

Section 101 & 102 Terms List

1. **1847** - During the Mexican War, Marines occupied the "Halls of Montezuma" during the Battle of Chapultepec in Mexico City. The royal palace fell to invading Marines, who were among the first United States troops to enter the capital.
2. **1917**- Marines landed as part of the American force in France. Marines, participating in eight distinct operations, distinguished themselves and were awarded a number of decorations, among them the French Fourragere still worn by members of the 5th and 6th Marines
3. **1991** - Operation Desert Storm was launched after the Iraqi government refused to comply with United Nations resolutions. Marine aviation was heavily used when the air phase commenced in January of 1991. When massive bombing failed to dislodge Iraqi forces, Marine ground forces swept into Kuwait and liberated the country, causing severe damage to the Iraqi military capability
4. **1912** - The Marine Corps established its aviation unit.
5. **1965** - Marines landed in South Vietnam, which committed the Marine Corps to the longest war in its history. Marines conducted numerous large-scale offensive operations throughout the course of the war, as well as participating in the pacification program designed to win the support of the local populace.
6. **1868** - The Marine Corps adopted an emblem that consisted of an eagle, a globe, and an anchor. Brigadier General Jacob Zeilin, 7th Commandant, modified the British (Royal) Marine emblem to depict the Marines as both American and maritime. The globe and anchor signify worldwide service and sea traditions. The spread eagle is a symbol of the Nation itself.
7. **1805** - Marines stormed the Barbary pirates' stronghold at Tripoli on the "Shores of Tripoli." Marines raised the "Stars and Stripes" for the first time in the Eastern Hemisphere.
8. **The Battle of Hue City** - During the Vietnamese holiday of Tet in January of 1968, Communist forces launched a surprise offensive by infiltrating large numbers of their troops into the major population centers of Hue City, South Vietnam. Marines fought in built-up areas for the first time since the Korean War foregoing the application of heavy arms to minimize civilian casualties.
9. **The Battle of Belleau Wood** - Marines fought one of their greatest battles in history. In reference to the Marine's ferocious fighting ability, German troops called their new enemy "Teufelhunden" or "Devil dogs," a nickname in which Marines share pride.
10. **The Battle of Tarawa** -The Gilbert Islands were the first in the line of advance for the offensive in the Central Pacific. On 20 November 1943, Marines landed and secured the island within 76 hours, but paid a heavy price in doing so. Because of an extended reef, landing craft could not cross it and Marines were offloaded hundreds of yards from the beaches. This led to heavy losses from enemy fire. Additionally, many Marines drowned while attempting to wade ashore.
11. **The Battle of Iwo Jima** - On 19 February 1945, was also the bloodiest in Marine Corps history. The Marine Corps suffered over 23,300 casualties.

12. **The Battle of Chosin Reservoir** - After pushing far into North Korea during November of 1950, Marines were cut off after the Chinese Communist Forces entered the war. The major significance of this retrograde movement was that Marines brought out all operable equipment, properly evacuated their wounded and dead, and maintained tactical integrity.
13. **Margaret A. Brewer** - then a Colonel, served as the seventh and last Director of Women Marines (WM), the only post-World War woman to hold the position. Became the Marine Corps' first woman general officer on 11 May 1978.
14. **Archibald Henderson** - became Commandant in 1820 and held his command for 39 years until his death in 1859. The "Grand Old Man of the Marine Corps," as he is often called, introduced higher standards of personal appearance, training, discipline, and strived to have the Marine Corps known as a professional military force, capable of more than just sea and guard duties
15. **Opha Mae Johnson** - Became the Marine Corps' first enlisted woman on 13 August 1918.
16. **John Quick** - Remembered for his performance at Cuzco Well (Guantanamo Bay, Cuba) where he participated in an operation to seize an advanced base for the Atlantic Fleet battalion of Marines. The Sergeant Major won the Medal of Honor for semaphoring for an emergency lift of the naval bombardment while under Spanish and American shellfire. The landing at Guantanamo demonstrated the usefulness of Marines as assault troops.
17. **Ira H. Hayes** - A Pima Indian, was one of the Marines immortalized in the now famous photograph taken of the second flag-raising incident on Mount Suribachi (Iwo Jima) shortly after the Japanese stronghold was taken.
18. **Dan Daly** - Recognized for earning two Medals of Honor: (1) Chinese Boxer Rebellion and (2) First Caco War in Haiti. When his unit had been pinned down and their attack was stalled during the Battle of Belleau Wood, yelled to his men, "Come on, you sons of a b-----, do you want to live forever?"
19. **Gregory R. "Pappy" Boyington** - Recognized for Marine prowess in aerial dogfights. Commanded VMH-214, the "Black Sheep," during World War II. By the end of the War, the Major was recognized as the Marine Corps' top ranking flying ace with 28 victories ("kills").
20. **Risk Management**- One of the best means available to eliminate senseless and needless loss of life, injury, and materiel damage.
21. **Risk mitigation**- central to the idea of readiness and must not be an afterthought in actions during combat, in training, and in garrison
22. **in-depth level**- refers to situations when available time for planning is not a limiting factor and involves a very thorough risk assessment
23. **deliberate level**- refers to situations when there is ample time to apply the RM process to the mission planning evolution.
24. **Assess Hazards**- Determine the associated degree of risk in terms of probability and severity.
25. **Implement Controls**. - critical check for this step is to ensure that controls are converted into clear, simple execution orders understood at all levels.
26. **Supervision** - Involves conducting follow-up evaluations of the controls to ensure they remain in place and have the desired effect.
27. **Head Protection**- protect against impact, penetration, and electric shock

28. **Hazardous Material**- Any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, may pose a hazard to human health or the environment during use, handling, storage, transportation, or spill.
29. **Hazardous Waste**-Any discarded material (liquid, solid, or gas) which meets the definition of HM and/or is designated as a hazardous waste by the Environmental Protection Agency or a State authority
30. **Material Safety Data Sheet** - A document that contains on the potential health effects of exposure to chemicals, or other potentially dangerous substances, and on safe working procedures when handling chemical product
31. **Dakota Meyer**- maintained security at a patrol rally point while other members of his team moved on foot into the village Ganjgal in Kunar Province, Afghanistan on 8 September 2009
32. **Jason Dunham**- led his Combined Anti-Armor Team towards an engagement in Husaybah, Iraq on 14 April 2004 to provide fire support to their Battalion Commander's convoy, which had been ambushed. While wrestling an insurgent to the ground he, saw a grenade being released. Aware of the imminent danger and without hesitation, he covered the grenade with his helmet and body, bearing the brunt of the explosion and shielding his Marines from the blast
33. **Marine Major, Alfred A. Cunningham** – The first Marine Corps pilot
34. **The Battle of Guadalcanal** - This battle marked the first combat test of the new amphibious doctrine, and also provided a crucial turning point of the war in the Pacific by providing a base to launch further invasions of Japanese-held islands. Amphibious landings followed on the remaining Solomon Islands including New Georgia, Bougainville, and Choiseu
35. **The Battle of Tarawa** – During this battle the Japanese commander proclaimed that it would take a million Americans 100 years to conquer it. On 20 November 1943, Marines landed and secured the island within 76 hours, but paid a heavy price in doing so. Because of an extended reef, landing craft could not cross it and Marines were offloaded hundreds of yards from the beaches. This led to heavy losses from enemy fire. Additionally, many Marines drowned while attempting to wade ashore.
36. **The Battle of Mariana Islands** - Due to the need for airfields by the Air Force and advanced bases for the Navy, landings on the islands of Saipan, Guam, and Tinian were conducted to accomplished this. This was the greatest number of troops up to that time to operate in the field under Marine command.
37. **General Holland M. “Howlin’ Mad” Smith** - During June and July of 1943, he led a combined invasion force of Marines and soldiers that totaled over 136,000
38. **Robert E. Bush** - On 2 May 1945, during the battle for Okinawa he administered blood plasma to a wounded Marine Officer with one hand, and returned fire with the other, amidst the perilous battle conditions. For his "conspicuous gallantry" on this occasion, he was presented with the Medal of Honor by President Harry S. Truman on 5 October 1945, during "Nimitz Day" celebrations at the White House in Washington, D.C. He was the youngest World War II Navy man to receive the Medal of Honor.
39. **Robert R. Ingram** - accompanied the point platoon as it aggressively engaged an outpost of a North Vietnamese Army (NVA) battalion Republic of Vietnam on March 28, 1966. As he administered aid, a bullet went through the palm of his hand. Receiving two more wounds, with

the third wound being a life-threatening one, he continued to resupply and aid others. While dressing the head wound of another corpsman, he sustained his fourth bullet wound. From sixteen hundred hours until almost sunset, He pushed, pulled, cajoled, and doctored his Marines

40. **7 Oct 2001** - Early combat operations including a mix of strikes from land-based B-1 Lancers, B-2 Spirit and B-52 StratoFortress bombers; carrier-based F-14 Tomcat and F/A-18 Hornet fighters; and Tomahawk cruise missiles launched from both U.S. and British ships and submarines signaled the start of Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan.
41. **1933** - The Marine Corps was reorganized into the Fleet Marine Force, formally establishing the "command and administrative relations" between the Fleet and the Marine Corps.
42. **2003** - The invasion of Iraq was led by the United States, alongside the United Kingdom and smaller contingents from Australia and Poland.
43. **Battle of Okinawa** - Marines took part in the last and largest battle of the Pacific, which involved 287,000 troops. The battle was crucial for securing vital air bases that would be used for the planned invasion of the Japanese mainland.
44. **1859** - Marines stormed the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry to put down an attempted slave revolt lead by abolitionist John Brown
45. **Operation Phantom Fury** - was a joint U.S.-Iraqi -British offensive led by the U.S. Marine Corps against the Iraqi insurgency stronghold in the city of Fallujah, which was authorized by the U.S.-appointed Iraqi Interim Government.
46. **1776** - The first Marine landing took place during the Revolutionary War. Marines invaded New Providence Island in the Bahamas and seized guns and supplies. The uniform of the day had a stiff leather stock that was worn around the neck, thus the nickname "Leatherneck".
47. **The First Battle of Fallujah** - An unsuccessful attempt code named Operation Vigilant Resolve that occurred on 4 April 2004