Fatal Glory: Narciso Lopez And The First Clandestine U.S. War Against Cuba

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Fatal Glory: Narciso López and the First Clandestine U.S. War Against Cuba. By Tom Chaffin. The four Cuban filibuster expeditions organized by General Narciso López and the First Clandestine U.S. War Against Cuba in 1850, 1851, 1854, and 1855 were fundamentally different from earlier filibustering in the Caribbean. With the exception of the third expedition, the results were not as expected. The first two expeditions, led by Narciso López, were unsuccessful, but they had a significant impact on the United States. The last two expeditions, led by other Cuban exiles, were more successful in their efforts to overthrow Spanish rule in Cuba. López's efforts were ultimately successful, and he was able to establish a republic in Cuba in 1868.

Narciso López's efforts to overthrow Spanish rule in Cuba had been unsuccessful, but he continued to pursue his goal. In 1855, he organized the last of the four expeditions, which was successful and resulted in the establishment of a republic in Cuba. López's legacy continues to be celebrated in Cuba today, and his efforts are considered a major factor in the country's history.