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1952 - Batista Coup

26 July 1953 - Castro attacks the Moncada Barracks in Santiago.

October 1953 - Establishment of the 26th of July Movement as an element of the Orthodox Party - Castro's trial - speech contains platform:

- a. Restoration of the Constitution of 1940.
- b. Agrarian Reform.
- c. Educational Reform.
- d. Nationalization of Utilities.
- e. Collection of Evaded Taxes.

1953 to May 1955 - Castro imprisoned in the Isle of Pines.

1954 - Batista elected President.

May 1955 - General amnesty - Castro public hero.

July 1955 - Castro in Mexico where Raul Castro and Che Guevara were already forming a group based on former members of the 26th of July Movement. Alberto Bayo begins training Castro forces (150 Questions).

Fall 1955 - Castro in the United States arranging support by Cuban exiles.

March 1956 - 26th of July Movement established as an independent movement.

April 1956 - Montecristi plot led by Justo Carrillo and Ramon Barquin.

Fall 1956 - Frio gives money to Castro for the purchase of a boat.

- 25 November 1956 - Castro embarks force of 82 men.
- 30 November 1956 - Attack on the Moncada Barracks - repulsed.
- 2 December 1956 - Landing of Castro forces. 12 men escaped death or capture to reach the Sierra Maestra.
- February 1957 - Faustino Perez contacts Herbert Matthews of the New York Times.
- March 1957 - Capture of CMQ - Murder of Cuervo
- May 1957 - Urrutia announces support of the revolutionists and goes into exile.
- September 1957 - Revolt in Cienfuegos - beginning of guerrilla activities in the Escambray.
- February 1958 - Juan Fangio kidnapped - beginning of broadcasts by Radio Rebelde.
- March 1958 - Catholic Church issues statement opposing Batista. Attack on palace - survivors go to Escambray. United States stops shipment of arms to Cuba - arrest of Prio.
- April 1958 - General strike fails in Havana.
- June 1958 - 47 U. S. service men from Guantanamo kidnapped - less than 1,000 guerrillas in the Sierra Maestra.
- July 1958 - Caracas Pact among 26th of July Movement, Civil Resistance, and 8 other anti-Batista organizations. Jose Miro Cardona made coordinating general secretary and Urrutia named as provisional President - about 1,000 guerrillas in Las Villas.
- November 1958 - Election.
- 31 December 1958 - Batista leaves.
- 7 January 1959 - United States recognizes Urrutia.