

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR OUTCOME/CONSEQUENCES

The Philippines

- Future President Theodore Roosevelt sent Commodore **George Dewey** orders to prepare for war against Spain.
- Dewey engaged the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay.
- Steel- and iron-hulled U.S. ships helped to defeat the Spaniards.
- Filipino rebels, led by **Emilio Aguinaldo**, had already been fighting Spain.
- Surrounded by Dewey (at sea) and Aguinaldo (on land), Spanish forces surrendered.

Cuba

- U.S. War Department was unprepared for war in Cuba.
- American strategy was to control the port city of Santiago.
- Theodore Roosevelt's **Rough Riders** helped gain control of the city at the **Battle of San Juan Hill**.
- The U.S. Navy sank the entire Spanish fleet off the coast of Cuba.

U.S. victory over Spain elevated the American position in the world.

- Spain gave up all claims to Cuba.
- The United States gained territory in Puerto Rico and Guam.
- Spain turned over the Philippines for \$20 million.
- Territorial gains strengthened the military and economic position of the United States.

Annexing the Philippines

For Annexation

- Believed the United States had a duty to spread its values overseas.
- Philippines had economic and strategic value that should not fall into the hands of other countries.

Against Annexation

- Believed annexation would violate the ideal of self-government
- Did not want oppression to occur; The United States should not export racism and violence
- Some Americans believed annexation would increase immigration to the United States.

The Philippines

- The U.S. Senate narrowly approved annexation of the Philippines in February 1899.
- Fighting broke out in the Philippines. Filipino independence fighters battled U.S. soldiers for three years.
- Filipino voters did have a voice in government. They were able to elect members to the lower house of their legislature. They could elect members of both houses in 1916.
- On July 4, 1946, the United States finally granted full independence to the Philippines.