A John F. Kennedy Timeline

May 29, 1917  
born in Brookline, Massachusetts

1919  
scarlet fever

1931  
Choate Academy in Connecticut, graduates 64/112

1935  
enrolls in Princeton; drops out later that year because of health

1937  
Joseph Kennedy named ambassador to England

1940  
graduates cum laude from Harvard

1941  
sworn in an ensign in U.S. Navy

August 3, 1943  
PT 109 sunk in Blackett Straight

June 11, 1944  
awarded Purple Heart and Navy and Marine Corps medal

August 12, 1944  
Joseph Kennedy, jr., killed when plane explodes over Britain

1946  
elected U.S. Representative, 11th Massachusetts Congressional District

1947  
diagnosed with Addison’s disease

1948  
re-elected to U.S. House of Representatives

May 13, 1948  
sister Kathleen dies in plane crash

1950  
re-elected to U.S. House of Representatives

1952  
elected to U.S. Senate

1953  
Evelyn Lincoln begins work as JFK’s personal secretary

September 12, 1953  
Marries Jacqueline Lee Bouvier in Newport, R.I.

1954  
back surgery

1955  
2nd back surgery, from which he nearly dies

1955  
while recovering, writes Profiles in Courage

1956  
loses bid to win Vice Presidential nomination

August 23, 1956  
daughter Arabella stillborn at Newport, R.I.

1957  
Profiles in Courage wins the Pulitzer Prize

November 27, 1957  
Caroline Kennedy born in New York

1958  
re-elected to the U.S. Senate by comfortable margin

July 13, 1960  
receives Democratic nomination for President
September 26, 1960  first ever televised Presidential debate
November 8, 1960  defeats Richard M. Nixon by 2/10 of 1%
November 25, 1960  John F. Kennedy, jr., born in Georgetown
January 20, 1961  takes oath of office
March 1, 1961  creates the Peace Corps by executive order
April 17, 1961  Bay of Pigs invasion
June 3-4, 1961  meeting with Nikita Khrushchev in Vienna
August 1961  announces the Alliance for Progress
September 12, 1962  Rice University speech: man on the moon in ten years
October 16-28  the Cuban Missile Crisis
June 11, 1963  sends Alabama National Guard to University of Alabama to
protect two African American students, gives Civil Rights
speech on television
June 23-26, 1963  Rudolph Wilde Platz in Germany: “Ich bin ein Berliner”
June 26-29, 1963  visits Ireland
August 7, 1963  son Patrick born—dies two days later
September 25, 1963  JFK at UND
October 7, 1963  nuclear test ban treaty
November 1963  coup in Vietnam, Diem killed
November 15, 1963  visits family compound in Palm Beach
November 16, 1963  visits Cape Canaveral
November 21, 1963  begins his campaign tour of Texas
November 22, 1963  12:30 p.m.
November 24  Oswald killed
November 25  JFK buried in Arlington National Cemetery
May 19, 1964  Jacqueline Kennedy dies of cancer
July 16, 1995  JFK, jr., dies in a plane crash

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The Cuban Missile Crisis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January 1, 1959</td>
<td>Castro assumes power after the Cuban Revolution</td>
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<td>December 19, 1960</td>
<td>Cuba aligns itself openly with the U.S.S.R.</td>
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<td>April 17, 1961</td>
<td>Bay of Pigs disaster</td>
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<td>June 3-4, 1961</td>
<td>JFK and Nikita Khrushchev meet in Vienna</td>
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<td>August 10, 1962</td>
<td>CIA director John McConne writes memo to JFK saying he believes Soviets wish to install medium range ballistic missiles in Cuba</td>
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<td>September 8, 1962</td>
<td>U.S.S.R. installs first nuclear tipped missiles in Cuba</td>
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<td>September 11, 1962</td>
<td>Soviet foreign minister Andrei Gromyko warns that an American attack on Cuba would mean war with the Soviet Union</td>
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<td>October 14, 1962</td>
<td>U-2 flight discovers missile installations in Cuba</td>
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<td>October 15, 1962</td>
<td>McGeorge Bundy decides to wait until the following day to inform an exhausted JFK that missile sites have been discovered in Cuba</td>
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<td>October 16, 1962</td>
<td>JFK forms EXCOMM, the committee of 13 who will determine U.S. response</td>
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<td>October 17, 1962</td>
<td>JFK on campaign trip to Connecticut; Joint Chiefs push for firm military response</td>
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<td>October 18, 1962</td>
<td>JFK and Andrei Gromko meet for two hours; foreign minister lies openly to the President of the United States</td>
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<td>October 19, 1962</td>
<td>JFK departs for campaign trip to Illinois and the West Coast</td>
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<td>October 20, 1962</td>
<td>JFK returns to DC claiming he has a bad cold; decides to impose a blockade (quarantine) against Cuba</td>
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<td>October 21, 1962</td>
<td>General Maxwell Taylor reports that air strikes could not be guaranteed to take out all of Cuba's air defenses and missile sites</td>
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<td>October 22, 1963</td>
<td>JFK meets with Congressional leaders, many of whom demand firmer response; JFK addresses the nation on television; U.S. military forces go to DEFCON 3; Guantanamo reinforced by marines.</td>
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October 23, 1962 Organization of American States unanimously supports U.S.; U.S. ships take position at the quarantine line; Robert Kennedy meets with Ambassador Dobrynin at Soviet Embassy; JFK receives letter from Khrushchev; JFK pulls the quarantine line back 500 miles.

October 24, 1962 Soviet ships slow down or turn back; U.S. defense goes to DEFCON 2, the highest security alert in American history

October 25, 1962 JFK sends letter to Khrushchev blaming Soviet Union for the crisis; EXCOMM discusses the possibility of trading Cuban missiles for Jupiter missiles in Turkey

October 26, 1962 Aleksandr Fomin, KGB chief in Washington, meets behind the scenes with American journalist John Scali to talk about a deal; Khrushchev sends JFK letter saying Soviets might be willing to remove missiles in exchange for U.S. pledge never to invade Cuba.

October 27, 1962 U.S. pilot Rudolph Anderson shot down over Cuba in U-2 plane (only casualty of the Cuban Missile Crisis); American U-2 plane strays into Soviet air space, causing Russian jets to scramble; Khrushchev writes another letter suggesting missile trade; Ambassador Dobrynin and Robert Kennedy meet again; JFK writes to Khrushchev saying he will announce publicly that U.S. will not invade Cuba if missiles are removed.

October 28, 1962 Premier Khrushchev announces that the Soviet missiles will be dismantled and removed from Cuba