Vocabulary

• **Jose Marti**: a Cuban patriot who launched a war for independence

• **William Randolph Hearst**: a newspaper publisher who heightened the public's dislike of the Spanish government

• **Yellow Press**: newspaper that used sensational headlines and exaggerated stories in order to promote readership

• **Jingoism**: aggressive nationalism: support for warlike foreign policy
Vocab Continued

- **George Dewey**: U.S. admiral defeated the Spanish fleet in Manila during The Spanish-American War

- **Emilio Aguinaldo**: a Filipino leader who led the nationalists in defeating the Spanish

- **Rough Riders**: group of men, consisting of rugged westerners and upper-class easterners who fought during the Spanish-American War

- **Treaty of Paris**: an agreement signed by the Untied States and Spain in 1898, which officially ended the Spanish-American War
Causes of the War
**Jose Marti launched a war for independence from Spain**

- rebel fighters used guerrilla tactics of hit and run raids against Spanish forces
- in response Spanish General Valeriano Weyler devised a plan to deprive the rebels of food and recruits
- put rural population in reconcentration camps where many died from disease and starvation
- Americans favored the Cubans because it reminded them of America rebelling against Britain
- some American people especially business men were worried about US economy interest in Cuba and hoped that Spain would quickly put down the rebellion
**two newspaper publishers, Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst, heightened the public’s dislike of the Spanish government.**

- their stories exaggerated Spanish atrocities and compared Cuban rebels to the patriots of the American Revolution.
- President William McKinley warned the Spanish to quickly establish peace or the United States would take whatever steps it should be necessary to procure this results
- Spain recall general Weyler and offered the Cuban rebels some reforms but the rebels insisted on independence which Spain refused to grant, McKinley ordered the battleship Maine to Havana harbor to protect American citizens in Cuba

**in February 1898 the journal published a private letter written by Spain’s ambassador to Washington DC the letter stolen by Cuban rebels leaked to Hearst called McKinley a week in stupid politician first published the letter under the sensational headlines worst insult to United States and its history the letter fueled American Chino soon or aggressive nationalism and inflamed relations with Spain**
The *Maine* Blows Up

- The *Maine* exploded in Havana harbor while 350 officers were on board at the time, 266 died.

- The Yellow Press accused Spain of blowing it up.

- On March 28, 1898, it was concluded that a mine had destroyed the battleship.
The Nation Goes to War

- War was near and Americans implored their fellow citizens to “Remember the Maine!”
- On April 11, 1898, McKinley asked Congress for the authority to use force against Spain to end the fighting in Cuba.
- The navy quickly blockaded Cuban ports, and McKinley called for more than 100,000 volunteers to join the army.
- Spain declared war on the United States.
American Troops Battle the Spanish

-American troops were excited to battle the Spanish. 200,000 men enlisted.
Dewey takes the Philippines

- Commodore George Dewey steams his vessels into Manilla Bay on May 1st, 1898

-***Dewey’s surprise attack quickly destroyed the Spanish naval forces
Meanwhile, Emilio Aguinaldo led Filipino nationalists, with the help of U.S. forces Emilio forced the surrender of Spanish troops.
U.S. Forces Win in Cuba

-***June, 1898, U.S. marines capture Guantanamo Bay in Cuba

- General William Shafter stormed the shore with 17,000 troops east of Santiago, the poor trained troops were equipped with obsolete weapons and heavy wool coats which were bad for Cuba’s climate
U.S. Forces Win in Cuba Continued

- One calvary Unit was commanded by Theodore Roosevelt. These men were called the Rough Riders because they lived what Roosevelt called the strenuous life.

- ***These Rough Riders and the African American 9th and 10th Calvaries are famous for securing high grounds in Santiago. One war correspondent described them as pouring a deadly fire upon the Spanish troops with splendid aim and with great confidence.
Spanish Naval forces surrendered after attempting to flee two days after the battle of San Juan hill.

3000 Americans died in the war, but only 380 died in combat. Most died from malaria and the yellow fever.
Effects of the War

Secretary of State John Hay referred to the conflict with Spain as a “splendid little war”
Treaty of Paris

- Signed by Spain and the United States
- The Treaty of Paris officially ended the war
- Spain gave up control over Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Pacific Island of Guam
- Also sold the Philippines to the United States for $20 million
- Americans disagreed over whether to grant the Philippines independence or take full control of the Pacific Nation
American Debates Imperialism

• 1899 interview, President McKinley explained “We could not give (the Philippines) back to Spain that would be cowardly and dishonorable.

• They reasoned that the Islands represented a valuable stepping stone to trade in China.

• They warned that if the United States gave the Philippines other nations would take control of them.

• The league condemned imperialism as a crime and attacked it as open disloyalty to the distinctive principles of our government.
America Assumes a New Role in the World

• In 1900, William Jennings Bryan ran against William McKinley for the Presidency
• To bolster his chances of winning reelection, the republican McKinley named Theodore Roosevelt, the “hero of San Juan Hill” as his vice presidential running mate
• McKinley soundly defeated Bryan
• Result of the Spanish-American War the United States had an empire and a new structure in world affairs
• War marked a turning point in the history of American foreign policy