

American Expansion/Alfred T. Mahan



The Spanish-American War



Ch. 12.2

Objectives

- Describe the circumstances that led to war between the U.S. and Spain in 1898
- Explain how the war made the U.S. a world power

Leading to War

I. Leading to War

A. Cuban Rebellion

1. Jose Marti

a. 1895 attack

-Rep. of Cuba

B. American Support

1. Newspapers

a. W.R. Hearst

b. Joseph Pulitzer

*YELLOW Journalism



The Butcher



C. The Butcher

1. Gen. Valeriano Weyler

a. 200,000 Spanish
troops

- “reconcentration
camps”

*starvation

*disease

Cuban Rebellion



Calling Out for War

D. Calling Out for War

1. William McKinley

a. U.S. negotiations

- Cuban autonomy

*Rebels refuse

2. Sinking of Maine

a. Havana Harbor

-266 Amer. Deaths

*jingoism – attitude
of aggressive
nationalism



-April 24 – Dec. of War

Spanish American War Begins



War on Two Fronts

II. War on Two Fronts

A. Philippines

1. George Dewey

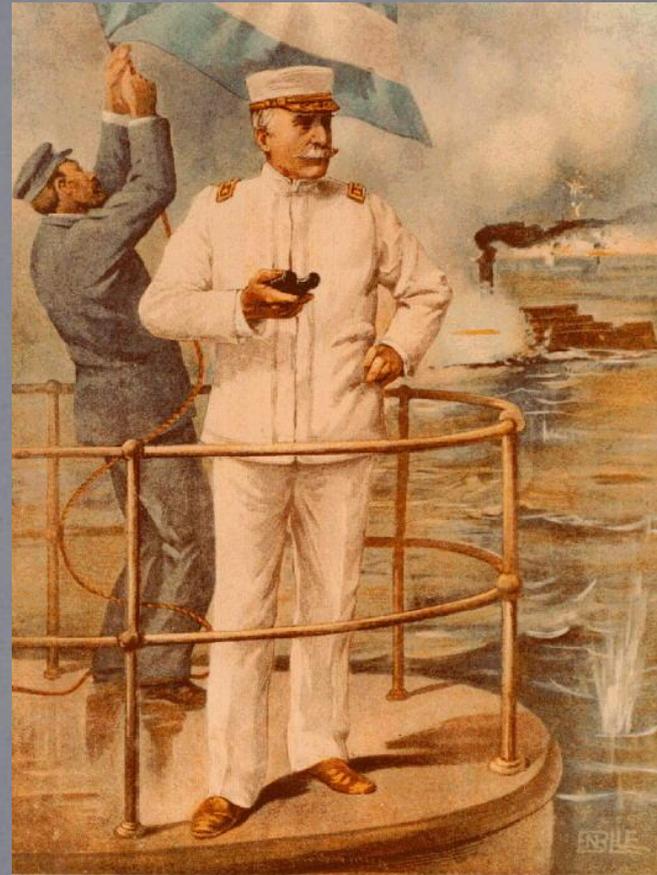
- a. Battle of Manila Bay
 - Emilio Aguinaldo

B. Cuba

1. June 14, 1898

- a. Santiago, Cuba
 - Rough Riders

*Aug 12, 1898 cease fire



ADMIRAL DEWEY AT THE BATTLE OF MANILA.

Photo # NH 84510-KN

War in the Philippines and Caribbean



American Empire is Born

III. American Empire Born

A. Debating Annexation

1. Philippines (p.404)

a. Treaty of Paris (1898)

-Puerto Rico

-Guam

-Philippines

****U.S. Imperializes****



Rebellion in Philippines



B. Filipino Rebellion

1. Emilio Aguinaldo

a. Attack Americans

2. Arthur MacArthur

a. reconcentration camps

b. William Howard Taft

-reforms: *trans

*education

*healthcare

c. 1901 Rebels surrender

3. 1946 = independence

The War Ends / Treaty of Paris



Governing

C. Governing

1. Puerto Rico

a. 1917=U.S. Citizenship

statehood??

2. Platt Amendment

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