• **Spanish-American War:** (1898) war fought between Spain and the United States that began after the sinking of the battleship USS Maine; the United States won the war in four months, gaining control of Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines

• **Roosevelt Corollary:** a policy proposed by U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt as an addition, or corollary, to the Monroe Doctrine; it pledged to use U.S. military force to prevent European interference in the internal affairs of Latin American nations while reserving for the U.S. the right to intervene.
Growing U.S. Influence
The United States had become a growing economic and political power in Latin America by the late 1800s.

I. Uprising in Cuba
- Island of Cuba one of Spain’s colonies in the Americas
- 1860s, Cuban nationalists began fighting for independence
- Spain exiled leaders of nationalist revolts

Cuban Nationalists
- One exiled leader, José Martí, continued struggle for independence from New York City
- Poet, journalist, Martí urged Cubans to continue fight
- Founded Cuban Revolutionary Party; returned to Cuba, 1895

Martí was killed in an uprising against the Spanish. Thousands of Cubans were forced into Spanish-controlled camps where many died.
II. The Spanish-American War

**Sympathy for Rebels**

- Many people in U.S. felt sympathy for Cuban rebels
- Viewed Cuban struggle for freedom as similar to American Revolution
- American newspapers urged United States to enter war

**War Begins**

- February 1898, U.S. battleship *Maine* exploded in Havana’s harbor
  - Many American’s and newspapers immediately blamed Spain
- Congress on Spain → **Spanish-American War**

**Short War**

- War disastrous for Spain
- Spanish army defeated in Cuba, navy fleets destroyed in Philippines, Cuba
- U.S. won war within three months
Peace Treaty

Treaty ending Spanish-American War

• United States received Puerto Rico, Guam
• Agreed to purchase Philippines for $24 million dollars
• Spain agreed to give up Cuba, but U.S. did not want Cuba to have full independence
  – U.S. made Cuba a protectorate by forcing it to include Platt Amendment as part of new constitution
  – Platt Amendment allowed U.S. to intervene in Cuba, approve foreign treaties, lease land at Guantánamo Bay for naval base
III. Revolt in the Philippines

*Status in Philippines*

- Nationalists in the Philippines, another Spanish colony, believed Spanish-American war would bring them independence
- Instead became U.S. colony

*Betrayal and Revolt*

- Rebel leader **Emilio Aguinaldo**, who cooperated with U.S. forces against Spanish, felt betrayed
- Rebels revolted against U.S.

*No Independence*

- Three years of fighting
- More than 200,000 Filipinos died from combat, disease
- Did not win independence

*Ruling Philippines*

- Until 1935, U.S. ruled Philippines through governor appointed by U.S. president
- 1946, Philippines granted full independence
IV. The Panama Canal

• U.S. gained control over more territory with building of Panama Canal

• 1880s, French company had tried unsuccessfully to build canal across Isthmus of Panama, then part of Colombia

• 1903, U.S. bought French property, equipment

• Colombia refused to allow U.S. to build canal

Panama Canal Zone

• U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt sent warships to support uprising against Colombia

• Panama declared independent, signed treaty granting land to build canal; became Panama Canal Zone, ruled directly by U.S.

Building the Canal

• 1904-1914, Panama Canal built

• Major medical advances required to control effects of yellow fever, malaria on canal workers

• Shortened sea voyage from San Francisco to New York City by about 8,000 miles
V. A Warning to Europeans

**Monroe Doctrine**

- 1823, Monroe Doctrine declared Americas off limits to European imperialism, except for colonies that already existed
- Seen as idle threat by U.S. until end of Spanish-American War

**Considerable Financial Interests**

- Late 1800s, Europe and U.S. had considerable financial interests in Latin America; many nations there were deeply indebted to foreign creditors
- 1904, European creditors threatened force to collect in Dominican Republic

**Roosevelt Corollary**

- To protect U.S. interests, maintain stability, Roosevelt announced the *Roosevelt Corollary* to Monroe Doctrine
- The U.S. vowed to use military might to keep Europeans out of the Americas
VI. Increasing U.S. Power

United States sent troops to several nations in early 1900s

- U.S. forces entered Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Cuba to restore civil order
- United States took control of finances in those countries
- Claimed need to prevent financial chaos

Reality: U.S. used Roosevelt Corollary to become even more involved in political affairs of Latin American countries