00:02

what's up beautiful people today we're

00:04

taking a look at the impact of the

00:05

spanish-american war and why i think

00:07

william mckinley should be known as mr

00:09

worldwide

00:10

now where we left off in our last video

00:12

was the treaty of paris which would be

00:14

signed in december of 1898.

00:17

spain agreed to free cuba and it also

00:19

gave the us the islands of guam in the

00:21

pacific

00:21

puerto rico in the caribbean and sold

00:23

the philippines to the u.s for 20

00:25

million dollars

00:26

now while the spanish-american war was

00:28

militarily a relatively easy win

00:31

the political fight over the treaty of

00:32

paris would be a tough one

00:34

the debate was a major turning point for

00:37

the country

00:38

as the u.s wrestled with whether or not

00:40

it was going to go from a once weak

00:42

nation

00:43

to becoming a imperial power

00:46

by imperial power there were those who

00:49

argued the u.s should not grant freedom

00:51

or full autonomy to cuba puerto rico

00:53

guam or the philippines

00:55

as each country presented military

00:58

strategic economic political and

01:00

ideological opportunities that made many

01:03

in the u.s

01:04

argue the u.s should take over these

01:06

territories

01:07

and not withdraw from these regions now

01:10

not

01:11

everyone was in favor of the us becoming

01:13

an imperial power

01:14

there were all sorts of arguments made

01:16

against annexation of these territories

01:18

and the most vocal opponents of the

01:20

treaty of paris were the

01:21

anti-imperialist league

01:22

they opposed the u.s taking over

01:24

countries following the treaty of paris

01:26

and the annexation of the philippines

01:28

members of the anti-imperialist league

01:30

included such diverse people as andrew

01:32

carnegie samuel gompers mark twain a

01:34

whole bunch of

01:35

other diverse individuals and they all

01:38

had their different reasons why

01:40

the u.s should not become an imperial

01:42

power one reason

01:43

remember your boy patrick henry once

01:45

said give me liberty or give me death

01:47

during our big showdown with great

01:49

britain some individuals argued to annex

01:52

a country such as the philippines would

01:53

violate these principles of

01:55

self-government

01:56

outlined in the declaration of

01:58

independence

01:59

clearly the philippines and these other

02:00

countries wanted to be free

02:02

and annexation would violate the

02:04

principle of consent of the governed

02:07

various others argued that it was best

02:09

if the us handled its own

02:10

racial issues and other social issues at

02:13

home first

02:14

before trying to christianize civilize

02:16

or bring democracy to people in a

02:18

faraway land

02:19

and leaders of organized labor such as

02:21

samuel gompers worried that acquiring

02:23

new territory

02:24

would lead to lower wages for american

02:27

workers as

02:28

immigrants from places such as the

02:29

philippines or puerto rico

02:31

competed for american jobs or american

02:33

companies use

02:34

overseas labor the thought was this

02:36

expansion would be bad for the american

02:38

worker

02:39

in spite of these concerns in february

02:41

of 1899 the u.s

02:43

senate approved the treaty of paris

02:45

thereby granting the u.s

02:47

new territory in guam the philippines

02:49

and puerto rico

02:51

now the u.s had to determine what they

02:53

would do with this new territory

02:55

now mckinley belonged to the side that

02:57

favored annexation of these territories

03:00

he was ready to become

03:03

worldwide and for mckinley the

03:05

spanish-american war

03:06

was america's coming out party it was

03:09

our chance to assume

03:10

a bigger role for the united states now

03:13

the biggest debate was over the future

03:15

of the philippines remember in the

03:17

philippines u.s forces were joined

03:19

by the filipino independence movement

03:22

led by

03:23

emilio aguinaldo emilio and others hoped

03:26

spain would be kicked out and the

03:27

philippines would be allowed to be an

03:29

independent nation

03:31

shortly after the war was over mckinley

03:33

stated there was nothing left for us to

03:36

do but to take

03:37

them all and to educate the filipinos

03:40

and

03:40

uplift and christianize them now beyond

03:43

the obvious

03:43

racist sentiments expressed in this

03:45

quote it's also pretty ridiculous

03:47

because overwhelmingly the majority of

03:49

filipinos

03:50

already were christian due to spanish

03:52

colonization

03:53

now in mckinley's mind they were the

03:54

wrong types of christians they were

03:56

catholic mainly but still

03:59

unfortunately this is how many viewed

04:01

the countries

04:02

and the people in them that the us

04:04

acquired at the end of the war they were

04:06

less than they

04:07

needed to be civilized filipinos were

04:10

quite angry over the treaty of paris and

04:12

the u.s decision to annex the

04:13

philippines

04:14

for the u.s the philippines was too good

04:16

to pass up the area had strategic

04:18

advantages

04:19

as a naval base and it was a perfect

04:21

jumping off point to the lucrative

04:22

market in china

04:24

however emilio aguinaldo and other

04:27

filipino revolutionaries believed they

04:29

were promised independents when the war

04:30

was over

04:31

and the end of the spanish-american war

04:33

led almost immediately to another war

04:36

the philippine-american war so it was

04:38

not long after the philippines received

04:40

their independence from spain you could

04:42

see spain walking away in the distance

04:43

with their bag of money

04:45

that the filipino people rose and revolt

04:47

against the united states

04:49

unlike in places like cuba puerto rico

04:51

or even hawaii the resistance by the

04:53

filipino people against the u.s rule

04:56

will be fierce and deadly a couple of

04:58

things to keep in mind

04:59

about the philippine-american war

05:01

remember the spanish-american war lasted

05:03

a few months

05:04

this war will last nearly three years

05:06

and involved around

05:08

126 000 american troops who will be sent

05:12

10 000 miles away from the united states

05:15

the filipino independence movement

05:16

turned to guerrilla tactics to resist

05:18

the militarily

05:20

superior us forces to combat this

05:23

similar to spain's tactics in cuba to

05:25

crush the independence movement the u.s

05:27

forced filipino civilians

05:29

to live in designated zones so they

05:32

would not be able to aid the guerrilla

05:33

fighters

05:34

also similar to what happened in cuba

05:36

poor sanitation disease and inadequate

05:39

food led to

05:40

thousands of filipino people dying this

05:42

war not only will last longer than the

05:44

spanish-american war but also

05:45

way more americans will be killed in the

05:47

fight against the philippines the war

05:49

led to the death of over 4 200 americans

05:52

and cost the u.s 400 million dollars or

05:55

rather

05:55

20 times what the u.s paid to purchase

05:58

the philippines from spain in addition

06:01

to this

06:02

a far greater toll was the filipino

06:04

lives lost

06:05

roughly 20 000 filipino rebels died in

06:08

the resistance to the united states

06:10

and it is estimated that over 200 000

06:13

civilians died as well

06:14

after the filipino independence movement

06:17

was defeated the u.s set up a government

06:19

in the philippines this government had a

06:21

governor which would be appointed by the

06:22

us

06:23

and the philippines would not be granted

06:25

full independence

06:26

until after world war ii in 1946.

06:30

next up is cuba and remember when we

06:33

declared war against spain we were

06:34

joining a

06:35

fight against spain that was already in

06:37

progress the cuban people were fighting

06:39

for their independence

06:41

with the spanish-american war the us

06:43

recognized cuba's independence from

06:44

spain

06:45

and remember some people in the u.s

06:47

justified the spanish-american war on

06:49

the grounds that we were fighting this

06:51

war

06:51

at least partially to defend the cuban

06:53

people and help

06:55

them win their independence from their

06:57

colonial ruler

06:58

early on the u.s passed the teller

07:00

amendment which stated the us would

07:02

leave cuba to govern themselves when the

07:04

war was over

07:05

basically the u.s tells cuba in the

07:07

teller amendment we have no intention of

07:09

taking over cuba we're not trying to be

07:11

spain 2.0

07:13

now once the war is over with and the

07:15

treaty of paris is signed this would be

07:16

the part where we would say

07:18

happily ever after but y'all know better

07:21

by now

07:21

this ain't done when the war was over

07:23

some american troops stayed behind for

07:25

an

07:25

american occupation of cuba the u.s did

07:29

provide some humanitarian aid they also

07:31

did this in the philippines such as

07:32

providing

07:33

food and clothing to cuban families

07:35

building schools developing some

07:37

infrastructure on the island

07:38

improving sanitation and it helped the

07:41

island nation of cuba get rid of yellow

07:43

fever which was transmitted by

07:45

mosquitoes it was quite deadly

07:47

also during this time the new cuban

07:50

government did write a constitution

07:52

which would govern the newly independent

07:54

nation

07:55

but nothing in the cuban constitution

07:57

dealt with the relationship between

07:59

cuba and the united states so

08:03

the u.s insisted that cuba make some

08:06

additions to their new constitution

08:08

these editions become known as the

08:10

platte amendment amongst these were

08:12

the us could intervene to restore peace

08:15

and order

08:15

the u.s could do this unilaterally

08:17

without cuba's authorization

08:19

cuba could not sign a treaty with a

08:21

foreign nation that limited its

08:23

independence

08:24

or allowed a foreign country to control

08:26

any part of cuban territory

08:28

this is partly because in the plat

08:30

amendment the u.s

08:32

was also able to buy or lease land in

08:35

cuba

08:36

which the u.s would take advantage of

08:38

immediately in

08:39

1903 when the u.s entered into a lease

08:43

for use of guantanamo bay to be used as

08:45

a coaling station

08:47

and naval base by the united states the

08:49

u.s still occupies this 28

08:52

000 acre area of cuba and it is one of

08:55

many sources of bitterness between the

08:57

two nations even to this day

08:59

many cubans felt betrayed by the united

09:01

states insistence

09:03

that they accept the plat amendment but

09:05

u.s troops refused to withdraw from the

09:07

island until

09:08

cuba adopted the plat amendment and in

09:10

the end while cuba was

09:12

free from spanish rule thus no longer a

09:14

colony

09:15

its sovereignty was basically limited

09:18

thereby making

09:19

cuba a u.s protectorate or a country

09:22

whose affairs are in many ways

09:24

controlled by a much stronger

09:26

foreign power so cuba libre basically

09:28

becomes

09:30

cuba american protectorate which doesn't

09:32

sound as cool

09:33

the status of puerto rico was also in

09:35

question after the spanish-american war

09:37

would puerto rico be given independence

09:40

made into a u.s state would it become an

09:42

american territory with some

09:44

self-government during the

09:45

spanish-american war puerto rico was

09:46

occupied by the u.s military

09:48

and when the war was over the us

09:50

military did not leave

09:52

one reason was like cuba puerto rico was

09:54

strategically important to the u.s

09:56

access to this territory would allow the

09:58

us to maintain a military and economic

10:01

presence in the caribbean

10:02

and might come in handy if a canal was

10:05

ever

10:06

built somewhere in central america

10:08

spoiler alert

10:09

it will a shift occurs in 1900 when in

10:13

1900

10:14

the forker act is passed with the act

10:16

puerto rico was granted

10:18

limited degree of popular government

10:20

basically military rule was officially

10:22

ended and a civilian government was set

10:24

up the act did withhold full

10:28

self rule the president of the united

10:30

states could appoint puerto rico

10:32

governor the puerto rican people could

10:34

only elect members of the lower house of

10:36

the legislative branch

10:37

basically puerto rico was afforded the

10:39

status of a

10:40

territory of the united states getting

10:43

an empire after the spanish-american war

10:45

raised new questions and led to the

10:47

status

10:48

of places such as puerto rico and the

10:50

philippines remaining

10:51

uncertain for instance did the rights

10:54

and protections

10:55

under the u.s constitution follow the

10:58

u.s flag since these

10:59

territories are now technically

11:01

belonging to the united states

11:03

do the people living in those

11:04

territories you could see some famous

11:06

puerto ricans right there

11:07

do they get the same rights as american

11:08

citizens the supreme court ruled in

11:11

the insular cases constitutional rights

11:14

are

11:14

not automatically extended to people in

11:17

american territorial possessions

11:19

so people in the philippines and puerto

11:21

rico are subject to american rule

11:23

but they do not receive american rights

11:27

however when it comes to puerto rico

11:28

congress granted

11:30

u.s citizenship to puerto ricans in 1917

11:33

which means all the peeps you see right

11:35

there are actually american citizens

11:37

the big idea though is after the

11:39

spanish-american war

11:40

the united states becomes an imperial

11:43

power

11:44

we have territory overseas in the

11:46

caribbean in asia

11:47

and this is going to lead to new debates

11:49

over american foreign policy

11:51

american identity and we're going to

11:52

look at these debates in some of our

11:54

other videos

11:54

that's gonna do it for now thank you for

11:56

watching have a beautiful day

11:58

peace

English (auto-generated)