider this threat to hemispheric security and to invoke articles 6 and 8 of the Rio Treaty in support of all necessary action. The United Nations Charter allows for regional security arrangements, and the nations of this hemisphere decided long ago against the military presence of outside powers. Our other allies around the world have also been alerted.

Sixth: Under the Charter of the United Nations, we are asking tonight that an emergency meeting of the Security Council be convoked without delay to take action against this latest Soviet threat to world

peace. Our resolution will call for the prompt dismantling and withdrawal of all offensive weapons in Cuba, under the supervision of U.N. observers, before the quarantine can be lifted.

Seventh and finally: I call upon Chairman Khrushchev to halt and eliminate this clandestine, reckless, and provocative threat to world peace and to stable relations between our two nations. I call upon him further to abandon this course of world domination, and to join in an historic effort to end the perilous arms race and to transform the history of man. He has an opportunity now to move the world back from the abyss of destruction by returning to his government's own words that it had no need to station missiles outside its own territory, and withdrawing these weapons from Cuba by refraining from any action which will widen or deepen the present crisis, and then by participating in a search for peaceful and permanent solutions.

This nation is prepared to present its case against the Soviet threat to peace, and our own proposals for a peaceful world, at any time and in any forum -- in the OAS, in the United Nations, or in any other meeting that could be useful -- without limiting our freedom of action. We have in the past made strenuous efforts to limit the spread of nuclear weapons. We have proposed the elimination of all arms and military bases in a fair and effective disarmament treaty. We are prepared to discuss new proposals for the removal of tensions on both sides, including the possibilities of a genuinely independent Cuba, free to determine its own destiny. We have no wish to war with the Soviet Union -- for we are a peaceful people who desire to live in peace with all other peoples.

But it is difficult to settle or even discuss these problems in an atmosphere of intimidation. That is why this latest Soviet threat -- or any other threat which is made either independently or in response to our actions this week-- must and will be met with determination. Any hostile move anywhere in the world against the safety and freedom of peoples to whom we are committed, including in particular the brave people of West Berlin, will be met by whatever action is needed.

Finally, I want to say a few words to the captive people of Cuba, to whom this speech is being directly carried by special radio facilities. I speak to you as a friend, as one who knows of your deep attachment to your fatherland, as one who shares your aspirations for liberty and justice for all. And I have watched and the American people have watched with deep sorrow how your nationalist revolution was betrayed -- and how your fatherland fell under foreign domination.

Now your leaders are no longer Cuban leaders inspired by Cuban ideals. They are puppets and agents of an international conspiracy which has turned Cuba against your friends and neighbors in the Americas, and turned it into the first Latin American country to become a target for nuclear war -- the first Latin American country to have these weapons on its soil.

These new weapons are not in your interest. They contribute nothing to your peace and well-being. They can only undermine it. But this country has no wish to cause you to suffer or to impose any system upon you. We know that your lives and land are being used as pawns by those who deny your freedom. Many times in the past, the Cuban people have risen to throw out tyrants who destroyed their liberty. And I have no doubt that most Cubans today look forward to the time when they will be truly free -- free from foreign domination, free to choose their own leaders, free to select their own system, free to own their own land, free to speak and write and worship without fear or degradation. And then shall Cuba be welcomed back to the society of free nations and to the associations of this hemisphere.

My fellow citizens, let no one doubt that this is a difficult and dangerous effort on which we have set out. No one can foresee precisely what course it will take or what costs or casualties will be incurred. Many months of sacrifice and self-discipline lie ahead -- months in which both our patience and our will will be tested, months in which many threats and denunciations will keep us aware of our dangers. But the greatest danger of all would be to do nothing.

The path we have chosen for the present is full of hazards, as all paths are; but it is the one most consistent with our character and courage as a nation and our commitments around the world. The cost of freedom is always high, but Americans have always paid it. And one path we shall never choose, and that is the path of surrender or submission.

Our goal is not the victory of might, but the vindication of right; not peace at the expense of freedom, but both peace and freedom, here in this hemisphere, and, we hope, around the world. God willing, that goal will be achieved.

Thank you and good night.

Name: _____

JOHN F. KENNEDY – ADDRESS ON THE CUBAN CRISIS OCTOBER 22, 1962 – Comprehension Questions

**Throughout the speech, underline words or phrases that you could consider to be "rhetoric": using words persuasively

1. Which country/countries posed the largest threat to American security?
2. How does Kennedy characterize the danger facing the United States?
3. How does Kennedy make the case for action by the United States?
4. Explain how/why he references the Monroe Doctrine.
5. How does he discuss liberty and freedom?

6. Cite references made to past dangers.

7. Why does he use those examples (from number 6)?

8. How was rhetoric used and did it help Kennedy's cause?

9. Evaluate the effectiveness of John F. Kennedy's "Address on the Cuban Crisis" Speech. Did it persuade you? How? Why/why not?