

Chapter 4 Section 2

Cuban Rebellion

- ❑ Describe how Jose Marti prepares for a second attack on Cuba.
- ❑ Describe the economic relationship between Cuba and the U.S
- ❑ What does the recession of 1894 cause the U.S to do and how does it affect Cuba?
- ❑ How does “yellow journalism” gather American support for the war against Spain?



Essential Questions

- What does it mean to harbor a terrorist? Does the US support of the Cuban rebel fit this definition? Explain?
- Cornell Notes EQ: Explain why the Spanish monarchy questions the idea of neutrality.



Cuban Rebellion Begins

- ❑ 1868 Cuban rebels declare independence and launch a guerrilla war against Spain.
- ❑ The rebellion ends in 1878, rebels lacked support and supplies.
- ❑ Jose Marti, leader of the rebellion is exiled from Cuba and relocates to the U.S



Jose Marti

- While in the U.S Marti raised funds from sympathetic Americans.
- He purchased weapons.
- He also trained troops for an invasion of Cuba.



Cuba and the U.S

- By the 1890's the U.S and Cuba had become closely linked economically.
- Cuba exported much of its sugar to the U.S.
- Americans had invested over \$50 million dollars in Cuba's mines, railroads, and sugar plantations.



Crisis in America and Cuba

- ❑ 1894 U.S economy suffers from a slow down in its economy. (recession)
- ❑ U.S imposes a new tariff (tax) on Cuban imports in order to protect American companies.
- ❑ The new tax wrecked the sale of Cuban sugar in the U.S and devastated the island's economy.



Jose Marti Attacks

- With Cuba in an economic crisis, Marti launches a new rebellion.
- The revolutionaries seized control of eastern Cuba.
- The Republic of Cuba is established in 1895.
- The rebels turn their focus on freeing the rest of the island.



Support for Cuban Rebels

- ❑ President Cleveland declares the U.S neutral.
- ❑ However, the public openly supported the rebels.
- ❑ Citizens compared the Cuban struggle to the American Revolution.
- ❑ Some Americans even began smuggling guns to Cuba to help the rebels.



Support for Cuban Rebels

- ❑ “Yellow journalism” reported sensationalist stories, in which writers often exaggerated or even made up stories to attract readers.
- ❑ Reported outrageous stories of the Spanish feeding Cuban Prisoners to sharks and dogs.
- ❑ Papers reported that Cuba had “blood on the roads, and fields.”



American Interest

- ❑ Rebels knew that Americans had invested in Cuba's economy.
- ❑ They hoped that the destruction of American property would lead to American intervention in the war.
- ❑ Rebels destroyed, sugar plantations, railroads, and the mines.

Cuban and Spanish Negotiate

- ❑ U.S urges Spain to end the conflict, or the U.S would intervene.
- ❑ Spanish government offers the Cubans autonomy, (govern themselves) as long as they remain part of Spain.
- ❑ Cuban rebels refuse, they wanted full independence.
- ❑ Spanish loyalist in Cuba are angered with Spain, they decide to protest and riot in the capitol city of Havana.

U.S and Spanish War Begins

- ❑ President McKinley decides to send the battleship Maine to Havana in case Americans had to be evacuated.
- ❑ While in the harbor the Maine explodes.
- ❑ U.S mobilizes for war with the approval of Congress.
- ❑ In April of 1898 with pressure from citizens and politicians the U.S declares war on Spain.