

## Unit and era history

Era Summary and Facts	Units	Historical Assets
<p><b><u>Revolutionary War</u></b></p> <p>The fighting at Lexington and Concord on April 19, 1775, united the 13 colonies in a war for liberty. Within weeks, the Continental Congress met in Philadelphia. On June 14, it adopted the New England army around Boston, placed George Washington in command, and authorized ten rifle companies from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. The Army proved its mettle at Bunker Hill, and Washington soon began turning veteran militia and new recruits into Continental soldiers. The Army suffered many reverses in the years that followed, but victories at places like Trenton, Princeton and Saratoga slowly turned the tide and brought the French into the war. The Valley Forge winter transformed the Army into a more professional force. Defenses such as those at West Point checked the British, while Continentals and militia in the south drew a British army to Yorktown where it surrendered to Washington in 1781. Two years later, the war ended, and the United States won independence.</p> <p><b><u>Facts</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Most soldiers carried smoothbore muskets, not rifles. The rifle was more accurate, but took longer to load and could not mount a bayonet.</li><li>2. A trained Continental Soldier could load and fire his musket three times a minute.</li><li>3. A musket required 13 steps to load and fire. Failure to follow them might result in a flash in the pan, meaning the musket fired, but the main charge did not go off. We still use the term to describe a failed action.</li></ol>	<p><b><u>The U.S. Army Band</u></b></p> <p>Established on January 25, 1922, at the behest of Gen. John J. Pershing, The United States Army Band was modelled after the professional military bands which Americans had encountered in Europe during World War I. “Pershing’s Own” made a splash in the dawning radio age and quickly gained widespread acclaim, performing over the airwaves and across the country. During World War II, the band shipped off overseas to entertain troops and conduct ceremonial performances in North Africa and Europe, earning campaign credit for its participation in the Rhineland Campaign. In the decades after the war’s end, the band expanded to include choral, string, herald trumpet, brass, jazz and contemporary ensembles, carrying on its century-old legacy into the modern day.</p> <p><b><u>3d Infantry Regiment</u></b></p> <p>Originally established in June 1784 as the First American Regiment, the 3d Infantry Regiment is the Regular Army’s oldest infantry unit. In 1815, after fighting in the War of 1812, it underwent a consolidation that resulted in its redesignation as the 3d Infantry. It distinguished itself in the Mexican War, earning the praise of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, who dubbed the regiment “The Old Guard” during a victory parade in Mexico City. The regiment’s fifty campaign streamers are a testament to its long and faithful service to</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Equestrian Gen Washington + 2 Dragoons</li><li>2. Period uniforms and equipment</li></ol>

## Unit and era history

<p>4. Most soldiers learned to fight in disciplined ranks, using the bayonet.</p> <p>5. In 1775. Army daily rations, when available, consisted of a pound of salt beef, a pound of fish, or ¾ pound of pork per day, a pound of bread or flour, a pint of milk, and a ½ pint of rice or cornmeal. The Army also issued three pints of peas or beans per week or a vegetable equivalent.</p> <p>6. Groups of six soldiers formed a mess and cooked their rations together in a tin, or iron kettle, or sometimes a skillet. The same mess also shared a tent.</p> <p>7. Women accompanied the Army, serving as laundresses, nursing the sick, and other essential duties. Although not paid, women drew half a ration.</p> <p>8. Women sometimes joined the fight. Margaret Corbin helped load a cannon at the defense of Fort Washington in 1776, where she was severely wounded. Mary Ludwig Hays did the same at Monmouth in 1778. Both women earned pensions for their service.</p> <p>9. The Army launched the first successful submarine, the TURTLE, against the British in 1776. The TURTLE made two cruises, but didn't sink a ship.</p> <p>10. The Battle of the Clouds near Philadelphia in 1777 is so named because a tropical storm doused the two armies as they prepared for battle. So much rain fell that their powder became soaked, and the two armies could not see each other. It is perhaps the only battle to be rained out.</p>	<p>the nation, and since World War II the unit has served as the Army's official Honor Guard and presidential escort.</p> <p><b><u>Fife &amp; Drum Corps</u></b> Part of the 3d Infantry Regiment, which traces its lineage to 1784, the U.S. Army Fife and Drum Corps first performed on April 23, 1960. Soldiers of the Fife and Drum Corps wear uniforms patterned after those worn by Revolutionary War-era Army musicians, bringing the historic sound of the Continental Army to life through their performances.</p> <p><b><u>Commander-in-Chief's Guard</u></b> Alpha Company, 4th Battalion, 3d Infantry Regiment has been ceremonially dubbed the "Commander-in-Chief's Guard" in honor of the Revolutionary War-era contingent of soldiers who guarded Gen. George Washington. Symbolically following in their footsteps, this company of "The Old Guard" is armed with 18th century weaponry and wears uniforms in the style of the Continental Army, carrying on the legacy of the Revolution as it executes its ceremonial duties.</p>	
<p><b><u>Civil War/Western Expansion</u></b> After decades of escalating tensions over the issue of slavery, eleven Southern states seceded from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. On April 12, 1861, Confederate forces began the Civil War by</p>	<p><b><u>4<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division</u></b> The 4th Infantry Division was established in November 1917 as the 4th Division and deployed to France in 1918 during World War I. The "Ivy Division," so called because the Roman</p>	<p>3. Period uniforms and equipment [Civil War]</p> <p>4. Cavalry Horse Detachment from FT Cavazos (12x</p>

Unit and era history

<p>firing on Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina. Over the next four years, roughly two million volunteer soldiers enlisted in the Army and conducted military operations to bring the Southern states back into the Union. These military campaigns stretched across the country, from Pennsylvania to Florida to New Mexico. In September 1862, following the Battle of Antietam, President Abraham Lincoln expanded U.S. war aims to include the emancipation of slaves. After a bloody conflict in which more than 620,000 Union and Confederate soldiers died from combat, disease or related causes, U.S. forces under the command of Lieutenant General Ulysses S. Grant forced the surrender of the last major Confederate armies in April 1865. The Civil War was followed by the period known as Reconstruction, during which the U.S. government tried to reunify the divided nation.</p> <p>Westward expansion was a major contributing factor to the Revolutionary War and remained a key concept in American politics and international relations from the end of the revolution in 1783 until the end of the 19th century. Throughout this time, the U.S. Army embodied the will of its civilian political leaders on the frontier as the young nation negotiated with—and fought numerous wars against—the sovereign American Indian nations in recently acquired territories, fended off the encroachment of foreign powers, facilitated commerce, and protected local communities. Over the course of some 120 years, the U.S. Army developed into a professional and accountable force capable of defending America’s continental-scale interests against all enemies—foreign and domestic.</p>	<p>numeral four looks like the letters I-V, distinguished itself in the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne campaigns. During World War II, the 4th Infantry Division landed at Utah Beach during the D-Day invasion of Normandy and was one of the first U.S. Army divisions to enter occupied Paris. The Ivy Division participated in the Vietnam War from 1966 to 1970 and next returned to combat during the War on Terrorism. Deployed to Iraq in 2003 and Afghanistan in 2009, 4th Infantry Division elements cooperated with special operations forces to capture Saddam Hussein.</p>	<p>horses, 2x mules, wagon, dog) [Western Expansion]</p>
---	---	--

<p><b><u>Facts</u></b></p> <p>1. Five future U.S. Presidents served in the Army during the American Civil War: Ulysses S. Grant, Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, Benjamin Harrison and William McKinley.</p> <p>2. A major staple of Civil War rations was hardtack, a type of hard biscuit that was issued in place of bread. It consisted of three ingredients: flour, water, and (occasionally) salt.</p> <p>3. Volunteer companies were typically recruited from a single community or town and numbered 100 officers and men on paper, but casualties, disease and desertion often reduced them to less than 50 percent strength on the battlefield.</p> <p>4. Union and Confederate armies used both smoothbore and rifled artillery, with the most common guns being the 12-pound Napoleon, the 10-pound Parrott Rifle and the 3-inch Ordnance Rifle.</p> <p>5. During the American Civil War, President Abraham Lincoln signed a bill that created the Medal of Honor. The first Medals of Honor were awarded to volunteer Union soldiers from Ohio infantry regiments who participated in the Andrews Raid (also known as the “Great Locomotive Chase”) in April 1862.</p> <p>6. More than 180,000 black soldiers, many former slaves, served in the U.S. Army between 1862 and 1865 as part of the United States Colored Troops (USCT).</p> <p>7. During the Indian Wars, the Army depended upon immigrants to fill its enlisted ranks. Fifty percent or more of recruits each year were foreign-born, with the largest numbers coming from Ireland and Germany.</p> <p>8. Native Americans often proved the most effective scouts employed by the Army during the Indian Wars.</p>		
---	--	--

## Unit and era history

<p>The insignia of the Indian Scouts, crossed arrows, later served as inspiration for the insignia the First Special Service Force and Special Forces.</p> <p>9. After the Civil War, the Army raised four regiments of all-black soldiers for frontier service: The 9th and 10th Cavalry and the 24th and 25th Infantry.</p>		
<p><b><u>World War I</u></b></p> <p>In August 1914, years of escalating competition between European alliances culminated in the outbreak of the First World War. The two sides engaged in a savage war of attrition, defined by opposing trenches, barbed wire, poison gas and mass casualties. The U.S. initially maintained its neutrality but was eventually drawn into the conflict in April 1917. Despite having less than 130,000 soldiers at the beginning, the Army eventually grew to over four million, with nearly two million Soldiers serving in Europe. In battles such as the Second Marne, St. Mihiel, and the Meuse-Argonne, the Army entered the modern era. In six months of fighting, nearly 50,000 Americans lost their lives, with another 190,000 wounded. The guns fell silent with the Armistice of November 11, 1918.</p> <p><b><u>Facts</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Lt. James Reese Europe and the regimental band from the 369th Infantry introduced the first purely American musical genre, jazz, to Europe during the war.</li><li>2. Most of the current Army's corps and divisions were formed during the war, enabling generations of soldiers to trace their unit's lineage back to the conflict.</li><li>3. The war saw the emergence of many of the weapon systems that have come to define modern combat, with</li></ol>	<p><b><u>42d Infantry Division</u></b></p> <p>The 42d Infantry Division was established in August 1917 as the 42d Division. It was formed during World War I as a composite division, bringing together National Guard elements from 26 states and the District of Columbia, showcasing the strength of a nation in arms through heavy combat in France. It is said it earned its nickname, "the Rainbow Division," after then Chief of Staff, Col. Douglas MacArthur, remarked that the division's components stretched across America from coast to coast like a rainbow. The division saw heavy combat on the front lines and had high casualty numbers. In recognition of their sacrifice, the patch was transformed into a half-rainbow. The "Rainbow" division returned to Europe during World War II, participating in the invasion of Germany and the liberation of the infamous Dachau concentration camp. Returning to National Guard status after the war with a headquarters in New York, the 42d Infantry Division participated in numerous disaster relief missions in subsequent decades, including the response to the 9/11 terrorist attacks. During the War on Terrorism that followed, the "Rainbow" division has stretched</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>5. Period uniforms and equipment</li><li>6. Ft Sill Artillery Half Section</li><li>7. 1918 Dodge Touring Car</li><li>8. Renault Tank (towed on lowboy)</li></ol>

## Unit and era history

<p>tanks, airplanes, rapid-fire artillery, machine guns and infantry units cooperating on the battlefields of Europe.</p> <p>4. The Thompson sub-machinegun, made famous during the gangster era of the 1920s and 30s, was originally designed for the First World War trenches.</p> <p>5. During the war, an American division was 28,000 soldiers, about twice the size of a modern division.</p> <p>6. During the war, American soldiers fought in France, Belgium, Italy and Russia.</p> <p>7. American soldiers were known as “doughboys” in WWI.</p> <p>8. The commander of the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF), General John J. Pershing, was eventually awarded the rank of General of the Armies, the only American general to hold this rank.</p> <p>9. Many of the Army’s bases within the United States, such as Fort Lewis, WA, and Fort Dix, NJ, were established during the war as training centers.</p> <p>10. The Selective Service System was established during the war to manage mobilization.</p>	<p>across the world once again, with 42d Infantry Division elements deploying to both Iraq and Afghanistan.</p>	
<p><b><u>World War II</u></b></p> <p>World War II began on September 1, 1939, when Nazi Germany, under Adolf Hitler, invaded Poland causing Great Britain and France to declare war on Germany. Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy and Imperial Japan, known collectively as the Axis Powers, aimed for world domination. The U.S. initially remained neutral but aided its European allies by retooling its industries to become “the arsenal of democracy,” providing crucial arms, ships, tanks, warplanes and other essential war materials to Great Britain, France and eventually to the Soviet Union and China. Simultaneously, the United States expanded and mobilized its armed forces for</p>	<p><b><u>82d Airborne Division</u></b></p> <p>The 82d Airborne Division was established in August 1917 as the 82d Division, and fought in France during World War I. Since the division’s members came from all 48 states, it gained the moniker “All-Americans.” The division was reorganized as an airborne division in 1942; during World War II, its paratroopers distinguished themselves on D-Day and during Operation MARKET GARDEN. In the latter half of the 20th century, the 82d Airborne stayed busy, participating in armed forces interventions in the Dominican Republic, Grenada and</p>	<p>9. M16 Halftrack</p> <p>10. Chevrolet G7117 1 1/2 Ton Truck</p> <p><b><u>11. Ford GPW 1/4 Ton Jeep/</u></b></p> <p>The U.S. Army Truck ¼-Ton, 4x4, Command Reconnaissance, better known as the “jeep” was an iconic vehicle of World War II and was the world’s first mass-produced four-wheel-drive vehicle. From 1941-1945, Ford and Willys built over 650,000 vehicles. The Army used the jeep for almost every military</p>

Unit and era history

<p>potential conflict. On December 7, 1941, Imperial Japan attacked the U.S. Pacific Fleet at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii bringing the United States directly into the conflict. In just under 4 years, the U.S. and Allied Powers liberated Europe and accepted Germany's unconditional surrender on May 8, 1945 and forced the unconditional surrender of Imperial Japan on September 2, 1945.</p> <p><b><u>Facts</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. In mobilizing for World War II, the U.S. Army expanded in size from 174,000 in 1939 to nearly 11 million by the war's end.</li><li>2. The Lend-Lease program, initiated by the United States in March 1941, provided over \$50 billion worth of military supplies to Allied nations, significantly aiding their war efforts.</li><li>3. On D-Day, June 6, 1944, 156,000 troops of the Allied Expeditionary Force, commanded by U.S. Army General Dwight D. Eisenhower, executed Operation Overlord, landing in Normandy, France breaking through Hitler's Atlantic Wall defenses and establishing the crucial foothold in Europe to begin its liberation.</li><li>4. Supreme Allied Commander General Dwight D. Eisenhower had never commanded military units in battle prior to WWII.</li><li>5. General Douglas MacArthur was brought out of retirement to lead troops in WWII. When he finally retired for good in 1953, his military career had spanned 50 years.</li></ol>	<p>Panama, while divisional elements in Vietnam helped batter back the Tet Offensive, followed by involvement in Operation DESERT STORM. In the new millennium, the War on Terrorism took the 82d Airborne far afield once again, and the division participated in the Afghanistan and Iraq campaigns.</p> <p><b><u>101<sup>st</sup> Airborne Division</u></b></p> <p>Established in July 1918 as the 101st Division and reorganized in 1942 as the 101st Airborne Division, the division's paratroopers proved their mettle during the D-Day invasion and the Battle of the Bulge, earning fame for their heroic defense of Bastogne, Belgium. After its rendezvous with destiny during World War II, the "Screaming Eagles" stayed at the forefront of events in the 1950's, debuting as the first "pentomic" division and defending the rights of American citizens at Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1968, during the Vietnam War, the division exchanged their parachutes for helicopters. In recent decades, the division has been sent across the world, particularly to the Middle East, where it took part in Operation DESERT STORM and participated extensively in the War on Terrorism campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan.</p>	<p>activity, including command vehicles, scout cars and medical ambulances. The U.S. military supplied them in large numbers to all allied nations.</p> <p><u>Weight</u>: 3.253 pounds</p> <p><u>Length</u>: 11 ¼ feet</p> <p><u>Width</u>: 5 feet, 2 inches</p> <p><u>Maximum Grade Ability</u>: 60%</p> <p><u>Turning Radius</u>: 17 ½ feet</p> <p><u>Range</u>: 300 miles</p> <p>12. Dodge WC-6 Command Car</p> <p>13. Willys M38 Jeep</p> <p><b><u>14. M4A1 Sherman</u></b></p> <p>The United States produced the M4 tank in great numbers to supply the U.S. Army and its Allies. Labeled the "Sherman" by the British, the M4 was well-suited to new concepts of mobile warfare. The M4 was renowned for its reliability and American tank forces often heavily outnumbered their German opponents in battle, whose tanks, such as the Tiger and Panther, were impressive, but prone to breakdowns and mechanical problems. The M4 Sherman remained in American service from 1942-1957 and continued to serve with U.S. allies into the 1970s.</p> <p><u>Crew</u>: 5 (Commander, Driver, Loader, Gunner, Radio Operator)</p>
---	--	--

		<p><u>Weight:</u> 34.8 tons (M4A3 model) <u>Horsepower:</u> 450 (Ford GAA Motor) <u>Maximum Range:</u> 100 miles (M4A3 model)</p> <p>15. M26A1 Pacific Tank Recovery Tractor 16. M4 High Speed Tractor 17. Diamond T 4-Ton Wrecker</p> <p><b><u>18. Period uniforms and equipment</u></b></p> <p><u>M1 Garand Rifle</u> In the early 20th century, the U.S. Army developed a semiautomatic rifle that provided American Soldiers with a firepower advantage in battle. John Garand, a noted firearms designer, solved numerous mechanical challenges and in 1936 the Army adopted his M1 “Garand” as its standard rifle. General George S. Patton described the M1 as the “greatest battle implement ever devised,” because it was an accurate battle-rifle with a high rate of fire when German and Japanese foes still carried bolt-action rifles. Over four million M1 Garand rifles were produced, and it was the standard U.S. Army rifle through the Korean War.</p> <p><u>Caliber:</u> 30-06 (7.62x63) <u>Rounds per Clip:</u> 8 <u>Weight:</u> 9.5 pounds</p>
--	--	---



		<u>Length:</u> 43.6 inches 19. B-25 Mitchell (Flyover) 20. P-51 Mustang (Flyover) 21. C-47 Skytrain (Flyover)
<p><b><u>Korean War</u></b> After a costly delaying action in the summer of 1950, a coalition of South Korea, the United States and other United Nations members defeated the invasion and advanced into North Korea. There the Chinese entered the war, pushing the UN force back into South Korea. The coalition fought its way back to the middle of the Korean peninsula and defeated two Chinese offensives in the spring of 1951. Armistice negotiations began in July 1951. Until the armistice was signed two years later, combat consisted of small attacks, raids, and patrolling.</p> <p><b><u>Facts</u></b> 1. The war forced the U.S. Army to end its practice of racially segregating Black and Puerto Rican soldiers. 2. Over 40,000 Korean soldiers served in U.S. Army units during the war, and the Korean Augmentation to the U.S. Army program has continued to this day. 3. Infantry units from eight other UN coalition members were attached to U.S. Army divisions during the war.</p>	<p><b><u>2d Infantry Division</u></b> Established in September 1917 as the 2d Division, during World War I soldiers of the “Indianhead” division fought alongside the U.S. Marine Corps at the Battle of Belleau Wood; the division further proved itself in the Battle of St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. In World War II, the 2d Infantry Division fought its way through northern France and into Germany. The Indianhead division next travelled overseas for the Korean War, burnishing its reputation at the Battle of Chipyong-ni and the subsequent bitter fighting along the stalemate line. After an armistice ended active combat, the division spent much of the Cold War garrisoning South Korea, and the bulk of the division remains there to this day, although divisional elements participated in the War on Terrorism.</p> <p><b><u>3d Infantry Division</u></b> The 3d Infantry Division was established in November 1917 and distinguished itself during World War I, earning the moniker “Marne Division” for its obstinate defense of its positions along the Marne River. The 3rd Infantry Division led the way during World War II, participating in assault landings in North Africa, Italy and France. The division’s World War II service was followed by its participation in the Korean War,</p>	<p>22. Period uniforms and equipment</p>

Unit and era history

	where it acquired a sterling reputation for its rapid-response capabilities. During Operation IRAQI FREEDOM, the 3d Infantry Division led the charge during the Battle of Baghdad, earning further acclamation for its indispensable role in toppling the Hussein regime.	
<p><b><u>Vietnam War</u></b></p> <p>The first contingent of U.S. Army advisers arrived in Vietnam in December 1950. That small team of around 100 soldiers slowly expanded to over 600 in the next decade, and then grew rapidly as the war between the South Vietnamese government and the Communist insurgents supported by North Vietnam intensified. The U.S. Army in Vietnam reached its peak strength of 364,200 soldiers in January 1969, organized around seven divisions and twenty separate combat brigades. The U.S. began withdrawing its forces in July 1969, and the last Army combat unit left South Vietnam in August 1971. The last U.S. combat soldier came home in March 1973, while a small number of non-combat personnel remained until April 1975.</p> <p><b><u>Facts</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Army used an individual rather than unit replacement system in Vietnam. Most Soldiers served a 12-month tour with a minimum of two years between Vietnam deployments.</li><li>2. The primary Army infantry weapon in Vietnam, the M-16 assault rifle, was the predecessor to the M-4 rifle.</li><li>3. The U.S. Army pioneered the concept of airmobile operations in Vietnam, first proven in the field by the 1st Cavalry Division when it fought North Vietnamese units in the Central Highlands in November 1965. The Mel</li></ol>	<p><b><u>1<sup>st</sup> Cavalry Division</u></b></p> <p>Originally established in August 1921 as a predominantly horse cavalry unit, the 1st Cavalry Division fought as an infantry division in the Pacific Theater during World War II. During the liberation of the Philippines, the division's famed "flying column" led the way into Manila. Stationed in Japan after the war, they were the first to enter Manila in 1945 to free U.S. Army nurses who had been imprisoned for three years, which earned the 1st Cavalry Division the nickname, "The First Team." They charged into the breach during the Korean War, breaking out of the Pusan Perimeter and capturing the North Korean capital of Pyongyang. After the Korean War, the 1st Cavalry Division transformed into an airmobile force. "The First Team" left their mark at the Battle of Ia Drang in 1965, during the first of 13 named campaigns they participated in during the Vietnam War. The 1st Cavalry Division continued its track record of excellence through Operation DESERT STORM and the War on Terrorism.</p> <p><b><u>25<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division</u></b></p> <p>The 25th Infantry Division was established in August 1941 and activated in Hawaii, where it</p>	<p>23. Period uniforms and equipment</p> <p>24. OH-6 Cayuse (Flyover)</p> <p>25. AH-1 Cobra (Flyover)</p> <p>26. UH-1 Iroquois (Flyover)</p>

Unit and era history

<p>Gibson film, “We Were Soldiers,” portrays the battle of Landing Zone X-Ray during that campaign.</p> <p>4. The U.S. Army used nearly 11,000 helicopters in South Vietnam during the war. At peak strength, the Army employed nearly 3,000 helicopters in country, with the 1st Cavalry Division accounting for over 450 of those aircraft.</p> <p>5. The workhorse helicopter of the Vietnam War was the Bell UH-1 “Iroquois,” better known as the Huey. First deployed to Vietnam in March 1962, the aircraft served as a troop transport, a medical evacuation vehicle, a gunship, a psychological warfare broadcaster and a reconnaissance aircraft equipped with chemical “people sniffers.”</p> <p>6. The sleek and deadly Bell AH-1 “Cobra,” deployed to Vietnam in June 1967, was a dedicated gunship that featured a chin-mounted turret and side pylons capable of carrying a mixture of machine-guns, grenade launchers, rockets and wire-guided anti-tank missiles.</p> <p>7. The nimble, bubble-shaped Hughes OH-6 “Cayuse,” better known as the Loach from its designation as a Light Observation Helicopter (LOH), arrived in Vietnam in 1966 and served as the principal scout helicopter for the Army during the war.</p> <p>8. The provisional scout units known as long-range reconnaissance patrols (LRRPs or Lurps) that Army divisions formed in the early years of the Vietnam War became in February 1969 permanent formations in the 75th Ranger Regiment, a unit which is now a part of the U.S. Army’s Special Operations Command.</p> <p>9. The U.S. Army’s Special Forces, many of whom fought alongside non-Vietnamese tribespeople known as Montagnards, acquired their nickname “Green</p>	<p>first saw action during the Pearl Harbor attacks on December 7th, 1941. America’s subsequent entrance into World War II led the division deep into the Pacific. It earned its nickname, “Tropic Lightning,” after hard jungle fighting in the Solomon Islands, and helped liberate the Philippines. During the Korean War, the 25th Infantry Division was one of the first divisions to be deployed to South Korea. Tropic Lightning struck again in Asia during the Vietnam War, where it was instrumental in battering back the Tet Offensive and proved its mettle in the jungles of Southeast Asia. The division served in Iraq and Afghanistan during the War on Terrorism, and opened the Jungle Operations Training Center in 2014, cementing the division’s status as the Army’s premier jungle warfighters.</p>	
--	---	--

Unit and era history

Berets” in 1961 when President John F. Kennedy authorized soldiers to wear the distinctive headgear.		
<p><b><u>Gulf War</u></b></p> <p>On August 2, 1990, Saddam Hussein’s Iraq invaded Kuwait, its southern, oil-rich neighbor. In response, President George H.W. Bush launched Operation DESERT SHIELD to deter further Iraqi aggression in the region. By the fall, over 750,000 troops, comprising U.S. servicemembers and coalition partners from more than 30 countries, had assembled in the Saudi Arabian desert. U.S. Army General H. Norman Schwarzkopf Jr. commanded the allied forces. In mid-January 1991, the U.S.-led coalition began Operation DESERT STORM, which kicked off with an intensive air campaign designed to knock out key Iraqi infrastructure and weaken Iraqi forces. The ground campaign commenced on February 24, 1991. In what was described as the “Left Hook,” the U.S. Army swept across southern Iraq and struck the enemy’s western flank while U.S. Marines moved into Kuwait. U.S. Army tanks engaged in several battles, including 73 Easting and Medina Ridge, where they overwhelmingly destroyed enemy tanks and vehicles. After only 100 hours of ground combat, coalition troops routed Iraqi forces and liberated Kuwait. The Gulf War ended with Iraq’s surrender.</p> <p><b><u>Facts</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 148 Americans were killed in battle in the Gulf War.</li><li>2. This was the first war where the Global Positioning System (GPS) was used on a large scale in combat.</li><li>3. The U.S. Army added 1/8-ounce mini-Tabasco bottles into Meal, Ready-to-Eat (MREs) to improve flavor (some</li></ol>	<p><b><u>1<sup>st</sup> Infantry Division</u></b></p> <p>The 1st Infantry Division was originally established as the 1st Expeditionary Division in May 1917, and spearheaded the American Expeditionary Forces in France during World War I. “The Big Red One,” named for the large red numeral one on the shoulder patch, continued to lead the way during World War II, landing at Morocco in 1942, Sicily in 1943, and Normandy in 1944 during the D-Day invasion. After participating in 11 of the Vietnam War’s named campaigns between 1965 and 1970, the 1st Infantry Division returned to Fort Riley, Kansas, deploying to Europe in the subsequent decades for the REFORGER exercises. During Operation DESERT STORM, the 1st Infantry Division once again led the charge, initiating VII Corps’ offensive by plowing through the Saddam Line. Elements of the Big Red One returned to the Middle East during the War on Terrorism in support of Operations IRAQI FREEDOM, ENDURING FREEDOM, and INHERENT RESOLVE.</p> <p><b><u>1<sup>st</sup> Armored Division</u></b></p> <p>Originally established in January 1932 as the 7th Cavalry Brigade (Mechanized), then redesignated as 1st Armored Division in 1940. During World War II “Old Ironsides” fought its way through North Africa and Italy, after which it spent a large part of the Cold War in Germany.</p>	<p>27. M2 Bradley 28. Paladin 29. M1A1 Abrams 30. M119 + tow</p>

Unit and era history

<p>meals were notoriously difficult to eat due to their taste) and boost morale.</p> <p>4. The 18th Airborne Corps consisted of the 82d Airborne Division, 101st Airborne Division, 24th Infantry Division, and the French Daguet Division. VII Corps consisted of the 1st Armored Division, the 3d Armored Division, the 1st Cavalry Division, the 1st Infantry Division, and the 1<sup>st</sup> British Armoured Division.</p> <p>5. At the time, the 101st Airborne Division made an unprecedented air assault attack into Iraq, landing over 150 miles behind enemy lines to engage Iraqi troops and establish forward elements for coalition forces. (This record was later broken in Operation IRAQI FREEDOM)</p> <p>6. Retreating Iraqi forces came under repeated fire from coalition aircraft and ground forces along Highway 80, which connects Kuwait to Iraq. With thousands of vehicles abandoned or destroyed, the carnage and devastation later gave rise to the moniker “Highway of Death.”</p> <p>7. Saddam referred to the Gulf War as “The Mother of All Battles.”</p>	<p>During Operation DESERT STORM, the 1st Armored Division participated in some of the largest tank battles in U.S. Army history, making good on its moniker “Old Ironsides” as it inflicted massive losses on the Iraqi army while suffering minimal casualties. With the beginning of the Global War on Terrorism, the division deployed in support of Operations IRAQI FREEDOM, FREEDOM’S SENTINEL and INHERENT RESOLVE.</p>	
<p><b><u>Global War on Terror</u></b></p> <p>On September 11, 2001, terrorists destroyed the World Trade Center in New York City and struck the Pentagon in Washington, D.C., using commercial airliners. In response, President George W. Bush launched the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT). The U.S. would stop potential threats around the world and take the fight to terrorist groups and the nations that backed them. The Army immediately deployed forces to Afghanistan to destroy Osama Bin Laden’s Al Qaeda terrorist organization and depose his sponsors, the ruling</p>	<p><b><u>USASOC/Rangers/Special Forces</u></b></p> <p>Activated in December 1989, the U.S. Army Special Operations Command played a crucial role in fighting the War on Terrorism. Across the world, seen and unseen, the Army’s Special Forces, Rangers, Psychological Operations, Civil Affairs and Special Operations Aviation and Support units have kept America safe. Critical elements of the USASOC include the 75th Ranger Regiment and the 1st Special Forces Regiment, or Green Berets, which primarily</p>	<p>31. Stryker 32. OH-6 Cayuse (Flyover) 33. MH-60 Blackhawk (Flyover) 34. MH-47 Chinook (Flyover)</p>

<p>Taliban. In 2003, President Bush expanded the war to Iraq. Soldiers and the other armed services overthrew Iraq’s dictator, Saddam Hussein. The fight to stabilize Iraq and prevent terrorist groups from overthrowing its new government continues to this day. The campaign in Afghanistan lasted until 2021, when U.S. forces withdrew, and the Taliban returned to power. Over the course of the two-decade conflict, over 2 million servicemen and women, less than 1 percent of the American population, deployed in support of the GWOT. Most of those who served were members of the Army.</p> <p><b><u>Facts</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Global War on Terrorism has been our nation’s—and the Army’s—longest war to date. Many soldiers who served in Afghanistan at the end of the conflict were infants on September 11, 2001.</li><li>2. Over two-thirds of the 7,000 servicemen and women who gave their lives fighting in the Global War on Terrorism served in one of the Army’s three components: Active forces, the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.</li><li>3. The Global War on Terrorism saw the introduction of a range of new technologies on the battlefield, including the Blue Force Tracker, which gave senior leaders real-time details on unit movements, advanced Unmanned Aerial Vehicles enhancing surveillance capabilities, and the Biometrics Automated Toolkit for assembling data on large populations.</li><li>4. Although most associate Operation Enduring Freedom only with the war in Afghanistan, there were five other Operations Enduring Freedom during the GWOT: OEF-Philippines, OEF-Horn of Africa, OEF</li></ol>	<p>originate with World War II units which carried out special missions from Burma to France.</p> <p><b><u>10<sup>th</sup> Mountain Division</u></b></p> <p>The 10th Mountain Division’s climb to glory began with its establishment as the 10th Light Division in July 1943. It was redesignated a “Mountain Division” the following year and filled the light infantry mission in northern Italy during WW II. After periods spent inactive, as a training division, and as a standard infantry division, the unit returned to its roots in 1985, when it regained its “Mountain Division” designation. In the 1990’s, the division participated in numerous humanitarian and peacekeeping operations. During the War on Terrorism, the 10th Mountain Division proved their mettle as light fighters through repeated deployments to Afghanistan and Iraq.</p> <p><b><u>160<sup>th</sup> Aviation Regiment</u></b></p> <p>The 160th Aviation Regiment began its existence in April 1982 as the 160th Aviation Battalion, assigned to the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell, Kentucky, where it served as a testbed for new techniques, tactics, and technologies. In 1983, the unit participated in the Grenada intervention before being transferred to the 1st Special Operations Command in 1985. It was redesignated the 160th Aviation Regiment in 1988 and participated in the intervention in Panama in 1989 and Operation DESERT STORM in 1991.</p>	
---	--	--

Unit and era history

<p>Caribbean and Central American, OEF-Trans Sahara, and OEF-Kyrgyzstan.</p> <p>5. Over 80 nations have fought alongside the United States or assisted it during the GWOT. These include America’s allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, as well as Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Cameroon, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Georgia, Guyana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Moldova, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Singapore, South Korea, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates and Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>The “Night Stalkers” participated in frequent and wide-ranging special operations missions during the War on Terrorism, most famously 2011’s Operation NEPTUNE SPEAR, the raid in which Osama bin Laden was killed.</p>	
<p><b><u>Modern Era</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>7<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division</u></b></p> <p>The 7th Infantry Division was established in December 1917 as the 7th Division, and briefly served in France during World War I. In 1943, the West Coast-based 7th Infantry Division was tasked with expelling the Japanese from Alaska’s Aleutian Islands, initiating a bitter campaign fought in Arctic conditions. They fought in the tropics later in the war, helping defeat the enemy in the Marshall Islands, the Philippines and on Okinawa. The “Bayonet” division remained in Asia and fought in the Korean War, participating in the Incheon landing and fighting at Heartbreak Ridge, Porkchop Hill and Old Baldy. It was reorganized into a light</p>	<p>35. M777 + tow 36. M2 Bradley 37. M119 + tow 38. Infantry Squad Vehicle 39. M1A1 Abrams 40. Paladin 41. Joint Light Tactical Vehicle 42. AH-64 Apache (Flyover) 43. MH-60 Blackhawk (Flyover) 44. MH-47 Chinook (Flyover)</p>

	<p>infantry division in 1985 and joined the military intervention in Panama in 1989.</p> <p><b><u>11<sup>th</sup> Airborne Division</u></b> Established in November 1942, the “Angels” of the 11th Airborne Division led the way in the Philippines during World War II, spearheading an amphibious invasion of Luzon and distinguishing themselves during the liberation of Manila. They earned the nickname “Angels” when they rescued more than 2,000 American civilians detained by the Japanese on Luzon. After being inactive and stationed in Germany, from 1963 to 1965 the division operated as the 11th Air Assault Division, with the mission of testing and refining the Army’s helicopter-centric air mobility doctrine. Activated once again in June 2022, the 11th Airborne Division remains dedicated to defending America’s interests throughout the Arctic, in Alaska, and beyond.</p> <p><b><u>U.S. Army Reserve</u></b> The U.S. Army Reserve is inseparably linked to America’s longstanding citizen-soldier tradition. Organizationally, the Reserve’s roots lie in the Medical Reserve Corps, established in 1908 to provide a ready reserve of medical manpower. They were folded into the new Officers Reserve Corps in 1917. Reserve organizations furnished crucial manpower to the Army during World War I and were merged in 1920 into the Organized Reserve. During World War II, the Army activated 26 Organized Reserve infantry</p>	
--	--	--



Unit and era history

	<p>divisions, and roughly a quarter of the Army’s officer corps came from the Reserves during the conflict. During the Korean War, the Organized Reserve Corps was reorganized and redesignated the U.S. Army Reserve. The Army Reserve has since served as a vital source of manpower for the force during times of need, gradually transitioning from a “strategic force” to an “operational force” in response to the pressures of the War on Terrorism.</p> <p><b><u>82d Combat Aviation Brigade</u></b> Established in October 1986 as the 82d Airborne Division’s Aviation Brigade, the unit encompassed the division’s aviation assets and executed the divisional aviation mission. The brigade underwent a reorganization in 2006 as the 82d Airborne Division adopted a modular structure, during which it was redesignated as the Combat Aviation Brigade, 82d Airborne Division. The brigade participated in the 1989 intervention in Panama, Operation DESERT STORM in 1991, and campaigns in Iraq and Afghanistan during the War on Terrorism.</p>	
<b><u>Future</u></b>	<p><b><u>USMA</u></b> <b><u>IET</u></b> <b><u>VMI</u></b> <b><u>Citadel</u></b> <b><u>TX A&amp;M</u></b> <b><u>Re-enlistment/Enlistees</u></b></p>	45.