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**04/04/2023**

**Film and response**

**Chapter 25**

In American, U-2 spy plane captured covert photos of Soviet nuclear missile construction sites on the island of Cuba in October 1962. The discovery of the missiles was a secret that President Kennedy did not want to be shared with the Soviet union or Cuba. Since Fidel Castro was a communist, the United States was a long the Cuba was not under their control Castro saw assistance from the USSR after being alarmed by the bay of pigs invasion.

Members talked about a variety of possible responses; doing nothing, bring the issue before the United Nations and the organizations of American states; offering to withdraw US missiles in Turkey, send covert envoys to Castro to negotiate blockade of Cuba, launch airstrikes against Cuba or invade Cuba if the Soviets removed the missiles in Cuba.

Kennedy made the decision to erect a naval blockage or a ring of ships around Cuba, after numerous protracted and trying meetings, to stop the Soviets from bringing additional military supplies was the goal of this "quarantine" as he referred to it. The sites must be destroyed along with the missiles that were already there, per his demand.

The most perilous day of the Cuban missile crisis was October 27, 1962 also known as "Black Saturday" as things started to get out of hand. President Kennedy was given two contradictory messages from chairman Khrushchev and was forced to find a solution to the crisis or risk a nuclear war.

If the United States pledged not to invade Cuba, and eventually remove missiles from turkey, Khrushchev agreed to remove missiles from Cuba. Kennedy agreed. America move missiles from turkey covertly. The Cuban

missile crisis was put an end when the Khrushchev openly remove the missiles.

The Cuban missile crisis, both directly and indirectly resulted in a number of enhancements to the global strategic environment, including agreements to start limiting nuclear arm competition.