**Doctrines:**

**Monroe Doctrine** - 1823 - Declared that Europe should not interfere in the affairs of the Western Hemisphere and that any attempt at interference by a European power would be considered a threat to the U.S. It also declared that a New World colony which has gained independence may not be recolonized by Europe. (It was written at a time when many South American nations were gaining independence). Mostly just a show of nationalism, the doctrine had no major impact until later in the 1800s

**Roosevelt Corollary** – 1904 - extension of the Monroe Doctrine, stating that the United States has the right to protect its economic interests in South and Central America by using military force, first put into effect in Dominican Republic

**Lodge Corollary** – 1912 – fearing that Japan was trying to acquire a large amount of land this resolution was put forth by the Sec. of State, Henry Cabot Lodge, it stated that non-European powers could not own territory in the Western Hemisphere

**Stimson Doctrine** - 1932 – after Japan invaded Manchuria, and called it Manchukuo) in Sept. 1931 which was against the Open-Door Policy, Secretary of State, Henry Stimson, declared that the US would not recognize the legitimacy of a government that had been created by force as we had agreed to in the Nine-Powers Treaty of 1922.

**Truman Doctrine** – 1947 - providing economic and military aid to any country threatened by communism or totalitarian ideology, mainly helped Greece and Turkey

**Marshal Plan** – 1947 – aid to European nations to help them revive their economies and strengthen their democratic governments

**Eisenhower Doctrine** - 1957 - the US that it would defend the Middle East against attack by any Communist country

**Kennedy Doctrine** – 1960- 1961 Refers to foreign policy initiatives towards Latin America. He voiced support for the containment of Communism and the reversal of Communist progress in the Western Hemisphere.

**Nixon Doctrine** – 1969 - stated that the United States would honor its existing defense commitments, but in the future other countries would have to fight their own wars without support of American troops.

**Carter Doctrine** – 1980s- the U.S. will use military force in necessary to protect U.S. interests in Persian Gulf from soviets

**Reagan Doctrine** – 1980s - US would support freedom fighters trying to overthrow Communist regimes; applied in Nicaragua, Angola, Cambodia and Afghanistan

**Clinton Doctrine** – 1990s – Not a single statement- American military intervention may be used to stop ethnic/religious genocide; US has responsibility to intervene in other countries' affairs to fight for the cause of freedom, peace, security, prosperity, and democracy.

**Bush Doctrine** – 2001 - Foreign policy based on the idea that the United States should take preemptive action against threats to its national security

**Marches:**

**Coxey’s Army** - 1894 – Due to the Panic of 1893 and the following four years of depression, unemployment was growing the march of unemployed to Washington led by Jacob A Coxey of Ohio. They demanded the federal government begin public works that would create jobs. Leaders were arrested for trespassing and the marchers returned home.

**Women’s Suffrage March on Washington DC** – 1913 – the day before Wilson took office, over 5,000 women march to demand the right to vote

**Ku Klux Klan March in DC** – 1925 – about 50,000 Klan members marched in their outfits (but they could not wear masks)

**Bonus March** – 1932 – over a thousand unemployed veterans from WWI marched on Washington to demand immediate payment of their promised bonus (to be paid in 1945). The numbers swelled with more vets and families joining them. They set up a shack town (Hooverville). Two were killed in a clash with police, and Congress didn’t pass payment for them. President Hoover ordered the army to break up the camp. General Douglas MacArthur used tanks and tear gas. Hurt Hoover’s image in eyes of Americans.

**March on Washington** – 1963 – Civil Rights leader, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and over 200,00 black and white Americans marched to support the Civil Rights bill. Famous “I Have a Dream” speech was delivered

**Gay Rights March** – 1979 – First large demonstration for LGBT rights with over 100,000 people marching in Washington DC

**Million Men March** – 1995 – a march to promote African-American unity – numbers are contested but about 850,000 marched to mobilize African-American men politically, assist with voter registration, and show that fears over large gatherings of African-American men were based in racist beliefs rather than reality