

L.I.N.K.S. Participant GUIDE



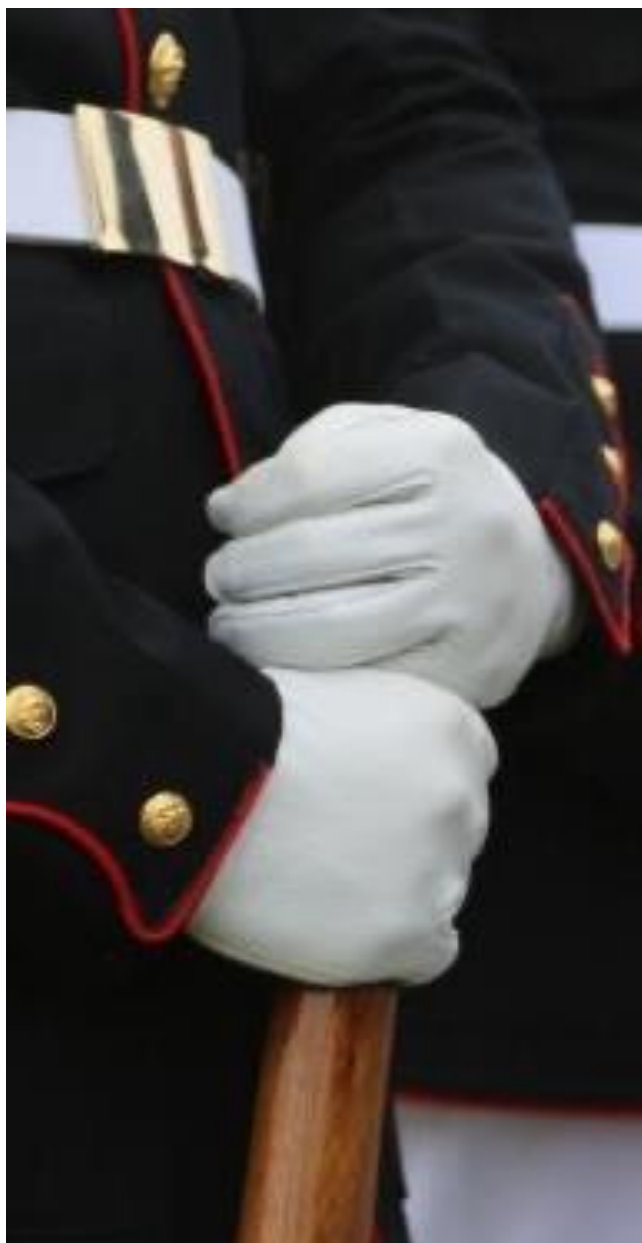
Our Corps, Our Culture

Module Two



This book belongs to: _____

welcome



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Module Objectives

By the end of this module, participants will be able to describe Marine Corps history, structure and organization [by mission and location], values, traditions, mission, and legacy; as well as the role their family plays within each of these facets.



Honor

Identify the basic structure of the Marine Corps.



Courage

Discuss the importance and unique nature of the Marine Corps' mission.

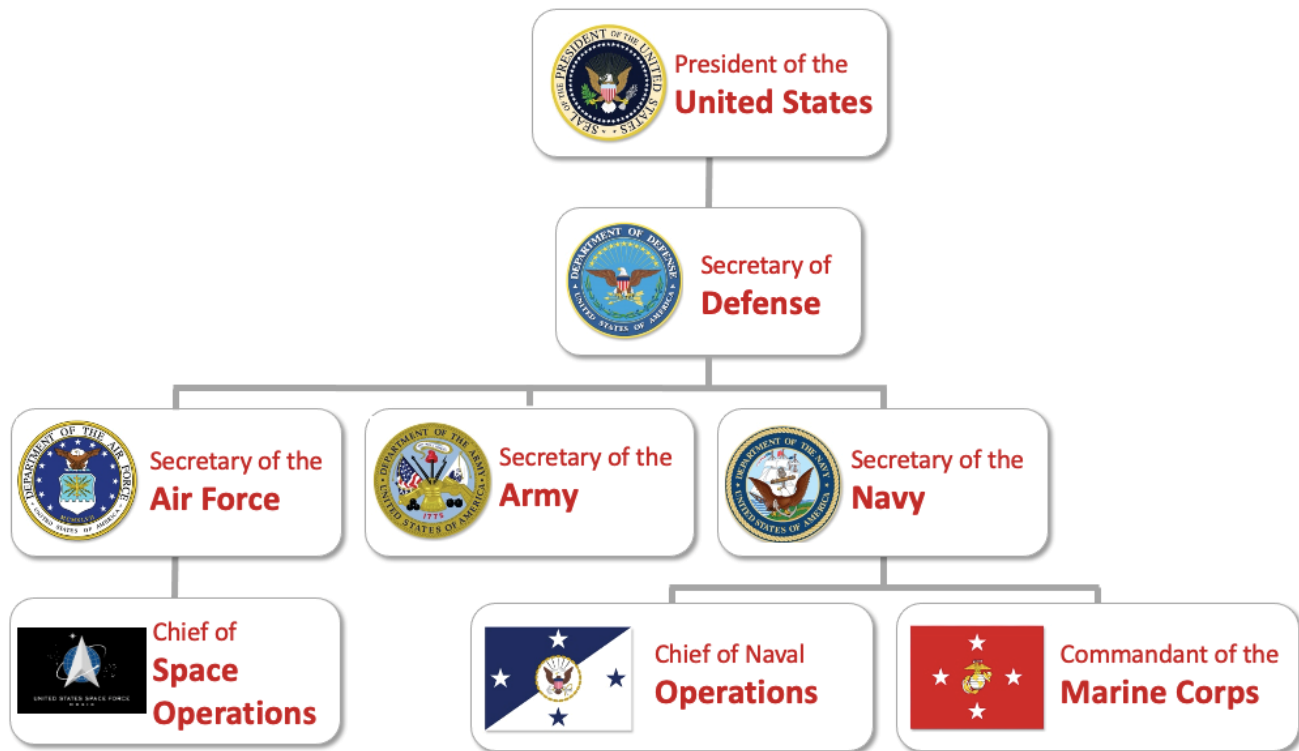


Commitment

Explain and recall three critical cultural and historical hallmarks of Marine Corps' tradition and history.

The President

& the Department of Defense



Directions: Identify each member within the Department of Defense's role, as you listen to the presentation, complete your response with any new information.

The ultimate boss, the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Armed Forces

The Secretary of Defense

The Secretaries of the Army, Navy and Air Force

Includes the Chief Naval Operations (CNO) and the Commandant of the Marine Corps (CMC)

Maintains, trains and cares for all aspects of the Marine Corps, including Marine and family wellness.

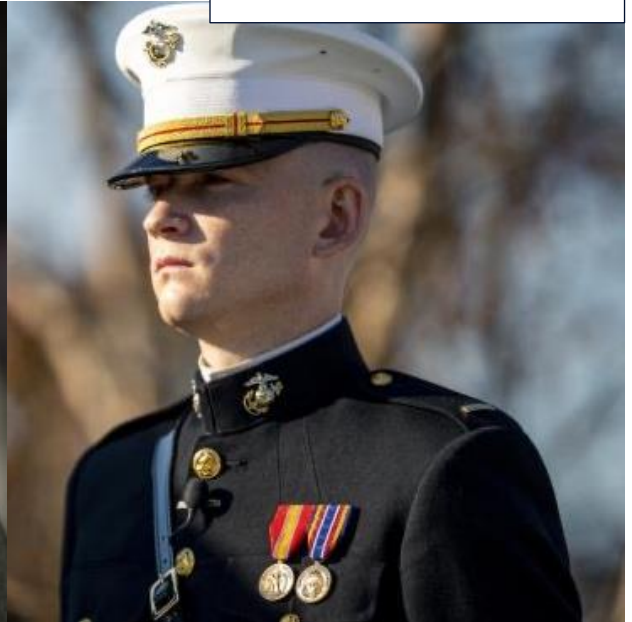
The 38th Commandant of the Marine Corps

The highest ranked enlisted Marine (name and rank)

Unit Organization

& Rank

The Officer



The Warrant Officer

Officer ranks are subdivided into generals, field-grade and company-grade officers. The Commandant of the Marine Corps and the Assistant Commandant of the Marine Corps are four-star ranks. Marine Warrant Officers are highly skilled, technical specialists in their respective MOS. Sergeants or Staff NCOs are appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to Warrant Officer.

Warrant Officer WO		2nd Lieutenant O-1		Colonel O-6	
Chief Warrant Officer CWO2		1st Lieutenant O-2		Brigadier General O-7	
Chief Warrant Officer CWO3		Captain O-3		Major General O-8	
Chief Warrant Officer CWO4		Major O-4		Lieutenant General O-9	
Chief Warrant Officer CWO5		Lieutenant Colonel O-5		General O-10	

Enlisted



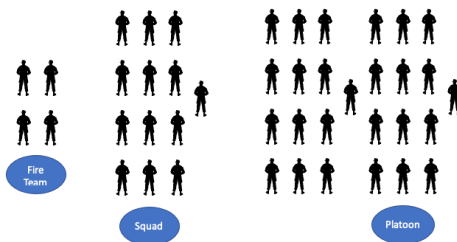
Private E-1	Sergeant E-5	First Sergeant E-8
Private First Class E-2	Staff Sergeant E-6	Master Gunnery Sergeant E-9
Lance Corporal E-3	Gunnery Sergeant E-7	Sergeant Major E-9
Corporal E-4	Master Sergeant E-8	Sergeant Major of the Marine Corps E-9

Considered the backbone of the Marine Corps, enlisted Marines range in grade and are subdivided by junior enlisted, non-commissioned officers (NCOs), staff non-commissioned officers (SNCOs), and senior enlisted. Together, they work to ensure the welfare, morale, discipline, and efficiency of the Marines they oversee, while ensuring the needs of the mission set forth by the commanding officer.

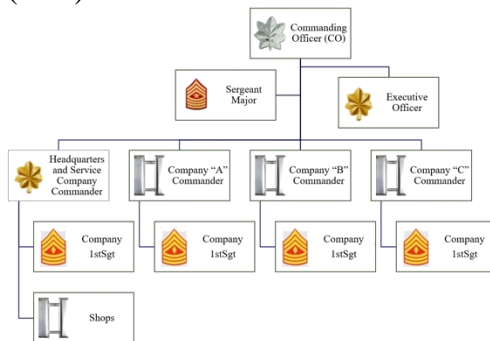


The Marine Corps values growing Marines into leaders, which means there are opportunities for Marines to assume leadership roles at various levels of the organization. Each of the below images are examples of the various forms of Marine Corps organizational structure. Use the space next to each image to take notes about each structure.

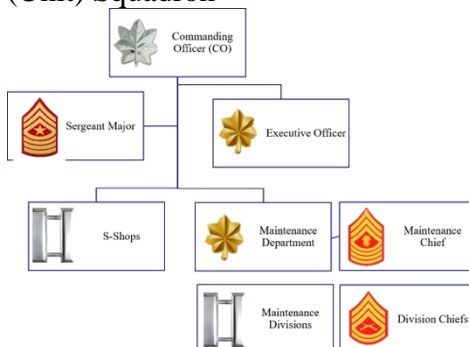
Small Unit Leadership



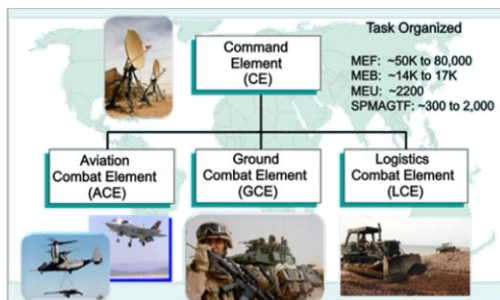
(Unit) Battalion



(Unit) Squadron



MAGTF



Marine Corps

Installations



I MEF

The Marine Corps has three Marine Expeditionary Forces (MEFs), which are located at various regions of the world.



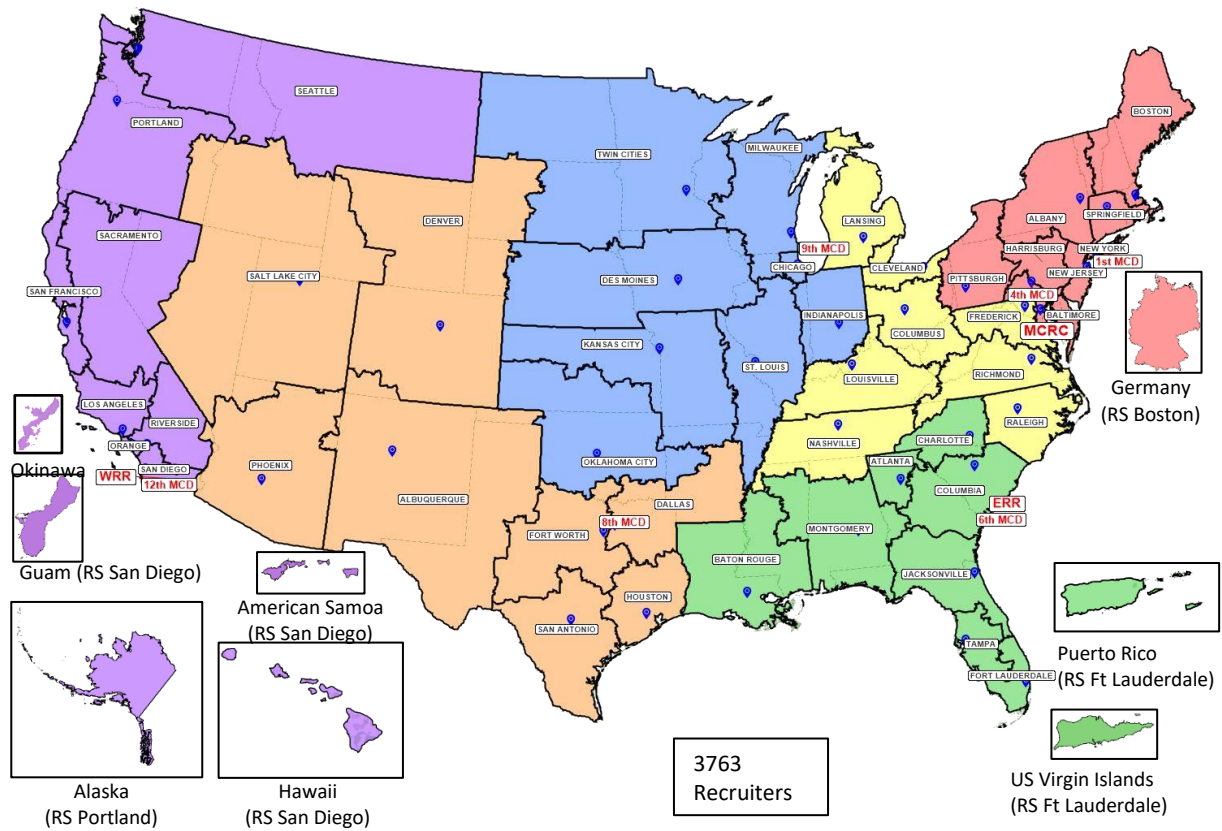
II MEF

Marines assigned to Embassy duty will be stationed wherever an Embassy is located---- this means anywhere around the globe.

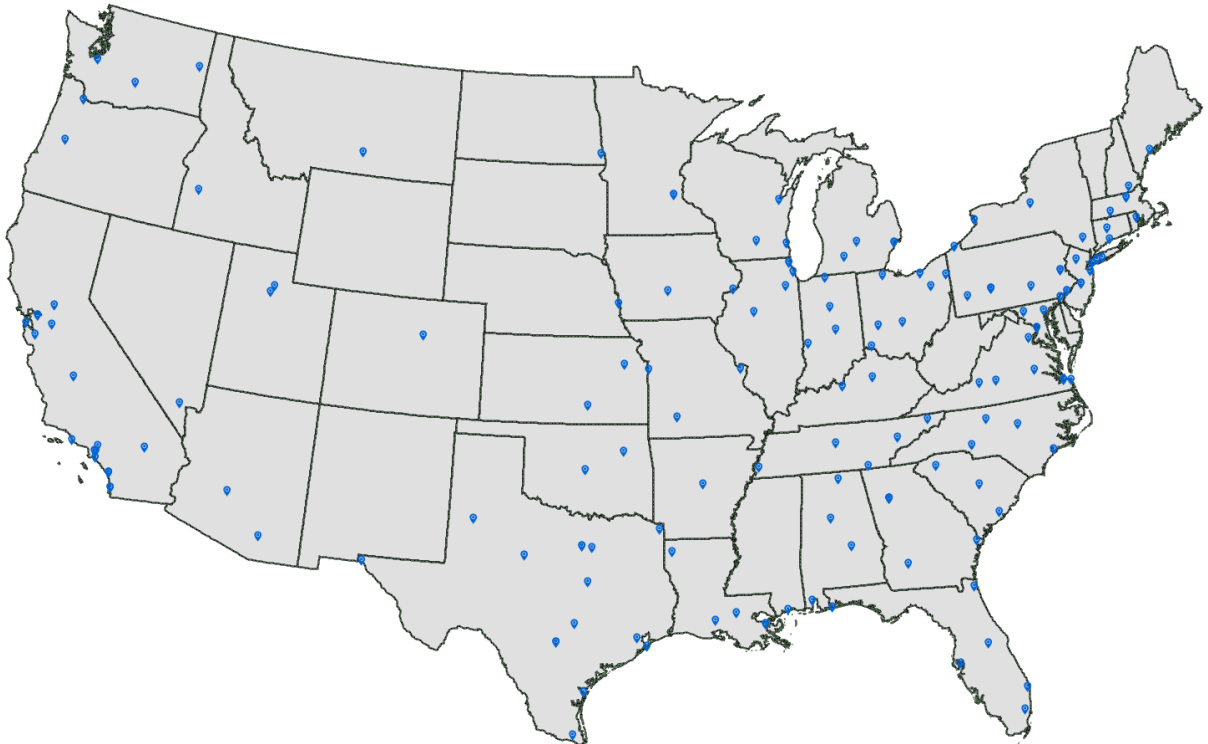


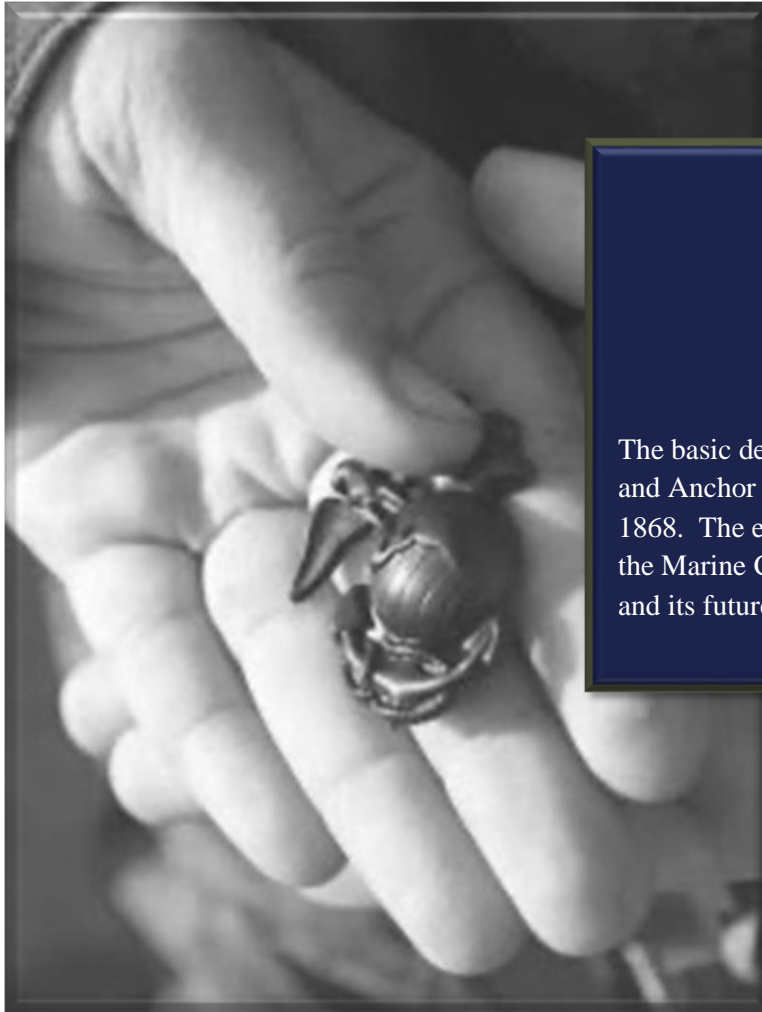
III MEF

MCRC Command Locations



MARFORRES Unit Locations





The basic design of the Eagle, Globe and Anchor was officially adopted in 1868. The emblem represents what the Marine Corps stands for, its past, and its future.

Culture & Traditions

There are three basic components of the Marine Corps emblem:

Eagle: The eagle, which is the national symbol of the United States, carries a streamer in its beak which bears the motto of the Corps, "*Semper Fidelis*."

Globe: The globe emphasizes the close ties between the U.S. Marine Corps and the British Royal Marines. Today, the globe symbolizes the "global" Marine Corps commitments and responsibilities, which evolved in the 20th century.

Anchor: The Anchor in the EGA is a "fouled" anchor, meaning it has become hooked on something in the ground, or it has its cable wound around it. The anchor represents close ties of the Marine Corps with the U.S. Navy.

Culture

& Traditions

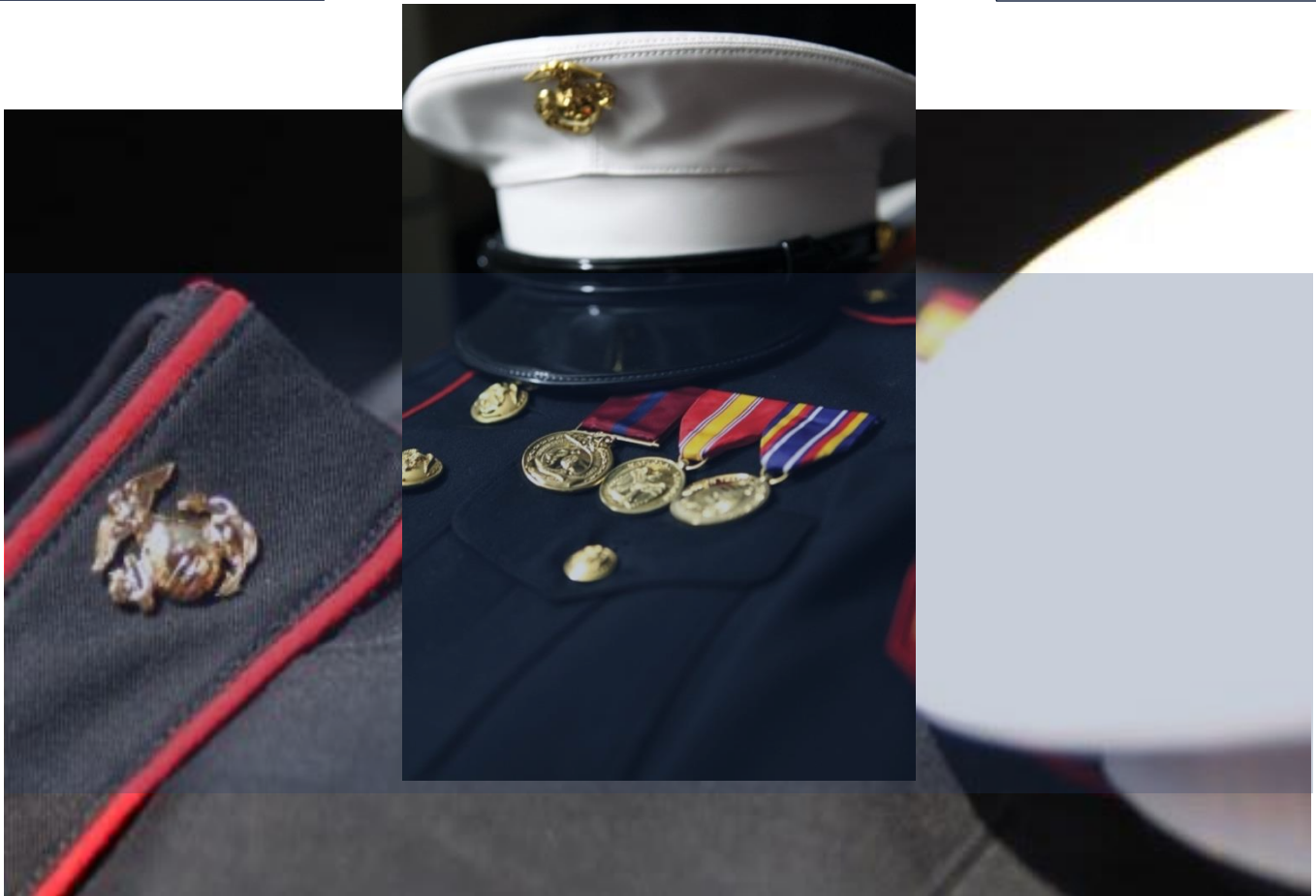
Esprit de Corps

refers to the common spirit among Marines that inspires the enthusiasm, devotion and the strong regard they have for their history, traditions, honor and their great admiration for their Marine Corps brethren.

The title of **Marine** carries an inherent responsibility to live according to a set of values and standards of conduct that marks *the Few, the Proud.*

Once a Marine,

Always a Marine is for the rest of their lives. Programs such as Marine for Life, support Marines no matter if they are active duty, transitioning to civilian life, or former Marines.



Uniform

Terminology

Anodized Brass	Finished brass that does not need polishing
Barracks Cover	Green or white round hat with black visor
Blouse	Uniform shirt
Blousing Band	Elastic band used to tuck cammie trouser legs aka “Boot Bands.”
Chevrons	Grade stripes worn on sleeves and collars by enlisted Marines.
Combat Boots	Tan suede combat boots
Corfams	High gloss black shoes
Hash Marks	Service stripe(s) worn by enlisted just above the cuff of Alpha and dress uniforms; each strip designates four years of service.
Identification Tags	Metal tags that have each Marine’s personal identification information on them. They are worn on a chain around a Marine’s neck and in their boot when in combat locations, often referred to as “dog tags.”



History Basics



On November 10, 1775, the Second Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia passed a resolution stating that "two Battalions of Marines be raised" for service as landing forces with the fleet. This resolution established the Continental Marines and marked the birth date of the United States Marine Corps. Serving on land and at sea, these first Marines distinguished themselves in a number of important operations, including their first amphibious raid into the Bahamas in March 1776, under the command of Captain (later Major) Samuel Nicholas. The first commissioned officer in the Continental Marines, Nicholas remained the senior Marine officer throughout the American Revolution and is considered to be the first Marine Commandant. The Treaty of Paris in April 1783 brought an end to the Revolutionary War and as the last of the Navy's ships were sold, the Continental Navy and Marines went out of existence.



The Shores of Tripoli

Following the **Revolutionary War**, Marines saw action in the quasi-war with France, landed in Santo Domingo, and took part in many operations against the Barbary pirates, specifically the Battle of Derna in 1805. This is where they received the name "*Leathernecks*" due to their high collars protecting their necks from the pirate's blades.

The Halls of Montezuma

A battalion of Marines joined General Winfield Scott's army at Pueblo and fought all the way to the "**Halls of Montezuma**," Mexico City. Marines also served ashore and afloat in the Civil War (1861-1865), the Battle of Bull Run, Cape Hatteras, New Orleans, Charleston, and Fort Fisher. The last third of the 19th century saw Marines making numerous landings through out the world, especially in the Orient and in the Carribean.



“ *The deadliest weapon in the world is a Marine and his rifle!*

-General Pershing, Battle of Belleau Wood

”



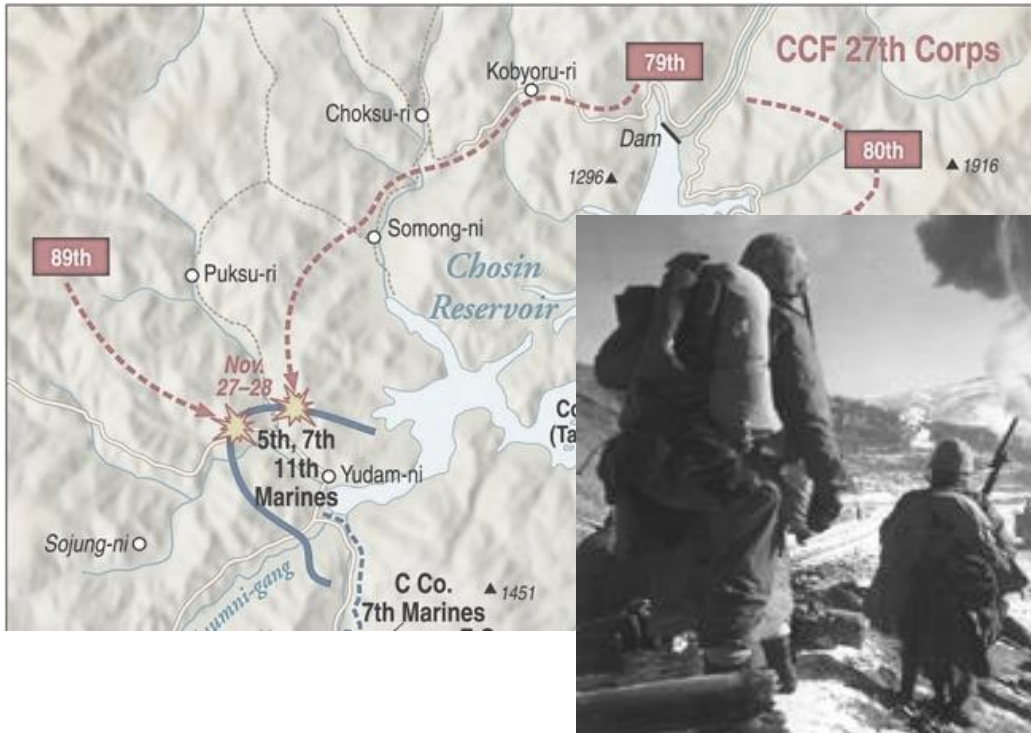
Click the television or go to <https://youtu.be/lzstj5yZEUA> to watch more information on how the Marines of WWI received their Devil Dog name.

Expansion of the Marine Corps Shores

Following the Spanish-American War (1898), in which Marines performed with valor in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines, the Corps entered an era of expansion and professional development. It saw active service in the **Philippine Insurrection** (1899-1902), the **Boxer Rebellion** in China (1900), and in numerous other nations, including Nicaragua, Panama, Cuba, Mexico, and Haiti.

Devil Dogs Are Born

It is during World War I that the Corps distinguished itself on the battlefields of France as the 4th Marine Brigade stared down the enemy during the 1918 battle at Belleau Wood. It was here that the Marines took a hill occupied by German forces while wearing gas masks as a precaution against German mustard gas. The terrified German soldiers thought the Marines looked so hellish that they named them “*Teufel Hunden*,” thus birthing the **Devil Dogs**.



Land to Sea and Air

The Marine Corps began to develop, in earnest, the doctrine, equipment, and organization needed for amphibious warfare. Eventually, concentrating on attaining a "vertical envelopment" capability for the Corps through the use of helicopters. By the end of the war in 1945, the Marine Corps had grown to include six divisions, five air wings, and supporting troops.

Chosin Reservoir of Seoul

After the recapturing Seoul, the Marines advanced to the **Chosin Reservoir** only to see the Chinese Communists enter the war. Surrounded, outnumbered and battered by snow, wind and -40-degree temperatures, the "**Chosin Few**" not only made their way back, but decimated ten Chinese infantry divisions in their wake. After years of offensives, counter-offensives, seemingly endless trench warfare, and occupation duty, the last Marine ground troops were withdrawn in March 1955.

Vietnam Campaign

The landing of the 9th Marine Expeditionary Brigade at Da Nang in 1965 marked the beginning of large-scale Marine involvement in Vietnam. By summer 1968, Marine Corps strength in Vietnam rose to a peak of approximately 85,000. As the South Vietnamese began to assume a larger role in the fighting; the last Marine ground forces were evacuated from Vietnam by June 1971. The Vietnam War exacted a high cost with well over 13,000 Marines killed and more than 88,000 wounded.

Operation Desert Shield & Operation Desert Storm

In August 1990, the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait set in motion events that would lead to the largest movement of Marine Corps forces since World War II. Between August 1990 and January 1991, some 24 infantry battalions, 40 squadrons, and more than 92,000 Marines deployed to the Persian Gulf as part of **Operation Desert Shield/Operation Desert Storm**. The air campaign was launched on 16 January 1991.



Operation Enduring Freedom

Soon after the September 2001 terrorist attacks on New York City and Washington, D.C., Marine units deployed to the Arabian Sea and in November set up a forward operating base in southern Afghanistan as part of **Operation Enduring Freedom**. In 2002, the Marine Corps continued to play a key role in the **Global War on Terrorism**. Marines operated in diverse locations, from Afghanistan, to the Arabian Gulf, to the Horn of Africa and the Philippines.

Operation Iraqi Freedom

Most recently, the Marines have served prominently in the Iraq War as part of **Operation Iraqi Freedom**. The Marine I Expeditionary Force, along with the Army's 3rd Infantry Division, spearheaded the 2003 invasion of Iraq and received the Presidential Unit Citation, the first time a Marine unit has received that award since 1968.

Continued Efforts

Although the Marines left Iraq in the fall of 2003, they were returned for occupation duty in the beginning of 2004. During this occupation, the Marines spearheaded both assaults on the city of Fallujah in April (**Operation Vigilant Resolve**) and November 2004 (**Operation Phantom Fury**) and also saw intense fighting in such places as Ramadi, Al-Qa'im and Hit. In October 2005, the Secretary of Defense directed the formation of a Marine component of U.S. Special Operations Command. The **Anbar Awakening** and 2007 surge reduced levels of violence.

Strike of the Sword

In June 2009, 7,000 Marines with the 2nd Marine Expeditionary Brigade deployed to Afghanistan in an effort to improve security and began Operation Strike of the Sword the next month. The Marine Corps officially ended its role in Iraq on January 23, 2010 when they handed over responsibility for Al Anbar Province to the United States Army.



Notes

"I believe in my soul that Marines are different. Our identity is firmly rooted in our warrior ethos. This is the force that will always adapt and overcome no matter what the circumstances are. We fight and win in any clime and place."

-General David H. Berger

Commandant of the Marine Corps



Looking Forward

On November 10, 2006, the National Museum of the Marine Corps opened. The exterior design is meant to "evoke the image of the flag raisers of Iwo Jima." The museum contains 100,000 square feet of space devoted to exhibits and multi-media displays which pay tribute to the U.S. Marines who have served their country since 1775. The museum replaced the Marine Corps Historical Center, in the Washington Navy Yard, and the Marine Corps Air-Ground Museum, in Quantico, Virginia, which had previously closed on 15 November 2002.



Nov 1775
Tun Tavern
Birthplace of
the Marine



Mar 1776
Revolutionary
War
1st Amphibious
Raid



Apr 1805
Battle of
Derna "to the
shores of
Tripoli"



Sept 1847
Battle of
Chapultepec
"Halls of
Montezuma"



Jun 1898
Marines
landed at
Guantanamo



1918
WWI Belleau
Woods
"Devil Dogs"



The Marines' Hymn

*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.*

*Our flag's unfurled to every breeze
From dawn to setting sun;
We have fought in ev'ry clime and
place
Where we could take a gun;
In the snow of far-off Northern
lands
And in sunny tropic scenes,
You will find us always on the job
The United States Marines.*

*Here's health to you and to our
Corps
Which we are proud to serve;
In many a strife we've fought for
life
And never lost our nerve.
If the Army and the Navy
Ever look on Heaven's scenes,
They will find the streets are
guarded
By United States Marines*

**2003-
2011**



2001- Present
Afghanistan
War and the
War on Terror



1968
Vietnam
The Battle
of Hue



1950
Korea
"The Frozen
Chosen"



1941-1944
WWII
Island Hopping
Campaign



Glossary of Key Terms

Battalion	Comprised of at least three companies, generally 500+ Marines can make up a battalion; led by a Battalion Commander, usually a Lieutenant Colonel
Command	The unit (battalion).
Commandant of the Marine Corps	Responsible for maintaining and training the Corps, to include taking care of all Marines and Marine Corps families
Commanding Officer (CO)	Officer in command, generally a Lieutenant Colonel (O5) at the battalion/squadron level
Company	A group of platoons, typically three, that are led by a Company Commander and Company 1 st Sergeant
Enlisted	Service member who serves in the Armed Services that joined outright
Executive Officer (XO)	Second in command, generally a Major (O4) at the battalion/squadron level
Fire Team	Led by a Marine Corporal and has three other members
Installation	Marine Corps base
MAGTF	Marine Air/Ground Task Forces
MARFORRES	Marine Forces Reserve
Military Occupational Specialty (MOS)	The Marine Corps equivalent to a job title; while every Marine is a rifleman first, their MOS is their area of focus and specialty
MCRS	Marine Corps Recruiting Station

Officer	A commissioned member of the Armed Services that has obtained a formal, higher education prior to enrolling in the Armed Services and serves in leadership roles
Platoon	Comprised of three squads that are led by a junior officer and a staff non-commissioned officer, reports to a company
Rank	Measure of position within the Marine Corps or other armed forces
Secretary of Defense	Oversees U.S. defense forces; reports to and advises the President of the United States
Secretary of the Navy (SECNAV)	Oversees all aspects of the U.S. Navy to include the Marine Corps, personnel, policies, and administration
Squad	Consists of three fire teams and is typically led by a Marine Sergeant

LET'S CONNECT!

Use this page to network with some of your fellow L.I.N.K.S. spouses.

Name:

Tel. No:

Email:

Name:

Tel. No:

Email:

Name:

Tel. No:

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Name:

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L . I . N . K . S .

Empowering Marines, Sailors, and their families, by providing the skills and resources necessary to navigate the military lifestyle.