



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 6

Chapter 14: Republic of Cuba (República de Cuba)

Section 1: The Geography of Cuba

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The Republic of _____ is the largest nation in the Caribbean.
2. It is bounded by the Gulf of _____ to the northwest, the _____ Ocean to the northeast, and the Caribbean Sea to the south.
3. Located about 90 miles south of Key West, Florida, Cuba consists of one large island and some 1,600 _____ (small islands).
4. About two-thirds of Cuba is a mostly flat to rolling _____ with an average elevation of about 350 feet above sea level.
5. Cuba has over 3,500 miles of beautiful _____ that attracts tourists from around the world.
6. Many of the largest _____ in Cuba are on or near the coast. About 77 percent of Cubans live in _____ areas.
7. Cuba's _____ on ocean trading routes has been an important influence on its history and current economy.
8. This location gives the country a _____ climate, which means Cuba is warm to hot all year long.
9. Cuba's location and climate also make it a target for _____.
10. For centuries, _____ plantations have been a major source of income for Cuba. This is true today, with _____ being the country's most important export.
11. After the sugarcane crop, _____ is perceived as Cuba's second most valuable natural resource.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 6

Chapter 14: Republic of Cuba (República de Cuba)

Section 1: The Geography of Cuba

Guided Reading

12. Even though Cuba is a _____ country where the government owns or controls most farms and businesses, it is using its natural gifts to sustain its _____ and provide the rest of the world with a glimpse at its beautiful scenery.
13. When the _____ collapsed in 1991, Cuba faced difficult times.
14. The government also orders _____, or times when all electricity to a region is cut off.



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 6

Chapter 14: Republic of Cuba (República de Cuba)

Section 2: A Brief History of Cuba

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. _____ islands were among those explored by Christopher Columbus in 1492. At the time, there were a number of _____ people living there.
2. Experimentation led the colonists to grow both _____ and _____ for profit.
3. However, the large farms on which they grew encouraged the use of _____ slaves as laborers.
4. The Ten Years' War (1868-1878) was a bloody time in which Cubans fought for independence from _____.
5. This event helped push the United States into a war with _____ known as the Spanish-American War. After the brief conflict, Spain lost control of _____.
6. For the first half of the twentieth century, Cuba had _____ problems.
7. In 1952, former president Fulgencio Batista made himself _____.
8. In 1959, a change in _____ took place. Fidel _____ led a group of rebels against Batista.
9. However, Castro and his followers _____ the Batista government, and he made himself dictator in 1959. He created the only _____ country in the western hemisphere.
10. Cubans no longer had the right to protest against the _____. Cuban _____, radio, and television were shut down.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 6

Chapter 14: Republic of Cuba (República de Cuba)

Section 2: A Brief History of Cuba

Guided Reading

11. _____ were closed, and all church property was taken by the government.
12. Because of these harsh events, the United States placed an _____ on Cuban goods.
13. The United States was _____ about having a communist country so close to Florida.
14. In the meantime, Cuba tried to spread _____ into Latin America.
15. One event, the Cuban _____, almost started a nuclear war. In 1962, Cuba gave the Soviet Union permission to build a _____-_____ complex.
16. In 2008, Fidel Castro turned over _____ to his brother, Raúl Castro.
17. In 2014, Raúl Castro and US President Barack Obama announced the _____ of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 6

Chapter 14: Republic of Cuba (República de Cuba)

Section 3: The Government of Cuba

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. The government of Cuba is a _____ government. This means power is organized from a strong _____ government that controls each of the smaller units in the country.
2. The country is a _____ dictatorship.
3. Citizens may vote for members of the National Assembly of _____, but only for candidates approved by the Communist Party of Cuba.
4. The leader of Cuba carries the title of _____ of the Council of State.
5. The _____ body, the National Assembly of People's Power, has 612 representatives.
6. The _____ Party is the only legal party, and it approves all candidates.
7. Based on a Soviet-style _____, the Cuban constitution gives all the decision-making power to the Council of State when the elected representatives of the Assembly are not in session.
8. Cuba calls itself a _____ because its people vote in elections.
9. Even though they can vote, the citizens of Cuba have little _____, because there is often only a single, preselected candidate running for a position.



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 6

Chapter 14: Republic of Cuba (República de Cuba)

Section 4: The Economy of Cuba

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. Cuba has a _____ economy in which government-planning groups make the basic economic decisions.
2. _____ and corporations generally do not own businesses or farms. These are owned by the _____.
3. The government's _____ is to assign quotas to all workers. The expectation is that when all workers meet all _____, everyone in the country will have the goods and services they need when they need them.
4. Some _____ of a command economy include wage and price control.
5. All basic _____ of the people are provided at free or affordable prices.
6. About 90 percent of the Cuban people work for the _____.
7. Unfortunately, Cuba cannot sell enough sugar to pay for all the _____ and natural gas it needs. This shortfall leads to the factory closings and power _____ that are necessary to save energy.
8. Today, the Cuban government is attempting to balance the need for _____ its command economic system against a desire for firm _____ control of the people.
9. Since then, the Cuban government has slowly implemented economic _____, including allowing Cubans to buy electronic appliances and cell phones, stay in hotels, and buy and sell used _____.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 6

Chapter 14: Republic of Cuba (República de Cuba)

Section 4: The Economy of Cuba

Guided Reading

10. In the 1960s the United States placed an _____ on Cuba in hopes that it would pressure the small country into changing from a communist country to a _____ one.
11. Cuba has two currencies: the Cuban _____ (CUC) and the Cuban _____ (CUP).
12. The _____ mainly lives in large cities and towns around the island with a heavy population around the capital city of _____.
13. Two of the main concerns that Fidel Castro had during the revolution were _____ and _____.
14. Despite reforms, the average Cuban's standard of living remains at a _____ level than before the collapse of the Soviet Union and the economic downturn of the 1990s.

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____



World Studies for Georgia Students-Grade 6

Chapter 14: Republic of Cuba (República de Cuba)

Section 5: US-Cuba Relations

Guided Reading

Instructions: Read the section and complete each item with words from the passages in this section.

1. During the _____, the United States imposed an embargo on Cuba in 1960 and then broke _____ relations in 1961.
2. On December 17, 2014, President Obama announced the beginning of a _____ process between the United States and Cuba, starting a new chapter in US-Cuba relations.
3. The US government is reaching out to the Cuban people by arranging people-to-people exchanges, encouraging the development of _____ and the Internet, and creating opportunities for US businesses to support the growth of Cuba's _____ sector.
4. Through the opening of _____ (official residences and offices of ambassadors), the United States is now able to become more active in Cuban society.
5. New rules put into place in 2015 allow more _____ activity between Cuba and the United States.
6. _____ rules have eased, allowing more Americans to visit Cuba for educational purposes.
7. Although economic _____ remain in place, the United States has been Cuba's primary supplier of _____, agricultural products, and humanitarian goods.
8. Cuba and the United States belong to many of the same international organizations, including the _____ and the World Trade Organization.