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# Eine Geschichte Der Kubanischen Revolution Von De

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Revolutionary Cuba

Reminiscences of the Cuban Revolutionary War

Inside the Cuban Revolution

Insurrection & Revolution

Erinnerungswelten der kubanischen Diaspora. Cabrera Infantes „Ella Cantaba Boleros“ und Zoé Valdés' „Café Nostalgia“

Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution

Fidel in the Cuban Socialist Revolution

Cuba; the Making of a Revolution

Fidel Castro und die Anfänge der kubanischen Revolution: Pressekommentare aus der Bundesrepublik und der DDR

Cuba, the Continuing Revolution

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Cuba Since the Revolution of 1959

Die Geschichte wird mich freisprechen

Die Kubanische Revolution

Die Jakobiner der Karibik

Cuba 1933

Ché Guevara und die kubanische Revolution

Kurze Geschichte des kubanischen Volkes

Che Guevara and the Cuban Revolution  
Prologue to Revolution  
The Unsuspected Revolution  
Episodes of the Cuban Revolutionary War, 1956-58  
The Cuban Revolution  
A History of the Cuban Revolution  
Abschied vom Mythos  
Eine Geschichte der Kubanischen Revolution  
Cuba in Revolution  
Frank Pais  
The Origins of the Cuban Revolution Reconsidered  
A Short History of Revolutionary Cuba  
Kuba unter Castro  
Cuba in Revolution

*Eine Geschichte Der  
Kubanischen Revolution  
Von De*

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## **SHEPPARD BENTLEY**

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*Revolutionary Cuba* Univ of North Carolina  
Press

Provides an historical overview of the  
history of Cuba from 1959 and the Cuban  
Revolution.

Reminiscences of the Cuban Revolutionary  
War Reaktion Books

This is the first book in more than three  
decades to offer a complete and

chronological history of revolutionary  
Cuba, including the years of rebellion that  
led to the revolution. Beginning with  
Batista's coup in 1952, which catalyzed  
the rebels, and bringing the reader to the  
present-day transformations initiated by  
Raúl Castro, Luis Martínez-Fernández  
provides a balanced interpretive synthesis  
of the major topics of contemporary Cuban  
history. Expertly weaving the myriad  
historic, social, and political forces that  
shaped the island nation during this  
period, Martínez-Fernández examines the  
circumstances that allowed the revolution

to consolidate in the early 1960s, the  
Soviet influence throughout the latter part  
of the Cold War, and the struggle to  
survive the catastrophic Special Period of  
the 1990s after the collapse of the U.S.S.R.  
He tackles the island's chronic  
dependence on sugar production, which  
started with the plantations centuries ago  
and continues to shape culture and  
society. He analyzes the revolutionary  
pendulum that continues to swing  
between idealism and pragmatism,  
focusing on its effects on the everyday  
lives of the Cuban people, and—bucking

established trends in Cuban scholarship—Martínez-Fernández systematically integrates the Cuban diaspora into the larger discourse of the revolution. Concise, well written, and accessible, this book is an indispensable survey of the history and themes of the socialist revolution that forever changed Cuba and the world.

*Inside the Cuban Revolution* GRIN Verlag

A first hand account of the military campaigns and political events that culminated in the January 1959 popular insurrection that overthrew the U.S.-backed dictatorship in Cuba. With clarity and humor, Guevara describes his own political education. He explains how the struggle transformed the men and women of the Rebel Army and July 26 Movement led by Fidel Castro. And how these combatants forged a political leadership capable of guiding millions of workers and peasants to open the socialist revolution in the Americas. Guevara's Episodes appears here complete for the first time in English. Insurrection & Revolution Lynne Rienner Publishers

If you want to discover the remarkable history of an effort that should never have

succeeded, then keep reading... Cuba had only just gained its independence when the country found itself in a brutal tug-of-war between dictator after dictator. The Americans that had been so intensely involved in liberating it from the grasp of the Spanish quickly began to exploit it using the Platt Amendment; even after the amendment was abrogated, Cuban presidents arose and seized power in coup after bloody coup. But none of these would be worse than Fulgencio Batista, a man who would be responsible for the deaths of tens of thousands of people. Yet this is not so much the story of the revolution as it is the story of the three inimitable men behind it: Fulgencio Batista, Fidel Castro, and Ernesto

Erinnerungswelten der kubanischen Diaspora. Cabrera Infantes „Ella Cantaba Boleros“ und Zoé Valdés' „Café Nostalgia“ disserta Verlag

Unter dem Titel »La historia me absolverá«, in Anlehnung an den letzten Satz seines Plädoyers, wurde die ausführliche Verteidigungsrede bekannt, die Fidel Castro am 16. Oktober 1953 hielt, bei der vorletzten Gerichtsverhandlung in Santiago de Cuba gegen die Beschuldigten

des Angriffs auf die Moncada-Kaserne in ebendieser Stadt und auf die Kaserne Carlos Manuel des Céspedes in Bayamo, jeweils am 26. Juli desselben Jahres. Sie ist ein programmatisches Manifest, Anklageschrift, rechtliche, moralische, philosophische und politische Verteidigungsschrift des revolutionären Kampfes gegen die Tyrannei. »Die Geschichte wird mich freisprechen« ist damit von selbst zu einem Grundsatzdokument der Kubanischen Revolution und einem der wichtigsten Texte über das politische Denken und die revolutionäre Aktion Kubas und Lateinamerikas geworden.

**Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution** Ch. Links Verlag

The recent retirement of Fidel Castro turned the world's attention toward the tiny but prominent island nation of Cuba and the question of what its future holds. Amid all of the talk and hypothesizing, it is worth taking a moment to consider how Cuba reached this point, which is what Antoni Kapcia provides with his incisive history of Cuba since 1959. Cuba In Revolution takes the Cuban Revolution as its starting point, analyzing social change,

its benefits and disadvantages, popular participation in the revolution, and the development of its ideology. Kapcia probes into Castro's rapid rise to national leader, exploring his politics of defense and dissent as well as his contentious relationship with the United States from the beginning of his reign. The book also considers the evolution of the revolution's international profile and Cuba's foreign relations over the years, investigating issues and events such as the Bay of Pigs crisis, Cuban relations with Communist nations like Russia and China, and the flight of asylum-seeking Cubans to Florida over the decades. The collapse of the Soviet Union between 1989 and 1991 catalyzed a severe economic and political crisis in Cuba, but Cuba was surprisingly resilient in the face of the catastrophe, Kapcia notes, and he examines the strategies adopted by Cuba over the last two decades in order to survive America's longstanding trade embargo. A fascinating and much-needed examination of a country that has served as an important political symbol and diplomatic enigma for the twentieth century, *Cuba In Revolution* is a critical primer for all those interested

in Cuba's past—or concerned with its future.

*Fidel in the Cuban Socialist Revolution*  
Verso

Few island nations have stirred the soul like Cuba. From Hemingway's intoxicating Havana to Ry Cooder's Buena Vista Social Club, outsiders have persistently been fascinated by Cuba for its music (jazz to rumba), its rich literature, its art and dance (danzón to mambo) and perhaps above all for its bold experiment of a socialist revolution in action. Antoni Kapcia shows how the thaw in relations between Cuba and the USA now makes a fresh appraisal of the country and its modern history essential. He authoritatively explores the 'essence' of the Cuban revolution, revealing it to be a maverick phenomenon tied not so much to socialism or Communism for their own sakes but instead to an idealistic vision of postcolonial nationalism. Reassessing the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962, the author examines the central personalities: not just the famous trio of Che Guevara, Fidel and Raúl Castro in shaping the ideas of the revolution but, still further back, the visionary ideology of José Martí. Kapcia's

book reflects on the future of the revolution as Raúl and his government began to cede power to a new generation.

*Cuba: the Making of a Revolution*

Greenhaven Press, Incorporated  
Revolutionary Cuba today faces challenges and perils greater than at any time since the defeat of the US-backed 'Bay of Pigs' invasion in 1961. The Soviet Union, Cuba's main ally, is both weakened and divided, the Sandinistas are now in opposition, and remaining Communist governments are everywhere in crisis. These developments have combined with Cuba's domestic problems to place the revolution under threat. In this thorough but critical study, Janette Habel shows that, despite great achievements in public health and education, a malaise has developed in Cuban society. Detailing the arbitrary limits set upon popular participation and the absence of a properly functioning socialist democracy, she reveals a dangerous ossification of Cuba's once innovative and radical order, and a growing alienation of youth. This scrupulous account of the perils facing the Cuban revolution never forgets the appalling external pressures under which

this small state labours. But it insists that only a bold new policy of revolutionary democracy offers the prospect of conserving--and building upon--the gains of the revolution.

**Fidel Castro und die Anfänge der kubanischen Revolution:**

**Pressekommentare aus der Bundesrepublik und der DDR** GRIN Verlag

Farber provides a critical analysis of the revolution's impact and legacy on Cuba. Cuba, the Continuing Revolution Lynne Rienner Publishers

Traces economic development, social dynamics, and political processes in Cuba from the end of Spanish colonial rule to the 1959 revolution. Focusing especially on class structures, gender roles, race relations, and political change, the author describes the social and economic circumstances in which most Cubans lived before 1959, and he explores the complex and compelling relationship between North American capital investment and the formation and deformation of Cuba's national institutions. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

Cuba in Revolution Pathfinder Press (NY) A History of the Cuban Revolution presents a concise socio-historical account of the Cuban Revolution of 1959, an event that continues to spark debate 50 years later. Balances a comprehensive overview of the political and economic events of the revolution with a look at the revolution's social impact Provides a lively, on-the-ground look at the lives of ordinary people Features both U.S. and Cuban perspectives to provide a complete and well-rounded look at the revolution and its repercussions Encourages students to understand history through the viewpoint of individuals living it Selected as a 2011 Outstanding Academic Title by CHOICE **Cuba** Ithaca [N.Y.] : Cornell University Press

The book makes accessible a selection of speeches and television appearances by Fidel Castro during the first two years of the Cuban Revolution, allowing for a fresh analysis of his ideological evolution towards socialism.

**The United States and the Origins of the Cuban Revolution** University Press of Florida

Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2012 im

Fachbereich Romanistik - Hispanistik, Note: 1,3, Universität Trier, Veranstaltung: Miradas puestas en el Caribe desde el Exilio, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: In dieser Arbeit wird exemplarisch je ein Werk der kubanischen Exilschriftsteller Zoé Valdés und Guillermo Cabrera Infante untersucht. Der bereits verstorbene Cabrera Infante sowie die dreißig Jahre jüngere Zoé Valdés gelten als prominente Mitglieder der kubanischen Exilgemeinde. Ihre Romane „Ella Cantaba Boleros“ und „Café Nostalgia“ thematisieren das Leben in Havanna vor und nach der Revolution und erlauben daher einen Einblick in die Gedanken zweier Mitglieder der kubanischen Diaspora im Exil zum Land ihres Ursprungs. Obwohl die Unabhängigkeit Kubas erst zu Beginn des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts erreicht wurde, reicht die Geschichte der kubanischen Diaspora bereits 200 Jahre zurück. Anders als in anderen Ländern bestand zwischen Kuba und der kubanischen Diaspora stets ein spannungsreiches Verhältnis. Während unter verschiedenen vergangenen Regimen besonders politisch unliebsame Personen das Land verlassen mussten, wurden nach der Revolution solche

Personen, die freiwillig das Land verlassen wollten, von Seiten des kubanischen Staats lange Zeit als Dissidenten geächtet. Auf der anderen Seite prägte sich unter den Exilanten eine Gegenbewegung zur Revolution heraus, die engagiert von den USA aus das Ziel des Sturzes der Regierung um Fidel Castro bis heute verfolgt. Das feindselige Klima zwischen Teilen der Diaspora und der kubanischen Regierung, sowie gegenseitiges Misstrauen und politische Konflikte zwischen Kuba und den USA führten lange Zeit zu einer Verhärtung der Fronten. Erst in den vergangenen Jahren scheint sich der Konflikt langsam zu entspannen. Trotz gegenseitiger Vorbehalte betrachten sich große Teile der Diaspora als Teil des kubanischen Volkes mit einem ausgeprägten Interesse an kubanischer Kultur. Jedoch nahmen Diaspora und Mutterland infolge der lokalen Trennung separate, unterschiedliche Entwicklungen, die auch im kulturellen Bereich erfolgten. Während das Leben auf der Insel zwischen den Eindrücken von materiellen Engpässen und beschnittener Meinungsfreiheit auf der einen und fortschrittlichen Gesundheits- und

Bildungssystemen auf der anderen Seite stand, erreichte die Gemeinschaft der Exilkubaner in den USA große Erfolge im unternehmerischen Bereich und soziales Ansehen in der US-amerikanischen Gesellschaft.

#### **Diary of the Cuban Revolution** Ardent Media

Jules Benjamin argues convincingly that modern conflicts between Cuba and the United States stem from a long history of U.S. hegemony and Cuban resistance. He shows what difficulties the smaller country encountered because of U.S. efforts first to make it part of an "empire of liberty" and later to dominate it by economic methods, and he analyzes the kind of misreading of ardent nationalism that continues to plague U.S. policymaking.

**The Cuban Revolution** NYU Press  
Perhaps the foremost social analyst and journalist on Cuban affairs, Carlos Alberto Montaner has written a definitive study of the Cuban regime from the vantage point of the Cuban dictator. This is not simply a history of Cuban communism but rather a personal history of its leader, Fidel Castro. Montaner's extraordinary knowledge of the country and its politics prevents the work

from becoming a psychiatric examination from afar. Indeed, what personal irrationalities exist are seen as built into the fabric of the regime itself, and not simply as a personality aberration. Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution is not an apology for past United States involvement in Cuban affairs. The author is severe in his judgments of such participation. Nor is he sparing in his sense of the betrayal of the original purposes of the Revolution of 1959 manifested in the character and policies of Fidel Castro. As the work progresses from a study of the victims to a study of the beneficiaries of the Cuban Revolution, it leaves the reader with a deep sense of the tragedy of a revolution betrayed, but not one that could have easily been avoided. Montaner is an "exile" like the great Alexander Herzen before him. His decision to live in Europe was made by choice, not of necessity. He sees his role as critical analyst, not as restoring the status quo ante. A most valuable aspect of this book is its intimate reevaluation of Fulgencio Batista. Whatever the reader's judgment of Montaner's work, no one can read it and be dismissive of the effort. It is a work of

intimacy even through written in exile-- and hence must be viewed as an important effort to understand the character of the man and regime who have changed the course of Cuban history in our times.

*Kuba* Harvard University Press  
Studienarbeit aus dem Jahr 2018 im Fachbereich Politik - Politische Theorie und Ideengeschichte, Note: 1,3, Universität Hamburg (Fakultät für Wirtschafts- und Sozialwissenschaften), Veranstaltung: Politisches Denken im Umkreis der amerikanischen und französischen Revolution, Sprache: Deutsch, Abstract: In dieser Arbeit soll gezeigt werden, dass der revolutionäre Prozess auf Kuba von starken Widersprüchen durchdrungen ist. Die idealistischen Grundsätze der Revolution – das Streben nach Gerechtigkeit, Gleichheit und Freiheit – werden aus heutiger Perspektive getrübt durch die repressiven Züge des kubanischen Staates unter Fidel Castro. Dieser Antagonismus lässt sich ebenfalls in der zweiten Phase der französischen Revolution wiederfinden. Während der sogenannten „Schreckensherrschaft“ unter Maximilien de Robespierre von 1793

bis 1794 wurde im Namen der Freiheit ein Terrorregime legitimiert, das zehntausenden Franzosen das Leben gekostet hat. Durch eine Parallelisierung mit dieser düsteren Phase der französischen Revolution sollen die Diskrepanzen innerhalb der kubanischen Revolution offengelegt werden. Die geschilderte Herangehensweise führt zu der folgenden zentralen Fragestellung: Inwiefern lassen sich sowohl auf einer institutionellen, als auch ideologischen Ebene, Parallelen zwischen dem totalitären Regime Fidel Castros und der Schreckensherrschaft unter Maximilien de Robespierre während der französischen Revolution herstellen? Fidel Castro legitimierte die kubanische Revolution mit einem „Sieg der Freiheit über die Tyrannei“ (Zeuske 2000: 177). Er versprach dem unterdrückten kubanischen Volk eine „Restaurierung der politischen Freiheiten“ (Castro 2013: 66), mehr soziale Gerechtigkeit und einen demokratischen Verfassungsstaat. Der Sieg von Castros revolutionären „Bewegung des 26. Juli“ über den unbeliebten Diktator Fulgencio Batista am 1. Januar 1959 wurde deshalb stark von

der kubanischen Bevölkerung unterstützt. Im Verlauf der Geschichte hat sich jedoch gezeigt, dass Castro die großen Versprechen seiner „demokratischen Revolution der einfachen Leute“ (Castro 1961: 193) nicht eingelöst hat. Stattdessen verwandelte er Kuba innerhalb kurzer Zeit mit seinem totalitären Machtstil in einen repressiven Überwachungsstaat. Die gewaltsame Unterdrückung der politischen Opposition und die Militanz gegen Andersdenkende im Herrschaftssystem von Castro haben tiefe Narben in der kubanischen Gesellschaft hinterlassen.

Revolution in Cuba Bloomsbury Publishing Reflects the life of an extraordinary and important man. Most significant, Guevara left behind him writing that will endure among the best of revolutionary literature. A step-by-step account of the revolution, also a highly readable personal journal.

### **A Hidden History of the Cuban Revolution** Viking Adult

Gonzalez explores the extraordinary role of Che Guevara in the Cuban revolution, and his legacy today in the anti-capitalist movement. However, while paying homage to the inspiring example of

Guevara, Gonzalez also critically assesses the developments in Cuba since 1958.

**Cuba** BRILL

Based on previously unused primary sources, this book examines the social forces that were released and shaped by the Cuban revolutionary war. It illustrates

the development of resistance methods and varieties of rebellion, and shows how individual groups became a single revolutionary movement.

**Cuba Since the Revolution of 1959**

NYU Press

Analyzing the crucial period of the Cuban Revolution from 1959 to 1961, Samuel Farber challenges dominant scholarly and popular views of the revolution's sources, shape, and historical trajectory. Unlike many observers, who treat Cuba's revolutionary lead

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