

Philippines War chronology

1565 Spain takes control of Philippines.

1896-97 revolt against Spanish control in Aug. 1896 after rejection of reform; Emilio Aguinaldo emerges as leader; he agrees in Dec. 1897 to go into exile with insurgent leadership in exchange for a cash payment and general amnesty.

1898 USS *Maine* sinks in Havana harbor (Feb.); fighting resumes in the Philippines (Mar.); Pres. McKinley secures congressional declaration of war on Spain over Cuba (Apr.). Commodore George Dewey defeats the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay (May); 20,000 troops ordered to Manila by end of month. Aguinaldo returns home as head of Philippines government, which declares independence (June).

McKinley formalizes Hawaii annexation after joint resolution by Congress and decides to hold Manila (July). Cease fire (Aug.) ends Spanish-American War with U.S. forces in control of Manila.

McKinley decides to keep all of Luzon (Sept.), and in Oct. tests the national mood regarding the Philippines during a Midwest tour. He then instructs U.S. diplomats in Paris negotiating peace with Spain to demand all of the Philippines. American Anti-Imperialist League organized in Boston (Nov.); treaty of Paris (Dec.) transfers the Philippines to the United States for \$20 million, equivalent to about half a billion in current dollars; McKinley imposes U.S. military rule.

1899 Republic of Philippines inaugurated in Malolos with Aguinaldo as president (Jan.); collision between U.S. and Philippine forces two days before Senate ratification of the treaty of Paris by one-vote margin (Feb.); Aguinaldo declares war; steady losses force him to call for shift from conventional to guerrilla warfare (Nov.).

1900 Arthur MacArthur replaces General Elwell Otis as military governor (May); McKinley defeats Democratic and anti-imperialist candidate William Jennings Bryan (Nov.); MacArthur applies harsher rules to conduct of the war (Dec.) while Philippine elites organize pro-U.S. Federalist party.

1901 Aguinaldo captured (Mar.); MacArthur transfers control to William Howard Taft as civil governor (July) with Adna R. Chaffee replacing MacArthur at head of U.S. forces; McKinley assassinated; Theodore Roosevelt becomes president (Sept.); U.S. forces apply pressure on remaining centers of resistance in Samar and Batangas (Oct.-Nov.), setting off outcry in U.S. over atrocities.

1902 Senate committee begins closed-door hearings on conduct of the war (Jan.); Roosevelt declares the "insurrection" at an end (July) but 34,000 troops remain and scattered outbreaks continue including resistance on Luzon, Samar, Leyte, and Mindanao until 1913.

1916 U.S. promises ultimate independence (Jones Act).

1942-45 Japanese occupation of the Philippines.

1946 Philippines gains formal independence.