



Unit III - Citizenship and American Government

Chapter 3 – National Defense

Section 2 – The Navy, Army and Air Force



What You Will Learn to Do

Explain the defense structure of the United States



Objectives

1. Describe the organization of the US Navy
2. Discuss the roles of the US Army and Air Force



Key Terms

Joint Chiefs of Staff -

A committee made up of the senior officer from each branch of the armed services

Port Security -

Measures taken to protect a harbor or other marine facility against crime, espionage or sabotage

Navigational Aid -

A general term for lighthouses, buoys, beacons, lanterns and radio signals



Key Terms

Interdiction -

The blocking, intercepting , or preventing the passage of something

Exploit -

Employ to the greatest possible advantage



The Navy, Army, and Air Force

U.S. Fleet Forces



"Ready Fleet...Global Reach"

★ ★ ★ COMMANDER U.S. SECOND FLEET ★ ★ ★



The Commander, U.S. Atlantic Fleet (COMLANTFLT),
is located in **Norfolk, Virginia**.

The U.S. 2nd Fleet is responsible for this area.



The Navy, Army, and Air Force



The Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet (COMPACFLT), is located at **Pearl Harbor, Hawaii**.

The 3rd Fleet is located at **San Diego, CA**, and responsible for the eastern Pacific Ocean.



Located in **Yokosuka, Japan**, the 7th Fleet is responsible for the western Pacific.



The Navy, Army, and Air Force



As a result of renumbering following World War II, some fleet numbers are missing.



Navy Ships Type Commands

Type commands control ships during training cycles, but **operational** control of the ship goes to Fleet Commander during missions.

Ships are categorized by their functional “type...”





Navy Ships Type Commands

Commander Naval Air Forces

**Aircraft carriers,
Aircraft squadrons,
Naval air stations**

Commander Submarine Force

Submarines

**Commander Naval Surface
Force**

All other ships



Other Operating Forces – Military Sealift Command



Provides ocean transportation of equipment, fuel, supplies and ammunition to American forces worldwide - peacetime or wartime



Operational Test and Evaluation Forces



Inspects and assesses new systems





U.S. Navy Reserve Forces



- Called upon to serve with the active operating forces in time of war or national emergency
- COMNAVRESFOR is headquartered in **New Orleans, Louisiana**



Naval Special Warfare Command (NSW)

Provides special forces (SEALS) personnel and equipment for fleet operations





The Shore Establishment

- Primary responsibility is to support the operating forces
- Responsibilities fall into seven major areas.....





The Shore Establishment

1. **Repair** and **maintenance** of ships, submarines, aircraft and related equipment



2. Naval communication stations to provide secure and reliable **communication** for the fleet



The Shore Establishment

3. Recruiting and training of naval personnel





The Shore Establishment

4. Intelligence and meteorological support



5. Storage areas and procurement of repair parts, fuel and munitions



The Shore Establishment

6. Medical and dental health care to naval personnel



7. Maintenance and operation of air bases



Relationship with the Marine Corps



SECNAV



CNO



Commandant of the
Marine Corps (CMC)



Commandant of the Marine Corps

Senior military officer in the USMC who directs operations of:

- 3 combat divisions
- 3 aircraft wings
- Other supporting units

*Who is the current
Commandant of the USMC?*





US Marine Corps

Organized into two major commands:

- Fleet Marine Force Pacific – Honolulu, HI
- Fleet Marine Force Atlantic – Norfolk, VA

Works collaboratively with the Navy; the two support each other in a variety of ways



US Coast Guard

US Coast Guard serves under the Department of Homeland Security in peacetime, but in wartime it becomes part of the Navy.



Peacetime



Wartime



US Coast Guard

- Smallest of U.S. armed forces
- Responsibilities:
 - Law enforcement of U.S. waters
 - **Port security**
 - Safety and maintenance of **navigational aids**
 - Search and rescue at sea
 - **Interdiction** of illegal drugs at sea
 - Pollution control of ecological contamination
 - Immigration control



US Merchant Marine

- Functions under the **Department of Transportation's Maritime Administration**
- Regulates rates and practices of ocean shipping lines
- Operates ocean-going vessels
- Though not part of the Navy, during wartime Merchant Marine carries the military supplies and people needed by our armed forces



The U.S. Army

- **Oldest branch** of US armed services
- Second Continental Congress adopted existing Continental Army in **1775**, and formed committee to draft rules and regulations
- After Constitution ratified, Department of War established as part of President's cabinet
- Department of War became Department of Defense in 1947





The Mission of the U.S. Army

To provide forces able to conduct prompt, sustained combat on land as well as stability and reconstruction operations as required



- Ready to defend vital national interests at home and overseas
- Similar to U.S. Air Force mission, though methods vary greatly



The U.S. Air Force

- Organizes, trains, equips for offense, defense or reconnaissance in **skies** or **space**
- Began in the early 20th century as the **Army Air Corps**
- National Security Act of 1947 created an independent department with its own funding and broader mission



The Mission of the U.S. Air Force

- Defend by controlling and **exploiting** air and space over hostile nations
- Maintain security of vital areas of national interest
- **Interdict** potentially hostile aircraft
- Operate U.S. military satellites
- Support U.S. ground forces through bombing and air defenses



U.S. Military Forces

June 2006

Army	496,362 Soldiers
Marine Corps	178,923 Marines
Navy	353,496 Sailors
Air Force	352,620 Airmen
TOTAL	1,381,401

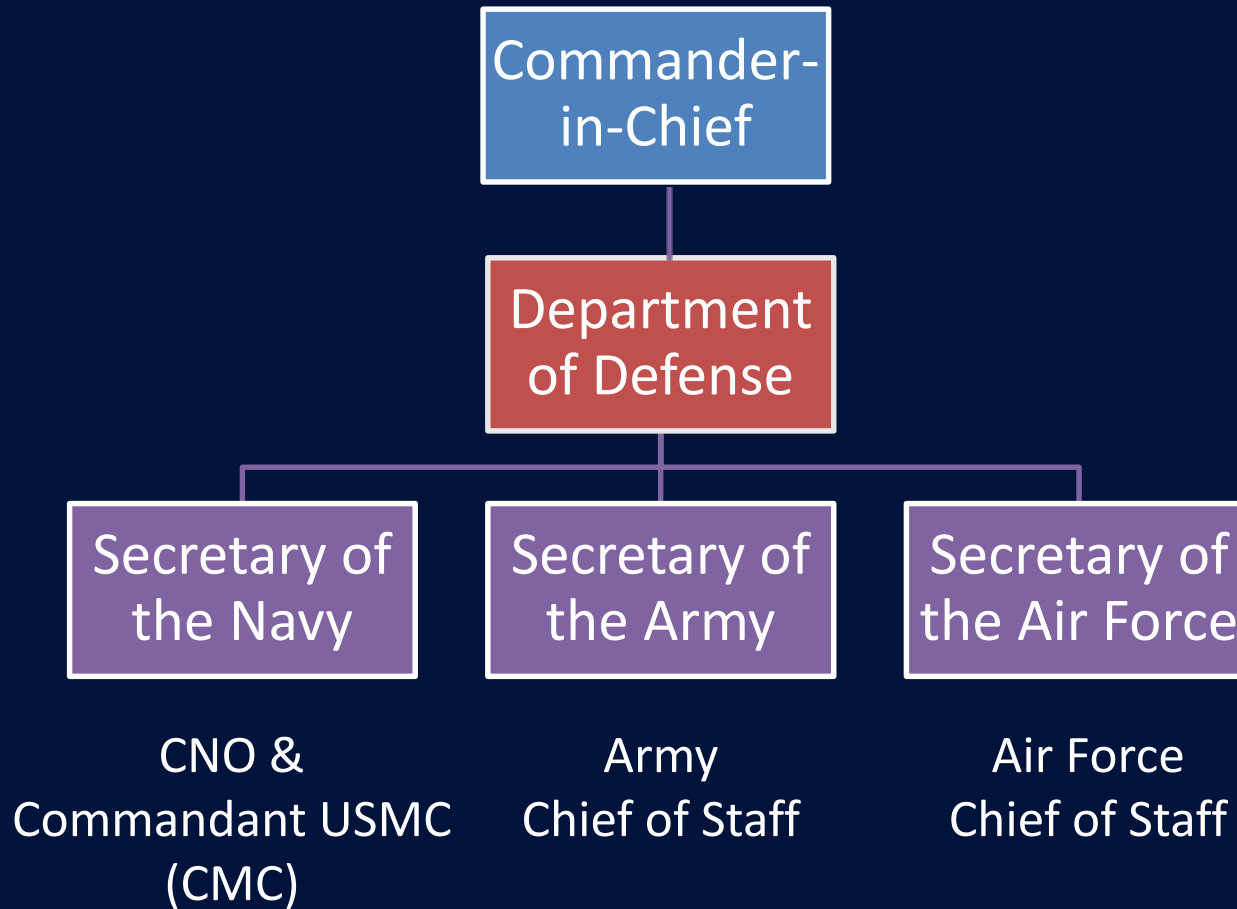


U.S. Military Forces

- The U.S. armed forces answer to the will of the people through elected civilian leaders.
- The Constitution authorizes Congress to “raise and support” the Army, and “provide and maintain” the Navy.
- Congress enacts rules and provides funding.
- The President is the Commander-in Chief.

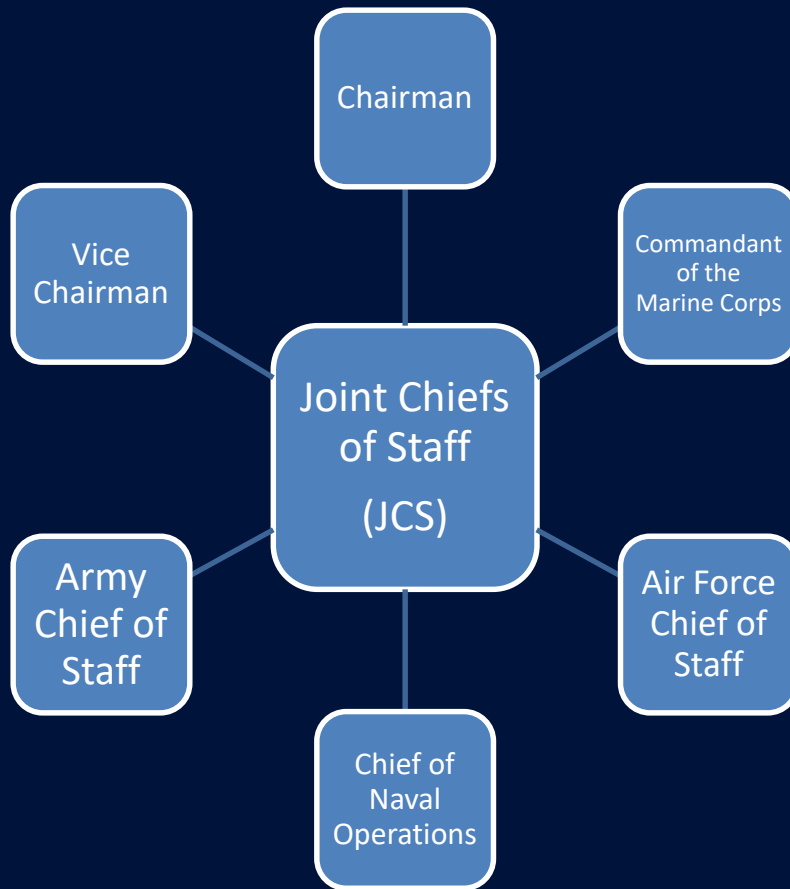


U.S. Military Forces





U.S. Military Forces



JCS provides professional military advice to the President, the National Security Council and the Secretary of Defense.



U.S. Military Forces

Mission of the U.S. Navy

Maintain, train and equip combat-ready naval forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression and maintaining freedom of the seas



U.S. Military Forces

Operating Forces:

- Win wars
- Deter aggression
- Maintain freedom of seas



Shore Establishments:

- Maintain
- Train
- Equip forces for combat



U.S. Military Forces

Two service chiefs report to the Secretary of the Navy.



SECNAV

CNO



**Commandant of the
Marine Corps (CMC)**



U.S. Military Forces

Missions differ...



...but the Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Merchant Marine, Army and Air Force defend the liberties of every American.



Questions?



Which one of these amounts correctly identifies the approximate number of fat cells an average weight adult has?

- A. 20 million
- B. 200 million
- C. 30 billion
- D. 200 billion