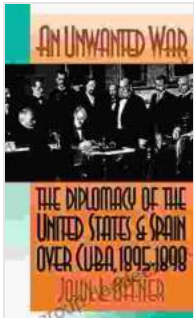


# The Diplomacy of the United States and Spain Over Cuba, 1895-1898



## An Unwanted War: The Diplomacy of the United States and Spain Over Cuba, 1895-1898 by John L. Offner

★★★★☆ 4.9 out of 5

Language : English  
File size : 3047 KB  
Text-to-Speech : Enabled  
Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
Word Wise : Enabled  
Print length : 320 pages



The diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain over Cuba from 1895 to 1898 were strained by the Cuban Revolution, which began in 1895. The United States was sympathetic to the Cuban rebels, who were fighting for independence from Spain, and the Spanish government was determined to suppress the rebellion.

The United States government initially tried to maintain neutrality in the Cuban conflict, but it became increasingly difficult to do so as the rebellion dragged on. The Cuban rebels were winning victories on the battlefield, and the Spanish government was resorting to increasingly brutal tactics to suppress the rebellion, including the use of concentration camps.

In early 1898, the United States battleship Maine exploded in Havana harbor, killing 260 American sailors. The United States government blamed

Spain for the explosion, and the Spanish government denied responsibility. The sinking of the Maine led to a surge of public opinion in the United States in favor of war with Spain.

On April 25, 1898, the United States Congress declared war on Spain. The Spanish-American War lasted for 10 weeks, and the United States emerged victorious. The war resulted in the United States gaining control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

### **The Cuban Revolution**

The Cuban Revolution began in 1895, when Cuban rebels launched an uprising against Spanish rule. The rebels were led by José Martí, a Cuban patriot who had been living in exile in the United States. Martí's goal was to establish a free and independent Cuba.

The Spanish government responded to the rebellion by sending troops to Cuba to suppress it. The Spanish army was much larger and better equipped than the Cuban rebels, but the rebels were able to use their knowledge of the terrain to their advantage. The rebellion dragged on for several years, and the Spanish government was unable to defeat the rebels.

### **The United States and the Cuban Revolution**

The United States government was sympathetic to the Cuban rebels, but it initially tried to maintain neutrality in the conflict. However, as the rebellion dragged on, it became increasingly difficult for the United States to remain neutral.

The United States government was concerned about the increasing brutality of the Spanish government's tactics to suppress the rebellion. The Spanish government was using concentration camps to hold Cuban civilians, and the conditions in these camps were deplorable. The United States government also feared that the rebellion would spread to the United States, as many Cuban refugees were fleeing to the United States.

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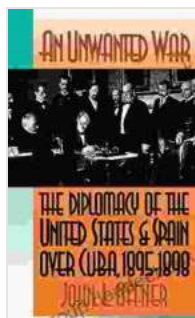
### **The Spanish-American War**

On April 25, 1898, the United States Congress declared war on Spain. The Spanish-American War lasted for 10 weeks, and the United States emerged victorious. The war resulted in the United States gaining control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

The Spanish-American War was a turning point in the history of the United States. The war marked the end of Spain's colonial empire in the Americas, and it established the United States as a global power.

The diplomacy of the United States and Spain over Cuba from 1895 to 1898 was strained by the Cuban Revolution. The United States government was sympathetic to the Cuban rebels, but it initially tried to maintain neutrality in the conflict. However, as the rebellion dragged on, it became increasingly difficult for the United States to remain neutral. The sinking of the Maine led to a surge of public opinion in the United States in

favor of war with Spain, and the United States Congress declared war on Spain in April 1898. The Spanish-American War lasted for 10 weeks, and the United States emerged victorious. The war resulted in the United States gaining control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.



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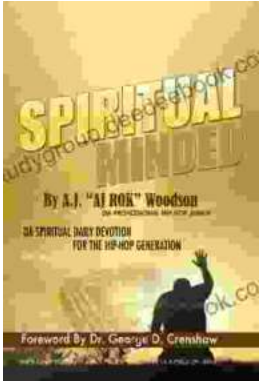
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