**Creating an Empire, 1865-1917**

**Lecture/Reading Notes 2 (p.174-181)**

**III. The Spanish-American War**

1. **The Cuban Revolution**

* Cuba was the last major European colony in Latin America, with an economic potential that attracted \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for any Central American canal.
* In the 1880s, Spanish control became increasingly harsh, and in 1895 the Cubans \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* American economic interests were seriously affected, for both Cubans and Spaniards destroyed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Determined to cut the rebels off from their peasant supporters, the Spaniards herded most civilians into “reconcentration camps,” where tens of thousands \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Americans’ sympathy was further aroused by the sensationalist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* As the Cuban rebellion dragged on, more and more Americans advocated intervention to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* In the election of 1896, both major parties endorsed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Growing Tensions**
2. **Explosion of the Maine**

* Personally opposed to military intervention, McKinley first used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to press Spain to adopt reforms that would settle the rebellion.
* On February 15, 1898, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, blew up in Havana harbor, killing 260 men.
* At the end of March 1898, McKinley sent Spain an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. He demanded an armistice in Cuba, an end to the reconcentration policy, and the acceptance of American arbitration, which implied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Congress \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on April 25, 1898.

1. **The Teller Amendment**

* Congress added the Teller amendment to the war resolution, disclaiming any intention of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and promising that Cubans would govern themselves.
* Nevertheless, the Spanish-American war did turn the nation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **War and Empire**
2. **War in the Philippines**

* The decisive engagement of the war took place not in Cuba but in another Spanish colony, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and it involved the favored tool of the expansionists, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The navy had long coveted Manila Bay as a strategic harbor, but other Americans, casting an eye on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, saw a greater significance in the victory.
* Commodore George Dewey’s victory also precipitated the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Annexationists now pointed to the islands’ strategic importance as steppingstones to Manila.

1. **War in Cuba**

* Military victory also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, once the U.S. Army finally landed in late June.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ again proved decisive. In a lopsided battle on July 3, the obsolete Spanish squadron in Cuba was destroyed, isolating the Spanish army and guaranteeing its defeat.
* U.S. forces then seized the nearby Spanish colony of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ without serious opposition. Humbled, Spain signed an armistice ending the war on August 12.

1. **The Treaty of Paris**
2. **The question of the Philippines**

* The armistice required Spain to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, cede \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a Pacific island between Hawaii and the Philippines), and allow Americans to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pending the final disposition of the Philippines at a formal peace conference.
* McKinley knew that delay would permit the advocates of expansion to build \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* McKinley was motivated to acquire the Philippines primarily by a determination to use the islands to strengthen America’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* McKinley believed the Filipinos \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and he feared that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ might seize the Philippines if the United States did not.
* Spain agreed – \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – to cede the Philippines to the United States.
* On February 6, 1899, the Senate narrowly ratified the treaty. Then, by a single vote, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ once a stable government had been established; the United States would keep the islands.

1. **The election of 1900**

* William Jennings Bryan attempted to make the election of 1900 a referendum on “the paramount issue” of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, promising to free the Philippines if the Democrats won.
* Bryan lost again, as in 1896, and under Republican leadership, the United States became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**IV. Imperial Ambitions: The United States and East Asia, 1899-1917**

1. **The Filipino-American War**
2. **Emilio Aguinaldo and the quest for Filipino independence**

* Emilio Aguinaldo, welcomed Dewey’s naval victory as a de facto alliance with the United States; he then issued a declaration of independence and proclaimed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* When the Treaty of Paris provided for U.S. ownership rather than independence, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* Mounting tensions erupted in a battle between American and Filipino troops outside Manila on February 4, 1899, sparking a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. **Suppression of the Filipino rebellion**

* Ultimately, the United States used \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to suppress the Filipinos as to defeat Spain in Cuba and, in tragic irony, employed many of the same brutal methods for which it had condemned Spain.
* By 1902, the American military had largely suppressed the rebellion, and the United States \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* William Howard Taft, the first governor general, launched a program that brought the islands new schools and roads, a public health system, and an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a small Filipino elite.

1. **China and the Open Door**
2. **European spheres of influence in China**

* Japan, after defeating China in 1895, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and secured economic privileges in the mainland province of Fukien.
* The major European powers competed aggressively to claim other areas of China as their own \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The American business community was confident that given an equal opportunity, the United States \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of efficient production and marketing systems.

1. **The Open Door Notes**

* In 1899, Secretary of State John Hay asked the imperial powers to maintain an Open Door for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of all nations within their Chinese spheres of influence.
* In 1900, an anti-foreign Chinese nationalist movement known as the Boxers laid siege to the diplomatic quarters in Beijing.
* The Open Door became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the twentieth century.

1. **Rivalry with Japan and Russia**
2. **The Treaty of Portsmouth**

* The Japanese and Russians expressed little support for the Open Door, which they correctly saw as favoring American interests over their own.
* By pursuing their ambitions in China, the two came into conflict with each other. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1904 and defeated the Russians in Manchuria.
* In the Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, Japan won control of Russia’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, half the Russian island of Sakhalin, and recognition of its domination of Korea.

1. **The Gentlemen’s Agreement**

* The treaty marked Japan’s emergence as a great power, but ironically, it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the United States.
* Under the Gentlemen’s Agreement, Japan agreed not to issue passports to workers coming to the United States, and the United States promised not to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or completely.
* To calm their mutual suspicions in East Asia, the United States and Japan adopted other agreements but failed to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.