

Timeline of the Cuban Revolution

The **Cuban Revolution** was the overthrow of Fulgencio Batista's regime by the 26th of July Movement and the establishment of a new Cuban government led by Fidel Castro in 1959.

It began with the assault on the Moncada Barracks on 26 July 1953 and ended on 1 January 1959, when Batista was driven from the country and the cities Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba were seized by rebels, led by Che Guevara and Fidel Castro's surrogates Raúl Castro and Huber Matos, respectively.

However, the roots of the Cuban Revolution grows deep into the Cuban history and goes far back to the Cuban Independence Wars, in the last half of the nineteenth century and its consequences are still in motion in present day. Therefore, this is a timeline of the whole historical process that began on October 10th, 1868 and it has not ended yet.

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Before the Revolution

1868-1878

- 1868 *October 10* Carlos Manuel de Céspedes and his followers begin the Ten Years War, first war of Cuban independence. According to the Cuban revolutionary ideologists, 1868 is the true beginning of the *Cuban Revolution*.
- 1869 *April* Guáimaro Assembly. Proclamation of the first independent Constitution of Cuba.
- 1873 *May 11* Death of Major General Ignacio Agramonte.
- 1874 *February 27* Death of Carlos Manuel de Céspedes.
- 1878 *February 10* Signature of El Zanjón Pact. End of the Ten Years War.
- 1878 *March 15* Protest of Baraguá, lead by Major General Antonio Maceo. Failed attempts of continuing the war.

1878-1895

- The "Tregua Fecunda", a truce between the Spanish Colonial Government and the Cuban independence fighters (mambises).
- 1879-1880 The Little War, second war of Cuban independence. Another failed attempts of continuing the war.
- 1893 *April* José Martí regroups the Cubans and unites them into the Cuban Revolutionary Party, wich also supports the fight for the independence of Puerto Rico.

1895-1898

- 1895 *February 24* Beginning of the Cuban war of independence, third war of this kind.
- 1895 *May 19* Death of José Martí.
- 1896 *December 7* Death of Antonio Maceo.

1898

- The United States takes control of Cuba after Spain was defeated in the Spanish–American War and cedes all claims to the island.

1898-1902

- First US military occupation of Cuba.

1902

- *May 20* Cuba declares independence although the country remains a US protectorate.

1903

- Guantánamo Naval Base is established in the eastern-most part of Cuba.

1904–1932

- US companies bought millions of dollars worth of Cuban land and Cuban banks, deepening US control of the island.
- 1906-1917 The US military intervened several times to put down coups, uprisings and facilitate elections.
- 1920-1921 Economic crisis due to the end of WWI.
- 1923 Protest of the Thirteen, led by Rubén Martínez Villena. Resurgence of the National Conscience.
- 1924 General Gerardo Machado wins the 1925 elections and becomes constitutional president of Cuba.
- 1925 The Cuban Communist Party was established.
- 1928 Machado is reelected and forms a much stronger government, with the pretension of stay in power at least until 1935, in violation of the Constitution. Machado is supported by the US government.
- 1929 Following the stock market crash, the price of sugar, a main export, falls. Economic strife fuels revolutionary fervor.
- 1930-1932 Beginning of a more decided way of resistance against General Machado's increasing repression against the people.

1933

- *August 12* Machado was overthrown by a General Strike, led by the Communist Party, under Villena's control.
- US consul in Cuba names a new provisional president, Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y Quesada, son of the Founding Father, Carlos Manuel de Céspedes.
- *September 4* A revolutionary junta led by Sargeant Fulgencio Batista seizes control of Cuba.
- *September 10* Formation of the One Hundred Days Government, under the presidency of Dr. Ramón Grau San Martín.

1934

- *January* Colonel Batista overthrows President Grau and names a new government under his supervision, becoming the *de facto* ruler of Cuba. Villena dies of Tuberculosis.

- The US ambassador to Cuba reports that the new government is very unpopular "with all the better classes" and supported by the military only.

1935

- *March* A new General Strike lead by the Communist Party is defeated and massacred by Colonel Batista's troops.
- *May* Antonio Guiteras, one of the main leaders of the strike, is murdered in a fight against Batista's army.
- *December* Provisional President Carlos Mendieta resigns. José Agripino Barnet is named new President of Cuba.

1936

- *May-December* First Presidential elections since 1928. The winner is Miguel Mariano Gómez, who resigns seven months later, under the pressure of Batista. Vice-president Federico Laredo Brú becomes the new President.

1937-1938

- Legalization of most of the political parties and an eventual end of the repression.

1939-1940

- Constitutional Assembly. Proclamation of the new Cuban Constitution.

1942

- The Cuban Communist Party was legalized.

1945

- *October* Cuba joins the United Nations.

1947

- The Orthodox Party was established by Eduardo Chibás. One of its members is young Law student Fidel Castro.

1951

- *August* Chibás commits suicide, but the Orthodox Party seems unstoppable. The next Presidential elections would be celebrated on June 1952.

1952

- *March 10* General Batista organizes a Coup d'Etat, a few months before the elections and overthrows the corrupt government of President Carlos Prío.

1953

- **26 July** – Castro leads a ragtag group of 160 rebels in an attack against the Moncada barracks in Santiago de Cuba.
- **16 October** – Fidel Castro makes "History Will Absolve Me" speech in his own defense against the charges brought on him after the attack on the Moncada Barracks.

1954

- 1954 *September* Che Guevara arrives in Mexico City.
- 1954 *November* Batista dissolves parliament and is elected constitutional president without opposition.

1955

- 1955 *May* Fidel and surviving members of his movement are released from prison under an amnesty from Batista.
- 1955 *June* Brothers Fidel and Raúl Castro are introduced to Che Guevara in Mexico City.

1956

- 1956 *Nov 25* Fidel Castro, with some 80 insurgents including Raúl Castro, Che Guevara and Camilo Cienfuegos set sail from Mexico for Cuba on the yacht Granma.
- 1956 *December 2* Granma lands in Oriente Province.

1957

- 1957 *January 17*, Castro's guerrillas score their first success by sacking an army outpost on the south coast, and started gaining followers in both Cuba and abroad.
- 1957 *March 13*, University students mount an unsuccessful attack on the Presidential Palace in Havana. Cuban revolutionary leader José Antonio Echeverría is killed in the streets of Havana by police.
- 1957 *May 28*, Castro's 26 July movement overwhelm an army post in El Uvero.
- 1957 *July 30* Cuban revolutionary leader Frank País is killed in the streets of Santiago de Cuba by police while campaigning for the overthrow of Batista government

1958

- 1958 *February* Raúl Castro opens a front in the Sierra de Cristal on Oriente's north coast.
- 1958 *March 13* U.S. suspends shipments of arms to Batista's forces.
- 1958 *March 17* Castro calls for a general revolt.
- 1958 *April 9* A general strike, organized by the 26th of July movement, is partially observed.
- 1958 *May* Batista sends an army of 10,000 into the Sierra Maestra to destroy Castro's 300 armed guerrillas. By August, the rebels had defeated the army's advance and captured a huge amount of arms.
- 1958 *November 1* A Cuban aircraft en route from Miami to Havana is hijacked by militants but crashes. The hijackers were trying to land at Sierra Cristal in Eastern Cuba to deliver weapons to Raúl Castro's rebels. It is the first of what was to become many Cuba-U.S. hijackings
- 1958 *December* Guevara directs a rebel attack on Santa Clara
- 1958 *December 28* Guevara's guerrilla troops seize Santa Clara.
- 1958 *December 31* Camilo Cienfuegos leads revolutionary guerrillas to victory in Yaguajay.

1959

- 1959 *January 1* Batista steps down and a civilian government takes control.
- 1959 *January 2* Che Guevara's and Camilo Cienfuegos' troops arrive on Havana.
- 1959 *January 5* Manuel Urrutia is named President of Cuba.
- 1959 *January 8* Fidel arrives on Havana.

After the Revolution

1959

- *January-February* Many of Batista's war criminals are judged, sentenced and executed by the new government.
- *February 16* Fidel Castro is named Prime Minister of Cuba, in substitution of José Miró Cardona.
- *May 17* Fidel Castro signed the First Law of Agrarian Reform, giving new lands for the Cuban peasants who didn't have any.
- *July* Failed attempt of invasion by the Dominican Republic's dictator Rafael Trujillo. Manuel Urrutia is replaced as President by the communist lawyer Oswaldo Dorticós.
- *September-October* Major Huber Matos unsuccessfully attempts to rise up his troops in Camagüey province, but he is arrested by Major Camilo Cienfuegos, who mysteriously disappears on October 28.
- *December* Raúl Roa becomes the new Chancellor of Cuba.

1960

- *March 6* La Coubre cargo ship explodes in Havana Bay, killing over 100 people, in a sabotage made by CIA agents. A few days later, Photographer Alberto Korda makes the famous Che Guevara picture during the memorial service for the victims of the sabotage.
- Many private companies are nationalized by the Revolutionary Government. Those who opposed the Revolutionary Government, began to flee the island, mostly to Florida or New Jersey. Some others, formed guerrilla groups in the mountains. In the meanwhile, Cuba formed an alliance with the Soviet Union, at the peak of the Cold War.
- *October* Majors William Morgan and Jesús Carreras are arrested for conspiracy.

1961

- *March* Former Majors William Morgan and Jesús Carreras are executed for high treason.
- *April* Fidel Castro officially proclaims that "Cuba is a socialist country". The Bay of Pigs' invasion is defeated, being captured 1.197 of the 1.500 Cubans who invaded the island supported by the US Government. Former Mayor Humberto Sorí Marín is executed for attempt on sabotage.
- *December 22* Fidel Castro officially proclaims that Cuba is a "Country without analphabets".

1962

- Becomes more and more obvious that the US Government will invade Cuba with its army, so the Cuban Revolutionary Government ask for Soviet help.
- *October* Cuban Missile Crisis: The world on the brink of nuclear war.

1963

- Second Law of Agrarian Reform is signed by the Revolutionary Government. Hurricane "Flora" destroyed the East of the country.

1964

- The attempts of Cuban Minister of Industries, Major Che Guevara, of industrializing the country failed.

1965

- *January* Former Major Eloy Gutiérrez Menoyo is captured while attempting to form a new group to sabotage the economy of Cuba.
- *March* Che Guevara leaves Cuba and goes to Congo, planning to start a new revolution there.
- The last remains of anti-communist guerrilla groups are definitely defeated.

1966-1967

- Che Guevara secretly returns to Cuba with the intention of marching to Bolivia, planning to start a new revolution there. He and most of his men were killed in Bolivia.

1966-1980

- "Sovietization" of the Cuban Revolution. Repression against writers, actors, musicians, rockers, homosexuals, and anyone who follows the American Pop Culture. Standardization of the way of dressing and the hair style, etc.
- 1975-1976 Constitutional Assembly.
- 1976 *February 24* Proclamation of the new Cuban Socialist Constitution.
- 1976 *December* Fidel Castro is elected the new President of Cuba.
- 1977-1978 Cuban military intervention in Ethiopia.
- 1980 *April-October* Mariel Exodus.

1981-1989

- Economic "Golden Age" of the Cuban Revolution. Partial "liberalization" of the country. Cuban military interventions in Angola and Nicaragua.
- 1989 General Ochoa's trials.

1990-On

- 1990-1994 The "Special Period": Collapse of the Soviet Union and the Cuban economy. Rafter's Crisis.
- 1995-1999 Partial economic recovery and further "liberalization".

2000

- Fidel Castro proclaims the "Battle of Ideas", a new way of doing things and recovering the country's economic situation.

2001

- *November* Hurricane "Michelle" affected the country.

2002

- *April* Cuba fully supports Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez during the attempt of Coup d'Etat on his government.
- *September-October* Hurricanes "Lily" and "Theodore" affected the country.

2003

- *March-April* Cuba prepares for a probable invasion by US troops, after the US invasion of Irak.

2004

- Hurricane "Ivan" affected the country.

2005

- Beginning of the "Energetic Revolution", some sort of green revolution in Cuba.
- *September* Hurricane "Wilma" affected the country.

2006

- *July* Fidel Castro leaves power temporarily in his Vice-President's hands, General Raúl Castro.

2008

- *February 24* Raúl Castro becomes officially the new President of Cuba.
- *August-September* Hurricanes "Gustav", "Ike" and "Paloma" affected the country.

2009

- *March* Resignation of Vice-President Carlos Lage and Chancellor Felipe Pérez Roque, due to a scandal of corruption.

2010

- The Cuban Revolutionary Government decides to create two new provinces for the country: Artemisa and Mayabeque.

2011

- *April* Raúl Castro impulsed the "Actualization of the Economic and Social Model", similar of what China and Vietnam have done since the 1980's.
- *July* President of Venezuela Hugo Chávez is operated for the first time, due to his cancer.

2012

- Hurricane "Sandy" affected the country.
- *December* President of Venezuela Hugo Chávez goes to Cuba to be operated again.

2013

- *March* President of Venezuela Hugo Chávez dies and is succeeded by his Vice-President Nicolás Maduro, with the full support of the Cuban Government.
- *December* Presidents Raúl Castro and Barack Obama shake their hands in Nelson Mandela's funeral, commencing the negotiations between both nations to normalize relationships.

2014-2017

- Cuban Thaw: Two and a half years of relatively normal relationships between Cuba and the US.
- 2016 *October* Hurricane "Matthew" affected the country.
- 2016 *November 25* Death of Fidel Castro.
- 2017 *June* American President Donald Trump puts an end to the Cuban Thaw.
- 2017 *September* Hurricane "Irma" affected the country.

2018

- *April 19* Miguel Díaz-Canel becomes the new President of Cuba.
- *October 10* President Díaz-Canel and General Raúl Castro celebrated the beginning of the Cuban Revolution, 150 years ago (1868).

2019

- *February 24* National Referendum of the new Cuban Constitution.
- *April 10* Proclamation of the new Cuban Constitution.

References

Cuba: Timeline of a revolution (<http://www.aljazeera.com/focus/2009/07/2009726104942190404.html>) by Al Jazeera English

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