Castro’s policies (Student sheet)

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| **Below are a number of policies that Castro introduced.**  They are mixed up. It is your job to re-sort them, categorising them into the appropriate section on your table from last lesson. This is the equivalent of completing the rest of your research in our IA.  After you have done this:  1. Look back at the OPVL consideration we did for the Uriate article. How right were we?  2. Make a judgment – do you feel Castro achieved what he wanted in his domestic policy?  3. Extension/Home learning Transfer to your Hitler / Castro comparison doc,Then highlight similarities and differences between Hitler and Castro. Use highlighters. Finally, discuss or write an evaluation of Hitler and Castro’s policies. Is one more totalitarian than the other? |
| * cut exorbitant utility rates charged by U.S. companies   + provided compensation via state bonds * June 1960 - Texaco, Royal Dutch Shell, and Standard Oil demanded payment for imports   + Castro canceled exclusive contract by the three and created the Cuban Petroleum Institute to find other supplies   + no one in the West would trade with them   + turn to Soviets to trade crude oil for sugar   + Eisenhower cut Cuba's sugar quota   + Cuba expropriated the oil companies   + October 14th - U.S. trade embargo * Fidel targeted women during and after revolution. FMC, Federation of Cuban Women- 3 months after triumph of revolution   + goal 1- mobilize women to support the revolution through work, participation in the literacy campaign, and in neighborhood projects * encouraged arts, painting, and literature * At home, double standard prevailed. 1975 family code- a revolutionary couple had to be equal partners   + both parents were required to equally participate in child rearing and housework.   + not much enforcement but at least the moral weight of the revolution was behind the idea of equality * National Ballet emerged as one of the top dancing companies in the world * Education was regarded as the key to the future   + created Teacher-training institutes   + # of schools quintupled   + teachers flocked to most remote corners to teach   + illiteracy virtually disappeared within a few years   + 1971- 1/4 the countries 8 million inhabitants were in school   + free education from nursery school through university * gov provided daycare centers for women who left the house for most of the day * *nuevo cancion* movement brought revolutionary themes to 1960s music, combining rock and Latin sounds * Film was perhaps the greatest achievement. March 1959- Cuban Film Institute created.   + produced documentaries, newsreels, feature-length films, and the most serious Latin American journal on film, *Cine Cubano.* Cuban films have won international awards, have been featured regularly in film festivals and have been organized into retrospectives in US cities. Attention on interpretation of country's past. Has capacity for criticism of revolution. Many films have focused on continuing *machismo* in Cuban society. * Cuba began to publish huge numbers of books. Reading became national pastime. Cuba has highest per capita book production in Latin America and highest literacy rate in the hemisphere. * Health care became a revolutionary priority   + hospitals built in remote cities and doctors travel throughout countryside   + all medical services were free   + by 65 Cuba spent 10 times as much as Mexico and nearly 30 times as much as Ecuador on healthcare per capita   + health of nation improved dramatically and life expectancy lengthened   + medical care system became envy of the hemisphere * Public housing became an interest for the gov.   + real estate market had been one of the prime areas of investment, speculation, and corruption   + new laws gave everyone housing   + no family needed to pay more than 10% of its income for rent * Agrarian Reform Law: confiscated estates and created cooperatives under management of the National Institute of Agrarian Reform   + forbade foreigners from owning agricultural land * health needs targeted through perinatal care and legalization and availability of abortions * February 1960 - negotiated agreement with Soviet Union for $200 million over 4 years   + less than Batista trade with Soviet Union * female education soared, and women entered professions in record numbers   + guaranteed 18 weeks paid maternity leave |