

Annotated Bibliography

Primary

“Aguinaldo Declares War on America.” *The San Francisco Call*, February 8, 1899. Accessed September 7, 2022.
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85066387/1899-02-08/ed-1/seq-1/#words=AGUINALDO+Aguinaldo+war+War+WAR>.

The source includes information on how Aguinaldo had an influential role in the declaration of war against the US and how he unified the common people for a singular goal. The website has information regarding the specific ideas and goals that Aguinaldo had and how he implemented such ideas to create political action. This information can be used when describing why and how the war initially started and how it first transpired.

Aguinaldo, Emilio. “True Version of the Philippine Revolution.” *The Project Gutenberg eBooks*. 1899. Accessed October 22, 2022.
<https://www.gutenberg.org/files/12996/12996-h/12996-h.htm>.

This source will be used to show the perspective of Emilio Aguinaldo, the leader and President of the Philippine Republic. It helped us to understand the optimistic views on Philippine independence during the beginnings of the Philippine-American War.

Bartholomew, Charles L. “Did anyone say he wished to tread on the tails of my coat?” Cartoon. *Minneapolis Journal*, Dec. 3, 1898. From *The Asia-Pacific Journal*.
<https://apjjf.org/2013/11/40/Susan-A.-Brewer/4002/article.html> (accessed December 14, 2022).

This cartoon depicts Uncle Sam, a symbol of the U.S., spreading his coat to cover the Philippines, Hawaii, Cuba, and Puerto Rico, indicating that the U.S. was “protecting” these countries and helping to aid them. This source helped us understand how the U.S. would justify its harsh imperialism through propaganda and other media.

Chetwood, John. “Manila, or Monroe Doctrine?” *Digital Public Library of America*. Accessed September 7, 2022.
<https://dp.la/exhibitions/american-empire/building-empire/philippine-american-war>.

The source provides information about the opposing view of the Philippine-American war, especially in the US. It talks about the opposition and the anti-war sentiment that some citizens carried. This source would be useful in understanding what kind of perspectives existed in the US and how they would later justify the Philippine-American war even though it was against the Monroe Doctrine. This source helped us understand the different perspectives in America which were quite rare and understand some of the negative consequences that would later come with the Philippine-American war.

Crossman, Edgar G. "American-Philippine Relations: The Prospect." *Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science* 22, no. 4 (1948): 25–36. Accessed September 29, 2022. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1172866>.

This article will be used to explain the implications of the Philippine-American War on the later relationship between the two countries. It helped us to understand what the standards of this relationship between the colonizer and the colonized were, as well as the extent to protection and interest in the others' welfare.

De Tavera, T. H. Pardo, Benito Legarda, and Jose Ruiz De Luzuriaga. "Filipino Views of American Rule." *The North American Review* 174, no. 542 (1902): 73–84. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25105275>.

The source provides information about the short-term effects of the Philippine-American war and how the Filipino population viewed American rule. This source would be useful in understanding what kind of immediate effects were apparent shortly after the war and how it affected the Filipino working population. This source also helped us understand the difference between American and Spanish rule and how they differed, mainly religiously. It showed us how American writers justified the actions of war by stating that they were "helping" the Philippines because they were naturally unable to govern themselves.

"Filipino has a Peace Plan." *The Wichita Daily Eagle*, May 12, 1900. Accessed September 7, 2022. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82014635/1900-05-12/ed-1/seq-1/#words=Filipino+Filipinos+war>.

The source provides information about primary sources on when the Philippine-American war was ending and how the American general public was perceiving it. This source would be useful in understanding the different perspectives and short-term effects of the war, while also showing us how the U.S. felt that the Philippines was incapable of governing itself. This source helped us understand the American population's biases against the Filipino population in general and how they had a large superiority complex over them. It showed that they didn't believe that Americans and Filipinos were equal and helped us understand the disparity between the two groups.

Keppler, Udo J. *Christmas in Our New Possessions*. Cartoon. New York: Keppler & Schwarzmann, 1902. From Library of Congress. <https://www.loc.gov/item/2010652192/> (accessed December 14, 2022).

This cartoon shows how the U.S. believed it was helping the Philippines improve as a country by providing education and other resources. It was used to explain the ethics of American imperialism and how the U.S., despite claiming to have helped the country, worsened the Philippines' conditions due to its occupation.

“Rebels at Manila Repulsed.” *The Saint Paul Globe*, February 6, 1899. Accessed September 6, 2022.
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn90059523/1899-02-06/ed-1/seq-1/#words=battle+Battle+MANILA+Manila>.

The source provides information regarding the general information given to a local newspaper about the current state of the Philippines-American War and how it was being portrayed. This is crucial to understanding the American perspective of the war and how they justify their imperialistic attitudes towards the Asian region. This source will be used to further explain how the war continued to gain support after its initial start from the general public.

Secondary

Ablett, Phillip. “Colonialism in Denial: US Propaganda in the Philippine-American War.” *Social Alternatives* 23, no. 3 (2004): 22–28. Accessed October 22, 2022.
https://research.usc.edu.au/discovery/fulldisplay/alma99448752802621/61USC_INST:ResearchRepository.

This journal article will be used to explain how war propaganda, mainly produced by the US, influenced feelings towards the Filipino people and the decisions for hostility as well as how it was used to justify its “benevolent assimilation.” It helped us understand the impacts of propaganda in shaping public opinion during this crucial time to claim independence (for the Philippines) and to assert its dominance and imperial desires (for the US).

Bix, P. Herbert. “Some Long-Term Effects of U.S. Control of the Philippines.” *Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars* 1, no. 3 (1969): 53-58.
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/pdf/10.1080/14672715.1968.10405159>.

The source provides information about the negative effects U.S. control of the Philippines had 20 years after they gained independence. This source would be useful in discussing the long-term effects of the Philippines-American war and how it affected not only Filipino citizens but its relations with other countries. This source helped us understand different aspects of American control, whether that be corrupted cooperation between the Philippines and America or the loss of nationalism and identity of being Filipino.

Cano, Gloria. “LeRoy’s ‘The Americans in the Philippines’ and the History of Spanish Rule in the Philippines.” *Philippine Studies: Historical & Ethnographic Viewpoints* 61, no. 1 (2013): 3–44. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/42634748>.

This source will be used to showcase the American viewpoint on imperialism during this time period. The article was useful in that it helped us understand the US’s perspective on the declining Spanish regime and its desires to expand its power and influence globally.

“Elaborate stage and grandstand for the July 4 ceremony. Courtesy of US Signal Corps.”
Photograph. July 4, 1946. From The National WWII Museum.
<https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/july-4-1946-philippines-independence>
(accessed December 13, 2022).

This photograph shows the gathering of Filipino citizens at the ceremony for the Philippine’s independence day. It was helpful because it showed us that the Philippine’s independence from the U.S. was successful.

Gates, John M. “Philippine Guerillas, American Anti-Imperialists, and the Election of 1900.”
Pacific Historical Review 46, no. 1 (1977): 51-64. Accessed August 27, 2022.
<https://doi.org/10.2307/3637402>.

The source provides information on how the American free press changed the political dynamic of the war and how it potentially could have altered the general approach the US took against the Philippines. The source focuses on America’s attitude towards imperialistic tendencies and how they reacted to it both positively and negatively. The source will be used to explain the general impact information and the press had on the topic while also discussing the impact everyday citizens had on the war.

Imperialism and the Spanish-American War.
<https://myarkansaspbs.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/clw-soc-ush-spanamwar/imperialism-spanish-american-war/>.

The source contains images that depict US propaganda to justify its war against the Spanish Empire. Depicting Uncle Sam saving the Filipino populations, the picture represents American foreign policy to “help” the Philippines. The source will be used to describe US justification to fight the Spanish-American war.

May, Glenn A. “Resistance and Collaboration in the Philippine-American War: The Case of Batangas.” *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 15, no. 1 (1984): 69–90.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/20070565>.

The source includes information about the resistance group that rebelled against the Filipino leadership and represents the division in Filipino society. The Batnagas was a specific rebel group that sided with the US during the war, showing how many people despised the class system inside of the country. The source will be useful when discussing how the Philippine-American war socially affected the country both in the short and long term.

Mizokami, Kyle. The Spanish-American War Was America's First Taste Of Superpower Status. Last modified December 18, 2019.
<https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/spanish-american-war-was-americas-first-taste-superpower-status-106006>.

The source contains information and images depicting the impacts of the Spanish-American war and how it positively affected the US. Represented by the images of American soldiers taking over a Spanish military base, the source indicates how the decisive victory against Spain allowed the US to become a global superpower. The source will be used to discuss the Spanish-American war while also explaining why and how gaining the Philippines was crucial for America's future.

Philippine-American War. <https://www.legendsofamerica.com/philippine-american-war/>.

The source contains images that depict the brutality of the Philippine-American war, representing how the war took place. The image represents the two sides between the war and the similarity and differences between their strategies. The source will be helpful when introducing the war and presenting how the war was fought.

“The Philippines, 1898-1946.” *History, Art & Archives, United States House of Representatives*. 2018. Accessed September 8, 2022.
<https://history.house.gov/Exhibitions-and-Publications/APA/Historical-Essays/Exclusion-and-Empire/The-Philippines/>.

The source provides information about the events during and after the Philippine-American War and the history of how the Philippines achieved independence. The source would be useful to understand the motives and process of the Philippines gaining their independence. This source helped us understand the relations between the US and the Philippines before and after they gained their independence.

Pixley, Warren. Spanish American War.
<https://www.sutori.com/en/story/spanish-american-war--gMbYDpLpUb7NZYeeBjtBMdnC>.

The image depicts a scene during the Spanish-American war and the two sides fought war in a very similar way. The war was fought on horseback and very openly in plain fields, a very western approach to warfare. The image will be helpful when introducing the similarity between Spain and America and how the war affected the Philippines.

“The Rise of the U.S.” Cartoon. *Puck Magazine*. From United States Senate.

<https://www.senate.gov/art-artifacts/historical-images/political-cartoons-caricatures/puck-intro.htm> (accessed December 13, 2022).

This cartoon depicts an American soldier holding a ship, with the words “World Power,” over his head, showing that the U.S. was progressing towards becoming a global power as a result of its imperialist expansion. It was used to demonstrate the growing U.S. dominance and how that impacted foreign politics during this time period but also beyond it into present times.

Roosevelt's Big Stick Foreign Policy.

<https://pressbooks-dev.oer.hawaii.edu/ushistory/chapter/roosevelts-big-stick-foreign-policy/>.

The source contains images that depict US propaganda during the time to represent the American perspective of the global world. The article showcases how America used propaganda to further emphasize its dominance throughout the world. The source will be helpful when discussing how the US portrayed its victory over the Spanish Empire.

Shaffer, Robert. “‘Partly Disguised Imperialism’: American Critical Internationalists and Philippine Independence.” *The Journal of American-East Asian Relations* 19, no. 3/4 (2012): 235–62. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23613137>.

This article will be used to explain how the Philippines was negatively affected by American imperialism through the lens of many Americans. The source was helpful because it showed how some Americans, many of whom were a part of the elite class, believed that true Philippine independence was not possible under the conditions that the US had left them in, and that the country’s prospects for future independence was not favorable.

United States Department of State. “The Philippines-American War, 1899-1902.” Office of the Historian. Accessed September 7, 2022.

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1899-1913/war>.

The source provides information about the causation of the Philippine-American war and the different perspectives on why specific action was taken. This source would be useful in discussing why the conflict started in the first place and the introduction of the war in general. This source helped us understand why America took specific action against the Philippines and what their justification was and how that later affected the general population of the Philippines later on.

Welch, Richard E. "American Atrocities in the Philippines: The Indictment and the Response." *Pacific Historical Review* 43, no. 2 (1974): 233–53. <https://doi.org/10.2307/3637551>.

This source will be used to explain the extent of the brutality of the American forces towards the Filipino soldiers and civilians. It was helpful in that it provided us with an understanding of the tortures faced and how racial injustices played into that.

Welch, Richard E. "'The Philippine Insurrection' and the American Press." *The Historian* 36, no. 1 (1973): 34–51. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24443895>.

The source provides information about how the American press depicted the Philippine-American war and its aftermath to the general public. This source would be useful to convey how the US was able to take advantage of the Philippines without the acknowledgment of the general public. The source helped us understand the dynamic of how important the Philippine-American war was and how it affected the daily lives of American citizens.

The World of 1898: The Spanish-American War." Library of Congress. June 22, 2011. <https://loc.gov/rr/hispanic/1898/intro.html>.

The source provides information about the events prior to the Philippines-American War, mainly focusing on the transfer of power from Spain to America. This source would be useful in discussing the motives behind Filipino rebellions and how they later affected the power they had. The source helped us understand the environment before the Philippines-American War and why tensions were so high, resulting in a later conflict and war.