

**FINAL EXAM
IS7006**

MilOps Other Than War

The following items will test your grasp of the material covered in this lesson. There is only one correct answer for each item. When you have completed the exercise, check your answers with the answer key that follows. If you answer any item incorrectly, study again that part of the lesson which contains the portion involved.

1. The National Command Authorities principal source of advice on the employment of the military instrument of power is --
 - a. The Combatant Command Commanders.
 - b. The Director of the National Security Agency.
 - c. The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff.
 - d. The Chief of Staff of the Army.

2. The instruments of national power are as follows:
 - a. Military, economic, geographic, and diplomatic.
 - b. Political/diplomatic, economic, and informational.
 - c. Economic, political, informational, and diplomatic.
 - d. Economic, informational, political/diplomatic, and military.

3. In planning for military operations other than war, planners must --
 - a. Consider the ethnic makeup and state of ethnic relations in the country or region in question.
 - b. Consider the sophistication of weapons available to forces in the region of interest.
 - c. Ensure the military effort is integrated with those of other agencies.
 - d. All of the above.

- 4. Dissatisfaction is the precursor of insurgency. Which of the following best explains the source of that political dissatisfaction?**
- a. Wide spread poverty and inadequate health care.**
 - b. Numerous ethnic groups with deep historical grievances against each other and the government.**
 - c. A government that is perceived to be unwilling or unable to address social unrest and recognize popular grievances.**
 - d. Single party government which limits means of political expression.**
- 5. An insurgent movement must do which of the following?**
- a. Address all needs of the society.**
 - b. Create support within the population through coercion.**
 - c. Create support within the population through sympathy or coercion.**
 - d. Move as rapidly as possible to the use of armed force against the government.**
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- 7. Which of the following statements do not apply to insurgencies?**
- a. Each is unique.**
 - b. Can be caused solely by external forces.**
 - c. Are usually a struggle against the government for legitimacy in the eyes of the population.**
 - d. Mass-oriented insurgencies try to destroy the existing system, then supplant it.**
- 8. Which agency/department is responsible for the direction of any US government program undertaken to support an insurgency/counterinsurgency?**
- a. Department of Defense.**
 - b. US Agency for International Development.**
 - c. Department of State.**
 - d. Defense Security Assistance Agency.**

- 9. In general terms, terrorists have as their goal --**
- a. To cause a government or group to devote resources to self protection.**
 - b. To impose their will on a society or group within society.**
 - c. To excite public interest in a cause.**
 - d. To modify the form of government practiced in the target country.**

- 10. US government guidelines for dealing with terrorism includes which of the following?**
- a. We consider the practice of terrorism as a potential threat to national security.**
 - b. We will not negotiate with terrorists.**
 - c. We oppose terrorism in the US or terrorism practiced against US citizens.**
 - d. We will act to suppress terrorism only in concert with other governments.**

- 11. Personal security is an element of any effective antiterrorism program. Which of the following describes those activities that constitute personal security?**
- a. Physical barriers and access control.**
 - b. An up-to-date installation/unit incident plan and threat assessment.**
 - c. Protective services and individual protective measures.**
 - d. All of the above.**

- 12. Military peacekeeping operations are best described as --**
- a. efforts to achieve peace in areas of conflict.**
 - b. efforts to compel hostile factions to stop fighting.**
 - c. efforts to support diplomatic initiatives to achieve or maintain peace.**
 - d. efforts to prevent the outbreak of armed conflict.**

- 13. In the context of peacekeeping operations, the mandate --**
- a. tells the participating national contingents how to carry out their mission(s).**
 - b. is always clear, detailed, and unchangeable.**
 - c. is the essential authorizing document outlining what is to be accomplished and the forces to do it.**
 - d. is unnecessary when the operation is sponsored by an international organization such as the UN, NATO, OAS.**
- 14. The United States may perform which of the following missions as its contribution to a multinational peacekeeping operation?**
- a. Support (logistical and/or financial).**
 - b. Observers.**
 - c. Peacekeeping forces.**
 - d. All of the above.**
- 15. The theater combatant commander always has command authority over US forces engaged in a multinational peacekeeping operation.**
- a. True.**
 - b. False.**
- 16. Contingency operations under conditions other than war are undertaken for which of the following purposes?**
- a. To respond to appropriate threatening moves in the main battle area.**
 - b. As an economy of force effort.**
 - c. To support diplomatic efforts, respond to emergencies, or to protect US lives.**
 - d. To support a combatant commander's deception plan.**
- 17. Contingency operations in OOTW are characterized as --**
- a. Planned at the lowest practical level and should be based on the assumption of extended (in time) duration.**
 - b. Usually single service operations intended to be for a short duration.**
 - c. Planned and managed at the highest levels of government, usually involves more than one service, and are expected to extend over a prolonged period of time.**
 - d. Planned and managed at the highest levels of government, are normally of short duration, and often involve other services and agencies.**

- 18. Contingency operations in conditions other than war have little or no impact on domestic or international public opinion due to their short duration and the relatively few forces involved.**
- a. True.**
 - b. False.**
- 19. DOD support to the national counter-drug program includes research and development.**
- a. True.**
 - b. False.**
- 20. Host nation support is one category of mission by which DOD contributes to the national counter-drug effort. Other types of missions are --**
- a. Command, control, and communications support.**
 - b. Intelligence, planning, and logistics support.**
 - c. Training and manpower support, demand reduction, and detection/monitoring.**
 - d. All of the above.**
- 21. The key difference between campaign planning for OOTW and that for war is --**
- a. the participation of one or more of the other services in the process.**
 - b. the preeminent role of other agencies and host nations.**
 - c. the requirement to plan for phasing actions in 60-day increments.**
 - d. all of the above.**