

**Directions:** Read the assigned pages and use them to answer the following questions. You must include facts and details to complete a short paragraph at least 5-6 sentences long.

Use your textbook pages and the following reading to help answer question 1.

*Cuba, an island 90 miles from the United States, had been ruled by Spain for centuries. In 1895 Jose Marti led the Cuban people in a revolt. Many Cubans were killed. American newspapers printed shocking reports about the violent revolution. This type of sensational and biased reporting is called yellow journalism. Sympathy for the Cubans and the sensational reports led many Americans to call for war. But the U.S. government opposed American involvement.*

*In January of 1898, rioting broke out in Havana, Cuba’s capital. President McKinley sent the battleship Maine to protect American citizens and property in Havana. On February 15, an explosion on the battleship killed 260 crewmembers. Yellow Journalists printed exaggerated stories claiming Spain was to blame without having any proof. The exaggerated newspaper stories led Americans to blame Spain for the explosion and called for war. In April Congress recognized Cuban independence and declared war on Spain.*

1. Explain the cause and effect relationship between Yellow Journalism and the Spanish-American War.

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2. What were the motivations behind Teddy Roosevelt’s leading of the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War?

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Use your textbook pages and the following reading to answer question 3.

*In the final phase of the war, the United States deployed ground forces to sweep Spanish forces out of Havana and Santiago. The "Rough Riders," the most famous of which was Theodore Roosevelt, worked with rebel groups to take control of the nation's capitol and ferret out remaining Spanish forces in the countryside. The U.S. troops then departed Cuba for Puerto Rico, driving the Spanish from the island.*

*The war ended with the Spanish surrender on July 17, 1898. The event signaled a new international stance for the United States, as the nation began to acquire territories and dominate the politics of the Western Hemisphere. As a result of the Spanish-American War, or in its immediate wake, the United States gained Guantanamo Bay, Puerto Rico, Guam, and Hawaii.*

3. Agree or disagree. After the Spanish-American War, the United States was considered a world power. Back up your thesis with evidence from the text.

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