Spanish-American War 4-Square Page Answers –

Box A = 2 points title, date & color

1. The Spanish responded by saying they would rather see Cuba sunk in the ocean. (1 pt)
2. Jose Marti provoked U.S. intervention in Cuba by deliberately destroying property, especially American-owned sugar mills and plantations. (1pt)
3. Yellow journalism fueled war fever by printing exaggerated news stories that would enrage readers. For example, stories of poisoned wells and of children being thrown to the sharks deepened American sympathy. (1 pt)
4. The de Lome letter criticized President McKinley calling him weak and a bidder for the admiration of the crowd which angered Americans feeling their president had been insulted. (1 pt)
5. The death of more than 260 sailors brought outrage and a rallying cry “Remember the Maine” with public opinion favoring war. (1 pt)
6. The first battle of the Spanish-American war was in the Philippines. (1 pt)
7. The rebel leader who helped American forces defeat Spanish troops in Manila was Emilio Aguinaldo. (1 pt)
8. The actions by the U.S. that brought about the defeat of Spain was the naval battle near Santiago that ended in the destruction of the Spanish fleet. (1pt)
9. The terms of the Treaty of Paris were as follows: Spain freed Cuba and turned over the islands of Guam and Puerto Rico. Also U.S. paid Spain $20 mil. for the Philippines. (1 pt)
10. Arguments centered on whether or not the U.S. had the right to annex the Philippines. Some felt that the treaty violated the Declaration of Independence by denying self-government to the newly acquired territories. Also, labor leaders feared that Filipino immigrants would compete for American jobs. (2 pts)
11. Drawing (2 pts)