

## Military Knowledge Assessment

### "Trends in the US Military"

Name \_\_\_\_\_

#### Section B1: *Soldier Care, Diversity, and Equal Opportunity Programs*

1. Soldier Care in the Army is based on what premise?
  - a. Soldiers must be cared for and coddled or they'll quit.
  - b. The military is a family and we take care of our own.
  - c. Taking care of your people is more important than accomplishing the mission.
  - d. We cannot do our mission without our people.
2. T / F Ensuring soldiers get good quality, realistic training is considered part of Soldier Care.
3. Which of the following are included in Soldier Care (select all that apply)?
  - a. Ensuring the soldiers in your unit get promoted faster than in other units
  - b. Running a high-quality physical fitness program
  - c. Providing quality medical care when soldiers are sick or injured
  - d. Working late hours until the job gets done when preparing for a deployment
4. Which better fits the vision of the US Military?
  - a. People with different experiences, attributes, and backgrounds contributing to the mission
  - b. People aligned on the same goal because they share experience, attributes, and backgrounds
  - c. People who have different experience, attributes, and backgrounds with varied goals and objectives
5. T / F Equal Opportunity in the US Military means fairness, justice, and equity. Each servicemember has the same chance to achieve through hard work, talent, and skill.
6. T / F Equal Opportunity in the US Military applies only when on duty and on base.

Which of the following is NOT an ethnic observance celebrated in US Military venues?

- a. Martin Luther King Jr. Celebration
- b. Christian Heritage Month (celebrated at Easter)
- c. Asian American and Pacific Islander Heritage Month
- d. Holocaust Days of Remembrance

#### Section B2: *Special Operations Forces*

1. Which of the following is not considered a Special Operations Force in the US Military?
  - a. Navy SEALs
  - b. Army Special Forces
  - c. 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division
  - d. Marine Raider Battalions
2. T / F The origin of today's special operations forces is considered to be Roger's Rangers in the Revolutionary War.

3. Select all of the following that are special operations missions:

- a. Sabotage
- b. Support to Counterinsurgency
- c. Counterterrorism
- d. Electronic Warfare

4. T / F Conventional forces have taken on some special operations missions so special operations forces can focus on more high priority missions.

5. in the first two decades of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, special operations forces have performed missions around the world, but the two locations they've done the most missions in are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section B3: *Technology*

1. T / F The trend of technology continuing to change the world we live in is true both in the military and civilian worlds.

2. T / F Because improvised explosive devices (IEDs) are simple devices, they are NOT an example of technology changing the nature of warfare.

3. T / F Technologies developed for warfare often jump to the civilian sector and provide capabilities we didn't even know we needed.

### Section B4: *The Draft*

1. In which of the following wars did the United States draft soldiers?

- a. The Civil War
- b. The War of 1812
- c. The Spanish-American War
- d. The War on Terror

2. T / F In future wars, if the United States implements the draft, it's likely women will be drafted along with men.

3. Does a draft add more or less diversity to the US Military?

### Section B5: *Deployments*

1. Consider the terms *MOBILIZATION* and *DEPLOYMENT*. Match them to the following scenarios:

- a. The 82<sup>nd</sup> Airborne Division was sent to Iraq to train Iraqi Army forces.
- b. The 40<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, California Army National Guard, was called up to fight wildfires.
- c. The 40<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division, California Army National Guard, was sent to Afghanistan to train Afghan Army forces.

2. What's the difference between deployment during World War II and current wars? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Of all the people involved, who is hit hardest by a military deployment? \_\_\_\_\_

Section B6: *Reintegration Problems*

1. Coming home from war can cause problems of its own. Which of the following (select all that apply) are common reintegration problems?
  - a. Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
  - b. Family dynamics
  - c. Weight gain
  - d. Marriage or relationship problems
  - e. Money
  
2. T / F One of the ways the military helps military families during deployments is by sponsoring a Family Readiness Group (FRG) that provides support, resources, and assistance to families of deployed servicemembers.
  
3. T / F The military requires servicemembers and their families to attend reintegration training sessions both prior to and after the servicemembers return home.

**Match the branch of service from the box on the left with its mission/purpose on the right:**

A. US Air Force

B. US Coast Guard

C. US Navy

D. US Army

E. US Marine Corps

F. California National  
Guard

1. \_\_\_\_\_ To deploy, fight and win our nation's wars by providing ready, prompt, and sustained land dominance by forces across the full spectrum of conflict as part of the joint force

2. \_\_\_\_\_ To defend the people of the United States at home and abroad

3. \_\_\_\_\_ To ensure our Nation's maritime safety, security and stewardship

4. \_\_\_\_\_ To fly, fight and win in air, space, and cyberspace

5. \_\_\_\_\_ To recruit, train, equip, and organize to deliver combat ready naval forces to win conflicts and wars while maintaining security and deterrence through sustained forward presence

6. \_\_\_\_\_ To support federal, state, and community