**Spanish-American War, 1898**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Advantages & Disadvantages** | **Leaders** |
| **United States*** Navy quite small,
* Army understaffed, underequipped, and under-trained
* Military eventually loses 400 to combat but 2,000+ to disease

**Spain*** Large garrisons in Cuba but poor, week navy
 | **US** **Civilian –** Presidents Cleveland, and McKinley, VP Teddy Roosevelt **Military –** Commander Dewey, Admiral Sampson**Spain** **Civilian –** Canovas (assassinated), succeeded by Sagasta. Also Jose Marti revolutionary and Aguinaldo in the Philippines **Military –** Gen. Blanco, Adm. Montoyo |
| **Causes** | **Strategies** |
| **Long Term*** Rise of Yellow Journalism in the US
* Aspirations to spread American political and economic institutions
* Desire to free Cuban and Filipino people from Spain control

**Short Term/”Spark”*** DeLome letter: don’t trust
* Explosion of the battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor (260 died)
 | **United States*** US tries early deal to annex Puerto Rico and Guam, deal refused
* US naval blockade of Cuba
* Two front war– Cuba and Philippines
* Uses Teller Amendment – promises no annexation of Cuba

**Spain*** Seek diplomatic alliances with European powers (ineffective)
 |
| **Turning Points** | **Homefront** |
|

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Battle/Event** | **Significance** |
| Manila Bay, PhilippinesBattle of San Juan Hill, Cuba | Dewey’s victory - Spanish Pacific fleet destroyed: 400 Spanish killed, 10 ships wrecked. 6 US wounded. Bloodiest and most famous battle. Greatest victory for Rough Riders’ new commander, Theodore Roosevelt. |

 | **Yellow Journalism*** Fueled by Hearst and Pulitzer, screeching headlines, “scoops”

**Imperialism** * Annexation of Hawaii 1898
* First American Open Door Note 1899
* Boxer Rebellion and US to China

**Politics*** McKinley defeats Bryan in 1900
 |
| **Treaty** | **Non-Treaty Results** |
| **Name –** Treaty of Paris, 1898**Date –** December 10, 1898**Terms*** US wins “splendid” 113 day war
* Spain relinquishes sovereignty over Cuba, cedes Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands to the US
* US Pays $20 million ($620 million today) to Spain to cover the infrastructure
 | * US becomes a World Power
* End of Spain’s vast New World empire and colonial rule in Latin America
* Cuban Independence
* US Access to markets in China
* Growth of Anti-Imperialist League
* Foraker Act for Puerto Rico
* Teller Amendment -promises Cuban independence once liberated
* Platt Amendment in Cuba – US allows Independence but keeps hand in
* Insular Cases of Supreme Court 1902 rule Filipinos do not have equal political and civil rights
 |