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ACT I Crucible for Empire Video Guide...

1. 1890s America Cracker Jacks, diet _____, and the hamburger made their American debut.
2. In a lecture at the Exposition, the young historian Frederick Jackson Turner suggested that the solution for the United States could be found beyond its _____.
3. Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and a new Japan, that was just emerging as a _____ power at this time, were all ah, engaged in--in colonial enterprises.
4. In the 1890s, all that remained of _____ possessions were Cuba and Puerto Rico, and in the Pacific, the Philippines, Guam, and a few scattered islands.
5. In 1868, Cuban sugar planters, oppressed by increasing Spanish taxes, took up arms to win their _____. They seized much of eastern Cuba, freeing the slaves and destroying the sugar mills that had profited Spain. The commander of the rebel army was General Máximo Gómez.
6. The revolt known as the Ten Years War failed to win the Cubans their independence. But the struggle for “Cuba Libre”— a _____ Cuba—continued as Spanish promises for reform were never fulfilled.
7. Through 1895, as Americans visited and invested in Cuba, Cubans moved to the _____ to study and work.
8. _____ soon became a national obsession in Cuba. The North American sport provided a welcome alternative to traditional Spanish entertainment.
9. The revolution began anew in _____ under the visionary leadership of José Martí. A Cuban poet and journalist living in New York, Martí visited Cuban communities across the United States to promote and raise funds for Cuban independence. His ideas reshaped “Cuba Libre.”
10. A month later, despite warnings from General Gómez, Martí rode ahead of his troops and was killed in his first battle. Cuban insurgents gathered strength from his martyrdom. They reclaimed the eastern provinces that they had occupied during the Ten Years’ War. Gómez now knew that the insurrection against Spain would only succeed if taken to Cuba’s wealthiest provinces. Gómez pushed westward—his objective, _____.
11. A new Spanish colonial _____, General Valeriano Weyler, was sent to Havana to stop General Gómez. Weyler faced a rebel army that operated with the support of peasant farmers. He forcibly re-concentrated the rural population.
12. Americans needed somebody to personify the perfidious uh—Spanish and uh—they couldn’t look to the King of Spain at this time, Alfonso XIII, because he was a _____-year-old kid. His mother, who was the Queen Regent, was an Austrian princess, not very Spanish. But here was this, uh, Weyler.
13. General Weyler was the perfect _____. He was portrayed brutally in cartoons and editorials and news stories as a savage inhumane brute, as the most bloodthirsty butcher that had ever entered this hemisphere.
14. I think Hearst took up the Cuban independence movement as a jingoistic way to bring America together. We were a nation in that period that was at each other’s throats. North was still angry at South. Populist farmers didn’t like East Coast bankers. We had economic depression which created a panic. And Hearst saw that the way to pull everybody together was with some _____.
15. U.S. businessmen saw war as a threat to their _____ in Cuba and to economic recovery at home. Their concerns were shared by Republican president-elect William McKinley. As Governor of Ohio, McKinley had pushed for a stronger tariff to restore the nation’s prosperity. He declared his stance on Cuba in his 1897 inaugural address.

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16. We must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression. War should never be entered upon until every agency of _____ has failed.

17. Theodore _____ and other people in the Navy Department understood that although the cause of war was the situation in Cuba, the war would be against Spain. And anything Spain could bring to bear in that war would be something that American forces should attack. The Spanish fleet was located in the Philippines. The Philippines had harbors that were worthwhile, the Philippines commanded the water routes between China and Southeast Asia. So to the few people, the Philippines meant something.

18. They had had too much of Spanish oppression, too much of Spanish control, and they had lost virtually their rights and they were living as second-class citizens. And, therefore, Filipinos who had held sporadic revolts before _____, culminated and got together to launch a major nationwide revolution against the Spaniards.

19. President _____ appealed to the Spanish government to restore peace in Cuba and reviewed his military options. He invited Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt on a carriage ride through Washington.

20. On January 24th, President McKinley ordered the battleship _____ to Havana to protect U.S. interests on the island.

21. On February 15th, _____, the Maine had been moored for three weeks in Havana harbor without incident. The crew was anxious to return to the United States.

22. As sailors aboard the Maine began falling asleep, an _____ rocked the front end of the ship. At eleven p.m., Captain Sigsbee wired Washington.

23. The explosion aboard the Maine killed _____ U.S. sailors. The dead would be given a hero's burial in Arlington National Cemetery. The McKinley administration appointed a naval committee to investigate the cause of the tragedy. Many Americans had already made up their minds.

24. And so TR put it into action because his superior didn't want to take the initiative, nor did the _____ want to take the initiative. But when it was done, they let it stay, which was sort of a vindication that it was the wise thing.

25. The final push came on March 25th, when the naval committee investigating the Maine explosion reported its findings. The explosion had been caused by a submerged _____. Though the report never fixed responsibility, few doubted that the Spanish were to blame.

26. On April 22nd, President McKinley ordered Rear Admiral Sampson to blockade Havana. Spain responded to U.S. naval maneuvers with a declaration of _____. Congress immediately followed suit. Half-way around the world in Hong Kong, Commodore Dewey received a dispatch from Secretary of the Navy Long.

27. Proceed at once to the Philippine Islands. Commence operations against the _____ fleet. Use utmost endeavors.

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1. Just after midnight on May 1st, _____, Commodore Dewey's flagship Olympia entered Manila Bay. Dewey's nine ships, modernized to compete with the navies of Europe, had yet to be tested in battle.
2. Commodore Dewey's squadron made five devastating passes at the Spanish fleet. By noon, the Spanish had surrendered their naval base in Manila Bay. _____ Spanish ships were destroyed. One U.S. sailor was killed.
3. The Spanish-American War was not only the war that probably got the greatest coverage in the _____, but it was also the first filmed war. Every vaudeville theater tried to show what were called the "actualities of the war." Most of them were faked. Most of the first films of the war were shot on the roof of New York buildings with toys boats in bathtubs and men blowing cigar smoke to simulate the smoke of battle.
4. Later on, Aguinaldo wrote in his memoirs that Dewey made promises to support the _____. But there was one thing wrong, and that was there was no written promise made. Aguinaldo wanted to get a promise, but Dewey said, "My word is stronger than the most strongly written statement there is."
5. Divine Providence is about to place independence within our reach. The Americans have extended their protecting mantle to our beloved country, now that they have severed relations with Spain, owing to the tyranny that nation is exercising in Cuba. The American fleet will prevent any reinforcements coming from Spain. There, where you see the American _____ flying, assemble in numbers; they are our redeemers.
6. When President McKinley called for 200,000 volunteers, more than a _____ Americans responded.
7. In seven camps from Texas to Florida, new recruits drilled for action in _____. With few experienced officers to train them, the volunteers were unprepared for what lay ahead.
8. On the second floor of the White _____, President McKinley set up his own war room. It was the prototype for the modern military command center.
9. There were _____ telegraph lines coming into the White House. There were three telephone lines and McKinley exploited them all. He was the first president who understood how you use these new communications, especially the telephone.
10. So, you get this scene in the _____ for 1898. The guys come down off the ships into the rowboats, a pretty heavy sea. And they're coming into a wharf and when they get on a rise, they have to throw their weapons up onto the wharf and then down they go again and then they rise again and they grab up for guys that are up there on top to help 'em to get out. And, of course, this didn't do any good with their horses and mules. You couldn't take them in rowboats. What are you going do with 'em? Well, you throw 'em overboard and they'll swim to shore and then you gather 'em up.
11. General Shafter ordered his commanders to attack both El Caney and the San Juan Heights at dawn on July 1st. At El Caney, 5,000 U.S. troops faced _____ well-entrenched Spanish defenders.
12. That same day, the Rough Riders and 9,000 other U.S. troops, including _____ black regiments, formed southwest of El Caney to take the San Juan Heights. U.S. commanders planned first to cross the San Juan River at the base of the Heights; then to take Kettle Hill, just west of the San Juan River; and last, to seize the blockhouse atop San Juan Hill, Spain's final stronghold before Santiago.
13. Entrenched _____ yards from Santiago, the U.S. Army awaited orders to proceed.
14. On July 3rd, less than _____ weeks after the U.S. Army had landed in Cuba, the Spanish Admiral Cervera confronted Rear Admiral Sampson's blockade of Santiago Bay.

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15. Admiral Cervera's fleet swung westward, but could not sail beyond the firing range of the U.S. Navy. Within _____ hours, all Spanish ships but one were destroyed.

16. Nine days later, under the shade of a great ceiba tree, General Shafter began negotiations for the surrender of Santiago. As Commanding General of the Army Nelson Miles had warned President McKinley, _____ struck U.S. soldiers.

17. On July 17th, in Santiago's main square, U.S. and Spanish generals assembled for the formal surrender of the city. When the cathedral's clock struck noon, the Spanish flag, which had flown over Santiago for nearly _____ years, was replaced by the Stars and Stripes, not the flag of Cuba Libre. Cuban insurgents were not invited to attend.

18. Spain's army in the _____ was trapped in Intramuros, a walled city within Manila built by Spanish conquerors 300 years earlier. Aguinaldo's insurgents had besieged the stronghold for nearly two months.

19. The Filipinos had been led to believe that the Americans were their redeemers, their liberators, and so for as long as Dewey's fleet was there, it was all right. But when the soldiers came in, then the Filipinos began to have their doubts and became suspicious about the American motives. The American soldiers, on the other hand, arrived thinking that they were really going to educate these people and a lot of them equated the Filipinos with blacks, Negroes. And they looked _____ on many of them.

20. The Spanish proposed surrendering to the United States in a _____ battle for Manila. Few soldiers would be harmed, and the Spanish would maintain their military honor. Filipinos would be kept out of Intramuros by the U.S. Army.

21. The Spaniards raised the _____ flag. The Americans rushed into the city as planned, and the Filipinos were left holding an empty bag. Before they knew what had hit them, they were still surrounding Manila, but Manila had changed hands into the Americans.

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1. Peace negotiations between the United States and Spain began in _____ on October 1st, 1898. No Filipinos or Cubans had been consulted or invited to attend. Their fate lay in the hands of ten American and Spanish delegates.
2. Insist upon the cession of the *whole* of the Philippines. If necessary, pay to Spain _____ million dollars. Secretary of State John Hay.
3. Spain accepted the offer and gave up the Philippines and Cuba, in addition to Guam and Puerto Rico. The 400-year-old Spanish empire, which once included most of the Western Hemisphere, ended with the stroke of a pen. The _____ of Paris, signed on December 10th, 1898, required ratification by at least two-thirds of the U.S. Senate.
4. The final vote was scheduled for February 6th, _____. In Manila, U.S. and Filipino soldiers eyed each other suspiciously across a neutral divide. Just two days before the final Senate vote, a U.S. Army private on patrol spotted two Filipino soldiers crossing the San Juan Bridge to American lines. He shouted for the soldiers to halt.
5. Two Democrats switched sides, and the Senate narrowly ratified the Treaty. The United States officially acquired its first colonies, and its first colonial rebellion. _____ U.S. soldiers and 700 Filipinos had been killed.
6. Cubans gained faith in the United States when it began extensive programs to improve public _____ on the island.
7. Electricity was introduced. The telegraph was expanded. The railroads were repaired and cleaned up. Swamps were drained. Ah, _____ were paved so that you wouldn't have standing water. And in fact, this made a tremendous difference among the population of Cuba.
8. In August 1899, the U.S. commander in Manila requested 60,000 reinforcements, quadrupling the size of U.S. forces in the Philippines. Aguinaldo ordered his officers to begin a guerrilla _____.
9. The way the fighting went on was just utterly alien to the American kids in the beginning of the 20th century in the Philippines just as it was to the American kids in the late 1960s in Vietnam. And whenever you send an _____ - or a nineteen-year-old out into the world and give him a gun and tell him to go and kill the enemy and hate the enemy, you, you're—you're gonna have problems. You're gonna have the kind of thing that happened at Wounded Knee, or the kind of thing that happened in the Philippines with the American troops torturing their prisoners in the most you-don't-want-to-ever-even-think-about-it ways.
10. One of the first acts of McKinley's new administration was to offer Cuba limited self-government. The Platt _____, introduced by Connecticut Senator Orville Platt, made Cuba a U.S. protectorate. The United States could intervene in Cuba's affairs and establish a naval base at Guantánamo Bay.
11. The _____ Amendment was the American guarantee that Cuba would remain American. It undermined any attempt on the Cubans to be autonomous.
12. Ten days after President McKinley's death, the residents of Balangiga, a tiny village 400 miles southeast of Manila, attacked the local U.S. garrison. While U.S. soldiers ate breakfast, the church bells rang a signal. Filipinos brandishing machetes emerged from their hiding places. _____ Americans, two-thirds of the garrison, were butchered.
13. In Batangas, a province south of Manila, U.S. officers herded all non-insurgents into fortified zones. Everyone outside these zones was considered an enemy and captured or killed. The similarities to Spanish methods in Cuba were unmistakable. Leading anti-imperialist Senator George Hoar insisted on public hearings to try those responsible for these atrocities. _____ Army officers, including General Jacob Smith, were court-martialed.

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14. By the end of the war, Americans simply had no stomach for any more colonies. Even Roosevelt himself was forced to conclude that the Americans were not an imperial people. He said that the _____ had become America's Achilles heel.

15. In World War II, Japan conquered the Philippines. Sixty-thousand Americans and more than a million Filipinos were killed driving the Japanese from the islands. Soon after, the United States granted the Filipinos their independence. The U.S. military withdrew from Havana in _____. While the Cubans could govern their day-to-day affairs, the Platt Amendment allowed the United States to intervene whenever its interests were threatened; the first time was in 1906.

16. Cuba was given its independence in _____, but the United States remained a powerful influence in the island's affairs. Resentment in Cuba grew, culminating in another nationalist revolution. Fidel Castro, the son of a Spanish sugar planter, overthrew U.S.-backed dictator Fulgencio Batista in 1959. To the Maine memorial in Havana, Castro's government added an inscription: "to the victims of the Maine who were sacrificed by imperialist greed in its mission to conquer the island of Cuba."

17. In 1911, the Navy decided that it was not what they wanted to have the Maine on the bottom of Havana harbor with its superstructure sticking up out of the water. And they thought it would be more seemly to re-float the Maine, and take it out to sea and sink it there. And that's where things stayed until the 1970s when the late Admiral Rickover came up with the conclusion that it was not an external explosion, but that it was probably set off by a spontaneous combustion _____ in the coal bunker. It's ironic because the explosion set off this series of events and changed us in ways that that could never be reversed.