A period of American expansion and increased commercial interests that led to the entry of the United States into various territories and populations. The United States itself was a protectionist nation at the time, putting tariffs on goods imported from other countries. This movement was part of the larger process of creating a global empire.

Two years after the U.S. withdrawal, the economic and military presence of the United States in the region increased the pressure on Spain to negotiate a treaty of peace. This treaty, known as the Treaty of Paris, was signed in 1898 and resulted in the end of Spanish colonial rule in the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and other colonies. The treaty also granted the United States the right to lease or purchase property in the Philippines and to maintain a military force there.

The outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 led to the United States' involvement in Latin America. The war was fought between Spain and the United States, with the United States emerging victorious. The war resulted in the acquisition of several territories, including Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. These acquisitions were part of the broader process of U.S. expansion and consolidation of power in the Americas.

The United States joined European allies and entered World War I. As American citizens, Puerto Ricans were drafted into the armed forces.

The Jones Act, enacted by Congress, grants U.S. citizenship to Puerto Ricans. This act was a significant move towards the goal of Puerto Rico becoming a state within the United States.

The U.S. Census Bureau conducts the first official census of Puerto Rico, which shows a population of 847,000 people. This census provides a snapshot of the island's demographics and serves as a baseline for future population counts.

The Puerto Rican Brotherhood of America is created in New York by the Puerto Rican professional elite, among them there was National writer Gallardo O. Núñez, who was involved in many other organizations.

The Alianza Obrera Puertorriqueña (Puerto Rican Workers' Alliance) is founded in New York by Bernardo Vega. This organization served as a forum for Puerto Rican workers to come together and address their common experiences.

The Club Colón is founded to further the rooting of the island-born Puerto Rican community in the mainland United States.

The Bureau of Employment and Identification is established in New York City by Puerto Rican Department of Labor. The agency provided assistance to Puerto Rican migrant job seekers during the Great Depression years and issued identification cards to prove U.S. citizenship.

The Bree's of the Puerto Rican heritage poster series is created by the Center for Puerto Rican Studies. This series is a visual representation of the rich cultural heritage and history of Puerto Rico.

The birds featured in the posters are: the Great-Tailed Grackle, the Rufous Hummingbird, the Great Blue Heron, the Black Vulture, the Great Egret, and the Northern Cardinal. These birds are part of the rich biodiversity found in Puerto Rico and symbolize the island's natural beauty.

The poster design is by Jorge Falcón-Rodriguez, who is known for his work in graphic design and visual storytelling. The design is intended to evoke a sense of pride and connection to Puerto Rican heritage.

The Center for Puerto Rican Studies is located at Brooklyn College and is dedicated to the study and preservation of Puerto Rican culture and history.