

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

- 1 What does the "I" stand for in "C4I"?
  - A Intercept
  - B Internet
  - C Instinct
  - D Intelligence
- 2 Which of the following would be best used for surveillance?
  - A UAVs
  - B smart weapons
  - C SSBN's
  - D C4I
- 3 Which of the following are Navy Tactical Supporting Warfare Tasks? (Input all that apply, then push the ENTER button.)
  - A Ocean Surveillance
  - B Intelligence
  - C Electronic Warfare
  - D Special Warfare
- 4 By what percentage did the overseas fleet increase during WWII? (Input the correct number; then push the ENTER button.)
- 5 Use of a broad spectrum of offensive military operations to destroy enemy forces or prevent them from approaching; This may be accomplished by amphibious assault operations, attack of targets ashore, or support of sea control operations
  - A Power projection
  - B Power triad
  - C Strategic deterrence
  - D Strategic forces
- 6 Aircraft without a human pilot sustained in flight by aerodynamic lift; commonly known as a drone
  - A Unmanned Flying Object (UFO)
  - B Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)
  - C Unmanned Aircraft Flyer (UAF)

- 7 The science and art of using all the forces to execute approved plans as effectively as possible during peace or war
- A Technological Tactics
  - B Strategic forces
  - C Diplomatic forces
  - D Strategic deterrence
- 8 The art or science of deploying military or Naval forces for battle and maneuvering them in battle
- A Tactics
  - B Logistics
  - C Strategic forces
- 9 Which one of the basic U.S. national security objectives is to preserve the United States as a free nation with its fundamental institutions and values intact?
- A Military
  - B Political
  - C Economic
  - D Intelligence Gathering
  - E Security
- 10 Which of the following is NOT one of the 7 major features of the U.S. flexible response strategy?
- A Larger U.S. active forces, with greater emphasis given to their readiness and modernization.
  - B Strategic nuclear sufficiency, rather than an attempt to maintain nuclear superiority.
  - C Security assistance for the defense needs of friendly nation.
  - D Strong research and development programs to maintain technological superiority.
  - E Strong conventional capability assisted by improved defense capabilities of allied nations.
- 11 Which phase of U.S. strategy began with President Truman's administration after WWII?
- A Limited Interventionism
  - B Western Hemispheric Defense
  - C Massive Retaliation
  - D Containment of Communism
  - E Flexible Response

- 12 What is the other nation in the world which can match the ability of the United States to conduct limited operations almost anywhere on the globe?
- A Great Britain
  - B Germany
  - C China
  - D France
  - E There is no other country that can match the U.S. in this area.
- 13 What is the name of the talks held by the U.S. and Russia (and the former Soviet Union) concerning reductions in the number of nuclear warheads?
- A Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaties (NNPT)
  - B End The Nukes Now Talks (ETNNT)
  - C Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties (SALT)
  - D Strategic Reduction of Nuclear Weapons Treaties (SRNWT)
  - E Agreements on the Reduction of nuclear Missiles (ARM)
- 14 Why is the independence of areas like the Persian Gulf, Western Europe, and Africa vital to the United States?
- A We think that if they were not independent they would become hostile to the U.S.
  - B We need the countries in these areas to back U.S. policies.
  - C International trade and economic ties make these areas critical to our national objectives.
  - D It improves the global image of the United States.
  - E Independence of these areas isn't considered vital to U.S. national objectives.
- 15 One of the features of the Nixon Doctrine was the concept of strategic nuclear \_\_\_\_\_, rather than an attempt to maintain nuclear \_\_\_\_\_.
- A deterrence; status quo
  - B sufficiency; superiority
  - C build-up; superiority
  - D disarmament, appeasement

- 16 The two stages of U.S. grand strategy which were designed to contain Communism after World War II were
  - A strategic sufficiency and second strike capability.
  - B limited interventionism and the reliance on a single weapons system.
  - C massive retaliation and flexible response.
  - D shunning entangling alliances and the Monroe Doctrine.
- 17 The national military strategy of the United States today includes three principal elements.
  - A a balanced Army, Navy, and Air Force
  - B political, economic, and moral strength
  - C nuclear strike forces, conventional forces, and missile forces
  - D deterrence, flexible response, and forward strategy
- 18 What is the basic U.S. National Security objective?
  - A Destroy enemies, both foreign and domestic
  - B Preserve American freedom, institutions and values
  - C Contain communism
  - D Defend other countries
- 19 The Navy's two basic functions are sea control and power projection.
  - A True
  - B False
- 20 U.S. defense forces are maintained to
  - A maintain peace for America and the world.
  - B establish law and justice throughout the world.
  - C preserve the physical security and political independence of the United States.
  - D support our high standard of living.

Answer Key: NS3-M1U1C4 - U.S. Strategy &amp; the Navy (Exam)

Question:	Answer
1	D
2	A
3	ABCD
4	55 (+/- 5)
5	A
6	B
7	B
8	A
9	E
10	B
11	D
12	E
13	C
14	C
15	B
16	C
17	D
18	B
19	A
20	C