

Lesson 2 Progress Check

- 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
LATEST	Attempt 1	7 minutes	90 out of 100

❗ Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: 90 out of 100

Submitted Nov 1 at 4:56am

This attempt took 7 minutes.



Question 1

10 / 10 pts

Which **two** documents provide combatant commanders with specific planning guidance for the preparation of their combatant command campaign plans (CCPs), global campaign plans (GCPs), functional and regional campaign plans, and contingency plans?

- ☐ The National Defense Strategy (NDS) and National Military Strategy (NMS)
- ☐ The *National Security Strategy* (NSS) and *National Defense Strategy* (NDS)
- ☐ The Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP) and National Military Strategy (NMS)
- ☒ The Contingency Planning Guidance (CPG) and Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP)

This answer is correct. JP 1, Vol II states the CPG and JSCP the CPG and JSCP provide specific planning guidance for preparation of CJCS strategic plans (including those to counter transregional threats), combatant command campaign plans (CCPs), GCPs, functional and regional campaign plans, and contingency plans.



Question 2

10 / 10 pts

The _____, signed by the President, sets out the principles and priorities necessary to provide enduring security for the American people and shape the global environment.

- ☐ The *National Defense Strategy* (NDS)
- ☐ The *National Military Strategy* (NMS)
- ☒ The *National Security Strategy* (NSS)

The answer is correct. The *National Security Strategy* (NSS), signed by the President, sets out the principles and priorities necessary to provide enduring security for the American people and shape the global environment. (Source: JP 1, Vol II)

- ☐ The Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP)



Question 3

10 / 10 pts

When formed, a _____ can provide the Combatant Commander (CCDR) with an increased capability to collaborate with other US Governmental (USG) departments and agencies.

- ☐ Joint Interagency Task Force (JIATF)
- ☐ Joint Interorganizational Task Force (JIATF)

☒ Joint Interagency Coordination Group (JIACG)

When formed, a JIACG can provide the CCDR with an increased capability to collaborate with other USG departments and agencies. The JIACG, an element of a CCDR's staff, is an interagency staff group that establishes and enhances regular, timely, and collaborative working relationships between civilian and military operational planners at the CCMDs. (Source JP 1, Vol II)

☐ Joint Interorganizational Coordination Group (JIACG)



IncorrectQuestion 4

0 / 10 pts

Which of the following is true of the U.S. Space Force (USSF)?

- ☐ Its primary operations center, the 614th AOC, doubles as the USSPACECOM Combined Space Operations Center (CSpOC).
- ☐ Its commander, the Chief of Space Operations, is dual-hatted as the Commander of US Space Command (USSPACECOM).
- ☐ Its forces were formerly those of Air Force Space Command, a USAF major command.
- ☒ All answers are correct

This answer is Incorrect. Please review Lesson 2 Objective 2.



Question 5

10 / 10 pts

According to Air Force Policy Directive 90-10, Total Force is most accurately defined as including which of the following?

- ☐ Regular Air Force, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve military personnel, USAF military retired members, and USAF civilian personnel



Regular Air Force, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, civilian workforce, and Civil Air Patrol when conducting missions for the Air Force as the official Air Force Auxiliary

- ☐ Regular Air Force, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve military personnel
- ☐ Regular Air Force, Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve military personnel, and civilian workforce

This answer is correct.



Question 6

10 / 10 pts

The naval forces of the US have six core capabilities that tie directly to the key elements of the US national military strategy. What are the six core capabilities of naval forces?

- ☐ forward presence, deterrence, sea and air control, power projection, littoral security, and HA/DR
- ☒ forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security, and HA/DR

This answer is correct. NDP 1 Defines the six core capabilities of naval forces — forward presence, deterrence, sea control, power projection, maritime security, and HA/DR — tie directly to the key elements of our national military strategy as they put into practice the tenets of the maritime strategy. (Source: NDP 1.)

- ☐ forward presence, deterrence, maritime superiority, power projection, amphibious assault, and HA/DR
- ☐ forward engagement, dominance, sea control, power projection, maritime security, and HA/DR



Question 7

10 / 10 pts

After a formal review, the Marine Corps identified five interrelated tasks that Marine Corps forces must be able to perform. Which of the five tasks is best described as follows: “The ability of the Marine Corps to conduct this task is essential to building partner capability and capacity, forging relationships across cultural barriers, and promoting diplomatic access”?

- ☐ Project Power
- ☐ Use "smart power
- ☐ Respond rapidly to crisis
- ☒ Conduct military engagement

This answer is correct. MCDP 1-0 describes Conduct military engagement as: The ability of the Marine Corps to conduct military engagement is essential to building partner capability and capacity, forging relationships across cultural barriers, and promoting diplomatic access. Sea-based military engagement also facilitates interaction while treading lightly on the sovereignty of the partner-nations. Forward posture is critical to providing effective engagement and ensuring rapid response to crises.



Question 8

10 / 10 pts

Which of the Navy's six core capabilities is characterized by: "US naval forces are forward deployed around the clock. These forces support a CCDR's theater campaign plan. The forward operating posture serves several key functions: it enables familiarity with the operational environment, as well as contributing to an understanding of the capabilities, culture, and behavior patterns of regional actors, and it enables influence"?

- ☐ Sea Control
- ☒ Forward presence

This answer is correct. NDP 1 describes Forward Presence as US naval forces are forward deployed around the clock. These forces support a CCDR's theater campaign plan. The forward operating posture serves several key functions: it enables familiarity with the operational environment, as well as contributing to an understanding of the capabilities, culture, and behavior patterns of regional actors, and it enables influence. (Source: Naval Doctrinal Publication 1.)

- ☐ Power Projection
- ☐ Deterrence



Question 9

10 / 10 pts

According to the authors of the RAND study on the separate Space Force, under what circumstances should a Service's space-related unit NOT transfer to the new USSF?

- ☐ If the unit has been in existence for longer than 5 years, it should not transfer.
- ☐ If the Service's chief includes it on a "critical to Service" list, it should not transfer.
- ☐ If the unit's annual operations and maintenance budget exceeds \$15 million, it should not transfer.
- ☒ If the unit's purpose is to provide space support to Service-specific operations, it should not transfer.

This answer is Correct.



Question 10

10 / 10 pts

In a notional conflict, the US strategy is to communicate that US forces are prepared to inflict unacceptable damage on an adversary, the aim being for the adversary to decide against aggression. This strategy is an example of _____.

- ☐ Coordination

☒ Deterrence

This answer is correct. NDP 1 states on page I-11, that the term generally refers to a strategy, in any potential conflict, of being prepared to inflict unacceptable damage on an adversary and making sure the potential adversary is aware of the risk so that the adversary refrains from aggression. US naval forces maintain that core capability and, through employments and capabilities, deter adversaries from aggressive actions on US partners. (Source: Naval Doctrinal Publication 1.)

☐ Compromise

☐ Decisive Action

Quiz Score: 90 out of 100