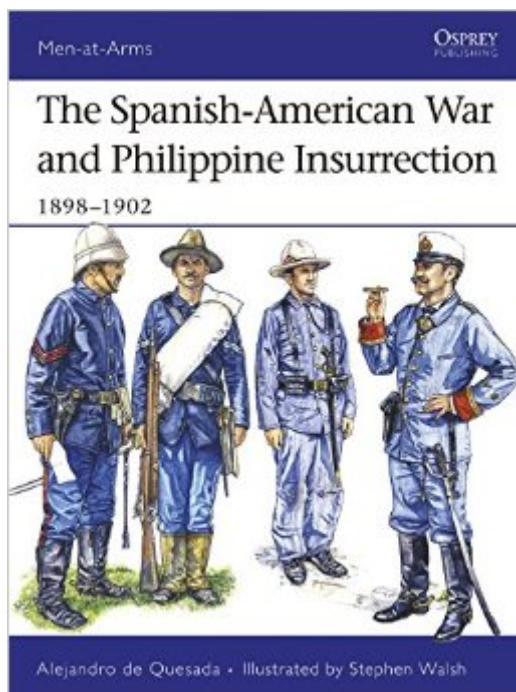


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The Spanish-American War And Philippine Insurrection: 1898-1902 (Men-at-Arms)



Synopsis

In 1898 US public opinion turned against the Spanish for their repression of Cuba. Relations between the two governments soured and ultimately resulted in the mysterious blowing up of the USS Maine in Havana harbor, which triggered a short but demanding war. A US expeditionary force was sent to Cuba, where the troops encountered both difficult climate and terrain, and a fierce Spanish garrison which, despite being greatly outnumbered, fought hard before surrendering. Many famous US personalities were involved, including future President Theodore Roosevelt, future general John Pershing, and journalists William Randolph Hearst and Stephen Crane. The war against the Spanish may have been brief but as Henry Cabot Lodge declared: "Its results were startling, and of world-wide meaning." Victory made the US a nation with global interests. As an extension of the war, US troops also captured the island of Puerto Rico. The US Navy bombarded Manila in the Philippines, and landed its troops. The Spanish garrison quickly surrendered, but a local anti-Spanish insurgent force under Emilio Aguinaldo resisted US occupation. The conflict continued until 1902, more than 100,000 US troops were eventually committed, and the campaign saw difficult jungle fighting, with indigenous Moro tribesmen fiercely resisting US forces. Providing a detailed examination of the experiences and equipment of the opposing sides, and featuring rare and previously unpublished photographs, this book highlights this crucial yet oft-forgotten war that changed the future of American foreign policy during "the age of American imperialism."

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Customer Reviews

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR AND PHILIPPINE INSURRECTIONALEXANDRO M.

DEQUESADAOSPREY PUBLISHING, 2007 QUALITY SOFTCOVER, \$15.95, 48 PAGES, ILLUSTRATIONS, PHOTOGRAPHS John Hay called it a "splendid little war" and one would be hard pressed to find very many average Americans who could recall even the most basic facts of that war, much less any of the major events or issues. The Spanish-American War was in many ways a war between a declining Spain, increasingly weak in Europe, overextended, fighting a war it didn't want over a possession that was increasingly more trouble than it was worth, and a rising United States, eager to flex its muscles after the long recovery from the War Between the States, increasingly concerned with events outside its borders (the interest in part fueled by a very activist press), and an eager and enthusiastic Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt building and running an increasingly world class navy. The Spanish-American War marks the debut of the United States as a world power as it closed the war having defeated a major European power and with possessions far outside of traditional home waters. These possessions included Guam, the Marianas, the Philippines, and Puerto Rico as well as giving Spain \$20 million for the lot. Cuba became an American protectorate-and the working model of informal imperial control. The author shows in detail the conflicts on land and in the sea, and how truly different they were. The naval conflicts went exceedingly well for the United States thanks to excellent tactics and ships, and casualties were extremely light. The land battles stand in stark contrast, as they were beset by confused leadership at times, ill-preparation, difficult terrain, disease, and a desperate Spanish defense force.

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