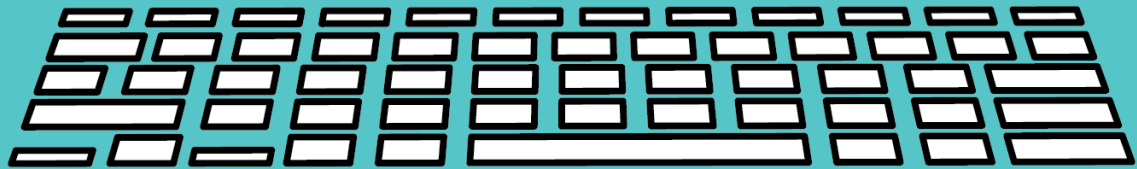
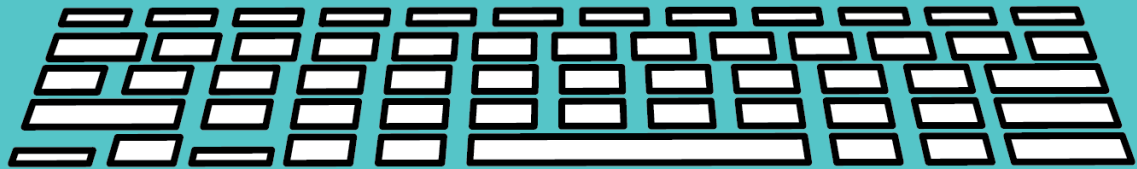


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. The war was between the U.S. and what other country?	
2. In what month did Spain declare war on America?	
3. For the Spanish fleet, what was Pascual's last name?	
4. Who was the U.S. president in 1898?	
5. What form of journalism did Hearst use?	
6. In what month did the Spanish Army surrender?	
7. What year was the Treaty of Paris signed?	
8. What was the name of the ship sent to Cuba?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. The war was between the U.S. and what country?		9. The leader of Spain during the war was Queen Maria ____.	
2. In what month did Spain declare war on America?		10. One of the famous battles in Cuba was the Battle of San ____ Hill.	
3. For the Spanish fleet, what was Pascual's last name?		11. The Rough ____ were led by Theodore Roosevelt.	
4. Who was the U.S. president in 1898?		12. The ____ was fought in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the ____ and Gu ____.	
5. What form of journalism did Hearst use?		13. The U.S. Navy was under the leadership of George ____.	
6. In what month did the Spanish Army surrender?		14. Joseph ____ was a newspaper publisher.	
7. What year was the Treaty of Paris signed?		15. The first battle of the Spanish American War was at ____ Bay.	
8. What was the name of the ship sent to Cuba?		16. The War was fought over the independence of ____.	



# SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

The Spanish American War was fought between the United States and Spain. Both countries were looking to expand. The land and climate of Cuba was ideal for growing sugar and making a profit. The leader of Spain at the time was Queen regent Maria Christina.

The United States wanted to buy Cuba from Spain. Spain was not happy with the request and tensions began to mount between the two countries. The Spanish American War was fought over the independence of Cuba. The United States supported Cuba's desire to be free from Spanish rule. The war was fought in Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and Guam.

Under Spanish rule, Cubans were being treated poorly and were forced into slavery. Thousands of enslaved Cubans died from starvation and disease.

This led many Cuban patriots to call for independence. Americans did not agree with how the Spanish were treating the people of Cuba. Many Americans supported the cause of the Cuban rebels and wanted the United States to step in and help.

The conditions in Cuba got worse in 1898. President William McKinley of the United States sent a battleship (called Maine) to Cuba to help protect American citizens in Cuba. A huge explosion caused the Maine to sink off the coast of Cuba on February 15, 1898. The explosion killed 260 servicemen.

No one actually knows what caused the explosion, but many Americans blamed Spain and encouraged America to enter the war. Newspaper publishers Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst used "yellow journalism" in their articles. Yellow journalism uses shocking, exaggerated and not always true headlines to sell more newspapers. The Spanish American War was the first conflict among countries that involved the media.

For the first few months, President William McKinley did not want to go to war. Originally, he sent an ultimatum to Spain demanding that they

surrender control of Cuba. The ultimatum was rejected by Spain. Spain responded by declaring war on America on April 24, 1898. Political pressures forced the President to declare war on Spain the very next day.

The first battle of the Spanish American War was at Manila Bay in the Philippines. At that time, the Philippines was a Spanish Colony in Southeast Asia. The United States attacked Spanish battleships in May of 1898. This would prevent the Spanish battleships from reaching Cuba.

Under the leadership of Commodore George Dewey, the U.S. Navy destroyed the Spanish fleet and took control of the Philippines. The United States was in need of more soldiers to help fight the war. Cowboys, outdoorsmen and ranchers volunteered to fight, earning the nickname of "Rough Riders". The Rough Riders were led by Theodore Roosevelt.

One of the famous battles in Cuba was the Battle of San Juan Hill. A small force of Spanish soldiers held control on San Juan Hill and stopped American forces from advancing.

Many American soldiers were shot trying to take over San Juan Hill. Eventually, the Rough Riders charged up a nearby hill giving them the advantage to take control of San Juan Hill.

After the Battle of San Juan Hill, U.S. soldiers moved into the city of Santiago. Santiago was on the southern coast of Cuba.

General Pascual Cervera led the Spanish fleet in Santiago harbor. American soldiers on the ground began a raid of the city. General William Sherman and the Rough Riders landed just east of the harbor and slowly surrounded Cervera's fleet.

The U.S. Navy destroyed the Spanish battleships and the Spanish fleet surrendered in Santiago on July 17, 1898. The Treaty of Paris was signed on September 10, 1898. The peace treaty allowed Cuba to gain its independence from Spanish colonial rule.

It also forced Spain to give up control of the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

Over 300,000 American troops were involved in the Spanish American War. Today, many historians believe that the Spanish were involved with the sinking of the Maine. However, the United States gained its independence after the war, the country was under U.S. military control for three years.



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