Victory and Resistance

Trace how an overseas war changed U.S. power and sparked new conflicts.

USH.C.3.1.E "Examine how the Spanish-American War resulted in the rise of the United States as a world power, leading to new territorial acquisitions and followed by national insurrections in Cuba and the Philippines."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Number the places where the war changed U.S. control or influence, then underline the words that show how people resisted that control.

What Followed Victory?

1. In 1898, Americans followed news from two distant waters: Havana Harbor in Cuba and Manila Bay in the Philippines. Cubans had fought Spanish rule for years, and reports of Spain's harsh response stirred outrage in the United States. After the battleship *Maine* exploded in Havana, the United States declared war on Spain, though the cause of the explosion was uncertain. U.S. forces fought in the Caribbean and across the Pacific. Their victory in only a few months showed that the country could send armed forces far beyond North America and defeat a European empire.

2. The peace treaty signed in Paris in December 1898 changed who controlled several places. Spain ceded Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the United States, which paid Spain $20 million for the Philippines. Spain also gave up its claim to Cuba. Cuba did not become a U.S. territory, but U.S. troops occupied it after the war. These outcomes gave the United States a stronger military and political presence in the Caribbean and Pacific. Some Americans welcomed new overseas power; others argued that ruling people without their consent betrayed the nation's stated ideals.

3. Victory did not settle who would govern the islands. Filipino independence fighters, led by Emilio Aguinaldo, had fought Spain and expected self-rule. When the United States claimed the Philippines, fighting broke out between Filipino forces and U.S. troops in 1899. The United States declared the war over in 1902, although resistance continued. In Cuba, U.S. troops left in 1902, but the Platt Amendment gave the United States a right to intervene. During a Cuban revolt against Cuba's government in 1906, U.S. troops returned and occupied the island until 1909. Overseas influence thus brought conflicts over independence and control.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How did the fighting and the peace treaty together expand U.S. power beyond North America?

2. Why is it inaccurate to say Cuba became a U.S. territory, even though the United States gained influence there?

3. How did U.S. control of the Philippines lead to armed resistance after the war?

4. How did the 1906 revolt in Cuba show that the war's effects lasted beyond the 1898 peace treaty?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Write a 75 to 100 word newspaper editorial set in 1906 arguing whether overseas expansion made the United States stronger or created costs it should not accept. Use a territorial outcome of the 1898 treaty, Filipino resistance, and the 1906 Cuban revolt as evidence, and explain how the war connects to each.

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PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Number the places where the war changed U.S. control or influence, then underline the words that show how people resisted that control. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How did the fighting and the peace treaty together expand U.S. power beyond North America?	**The victory showed that U.S. forces could fight across the Caribbean and Pacific. The treaty gave the United States Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, increasing its presence in both regions.**
2	Why is it inaccurate to say Cuba became a U.S. territory, even though the United States gained influence there?	**Spain gave up its claim to Cuba, but Cuba was not ceded to the United States. U.S. troops occupied Cuba, and the Platt Amendment later gave the United States a right to intervene.**
3	How did U.S. control of the Philippines lead to armed resistance after the war?	**Filipino fighters expected self-rule after fighting Spain. When the United States claimed the islands, Filipino forces fought U.S. troops.**
4	How did the 1906 revolt in Cuba show that the war's effects lasted beyond the 1898 peace treaty?	**The United States retained a right to intervene after its first occupation ended. During the 1906 revolt against Cuba's government, U.S. troops returned and occupied the island until 1909.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

The victory over Spain gave the United States new reach, but power is not the same as wise leadership. The 1898 treaty put the Philippines under U.S. rule, and Filipinos who wanted independence fought U.S. troops. In the Caribbean, the treaty ended Spain's claim to Cuba, which U.S. troops occupied instead of annexing. Even after those troops left, U.S. intervention rights remained. A Cuban revolt against Cuba's government in 1906 brought U.S. soldiers back. Victory created conflicts that Americans should consider before claiming more overseas power.

Accept either position in the editorial if the student accurately connects the treaty's outcomes, Filipino resistance, and the Cuban revolt to the war's lasting effects. Do not accept a claim that Cuba became a U.S. territory.