

Cuba

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Key Events of Cuban History:

- **December 2, 1976**
Fidel Castro as President.
- **October 16, 1982**
Cuba officially has largest army in Latin America.
- **December 16, 1991**
Soviet Union is dissolved and affects Cuba.
- **March 12, 1996** US extends the US embargo against Cuba to foreign companies.
- **February 19, 2008**
Fidel Castro resigns as president, gives title to brother Raul Castro.
- **November 25, 2016**
Fidel Castro dies.



Fidel Castro as President.

Cuba

Economics:

- Communist Party got together on April 2011 for the first time in 13 years to discuss change in their economics.
- A large increase of self-employment / Entrepreneurs.
- Adopted a new foreign investment law
- **Advantages** of economy: provides free health care, very little crime, all children are given a chance in sporting and to compete in the olympics.
- Cuba decided on this type of economy through the Cuban Communist Party.



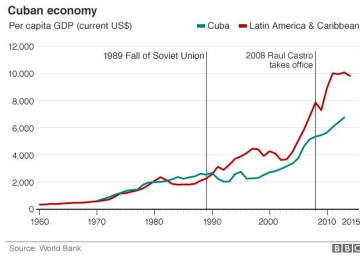
Cultural and Social:

Physical Structure:

- **Size of cuba:** rather smaller than Pennsylvania.
- **28.5 km.**
- **Terrain:** mostly flat, with some rolling hills, more mountains and hills in the South East.
- **Population 2017:** 11,390,898
- **Population 1970:** 8,715,123. It has grown 26,757,775 people since then.
- **People are moving** to Cuba now because of the location, weather and the US had lifted the embargo off of Cuba.



- Cuba is 26.32 billion dollars in debt which is a very small amount compared to the United States.



Cubans Political Structure:

- Cuba's current **leader** is Raul Castro.
- He's given his power by Cuba's National Assembly.
- Communist government.
- Has been totalitarian communist government since 1970.
- The government controls the business and health industry but has a dictator who has complete power.
- Advantages are that it makes things more equal less fighting but a disadvantage is that they only have one ruler who is in complete power.

