Name			

<u>Ch5.2 The Spanish American War Overview</u> (1898) "It's been a splendid little war..." John Hay, Secretary of State

Where? 1)	2)	
-----------	----	--

	Underlying Causes of the Spanish American War				
Economic:	The U.S \$50 million in Cuba. Almost all of Cuba's sugar was				
	exported to the U.S When economic hard times hit Cuba, Cubans began to				
	Spanish rule (being a Spanish colony) which set off the Cuban				
	against Spain in 1895. Revolution endangered American investments.				
Humanitaria	Americans with the Cuban Revolution and were appalled by				
	the military tactics of Spanish military commander, Valeriano Weyler. He				
	thousands of Cuban civilians in camps. Roughly 30% died of starvation and disease.				
Expansionist	s: American expansionists, including Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge,				
	and Secretary of State John Hay – recognized that a war offered the opportunity to				
	from Spain, a weaker nation.				
Immediate Causes of the Spanish American War					
Jingoism:	a "super" and demand for actions				
	aroused American's emotions and created a warlike mood.				
Yellow Journalism:	Two of the most famous American publishers, William Randolph Hearst of the <i>New York Morning Journal</i> and Joseph Pulitzer of the <i>New York World</i> were battling for readers in a circulation war.				
	Both newspapers printed the most and and				
	ey could find about the horrors of the Cuban Revolution. The stories often				
and events for emotional effect. Kn					
	"yellow journalism".				
The De Lôme Letter:	A written by Spanish minister to the U.S., Enrique Dupuy de Lôme, was printed in the New York Journal in February 1898. De Lôme called President				
	McKinley " and catering to the rabble". When his unfavorable comments				
	were published, it made it hard for the president and other political leaders to withstand				
	were published, it made it hard for the president and other political leaders to withstand				

Sinking of the USS Maine:	·	n of the de Lôme letter, the U.S. battleship <i>Maine</i> in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, killing			
Maille:		, although a later investigation			
		se of the explosion or assign responsibility.			
Congress to promised the The war last (Philippines	declare war. Congress compiled. I at the U.S. would not annex Cuba. ted four months, with fighting both	armistice with Cuba, President McKinley asked t also approved the Teller Amendment, which in the Caribbean Sea (Cuba) and the Pacific Ocea t their lives, fewer than 400 were actually killed in se.			
President and war. African A	to document the experience. Roosevel then later President. The Battle of Sa Americans also helped but get no cred				
<u>In Decembe</u>	r 1898, the terms of the Treaty of	Paris negotiated with Spain:			
• Granted its					
	Gave the to the U.S. for \$ million				
 Ceded 	and	to the United States			
For the U.S.,	the Treaty of Paris of 1898:				
• Led to	the of	many former Spanish territories that formed the basis of			
an Am	erican empire and led the U.S. to estab	olish itself as a new			
Set off	f a national	among imperialists and anti-imperialists			
•	America	an involvement in and			
Asia a	s the nation sought to protect its new la	ands			
Iı	mperialists' Point of View	Anti-Imperialists' Point of View			
	eds colonies to compete economically	Supporting an empire would be a financial burden			
	d power, the U.S. needs colonies and	The U.S. should concentrate its energies on solving			
naval bases It is the Ame	erican destiny to expand, and its duty	problems at home Nonwhite people cannot assimilate into American			
	ne poor and weak peoples	society			
To abandon territories makes the U.S. appear cowardly before the world		An empire would involve the U.S. in more wars			
	norable to keep land that Americans	It is a violation of democratic principles to annex land and not offer its people the same rights as			

those of U.S. citizens.