

WHAT WAS THE PLATT AMENDMENT

THE PLATT AMENDMENT: AMERICA'S ROLE IN CUBA'S EARLY 20TH CENTURY HISTORY

WHAT WAS THE PLATT AMENDMENT IS A QUESTION THAT OFTEN ARISES WHEN EXPLORING THE COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA IN THE EARLY 1900S. THIS PIECE OF LEGISLATION HAD PROFOUND EFFECTS ON CUBA'S SOVEREIGNTY AND SHAPED THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE OF THE CARIBBEAN FOR DECADES. UNDERSTANDING THE PLATT AMENDMENT NOT ONLY SHEDS LIGHT ON A PIVOTAL MOMENT IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY BUT ALSO OFFERS INSIGHT INTO THE HISTORICAL TENSIONS THAT STILL INFLUENCE US-CUBA RELATIONS TODAY.

THE ORIGINS OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT

IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR IN 1898, THE UNITED STATES EMERGED AS A DOMINANT POWER WITH NEWFOUND INFLUENCE OVER FORMER SPANISH COLONIES, INCLUDING CUBA. ALTHOUGH CUBA GAINED NOMINAL INDEPENDENCE FROM SPAIN, THE US GOVERNMENT REMAINED HEAVILY INVOLVED IN CUBAN AFFAIRS. THIS INVOLVEMENT WAS FORMALIZED THROUGH THE PLATT AMENDMENT, PASSED BY THE US CONGRESS IN 1901.

THE AMENDMENT WAS NAMED AFTER SENATOR ORVILLE H. PLATT OF CONNECTICUT, WHO INTRODUCED IT AS AN ATTACHMENT TO THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS BILL. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE WAS TO SET THE TERMS UNDER WHICH THE US WOULD WITHDRAW ITS TROOPS FROM CUBA, EFFECTIVELY SHAPING THE ISLAND'S FUTURE GOVERNANCE AND LIMITING ITS AUTONOMY.

WHAT WAS THE PLATT AMENDMENT? KEY PROVISIONS AND IMPACT

THE PLATT AMENDMENT WAS NOT A STANDALONE TREATY BUT A SERIES OF STIPULATIONS THAT CUBA HAD TO ACCEPT TO GAIN FULL INDEPENDENCE FROM THE US MILITARY OCCUPATION. THESE CONDITIONS WERE EMBEDDED INTO CUBA'S CONSTITUTION IN 1902, MAKING THEM LEGALLY BINDING.

MAIN CLAUSES OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT

- **RESTRICTION ON TREATIES:** CUBA WAS PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING INTO TREATIES WITH FOREIGN POWERS THAT MIGHT IMPAIR ITS INDEPENDENCE OR ALLOW FOREIGN POWERS TO USE CUBAN TERRITORY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.
- **US INTERVENTION RIGHTS:** THE US RESERVED THE RIGHT TO INTERVENE IN CUBAN AFFAIRS TO PRESERVE CUBAN INDEPENDENCE, MAINTAIN A STABLE GOVERNMENT, AND PROTECT LIFE, PROPERTY, AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES.
- **NAVAL BASE RIGHTS:** CUBA AGREED TO LEASE OR SELL LANDS TO THE UNITED STATES NECESSARY FOR NAVAL STATIONS, LEADING DIRECTLY TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE.
- **DEBT RESTRICTIONS:** CUBA WAS LIMITED IN ITS ABILITY TO CONTRACT PUBLIC DEBTS BEYOND ITS CAPACITY TO REPAY, TO AVOID FINANCIAL INSTABILITY THAT MIGHT INVITE FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

THESE CONDITIONS EFFECTIVELY MADE CUBA A US PROTECTORATE, LIMITING ITS SOVEREIGNTY UNDER THE GUISE OF PROTECTING ITS INDEPENDENCE.

WHY THE PLATT AMENDMENT WAS CONTROVERSIAL

THE PLATT AMENDMENT SPARKED SIGNIFICANT DEBATE BOTH WITHIN CUBA AND INTERNATIONALLY. WHILE THE US FRAMED IT AS A MEANS TO ENSURE STABILITY AND PROTECT CUBAN FREEDOM, MANY CUBANS SAW IT AS AN INFRINGEMENT ON THEIR NATION'S RIGHT TO SELF-DETERMINATION.

CUBAN OPPOSITION AND NATIONAL SENTIMENT

MANY CUBAN LEADERS AND CITIZENS RESENTED THE AMENDMENT, VIEWING IT AS A FORM OF NEOCOLONIALISM. THE RIGHT OF THE US TO INTERVENE IN CUBAN AFFAIRS WAS SEEN AS AN AFFRONT TO TRUE INDEPENDENCE. THIS RESENTMENT FUELED NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS AND SHAPED FUTURE CUBAN POLITICS, AS LEADERS SOUGHT TO REGAIN FULL SOVEREIGNTY FREE FROM AMERICAN OVERSIGHT.

AMERICAN MOTIVATIONS BEHIND THE AMENDMENT

FROM THE US PERSPECTIVE, THE PLATT AMENDMENT WAS A STRATEGIC MEASURE. IT ENSURED THAT CUBA WOULD NOT FALL UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF EUROPEAN POWERS, ESPECIALLY DURING A TIME WHEN IMPERIALISM WAS AT ITS PEAK GLOBALLY. THE US ALSO SOUGHT TO PROTECT ITS ECONOMIC INTERESTS, INCLUDING SUGAR PLANTATIONS AND INVESTMENTS, WHICH WERE VITAL TO AMERICAN BUSINESSES.

THE PLATT AMENDMENT IN PRACTICE: HOW IT SHAPED CUBA

THE AMENDMENT'S IMPLEMENTATION HAD TANGIBLE CONSEQUENCES FOR CUBA'S POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. THE US INTERVENED MULTIPLE TIMES UNDER THE TERMS OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT, OFTEN TO SUPPORT GOVERNMENTS FRIENDLY TO AMERICAN INTERESTS OR TO SUPPRESS UPRISINGS DEEMED THREATENING TO STABILITY.

US MILITARY AND POLITICAL INTERVENTIONS

BETWEEN 1906 AND 1934, THE US EXERCISED ITS INTERVENTION RIGHTS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, INCLUDING MILITARY OCCUPATIONS AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE OVER CUBAN LEADERSHIP. THESE ACTIONS OFTEN UNDERMINED THE LEGITIMACY OF CUBAN GOVERNMENTS AND DEEPENED ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT AMONG THE POPULATION.

THE GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE

ONE OF THE MOST ENDURING LEGACIES OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT IS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE US NAVAL BASE AT GUANTANAMO BAY. THIS BASE REMAINS UNDER AMERICAN CONTROL TO THIS DAY, SYMBOLIZING THE LASTING FOOTPRINT OF THE AMENDMENT ON CUBAN SOVEREIGNTY.

THE END OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT AND ITS LEGACY

BY THE 1930s, GROWING OPPOSITION TO THE PLATT AMENDMENT AND CHANGING GEOPOLITICAL CIRCUMSTANCES LED TO ITS REPEAL. IN 1934, DURING PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION, THE US AND CUBA SIGNED THE TREATY OF RELATIONS, WHICH ABROGATED THE PLATT AMENDMENT, SIGNALING A SHIFT TOWARDS A MORE EQUAL BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON US-CUBA RELATIONS

THOUGH THE AMENDMENT WAS REPEALED, ITS EFFECTS LINGERED. THE HISTORY OF US INTERVENTION LEFT DEEP SCARS AND MISTRUST THAT INFLUENCED CUBAN POLITICS THROUGHOUT THE 20TH CENTURY, INCLUDING DURING THE CUBAN REVOLUTION AND THE COLD WAR.

HISTORICAL LESSONS AND MODERN PERSPECTIVES

THE PLATT AMENDMENT SERVES AS A CASE STUDY IN HOW FOREIGN POLICY DECISIONS, EVEN THOSE INTENDED TO PROTECT STABILITY, CAN HAVE UNINTENDED CONSEQUENCES. IT HIGHLIGHTS THE COMPLEXITIES OF BALANCING NATIONAL INTERESTS WITH RESPECT FOR SOVEREIGNTY, A LESSON THAT RESONATES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TODAY.

UNDERSTANDING THE PLATT AMENDMENT IN CONTEXT

IF YOU'RE DIVING INTO EARLY 20TH-CENTURY AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY OR CUBAN HISTORY, GRASPING WHAT WAS THE PLATT AMENDMENT IS ESSENTIAL. IT ENCAPSULATES A PERIOD WHEN THE US ASSERTED ITSELF AS A HEMISPHERIC POWER, ILLUSTRATING BOTH THE AMBITIONS AND CONTRADICTIONS OF AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.

BY EXAMINING THE AMENDMENT'S PROVISIONS, CONTROVERSIES, AND LONG-TERM IMPACT, WE CAN BETTER APPRECIATE THE DELICATE DYNAMICS THAT SHAPED CUBA'S PATH TOWARD INDEPENDENCE AND THE ENDURING IMPRINT OF US FOREIGN POLICY IN THE CARIBBEAN.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT WAS THE PLATT AMENDMENT?

THE PLATT AMENDMENT WAS A 1901 U.S. LEGISLATIVE PROVISION THAT OUTLINED THE CONDITIONS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM CUBA FOLLOWING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, EFFECTIVELY ALLOWING THE UNITED STATES TO INTERVENE IN CUBAN AFFAIRS AND ESTABLISHING A U.S. NAVAL BASE AT GUANTANAMO BAY.

WHY WAS THE PLATT AMENDMENT IMPORTANT?

THE PLATT AMENDMENT WAS IMPORTANT BECAUSE IT LIMITED CUBA'S SOVEREIGNTY BY GIVING THE UNITED STATES THE RIGHT TO INTERVENE IN CUBAN AFFAIRS AND CONTROL OVER CUBAN FOREIGN POLICY, WHILE ALSO SECURING U.S. STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN THE REGION.

WHEN WAS THE PLATT AMENDMENT PASSED?

THE PLATT AMENDMENT WAS PASSED BY THE U.S. CONGRESS IN 1901 AS PART OF THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS ACT.

HOW DID THE PLATT AMENDMENT AFFECT CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE?

ALTHOUGH THE PLATT AMENDMENT GRANTED CUBA NOMINAL INDEPENDENCE, IT RESTRICTED CUBA'S AUTONOMY BY ALLOWING THE UNITED STATES TO INTERVENE IN ITS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS, EFFECTIVELY MAKING CUBA A U.S. PROTECTORATE.

WHAT WERE THE KEY PROVISIONS OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT?

KEY PROVISIONS OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT INCLUDED THE PROHIBITION OF CUBA FROM MAKING TREATIES THAT WOULD COMPROMISE ITS INDEPENDENCE, ALLOWING U.S. INTERVENTION TO PRESERVE CUBAN INDEPENDENCE AND MAINTAIN ORDER, AND

GRANTING THE U.S. A LEASE ON GUANTANAMO BAY FOR A NAVAL BASE.

DID CUBA ACCEPT THE PLATT AMENDMENT WILLINGLY?

CUBA WAS PRESSURED TO ACCEPT THE PLATT AMENDMENT; IT WAS INCORPORATED INTO THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION IN 1901 UNDER U.S. INSISTENCE AS A CONDITION FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

HOW LONG DID THE PLATT AMENDMENT REMAIN IN EFFECT?

THE PLATT AMENDMENT REMAINED IN EFFECT UNTIL 1934, WHEN IT WAS REPEALED AS PART OF PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY.

WHAT WAS THE IMPACT OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT ON U.S.-CUBA RELATIONS?

THE PLATT AMENDMENT LED TO DECADES OF U.S. INFLUENCE AND INTERVENTION IN CUBAN POLITICS AND ECONOMY, FOSTERING RESENTMENT AMONG CUBANS AND CONTRIBUTING TO TENSIONS THAT EVENTUALLY CULMINATED IN THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

IS THE PLATT AMENDMENT RELATED TO THE GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE?

YES, THE PLATT AMENDMENT GRANTED THE UNITED STATES THE RIGHT TO LEASE LAND IN CUBA FOR NAVAL BASES, WHICH LED TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE, STILL UNDER U.S. CONTROL TODAY.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

****UNDERSTANDING THE PLATT AMENDMENT: ORIGINS, IMPACT, AND LEGACY****

WHAT WAS THE PLATT AMENDMENT IS A QUESTION THAT DELVES INTO A PIVOTAL MOMENT IN EARLY 20TH-CENTURY U.S.-CUBAN RELATIONS AND AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. ENACTED IN 1901, THE PLATT AMENDMENT WAS A LEGISLATIVE MEASURE THAT DEFINED THE TERMS UNDER WHICH THE UNITED STATES WOULD END ITS MILITARY OCCUPATION OF CUBA FOLLOWING THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR. HOWEVER, ITS IMPLICATIONS EXTENDED FAR BEYOND A SIMPLE PEACE AGREEMENT, SHAPING CUBA'S SOVEREIGNTY, U.S. INFLUENCE IN THE CARIBBEAN, AND THE BROADER DYNAMICS OF IMPERIALISM DURING THAT ERA.

THE ORIGINS OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT

THE BACKGROUND TO THE PLATT AMENDMENT IS ROOTED IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR OF 1898. FOLLOWING SPAIN'S DEFEAT, THE TREATY OF PARIS CEDED CONTROL OF CUBA TO THE UNITED STATES, WHICH ESTABLISHED A MILITARY GOVERNMENT ON THE ISLAND. ALTHOUGH THE U.S. INITIALLY PROMISED TO SUPPORT CUBAN INDEPENDENCE, AMERICAN POLICYMAKERS WERE WARY OF CUBA'S POLITICAL STABILITY AND ITS STRATEGIC VALUE IN THE CARIBBEAN.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS PASSED THE PLATT AMENDMENT AS PART OF THE ARMY APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 1901. IT EFFECTIVELY LAID DOWN CONDITIONS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS, BUT WITH SIGNIFICANT STRINGS ATTACHED. THE AMENDMENT WAS NAMED AFTER SENATOR ORVILLE H. PLATT OF CONNECTICUT, WHO INTRODUCED THE LEGISLATION. ITS ADOPTION WAS A COMPROMISE BETWEEN THOSE ADVOCATING FOR FULL CUBAN INDEPENDENCE AND THOSE FAVORING CONTINUED AMERICAN OVERSIGHT.

KEY PROVISIONS OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT

THE PLATT AMENDMENT CONTAINED SEVERAL CLAUSES THAT COLLECTIVELY RESTRICTED CUBA'S SOVEREIGNTY WHILE LEGITIMIZING U.S. INTERVENTION. THE MOST NOTABLE PROVISIONS INCLUDED:

- **RESTRICTION ON TREATIES:** CUBA WAS PROHIBITED FROM ENTERING INTO ANY TREATY WITH FOREIGN POWERS THAT MIGHT COMPROMISE ITS INDEPENDENCE OR ALLOW FOREIGN POWERS TO USE THE ISLAND FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.
- **U.S. RIGHT TO INTERVENE:** THE UNITED STATES RESERVED THE RIGHT TO INTERVENE IN CUBAN AFFAIRS TO PRESERVE CUBAN INDEPENDENCE, MAINTAIN A STABLE GOVERNMENT, AND PROTECT LIFE, PROPERTY, AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTIES.
- **NAVAL BASE LEASE:** CUBA WAS REQUIRED TO LEASE OR SELL LANDS TO THE U.S. NECESSARY FOR NAVAL STATIONS, LEADING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GUANTANAMO BAY NAVAL BASE.
- **PUBLIC DEBT LIMITS:** CUBA WAS RESTRICTED FROM INCURRING PUBLIC DEBT BEYOND ITS CAPACITY TO REPAY, WHICH AIMED TO PREVENT FOREIGN CREDITORS FROM GAINING INFLUENCE.

THE STRATEGIC AND POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS

THE PLATT AMENDMENT FUNDAMENTALLY ALTERED THE TRAJECTORY OF CUBAN SOVEREIGNTY. WHILE IT OFFICIALLY ENDED THE U.S. MILITARY OCCUPATION IN 1902, IT EFFECTIVELY TURNED CUBA INTO A U.S. PROTECTORATE WITH LIMITED AUTONOMY. THIS ARRANGEMENT REFLECTED AMERICAN IMPERIAL INTERESTS IN THE CARIBBEAN, GUIDED BY THE STRATEGIC DOCTRINE OF THE TIME, INCLUDING THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND ROOSEVELT COROLLARY.

BALANCING CUBAN INDEPENDENCE AND AMERICAN INTERESTS

THE AMENDMENT'S LANGUAGE PRESENTED A PARADOX: CUBA WAS DECLARED INDEPENDENT BUT SUBJECT TO EXTENSIVE CONTROL BY THE UNITED STATES. THIS CREATED TENSIONS WITHIN CUBA, AS MANY NATIONALISTS VIEWED THE PLATT AMENDMENT AS AN INFRINGEMENT ON THEIR HARD-WON FREEDOM. MEANWHILE, AMERICAN POLICYMAKERS JUSTIFIED THE AMENDMENT AS NECESSARY TO STABILIZE CUBA AND PROTECT U.S. INVESTMENTS AND SECURITY INTERESTS.

THE U.S. NAVAL BASE AT GUANTANAMO BAY, ESTABLISHED UNDER THE AMENDMENT'S TERMS, REMAINS A SYMBOL OF THIS ENDURING INFLUENCE. THE BASE NOT ONLY SERVED MILITARY PURPOSES BUT ALSO BECAME A GEOPOLITICAL FOOTHOLD FOR THE UNITED STATES IN THE CARIBBEAN REGION.

IMPACT ON U.S.-CUBAN RELATIONS

THE PLATT AMENDMENT SHAPED NEARLY THREE DECADES OF U.S.-CUBAN INTERACTION. IT WAS INCORPORATED INTO THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION OF 1901, EFFECTIVELY INSTITUTIONALIZING U.S. OVERSIGHT. AMERICAN INTERVENTION OCCURRED MULTIPLE TIMES UNDER THE AMENDMENT'S PROVISIONS, INCLUDING MILITARY OCCUPATIONS IN 1906-1909, 1912, AND 1917-1922, OSTENSIBLY TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

THIS REPEATED INTERVENTION FOSTERED RESENTMENT AMONG CUBANS AND COMPLICATED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS. THE AMENDMENT ALSO INFLUENCED CUBAN POLITICS BY LIMITING THE ISLAND'S ABILITY TO ENGAGE INDEPENDENTLY ON THE INTERNATIONAL STAGE, PARTICULARLY CONCERNING FOREIGN TRADE AND ALLIANCES.

REPEAL AND LEGACY

BY THE 1930s, CHANGING GEOPOLITICAL DYNAMICS AND GROWING CUBAN NATIONALISM PRESSURED THE UNITED STATES TO RECONSIDER THE TERMS OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT. IN 1934, UNDER PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY, THE U.S. FORMALLY ABROGATED THE AMENDMENT THROUGH A NEW TREATY WITH CUBA. HOWEVER, THE LEASE OF GUANTANAMO BAY WAS REAFFIRMED, MAINTAINING A LASTING U.S. PRESENCE ON THE ISLAND.

LONG-TERM EFFECTS ON CUBAN SOVEREIGNTY

ALTHOUGH THE PLATT AMENDMENT WAS REPEALED, ITS LEGACY PERSISTED. THE PERIOD OF AMERICAN TUTELAGE LEFT AN INDELIBLE MARK ON CUBAN NATIONAL IDENTITY AND CONTRIBUTED TO THE COMPLEX HISTORY LEADING UP TO THE CUBAN REVOLUTION OF 1959. THE AMENDMENT EXEMPLIFIED THE TENSIONS BETWEEN IMPERIAL POWER AND EMERGING NATIONS' SELF-DETERMINATION DURING THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY.

COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE: U.S. INTERVENTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA

THE PLATT AMENDMENT FITS INTO A BROADER PATTERN OF U.S. INTERVENTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA DURING THE SO-CALLED "BANANA WARS," WHERE MILITARY AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE WERE EXERTED TO SAFEGUARD AMERICAN ECONOMIC AND STRATEGIC INTERESTS. UNLIKE OUTRIGHT COLONIZATION, THE PLATT AMENDMENT REPRESENTED A FORM OF INDIRECT CONTROL, COMBINING LEGAL FRAMEWORKS WITH MILITARY PRESENCE.

THIS APPROACH CONTRASTS WITH OTHER U.S. POLICIES IN THE REGION, SUCH AS THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE'S ESTABLISHMENT OR INTERVENTIONS IN NICARAGUA AND HAITI, WHERE POLITICAL CONTROL WAS MORE DIRECTLY ASSERTED BUT SIMILARLY JUSTIFIED BY SECURITY CONCERNS.

ANALYZING THE PROS AND CONS OF THE PLATT AMENDMENT

WHILE THE PLATT AMENDMENT ALLOWED THE UNITED STATES TO MAINTAIN STABILITY AND PROTECT ITS INTERESTS IN THE CARIBBEAN, IT ALSO CURTAILED CUBAN SOVEREIGNTY AND FOSTERED LONG-TERM RESENTMENT. EVALUATING IT REQUIRES UNDERSTANDING BOTH THE GEOPOLITICAL CONTEXT AND THE ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS OF SUCH A POLICY.

- **PROS:**

- PROVIDED A DEGREE OF POLITICAL STABILITY IN POST-WAR CUBA.
- PROTECTED U.S. INVESTMENTS AND STRATEGIC INTERESTS IN THE CARIBBEAN.
- PREVENTED OTHER FOREIGN POWERS FROM GAINING A FOOTHOLD IN CUBA.

- **CONS:**

- UNDERMINED CUBAN SOVEREIGNTY AND SELF-DETERMINATION.
- SERVED AS A PRETEXT FOR REPEATED U.S. MILITARY INTERVENTIONS.
- FOSTERED ANTI-AMERICAN SENTIMENT AND LONG-TERM POLITICAL INSTABILITY.

THE PLATT AMENDMENT EXEMPLIFIES THE COMPLEXITY OF EARLY 20TH-CENTURY AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY—BALANCING IDEALS OF DEMOCRACY AND INDEPENDENCE WITH STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC INTERESTS.

AS SCHOLARS CONTINUE TO EXAMINE THIS PERIOD, THE AMENDMENT SERVES AS A CASE STUDY IN THE CHALLENGES OF POST-COLONIAL STATE-BUILDING AND THE ENDURING CONSEQUENCES OF INTERVENTIONIST POLICIES. UNDERSTANDING WHAT WAS THE PLATT AMENDMENT THUS REVEALS CRITICAL INSIGHTS INTO THE HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS OF U.S.-CUBAN RELATIONS AND BROADER PATTERNS OF INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMACY.

What Was The Platt Amendment

what was the platt amendment: *The Platt Amendment* Wilbur Goolsby Park, 1930

what was the platt amendment: *History of the Platt Amendment* Christian Paul Carnahan, 1950

what was the platt amendment: *Congressional Record* United States. Congress, 1963 The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (1789-1824), the Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837), and the Congressional Globe (1833-1873)

what was the platt amendment: *The War of 1898, and U.S. Interventions, 1898-1934* Benjamin R. Beede, 1994 A fascinating encyclopedic survey of the Spanish-Cuban/American War, the Philippine War, and the small wars between 1899 and the end of the occupation of Haiti in 1934. The name changes themselves are instructive. The usage of Spanish-American War ignores the fact that the war in Cuba had been largely won by the Cuban revolutionaries before US intervention, hence the new title, Spanish-Cuban/American War. The use of Philippine Insurrection is replaced by Philippine War, since the Philippine forces had taken much of the islands from Spain before US ground forces arrived. And guerillas or revolutionaries have replaced bandits, the term used by the US to discredit oppositional forces. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

what was the platt amendment: *Crucible of Power* Howard Jones, 2008-03-20 This book is a narrative history of America's foreign affairs from 1897 to the present that focuses on the major personalities and events from the William McKinley administration through President George W. Bush.

what was the platt amendment: *The Platt Amendment* August Richard Ebel, 1926

what was the platt amendment: *The Encyclopedia of the Spanish-American and Philippine-American Wars* Spencer C. Tucker, 2009-05-20 A comprehensive overview of the wars that saw the United States emerge as a world power; one that had immense implications for America, especially in Latin America and Asia. ABC-CLIO, acclaimed publisher of superior references on the United States at war, revisits a pivotal moment in America's coming-of-age with *The Encyclopedia of the Spanish-American and Philippine-American Wars: A Political, Social, and Military History*. Again under the direction of renowned scholar Spencer Tucker, the encyclopedia covers the conflict between the United States and Spain with a depth and breadth no other reference works can match. The encyclopedia offers two complete volumes of alphabetically organized entries written by some of the world's foremost historians, covering everything from the course of the wars to relevant economic, social, and cultural matters in the United States, Spain, and other nations. Featuring a separate volume of primary-source documents and a wealth of images and maps, the encyclopedia portrays the day-to-day drama and lasting legacy of the war like never before, guiding readers through a seminal event in America's transition from the Gilded Age to the Progressive Era.

what was the platt amendment: *Almanac of American Military History* Spencer C. Tucker, 2012-11-21 This almanac provides a comprehensive, chronological overview of all American military history, serving as the standard reference work of its type. *Almanac of American Military History* is yet another reference work from acclaimed historian Dr. Spencer C. Tucker and ABC-CLIO, offering an unprecedented resource for a wide range of students and researchers. A comprehensive, four-volume title, this almanac traces all of American military history from the European voyages of discovery through 2011, chronicling the pivotal moments that have shaped the United States into the country it is today. In addition to documenting key events, this title presents biographies of more than 250 key individuals and provides information on more than 250 historically significant technologies and weapons systems. A detailed glossary is included, as are discussions of ranks and

military awards and decorations. Divided into conflict periods, each chapter includes a detailed chronology, reference-entry sidebars, statistical information, primary-source documents, and a bibliography.

what was the platt amendment: The Oxford Handbook of Caribbean Constitutions Richard Albert, Derek O'Brien, Se-shauna Wheatle, 2020-07-23 The Oxford Handbook of Caribbean Constitutions offers a detailed and analytical view of the constitutions of the Caribbean region, examining the constitutional development of its diverse countries. The Handbook explains the features of the region's constitutions and examines themes emerging from the Caribbean's experience with constitutional interpretation and reform. Beginning with a Foreword from the former President of the Caribbean Court of Justice and an Introduction by the lead editor, Richard Albert, the remainder of the book is divided into four parts. Part I, 'Caribbean Constitutions in the World', highlights what is distinctive about the constitutions of the Caribbean. Part II covers the constitutions of the Caribbean in detail, offering a rich analysis of the constitutional history, design, controversies, and future challenges in each country or group of countries. Each chapter in this section addresses topics such as the impact of key historical and political events on the constitutional landscape for the jurisdiction, a systematic account of the interaction between the legislature and the executive, the civil service, the electoral system, and the independence of the judiciary. Part III addresses fundamental rights debates and developments in the region, including the death penalty and socio-economic rights. Finally, Part IV features critical reflections on the challenges and prospects for the region, including the work of the Caribbean Court of Justice and the future of constitutional reform. This is the first book of its kind, bringing together in a single volume a comprehensive review of the constitutional development of the entire Caribbean region, from the Bahamas in the north to Guyana and Suriname in South America, and all the islands in between. While written in English, the book embraces the linguistic and cultural diversity of the region, and covers the Anglophone Caribbean as well as the Spanish-, French-, and Dutch-speaking Caribbean countries.

what was the platt amendment: *Occupational Hazards* David M. Edelstein, 2011-07-20 Few would contest that the U.S. occupation of Iraq is a clear example of just how fraught a military occupation can become. In *Occupational Hazards*, David M. Edelstein elucidates the occasional successes of military occupations and their more frequent failures. Edelstein has identified twenty-six cases since 1815 in which an outside power seized control of a territory where the occupying party had no long-term claim on sovereignty. In a book that has implications for present-day policy, he draws evidence from such historical cases as well as from four current occupations—Bosnia, Kosovo, Afghanistan, and Iraq—where the outcome is not yet known. Occupation is difficult, in Edelstein's view, because ambitious goals require considerable time and resources, yet both the occupied population and the occupying power want occupation to end quickly and inexpensively; in drawn-out occupations, impatience grows and resources dwindle. This combination sabotages the occupying power's ability to accomplish two tasks: convince an occupied population to suppress its nationalist desires and sustain its own commitment to the occupation. Structural conditions and strategic choices play crucial roles in the success or failure of an occupation. In describing those factors, Edelstein prescribes a course of action for the future.

what was the platt amendment: *Guantánamo, USA* Stephen Irving Max Schwab, 1999-11-16 Established as America's first foreign naval base following the Spanish-American War, Guantánamo is now more often thought of as our Devil's Island, the gulag of our times. This book takes readers beyond the orange-jumpsuited detainees of today's headlines to provide the first comprehensive history of Guantánamo from its origins to the present. Occupying 45 square miles of land and sea, Guantánamo has for more than a century symbolized the imperial impulse within U.S. foreign policy, and its occupation is decried by Cuba as a violation of international law—even though a treaty legally grants the U.S. a lease in perpetuity. Stephen Schwab now describes the base's role in American, Caribbean, and global history, explaining how it came to be, why it's still there, and how it continues to serve a variety of purposes. Schwab views the base's creation as part of a broad U.S. strategy of

annexations, protectorates, and limited interventions devised to create a strong sphere of influence in the western Atlantic. He charts its history from this early belief that it would prevent European powers from staking imperial claims in the Caribbean and examines the crucial defensive role that Guantanamo played as a convoy hub for strategic goods during World War II. He then looks at clashes over Guantanamo during the Cold War, culminating in LBJ's decision to make the base independent by firing Cuban workers and building a desalinization plant. Schwab also fleshes out Guantanamo's ongoing roles as the U.S. Navy's lone forward base in the Caribbean, providing refueling for U.S. and allied ships, as a Coast Guard station engaged in search-and-rescue missions and counternarcotics operations, and as a U.S. facility for processing undocumented aliens. Even though the Castro government persistently protests America's presence—and refuses even to bank the rent that the U.S. dutifully pays—Guantanamo remains the only place where diplomatic exchanges between the two countries occur, and Schwab documents how the facility has served mutual interests as both a point of nationalistic frictions and a center for diplomatic compromise. By presenting Guantanamo's story within its broader historical framework, his book gives readers a greater appreciation of America's true stake in this controversial Caribbean outpost.

what was the platt amendment: Leonard Wood and Cuban Independence, 1898-1902

James H. Hitchman, 2012-12-06 This is a study of the Military Government of Cuba from 1898 to 1902. Tracing and explaining the actions of General Leonard Wood's administration during those years reveals how the United States Government resolved the questions of independence, strategic security, and economic interests in regard to Cuba. Leonard Wood, Secretary of War Elihu Root, Senator Orville H. Platt, and President William McKinley formulated and carried out policies that had a strong influence on subsequent Cuban-American relations. The broader aspects of this study, civil-military relations and American imperialism, are topics of importance to all citizens today. This is institutional and biographical history, written in the belief that a full account of the men, action, and circumstances will add to our understanding of the period when the United States emerged as a world power. I am indebted to Professors Gerald E. Wheeler of San Jose State College and Armin Rappaport of the University of California, San Diego, who directed my research in the early stages, and to Professor Eric Bellquist of the University of California, Berkeley, for his criticism of the manuscript when it was in dissertation stage. To Professor Raymond J. Sontag I would like to pay special tribute for his guidance and inspiration through the years. The assistance of my mother, Mrs. Sue Hitchman, is deeply appreciated. My thanks go also to the staffs at the Library of the U. S.

what was the platt amendment: Power and Restraint Jeffrey W. Meiser, 2015-03-02 At the end of the nineteenth century, the United States emerged as an economic colossus in command of a new empire. Yet for the next forty years the United States eschewed the kind of aggressive grand strategy that had marked other rising imperial powers in favor of a policy of moderation. In *Power and Restraint*, Jeffrey W. Meiser explores why the United States—counter to widely accepted wisdom in international relations theory—chose the course it did. Using thirty-four carefully researched historical cases, Meiser asserts that domestic political institutions and culture played a decisive role in preventing the mobilization of resources necessary to implement an expansionist grand strategy. These factors included traditional congressional opposition to executive branch ambitions, voter resistance to European-style imperialism, and the personal antipathy to expansionism felt by presidents like Woodrow Wilson and Franklin Roosevelt. The web of resilient and redundant political restraints halted or limited expansionist ambitions and shaped the United States into an historical anomaly, a rising great power characterized by prudence and limited international ambitions.

what was the platt amendment: The ^AHidden History of International Law in the Americas Dr. Juan Pablo Scarfi, 2017-03-15 This book offers the first exploration of the deployment of international law for the legitimization of U.S. ascendancy as an informal empire in Latin America. This book explores the intellectual history of a distinctive idea of American international law in the Americas, focusing principally on the evolution of the American Institute of International Law (AIIL).

what was the platt amendment: Economic Sanctions as an Instrument of U.S. Foreign

Policy Helen Osieja, 2005 Economic sanctions have been used as an instrument of American foreign policy ever since the Taft administration adopted the Dollar Diplomacy. This dissertation analyzes the trade Embargo the United States imposed upon Cuba after the Revolution from different perspectives: from the political, considering the main guidelines of American foreign policy toward Latin America, especially during the Cold War, and from the juridical, considering different perspectives of customary international law. Since the embargo was imposed only after American property had been expropriated without compensation, the dissertation analyzes the legality of expropriation, seen from the perspective of both capital-importing and capital-exporting countries, and the legality of economic sanctions as a legitimate peaceful reprisal. Due to the fact that the American embargo against Cuba is quasi-total, that is, consists of a number of different economic sanctions, it is the aim of this dissertation to analyze each of these, and finally, to assess the effectiveness of economic sanctions as an instrument of foreign policy. Many books and articles have been written about this very controversial embargo, almost as old as the Cuban Revolution itself. For the Cubans, it constitutes an economic blockade, and a violation of Cuba's right to free trade; for the Americans, it is a reprisal for the confiscation of American property. Nonetheless, since the embargo, as stated above, is not a sanction itself but a number of different economic sanctions, it is the aim of this dissertation to analyze each of the sanctions that comprise the embargo and its legality, according to customary international law. Another aim of this dissertation is to prove why the American embargo against Cuba has only enhanced Castro's power and further centralized it. A brief chapter about the economic sanctions the United States imposed upon Chile under President Salvador Allende and the fall of his regime serves to compare the two cases with some similarities where sanctions were applied- in the first without success and in the second with success. Finally, the dissertation aims to prove that a lifting of the American embargo against Cuba is highly unlikely unless there is a change of regime in that nation of the Caribbean.

what was the platt amendment: *Cuba (Winner of the Pulitzer Prize)* Ada Ferrer, 2022-06-28
Proporcionado por el ed.: In 1961, at the height of the Cold War, the United States severed diplomatic relations with Cuba, where a momentous revolution had taken power three years earlier. For more than half a century, the stand-off continued--through the tenure of ten American presidents and the fifty-year rule of Fidel Castro. His death in 2016, and the retirement of his brother and successor Raúl Castro in 2021, have spurred questions about the country's future. Meanwhile, politics in Washington--Barack Obama's opening to the island, Donald Trump's reversal of that policy, and the election of Joe Biden--have made the relationship between the two nations a subject of debate once more. Now, award-winning historian Ada Ferrer delivers an ambitious chronicle written for an era that demands a new reckoning with the island's past. Spanning more than five centuries, *Cuba: An American History* reveals the evolution of the modern nation, with its dramatic record of conquest and colonization, of slavery and freedom, of independence and revolutions made and unmade. Along the way, Ferrer explores the influence of the United States on Cuba and the many ways the island has been a recurring presence in US affairs. This is a story that will give Americans unexpected insights into the history of their own nation and, in so doing, help them imagine a new relationship with Cuba. Filled with rousing stories and characters, and drawing on more than thirty years of research in Cuba, Spain, and the United States--as well as the author's own extensive travel to the island over the same period--this is a stunning and monumental account like no other.

what was the platt amendment: Sport and American Society Mark Dyreson, J. A. Mangan, 2013-09-13 A special issue of the *International Journal of the History of Sport*, this collection of provocative essays explores the many faces of sport in America. Drawing upon insights from anthropology, history, philosophy and sociology and with reference throughout to politics and economics, the contributors outline the story of how American sport has contributed to a climate of insularity, exceptionalism and imperialism, from a symbolic rejection of British rule and British sports to the current status of all-American sports such as baseball and basketball in the face of globalization.

what was the platt amendment: The Effects of the Cuban Reciprocity Treaty of 1902

United States Tariff Commission, 1929

what was the platt amendment: *Revolutionary Masculinity and Racial Inequality* Bonnie A. Lucero, 2021-12-01 One of the most paradoxical aspects of Cuban history is the coexistence of national myths of racial harmony with lived experiences of racial inequality. Here a historian addresses this issue by examining the ways soldiers and politicians coded their discussions of race in ideas of masculinity during Cuba's transition from colony to republic. Cuban insurgents, the author shows, rarely mentioned race outright. Instead, they often expressed their attitudes toward racial hierarchy through distinctly gendered language—revolutionary masculinity. By examining the relationship between historical experiences of race and discourses of masculinity, Lucero advances understandings about how racial exclusion functioned in a supposedly raceless society. Revolutionary masculinity, she shows, outwardly reinforced the centrality of color blindness to Cuban ideals of manhood at the same time as it perpetuated exclusion of Cubans of African descent from positions of authority.

what was the platt amendment: Health, Politics, and Revolution in Cuba Since 1898

Katherine Hirschfeld, 2011-12-31 Challenging many of the assumptions scholars have made about the Cuban Revolution's impact on healthcare, this volume recounts one anthropologist's quest to discover the truth behind the complicated relationship between Cuba's revolution, politics, and healthcare system. Katherine Hirschfeld became interested in Cuba in the mid-1990s, after reading numerous laudatory books and articles describing the Castro regime's achievements in health and medicine. Cuba's population health indicators seemed to be far superior to those of neighboring countries, the national health costs low, and medical care free at point-of-service to the entire people. Historical records indicated that most of these positive health trends resulted from the changes instituted by Castro in 1959. Few of these authors, however, had actually spent time on the island. Thus, Hirschfeld found that academic writing on Cuba was often long on praise, but short on empirical research about what exactly had changed in Cuban medicine since 1959. After much bureaucratic wrangling, Hirschfeld managed to secure permission to conduct long-term ethnographic research in Cuba, where she lived with families from Havana and Santiago, conducted clinic observations, interviewed doctors and patients, and was treated in a Cuban hospital during an epidemic of dengue fever. The reality of the Cuban healthcare system turned out to be different than the scholarly ideal: it was bureaucratized, authoritarian, and repressive, and most people preferred to seek healthcare in the informal economy rather than endure the material shortages, red tape, and political surveillance of the public sector. Written in the form of a first-person narrative, *Health, Politics, and Revolution in Cuba Since 1898* not only critically reevaluates Cuban healthcare after the 1959 revolution; it includes chapters detailing Cuban health trends from the Spanish-American War (1898) through the fall of Fulgencio Batista in 1959 and into the present.

Related to what was the platt amendment

Platt Amendment - Wikipedia The Platt Amendment was a piece of United States legislation enacted as part of the Army Appropriations Act of 1901 that defined the relationship between the United States and Cuba

Platt Amendment | History, Purpose, Significance, & Facts Platt Amendment, rider appended to the U.S. Army appropriations bill of March 1901, stipulating the conditions for withdrawal of U.S. troops remaining in Cuba since the Spanish-American

Platt Amendment (1903) | National Archives Approved on , the Platt Amendment was a treaty between the U.S. and Cuba that attempted to protect Cuba's independence from foreign intervention. It permitted

What Is the Platt Amendment? Definition and Significance The Platt Amendment set conditions under which the US would end its military occupation of Cuba but also granted the US the right to involve itself in Cuban affairs in order to protect

What Was the Platt Amendment? Definition & Significance The Platt Amendment, enacted in

1901, was a legislative provision that shaped the relationship between the United States and Cuba for over three decades. It outlined conditions

The Platt Amendment - Teaching American History That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba,

Platt Amendment - (AP US History) - Vocab, Definition, The Platt Amendment was a legislative provision passed in 1901 that outlined the conditions for U.S. intervention in Cuban affairs and established the framework for U.S. control over Cuba

The United States, Cuba, and the Platt Amendment, 1901 The Platt Amendment, an amendment to a U.S. army appropriations bill, established the terms under which the United States would end its military occupation of Cuba (which had begun in

TR Center - Platt Amendment The Platt Amendment established the framework for U.S.-Cuban relations between 1901 and 1934. It was devised by a congressional subcommittee chaired by Senator Orville Platt of

Platt Amendment (1903) - US History Scene That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any

Platt Amendment - Wikipedia The Platt Amendment was a piece of United States legislation enacted as part of the Army Appropriations Act of 1901 that defined the relationship between the United States and Cuba

Platt Amendment | History, Purpose, Significance, & Facts | Britannica Platt Amendment, rider appended to the U.S. Army appropriations bill of March 1901, stipulating the conditions for withdrawal of U.S. troops remaining in Cuba since the Spanish-American

Platt Amendment (1903) | National Archives Approved on , the Platt Amendment was a treaty between the U.S. and Cuba that attempted to protect Cuba's independence from foreign intervention. It

What Is the Platt Amendment? Definition and Significance The Platt Amendment set conditions under which the US would end its military occupation of Cuba but also granted the US the right to involve itself in Cuban affairs in order to protect

What Was the Platt Amendment? Definition & Significance The Platt Amendment, enacted in 1901, was a legislative provision that shaped the relationship between the United States and Cuba for over three decades. It outlined conditions

The Platt Amendment - Teaching American History That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of

Platt Amendment - (AP US History) - Vocab, Definition, The Platt Amendment was a legislative provision passed in 1901 that outlined the conditions for U.S. intervention in Cuban affairs and established the framework for U.S. control over Cuba

The United States, Cuba, and the Platt Amendment, 1901 The Platt Amendment, an amendment to a U.S. army appropriations bill, established the terms under which the United States would end its military occupation of Cuba (which had begun in

TR Center - Platt Amendment The Platt Amendment established the framework for U.S.-Cuban relations between 1901 and 1934. It was devised by a congressional subcommittee chaired by Senator Orville Platt of

Platt Amendment (1903) - US History Scene That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any

Platt Amendment - Wikipedia The Platt Amendment was a piece of United States legislation enacted as part of the Army Appropriations Act of 1901 that defined the relationship between the United States and Cuba

Platt Amendment | History, Purpose, Significance, & Facts Platt Amendment, rider appended

to the U.S. Army appropriations bill of March 1901, stipulating the conditions for withdrawal of U.S. troops remaining in Cuba since the Spanish-American

Platt Amendment (1903) | National Archives Approved on , the Platt Amendment was a treaty between the U.S. and Cuba that attempted to protect Cuba's independence from foreign intervention. It permitted

What Is the Platt Amendment? Definition and Significance The Platt Amendment set conditions under which the US would end its military occupation of Cuba but also granted the US the right to involve itself in Cuban affairs in order to protect

What Was the Platt Amendment? Definition & Significance The Platt Amendment, enacted in 1901, was a legislative provision that shaped the relationship between the United States and Cuba for over three decades. It outlined conditions

The Platt Amendment - Teaching American History That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba,

Platt Amendment - (AP US History) - Vocab, Definition, The Platt Amendment was a legislative provision passed in 1901 that outlined the conditions for U.S. intervention in Cuban affairs and established the framework for U.S. control over Cuba

The United States, Cuba, and the Platt Amendment, 1901 The Platt Amendment, an amendment to a U.S. army appropriations bill, established the terms under which the United States would end its military occupation of Cuba (which had begun in

TR Center - Platt Amendment The Platt Amendment established the framework for U.S.-Cuban relations between 1901 and 1934. It was devised by a congressional subcommittee chaired by Senator Orville Platt of

Platt Amendment (1903) - US History Scene That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any

Platt Amendment - Wikipedia The Platt Amendment was a piece of United States legislation enacted as part of the Army Appropriations Act of 1901 that defined the relationship between the United States and Cuba

Platt Amendment | History, Purpose, Significance, & Facts Platt Amendment, rider appended to the U.S. Army appropriations bill of March 1901, stipulating the conditions for withdrawal of U.S. troops remaining in Cuba since the Spanish-American

Platt Amendment (1903) | National Archives Approved on , the Platt Amendment was a treaty between the U.S. and Cuba that attempted to protect Cuba's independence from foreign intervention. It permitted

What Is the Platt Amendment? Definition and Significance The Platt Amendment set conditions under which the US would end its military occupation of Cuba but also granted the US the right to involve itself in Cuban affairs in order to protect

What Was the Platt Amendment? Definition & Significance The Platt Amendment, enacted in 1901, was a legislative provision that shaped the relationship between the United States and Cuba for over three decades. It outlined conditions

The Platt Amendment - Teaching American History That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba,

Platt Amendment - (AP US History) - Vocab, Definition, The Platt Amendment was a legislative provision passed in 1901 that outlined the conditions for U.S. intervention in Cuban affairs and established the framework for U.S. control over Cuba

The United States, Cuba, and the Platt Amendment, 1901 The Platt Amendment, an amendment to a U.S. army appropriations bill, established the terms under which the United States would end its military occupation of Cuba (which had begun in

TR Center - Platt Amendment The Platt Amendment established the framework for U.S.-Cuban

relations between 1901 and 1934. It was devised by a congressional subcommittee chaired by Senator Orville Platt of

Platt Amendment (1903) - US History Scene That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any

Platt Amendment - Wikipedia The Platt Amendment was a piece of United States legislation enacted as part of the Army Appropriations Act of 1901 that defined the relationship between the United States and Cuba

Platt Amendment | History, Purpose, Significance, & Facts Platt Amendment, rider appended to the U.S. Army appropriations bill of March 1901, stipulating the conditions for withdrawal of U.S. troops remaining in Cuba since the Spanish-American

Platt Amendment (1903) | National Archives Approved on , the Platt Amendment was a treaty between the U.S. and Cuba that attempted to protect Cuba's independence from foreign intervention. It permitted

What Is the Platt Amendment? Definition and Significance The Platt Amendment set conditions under which the US would end its military occupation of Cuba but also granted the US the right to involve itself in Cuban affairs in order to protect

What Was the Platt Amendment? Definition & Significance The Platt Amendment, enacted in 1901, was a legislative provision that shaped the relationship between the United States and Cuba for over three decades. It outlined conditions

The Platt Amendment - Teaching American History That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba,

Platt Amendment - (AP US History) - Vocab, Definition, The Platt Amendment was a legislative provision passed in 1901 that outlined the conditions for U.S. intervention in Cuban affairs and established the framework for U.S. control over Cuba

The United States, Cuba, and the Platt Amendment, 1901 The Platt Amendment, an amendment to a U.S. army appropriations bill, established the terms under which the United States would end its military occupation of Cuba (which had begun in

TR Center - Platt Amendment The Platt Amendment established the framework for U.S.-Cuban relations between 1901 and 1934. It was devised by a congressional subcommittee chaired by Senator Orville Platt of

Platt Amendment (1903) - US History Scene That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any

Platt Amendment - Wikipedia The Platt Amendment was a piece of United States legislation enacted as part of the Army Appropriations Act of 1901 that defined the relationship between the United States and Cuba

Platt Amendment | History, Purpose, Significance, & Facts | Britannica Platt Amendment, rider appended to the U.S. Army appropriations bill of March 1901, stipulating the conditions for withdrawal of U.S. troops remaining in Cuba since the Spanish-American

Platt Amendment (1903) | National Archives Approved on , the Platt Amendment was a treaty between the U.S. and Cuba that attempted to protect Cuba's independence from foreign intervention. It

What Is the Platt Amendment? Definition and Significance The Platt Amendment set conditions under which the US would end its military occupation of Cuba but also granted the US the right to involve itself in Cuban affairs in order to protect

What Was the Platt Amendment? Definition & Significance The Platt Amendment, enacted in 1901, was a legislative provision that shaped the relationship between the United States and Cuba for over three decades. It outlined conditions

The Platt Amendment - Teaching American History That the government of Cuba shall never

enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of

Platt Amendment - (AP US History) - Vocab, Definition, The Platt Amendment was a legislative provision passed in 1901 that outlined the conditions for U.S. intervention in Cuban affairs and established the framework for U.S. control over Cuba

The United States, Cuba, and the Platt Amendment, 1901 The Platt Amendment, an amendment to a U.S. army appropriations bill, established the terms under which the United States would end its military occupation of Cuba (which had begun in

TR Center - Platt Amendment The Platt Amendment established the framework for U.S.-Cuban relations between 1901 and 1934. It was devised by a congressional subcommittee chaired by Senator Orville Platt of

Platt Amendment (1903) - US History Scene That the government of Cuba shall never enter into any treaty or other compact with any foreign power or powers which will impair or tend to impair the independence of Cuba, nor in any

Related to what was the platt amendment

SNUB PLATT AMENDMENT.; It Will Not Be Printed with the Cuban Constitution. (The New York Times2y) TimesMachine is an exclusive benefit for home delivery and digital subscribers. Full text is unavailable for this digitized archive article. Subscribers may view the full text of this article in its

SNUB PLATT AMENDMENT.; It Will Not Be Printed with the Cuban Constitution. (The New York Times2y) TimesMachine is an exclusive benefit for home delivery and digital subscribers. Full text is unavailable for this digitized archive article. Subscribers may view the full text of this article in its

Related Articles

- [nursing 2023 drug handbook](#)
- [occupational therapy malpractice cases](#)
- [cowboy hat for flat stanley](#)

[Back to Home](#)