

1. From my own broad topic of American intervention in the Middle East after World War II, this article narrows the scope to the Eisenhower administration's interventions, with a particular focus on the role the Eisenhower Doctrine of 1957 played. Hahn looks at particular events of the time, such as the dispensing of aid to Jordan, the encouraging of Syria's neighbors to invade, or the sending of U.S. troops to Lebanon, and looks to see the extent to doctrine played in these actions. The article also goes into detail about the doctrine specifically, looking at its origins and its overall receptions not only in the Middle East but in the U.S., as well.
2. Hahn believes that the Eisenhower Doctrine of 1957 played a large role in U.S. relations to the Middle East at the time. This point is not without debate, as the doctrine was never formally invoked; Hahn, however, disputes this, citing "its application in three situations that arose in 1957-58."¹ One aspect of his article that I found distinguishing was how he framed scenarios as actions of individuals, even less well-known ones such as ambassadors; many articles I've found on my topic simply talk about countries or corporations.
3. Hahn cites a number of articles and books about his topic for which he is writing. Notably at one instance, he cites the words of two senators from 1957. The two senators argued against endorsing the Eisenhower Doctrine of 1957, calling it either "unnecessary" or "a chapter written in blood."² Hahn brings up their words when discussing the origins of the doctrine and how it was controversial even at the time.

¹ Peter L. Hahn, *Securing the Middle East: the Eisenhower Doctrine of 1957*, (Presidential Studies Quarterly) 36, no. 1 (2006): 38,. *Gale Academic OneFile*, https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/A147615271/AONE?u=mlln_b_bumml&sid=AONE&xid=06d56bcb.

² Address by Ellender, 27 February 1957, address by Morse, 2 March 1957, Congressional Record, vol. 103, pt. 3, 2689-93, 2940-48.