

# ACQUIRING NEW LAND

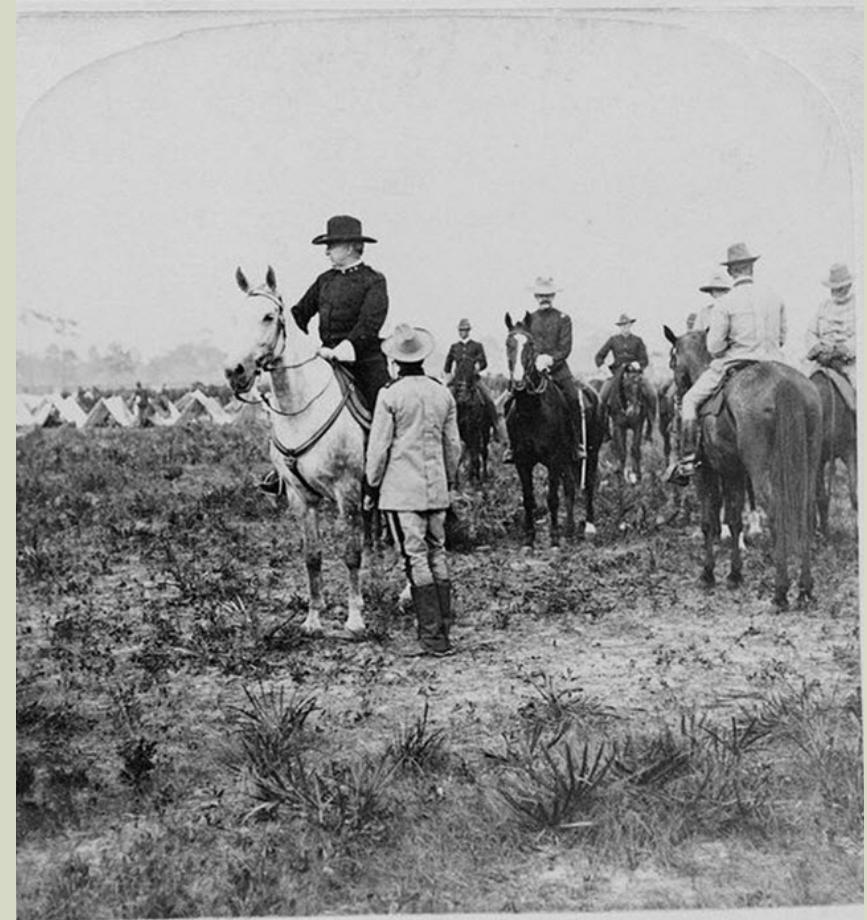
US History II

# PUERTO RICO

- What do Puerto Ricans want?
  - Statehood
  - Self government
- What did the U.S. do?
  - military rule under General Nelson A. Miles to, “bring you protection, not only to yourselves but to your property, to promote your prosperity, and to bestow upon you the immunities and blessings of the liberal institutions of our own government.”

# PUERTO RICO

- Foraker Act (1900)
  - Ended military rule
  - Set up civilian gov't
  - US President appoints PR governor and members of the upper house



# PUERTO RICO



## ■ Insular Cases

- Constitution did not immediately apply to people in acquired territories it was ex *proprio vigore* (of its own force)
- US can extend citizenship
- 1917 can elect both houses of gov't

# CUBA AND THE US

- Teller Amendment – April 20, 1898

- U.S. could not annex Cuba but only leave "control of the island to its people."
- Help Cuba gain independence and then withdraw all its troops from the country.

- Cuba occupied when the war ended

- Same officials who had served Spain remained in office
- Cubans who protested were imprisoned or exiled

# CUBA AND THE US

## ■ Positives?

- Provided food and clothing
- Helped farmers cultivate land
- Organized elementary schools
- Improved sanitation
  - Eliminated yellow fever



# PLATT AMENDMENT

- 1900, Cuban gov't wrote a constitution without specifying what the relationship between Cuba and the US would be



# PLATT AMENDMENT

- 1901 – US insisted Cuba add to its constitution
  1. Cuba can't make treaties that limit its independence or let a foreign power control any part of its territory
  2. The US can intervene in Cuba
  3. Cuba is not allowed to go into debt that it can't repay
  4. The US can buy or lease land for naval and refueling stations



# PLATT AMENDMENT

- Remained in effect for 31 years (even after Cubans protested)
- Cuba was a U.S. *protectorate*
  - Country whose affairs are partially controlled by a stronger power

# WHY?

- Protect American businesses
  - Sugar, tobacco, mining, RRs, and public utilities
- Andrew Carnegie argued against the taking of nations as colonies



# PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR



- Reaction to the Treaty of Paris – Emilio Aguinaldo
- February 1899
  - guerilla warfare
  - “designated zones” for living
- 70,000 soldiers
  - African-American soldiers

# PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR: RESULTS

## ■ Immediate

- Three years
- 200,000 Filipino civilians dead
- 20,000 Filipino rebels dead
- 4,000 Americans dead
- \$400 million

## ■ Long term

- Similar government to PR (1<sup>st</sup> Gov. was Taft)
- Independence on July 4, 1946