

1 The outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis was a triumph for the diplomacy of Nikita Khrushchev - ^(SP)

Khrushchev

The Cuban Missile Crisis was the closest that the USA and USSR ever came to war, and it was only resolved through the diplomacy of both sides. The diplomacy of Nikita Khrushchev was in many ways the reason why the crisis came to an end due to the ~~the~~ two telegrams that Khrushchev sent offering peace, the safeguarding of Cuba as a Communist nation and the removal of US missiles from Turkey, all of which were achieved through diplomatic means as opposed to war - a sound judgement.

One of the ways that the outcome was a triumph for Khrushchev was through diplomatically ensuring that the US would not seek to invade Cuba and remove Castro from power. This showed the US's policy of containment to be a failure due to the fact that communism was not stopped in Cuba and the US had publicly announced that they would not try and overthrow the Castro's government. Also due to Soviet support, Cuba had ~~now been~~ become a close ally of the Soviet Union and as a result of the diplomatic diplomacy shown by Khrushchev, the Soviet Union were shown to be the defenders of world communism as they had protected Cuba which was a small island. The benefits of this were twofold, the first being that the Soviet Union gained greater prestige in the international communist movement as ~~being leader~~ a strong leader, but also that they had shown the Chinese up as by supporting Cuba they had shown that it was the USSR and not the Chinese that was the greatest communist superpower. Diplomatically ~~the~~ especially as due to the Sino Soviet split, the Chinese under Mao were trying to show that they were the leaders of world

resolutions

- perhaps not

immediate

peace

sentence

structuring

is too

lengthy

I want you to be achieving level 5 in the final exam but I'm not sure they'll award you if you don't paragraph your writing.

Communism // Diplomatically, the outcome of the crisis was a success for Khrushchev as the Jupiter missiles in Turkey and Italy were removed, which meant the USSR were no longer threatened by any short range nuclear weapons. ~~This is a more~~ especially when the USSR had to remove missiles from Cuba. As the USSR had only had missiles in Cuba for a short amount of time, there was no ~~immediate~~ loss to the USSR whereas the US had to move missiles ~~to~~ from Turkey that had been there since the 1950's. // Also the conflict was a diplomatic success for Khrushchev as he sent 2 messages offering ^{a deal} peace and ~~he was~~ to Kennedy, showing the ~~USSR to be a~~ USA to be warmongering as they were not sending any deals that might end the crisis to the USSR, and also Khrushchev ~~did not~~ ordered the ships to stop at the quarantine line which showed the world that he did not want to risk war with the US, again a diplomatic success as it shows the USSR to still want peaceful coexistence^e with the USA.

However in many ways the crisis ~~the~~ was not a diplomatic success for Khrushchev. The USA's position in the world was strengthened as the USSR were forced to withdraw the missiles from Cuba, and although the US removed the missiles from Turkey, this was not made public and thus in the world the USA looked stronger as they had forced the USSR to back down, a humiliation for Khrushchev. Also when Khrushchev was ousted in 1964 he was accused by his own party of bringing the world to the brink of nuclear war which illustrates how much of a humiliation the crisis was for Khrushchev.

In many ways the diplomacy of Kennedy was the main reason for the crisis ending. Through the formation of ExComm he was able to receive better advice on what

good context
decisions to make from experts like MacNamara, his Chief of Defence and his brother Robert Kennedy the A.G. From this Kennedy was able to avoid another fiasco like the Bay of Pigs and thus show himself as a strong leader which diminished the respect of his opponent Barry Goldwater in the 1962 mid term elections. Also Kennedy's decision to call the blockade a 'quarantine' was a triumph of diplomacy as he was able to stop missiles being sent to Cuba, play for time so there ~~could~~ could be a diplomatic solution to the crisis and avoid war as by declaring a blockade, ~~this~~ it would be considered an act of war against the USSR. The setting of the hotline after*

more linked to conduct than outcome
To conclude I believe that the outcome of the Cuban Missile Crisis was a success for the USSR because it safeguarded Cuba from ~~past~~ invasion from the USA which helped the USSR gain a valuable ally in the Caribbean to help spread communism. The removal of the Jupiter missiles in Turkey helped prevent a nuclear attack on the USSR and finally the ~~Khrushchev~~ letters from Khrushchev showed the USA to be an aggressive power and by making sure that Soviet ships did not cross the quarantine line, Khrushchev was able to show that the USSR were willing to help other communist countries which helped cement the USSR's reputation as the leading communist power but also show the world that ~~the USSR~~ ~~communist powers~~ were just as militarily strong as the capitalist powers.

sentence structure again
* the crisis helped prevent any future conflicts between the two which was a diplomatic success for both leaders as it allowed them to talk to each other quickly to prevent conflict. ~~could also mention the Test Ban Treaty~~