

Consequences of the Spanish-American War: Notes

Name _____ M# _____
Date _____ Period _____

I will learn why Cuba," Porto Rico," and Philippines (Aguinaldo) were upset?

- ⌚ 1. What was the evidence of Spanish involvement in the explosion of the Maine?
2. Who did Congress declare war on in April of 1898?
3. What does Theodore Roosevelt organize his buddies into?
4. According to the video, what were the spoils of war?

July _____, 1898: Spanish forces surrender to U.S. forces at Santiago de Cuba.
The war lasted _____ days or _____ months
American Deaths _____ died in combat - _____ died of disease

Treaty of Paris Signed December _____, 1898

1. Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines were _____ invited to the Paris Peace talks.
2. Cuba gained _____.
3. _____ became a US territory.
4. America agreed to remove all of its _____ from Cuba.
5. US gained _____.
6. US gave Spain \$ _____ million for the Philippines.

- ⌚ 1. What was the final insult?
2. What right do the Americans exercise on several occasions?

Platt Amendment

1. added to the _____ Constitution
2. limited Cuba's right to make _____
3. Allowed the US to _____ in Cuban affairs.
4. Required Cuba to lease land for _____ stations at Guantanamo Bay
5. The U.S. _____ occupies Guantanamo Bay

⌚ Platt Amendment

1. What did the Platt Amendment make of Cuba?

2. What did the Platt Amendment guarantee?

3. What did the Cubans do in the end?

“What did America gain from the Spanish -American War?”

by Kenneth Davis

There were 5,462 American deaths in the war, only 379 of which were battle casualties. Yellow fever, malaria, and other diseases were primarily responsible for most of them. Tainted meat sold to the army by the Armour Company may have led to some others. When Roosevelt and his men had opened tinned meat on the way to Cuba, they promptly tossed the putrid contents overboard.

In the aftermath of the war, several unexpected developments arose. America found itself not only in possession of Cuba and Puerto Rico as the island bases Henry Cabot Lodge hoped for, but in control of Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines as well. President McKinley was somewhat uncertain as to what should be done with them. Some choices were to give them back to Spain, or to give them to France or Germany, which seemed equally foolish. The best remedy was to keep them for America. With the annexation of Hawaii in 1898, America had in place its “steppingstones” to a new Pacific empire.

The people in the Philippines had other ideas about who they needed protection from. Emiliano Aguinaldo, the rebel leader brought back to the Philippines by Admiral Dewey, was no more interested in American rule than he had been in Spanish rule. What followed was a war more bloody than the one with Spain: the Philippine Insurrection. It carried with it all the earmarks of a modern imperial war: massive strikes against civilians, war atrocities, and a brutality that had been missing from American wars with Europeans. Fighting against the “brown” Filipinos removed all excuses for civility. The Philippines would be an unhappy “protectorate” in the American Pacific for years to come. Five thousand Americans died fighting the Filipinos.

The other development that came home from Cuba was a real, live war hero in Teddy Roosevelt. Unashamedly, he rode his Rough Rider fame into the statehouse of New York to become governor of that state in 1898, where his reform-minded ideas unsettled fellow Republicans and the industries they represented. A number of Republicans felt it would be an eminently prudent idea to stash Teddy away in the Vice-President’s office, where he couldn’t do any harm. Senator Mark Hanna did not join in this thinking. The Chairman of the Republican

Party, Hanna commented, “Don’t any of you realize there’s only one life between this madman and the presidency?”

Roosevelt initially balked at the post, believing that the office was a political dead end. The bullet fired by anarchist Leon Czolgosz, which struck President McKinley in Buffalo in September 1901, changed all of that. At age forty-two, Theodore Roosevelt became the youngest President in American history. In one of his first acts in office, he invited Booker T. Washington to the White House. It was an act that the South would never forgive or forget.

Summarize:

1. List reasons Cuba was upset.

2. Why was Puerto Rico upset?

3. List reasons that the Philippines was upset?