

Annexation	Annexation is the formal act of a state incorporating conquered foreign territory into its own jurisdiction. It is the forcible acquisition of a territory by one state at the expense of another done by either a unilateral declaration and the conquering of the territory or by the conclusion of a treaty.
Cavite Mutiny	The Cavite Mutiny was the January 20, 1872 uprising of Filipino troops and laborers at the Fort San Felipe Arsenal in Cavite, Philippines against the oppressive Spanish governor. To put down the uprising, the Spanish severely punished mutineers and possible sympathizers. The mutiny encouraged Filipino nationalism and led to Philippine Revolution of 1896.
Colonization	Colonization is the act of one country settling and establishing control of another country, typically a distant one, and then sending settlers from that country to live there.
Guerra de los Diez Años (Ten Years War)	The Ten Years War was the first of three wars for Cuban Independence from the Spanish. The war began in 1868 when wealthy planter Carlos Manuel de Céspedes led a group of nationalists against Spanish rule. Céspedes and his followers were Cuban-born planters and other wealthy natives angered by overtaxation and lack of representation in Spanish government. Although the movement failed, it led to the following two wars for Cuban independence, the last of which evolved into the Spanish American War.
Industrialization	Industrialization is the large-scale introduction of manufacturing, advanced technical enterprises, and other productive economic activity into an area, society, country, etc.
Katipunan	The Katipunan was a nationalist organization founded in 1892 by Filipinos opposed to Spanish rule. It was estimated to have about 100,000 to 400,000 members, most of whom were Tagalogs (the largest cultural-linguistic group in the Philippines), led by Emilio Aguinaldo. They successfully fought the Spanish.
Manifest Destiny	Manifest Destiny was an ideology popularized in the 19th century that the United States was destined to expand its territory across North America. This idea drove American expansion across the continent and into foreign markets.
Monroe Doctrine	On December 2, 1823, President James Monroe gave an address to Congress articulating the United States' policy on the new political order developing in the rest of the Americas and the role of Europe in the Western Hemisphere. This statement became known as the Monroe Doctrine. The doctrine dictated that Europe and the Americas should have separate spheres of influence. The United States would not interfere

in European affairs and European countries would not interfere in the Western Hemisphere. An attempt by a European power to influence the Western Hemisphere would be seen as a threat to the security of the United States.

Nationalism	Nationalism is the idea that each nation should govern itself, free from outside interference. Nationalism emphasizes loyalty, devotion, or allegiance to a nation. In the 1800s, the independence movements in the colonies of Latin America, Caribbean, and in the Pacific were partly inspired by nationalist movements occurring in Europe and the United States.
Open Door Policy	The Open Door Policy was created by Secretary of State John Hay to promote trade of American goods to Chinese markets. Hay hoped this policy would expand throughout Asia, as the United States had annexed the islands of Hawai'i to establish a naval base to protect its Pacific commerce. Similar trade policies followed in the Caribbean, Central and South America, some mutually favorable and others aggressively favoring the United States at the expense of other nations.
Reconcentration Policy in Cuba	<p>In 1896, Spanish General Valeriano Weyler implemented the Reconcentration Policy. In order to prevent Cuban insurgents from camouflaging themselves within groups of civilians, this policy required all Cuban civilians to move into central locations to be monitored by Spanish soldiers until the war concluded.</p> <p>Reconcentration Policy ultimately had disastrous consequences. It is estimated that between 150,000 and 400,000 Cubans died from starvation and disease. The policy also generated anti-Spanish sentiment held by Americans, which helped propel the United States into war.</p>
Sovereignty	Sovereignty is the supreme and independent power or authority in government as possessed or claimed by a state or community.
Spanish Conquistadors	Spanish conquistadors were Spanish explorers and leaders who led expeditions around the world in an aim to expand territory and open trade routes. As agents of the Spanish crown, conquistadors forced indigenous peoples to adopt Christianity and become Spanish citizens through severe means.
Spanish Empire	The Spanish Empire was a colonial empire ruled by Spain from 1492 to 1976. At its height in the 18th century, the empire included most of Central and South America, parts of North America, Caribbean islands, Africa, Guam, Mariana Islands, and the Philippines. The global expansion of the Spanish Empire led to an increase in trade, spurred development, and

allowed for the transplanting of technologies and adoption of new crops at the expense of the indigenous populations living in these territories.

Stalemate	A stalemate is any position or situation in which no action can be taken or progress made; deadlock.
Taíno	The Taíno are an indigenous group of people in the Caribbean. Before the arrival of Christopher Columbus, the Taíno tribes were the principal inhabitants of Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, the Bahamas, and the northern Lesser Antilles.
U.S.S. <i>Maine</i>	The U.S.S. <i>Maine</i> was a battleship sent to Cuba on an observation visit to protect American interests after riots broke out in Havana. On February 15, 1898, a massive explosion sank the ship, killing 252 crew members. Although an official U.S. Naval Court of Inquiry reported that the ship was blown up by a mine without laying blame on any specific person or nation, public opinion in the United States blamed the Spanish military occupying Cuba. This event led to a U.S. naval blockade of Cuba and an eventual declaration of war against Spain.
Yellow journalism	Yellow journalism was a style of newspaper reporting that emphasized sensationalism, the use of exciting or shocking stories or language, over facts. It was one of the many factors that helped push the United States and Spain into war in Cuba and the Philippines, leading to the acquisition of overseas territory by the United States.