



# California Cadet Corps

## Curriculum on Military Knowledge



*“To Deter War & Protect Our Freedoms”*

M9/C: History of the US Military Branches



# Agenda

C1. US Army History

C2. US Air Force History

C3. US Navy History

C4. US Marine Corps History

C5. US Coast Guard History

C6. History of the US Space Force

C7. History of the National Guard

C8. Military Theorists



# US ARMY HISTORY

C1. Recite basic history of the United States Army.



# US Army History

## OBJECTIVES

### **DESIRED OUTCOME (Leadership)**

*Cadets gain an appreciation for what the branches of the US Military have contributed to our national historical experience, and their development into what they are today.*

### Plan of Action:

1. Recite basic history of the United States Army
2. Recite basic history of the United States Air Force
3. Recite basic history of the United States Navy
4. Recite basic history of the United States Marine Corps
5. Recite basic history of the United States Coast Guard
6. Recite basic history of the United States Space Force
7. Recite basic history of the National Guard
8. Name three famous military theorists and what they contributed to military doctrine

**Essential Question:** What have been the significant events that have contributed to the history of the United States Army?





# US Army History

- Militias in 1600's
- First tracked militia units in MA – 1636
- Continental Congress formed Continental Army – 14 June 1775 (Flag Day & Army Birthday)
- George Washington – Commander in Chief





# Revolutionary War

- 1775-1781
- Continental Army plus militias from 13 colonies
- Significant Battles:
  - Siege of Boston
  - Trenton & Princeton, NJ
  - Germantown, PA
  - Saratoga
  - Yorktown



**The Revolutionary War 1775-1781**  
**Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775**



# Allies and Enemies

## Allies

- French
- Some Indian tribes



## Our Leaders:

- George Washington
- William Alexander
- Benedict Arnold\*
- Nathanael Greene
- Horatio Gates
- Marquis de Lafayette

## Enemies

- British
- Some Indian tribes
- Hessians (Germans)
- Canada



## Their Leaders:

- General Thomas Gage
- Sir William Howe
- Sir Henry Clinton
- Sir Guy Carleton
- Sir John Campbell



# War of 1812

- 1812-1815
- British restrictions on US trade
- British/Indian resistance of westward expansion
- US Army attacked British forces in Ontario, Canada
  - British won
  - US surrendered Detroit
- Naval battles on Lake Erie & Chesapeake Bay
- British captured Washington DC
  - Burned Capitol and White House
- Star Spangled Banner was written
- Battle of New Orleans after truce was signed



# The War of 1812 (1812-1815)

## Battle Of New Orleans, 1815



Play Video: The Battle of  
New Orleans





# Mexican War

- 1846-1847
- Expanding US territory
  - Texas
  - Southwest territories
- President Polk – General Santa Anna
- Invaded Mexico
- Battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma
- Battle of Veracruz
- Siege of Mexico City/Chapultepec Castle
- Annexed Texas, bought California, Southwest US

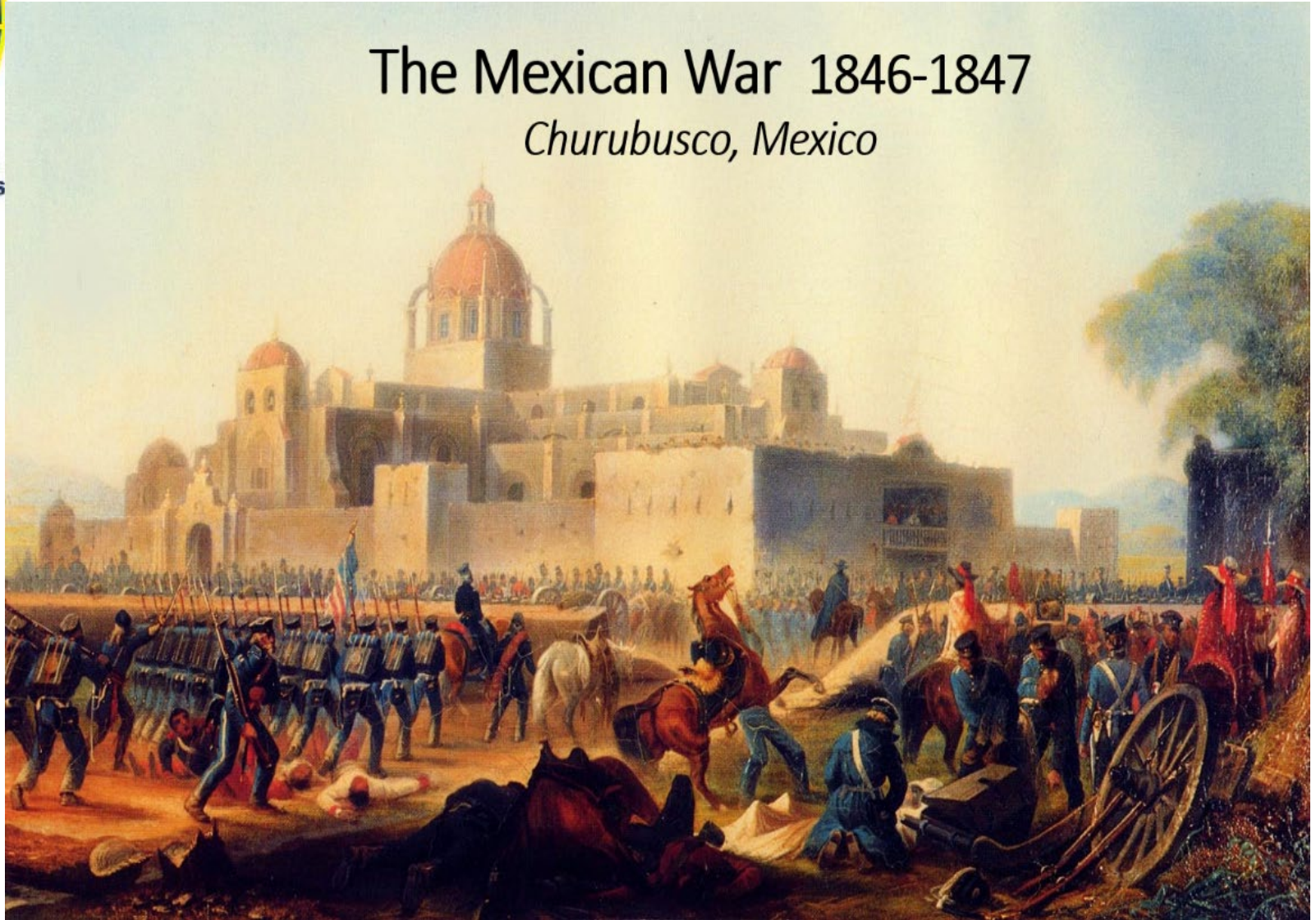




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# The Mexican War 1846-1847

*Churubusco, Mexico*





# Civil War

## 1861-1865

### **Union (North)**

- President Abraham Lincoln

### **Generals**

- Irvin McDowell
- George McClellan
- Ambrose Burnside
- Joseph Hooker
- George Meade
- Ulysses Grant
- William T. Sherman

### **Confederacy (South)**

- President Jefferson Davis

### **Generals**

- Robert E. Lee
- Joseph Johnston
- Braxton Bragg
- Stonewall Jackson
- James Longstreet
- Richard Ewell
- A.P. Hill





# Civil War Battles

- 25 Campaigns
- Eastern & Western Theaters of Operation
- Most significant fighting centered on Virginia
- Western Theater: Mississippi, Tennessee, & Cumberland Rivers; battles in MS, AL, GA, TN, & KY
- Eastern Theater: Virginia, Pennsylvania, Carolinas, Georgia



# Changes to Warfare

- Many new strategies, tactics
- Use of a General Staff
- New technologies
  - Railroads
  - Gatling guns
  - Repeating Rifles
  - Observation Balloons

# The Civil War, 1861-1865

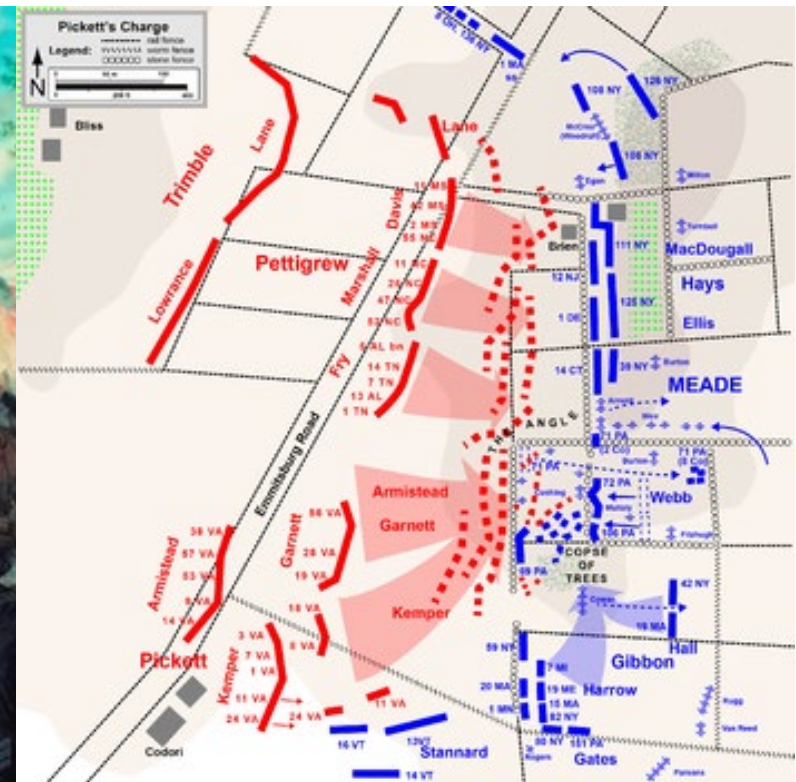
## *First at Vicksburg*





# Pickett's Charge

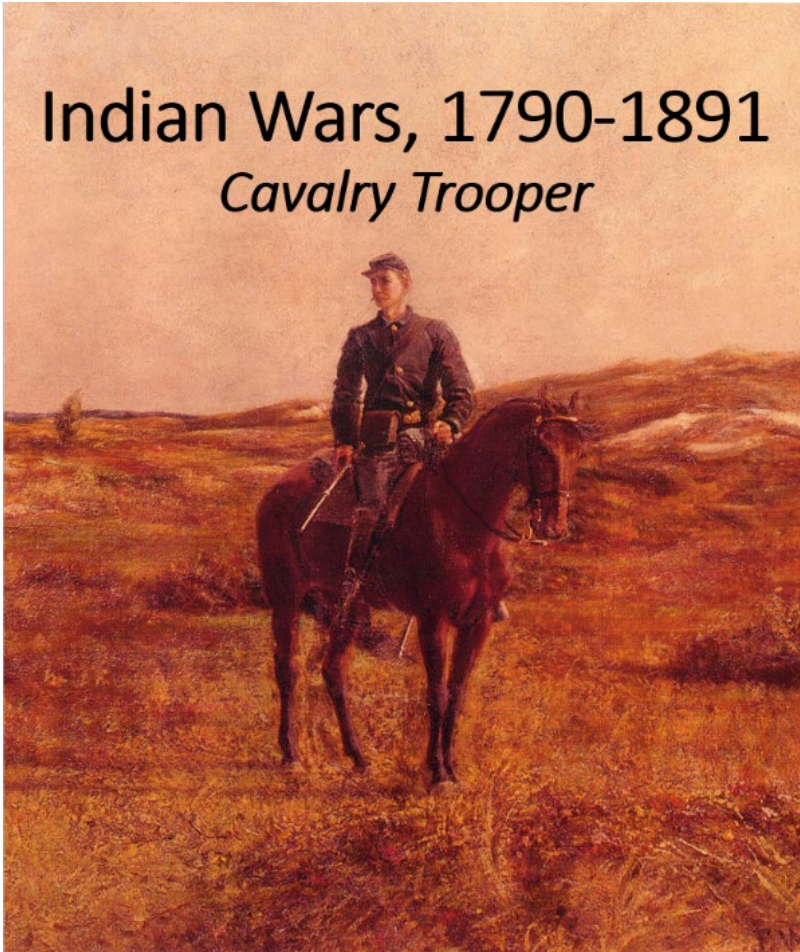
## Gettysburg – July 1863





# Indian Wars 1870-1891

Indian Wars, 1790-1891  
*Cavalry Trooper*



- Characterized by small engagements
- Broken promises and treaties
- Occasional genocide by US forces
- Moving tribes to reservations



# Spanish-American War

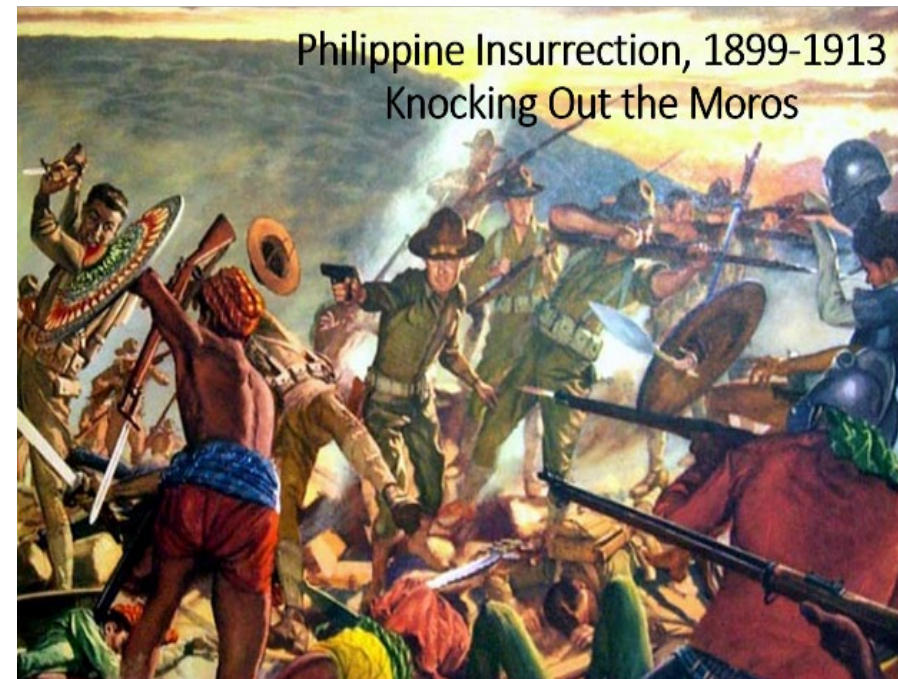
- 1898
- USS Maine sunk in Cuba (Havana Harbor)
- Primarily a naval operation
- Land battles in Cuba
  - San Juan Hill & Kettle Hill
  - Teddy Roosevelt & the Rough Riders
  - US intervention in Cuban War for Independence
- US gained Guam, Philippines, & Puerto Rico
- American entry into world affairs





# Philippine-American War

- After the Spanish-American War in 1898, the US occupied the Philippines, which had been seeking independence from Spain
- Fighting occurred from 1899 to 1902
- Final Philippine independence came in 1946





# 20<sup>th</sup> Century

- Modernization of War Department – created a General Staff
- Postgraduate military education for officers
- Army Reserve formed in 1908
- California High School Cadets started training students to be future officers in 1911
- US kept out of World War I (started in 1914) until 1917; entered war when German submarines started taking a toll on our maritime resources





# World War I





# World War I

- 1917-1918
- American Expeditionary Force (AEF)
  - General John Pershing
  - Trench Warfare
  - New Technologies: Tanks, Aircraft, Gas
- US mobilized more than 4 million men
  - 1 Million US soldiers deployed to France
  - More than 110K deaths, 45K from Influenza
- Participated in Aisne Offensive, Battle of Saint-Mihiel, & the Meuse-Argonne Offensive



# World War II

- US in war 1941-1945
- Pacific & European/Mediterranean Theaters
- 11 Million soldiers served in US Army
- Primary Army operations were in Europe and North Africa (Navy was primary in Pacific)
- War proceeded from North Africa to Sicily to Italy, then France & Holland to Germany
- Linked up with Russian Army at Elbe River



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# European Theater



*WW II, European Theater*  
*June 1942-May 1945*



# Pacific Theater

- Island hopping
- Lost vast territories to Japanese in 1942
- Fought back across the Pacific
- Army major operations were:
  - The Philippines, the Aleutians & Guadalcanal in 1942-1943
  - New Guinea and the Solomon Islands 1943-1944
  - Western Pacific (Marianas Islands, Philippines, and Ryukus in 1944-1945
- War ended with atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima & Nagasaki, August 1945



# Pacific Theater





# Korean War

- Japanese occupation of Korea 1910-1945
- After WWII, Korea split into two zones
  - American in South
  - Russian in North
- June 1950, North Korea invaded south
- US intervened with troops, pushed north
- China intervened with more troops
- Several years of nasty fighting
- Armistice in 1953





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# Korean War

Korean War, June 1950-July 1953  
*Breakthrough at Chipyeong-ni*







# Vietnam War

- Started with military advisors to South Vietnamese Army
- 1964 – combat units deployed (184K soldiers)
- US won most of the battles
- US lost propaganda war
- High casualties
- First time fighting was on TV
- War very unpopular to US public
- US gradually withdrew; out of country in 1972



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# Vietnam War



Vietnam, War: 1962-Jan 1973



# 1965-2000

- Expeditions in Western Hemisphere
  - 1965: Dominican Republic
  - 1983: Grenada
  - 1989: Panama
- 1990: Operation Desert Storm
  - Saudi Arabia & Kuwait
  - Brief fight with Iraqi Army
  - No Fly Zone
- Peacekeeping Operations
  - Somalia, Yugoslavia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Egypt (Sinai), Panama

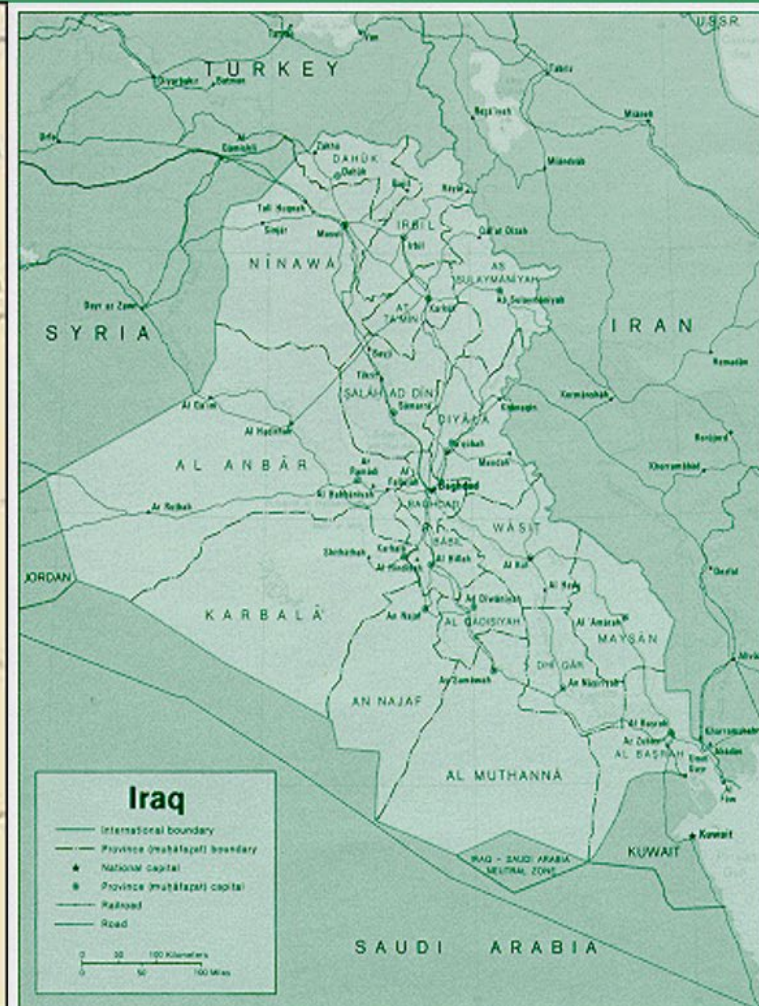


# Global War on Terrorism

- Post 9/11
- Counterinsurgency operations
  - Afghanistan
  - Iraq
- Build & support a national government, train local military & security forces



# The Global War on Terrorism





# US Army Flag

- War Office Seal, scroll, & Army birth year
- Adopted in 1956
- Campaign Streamers
  - 190 as of 2019



# US Army Seal



- Approved for use in 1974
- Blue = Loyalty, Vigilance, Perseverance, & Truth
- Red = Courage, Zeal & Fortitude
- White = Deeds worthy of remembrance
- Black = Determination & Constancy
- Gold = Achievement, Dignity, & Honor



# The Army Song

who have fought to victory  
We're the Army and proud of our name  
We're the Army and proudly proclaim

First to fight for the right,  
And to build the Nation's might,  
And The Army Goes Rolling Along

Proud of all we have done,  
Fighting till the battle's won,  
And the Army Goes Rolling Along.





# Check on Learning

1. Name eight wars the US Army has fought.
2. When did the Army adopt a General Staff within the War Department?
3. Sing the Army Song!



# US AIR FORCE HISTORY

C2. Recite basic history of the United States Air Force.



# US Air Force History

## OBJECTIVES

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8. Name three famous military theorists and what they contributed to military doctrine

**Essential Question:** What have been the significant events that have contributed to the history of the United States Air Force?



# US Air Force History

- Formed Sep 18, 1947
- Part of the Army since 1907
- Started as the “Aeronautical Division” of the Signal Corps
- First air combat unit formed in 1913



**U.S. AIR FORCE**





# World War I

- Initial building of an air force
- Pursuit, bombardment, and observation units
- Construction, supply and replacement (training) units
- 185 aero squadrons
- Several hundred support units
- Balloon companies
- All demobilized by 1919





# Between the Wars

- Small force, dispersed out to support Army commands
- Became “Air Corps” in 1926
- 1935: General Hqs Air Force formed & assumed command & control over air units
- Wing HQs in Virginia, California (March Field), and Louisiana
- Increasing belief in air power
- Most air power initiative in other countries



# BG Billy Mitchell



- Commanded American air combat units in WW1
- Pushed for continual growth in air power
- Angered a lot of Army leaders
- Court-martialed for insubordination
- 1921 – conducted test bombing of naval ships, proving air could sink battleships
- Helped increase funding and priority for air power



# World War II

- Air power played a significant role in all theaters of operation
- 2.25 million men & women served in Army Air Corps
- 63,000 aircraft
- Vast distances in Pacific
- Strategic bombing in Europe
- Atomic bomb ended the war







# US Air Force Established



September 18, 1947

# Korean War

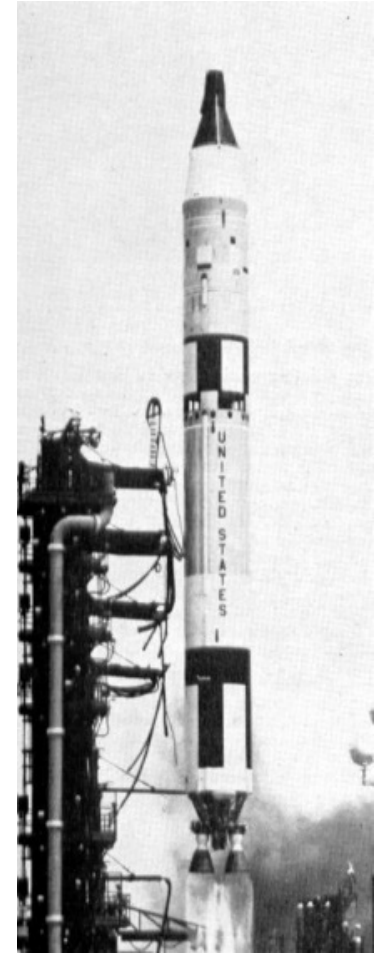


- Initial air superiority over North Korean air power
- First war with jets playing a key role
- USSR & China started flying missions for North Korea
- US improved capabilities with F-86
- Russian MiG-15s were a challenging foe
- Forward Air Controllers helped improve coordination & intelligence



# 1950s and 1960s

- Hydrogen bomb
- Long-range rockets
- Strategic Air Command became an important instrument of American defense strategy
- B-52s in 1950's (still used today)
- Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles in 1960s
- USAF became the premier air force in the world





# B-52 Strategic Bomber







# Vietnam War

- Intense air war over Vietnam
- North Vietnamese had very competent air defense assets
- Bombers safe – too high for air defense
- Over 1400 US warplanes shot down
- Significant bombing of Hanoi & Haiphong
- Effective destruction of infrastructure
- Increased will of Vietnamese people to resist
- Air power constrained for political reasons



# Joint Operations

- Since 1975, strategists focus on joint operations – full integration of all capabilities (air, sea, land power)
- Use of the right tools
- Air Force actively engaged:
  - Gulf War 1991
  - Bosnia & Kosovo in 1990s
  - War on Terror 2001 onward
- Air superiority wherever we have engaged



# F-111 Fighter Bomber





# F-117 Nighthawk







# B1 Bomber





# F-22 Fighter





# F-35 Fighter







# Predator Drone





# Global Hawk Drone





# Today's Air Force

- Thousands of units spread worldwide
- Organized functionally with major commands heading up different missions
  - Some geographical (i.e. Pacific Air Forces)
  - Some functional (i.e. Air Mobility Command)
- Huge growth in unmanned aerial vehicles (drones)



# Air Force in Numbers

- 330,000 airman on active duty
  - 64,000 officers
  - 265,000 enlisted
- 70,000 airmen in Air Force Reserve
- 106,000 airmen in Air National Guard
- Over 5000 aircraft
- 85 air bases, 82 small bases, + reserve bases

# Air Force Flag







# Check on Learning

1. In what year did the Air Force separate from the Army?
2. Name three current Air Force aircraft
3. What was the significant aircraft of the Korean War?



# US NAVY HISTORY

C3. Recite the basic history of the United States Navy.



# US Navy History

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8. Name three famous military theorists and what they contributed to military doctrine

**Essential Question:** What have been the significant events that have contributed to the history of the United States Navy?



# US Navy History

- Created by the Continental Congress on October 13, 1775
- More than 50 armed vessels during Revolutionary War
- Siezed & harassed British ships. Captured almost 200 British vessels
- Commodore John Manly and John Paul Jones were early naval heroes against the British. JPJ is known for saying: “Those who will not risk cannot win” and “I have not yet begun to fight!”







# French Allies

- In 1778, France finally committed to support the Americans against the British
- All the major naval actions of the Revolutionary War involved the French and British Navy's
- The American Navy was not strong enough to go against the British other than in small conflicts
- The French victory in the Battle of the Chesapeake set up the American win at Yorktown, ending the war

# War of 1812



- Mostly naval conflict
- British were harassing American ships and impressing US seamen
- British blockaded all major American ports
- USS Constitution destroyed HMS Guerriere and the Java. Big boost to American morale



# USS Constitution

- Fought pirates off Tripoli
- Big win in the War of 1812
- Nicknamed “Old Ironsides”
- Oldest active ship in the US Navy & oldest commissioned warship still afloat
- Berthed in Boston Harbor

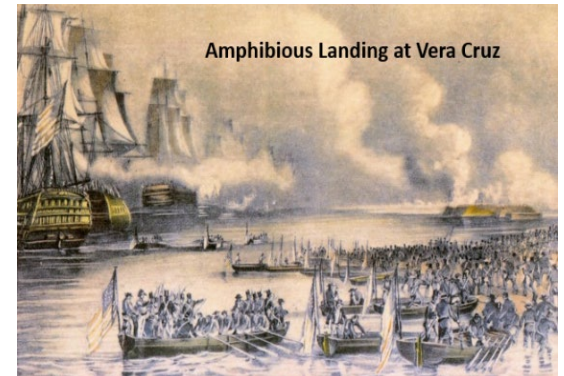


1797 – Present Day



# US Navy 1815-1860

- Grew in size
- Projected force around the world
  - Assisting in or making treaties
  - Aiding US commerce & trade
  - Conducting scientific expeditions
- Established Naval Academy in 1845
- Transported troops to Veracruz during the Mexican War
- Entered Tokyo Harbor in 1853







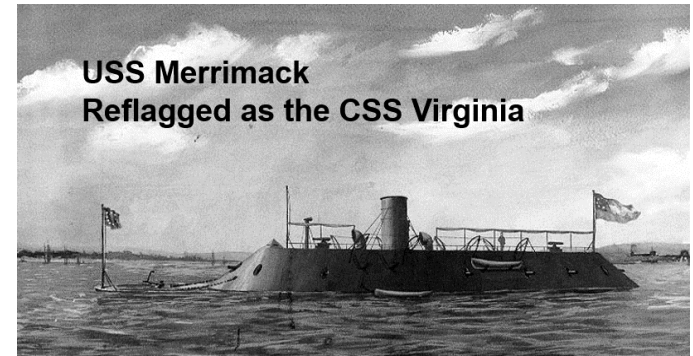
# Civil War

- Union & Confederate Navies were small
  - 12 ships
  - No strategic action
- Union blockaded southern ports
- Significant operations on the Mississippi River
- Captured New Orleans in 1862
- Controlled the Mississippi from N.O. to Vicksburg, effectively splitting the Confederacy
  - Cut off the ability to share agricultural products from Texas, Louisiana & Arkansas with rest of Confederacy



# Monitor vs Merrimack

- Battle of Hampton Roads, VA
- Confederate Navy converted a burned-out Union ship (the Merrimack) into an iron-hulled ship, called CSS Virginia
- Union build an iron-clad ship (Monitor) from scratch in a new design with a revolving turret
- CSS Virginia (Merrimack) sank two wooden Union ships, proving invincibility of iron hull
- Monitor & Virginia battled for four hours with no result.
- World navies immediately saw strategic value of iron hulled ships, completely changed naval warfare





# Spanish-American War

- Navy still small
- Destruction of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor led to the war with Spain
  - Likely an internal fire, not by the Spanish
  - Newspapers played up the incident, inflamed readers' wrath against the Spanish
- Overcame the Spanish in the Caribbean
- Annihilated the Spanish Pacific Fleet at the Battle of Manila Bay in 1898



# Great White Fleet

Great White Fleet Entering Sydney Harbor, Australia



- President Teddy Roosevelt sent the 16 battleships of the Atlantic Fleet on a cruise around the world 1907-1909
- Impressed other countries at US naval power



# World War I

- No major battles
- Continued to grow in size and power
- Naval aviation gained a foothold
- Enlisted women in non-nursing capacity
  - First US military branch to do so





# World War II

- More than 3 million men and women in Navy uniform
- Thousands of ships, from aircraft carriers to PT Boats
- At heart of losses at Pearl Harbor, Philippines, and South Pacific
- Regrouped and beat Japanese Navy at Midway
- Simultaneously supported operations in North Africa, Sicily, & Italy
- Convoy escorts and anti-submarine warfare in Atlantic Ocean



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# Pacific Theater of Operations



- Island-hopping across the Pacific to Japan
  - Battle of the Coral Sea
  - Battle of Midway
  - Battle of the Philippine Sea
  - Battle of Leyte Gulf
- Submarine warfare across the vast Pacific Ocean
  - Sank more than 30% of Japan's Navy



# D-Day

- June 6, 1944
- Largest sea invasion in history
- 133,000 troops arriving in Normandy, France by sea (American, British, & Canadian)
- The sea invasion, Operation Neptune, involved 6939 vessels
- Continued support after D-Day to rebuild harbors, land troops, equipment, & supplies for the Armies marching across Europe



# End of Battleship Supremacy

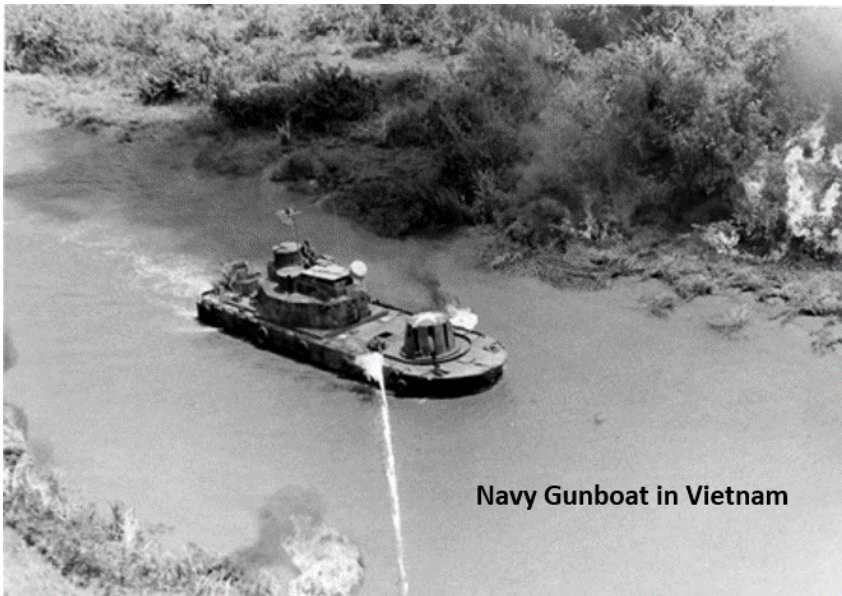
- World War II signaled the end of the battleship as the supreme warship
- Aircraft Carriers became key from the start of the war at Pearl Harbor
- Nuclear power plants increased power of carriers and submarines
- Missile capability of submarines made them a strategic asset





# Vietnam War

- Carrier-based flight operations
- Ship-based artillery support to land operations
- “Brown-water Navy”
  - Small boats on Vietnamese rivers
  - Supply & support of ground troops
  - Disrupting enemy supplies
  - Control of coastal areas







# Navy's Projection of Power

- Able to project power around the globe
  - Move ships to hotspots
- Lethal missile and heavy gun capabilities
- Air assets – planes and helicopters
- Navy SEALs – key strike missions
- 6 fleets around the world



# US Navy Flag





# Check on Learning

1. Who said “*Those who will not risk cannot win?*”
2. Name the oldest ship still on active duty.
3. What was the first action that ship saw?
4. What two ships during the Civil War foresaw the end of wooden-hulled warships?
5. Name a significant naval battle from WW2.



# US MARINE CORPS HISTORY

C4. Recite the basic history of the United States Marine Corps.



# US Marine Corps History

## OBJECTIVES

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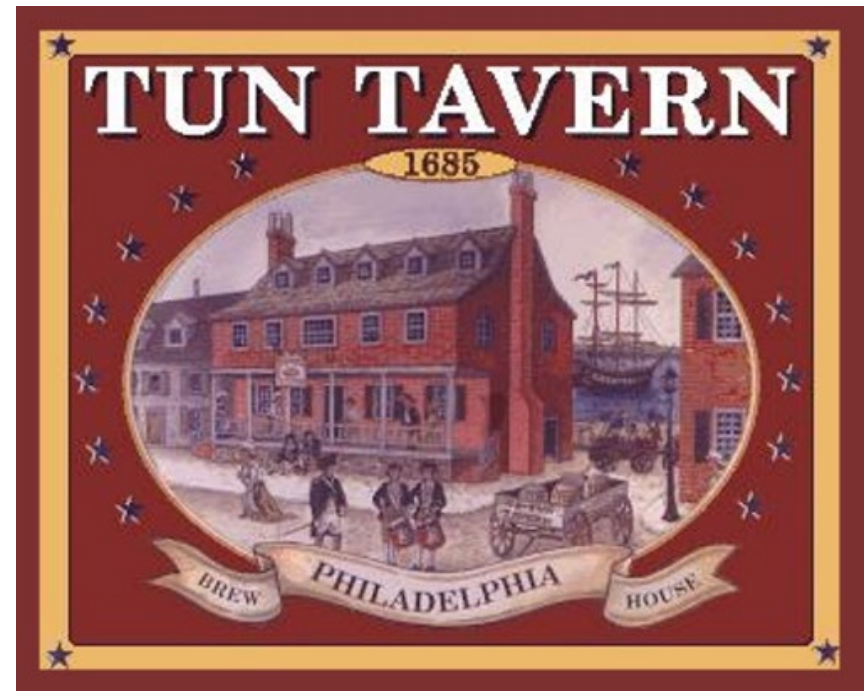
**Essential Question:** What have been the significant events that have contributed to the history of the United States Marine Corps?





# Marine Corps History

- Established 10 NOV 1775
- Served as landing forces for the Navy fleet
- Set up a recruiting station in Tun Tavern in Philadelphia
- 131 officers, 2000 enlisted men
- USMC disbanded after the war



# Early 19<sup>th</sup> Century



- Marines took part in many operations against the Barbary pirates from 1801 to 1815
- “To the shores of Tripoli” in the Marine Hymn refers to these battles
- Prince Hamet presented his personal sword to Marine Lt O’Bannon after the victory at Derna (city in Libya)
- Marines still wear a replica of the Mameluke sword



# Marine Corps Hymn

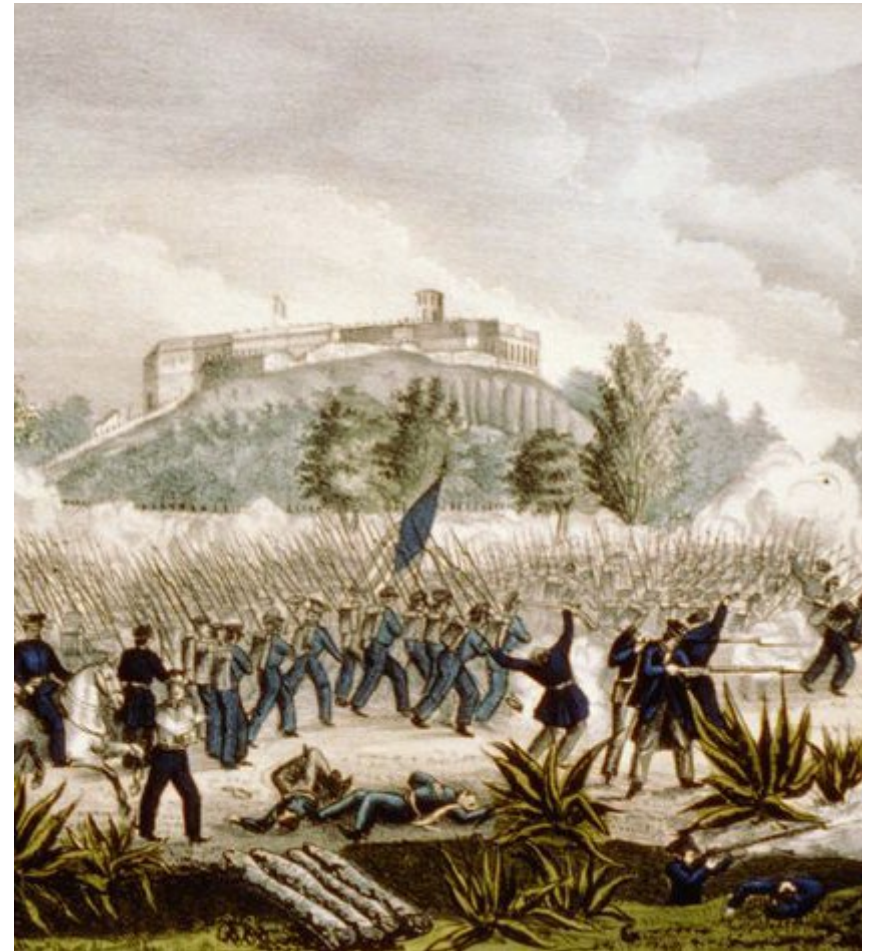
## The Halls of Montezuma

From the Halls of Montezuma,  
To the shores of Tripoli;  
We fight our country's battles;  
In the air, on land, and sea;  
First to fight for right and freedom.  
And to keep our honor clean.  
We are proud to claim the title.  
Of United States Marine.



# Mexican War

- Marines seized seaports in Mexico
- A Marine battalion participated in the attack on Chapultepec Palace in Mexico City
  - “the halls of Montezuma”
  - High (90% wounded) casualties during this battle; the red stripe on Marine dress uniforms is called the “Blood Stripe” to commemorate them







# Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Following the Spanish-American War (1898), the Marines performed with valor in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippines. Marines saw action in:

- Philippine Insurrection (1899-1902)
- Boxer Rebellion in China (1900)
- Nicaragua (1899, 1909-1910, 1912-1913)
- Panama (1901-1902, 1903-1904)
- Dominican Republic (1903-1904, 1916-1924)
- Cuba (1906-1909, 1912, 1917)
- Mexico (1914)
- Haiti (1915-1934)





# World War I



- Battle of Belleau Wood
  - Led counteroffensive
  - Drove off 4 German divisions
  - Saved Paris
  - Bravery led to 5<sup>th</sup> & 6<sup>th</sup> Marine Regiments wearing the Fourragère with their uniform
  - Proved USMC could win against a well-trained European army Fourragère



# World War II

- Marine Corps grew from under 20,000 to 475,000 by 1945
- Played a central role in the war in the Pacific





# WWII Marine Battles

- Guadalcanal – AUG 1942 to FEB 1943
- Bougainville – NOV 1943 to NOV 1944
- Tarawa – NOV 1943
- Guam – JUL to AUG 1944
- Tinian – JUL 1944
- Cape Gloucester – DEC 1943 to APR 1944
- Saipan – JUN to JUL 1944
- Peleliu – SEP to NOV 1944
- Iwo Jima – FEB – MAR 1945
- Okinawa – APR to JUN 19





# Korean War



- Held Pusan Perimeter
- Landed at Incheon
- Battle of Chosin Reservoir
- Nevada Cities Campaign
- 200,000 USMC Reservists called up (WWII vets)
- 30,000 casualties
- 42 Medals of Honor



# Vietnam War

- Marines in Vietnam from 1954 to 1975
- Advisors & liaisons in early years
- Units arrived in 1965; over 40,000 Marines
- 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Marine Divisions in country
- Over 70,000 Marines in 1966
- Heavy fighting in 1967 and 1968
- Tet Offensive, A Shau & Da Krong Valleys
- Won battles, but not the war
- Turned warfight over to South Vietnamese Army
- Continued in advisory role





Nearly 500,000 Marines served in Southeast Asia from 1965 to 1975

Marines During the Tet Offensive



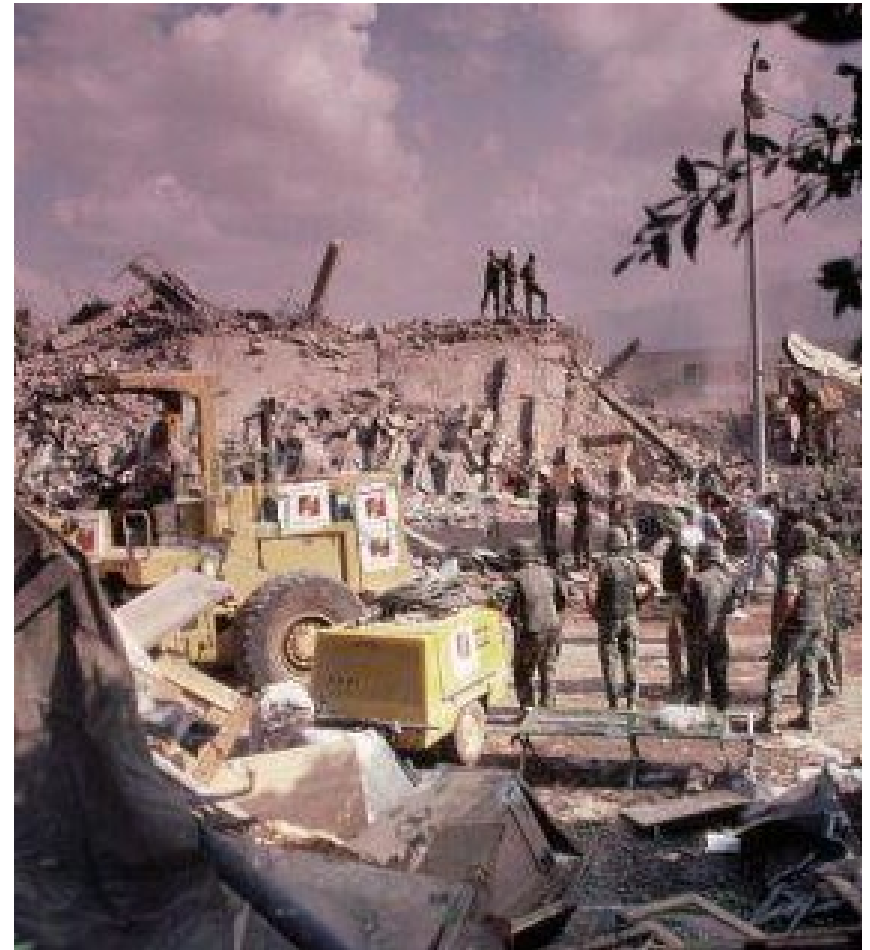
13,000 were killed  
52,000 wounded  
58 Marines were awarded the Medal of Honor





# Beirut Barracks

- October 23, 1983
- Marine Peacekeeping Headquarters in Beirut, Lebanon attacked by suicide truck bombs
- Highest peacetime losses to USMC in its history
- 241 American Servicemen died
  - 220 Marines
  - 18 Sailors
  - 3 Soldiers
- 58 French military died



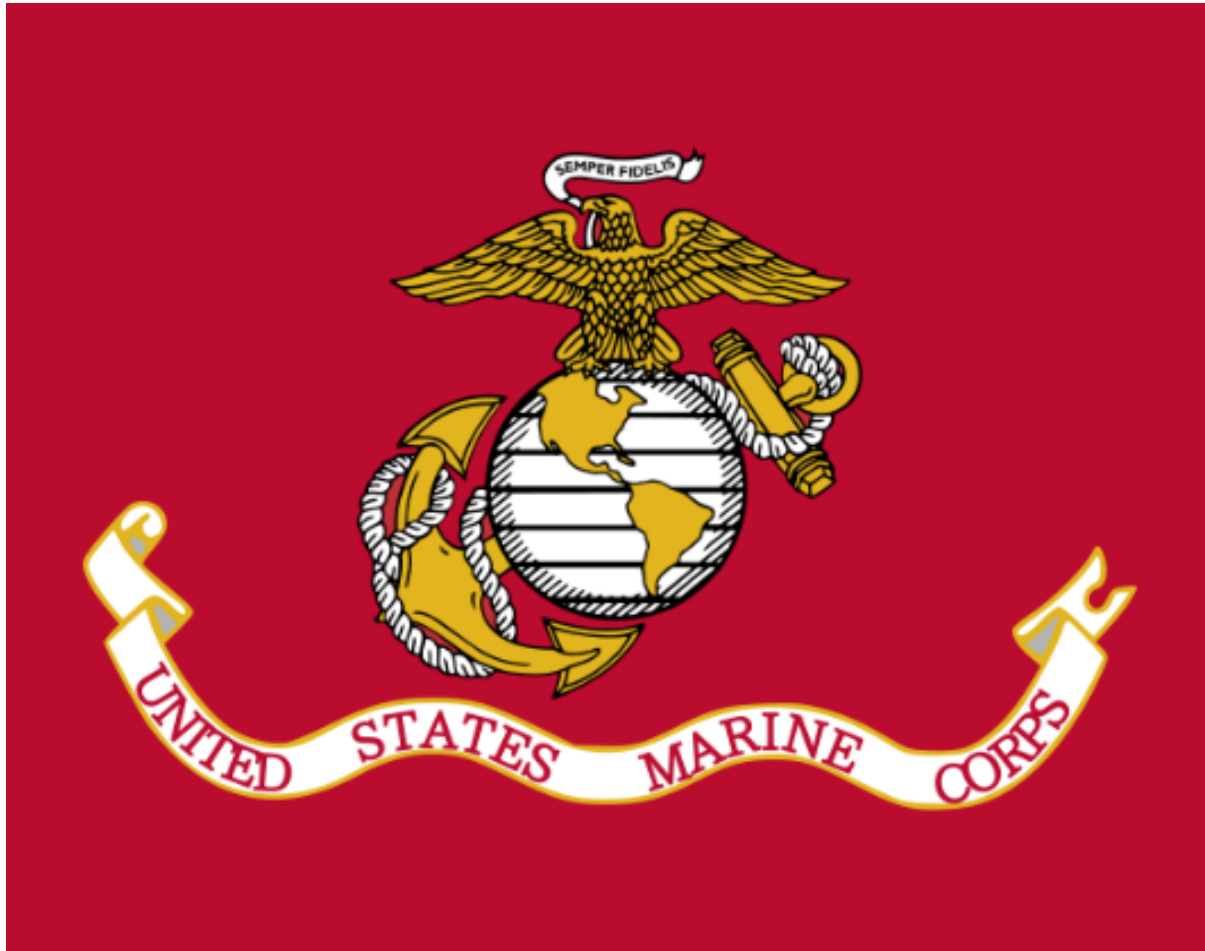


# War on Terror

- Afghanistan 2001-2014
  - Fought Taliban and Al-Qaeda forces
  - Security in Helmand Province
  - Battle of Marjah
- Iraq 2003-Present
  - Invasion – Operation Iraqi Freedom
  - Al-Anbar Province
    - Fallujah, Ramadi, Al-Qa'im, Hit
- Africa
  - Combined Joint Task Force – Horn of Africa
    - Camp Lemonnier, Djibouti – regional security



# Marine Corps Flag





# Check on Learning

1. The Marine Corps Hymn names “the halls of Montezuma” and “the shores of Tripoli.” What do those phrases refer to?
2. Name three countries where the Marines fought between 1900 and 1935
3. Which theater of operation was the focus of the Marines during World War 2?





# US COAST GUARD HISTORY

C5. Recite the basic history of the United States Coast Guard.



# US Coast Guard History

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6. Recite basic history of the United States Space Force
7. Recite basic history of the National Guard
8. Name three famous military theorists and what they contributed to military doctrine

**Essential Question:** What have been the significant events that have contributed to the history of the United States Coast Guard?



# US Coast Guard History

- Formed 4 August 1790
- Over the years, the following organizations morphed into the US Coast Guard:
  - System of Cutters
  - Revenue Service
  - Revenue Cutter Service
  - Life-Saving Service
  - Revenue Marine
  - Lighthouse Service
  - Bureau of Navigation
  - Steamboat Inspection Service
  - Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation
  - Steamboat Inspection Service





# USCG Moves Around

- USCG has served under these agencies:
  - Treasury Department
  - Department of the Navy (during periods of war)
  - Department of Transportation
  - Department of Homeland Security





# Coast Guard Missions

- Ports, Waterway & Coastal Security
- Drug Interdiction
- ❖ Aids to Navigation
- ❖ Search & Rescue
- ❖ Living Marine Resources
- ❖ Marine Safety
- Defense Readiness
- Migrant Interdiction
- ❖ Marine Environmental Protection
- ❖ Ice Operations (ice breaking)
- Other Law Enforcement

- Homeland Security
- ❖ Non-Homeland Security







# Protecting the US

- The Coast Guard, under many different names until 1915 when named the US Coast Guard, has performed law enforcement, life-saving, and related marine/coastal missions consistently since the founding of the United States
- The Coast Guard protects the US against those trying to profit from illegal activities along our coasts – smugglers, drug runners, privateers, pirates, foreign ships
- The USCG has also supported military operations on foreign shores all over the world



# Life-Saving

- Life-saving is a main component of Coast Guard missions:
  - Flood relief
  - Ocean weather stations
  - Search and Rescue
  - Ice Breaking
  - Navigation and Weather aids
  - Migrant interdiction





# WWI – Sinking of the Tampa

- Single largest US Naval combat loss of WWI
- USCG Cutter Tampa was on convoy duty
- Sunk by German submarine in Sep 1918
- Losses:
  - 111 Coastguardsmen
  - 4 Navy Sailors
  - British Army Captain
  - 10 Royal Navy Seamen
  - 5 Civilian employee dockworkers



# Prohibition



- Prohibition, 1920-1933, outlawed the production, sale, and transport of alcohol within the US
- Enforcing this legislation became a primary mission of the Coast Guard
- Focused on illegal import of alcohol



# Mississippi River Floods



- 1927
  - 128 Coast Guard boats transported food and medical supplies to interstate flood areas
  - Rescued over 43,000 people
  - Distributed 750 tons of clothing, 400 tons of fuel, 2500 tents
- 1993
  - Countered levee breaks, sandbagging
  - Water rescues
  - Evacuation of flood victims
  - Distributed water, sandbags
  - Cared for rescued animals displaced by flooding





# Medal of Honor

- One Coastguardsman has received the Medal of Honor
- Signalmen First Class Douglas Munro
- Killed while evacuating Marines on Guadalcanal during World War II





# Vietnam War

- USCG deployed over 8000 Coastguardsmen
- Conducted significant support missions for the US Navy
  - Interdiction of resupply by sea of VietCong and North Vietnamese forces
  - Aviation Search and Rescue
  - Supervision of Army stevedores offloading explosives
  - Port Security
  - LORAN Stations aiding navigation
  - Marking channels and harbors
  - Operating patrol boats, cutters, buoy tenders, cargo vessels





# Migrant Interdiction

- Cuban Boatlifts (1980, 1994)
  - USCG rescued boats that needed help, inspected boats for safety, & processed refugees
- Haitians
- Illegal immigrants coming from Mexico
- Smuggling of Chinese & Asian immigrants into the US





# Hurricane Katrina

- Major hurricane disaster in Louisiana and neighboring states in 2005
- Search and Rescue
- Emergency response
- Waterway reconstitution
- Environmental Impact assessments
- Rescued more than 33,000 people
- Evacuated 9400 patients & medical personnel





# Military Conflicts

- USCG has contributed in many small ways in each of the combat operations the US Military has conducted: Operations Desert Storm, Kosovo, Enduring Freedom, Iraqi Freedom
- Contributed to training, technical expertise, security, coastal patrolling, intelligence, and cyber operations
- Expertise on harbor defense and port security





# Current Operations

- Department of Homeland Security
- 40,000 on active duty
- 70,000 in Coast Guard Reserve
- 26,000 in Coast Guard Auxiliary
  - Volunteering over 3 million hours of service/year





# US Coast Guard Flag





# Check on Learning

1. Name five missions performed by the US Coast Guard.
2. What was the major mission the USCG performed from 1920 to 1933?
3. Name two major disasters the USCG has contributed disaster relief missions to.



# US SPACE FORCE HISTORY

C6. Recite the basic history of the US Space Force.



# US Space Force History

## OBJECTIVES

### **DESIRED OUTCOME (Leadership)**

*Cadets gain an appreciation for what the branches of the US Military have contributed to our national historical experience, and their development into what they are today.*

### Plan of Action:

1. Recite basic history of the United States Army
2. Recite basic history of the United States Air Force
3. Recite basic history of the United States Navy
4. Recite basic history of the United States Marine Corps
5. Recite basic history of the United States Coast Guard
6. Recite basic history of the United States Space Force
7. Recite basic history of the National Guard
8. Name three famous military theorists and what they contributed to military doctrine

**Essential Question:** What have been the significant events that have contributed to the history of the United States Space Force?





# Air Force Space Command

- US Space Force is new
- Air Force Space Command established 1982
  - Missile Warning
  - Launch Operations
  - Satellite Control
  - Space Surveillance
  - Command & Control
- GPS is major contribution to joint warfighting
- Transitioned into US Space Force in 2019





# Air Force Space Command Missions

- Supporting / enabling operations
- Space-based support to US Central Command:
  - Communication
  - Positioning
  - Navigation
  - Meteorology
  - Warning
- Cyberspace operations
  - Mission did not transfer to US Space Force

# US Space Force Flag





# Check on Learning

1. Name three space-based missions performed first by Air Force Space Command, and now US Space Force.
2. What is the single biggest contribution to joint warfighting provided by US Space Force?



# **HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL GUARD**

C7. Recite the basic history of the National Guard.





# History of the National Guard

## OBJECTIVES

### **DESIRED OUTCOME (Leadership)**

*Cadets gain an appreciation for what the branches of the US Military have contributed to our national historical experience, and their development into what they are today.*

### Plan of Action:

1. Recite basic history of the United States Army
2. Recite basic history of the United States Air Force
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5. Recite basic history of the United States Coast Guard
6. Recite basic history of the United States Space Force
7. Recite basic history of the National Guard
8. Name three famous military theorists and what they contributed to military doctrine

**Essential Question:** What have been the significant events that have contributed to the history of the National Guard?



# Early Militia History

- Traces lineage back to 1636
  - 3 militia regiments formed in Massachusetts
  - Fighting & protecting colonists from Native tribes
  - French & Indian War 1754
    - Roger's Rangers
    - George Washington
  - War for Independence (Revolutionary War)
  - US didn't want a large standing army
    - Relied on militias called up to deal with current issues





# From Militia to National Guard

- “National Guard” first used in NY in 1824
- Became standard term for all state militias in 1903
  - Militia Act of 1903 established the National Guard as the primary organized reserve force for the US armed forces
  - National Defense Act of 1916 expanded the Army and the National Guard, created ROTC
    - Established current system of weekend/annual training and funding by federal government
      - This established the National Guard as we know it today





# State Militias

- Called up to fight when needed
- Primary source of military power during 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries
- 40% of World War I Army Expeditionary Force (AEF)
- 25% of World War II divisions
- Extensive mobilization for Korean War





# Home Front Support

- States call up their National Guard for:
  - Natural disasters
    - Wildfires
    - Earthquakes
    - Floods
  - Civil Unrest
    - Riots
    - Security operations
    - Border control
  - Support for emergencies
    - COVID-19 Pandemic in 2020







# Chief, National Guard Flag





# Check on Learning

1. In what state were the first state militia regiments formed, to which the National Guard traces its lineage?
2. Name five emergency missions performed by the National Guard.



# MILITARY THEORISTS

C8. Name three famous military theorists and what they contributed to military doctrine.



# Military Theorists

## OBJECTIVES

### **DESIRED OUTCOME (Leadership)**

*Cadets gain an appreciation for what the branches of the US Military have contributed to our national historical experience, and their development into what they are today.*

### Plan of Action:

1. Recite basic history of the United States Army
2. Recite basic history of the United States Air Force
3. Recite basic history of the United States Navy
4. Recite basic history of the United States Marine Corps
5. Recite basic history of the United States Coast Guard
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7. Recite basic history of the National Guard
8. Name three famous military theorists and what they contributed to military doctrine

**Essential Question:** What have military theorists contributed to military doctrine over the centuries of warfare?



# Military Theory



Philosophy  
and ideas on  
how best to  
fight and win  
wars



Survive the  
test of time



Studied by  
those who  
want to gain  
expertise in  
the art of war



Strategic and  
tactical  
lessons



# Sunzi (Sun Tzu)

- Strategist (general?) in state of Wu, China
- ~ 6<sup>th</sup> Century BCE
- Considered to be the author of ***The Art of War***
  - May have been quoted by actual author
  - ***The Art of War*** was expanded for centuries
- Most influential military theories through the centuries





# *The Art of War*

- Guide to strategy and tactics
- Discusses maneuvers and the effect of terrain on the outcomes of battles
- Strategic: the best victory is that which requires no battle
- Accurate intelligence is key
- “Know your enemy and know yourself, and you can fight a hundred battles with no danger of defeat”



# Sunzi (Sun Tzu) Quotes

- *"He who knows when he can fight and when he cannot, will be victorious."*
- *"There is no instance of a nation benefitting from prolonged warfare."*
- *"Keep your friends close, your enemies even closer."*
- *"Treat your men as you would your own beloved sons. And they will follow you into the deepest valley."*
- *"You have to believe in yourself."*
- *"Do not repeat the tactics which have gained you one victory, but let your methods be regulated by the infinite variety of circumstances."*
- *"If the enemy opens the door, you must race in."*
- *"Don't flail against the world, use it. Flexibility is the operative principle in the art of war."*

# Carl von Clausewitz



- 1780-1831
- Prussian soldier w/experience fighting Revolutionary and Napoleonic France
- Wrote ***On War***
- Very influential as a military theorist
- Impact of large-scale warfare of nation-states
- Analyzes combat, formations, character of commanders & troops
- Stresses the moral aspects of war
- Theories have been applied not just to war, but to politics, science, and business



# Von Clausewitz Quotes

- *The enemy of a good plan is the dream of a perfect plan.*
- *War is not an independent phenomenon, but the continuation of politics by different means.*
- *No campaign plan survives first contact with the enemy.*
- *Criticism exists only to recognize the truth, not to act as judge.*
- *It is even better to act quickly and err than to hesitate until the time of action is past.*
- *There is only one decisive victory: the last.*



CALIFORNIA  
CADET CORPS

# Alfred Thayer Mahan

- 1840-1914
- Influential naval theorist in 19<sup>th</sup> Century
- Wrote ***The Influence of Sea Power Upon History, 1660-1783*** and ***The Influence of Sea Power Upon the French Revolution and Empire, 1793-1812***
- How naval power and the decline of competing navies led to the dominance of the British Empire
- *Quotes:*
  - *Force is never more operative than when it is known to exist but is not brandished.*
  - *War, once declared, must be waged offensively, aggressively. The enemy must not be fended off; but smitten down.*







# Giulio Douhet



- 1869-1930
- Italian Army Officer
- Wrote ***The Command of the Air***
- Pioneer Air Power theorist
- Believed future wars could be decided quickly by air power
- Key Concepts:
  - Strategic bombing
  - An independent (from the Army) Air Force
  - Bombing civilians to destroy morale/support for war



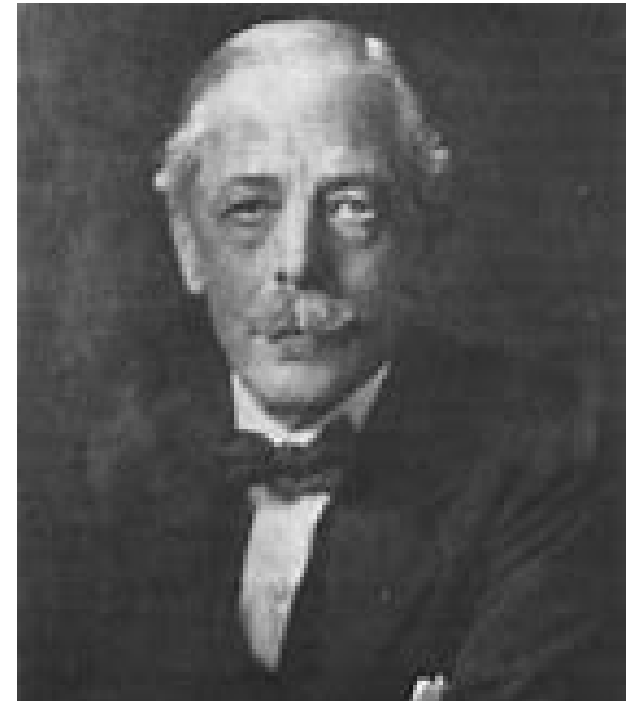
# Douhet Quotes

- *In order to assure an adequate national defense, it is necessary – and sufficient – to be in a position in case of war to conquer the command of the air.*
- *I have a mathematical certainty that the future will confirm my assertion that aerial warfare will be the most important element in future wars, and that in consequence not only will the importance of the Independent Air Force rapidly increase, but the importance of the army and navy will decrease in proportion.*
- *Would not the sight of a single enemy airplane be enough to induce a formidable panic? Normal life would be unable to continue under the constant threat of death and imminent destruction.*
- *To have command of the air means to be able to cut an enemy's army and navy off from their bases of operation and nullify their chances of winning the war.*
- *The one effective method of defending one's own territory from an offensive by air is to destroy the enemy's air power with the greatest possible speed.*



# Julian Corbett

- 1854-1922
- British naval historian
- Wrote ***Some Principles of Maritime Strategy***
- Helped shape reforms of British Navy
- Focused on:
  - Maneuvering naval assets for tactical advantage
  - Control of the sea
  - Control of lines of communications
  - Achieving victory while preserving as many costly assets as possible
  - Diplomacy and alliances are key to politics of war





# Baron Antoine Jomini



- 1779-1869
- Swiss officer, general in Napoleon's Army and in Russian Army
- Wrote ***Treatise on Major Military Operations***
- Most influential strategist on revolution of warfare during Napoleonic Wars
- Influence on strategies used in American Civil War
- Concepts on bases, strategic lines, and key points
- Putting superior combat power at the point of greatest importance (center of gravity)
- Keeping casualties low should be a priority
- Not just battles: politics, diplomacy, morality of action, economies, the morale of the nation are all important components of war
- Improvement of leadership and management



# The Use of Military Theory

- Professionals study their area of expertise
- War is not a science – theories and philosophies may be generally valid in different situations, and may change as technology introduces new innovations
- Generals need to understand the art of war, what works in their circumstances, and how to influence the situation



# Check on Learning

1. Who said “Keep your friends close, and your enemies even closer?”
2. Who introduced and emphasized the role of strategic bombing in winning wars?
3. Is war a science or an art?