History and Anthropology

Name

Date

In 1899 to 1902 a war between United States and Filipino is known as the Philippine-American War. As a continuance of the Philippine revolution against Spanish rule it is an upheaval that may be seen. From Spain to the United States the Agreement of Paris relocated Philippine dominion in 1898 but was not predictable by Philippine leaders. Without the capital of Manila, these forces effectively controlled the whole archipelago. For an imaginable war against Spain Navy Theodore Roosevelt place the US-Asian squadron in grounding of Assistant Secretary[[1]](#footnote-1). In April 1898, war was declared and George Dewey who was Brigadier General, from Hong Kong set sail. On the morning of May 1, 1898 the Spanish armada in Manila Bay defeated. Until the ground forces reached 3 months later was powerless to overcome Manila. As the stressed condition became poorer American and Filipino groups were challenged in 1899.

US forces occupied the capital Manila building, Aguinaldo's army occupied a trench adjacent the city[[2]](#footnote-2). Bloody war on the evening of February 4, 1899 Soldier William Grayson of Nebraska Volunteers fired the first shot. On a group of Filipinos, Grayson fired impending his site provoking an armed response. The ten mile US-Philippine lines the fire rapidly spread up and down causing hundreds of casualties. From Admiral Dewey's fleet by bombing, at the eruption of hostilities, American groups, while causing thousands of casualties quickly overcome the Philippine positions[[3]](#footnote-3). Overseas from Manila, within days, US troop’s deployed, using, mobile weaponry, sea facility to the maximum, and superior firepower.

By November 1899, Aguinaldo and his troops were pushed further into the main island of the Philippines and realized that he could not fight the Americans with conventional military units. To fight the US military he ordered his followers to switch to guerrilla tactics at that point. The war consist of massacres, punishments, and ambushes[[4]](#footnote-4). From the point on which is not prohibited the war has become a brutal paramilitary war. In brutal slaughter and violence both sides were involved. Prisoners were tortured, civilians killed, villages were destroyed, damaged with a host of other atrocities. "the only good Indian was a dead Indian” Applying the old belief, non-comrades and Many American officers aided in the Indian wars hold such believe in their relation with Filipinos. Local forces reciprocated such attitude. The organized opposition of Emilio Aguinaldo followers vanished when he was arrested in March 1902[[5]](#footnote-5). On July 4, 1902 despite the formal end of the declared hostilities, individual tribes in Muslim Moros and Luzon on the southern islands initiated additional risings for another period or so left 2 less-than-ideal options: in exchange for contrasting the trade bill or rebuilding funding forgoing economic sovereignty, approving a trade deal, and trailing the reintegration package but upholding some measure of economic self-rule, were left by the government in Manila[[6]](#footnote-6). To help the Philippines move from colony to independence The Philippine Commonwealth era designed. One of the most tempestuous eras in island history is to be proved by this. With the commencement of World War II one of the most modest areas in the Pacific Theater is the Philippines. With the passage of time towards independence, in the closing hours of the Commonwealth the legislature approved the trade agreement. The right to buy and own real estate the mainstream shareholders on granting this process to Americans.

**Bibliography**

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1. “Philippine-American War | Filipino History | Britannica.” [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. “The History Guy.” [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. “The History Guy.” [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. “The History Guy.” [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. “The History Guy.” [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. “The Philippines, 1898–1946 | US House of Representatives.” [↑](#footnote-ref-6)