The Spanish American War

- Setting the Stage for War.....The United States Displays Power
- n 1891-Angry Chilean mob attacks American Soldiers, killing 2 and injuring 17. U.S reacts strongly.
- n 1893-Brazilian rebellion endangers U.S. shipping interests. Pres. Cleveland sends all naval units to Rio De Janeiro. This show of force ends the rebellion.
- n July 1895- the United States confronts Great Britain. The U.S. steps into a dispute over valuable land.
- n The dispute involves G.B. and Venezuela. The U.S. says that in honor of the *Monroe Doctrine, the dispute should be* decided in arbitration
- n Arbitration is a dispute settled by a panel who listens to both sides.
- n G.B. says that the doctrine has no standing in International Law.

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The Cuban Rebellion

- n 1868-Cuba first rebels against Spair
- n After ten years Spain concedes to new reforms to calm rebellion
- n 1895- poor economy in Cuba cause another rebellion. This time Spain sends Gen.. Valeriano Weyler and his 150,000 troops.
- n Weyler institutes "Reconsintration" camps to prevent further uprisings....which resulted in 200,000 Cuban deaths.
- n Cuban Journalist, Jose Marti, urges Cuban exiles living in the U.S. to join. They even asked the U.S. Gov. to join, but they refuse.
- n In order to force the U.S. to join, the Cubans begin destroying American sugar plantations in Cuba.
- n Business owners pressure the U.S. Government to join.

Yellow Journalism

- n American newspapers, the New York World (Pulitzer) and the New York Morning Journal (Hearst) both <u>publish many</u> <u>exaggerated false stories about the events in Cuba. This is why Americans sided with the rebels.</u>
- n These exaggerated stories got bigger and gaudier as the two papers competed for readers. <u>These articles fueled the nations desire for aggressive foreign policy influenced by intense national pride</u>, which is known as Jingoism
- n <u>Sphere of Influence is an area of economic and political</u> control.

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- n 1898- riots in Havana, the capital of Cuba. McKinley sends the U.S. Maine to protect the harbor, American Citizens and property.
- n A few weeks later in Feb. 1898- the DE LOME LETTER from the Spanish Ambassador, is intercepted on route to Washington and published in the newspaper.
- n The letter insults McKinley and when you added some yellow journalism it fueled the American's Anti-Spanish sentiment
- n Feb 15th 1898- The U.S.S. Maine explodes, sinks, and kills 250 American Sailors. Explosion was probably an accident but with some yellow journalism, this helped fuel the war cry towards Spain.
- n Spain's other possession was the Philippines, which the U.S. really wanted. Why?
- n Admiral George Dewy is told to attack a Spanish Fleet and set up in the Philippines if there is to be war.

Final Attempt at Peaceful Resolution

- n 1. Compensation for the U.S.S. Maine
- n 2. End of Cuba Reconcentration Camps
- n 3. A truce with Cuba
- n 4. Cuban Independence
- n Spain Agrees to the first three demands, but not the last. U.S. decides to use force against Spain.

A Splendid Little War

- n <u>May 1, 1898 war begins in the Philippines, Dewey</u> <u>destroys the Spanish Pacific Fleet</u>. This took only a few hours and was a surprise attack. In Cuba the U.S. Navy bottles up the Spanish Fleet.
- n July 1, 1898- Teddy Roosevelt and the "Rough Riders" charge up the San Juan Hill, the most famous event of the war.
- n The Rough Riders were made up of volunteer cowboys, miners, policemen and college athletes.
- n July 3 1898- U.S. destroys every naval ship trying to escape the Santiago Harbor.
- n War results in the deaths of 2,500 Americans, 400 in battle.....the rest died of poor medical assistance, and disease.

Treaty of Paris

- n Ratified in Feb of 1899 after much debate
- n <u>Spain gave up 20 million, the Philippine Islands, Puerto</u> Rico, and Guam
 - n New Challenges After the War
- n Rebellion in the Philippines lasted from 1899-1902. Philippines do not receive their independence till 1946
- n U.S. installs a military Gov. in Cuba to protect American business interests after the war. U.S. allows the Cubans to write a constitution based on ours in 1900. This constitution does not include U.S. involvement which upsets the United States. We force the Cubans to add the Platt Amendment which stated:
- n 1.Cuban Government cannot enter into foreign agreements
- n 2. The U.S. must be allowed to establish naval bases on the island as needed.
- n 3. The U.S. must be allowed to intervene whenever necessary (done 2)

Other Gains in the Pacific

n The annexation of Hawaii

- n Hawaii was annexed because the U.S. needed naval stations in the Pacific.
- n The U.S. said they needed these stations to protect their interests around the world and to protect its trade.
- n The Polynesian Islands of Samoa was at first shared by the Britains, Germans and U.S. However by 1900 the main port in Samoa, Pago Pago, was under U.S. control.
- n Open Door to China
- n Open Door Policy: arrangement between the U.S. and China for us to have equal access to the Chinese