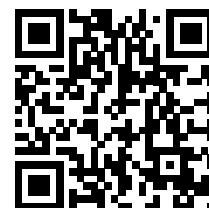


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The Spanish-American War and Its Consequences



The Spanish-American War, a significant _____ in 1898, marked a pivotal moment in both American and Spanish history. This war was ignited by the explosion of the _____ in Havana Harbor, leading to the U.S. declaring war on Spain. America, motivated by a mix of expansionist desires and a call to free _____ from Spanish rule, entered the conflict with considerable public support. The war featured key battles like the Battle of _____ Hill, where future President Theodore Roosevelt gained fame with his Rough Riders. Remarkably, the war was relatively short, lasting only about _____ months.

As a result of the war, Spain ceded territories such as the _____, Guam, and Puerto Rico to the United States. This marked the end of Spain's colonial _____ and the emergence of the U.S. as a colonial power. The Treaty of _____, signed in December 1898, officially ended the war and confirmed the transfer of these _____. The acquisition of the Philippines led to the Philippine-American _____, a conflict that proved to be longer and more brutal than the war with _____.

The consequences of the Spanish-American War were far-reaching. It shifted the balance of power, not just in the _____, but globally. The United States, previously seen as a young nation focused on its own development, emerged as a significant _____ player. This war laid the groundwork for future U.S. foreign policy and its role in international affairs. Moreover, it also sparked debates within the _____ about imperialism and the moral implications of colonial rule. In summary, the Spanish-American War was not just a conflict between two _____, but a moment that reshaped the world's geopolitical landscape.

U.S. territories Spain conflict Philippines four Paris USS Maine Cuba
Caribbean San Juan nations empire War global