

Lesson 2 Progress Check

Quiz submitted



- Due No due date
- Points 100
- Questions 10
- Time Limit 15 Minutes
- Allowed Attempts Unlimited

Instructions



This quiz checks your understanding of lesson concepts.

- This is a timed assessment.
- You are allowed multiple attempts.
- Minimum passing score is 80%.

[Take the Quiz Again](#)

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
KEPT	Attempt 2	7 minutes	80 out of 100
LATEST	Attempt 2	7 minutes	80 out of 100
	Attempt 1	4 minutes	60 out of 100

⚠ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: 80 out of 100

Submitted Nov 2 at 5:22pm

This attempt took 7 minutes.



Quiz submitted

Incorrect Question 1

0 / 10 pts

In “The Strange Voyage: A Short Precis on Strategy,” Richard Hooker discusses many strategic considerations leaders should keep in mind when creating effective strategy. Which of the following are among these considerations?

- ☐ Political problems are rarely solved with force, more money does not equal more defense, and think through second and third order effects.
- ☐ Expect bad things to happen in war, handle one crisis at a time, and do not limit your level of ambition.
- ☒ All answers are correct.

Answer is incorrect. The only correct answer is political problems are rarely solved with force, more money does not equal more defense, and think through second and third order effects. (Hooker, pp 63-66)

- ☐ The military instrument leads in war, opt for airpower in all situations, and political problems are rarely solved with force.



Question 2

10 / 10 pts

Grand strategy is the highest level of strategy and encompasses all elements of national power — diplomatic, informational, military and economic. According to Reveron and Cook in “From National to Theater: Developing Strategy,” which of the following correctly represents the flow of logical theater strategy from grand strategy to theater plans?

- ☐ Strategic direction, grand strategy, theater strategy, theater estimate, concepts and capabilities, and theater plans
- ☐ Grand strategy, concepts and capabilities, strategic direction, theater strategy, theater plans, and theater estimate
- ☒ Grand strategy, strategic direction, theater estimate, concepts and capabilities, theater strategy and theater plans

Answer is correct. In the Derek S. Reveron and James L. Cook article, “From National to Theater: Developing Strategy,” they use a figure to showcase theater strategy logic. The correct flow is grand strategy, strategic direction, theater estimate, concepts and capabilities, theater strategy and theater plans. (Reveron and Cook, p 117)

- ☐ Theater plans, strategic direction, theater strategy, theater estimates, concepts and ca-pabilities and grand strategy



Question 3

10 / 10 pts

Campaign plans implement a CCDR's strategy by integrating all current activities and establishing the conditions for contingency (potential) operations. Which type of campaign plan addresses threats that are not geographically constrained and require coordination across multiple Combatant Commands?

Quiz submitted

- ☐ Global Campaign Plans (GCPs)
- ☒ Functional Campaign Plans (FCPs)

This answer is correct. JP 5-0 states that FCPs address functional threats or challenges that are not geographically constrained and require coordination across multiple CCMDs. (JP 5-0 p. I-9)

- ☐ China Campaign Plans (CCPs)
- ☐ Regional Campaign Plans (RCPs)



Question 4

10 / 10 pts

As US forces conduct a sustainable pace of presence operations abroad, they need to consider an operational approach for security cooperation planning. According to Pierce in the article "Defense Strategic Guidance: Thoughtful Choices and Security Cooperation," which are sound steps toward successful security cooperation?

- ☒ Assess the effectiveness of the thoughtful choices, reframe, and adjust security cooperation approaches.

Answer is correct. In the William G. Pierce et al article, "Defense Strategic Guidance: Thoughtful Choices and Security Cooperation," it states a thoughtful choice is to assess the effectiveness of the thoughtful choices, reframe, and adjust security cooperation approaches. (Pierce, p 74)

- ☐ Isolate those nations with a financial strategic advantage in achieving US national strategic objectives
- ☐ Identify future partners, that is, those countries who will partner with the US and allow access to their territory and resources.
- ☐ Identify willing partners and define the ambiguous objectives of security cooperation activities.



Question 5

10 / 10 pts

If joint operations focus on the integrated actions of the US Armed Forces, what is unified action?

- ☐ Unified action is based on a geographic strategy, and its goal is to achieve a similar unity of effort between participants.
- ☒ Unified action is the synchronization, coordination, and integration of the activities of governmental and nongovernmental entities to achieve unity of effort.

Answer is correct. Joint Pub 3-0 states that unified action is the synchronization, coordination, and integration of the activities of governmental and nongovernmental entities to achieve unity of effort. (JP 3-0, p I-8)

☐ Unified action is a limited approach that focuses on coordination and cooperation of the US military and other inter-organizational participants.



Unified action is the synchronization, coordination, and integration of the activities of governmental and nongovernmental entities to achieve unity of command.



Question 6

10 / 10 pts

Development of proper objectives within security cooperation facilitates and encourages the linkage of action to the geographic combatant command's theater security objectives. According to Hartmeyer and Hansen in the article "Security Cooperation in Support of Theater Strategy," what are some of these purpose-focused objectives?

- ☐ Building partner capacity, conducting purposeful diplomacy, and increasing interoperability
- ☐ Improving regional US force readiness, conducting foreign internal defense, and restricting access
- ☒ Improving regional US force readiness, gaining access, and building partner capacity

Answer is correct. In the Hartmeyer and Hansen article, "Security Cooperation in Support of Theater Strategy," they say the purpose-focused objectives are improving regional US force readiness, gaining access, and building partner capacity. (Hartmeyer, p 26)

☐ Rebuilding infrastructure, choosing partner nation leadership and ministries, and increasing interoperability



Question 7

10 / 10 pts

Multinational operations is a collective term to describe military actions conducted by forces of two or more nations.

True or False: According to JP 5-0, Unity of Command is key to any multinational effort.

- ☐ True
- ☒ False

Answer is correct. JP 5-0 states that unity of effort is key to any multinational operation. (JP 5-0 p I-26)



IncorrectQuestion 8

0 / 10 pts

 Quiz submitted

The US military typically has a sizable inventory of war plans to work with, but they have also lacked relevant war plans when necessary. According to Lt Col Jim Cahill's article, "Producing Strategic Value through Deliberate War Planning," which of the following wars had actual relevant war plans on the shelf when it occurred?

- ☐ Vietnam War
- ☐ World War II
- ☒ Korean War

Answer is incorrect. In the Jim Cahill article, "Producing Strategic Value through Deliberate War Planning," he says that the US lacked relevant war plans when they entered the Korean War. (Cahill, p 27)

- ☐ Persian Gulf War



Question 9

10 / 10 pts

The system for war planning in World War II was formalized in the National Security Act of 1947. What other offices or powers did this act affect?

- ☐ The act weakened the SecDef's position by assigning some of its authorities to the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- ☒ The act established the Joint Chiefs of Staff, created a SecDef and authorized the SecDef to organize unified combatant commands.

Answer is correct. In the National Defense University, "American War Planning," it says that the National Security Act of 1947 established the Joint Chiefs of Staff, created a SecDef and authorized the SecDef to organize unified combatant commands. (NDU, p 6)

- ☐ The act weakened the Joint Chiefs of Staff by authorizing the Secretary of War to task the joint staff to develop specific plans.
- ☐ All answers are correct.



Question 10

10 / 10 pts

Contingency and crisis action planning are fundamentally different. Select the statements below which best encompasses either contingency or crisis action planning.



Crises action plans are based on hypothetical situations and therefore rely heavily on assumptions regarding the circumstances that will exist when a crisis arises.

A green rectangular box with a white checkmark icon and the text "Quiz submitted" in a light green font.

☐ Crisis action plans are produced, reviewed and updated periodically to ensure relevancy and often address crises where military options focus on combat operations.

☐ Contingency plans are based on planning guidance, typically communicated in orders (such as an ALERTORD), warning orders and actual circumstances.

☒ Contingency plans are built to account for the possibility that campaign activities could fail to prevent aggression or preclude large-scale instability in a key region.

Answer is correct. In Joint Pub 5-0, it says that contingency plans are built to account for the possibility that campaign activities could fail to prevent aggression or preclude large-scale instability in a key region. (JP 5-0, p. V-I to V-7)

Quiz Score: 80 out of 100