Cuba and the United States

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Emergence of United States as a World Power
Spanish Cuban American War and Interventionism 1898-1920
Roots of Expansion

I. Diplomacy

1. comparative analysis: population, industrial production, military prowess

2. disputes
   a. Emperor Maximilian in Mexico
   b. British damages to Union shipping

3. Pan-Americanism and James G. Blaine

4. starts and stops - intermittent and unfocused
   no clearly defined foreign policy
Archduke Maximilian
II. Economy of Expansionism

1. search for foreign markets
2. American firms overseas
3. foreign trade and foreign capital
4. intervention as means of competition
5. age of European imperialism
European Partition of Africa

Imperialism in Africa, c. 1914

- British
- French
- German
- Italian
- Spanish
- Portuguese
- Belgian
Imperialism

The Age of Imperialism

The Colossus of Rhodes

Cecil Rhodes was the driving force behind British imperialism in South Africa
III. The Making of Expansionist Foreign Policy

1. Alfred T. Mahan, *The Influence of Sea Power upon History* (1890)
   a. control of the seas = imperial power
   b. naval analysis as cornerstone of U.S. strategy
   c. strategic points in defense of trading interests

2. free access to all markets
Alfred Thayer Mahan
IV. Ideology of Expansionism

2. Anglo-Saxon superiority
3. linking Manifest Destiny of past to present
4. Frederick Jackson Turner, “The Significance of the Frontier in American History” (1893)
5. justifications for expansionism
Frederick Jackson Turner
An American Empire

I. Crisis in Cuba
   1. Spanish colonies in the Caribbean
   2. Cuban independence struggle
   3. Valeriano Weyler - harsh tactics (reconcentration)
   4. William Randolph Hearst and yellow journalism
   5. sinking of the USS Maine
   7. Dupuy de Lôme letter
   8. war fever and colonial aspirations - jingoism
Valeriano Weyler
William Randolph Hearst

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

$50,000! $50,000! $50,000!
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
248 American Sailors to Their Death.
Naval Officers Unanimous That
the Ship Was Destroyed
on Purpose.

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 Manned-War-Officers
and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Explosive
Sheets—Survivors Report to Navy West Point Intothe Accident—Spanish Officers Fear
Yellow Journalism
Sinking of the Maine

Photo # NH 46774 Diving on MAINE's wreck
Enrique Dupuy de Lôme
II. Spoils of War

1. Commodore Dewey’s naval victory in the Philippines

2. annexation of Hawaii

3. assault on Cuba: Teddy Roosevelt and the Rough Riders
   a. Battle of San Juan Hill
   b. heavy casualties

4. US naval blockade – defeat of Pascual Cervera
Admiral George Dewey
Major Campaigns

The Philippine Theater
- China
- Hainan (China)
- South China Sea
- Hong Kong (Br.)
- Dewey
- Philippines (Spanish)
- Formosa (Japanese)
- Luzon
- Manila
- Sulu Sea
- Mindanao
- Bataan
- Manila Bay
- Corregidor

The Caribbean Theater
- United States
- Gulf of Mexico
- Havana
- U.S. Army
- U.S. Fleet
- Santiago
- Jamaica
- British
- Haiti
- Dominican Republic
- Puerto Rico
- Spanish fleet

Venezuela

Caribbean Sea
TR and Rough Riders
Empire and Intervention

Imperial Experiment

1. conquered territories - commitments
2. anti-imperialist backlash
3. two-ocean power
   a. no experience in colonial administration
   b. no structure for imperial control
   c. no coherent colonial policy
4. increasingly interventionist
American Empire
Cuba

“Imperial” Problem

1. military occupation
2. Platt Amendment replaces Teller Amendment
   a. restrictions placed on Cuban government
   b. no treaties or debt
   c. U.S. naval bases - Guantánamo Bay
   d. right of intervention
United States Occupation

1. military government
   a. General John R. Brooke
   b. General Leonard Wood
      1) Dr. Walter Reed and Dr. Carlos Juan Finlay
2. issue of Cuban self-determination
3. Platt Amendment
   a. permanent restrictions
   b. national humiliation
4. pattern of political life under U.S. tutelage
Platt Amendment
Roosevelt Corollary