

Unit 4: Us Imperialism and WWI





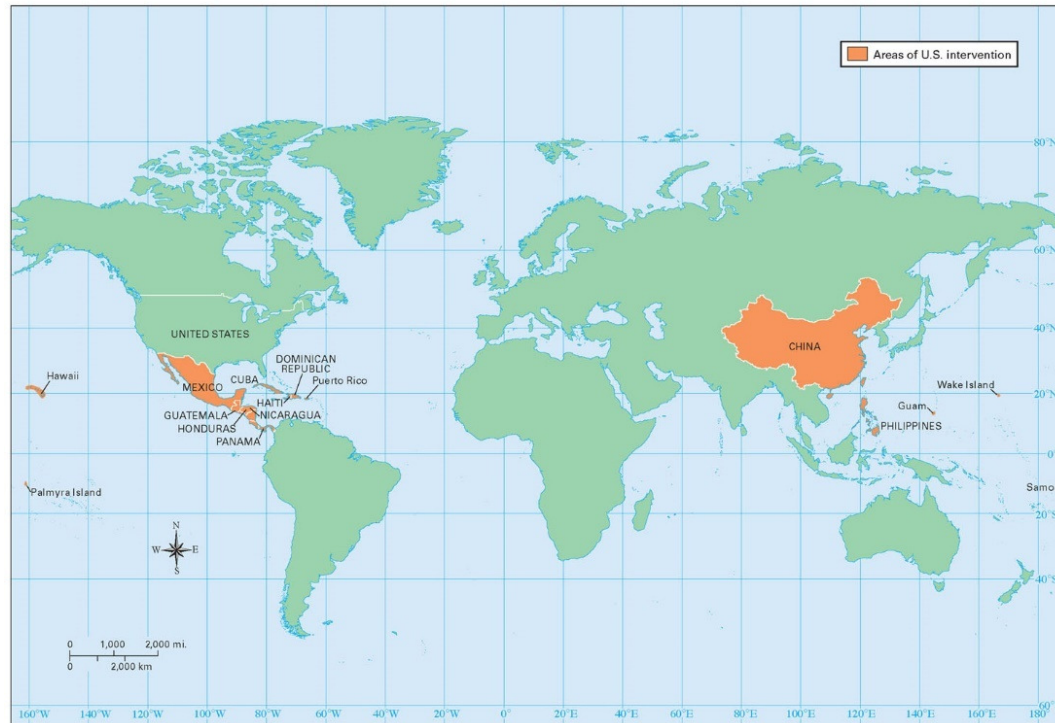
THE
SPANISH-
AMERICAN
WAR

1898

Quick Write

How much and in what ways should the US be involved in the affairs of other countries?

U.S. Interventions in Latin America, Asia, and the Pacific, 1890–1917



Expansionism would

- Make the US a world power
- increase American glory and prestige throughout the world
- spread the ideals of American democracy and Protestant Christian values to people of other lands.
- Need for new economic markets.



The Cuban people had struggled since 1868 for independence from Spain.

In 1895, Cuban rebels led by Jose Marti renewed their fight for independence, launching their first attacks from American soil.





Feb 15, 1898

The U.S.S. Maine Explosion and War

The USS Maine

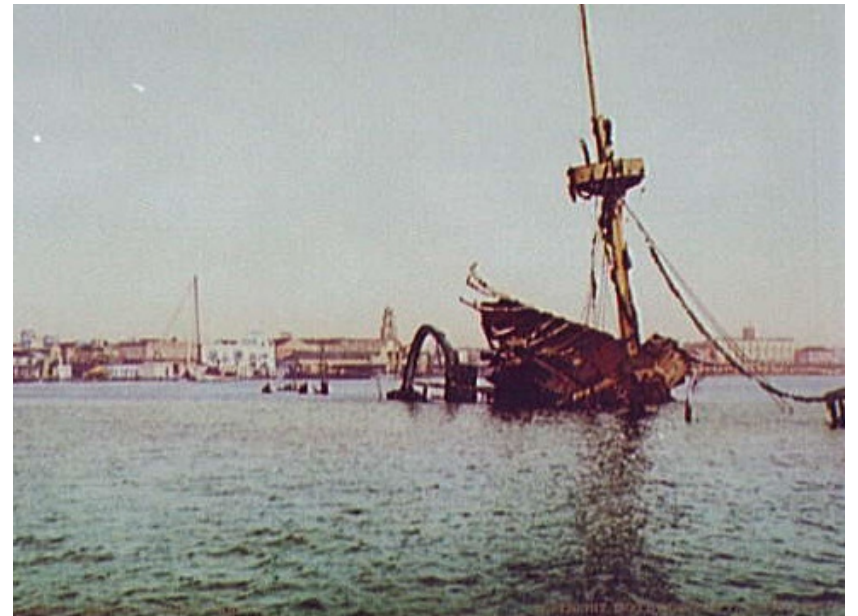
- US battleship sent to Cuba to protect and evacuate Americans if rebellion intensified.
- On 2/15/1898 the Maine exploded in Havana harbor killing 260 sailors.



“Remember the Maine, to Hell with Spain.”

Results-Two investigations.

- Spanish: Explosion was accidental and internal (not confirmed until 1976 US Navy investigation).
- American: Explosion caused by Spanish mine. The American public is ready for war!



**The U.S.S. Maine is
sunk.**



CRISIS IS AT HAND 253 KNOWN TO BE LOST
CABINET IN SESSION; GROWING BELIEF IN DE LOME, IN PANIC, FLEES SPANISH TREACHERY

Maine Destroyed by an Outside Attack, Naval Officers Believe.

Censored Dispatches from Havana Say a Shot Was Heard Before the Ship's Magazines Blew Up.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The President hastily called a special meeting of the Cabinet at 11 o'clock a. m. With the Cabinet was in session for the following cable reports from Havana: Signal was flashed at the President: "Start of explosion."

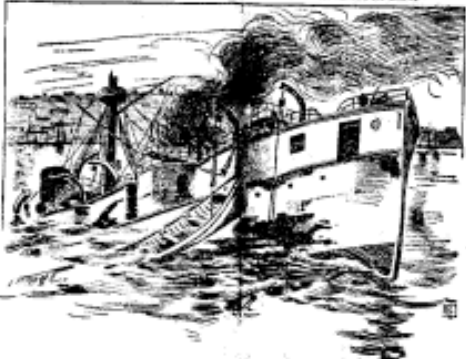
"Advise sending working party to sea. The water is unchanged except debris. It is much worse than before. Junks and floats will remain. There is little hope for their safety. Those known to be saved are: Officers, messengers, and several crew members. The signal was received at 10:50 a. m."

President called a special meeting of the Cabinet at 11 o'clock a. m. All orders were on board at the station. Signal was received at 10:50 a. m. With several exceptions no officer saw more than a part of a sack of clothing, and that was with his own eyes. "Start of explosion between 10:40 and 11 o'clock this afternoon. Officers were not surprised. "Damage was in compartments of crew. Am preparing to withdraw. "Officer leaves for Key West at 11 p. m. Will send by boat in Key West officers saved except myself."



Plan of Main's Bow, Showing Location of the Magazines.

Position of the Maine Today in Havana Harbor.



The ship is shown in a position of readiness for action.

London, Feb. 15.—The disaster to the Maine has caused a reaction in England, especially in view of the fact that the Maine was a ship of war.

These Saw THE TRAGEDY. The explosion of the Maine was seen by several witnesses.

RUINS OF DYNAMITE. The explosion of the magazine was a result of the dynamite.

Going for the Mangled Sailors of the Maine in a Hospital.

EXTRA NIGHT EXTRA.

GO WITH THE EVENING JOURNAL FOUR TIMES.

M'KINLEY SUSPICIOUS OF SPANISH PLOT

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—THE CHIEF OF POLICE IN NEW YORK HAS GIVEN HIS OPINION THAT THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT IS THE CAUSE OF THE MAINE'S DESTRUCTION.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS ABANDONED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—All social affairs have been abandoned.

VIOLATA NOT SET FREE.

The Italian vessel "Viola" is not to be released.

SENSORS SUPPRESSING NEWS.

The news sensors are suppressing news of the Maine disaster.

RACING AT SANDERLY.

Racing at Sanderly, Nevada, has started.

THESE SAW THE TRAGEDY.

Witnesses of the Maine disaster.

RUINS OF DYNAMITE.

The explosion of the magazine.

GOING FOR THE MANGLED SAILORS OF THE MAINE IN A HOSPITAL.

The wounded sailors of the Maine.



YELLOW



\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD

THE JOURNAL WILL PAY \$50,000 FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PERPETRATOR OF THE MAINE OUTRAGE. IT WILL PAY \$25,000 FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MAINE OUTRAGE.

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER

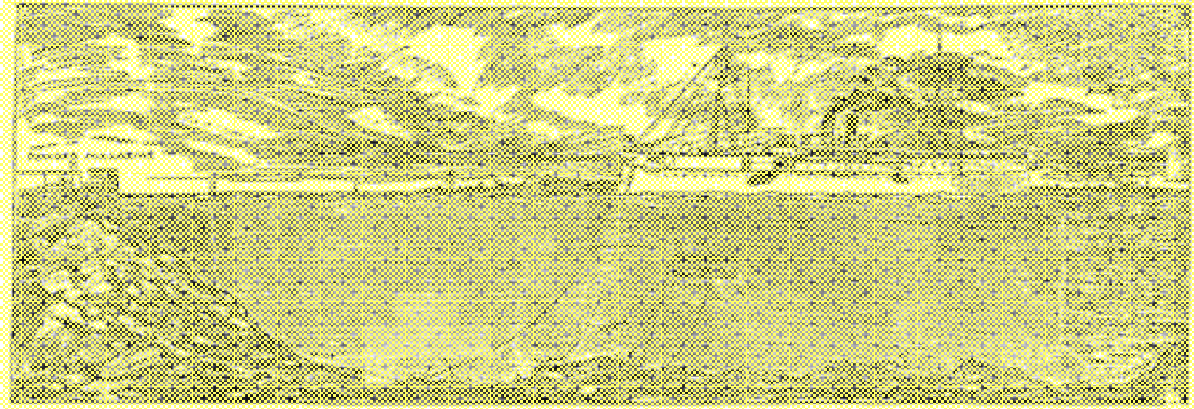
THE JOURNAL WILL PAY \$50,000 FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PERPETRATOR OF THE MAINE OUTRAGE. IT WILL PAY \$25,000 FOR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MAINE OUTRAGE.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY

\$50,000! \$50,000 REWARD! For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident. The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death. Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.

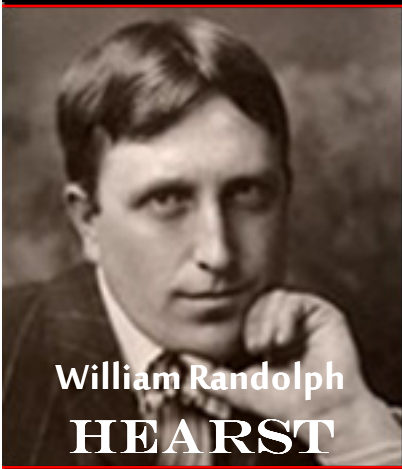
\$50,000! \$50,000 REWARD! For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!



NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

Hidden Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-of-War—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout the Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much—Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck.

JOURNALISM



William Randolph
HEARST

The New York Journal

MAINE **NEW YORK JOURNAL** **MAINE**
EXTRA No. 9
NO. 5,371—P. M.
NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1895.
PRICE ONE CENT

CRISIS IS AT HAND

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CABINET IN SESSION; GROWING BELIEF IN SPANISH TREACHERY

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Maine Destroyed by an Outside Attack, Naval Officers Believe.

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Position of the Maine Today in Havana Harbor.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The President has called a special meeting of the Cabinet at 10 o'clock this morning. All cabinet members are expected to be present. It is believed that the President will discuss the situation in Havana and the possibility of a declaration of war. The Cabinet is expected to meet again this afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is believed that the President will discuss the situation in Havana and the possibility of a declaration of war. The Cabinet is expected to meet again this afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is believed that the President will discuss the situation in Havana and the possibility of a declaration of war.

ENGLAND BELIEVES IT FOUL PLAY.
LONDON, Feb. 15.—The English government has received a message from the Spanish government in Havana, Cuba, which is believed to be a direct challenge to the United States. The message is believed to be a direct challenge to the United States. The message is believed to be a direct challenge to the United States.

THE TRAGEDY.
The explosion of the Maine in Havana harbor is believed to have been caused by a shot fired from the Spanish batteries. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a shot fired from the Spanish batteries. The explosion is believed to have been caused by a shot fired from the Spanish batteries.

RUMORS OF DYNAMITE.
It is believed that dynamite was used in the explosion of the Maine. It is believed that dynamite was used in the explosion of the Maine. It is believed that dynamite was used in the explosion of the Maine.

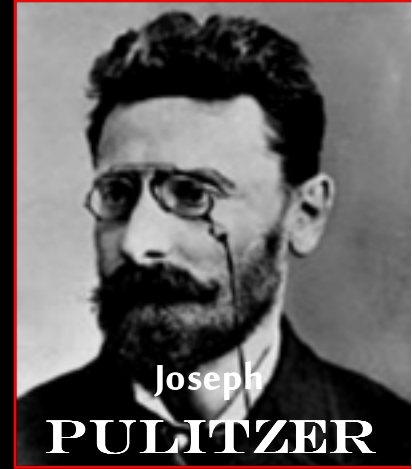
THE MAINS OF THE CITY.
The explosion of the Maine is believed to have caused the destruction of the mains of the city. The explosion of the Maine is believed to have caused the destruction of the mains of the city. The explosion of the Maine is believed to have caused the destruction of the mains of the city.



Plan of the Maine's Bow, Showing Location of the Magazines.



Getting for the Wounded Sailors of the Maine in a Havana Hospital.

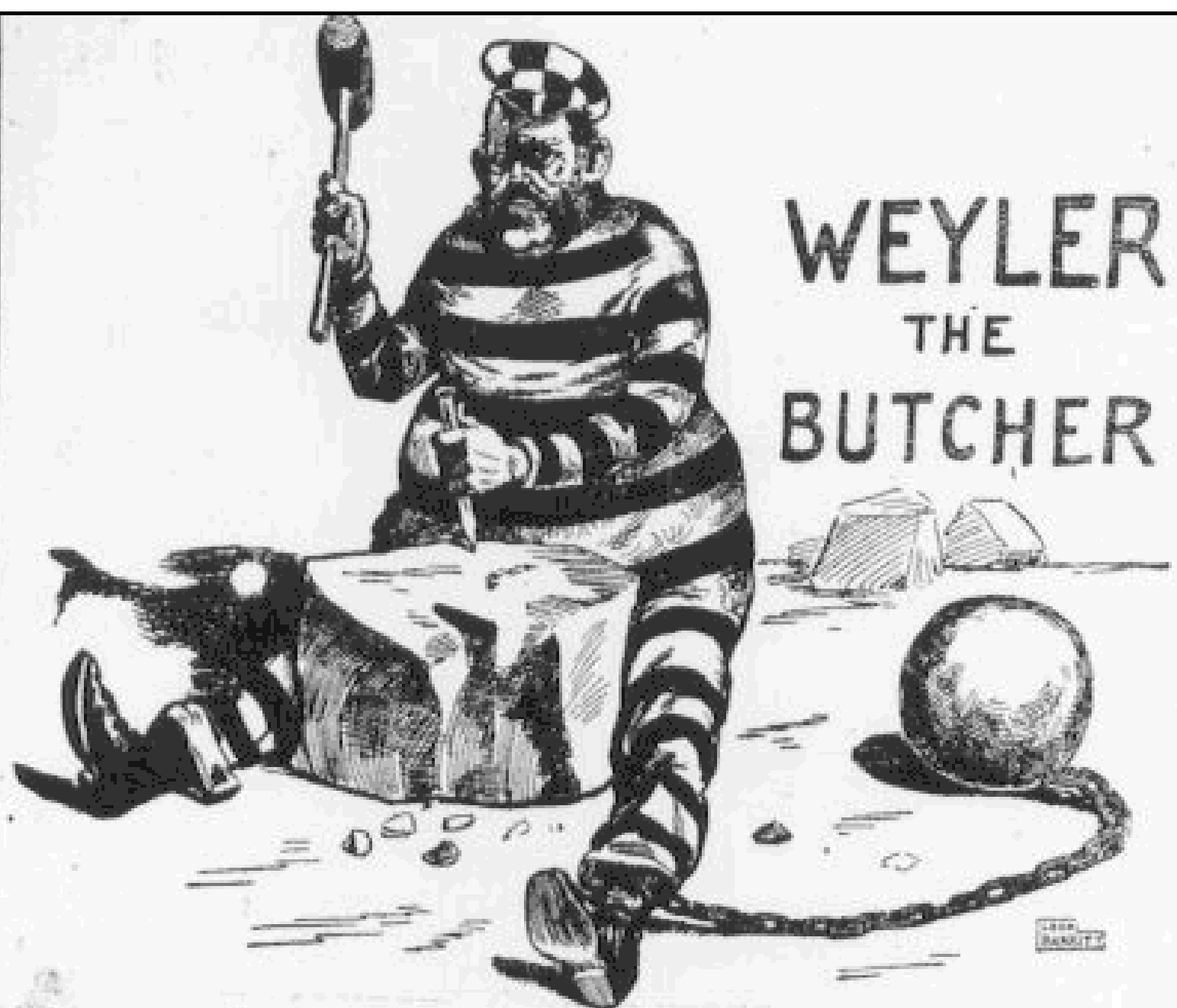


Joseph
PULITZER

New York World

The New York Journal and the New York World competed over newspaper sales. This competition helped to provoke the Spanish American War. To attract readers, each newspaper employed an exaggerated style of news reporting, known as **yellow journalism**.

THE
WORLD
OF
THE
FUTURE
BY
J. H. WELLS
LONDON
1902



WEYLER THE BUTCHER

WELLS
TRADE MARK

HE MAY SERVE HIS COUNTRY STILL FURTHER.

WHAT SENATOR PROCTOR SAW IN CUBA



Illustration of a patient in a hospital.



Illustration of a patient in a hospital.



Illustration of a severely emaciated man.



Illustration of a severely emaciated child.

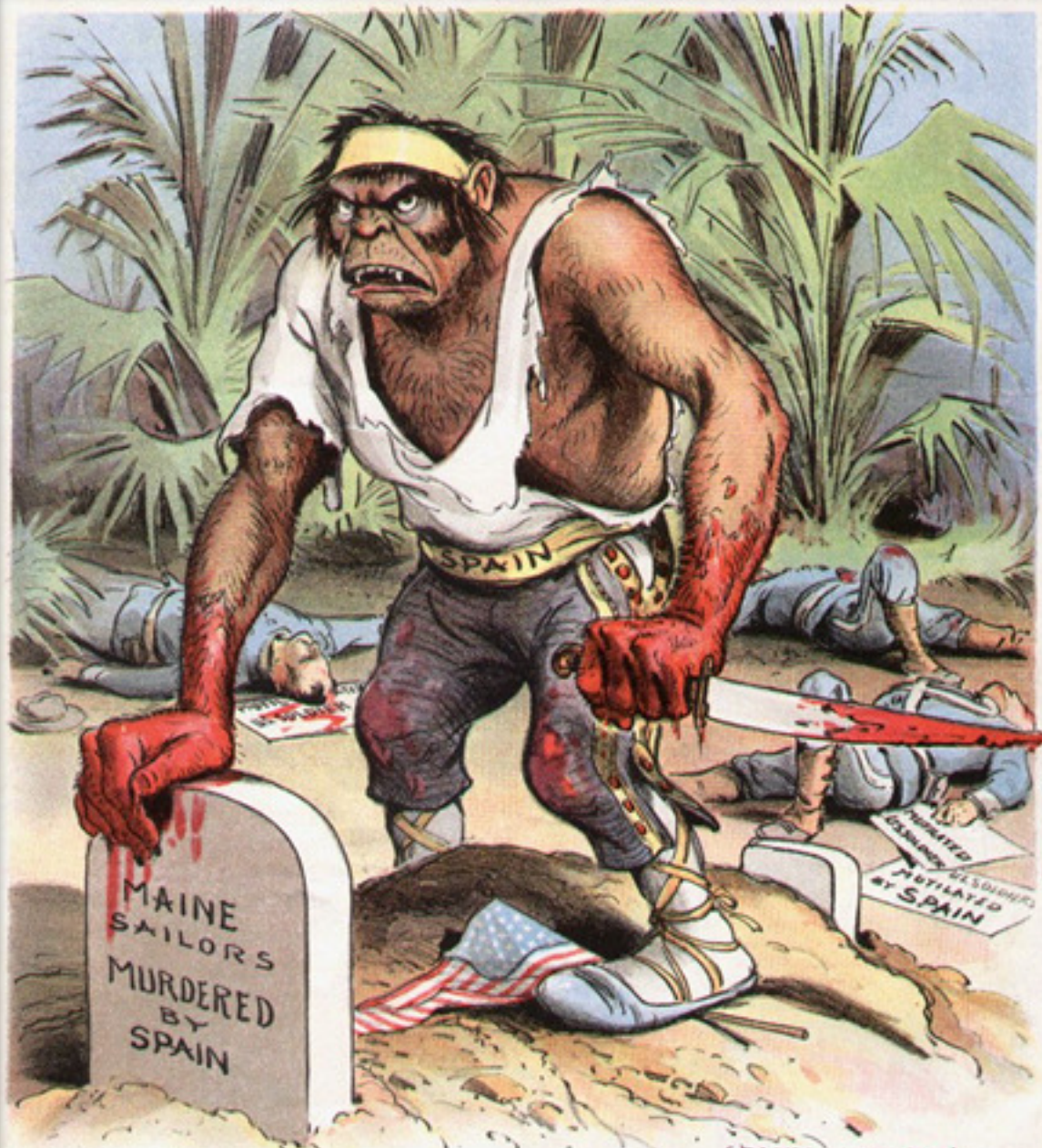


Illustration of a severely emaciated child.

THE CUBAN MOTHER.



Americans look at this picture and they wonder...



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GRANT HAMILTON -

Sketch & Illustration by J. G. S. Co. N.Y.C.

THE SPANISH BRUTE
ADDS MUTILATION TO MURDER.

“You furnish the pictures, I'll furnish the war.”

William Randolph Hearst,
speaking to one of his photographers



SHOULD THE US HELP CUBA?

The U.S.S. Maine Explosion and War

McKinley and War

William McKinley's Message to Congress about Cuban Intervention (1898)

To the Congress of the United States:

...The present revolution is but the successor of other similar insurrections which have occurred in Cuba against the dominion of Spain, extending over a period of nearly half a century, each of which, during its progress, has subjected the United States to great effort and expense in enforcing its neutrality laws, caused enormous losses to American trade and commerce caused irritation, annoyance, and disturbance among our citizens, and by the exercise of cruel, barbarous, and uncivilized practices of warfare, shocked the sensibilities and offended the humane sympathies of our people.

...Our trade has suffered; the capital invested by our citizens in Cuba has been largely lost,

The US declares war on Spain (4/11/1898).

The Editor's to Blame (Part 1)

Now wars are never started by those who have to eventually fight them.
And profit is often gained by those who plot and intrigue to ignite them.
Now take the recent struggle 'twixt America and Spain,
When all is said and all is done, there's only one man to blame.

Chorus

Editor, Editor, we all know your name.
Editor, Editor, you're the man to blame. (Repeat)

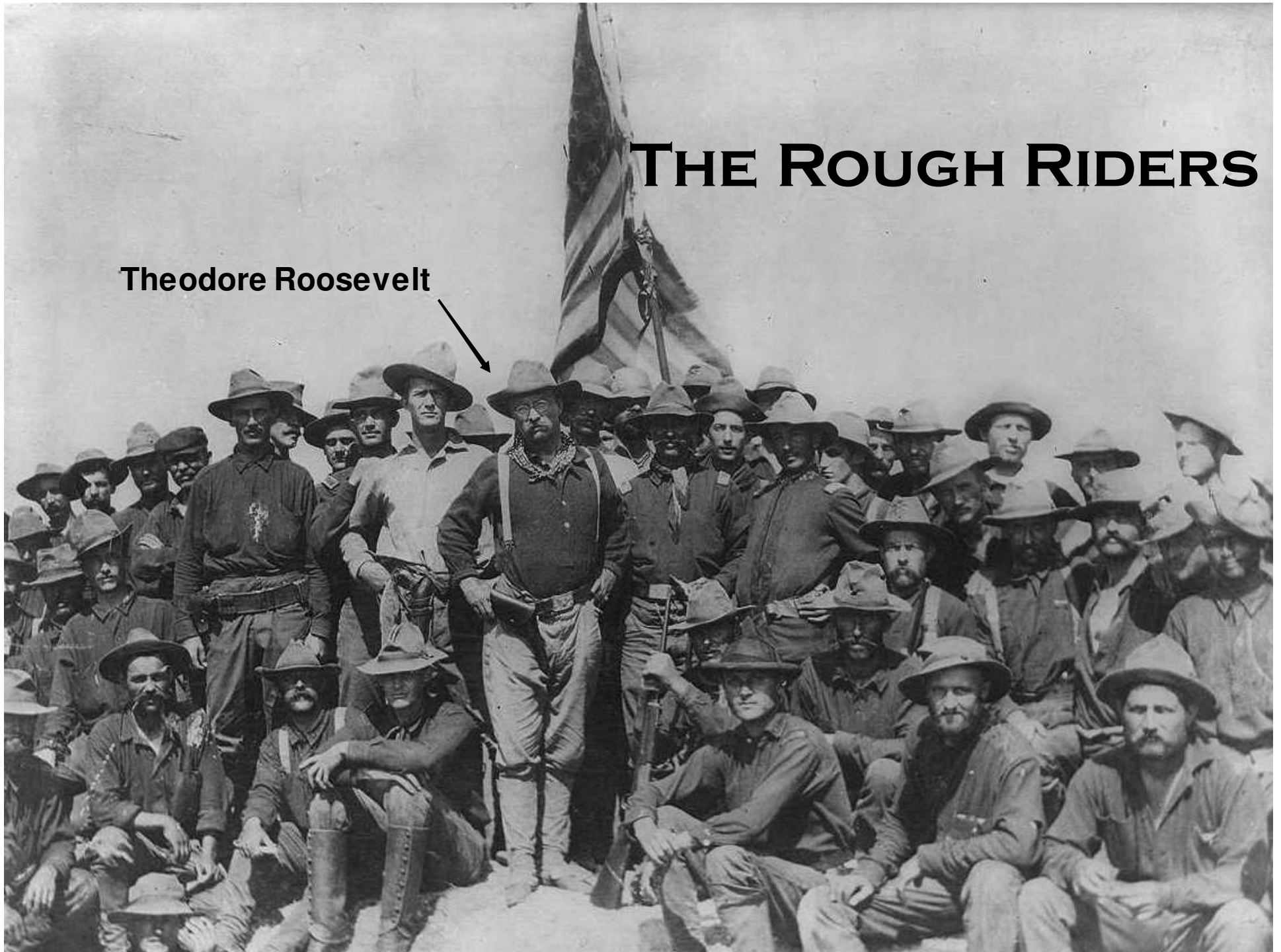
He saw his circulation sinking mighty low,
So he says we need a yarn to put us on the go.
Then he looked at Cuba, and then he looked at Spain,
He says I'll tell the world and God of Cuba's tragic shame.

Chorus

And so he wrote of pain and tear, of anguish and despair,
Taxes made and orphans made, and print both bold and bare.
He wrote of bleeding Cuba, he wrote of cruel Spain,
He says that we should intervene, in Christianity's name.

THE ROUGH RIDERS

Theodore Roosevelt



<http://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/theodore-roosevelt/videos/roosevelt-fights-in-spanish-american-war>



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5D_04Nr8at4

The Spanish-American War | History Documentary



U.S.S. MAINE

5:32 / 47:47

CC

The video player interface includes a progress bar at the bottom left, a volume icon, and a timestamp of 5:32 / 47:47. On the right side, there are icons for closed captions (CC), settings (gear), and full screen (four arrows).

The Spanish-American War

Cuba

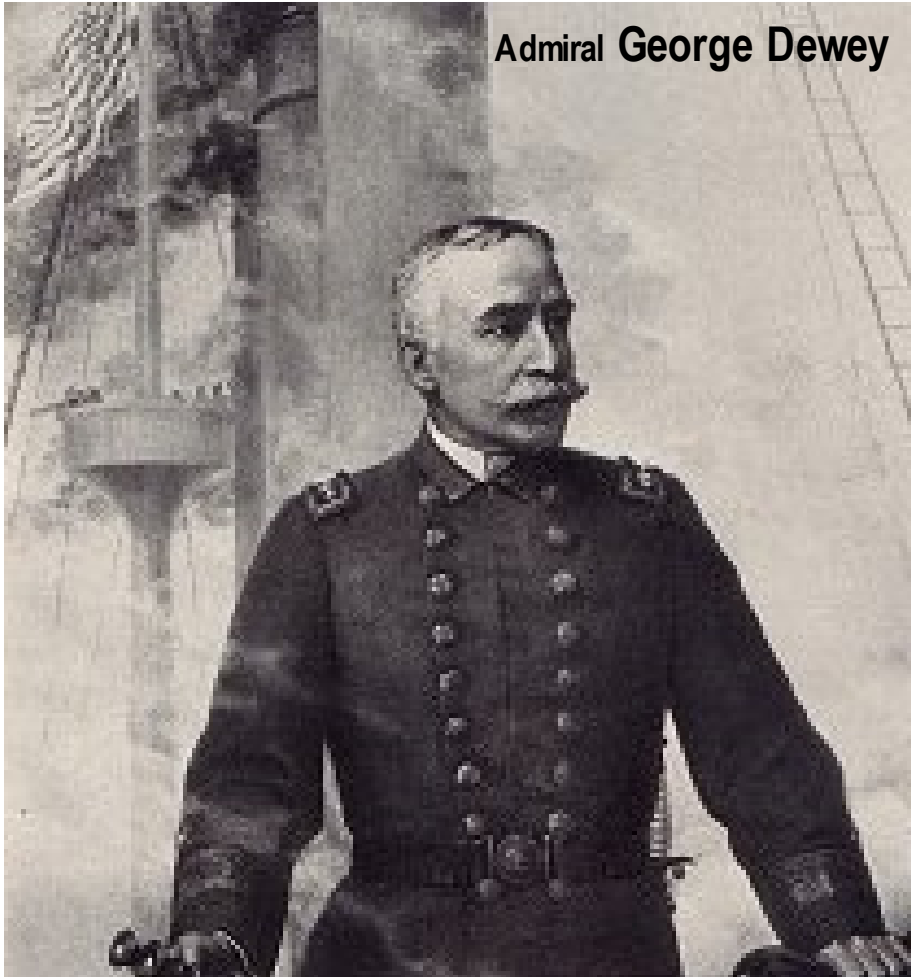


- 7/1/1898 Rough Riders fight at San Juan and Kettle Hills.
- 7/3/1898 the Spanish, trapped by US naval blockade and US Army, Spain surrendered.
- In total, 379 US combat deaths, 5000+ deaths from disease

©1998 Theodore Roosevelt Collection
Harvard College Library



Admiral George Dewey



Americans also concentrated on the Philippines, also under the control of Spain. After the Maine explosion, Roosevelt, anticipating war, instructed Commodore George Dewey to remove his squadron of six ships from the neutral port of Hong Kong and to attack the Spanish fleet in the Philippines. The commodore sailed into Manila Bay on May 1, 1898 and demolished the Spanish fleet.

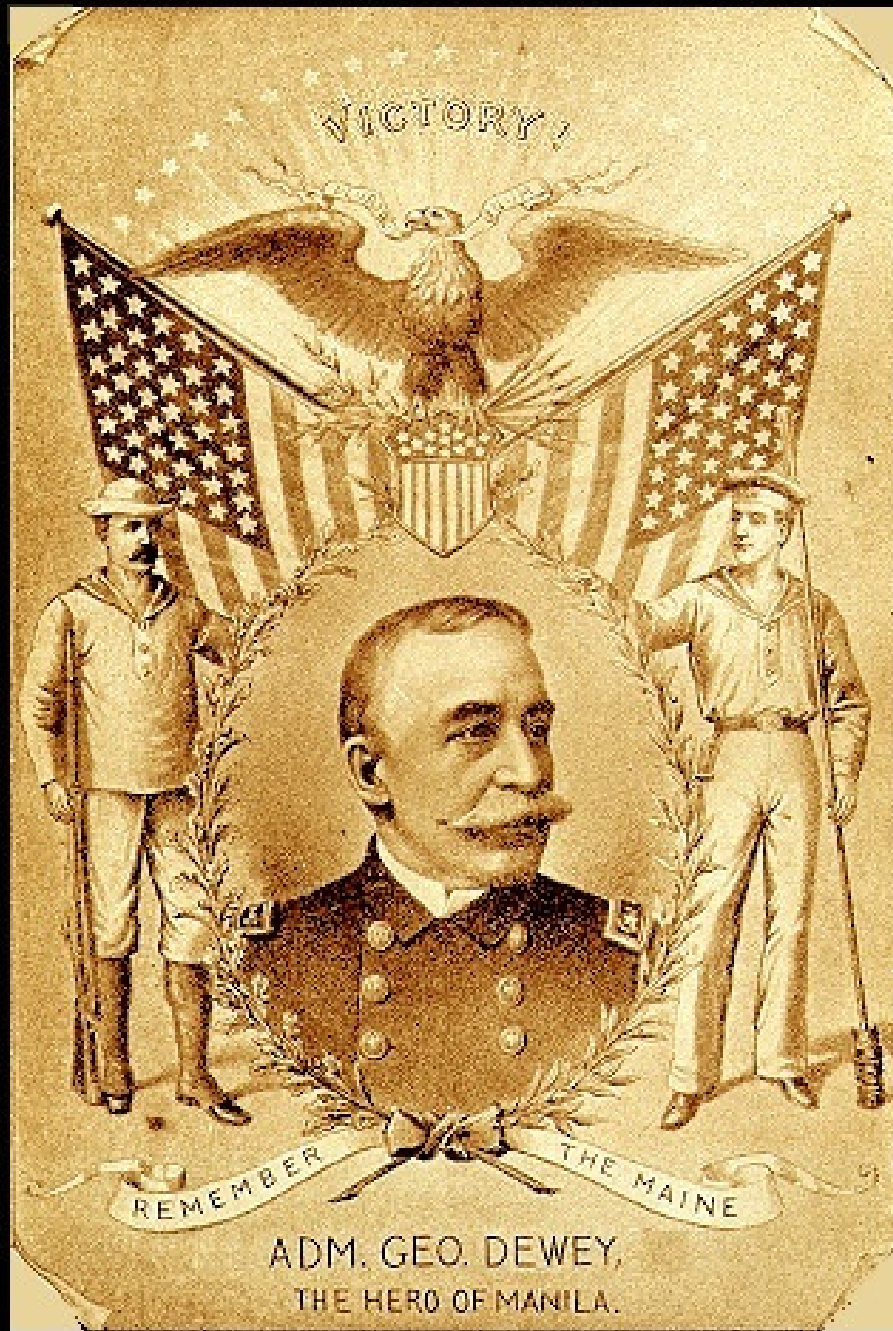


Emilio Aguinaldo



The US had promised its support of the Philippines if Aguinaldo joined the US in the fight against Spain.





The Spanish-American War marked the end of the Spanish Empire...

...and the beginning of the American.

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR

'It has been a SPLENDID LITTLE WAR'

How the United States freed a colony and gained an empire

One hundred years ago today, the USS Maine blew up in Havana harbor, killing more than 260 Americans. Modern inquiries suggest the explosion was probably accidental, but U.S. investigators in 1898 concluded that it was caused by a mine, and an outraged public demanded war with Spain. The U.S. emerged from the 113-day Spanish-American War, in which it lost not a single battle, in possession of the Philippines, Guam and Puerto Rico, and with a

protectorate over Cuba. It annexed Hawaii the same year, 1898, and American empire unfolded its flag from sea — Caribbean — to sharing sea — South China. The United States had become a world power.

U.S. Col. Theodore Roosevelt at the Battle of San Juan Hill



The destruction of the USS Maine

The flashpoint

Columbus discovered Cuba in 1492, though it was China and claimed it for Spain. Four hundred years later, in 1895, a revolution against Spanish rule in Cuba broke out. Spain responded by sending rural Cubans into squalid concentration camps, where hundreds of thousands died of disease and hunger. President William McKinley, an avowed pacifist, threatened to intervene with force to stop the "insurrection."

- Jan. 1, 1898: Spain capitulates to U.S. demands, grants Cuba limited autonomy.
- Jan. 12: Spanish had down in Havana not against autonomy measures, backing U.S. newspaper offices.
- Jan. 25: USS Maine arrives in Havana on "friendly visit," is formally welcomed by Spain.
- Feb. 15: Maine is destroyed in explosion of unknown cause in Havana harbor.

Remembering the Maine

Two New York newspapers, William Randolph Hearst's Journal and Joseph Pulitzer's World, were locked in a circulation battle marked by sensationalistic reporting that fanned the flames for war. When Hearst was told of the Maine's explosion, he asked his editor if he had put anything else on the front page. "Only the other big news," the editor said. "Repeat Hearst: 'There is not any other big news. Please spread the story all over the page. This means war!'"



William Randolph Hearst

- Feb. 17: Headline in New York Journal: "WAR! SURE! MAINE DESTROYED BY SPAIN! THIS PROVED ABSOLUTELY BY DISCOVERY OF THE TORPEDO HOLE."
- Feb. 25: Assistant Navy Secretary Theodore Roosevelt orders Commodore George Dewey, commander of the Asiatic Squadron, to amass a fleet at Hong Kong and prepare to invade the Philippines.
- March 22: McKinley informs Congress of Navy Court of Inquiry's conclusion that the Maine was destroyed by a mine.
- April 11: McKinley asks Congress for authority to end hostilities in Cuba and help establish a stable government.
- April 19: Congress passes joint resolution "for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba," demanding the withdrawal of the Spanish and authorizing the president to use force to enact the resolution.
- April 25: McKinley signs congressional declaration that U.S. is at war with Spain and has been since April 21.



Commodore George Dewey

Storming Manila Bay

Arriving in the Philippines, Dewey was greatly relieved to see that the Spanish fleet was not waiting for him at the strategically important Manila Bay. "Now we have them," he said, and proceeded to Manila. On May 1 his Asiatic Squadron attacked and destroyed the Spanish squadron in Manila Bay. He then blockaded the harbor and awaited ground troops that could capture the city.



The Caribbean theater

- April 22: U.S. North Atlantic Squadron blockades Cuban coast.
- May 11: U.S. naval forces suffer first combat fatalities engaging the Spanish at Cardenas and Cienfuegos.
- May 19: Adm. Pascual Cervera's Spanish squadron at Santiago, C.R., is destroyed.
- May 26: U.S. ships blockade Santiago Bay.
- June 22: 16,000 U.S. soldiers begin landing at Daiquiri and Siboney.
- July 1: U.S. forces capture San Juan Heights, blockading El Caney and surrounding Santiago.
- July 3: Cervera's squadron tries to run the blockade and is destroyed.
- July 25: U.S. invades Puerto Rico, meeting little resistance.

The spoils of war

- June 20: Guam surrenders to the cruiser Charleston, which is en route to reinforce Dewey.
- July 17: Spanish at Santiago surrender.
- Aug. 12: U.S. Spain sign peace protocol.
- Aug. 13: Dewey and Gen. Wesley Merritt announce terms of peace protocol.
- Sept. 1: U.S. invades Cuba, capturing Havana and other cities.
- Oct. 12: Treaty of Paris formally ends war. Spain relinquishes Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines, the latter in exchange for a payment of \$20 million.

Source: "The War with Spain in 1898," by Doris F. French. A Story to Remember: The Maine and the Spanish War, by Michael Dowd. "The War with Spain," by G. A. H. Thompson. "The War with Spain," by W. W. Rouse. "Change the Story of the Battle of San Juan Hill," by R. M. Army.

The pitfalls of imposing authority

BY FRANZ SCHIRMANN

REASONED Arab observer Kasim Badran recently noted in the influential Arab language daily Al-Sharq Al-Awsat that great war erupts when great economic and political crises coincide. In an era when the U.S. is imposing a moral code and threatening to invade nations, it is not surprising that the United States is the target of such criticism.

As an American back in the warmth of good economic news, it appears their leaders are preparing for just such an eventuality. Defense Secretary William Cohen warns of ethnic strife erupting in East Asia, pointing to Indonesia. Fed Chairman Alan Greenspan warns of East Asian financial crises spreading to our shores. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin urges Congress to appropriate money for the International Monetary Fund to avert a major crisis in the United States.

Meanwhile, a huge Anglo-American armada is assembling in the Persian Gulf, getting ready to subvert Iraq, which refuses to bow to Washington's will. Pentagon strategists now say cross-border and biological wars are no longer in the cards. Instead, see GRACE, Page 37.

BY ROBERT M. HERBOLD

Through many dangers, toils and snares, I have already come, 'Tis grace has brought me safe thus far and grace will lead me home. —"Amazing Grace"

THE Palo Alto police knocked on my door at 3 a.m. to tell me that the San Francisco Opera's half-fabric canopy was overhauled and we should evacuate our home. We grabbed essentials like Dr Pepper and took off. But there was not even a cup of coffee at the shelter for us new homeless people, so we went to Dewey's for the Senior Special.

When we returned home two hours later, the water had receded, leaving a layer of muck over the hardwood floors. Church members came to help sanding without our asking. Our back yard now looks like World War I trench warfare, with the wind-ming mud a mucky shell hole. We still feel the shock to our otherwise. See GRACE, Page 37.

Robert M. Herbold is a Palo Alto attorney, author and playwright. He just completed "Amazing Grace," a book about spiritual renewal.

HARPER'S INEX

Chances that an American parent believes that teenagers are usually "free" and "fun to be around" is 1 in 4. Number of America's 20 largest cities that receive a negative review in the Harrisburg, Pa. survey: 19. Percentage of American teenagers who say they have dated someone of a different race: 47. Estimated number of Americans who regret consequences during surgery each year: 40,000. Factor by which male reading of Sports Illustrated decreases for the seventh edition: 2. Factor by which female membership drops: 3. Number of the 10 million people on America's Coastline, California who have been issued Frequent Gunner Cards: 6,000. George's 1988 major league league's regular season:

Roosevelt's Rough Riders help set the world's stage

BY KARL KAHLER

CRACKED in the deadly rain of Spanish bullets, Theodore Roosevelt looked up at the hills they were coming from and made another mental note that the 300-pound general commanding this disaster was grossly incompetent. His Rough Riders were at the right end of a long line of Americans facing the San Juan Heights, where 500 Spanish riflemen were handily picking them off with German Maxim's. The Americans had never done enough for the Spanish to see the inside of their faces right before the bullets hit them.

Capt. William O. "The Boy" (The Boy) Kearney was of Prescott, Ariz., was walking alongside the Rough Riders, giving the Spanish an irrefragable target and a perfect

Karl Kehler is a Mercury News regular contributor.

See WAR, Page 37

\$20 million



Cuba

Puerto Rico

The Philippines

Guam

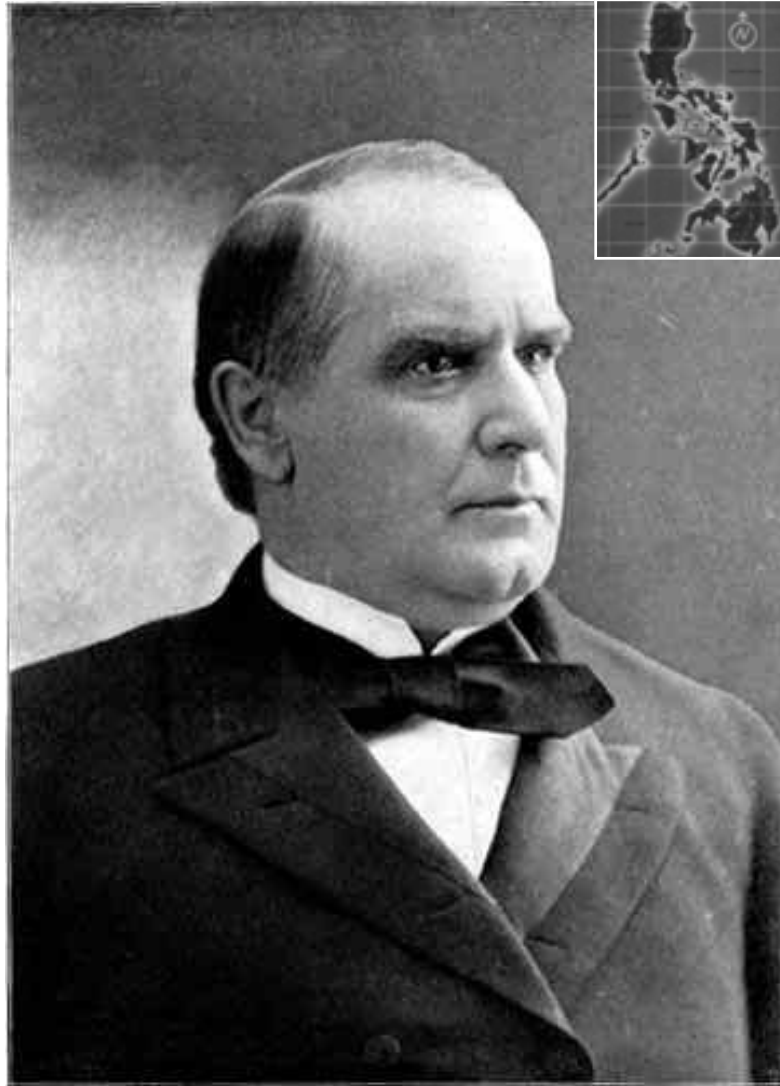
American Empire: Did the Constitution Follow the Flag?

Cuba

- Teller Amendment (1898) promised Cuban independence.
- However, the US didn't want Cuba taken over by Germany or other imperial power.
- Platt Amendment (1901) US could intervene to preserve Cuban independence.
- US kept land for a naval base (Guantanamo Bay)



McKinley's Decision on the Philippines



President McKinley

When next I realized that the Philippines had dropped into our laps I confess I did not know what to do with them....I walked the floor of the White House night after night until midnight; and I am not ashamed to tell you, gentlemen, that I went down on my knees and prayed Almighty God for light and guidance....And one night late it came to me this way....

- (1) That we could not give them back to Spain--that would be cowardly and dishonorable;
- (2) That we could not turn them over to France or Germany--our commercial rivals in the Orient--that would be bad business and discreditable;
- (3) That we could not leave them to themselves--they were unfit for self-government--and they would soon have anarchy and misrule worse than Spain's war;
- (4) That there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them as our fellow men for whom Christ also died.

1898-1901: Philippine Insurrection





U.S. dead: 4,200

Filipino dead: 215,000