**War messages of William McKinley in 1898 and Woodrow Wilson in 1917**

William McKinley in 1898

McKinley presidency fell at the height of imperialism and protectionism in the United States. The country won the Spanish-American War (1898), Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam were occupied. In 1898, Hawaii became part of the United States. On April 11, 1898, finally, President Mc Kinley sent his message to Congress requesting approval to declare war on Spain with the purpose of ending the conflict in Cuba[[1]](#footnote-1). He had previously transcended that the message would not recognize the independence of Cuba, which had led to protests by the Cuban representation in the United States and also by some sectors and US congressmen. September 6, 1901 was wounded by anarchist Leon Chol gosh at the Pan American exhibition in Buffalo, died eight days later.

Woodrow Wilson in 1917

After Germany restarted open submarine warfare in early 1917 and complete a failed try to win Mexico to its adjacent. Wilson obvious to jump in to the United States into World War I. He did not sign allied agreements with UK or France, favoring to act autonomously as an “allied” (not associated) country. For all the gravity of the decision, W. Wilson did not see another way out, believing that otherwise the authority of the US as a world power and a world mediator would suffer irreparably.[[2]](#footnote-2) “. Wilson from the very beginning, from the first days of joining the anti-German front, raised the importance of future issues” . The president by that time definite that war had develop a risk to all of mortality. He called for “declaring war to end all wars”, this inevitable that he desired to lay the basics for a world deprived of wars, to stop future disastrous wars that sow decease and devastation. “The American president was on the way to creating America’s full-scale ideological program in the current world crisis the famous“ 14 points “.

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1. Gambone., Documents of American Diplomacy,187. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Link and Matthew., The diplomacy of world power,68. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)