**Spanish-American War, 1898**

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| **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, Philippines  Battle 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 |