



Research Product 2021-01

**Training Template and Exemplar for Advancing
Competencies in Unit History and Traditions**

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December 2020

**U.S. Army Research Institute
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TRAINING TEMPLATE AND EXEMPLAR FOR ADVANCING COMPETENCIES IN UNIT HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

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TRAINING TEMPLATE AND EXEMPLAR FOR ADVANCING COMPETENCIES IN UNIT HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

Research across a variety of organizations has shown that employees who have a strong identification with their organization are more likely to be involved, speak positively about their organization, and stay in their organization (e.g., Arnett, German, & Hunt, 2003; Mael & Ashforth, 1992; Woodruff, 2017). Woodruff (2017) found that Soldiers who identify with the Army have higher satisfaction and retention. Organizational identification can be defined as an emotional connection an individual has with an organization, when the beliefs, values, and principles practiced by the organization are part of the individual's identity (e.g., Ashforth, Harrison, & Corley, 2008; Pratt, 1998). Members of an organization can develop social identity at multiple levels in the organizational hierarchy (Ashforth et al., 2008; Vijayakumar & Padma, 2014). In the U.S. Army, Soldiers can develop a social identity at the broad Army level as U.S. Soldiers, but also at the divisional level (e.g., 1st Cavalry Division, 82nd Airborne Division), the regimental level (e.g., 3d Cavalry Regiment, 7th Cavalry Regiment), battalion/squadron level (e.g., 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment), and company/troop level (e.g., A, B, C, D, and F troops). Given the positive factors associated with organizational identification, it is beneficial for organizations to build and encourage high levels of organizational identification.

Developing Organizational Identification and Culture

Organizational identification can be affected by factors that are not malleable by organizational leaders, such as a Soldier's enlistment motivations (Woodruff, 2017), as well as factors that can be influenced by leaders, such as organizational culture (Schrodt, 2002; Vijayakumar & Padma, 2014). Organizational culture is the pattern of shared basic assumptions, beliefs, and values of an organization (e.g., Ehrhart, Schneider, & Macey, 2014; Schein, 2010; Vijayakumar & Padma, 2014); it can define employees' identities and influence their commitment to the organization (Jandeska & Kraimer, 2005; Nawab, Shafi, & Ahmad, 2010; Sengupta & Sinha, 2005). Key mechanisms for building organizational culture include ensuring leaders focus their attention and feedback in important areas; engaging in cultural rituals and traditions; and sharing stories or information about important historical events and people (Schein, 2010). These are central ways for new and existing members to learn about an organization's values and culture (Karathanos, 1998; Trice & Beyer, 1984). By sharing stories about important historical events and people, Army leaders can highlight key values and expectations, strengthen Army culture, and encourage organizational identification.

The Army is highly steeped in history and traditions and recognizes the importance of organizational history: "Organizational history is the institutional memory of a military organization. It should be used to increase individual morale and organizational esprit, as well as the public pride and respect for Army organizations" (Department of the Army, 2007, pg. 15). At the highest level, the Chief of Military History serves as the principal advisor to the Secretary of the Army and the Chief of Staff of the Army on historical matters and is also the Director of the Center of Military History (CMH). At the corps and division level, an officer or a civilian professional historian is assigned duties as corps or division historian. At lower echelons (e.g., squadron/battalion and company/troop), there is no position specifically designated for a unit

historian. However, units at these echelons can obtain support from organizations like the CMH, the Institute of Heraldry, and Army Museums for official records (e.g., lineage, honors, and decorations), streamers, historical photographs, and other resources (e.g., monographs, reports).

A recent online survey of 523 Soldiers and noncommissioned officers (NCOs) of various ranks found that only 34.8% responded ‘Yes’ to the question, ‘Is Army history and tradition a focus within your organization?’ (Ellis, 2018). Focus group discussions with junior enlisted Soldiers and NCOs indicated that in many units the only time they learned or studied their unit’s history was to prepare for a promotion board or Soldier of the Month award (U.S. Army Research Institute, 2019). As part of a research effort to advance competencies in learning and the Army Profession, we developed the current playing card training template and exemplar to promote competencies in unit history and traditions.

Playing Cards as Tools for Education

Using playing cards as a tool for education dates back to the mid-17th century in France where they taught Louis XIV about world leaders and geography (Goggin, 2004). Another card deck during that time period depicted famous battles to teach about military strategy and history (Goggin, 2004). During World War II, the U.S. military developed “spotter cards” as educational tools for both civilians and military personnel to recognize friendly and enemy aircraft, ships, and tanks (Malone, 2008). In the U.S. Army, the most well-known educational playing cards developed in the 21st century were likely those depicting the most wanted members of President Saddam Hussein’s government. The “55 most wanted” playing cards were introduced in 2003 and distributed to Soldiers during the Iraq war (Burgess, 2003). It has also been reported that the Army recently created playing cards depicting weapons of foreign nations (Correll, 2019). In addition to using playing cards for training on tactical operations, they have been used as training tools for heritage preservation and cultural awareness (Eugene, 2008). Two Heritage Resource Preservation playing card decks were developed: one for Egypt and the other for Iraq and Afghanistan. For these cultural awareness training cards, as well as for more educational card decks, each suit having a theme (e.g., *diamonds* shows artifacts and treasures).

In developing the training template and exemplar for unit history and traditions, the playing card methodology was selected for several reasons: (1) playing cards have been shown to be successful training tools (e.g., Malone, 2008), (2) the delivery format is highly portable, encourages wide circulation, and conveys the notion of ‘fun’ in the learning task (Goggin, 2004), and (3) the product can be used within and beyond the classroom and in innovative ways (e.g. for PT, quizzes). This research product describes the template that was developed to enable units to create a set of historical playing cards tailored to their unit’s history and lineage, and provides an exemplar set of cards that were developed for the 1st Squadron 7th Cavalry at Fort Hood, Texas.

Method and Results

To develop the template for the historical cards, we followed the approach of the Heritage Resource Preservation cards (Eugene, 2008) and selected a relevant theme for each suit of the card deck. The four themes identified were:

- **Clubs:** Heraldry, lineage, campaigns, and decorations
- **Diamonds:** Wars and other events
- **Hearts:** Heroes
- **Spades:** Higher Headquarters

Table 1 shows the themes for each of the four suits and a possible content plan for each card. The cards should cover the breadth of the history of the unit, particularly when selecting content for the campaigns (clubs), battles (diamonds), famous leaders (hearts), and division roles (spades). For some units this might begin with the Revolutionary War, while for others it may be much more recent. Units that are relatively new will need to go into more detail regarding their recent events.

Table 1

Content Plan for Unit History and Traditions Playing Card Deck

Card	Suits			
	Clubs	Diamonds	Hearts	Spades
A	Coat of Arms	Battles	Medal of Honor (MoH)	Division Lineage
2	Distinctive Unit Insignia	Battles	MoH recipients	Division – unit insignia
3	Song	Battles	Distinguished Service Cross (DSC)	Division – shoulder sleeve insignia
4	Lineage	Battles	DSC recipients	Division Regiments
5	Campaigns	Battles	Silver Star	Division Role in War/Time Period
6	Campaigns	Battles	Famous leader	Division Role in War/Time Period
7	Campaigns	Battles	Famous leader	Division Role in War/Time Period
8	Campaigns	Battles	Famous leader	Division Role in War/Time Period
9	Campaigns	Battles	Famous leader	Division Role in War/Time Period
10	Campaigns	Battles	Famous leader	Division Role in War/Time Period
J	Campaigns	Traditional event	Famous leader	Division History
Q	Campaigns	Traditional event	Relevant Poem/Song	Brigade/Battalions Unit Designations
K	Decorations	Identity with unit	Fallen Soldiers	Brigade Song/Poem

Table 2 shows how the template was used to create a specific plan for the unit history playing cards for one exemplar unit: 1st Squadron 7th Cavalry at Fort Hood, Texas.

Table 2

Content for 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment Unit History and Traditions Playing Card Deck

Card	Suits			
	Clubs	Diamonds	Hearts	Spades
A	Coat of Arms	Battles: Battle of Little Bighorn 1867	Medal of Honor (MoH)	Division: 1 st Cavalry Division (1 CD)
2	Distinguished Unit Insignia	Battles: Battle of Wounded Knee 1890	MoH recipients	Division: Distinctive Unit Insignia
3	Garry Owen	Battles: Battle of Guerrero 1916	Distinguished Service Cross (DSC)	Division: Shoulder Sleeve Insignia
4	Lineage	Battles: World War II	DSC recipients	Division: Cavalry Regiments in 1 CD
5	Campaigns: Indian Wars	Battles: Korean War	Silver Star	Division: 1 CD Early Years
6	Campaigns: Mexican Expedition	Battles: Vietnam	Brevet MG Custer	Division: 1CD South Pacific, Japan, Korea
7	Campaigns: WWII (Asiatic-Pacific)	Battles: Vietnam	SGM Sharrow	Division: 1 CD Vietnam
8	Campaigns: Korean War	Battles: Southwest Asia	COL Forsyth	Division: 1 CD Desert Shield and Desert Storm
9	Campaigns: Vietnam	Battles: Baghdad, Iraq	SGM Corwine	Division: 1 CD Operation Iraqi Freedom
10	Campaigns: Southwest Asia	Battles: Baghdad, Iraq	LTC Moore, Jr.	Division: 1 CD: Operation Enduring Freedom
J	Campaigns: Iraq	Event: Gainey Cup	CSM Plumley	Division: 1 st Armored Brigade Combat Team
Q	Campaigns: Global War on Terrorism	Event: Order of the Spur	Fiddler's Green	Brigade: 1/1 CD Units
K	Decorations	Identity with unit: Garryowen Trooper	Operation Iraqi Freedom Fallen Soldiers	Brigade: Spirit of the Cav

The completed cards for the 1st Squadron 7th Cavalry can be seen in Appendix A. The text for each card was developed in collaboration with the unit, using Army publications and online resources (e.g., Center of Military History). The images for the cards were obtained via public domain, Department of Defense sites, and from other sources.

A template of blank playing cards can be found in Appendix B. These can be used by units to develop their own set of historical cards. The cards can be developed using Adobe software (e.g., Illustrator) or Microsoft PowerPoint Presentation. Adobe Templates in Adobe PDF templates can be exported to Microsoft PowerPoint Presentation format for card development.

Discussion

Sharing stories and information about important events and people in a unit's history is an effective method to teach new members about an organization's identity and culture. Strong organizational identification and culture builds support for the underlying values of an organization (Ehrhart et al., 2014; Schein, 2010) and can increase important organizational outcomes such as satisfaction, retention, and commitment to the organization (Jandeska & Kraimer, 2005; Nawab et al., 2010; Sengupta & Sinha, 2005; Woodruff, 2017).

Units have lineage and historical information and artifacts displayed at their headquarters. While the historical information and artifacts may be located in open and accessible areas, junior NCOs and Soldiers seldom visit the headquarters building, if at all. When they do visit, mainly for personnel and pay issues, they are unlikely to pay much attention to the historical information and unit artifacts. Consequently, depicting key unit historical information in playing cards makes the information highly accessible to all Soldiers in the unit. Playing cards are also highly transportable and can be used for both planned and "opportunity" training in a variety of settings (e.g., classroom and field). Although the playing cards were developed as training resources for junior NCOs, they can be used by Soldiers and leaders at all levels to advance competencies in unit history and traditions.

While it will take time and effort to develop content for unit-specific history cards, this task could be assigned as part of an NCO professional development (NCOPD) session or to a Soldier who is passionate about history. Most units already have much of the historical information that would be needed for the card content. The time required for production and/or selection of images will likely vary from unit to unit, depending on how many historical images a unit owns. Further, additional input and support can be gathered from unit veterans, Army historians, and other subject matter experts. The printing of the playing cards can be done using internal Army resources or commercial vendors.

When the draft exemplar unit history and traditions playing cards were shown to several brigade and battalion leaders, they were highly enthused and had a positive reaction to the cards. Each of them expressed a keen interest in developing a set for their own unit. Junior NCOs and Soldiers in 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry who informally reviewed their unit playing cards were also excited about the training product. The effectiveness of the playing cards for advancing competencies in unit history and traditions was not examined here because it is outside the scope of this effort. This question can be addressed in a future investigation.

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Appendix A

1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment Unit History Playing Cards (1st edition, October 2019)

A

Coat of Arms



Photo: 1st Squadron 7th Cavalry Regiment

Shield: The field is Or (Latin *aurum* = "gold"). Non-heraldic equivalent is Gold/Yellow - color of the Cavalry.

Chevron: In heraldic tincture azure (blue) with seven horseshoes to correspond to the regimental number.

What do the phoenix, American Indian head, and yucca plant symbolize?

Crest: A "raised saber" taken at the command "Charge."

Who prescribed the "Charge" command? ♣

When was the "Charge" command prescribed? A

What Army echelons have coat of arms? A

2

Distinctive Unit Insignia



<https://www.facebook.com/1.7.CAV/>

Within a gold and enamel horseshoe 1 ¼ inches overall, showing seven nail holes, heels upward and the opening between the heels closed with a blue ribbon bearing the words "GARRY OWEN" in yellow letters, the crest of the coat of arms of the Regiment (on a wreath Or and Azure a dexter arm embowed vested Azure, the hand in a buckskin gauntlet Proper, grasping an old style United States Army saber Argent, hilted Or).

Yellow/Gold = color of the Cavalry
Blue = color of uniform
Seven nail holes = unit's numerical designation

The distinctive unit insignia was originally approved on 29 June 1924. It was redesigned on 16 December 1953 and on 4 February 1983. ♣

What symbols from the Coat of Arms are also on the Distinctive Unit Insignia? 2

3

Song



Photo: https://www.mps.gov/garryowen/online_documents/1.htm

The 7th Cavalry Regiment adopted "Garryowen," an Irish limerick, as its official song in 1867.

"Garryowen" became the first official song of the 1st Cavalry Division in 1981.

Who brought the "Garryowen" song to the Regiment? ♣

Do you know the lyrics to "Garryowen?" 3

4

Lineage



Photo: 1st Squadron 7th Cavalry Regiment

Constituted: 28 July 1866, Company A, 7th Cavalry.

Organized: 10 September 1866 at Fort Riley, Kansas.

Redesignated: 25 March 1949, Company A, 7th Cavalry (1st Cavalry Division, Special concurrently reorganized and redesignated as the 1st Cavalry Division).

Redesignated: 1 September 1963, 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry.

Inactivated: 22 August 1972 at Fort Hood, Texas.


Activated: 20 June 1974 at Fort Hood, Texas. ♣

Reorganized and redesignated: 16 October 1986 as the 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry. 4


To what other Division has 1-7 CAV been assigned?

5
♣

Campaigns: Indian Wars



Scarlet with two black stripes



Comanches
Montana 1873
North Dakota 1874
Little Big Horn
Nez Perces
Pine Ridge

What do the streamer colors symbolize?
Think of a way to remember these campaigns.


https://history.army.mil/html/reference/army_flag/iw.html

♣
5


Artwork: LIB_00119_00379 - Painted by J.K. Ranson, "Car of the Eagle" - Painted by J.K. Ranson, Little Bighorn Battlefield National Monument

6
♣

Campaigns: Mexican Expedition



Yellow with two green stripes and a blue stripe



Mexico 1916-1917

What do the streamer colors symbolize?


https://history.army.mil/html/reference/army_flag/mexex.html

♣
9


Photo: 1st Cavalry 1914-1928
1st Cavalry Division Museum

7
♣

Campaigns: WWII (Asiatic-Pacific)



Orange with two white, red, and white stripes; with blue, white, and red stripes in the center



New Guinea
Bismarck Archipelago with Arrowhead
Leyte with Arrowhead
Luzon

What do the streamer colors symbolize?

https://history.army.mil/html/reference/army_flag/ww2_ap.html


♣
4

Photo: Posted on 1-31 August 2005.
U.S. Army Center of Military History


American troops of Troop E, 7th Cavalry Regiment, advance towards San Jose on Leyte Island, Philippine Islands. 29 October 1944

8
♣

Campaigns: Korean War



Light blue bordered on each side with white; with a white center stripe



UN Defensive
UN Offensive
CCF Intervention
First UN Counteroffensive
CCF Spring Offensive
UN Summer-Fall Offensive
Second Korean Winter
Third Korean Winter

What do the streamer colors symbolize?
Think of a way to remember these campaigns.

https://history.army.mil/html/reference/army_flag/kw.html


♣
8

Photo: 68A5EC-51-15051, (01/04/68)
U.S. Army Center of Military History

A 50 caliber machine gun gives covering fire for Greek troops of the 7th Cavalry Regiment, 1st Cavalry Division, as they advance on a Communist-held position north of Uijongbu, Korea. 9 May 1951. Korea.

9
♣

Campaigns: Vietnam



Yellow with green borders and three red stripes centered




Photo: Battle of Ia Dring Valley
1st Cavalry Division Museum

Defense
Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase II
Counteroffensive, Phase III
Tet Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase IV
Counteroffensive, Phase V
Counteroffensive, Phase VI
Tet 69/Counteroffensive
Summer-Fall 1969
Winter-Spring 1970
Sanctuary Counteroffensive
Counteroffensive, Phase VII
Consolidation I
Consolidation II
Cease-Fire


♣

6


What do the streamer colors symbolize?
Think of a way to remember these campaigns.
https://history.army.mil/html/reference/army_flag/vn.html

10
♣

Campaigns: Southwest Asia



Tan with black border and center stripe; on each side of the black center is a green stripe; a grouping of red, white, and blue stripes are centered on each side



Follow on forces of the Army, Marines, and coalition gradually built up to a massive force. Photo: Defense Media Network

Defense of Saudi Arabia
Liberation and Defense of Kuwait
Cease-Fire


What do the streamer colors symbolize?

♣


01

J
♣

Campaigns: Iraq



Eleven stripes
scarlet, white, green,
white, black, chamois, black, white,
green, white, scarlet



(T) SSG Michael Wadden of 1st Cavalry Division's 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry Regiment, Aug. 3, 2009.
(B) SSG Michael Wadden of 1st Cavalry Division's 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry Regiment, Aug. 3, 2009.
Photo: SSG Mark Burnett, MNDIG-PAO
https://www.army.mil/interior/2546417_01w_keeps_eyes_aim_open

National Resolution
New Dawn
Iraqi Governance
Iraqi Sovereignty
Transition of Iraq
Iraqi Surge


♣

J


What do the streamer colors symbolize?
Think of a way to remember these campaigns.

Q
♣

Campaigns: Global War on Terrorism



Fifteen stripes
bluebird, old glory blue, white, old glory blue, bluebird,
golden yellow, bluebird, scarlet, bluebird, golden yellow,
bluebird, old glory blue, white, old glory blue, bluebird



Downward refuery from 1st Cavalry Regiment provides a secure perimeter for a medical extraction after a VBIED explosion. Photo: 1st Cavalry Division Museum

Spartan Shield

What do the streamer colors symbolize?

♣

Q

Decorations

K
♣

Presidential Unit Citation (Army) for
ANTIPOLO, LUZON
YONCHON, KOREA
TAEGU, KOREA
PUSAN, KOREA
FLEIKU PROVINCE
BINH THUAN PROVINCE (*)

Valorous Unit Award for
QUANG TIN PROVINCE
FISH HOOK
TAY NINH PROVINCE(*)

Meritorious Unit Commendation (Army) for
SOUTHWEST ASIA

Philippine Presidential Unit Citation for
17 OCTOBER 1944 TO 4 JULY 1945

Republic of Korea Presidential Unit Citation for
WAEGWAN-TAEGU
KOREA 1952-1953

Chryssoun Aristion Andrias (Bravery Gold Medal of Greece) for
KOREA

Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm for
VIETNAM 1965
VIETNAM 1965-1969
VIETNAM 1969-1970
VIETNAM 1970-1971
VIETNAM 1971-1972

Republic of Vietnam Civil Action Honor Medal, First Class for
VIETNAM 1969-1970

(*) additional entitlement to Troop B

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**Battle of Little Big Horn 1876
Custer's Last Stand**

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Photo: NPS (photograph by S. Smith)
<https://www.nps.gov/learn/history/culture/battle-story.htm>
<https://www.nps.gov/learn/history/culture/battle-story.htm>
<https://www.nps.gov/learn/history/culture/battle-story.htm>

One of the most studied and tragic battles in American military history. LTC George Armstrong Custer and five companies of the 7th Cavalry Regiment were annihilated by Lakota and Cheyenne American Indians, led by Chief Sitting Bull and Chief Crazy Horse, in Little Bighorn, Montana on June 25, 1876. Five members of the Custer family were killed: Custer, his brothers CPT Tom Custer and Boston Custer, brother-in-law CPT James Calhoun, and nephew Autie Reed.

Why is this battle so famous and studied?
What was the bigger struggle/battle around the battle of Little Bighorn?

https://history.army.mil/html/reference/army_flag/iw.html
<https://www.nps.gov/learn/history/culture/battle-story.htm>
<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/how-the-battle-of-little-bighorn-was-won-63880188/>

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Wounded Knee 1890

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Barry, D. F. (ca. 1885) *Sitting Bull* / D.F. Barry, photographer, Bismarck, D.T., ca. 1885. (Photograph) Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/94306170/>


On 15 December 1890, American Indian agent James McLaughlin sent American Indian police to arrest Chief Sitting Bull, who was mistakenly thought to be the inspiration behind the "Ghost Dance" movement. A Lakota man fired a shot at the police who retaliated by shooting Chief Sitting Bull. On 29 December, the 7th Cavalry, led by COL James W. Forsyth, surrounded Ghost Dancers under Chief Big Foot ("Spotted Elk") at Wounded Knee Creek, Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota. The Chief and his tribe were asked to surrender their weapons. A fight broke out between an American Indian and a Soldier, leading to death of American Indians and Soldiers. This event was the last major confrontation in America's war against the Plains American Indians.

What is the Ghost Dance movement?

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**Battle of Guerrero 1916
Pershing's Punitive Expedition**

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(L) Bain News Service, © Gen. Francisco Villa (1916) <https://www.loc.gov/item/2003645306/>
(R) COL George A. Dodd <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/15389401>

In March 1916, Gen. John J. "Black Jack" Pershing launched a punitive expedition to Mexico in pursuit of the revolutionary Pancho Villa and his rebels, who were accused of killing of American Soldiers and civilians. It was the first U.S. military operation to use mechanized vehicles.

The 7th Cavalry was commanded by COL George A. Dodd and was stationed at Camp Harvey J. Jones, Arizona. They headed south to Chihuahua, Mexico and arrived at the town of Guerrero on 29 March 1916. In what has been called the "last true cavalry charge," the 7th Cavalry assaulted the town, killing and wounding many Villistas. The Americans had a few slightly wounded Soldiers. Villa and most of his men escaped capture. The battle was considered the single most successful engagement of the 11-month Punitive Expedition. COL Dodd was promoted to BG.

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World War II Leyte and Luzon



Luzon, Philippines
Photo: 1st Cavalry Division Museum

The 1st Cavalry Division (and the 7th Cavalry within) was reorganized as an infantry-cavalry hybrid on 28 February 1943. The Regiment fought in General of the Army Douglas MacArthur's island-hopping campaigns from the Admiralty Islands to New Guinea and through to the Philippines. In 1944 and 1945, the regiment fought in the battles of Leyte and Luzon. Both islands were under Japanese occupation. The invasions and recapture of these islands, and the capture of the capital city Manila, were critical for the liberation of the Philippines by the Allied Forces. The Regiment freed thousands of prisoners. Soldiers from the 7th Cavalry earned 41 Silver Stars. The 7th Cavalry was then reorganized under an Infantry Tables of Organization & Equipment but retained the designation of a Cavalry Regiment.

What is the Tables of Organization & Equipment?
What is a "General of the Army"?

<http://us7thcavalry.com/7-cav-wk.htm>
http://www.first-team.us/tableaux/chapt_02/

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Korean War "Clainos's Clouters or Cavaliers"



The garden was damaged in an attack by the North Korean Army, north of Seoul, the capital of South Korea on 14 May 1951.
Photo: 1st Cavalry Division Museum

The Republic of Korea was invaded by the North Korean People's Army (NKPA) on 25 June 1950. In the Korean war, the 7th Cavalry fought in the war's bloodiest battles at Hwanggan, Yong-Dong, Kwanni, and Nakdong River Defense. 1-7 CAV was commanded by LTC Peter D. Clainos and sometimes served as the division reserve. The unit was greatly reinforced and nicknamed by the press as "Clainos's Clouters or Cavaliers" (Ent, 1997).

During the drive north through "Bowling Alley," 1-7 CAV encountered a North Korean "cavalry" force of some 2,500. Clainos sent an interpreter forward to tell the NKPA that 1-7 CAV was a Soviet unit sent to help defend Pyongyang. The deceived NKPA marched forward, where they were captured and disarmed by 1-7 CAV.

<https://history.army.mil/reference/Korea/kw-chrono.htm>
<http://us7thcavalry.com/7-cav-wk.htm>
http://www.first-team.us/tableaux/chapt_04/
Ent, U. W. (1997). Fighting on the Brink: Defense of the Pusan Perimeter. Turner Publishing Company, Paducah, KY.

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Vietnam LZ X-Ray



LTC Moore landed a UH-1 at Ia Drang.
CPT Ed Freeman, MAJ Bruce Crandall, and
R1 CSM Punney in Vietnam. Photos:
https://images.foxnews.com/2017/08/09/201712_1467561706.jpg

The Battle of Ia Drang was the 1st major battle between the U.S. Army and the People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN). Led by LTC "Hal" Moore, 1-7 CAV air-assaulted by UH-1 Huey helicopters into **Landing Zone (LZ) X-Ray**, a small and dangerous clearing near the Ia Drang valley. Out-numbered by nearly 10:1, 1-7 CAV was fiercely attacked soon after landing. Troops were in continuous enemy contact and received reinforcement from 2-5 CAV on the 2nd day and 2-7 CAV on the 3rd day. From the air, B-52s "carpet bombed" the area – the first time B52s were used for tactical support of ground troops. After three days and nights of intense fighting, the PAVN was driven back. As fighting subsided, U.S. Soldiers were airlifted to LZ Falcon or marched to LZ Columbus or LZ Albany.

What is the significance of the Battle of Ia Drang?
What is the "lost platoon"?

Who are MAJ Bruce Crandall and CPT Ed Freeman?
<https://www.defensemedianetwork.com/stories/ia-drang-valley-pvt-bill-beds-battle/2/>
<https://www.warhistoryonline.com/vietnam-war/10-facts-battle-ia-drang.html>

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Vietnam LZ Albany



Signed garden obtained by former LTC Robert McDade at the Battle of LZ X-Ray & LZ Albany. Photo: Peter D. Clainos, 1st Cavalry Division Museum, U.S. Army Research Institute

After the Battle of Ia Drang, LTC Robert McDade led 2-7 CAV to LZ Albany, approximately 2 miles N-NE. At the start of the march, Soldiers had been without sleep for two days and nights. Unlike 2-5 CAV that had artillery leading their way to LZ Columbus, 2-7 CAV had no artillery support at the head of their column. When 2-7 CAV came across some grass huts, an order was made to burn them. Two People's Army of Vietnam (PAVN) soldiers were captured and one escaped. The escaped soldier alerted the enemy commander at a base camp a few hundred yards ahead. The attacking PAVN force of over 700 consisted of fresh troops of the 8th Battalion, 66th Regiment and troops from the battle-depleted 1st Battalion, 33rd Regiment. LZ Albany was the first major ambush U.S. Soldiers experienced in the Vietnam War.


What are the lessons learned from LZ Albany?

http://www.lzalbany.com/Page_135.html

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Southwest Asia Deception in the Desert



Infographic: <https://www.armyupress.army.mil/Books/Bronze-Bones/Bronze-and-EPN/BeADeception-in-the-Desert/>

In September 1990, the Squadron was the first unit to screen along the Saudi Arabian-Iraqi border, first to conduct reconnaissance missions into Iraq, and the first to engage direct fire with the enemy in Wadi Al-Batin area. The squadron consisted of one ground troop, two air troops, and augmentees from 2nd Squadron and had M3A1 Bradleys, AH-1P Cobra, and AH-1F Cobra helicopters. 1-7 CAV maintained a 43-day screen across a 50 km front of the Saudi-Iraqi border and led the Divisional charge into Iraq on a 250 km move into southern Iraq in 24 hours. When the cease fire came into effect on 27 February 1991, the Squadron had overrun defensive positions, destroyed enemy vehicles, and captured equipment and over 500 prisoners.

What deception happened at Wadi Al-Batin? ♦ **8**

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Baghdad, Iraq



1-7 CAV patrol a neighborhood market investigating suspected insurgent activity in the Al Rashheed district of Baghdad during Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (TSGT Steve Faulisi, USAF). Photo: <https://catalog.archives.gov/id/6664835>

During Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) in 2004-2005, 1-7 CAV executed combat operations in the Al Rashid District of Baghdad and conducted constant aggressive patrolling to secure *Route Irish*. This route was highly strategic because it linked the International or Green Zone, a heavily fortified area in the center of Baghdad, to the Baghdad International Airport. The mission was extremely dangerous because of roadside bombs, drive-by shootings, and suicide bombers.

In 2005, 1-7 CAV also provided a secure environment for the first democratic elections in Iraq. ♦ **6**

<https://www.dividshub.net/news/177/first-team-soldiers-keep-al-rashid-safe>
http://www.liquidsearch.com/7th_cavalry_regiment_united_states/operation_iraqi_freedom

10 ♦

Baghdad, Iraq



1-7 CAV collect census information from a local Iraqi family in the Baghdad Gardens area near Taji, Iraq. Photo: SSG Jon Cupo, 1st BCT, 1st CD Public Affairs.

In 2007, 1-7 CAV continued to build relationships and trust with people in the areas they patrolled. Soldiers conducted a census in the Baghdad Gardens area near Taji, on the edge of Baghdad, to gather an accurate assessment of population size and statistics. The information gathered was passed to the Iraqi government.

In 2009, 1-7 CAV's missions "were to secure a thickly vegetated island, set up observation posts, find possible enemy routes, clear the area of dangers and fortify their positions." Operations included patrolling the island of Monday in NE Baghdad and providing security for engineers who were building a stronger bridge to the island. ♦ **01**

https://www.army.mil/article/5523/garryowen_troopers_continue_building_relationships_iraqis_near_taji
http://www.forthoodsentinel.com/news/cav-secures-baghdad-s-belt/article_b205db76-f580-5fb4-84f0-8f2c385ff3cd.html

J ♦

Gainey Cup



Photo: 1st Squadron 7th Cavalry Regiment

The Gainey Cup is a biennial "Best Scout Squad" competition named after CSM William "Joe" Gainey, who was appointed in 2005 to be the first Senior Enlisted Advisor to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.


In 2019, The Gainey Cup had the following main events:

- Preparation
- Dragoon Doctrine and Vehicle ID
- Call for Fire and Gunnery Skills Test
- Carter's Challenge and Tactical Planning
- Recon Run
- Romesha's Honor, Old Bill's Gallop, and Buford's Guard
- Final Charge
- Award Ceremony
- Armor Ball

What is a Dragoon?
Who are Carter, Romesha, Old Bill, and Buford? ♦ **J**

Q ♦

Order of the Spur




Mr. Robert Weinsaker receives gold spurs for his service during the Vietnam War. Photo: 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment

The "Order of the Spur" is a U.S. Army Cavalry tradition. Originally when troopers first arrived at their cavalry unit, they were assigned a horse with a shaved tail, were given extra space to ride, and rode spur-less. After showing the ability to ride on their horse with sabers, they were awarded their spurs. The Spur Ride is usually held over several days. It involves passing physical and mental tests that evaluate leadership, technical and tactical proficiencies, and the ability to operate as a team under high levels of stress and fatigue under both day and night conditions. During the Spur Ride, candidates are required to recite from memory the traditional cavalry poem, "Fiddler's Green," or other historical information pertaining to the Cavalry. Upon passing, the "Order of the Spur" certificate and a set of spurs are awarded. The Trooper is now entitled to wear silver spurs or gold spurs (with deployment experience in a cavalry unit). Wearing of the spurs and Cav hat (Stetson) is set by the cavalry unit commander.

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Past, Present, and Future



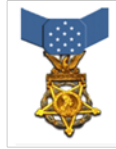
What does being a Garryowen Trooper mean to you?

Photo: Dr. Hagley Fox, U.S. Army Research Institute

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Medal of Honor



The Medal of Honor (MoH) is the highest military decoration that may be awarded by the United States government. It is presented by the President of the United States, in the name of Congress, and is conferred only upon members of the United States Armed Forces who distinguish themselves through conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty:

- While engaged in action against an enemy of the United States;
- While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or
- While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

There are three distinct versions:
 Army
 Air Force
 Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard

<https://valor.defense.gov/Description-of-Awards/>

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Medal of Honor Recipients




Photo: Congressional Medal of Honor Society

2LT Walter Joseph Marm, Jr.
 Awarded the Medal of Honor on 19 December 1966 for his actions in the vicinity of Ia Drang Valley, Republic of Vietnam on 14 November 1965.
 Citation: <http://www.cmohs.org/recipient-detail/3351/marm-walter-joseph-jr.php>




Photo: Congressional Medal of Honor Society

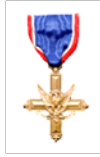
1LT Douglas Bernard Fournet
 Awarded the Medal of Honor posthumously on 7 April 1970 for his actions in A Shau Valley, Republic of Vietnam on 4 May 1968.
 Citation: <http://www.cmohs.org/recipient-detail/3282/fournet-douglas-b.php>

When was the Medal of Honor created?
 Who was the first Medal of Honor recipient?
 What are the customs and courtesies shown to a Medal of Honor recipient?

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Distinguished Service Cross



The Distinguished Service Cross (DSC) is the second highest military decoration that can be awarded to a member of the United States Army (and previously, the United States Army Air Forces).

It is awarded for extraordinary heroism:

- While engaged in action against an enemy of the United States;
- While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or
- While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

Actions that merit the Distinguished Service Cross must be of such a high degree that they are above those required for all other U.S. combat decorations but do not merit award of the Medal of Honor.

The Distinguished Service Cross is equivalent to the Navy Cross and the Air Force Cross.

<https://valor.defense.gov/Description-of-Awards/>

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Distinguished Service Cross Recipients

World War II

- *PFC Calvin T. Lewis, B TRP, 9 March 1945
- PFC Louis Testa, D TRP, 29 March 1945
- CPL Manuel Urenda, D TRP, 29 March 1945

Korean War

- *PVT Donald G. Chaney, B CO, 9 August 1950
- PFC Robert B. McKim, B CO, 9 August 1950
- PFC Roberto Pacheco Jr., B CO, 9 August 1950
- MSG Edward P. Nonweiler, D CO, 13 August 1950
- PFC Willard V. Swing Jr., D CO, 13 August 1950
- SGT Hubert P. Flerchinger, B CO, 10 September 1950

Vietnam War

- LTC Harold G. Moore, HHC, 14 November 1965
- SP5 Charles R. Lose, B CO, 14 November 1965
- SGT Clyde E. Savage, B CO 14 November 1965
- 1LT George W. Hughes, D CO, 5 May 1966
- PFC George E. Hamilton, A CO, 8 August 1966
- *SSG Thomas G. Reyes, A CO, 9 November 1967
- *SSG Richard G. Hill, E CO, 9 December 1969

* Awarded posthumously

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Silver Star



The Silver Star is the third-highest military combat decoration that can be awarded to a member of the United States Armed Forces. It is awarded for gallantry in action:

- While engaged in action against an enemy of the United States;
- While engaged in military operations involving conflict with an opposing foreign force; or
- While serving with friendly foreign forces engaged in an armed conflict against an opposing armed force in which the United States is not a belligerent party.

Actions that merit the Silver Star must be of such a high degree that they are above those required for all other U.S. combat decorations but do not merit award of the Medal of Honor or a Service Cross.

<https://valor.defense.gov/Description-of-Awards/>

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Brevet MG George A. Custer



Photo: National Park Service, <https://www.nps.gov/learn/history/culture/lt-col-george-armstrong-custer.htm>

Born in 1839 in Ohio. In 1861, Custer graduated last in his West Point class and chose to be in the Cavalry. He fought in the Civil War and was promoted to Brevet Major General of Volunteers in 1865. **Unlike Generals of his time, Custer led his troop movement from the front.** In 1866, he was promoted to LTC in the Regular Army and took command of the 7th Cavalry Regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas. He led the 7th Cavalry in the Battle of Washita (1868). In 1868, Custer was found guilty of being absent without leave (AWOL), conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, and ordering deserters shot without trial and refusing them medical treatment. He was sentenced to one year of suspension from rank without pay, but returned to duty before the end of the one year. He led the 7th Cavalry in the Battle of Washita River (1868) and protected the survey at National Pacific Railroad at Tongue River (1873) and at Lakota's Black Hill (1874). He died fighting American Indians at the Battle of Little Bighorn in 1876.

What did General Custer do during the civil war?
What does "Brevet" mean?

<https://www.nps.gov/learn/history/culture/lt-col-george-armstrong-custer.htm>

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SGM William H. Sharrow



Photo: <https://www.facebook.com/Cat1015914676914249454101457689121249454/?p=3&fbid=...>

Born in York, England. Enlisted into the U.S. Army on 21 March 1865 in New York, NY. Initially assigned to the 2nd Cavalry. On 1 April 1866, he was promoted to Corporal. On 26 February 1870, Sharrow was transferred to the 7th Cavalry at Fort Worth TX and was a clerk in the regimental headquarters. On 17 April 1872, Sharrow was promoted to be the Regimental SGM and assigned to the regimental headquarters in Saint Paul, MN. Sharrow was with LTC Custer at the Battle of Little Bighorn. He was one of three known couriers Custer sent to inform CPT Frederick Benteen and his battalion to continue movement to the Little Bighorn Valley. The use of the Regimental SGM as a courier is believed to have been a signal from Custer to Benteen about the importance of the message. After delivering the message to Benteen, Sharrow returned to Custer, where he was later killed.

The history of American NCOs began in what year? In what year did the rank Command Sergeant Major (CSM) start?

<https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/16213749/william-hunter-sharrow>

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COL James W. Forsyth

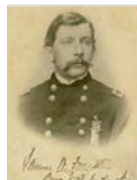


Photo: <https://www.washington.edu/lib/ann/jameswfor.htm>

On 11 July 1886, Forsyth was promoted to COL of the 7th Cavalry Regiment. He became the Regimental Commander on 26 July 1886 at Fort Meade, South Dakota and marched to Fort Riley, Kansas. He arrived on 8 September 1887 and remained in command until 10 November 1890, during which time he organized and developed the system of instruction for light artillery and cavalry for the School of Application for Infantry and Cavalry.

Forsyth was in command of the 7th Cavalry at the Battle of Wounded Knee on 29 December 1890 and at the Drexel Mission Fight that took place on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation on 30 December 1890.

On 9 November 1894, COL Forsyth was promoted to the rank of BG. On 11 May 1897, he was promoted to MG.

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SGM Richard W. Corwine



Photograph believed to be of Sergeant Major Richard W. Corwine, 7th U.S. Cavalry, at Pine Ridge, 1890, prior to Wounded Knee. Photograph courtesy of Jay Siermer

SGM Corwine was the 3rd Regimental SGM of the 7th Cavalry Regiment. He was killed at Wounded Knee and initially buried at Pine Ridge Agency. He was later reburied at the Fort Riley post cemetery.

For more than twenty years Corwin had been one of the best soldiers in his regiment, yet none of his comrades could ever find out where he came from or who he was. The probabilities are that his real name was not Corwin, but no one knows what it was. He always said, when pressed on the matter: "When I die nobody will ever know more of me than now."

<https://armyatwoundedknee.com/2013/08/06/sergeant-major-richard-w-corwine-7th-cavalry-regiment-killed-in-action/>

<https://army.togetherweserved.com/army/servlet/tws.webapp.WebApp?cmd=ShadowBoxProfile&type=Person&ID=348288>

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LTC Harold "Hal" Gregory Moore, Jr.



(L) LTC Moore in Vietnam. Photo: 1 Cavalry Division Museum. (R) LTC (R) Harold "Hal" Moore Jr. at Daughtry Stadium, Fort Benning, GA. Photo: SSG Teddy Wade, Office of the Chief of Public Affairs.

Moore graduated from West Point on 5 June 1945 and commissioned as an Infantry officer. In 1964, LTC Moore led 1st Battalion, 7th Cavalry Regiment (1-7 CAV) and supporting units in the Battle of Ia Drang, Vietnam, where he displayed courageous "leadership by example." After the battle, Moore was promoted to COL and took command of 3rd Brigade (Garry Owen). Moore retired from active service after 32 years at the rank of LTG in 1977. He died on 10 February 2017 and is buried at the Fort Benning Post Cemetery. His highest award is the DSC. Moore and Joe Galloway (co-author of "We Were Soldiers Once, and Young") set up the Ia Drang Scholarship Fund.

In what way did LTC Moore display "leadership by example" at the Battle of Ia Drang?

https://www.army.mil/article/182389/vietnam_war_hero_hal_moore_dies_at_age_94
<https://militaryhallofhonor.com/honoree-record.php?id=222439>

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CSM Basil L. Plumley



(L) CSM Plumley in Vietnam. Photo: 1 Cavalry Division Museum.
(R) Photo: <https://www.facebook.com/1cam.basilplumley/>
<https://www.army.mil/2/climages/2012/10/10/287209/original.jpg>

Plumley was CSM of 1-7 CAV at the Battle of Ia Drang, Vietnam in 1965. He served in three wars: WWII, Korea, and Vietnam. He survived multiple combat parachute jumps and earned the Master Combat Parachutist Badge with a gold star. He was known as "Old Iron Jaw" to his Soldiers. After retirement from active duty, he worked as a civilian for 15 years at the Martin Army Community Hospital, where he continued to mentor Soldiers. He also helped set up the Army Infantry Museum. He died on 10 October 2012 and is buried at the Fort Benning Post Cemetery. His highest award is Silver Star Medal with Bronze Oak Leaf Cluster.

The Fort Hood Air Assault School was named after CSM Plumley on 20 Aug 2019 to validate the values he embodied: **Loyalty, Honor, and Selfless Service.**

https://www.army.mil/article/88882/Ia_Drang_retired_CSM_dies_at_92/
<https://militaryhalloffonor.com/honoree-record.php?id=3358>



Fiddler's Green

Halfway down the trail to Hell,
in a shady meadow green, are the souls of
all dead troopers, camped near a good old-time canteen,
and this eternal resting place is known as Fiddler's Green.

Marching past, straight through to Hell, the Infantry are seen,
accompanied by the Engineers, Artillery and Marines, for none
but the shades of Cavalrymen dismount at Fiddler's Green.

Though some go curving down the trail, to seek a
warmer scene, no trooper ever gets to Hell, ere he's
emptied his canteen, and so rides back to drink
again with friends at Fiddler's Green.

And so when man and horse go down
beneath a saber keen, or in a roaring charge
of fierce melee you stop a bullet clean, and the
hostiles come to get your scalp, just empty your
canteen, and put your pistol to your head
and go to Fiddler's Green.

Artwork: Jody Harmon, Art Director, U.S. Army Armor School



Garryowen Troopers Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF)

SAY their names, TELL their stories,
NEVER forget their ultimate sacrifice.



SSG Smith, West Point NY 2017
Army Art School, C. Munn.
Army Art School, C. Munn.
Courtesy of the Army Museum Enterprise
art collection.

- SSG Rene Ledesma
- SPC Kevin A. Cuming
- SSG Robert C. Thornton, Jr.
- CPT Orlando A. Bonilla
- CW2 Charles S. Jones
- SSG Jeremy W. Mulhair, Sr.
- PFC Seth M. Stanton
- CPL Matthew J. Stanley
- SSG David R. L. Staats
- PFC Joe L. Baines
- SFC Allen Mosteiro Sr.
- SSG Donald L. Munn
- 2LT Joseph D. Fortin
- SGT David A. Croft, Jr.



1st Cavalry Division (1 CD)

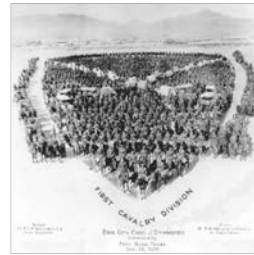


Photo: 1st Cavalry Division Museum

- The Army made "Cavalry" an official branch in 1855.
- Constituted: 20 August 1921 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division
- Activated: 13 September 1921 at Fort Bliss, Texas
- Reorganized and redesignated:
 - 4 December 1943 as Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Division, Special
 - 25 March 1949 as 1st Cavalry Division (Infantry)
 - 1 July 1960 as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Cavalry Division
 - 16 October 2005 as Headquarters and Tactical Command Posts, 1st Cavalry Division
 - 16 April 2010 as Headquarters and Headquarters Battalion, 1st Cavalry Division

Who named the Division "The First Team"?
Why is the Division called "The First Team"?



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Distinctive Unit Insignia



Photo: <https://www.bands.army.mil/organizations/pages/default.aspx?unit=1CAV&pr=history>

Description: A metal and enameled device 1 inch in height. A gold colored Norman shield with a black horse's head coupé in sinister chief, and a black bend charged with two five-pointed stars.

Symbolism: A miniature reproduction of the 1st Cavalry Division's shoulder sleeve insignia with the addition of two five-pointed stars.

Background: Approved for 1st Cavalry Division on 25 August 1965. Redesignated for:
 1st Air Cavalry Division on 5 August 1968
 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) on 10 September 1968
 1st Cavalry Division on 24 May 1971

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Shoulder Sleeve Insignia



<https://www.army.mil/1stcav/>

Description: A yellow triangular Norman shield (5 1/4 inches in height) with rounded corners, with a black diagonal stripe extending from upper left to lower right, and a black horse's head cut off diagonally at the neck all within a 1/8 inch green border.

Symbolism: The shield is the yellow traditional Cavalry color. The horse's head symbolizes the thoroughbred horse of the mounted Cavalry. In heraldry, a black diagonal stripe represents a sword baldric; it is a mark of military honor and implies movement "up the field." The diagonal line represents a scaling ladder used by knights of old to breach castle walls. The ladder and horse are equally important because both were needed to meet with the enemy.

Background: Approved for the 1st Cavalry Division on 3 January 1921, with several variations in colors of the bend and horse's head to reflect the subordinate elements of the division. The current design was authorized for wear on 11 December 1934.

Who designed the shoulder sleeve insignia?
 Who is the "mother" of the Division?

♥
3

4
♠

Cavalry Regiments in 1 CD

5th Cavalry Regiment
 Organized in 1855
 Where are current units in the 5th Cavalry Regiment?



7th Cavalry Regiment
 Organized in 1866
 Where are current units in the 7th Cavalry Regiment?



8th Cavalry Regiment
 Organized in 1866
 Where are current units in the 8th Cavalry Regiment?



12th Cavalry Regiment
 Organized in 1901
 Where are current units in the 12th Cavalry Regiment?



<https://www.army.mil/1stcav/#org-units>

♥
4

5
♠

1 CD: Early years




Photo: 1st Armor Division Museum

1923: Held division maneuvers for the first time at Camp Marfa, Texas. Troopers rode horses.

1928: Received aerial and armored assets. Retained horses and two-brigade (four-regiment) organization. Trained on horses and machines.

What were the main missions of 1 CD in the early years?

♥
5

10♠ 1 CD: Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)
Operation Freedom's Sentinel (OFS)



Cav Soldiers first to transition to Afghanistan in 2001. Photo: U.S. Army.

OEF (2001-2014): 2nd Brigade (Blackjack) and Division headquarters deployed to Afghanistan in support of OEF. In 2014, the Commanding General of 1st Cavalry Division assumed responsibility in Afghanistan for the new Train Advise Assist Command South (TAAC-S).

OFS (2015-present): In 2015, the division element in TAAC South was relieved by an element from the 7th Infantry Division. In 2016, 1CD Headquarters and its Sustainment Brigade deployed to Afghanistan to support OFS and ORS. "Freedom's Sentinel works hand in hand with Operation Resolute Support. ORS is a NATO-led mission to train, advise, and assist Afghan forces and institutions to build capabilities and create long-term stability in the region."

(<http://www.dodlive.mil/2017/10/11/u-s-central-command-differentiating-its-major-operations/>).



J♠ 1st Armored Brigade Combat Team



Constituted on 29 August 1917 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Brigade (15th Cavalry Division). Organized in February 1918 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Relieved on 12 May 1918. Demobilized on 14 July 1919 at Brownsville, Texas.

Reconstituted on 20 August 1921 in the Regular Army as Headquarters, 1st Cavalry Brigade (1st Cavalry Division). Organized on 1 September 1921 at Camp Harry J. Jones, Arizona. Inactivated on 25 March 1949 in Japan. Relieved from assignment to the 1st Cavalry Division, Special.

Converted and redesignated on 20 May 1949 as Headquarters, 1st Constabulary Brigade, and activated in Germany. Inactivated on 15 August 1951 in Germany. Disbanded on 5 December 1951.

Reconstituted on 15 July 1963 in the Regular Army as Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 1st Brigade, 1st Cavalry Division. Activated on 1 September 1963 in Korea.

Reorganized and redesignated on 17 October 2005 as Headquarters, 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Cavalry Division.



Q♠ 1/1 CD Units



Answer: NedDec2011 Job: Harmon AT Director, U.S. Army Armor School

- Headquarters and Headquarters Troop (HHT) "Hellfighters"
- 1st Squadron, 7th Cavalry Regiment "Garryowen!"
- 2nd Battalion, 5th Cavalry Regiment "Lancers"
- 2nd Battalion, 8th Cavalry Regiment "Stallions"
- 2nd Battalion, 12th Cavalry Regiment "Thunder Horse"
- 1st Battalion, 82nd Field Artillery Regiment "Dragons"
- 91st Brigade Engineer Battalion "Sabers"
- 115th Brigade Support Battalion "Muleskinners"

What is the task organization of adjacent units in the brigade?
What other brigades are in 1st Cavalry Division?



K♠ Spirit of the Cav



Photo: Cav Week, 2019 1st Cav Div Instagram

We are the Cav
We are the First Team
Our sabers shining in the sun
We are the Cav
We are the First Team
Our fathers rode in twenty-one
We have a heritage that will never die
'Cause we ride the charge with sabers high
We are the Cav
We are the First Team
We're Garry Owen
Sound the Charge!

The Cav Tough:
<https://www.facebook.com/AlumniOfTheFirstTeam/videos/758357687512124/>





THOMAS W. CUSTER



Photo: David Francis Barry/Denver Public Library, Western History Collection Bridgman Images

Thomas W. Custer enlisted as a private in the Union Army on September 1861 at age 16. He later commissioned as an officer. He was the first two-time recipient of the Medal of Honor for his actions in the American Civil War. He died at the battle of Little Bighorn on 25 June 1876. His remains were exhumed and reburied in Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery.

What did Custer do to earn his Medal of Honors?
How many two-time Medal of Honor recipients are there?



COMANCHE



Comanche in 1887 photographed by John C. H. Grall. Photo: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division

Comanche was CPT Keogh's horse at the Battle of Little Bighorn and was the only survivor found at the battlefield two days after the battle.

On 10 April 1878, General Orders No. 7 was issued by COL Samuel Sturgis. What does the General Order say?

Comanche is one of four horses given a military funeral with full military honors. Who are the other three horses?

Where are Comanche's remains?





Back of card

Acknowledgments

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October 2019

Box design

Blue lines indicate ‘cut lines’ and red lines indicate ‘score or fold lines.’



Produced under contract W911NF18C0065 awarded to PDRI by the U.S. Army Research Institute for the Behavioral and Social Sciences (ARI)

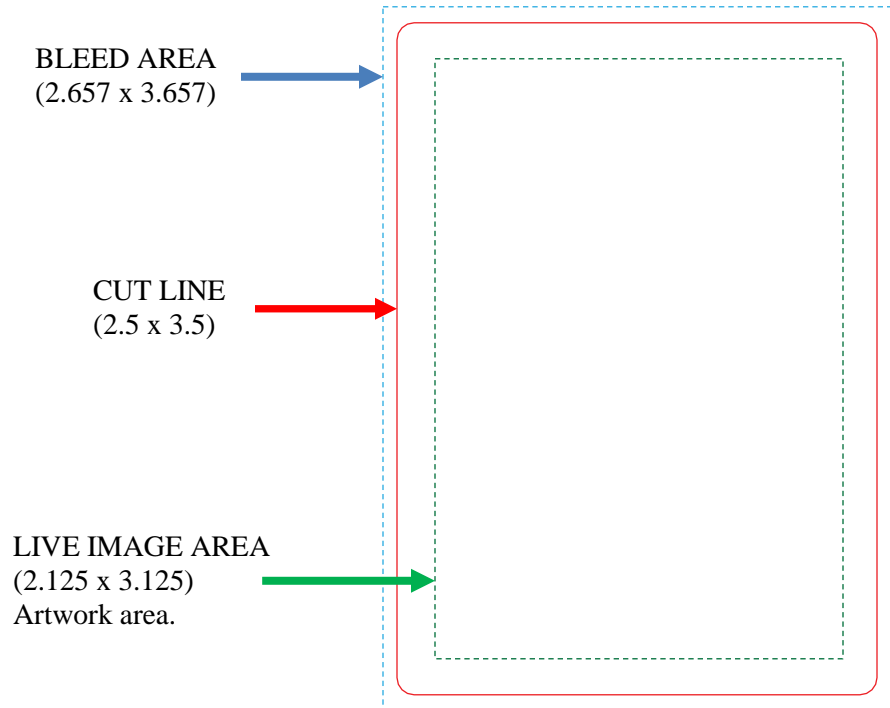
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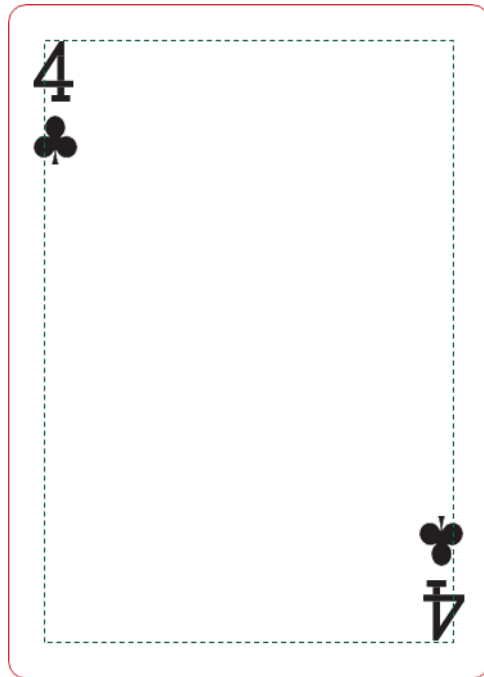
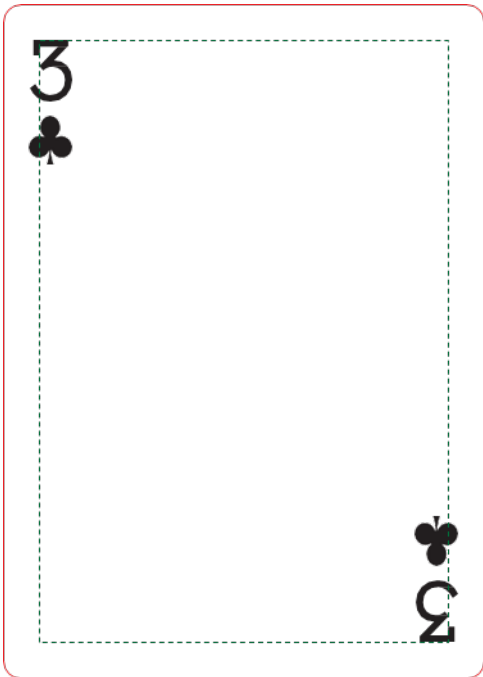
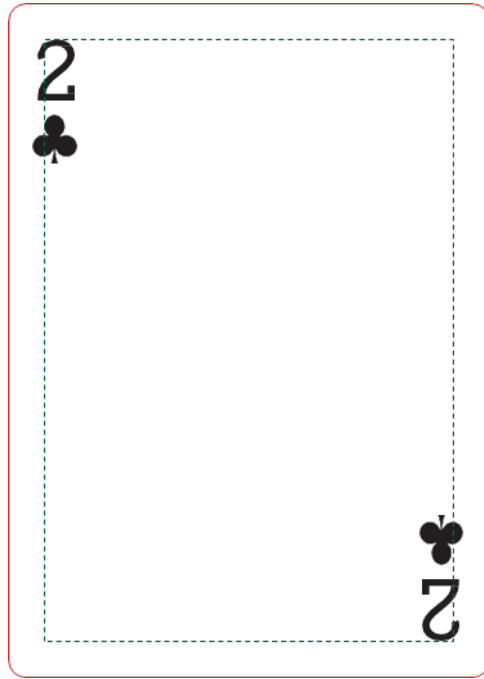
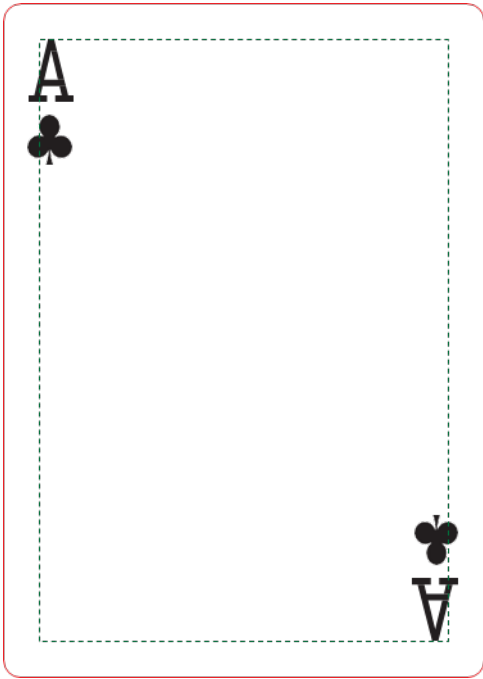
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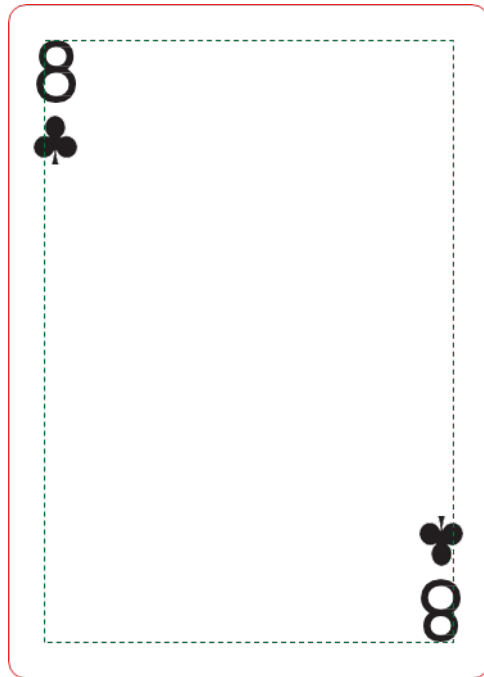
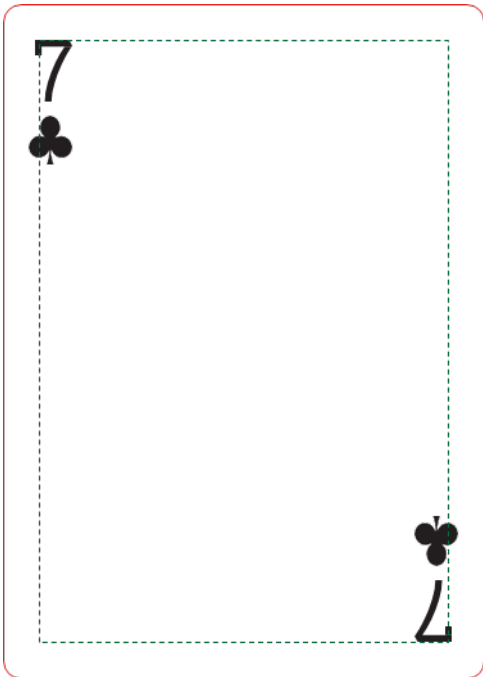
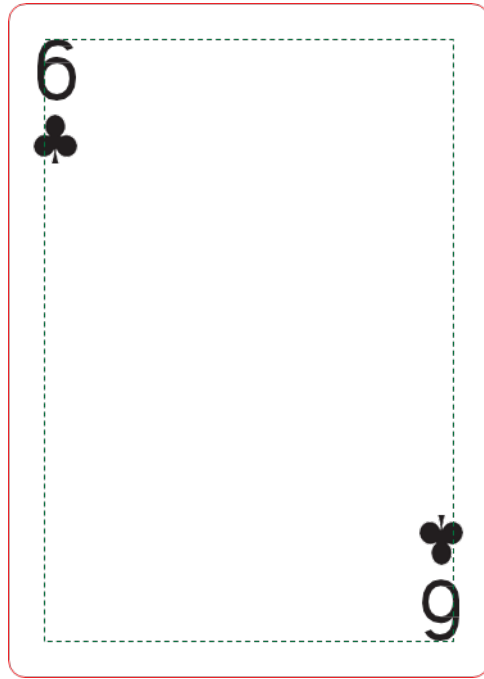
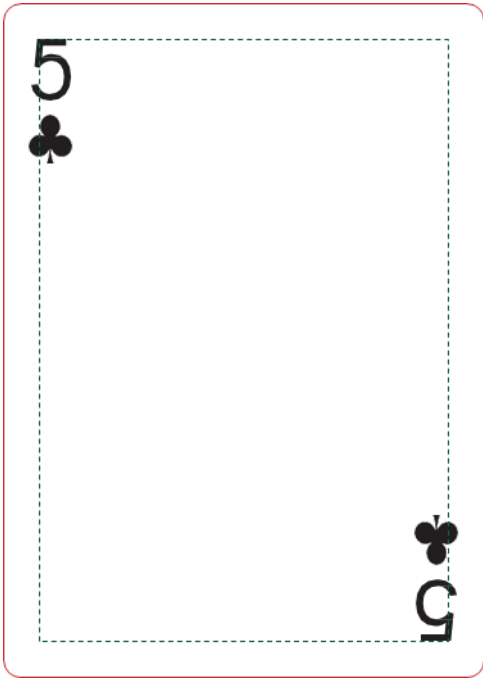
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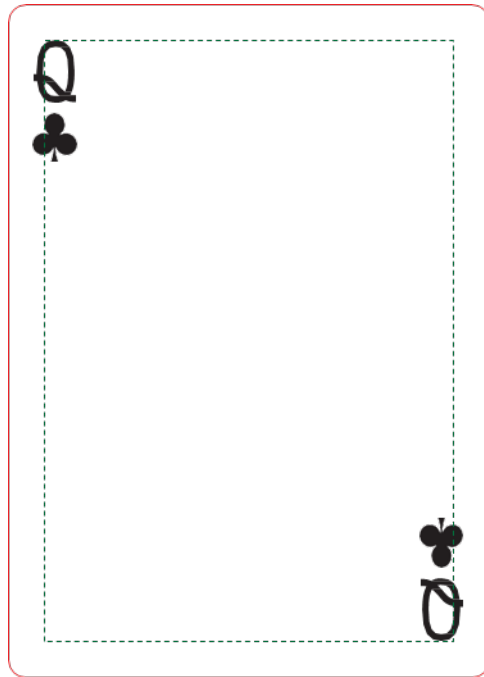
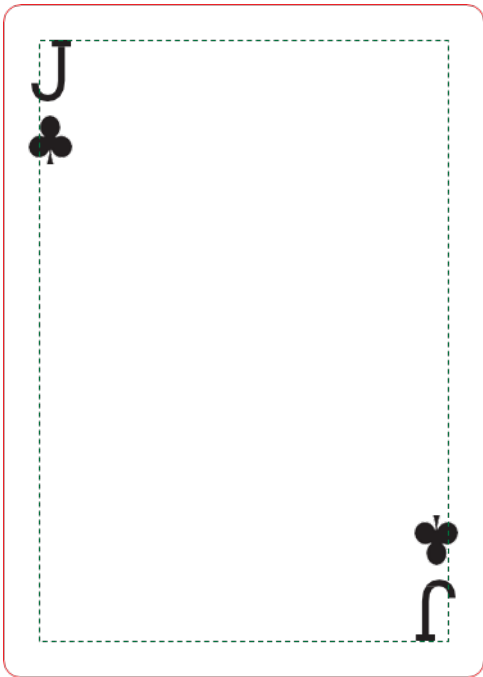
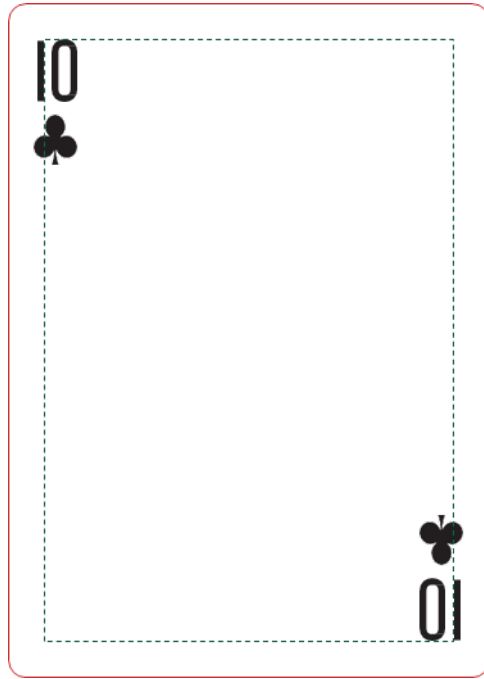
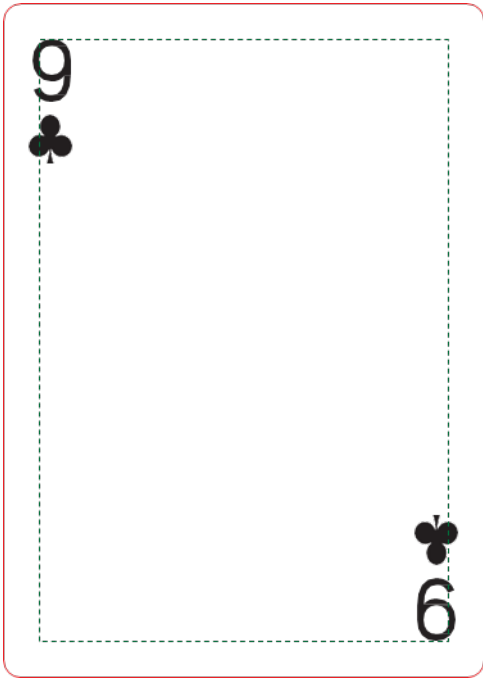
Appendix B

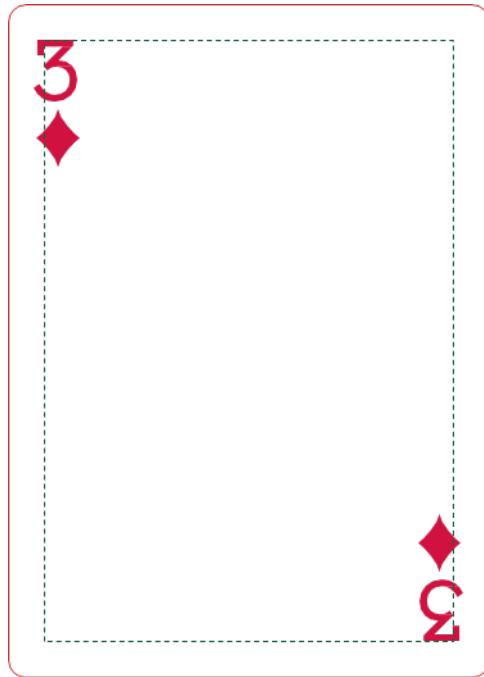
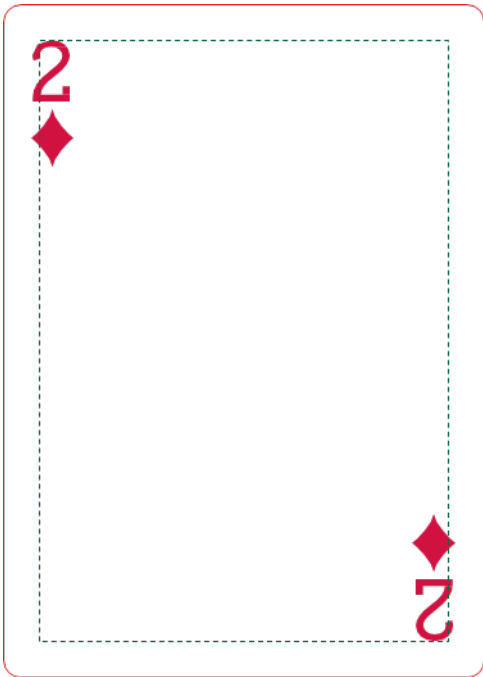
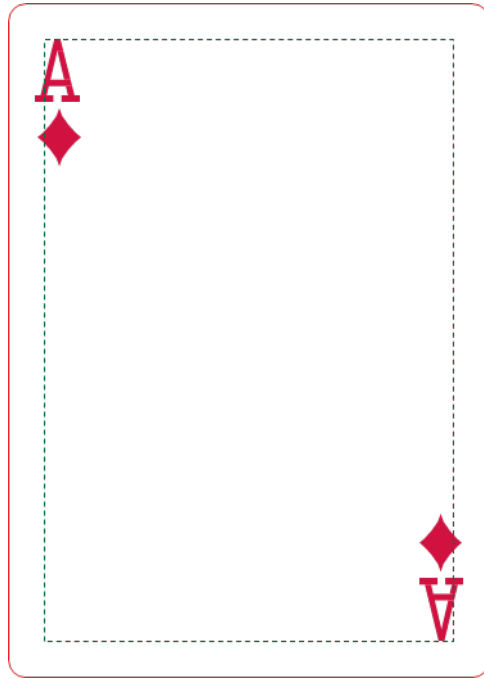
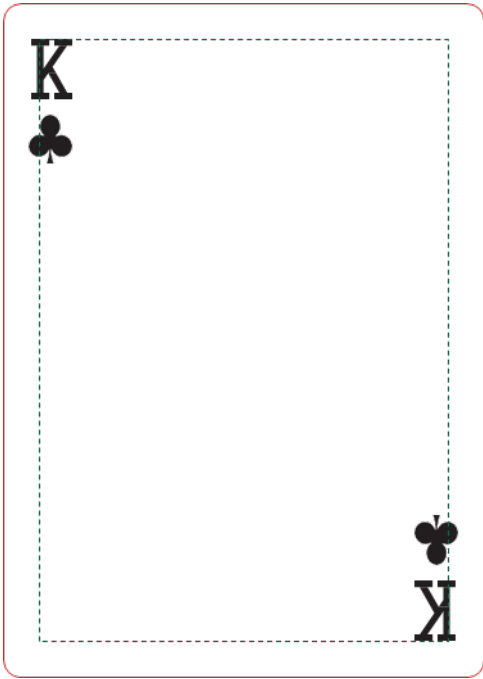
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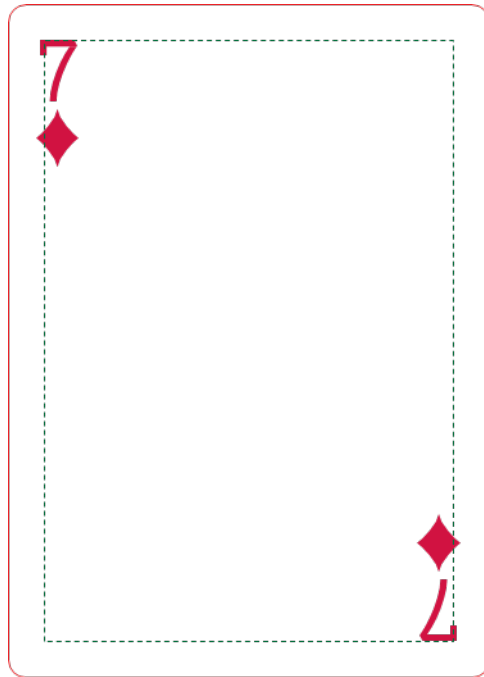
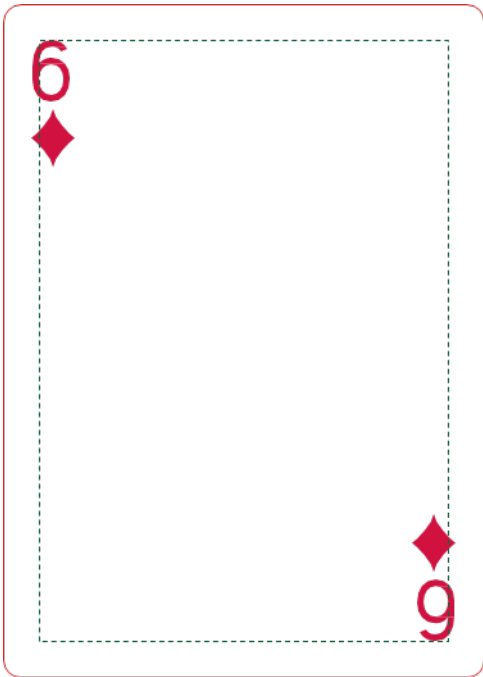
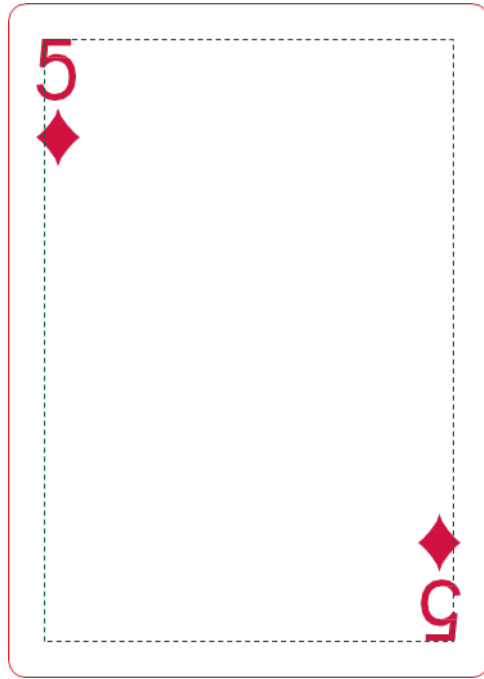
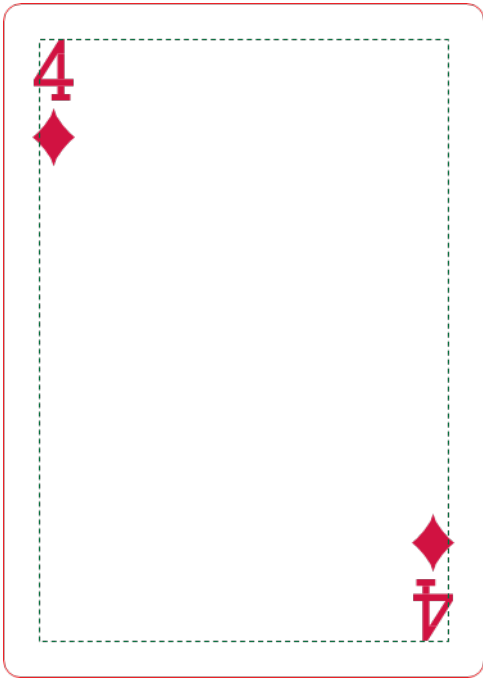


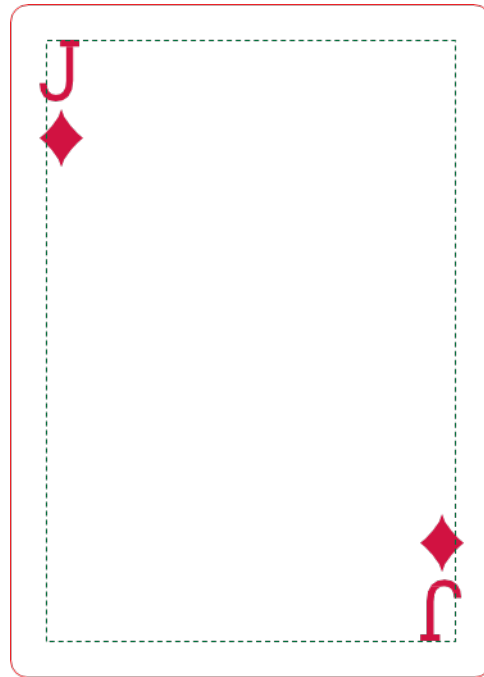
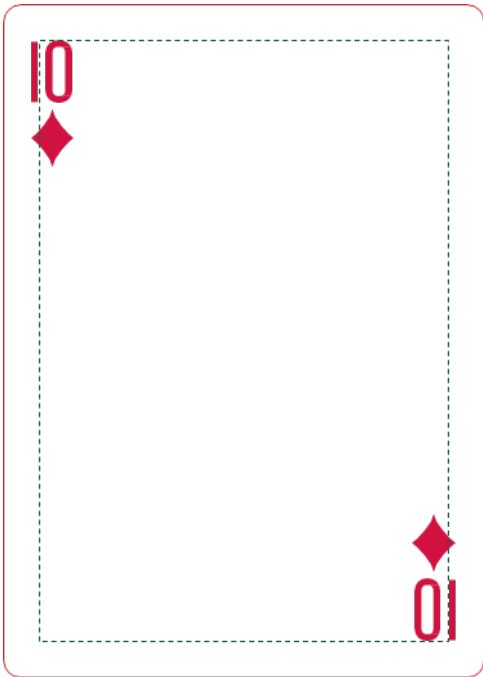
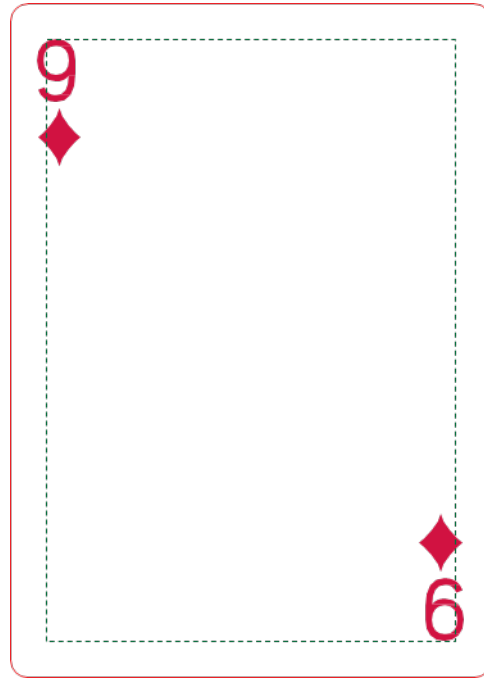
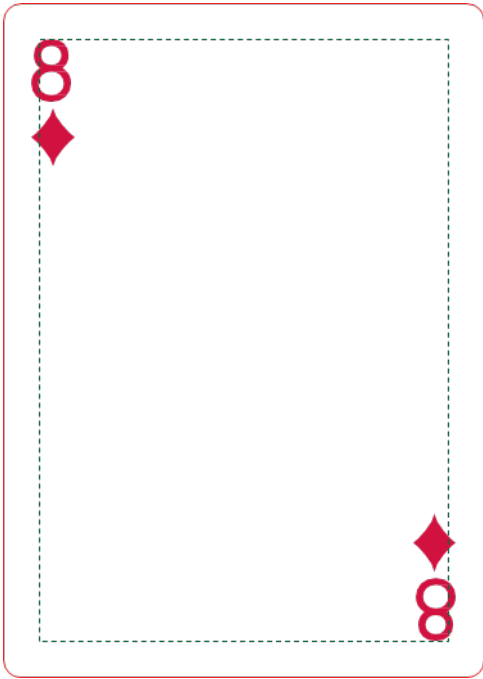


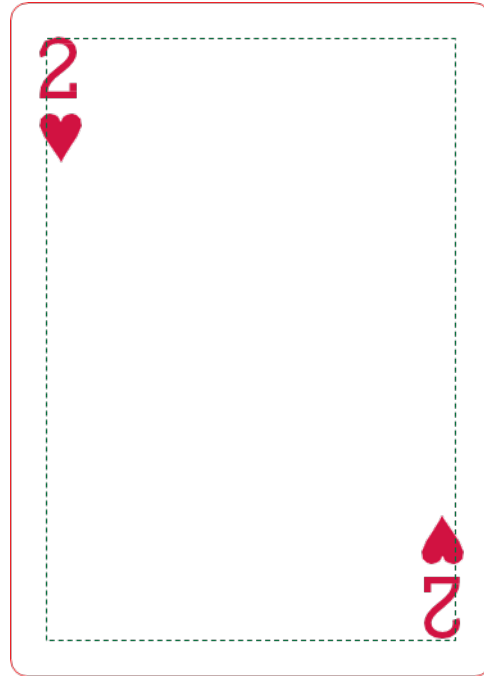
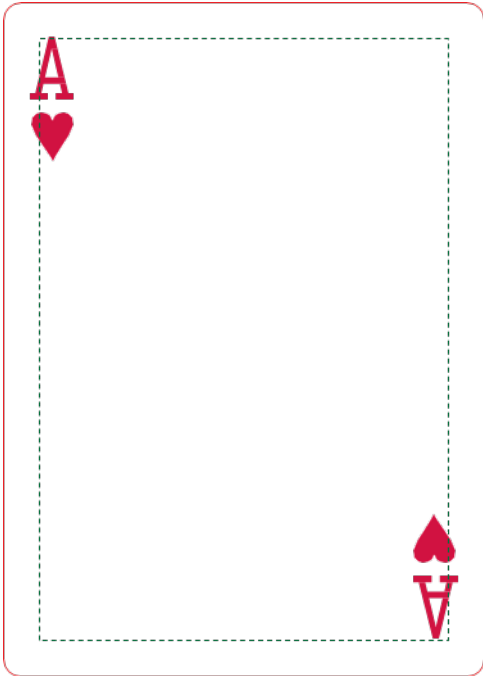
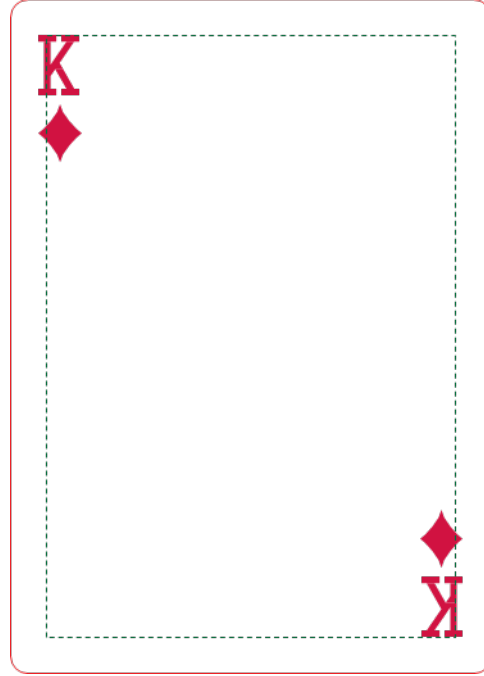
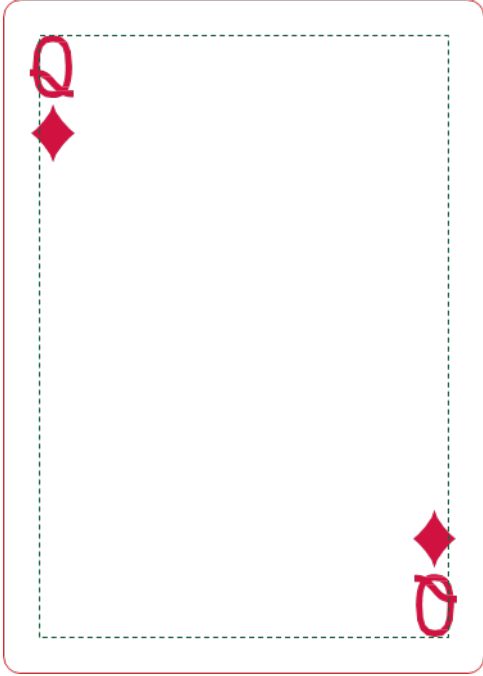


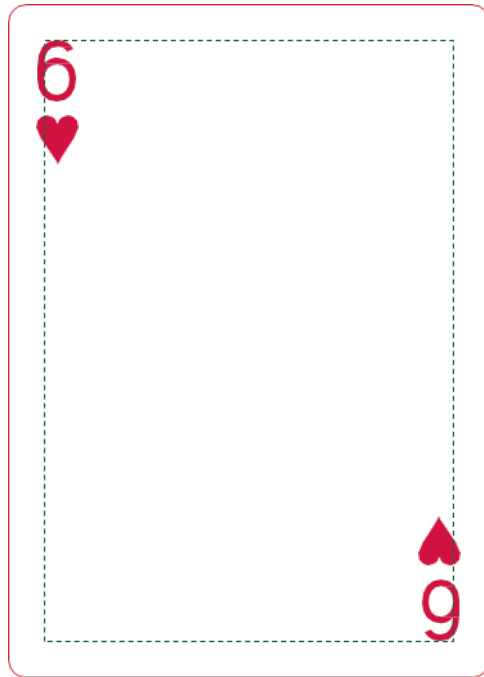
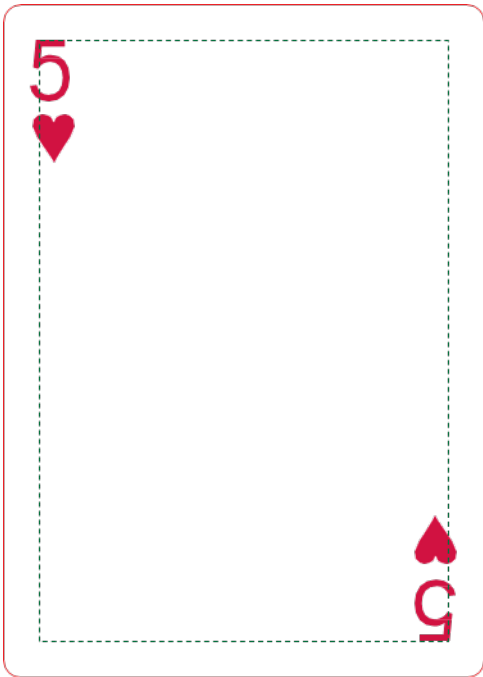
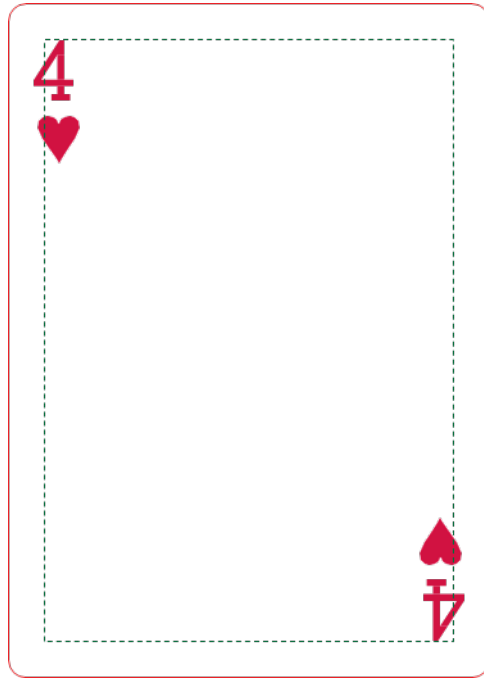
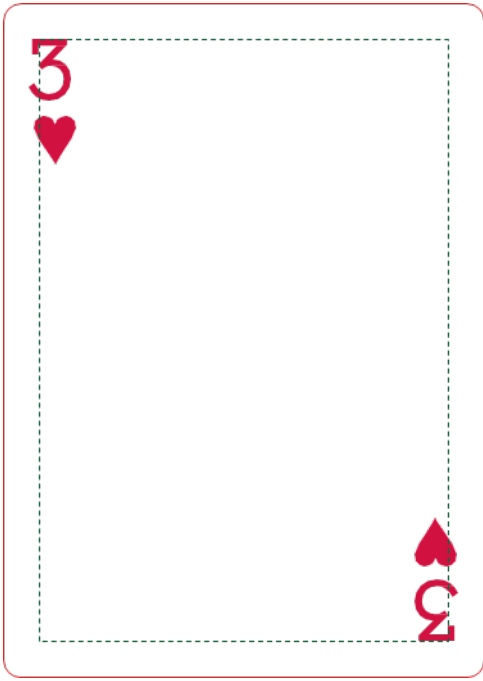


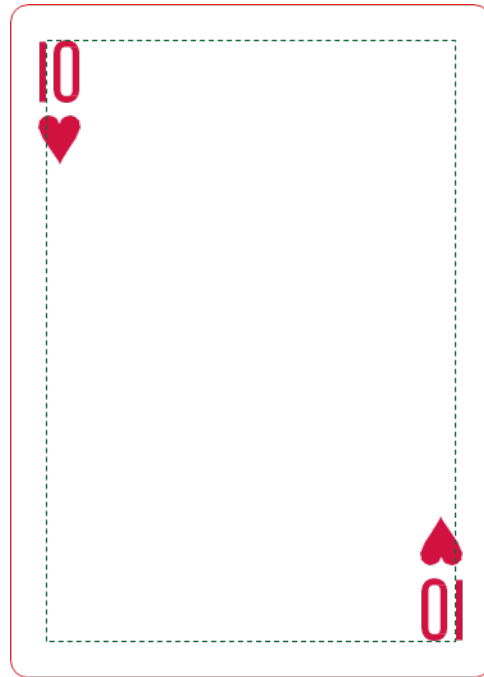
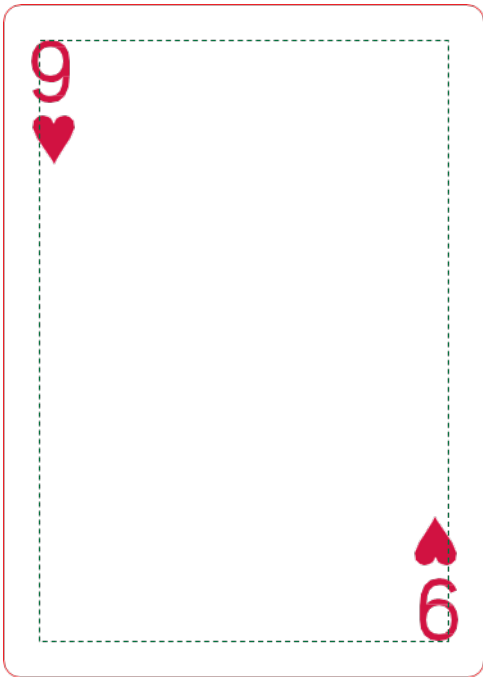
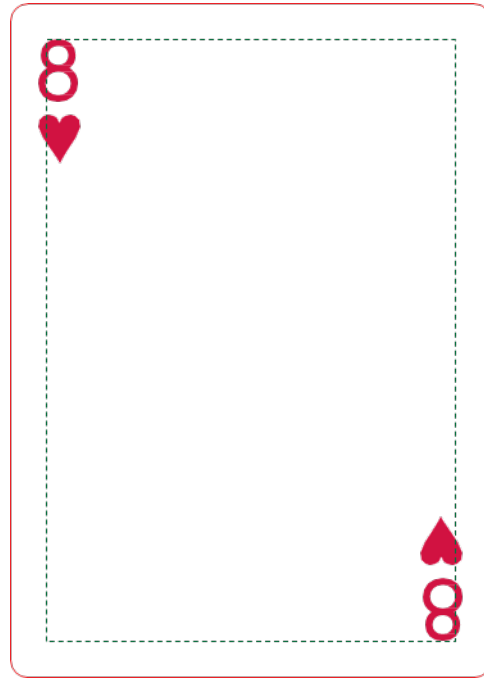
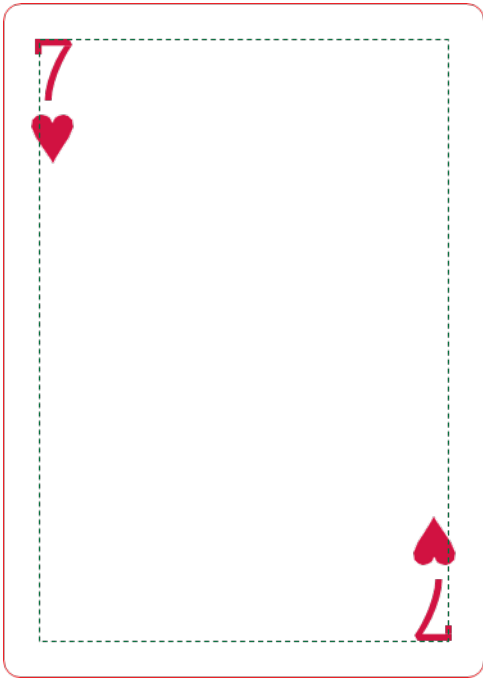


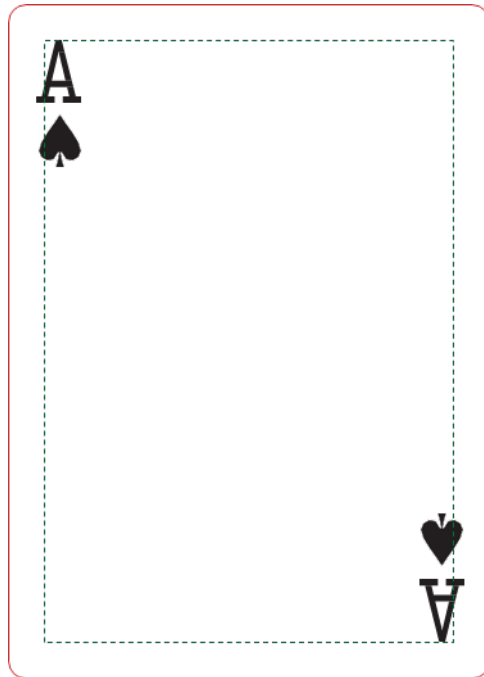
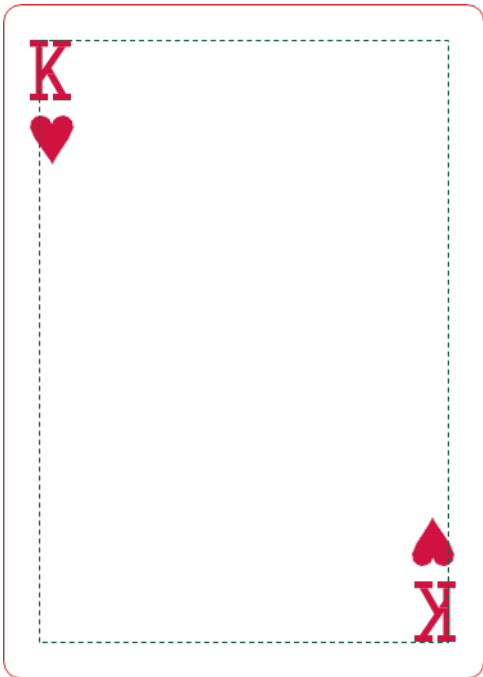
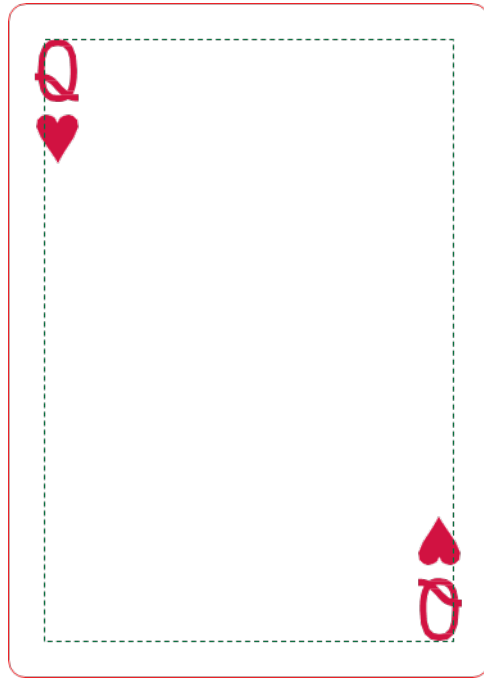
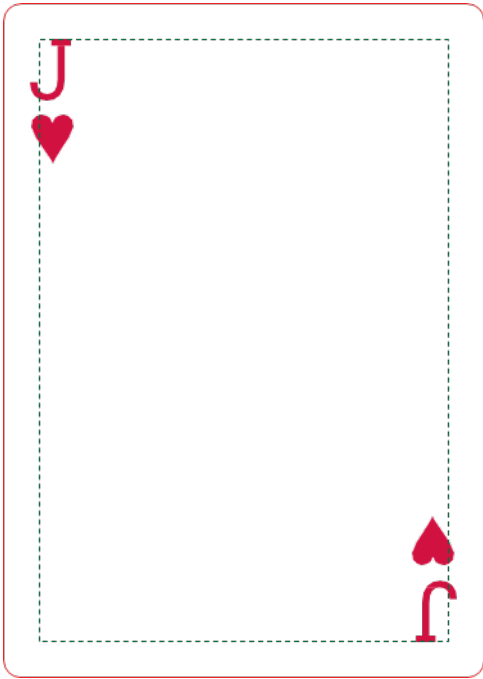


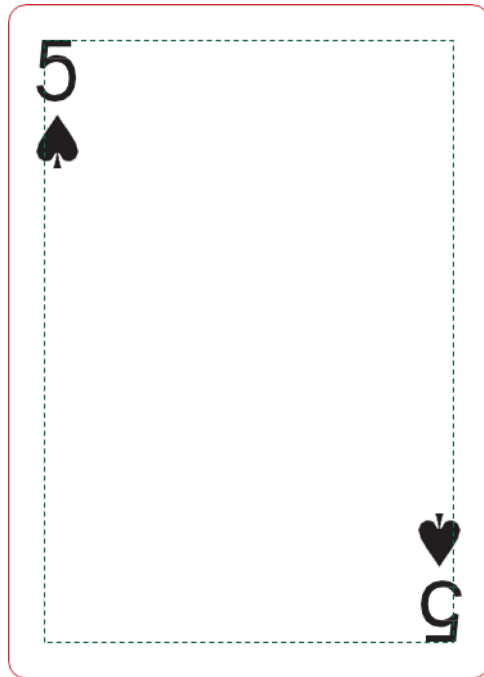
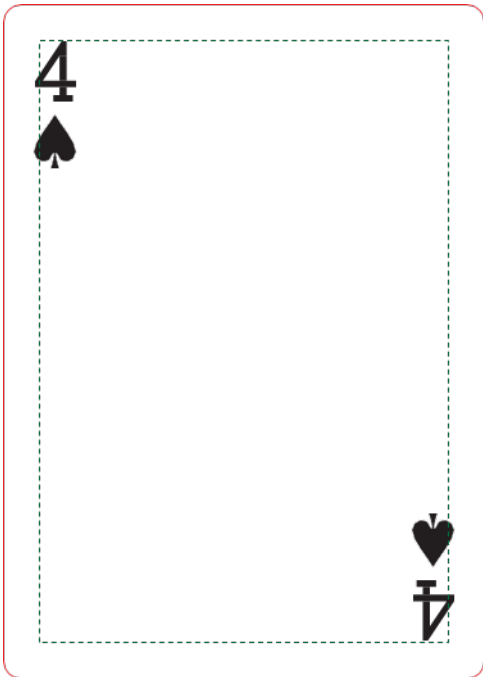
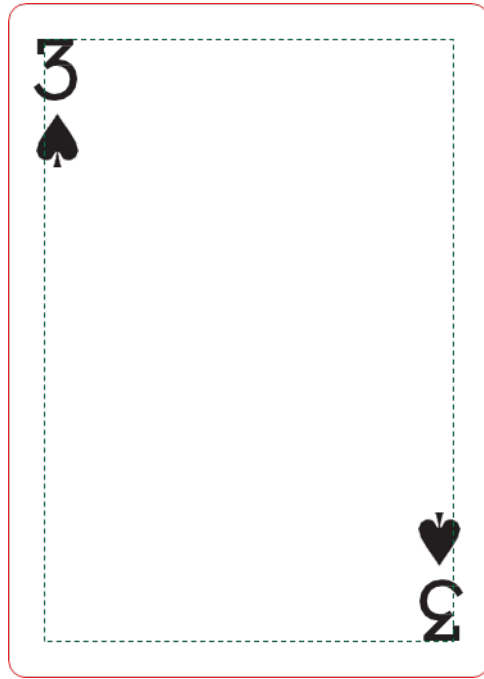
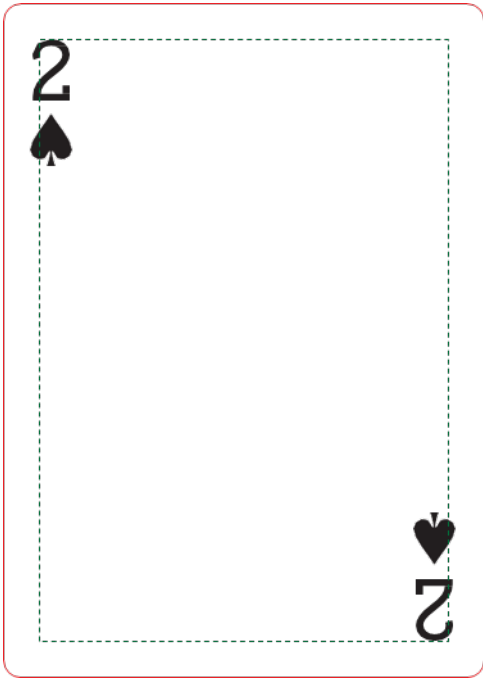


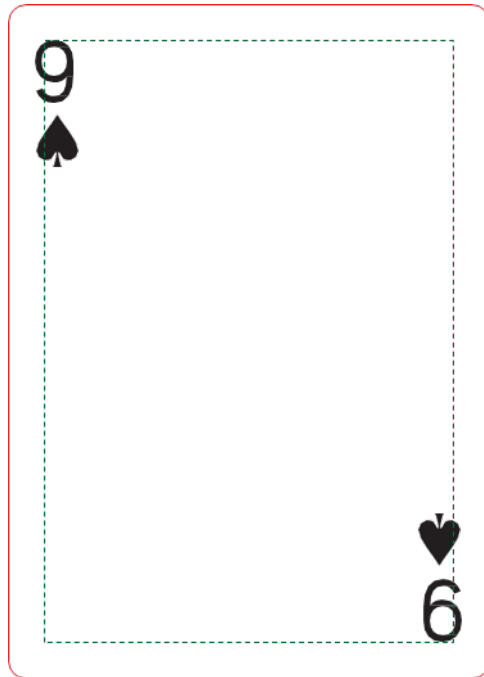
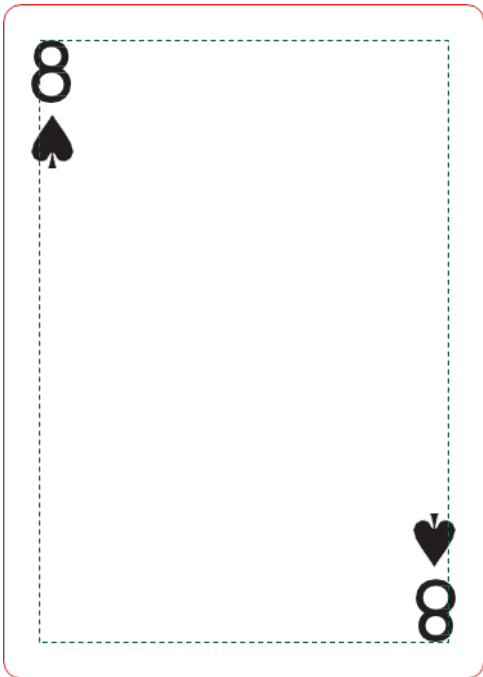
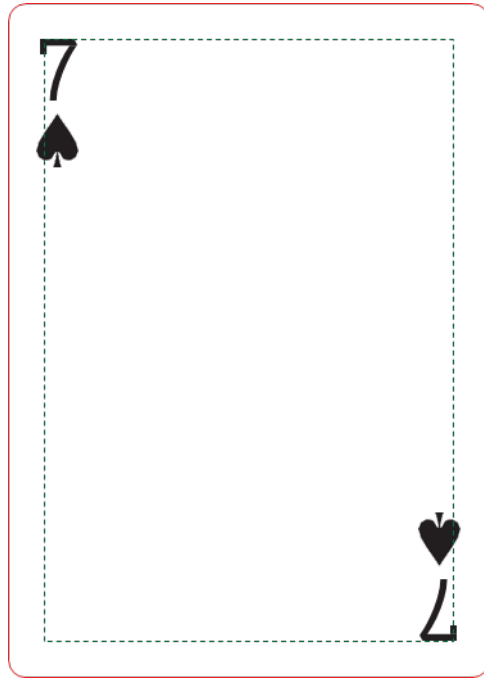
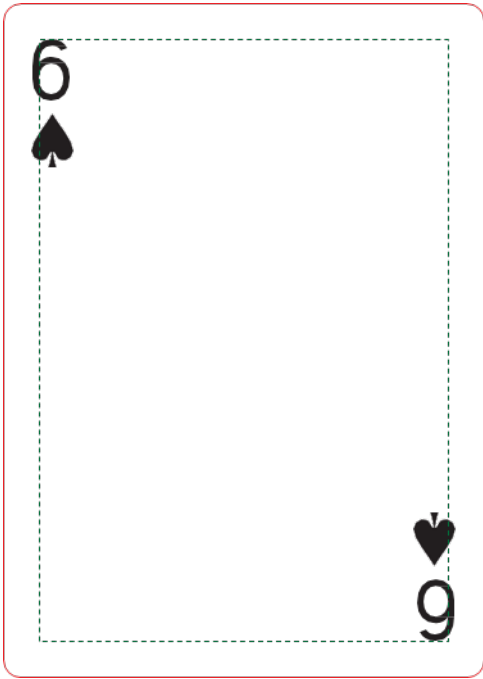


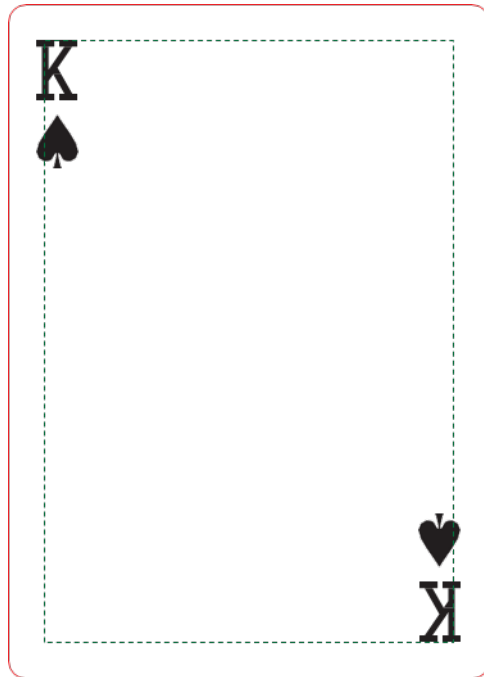
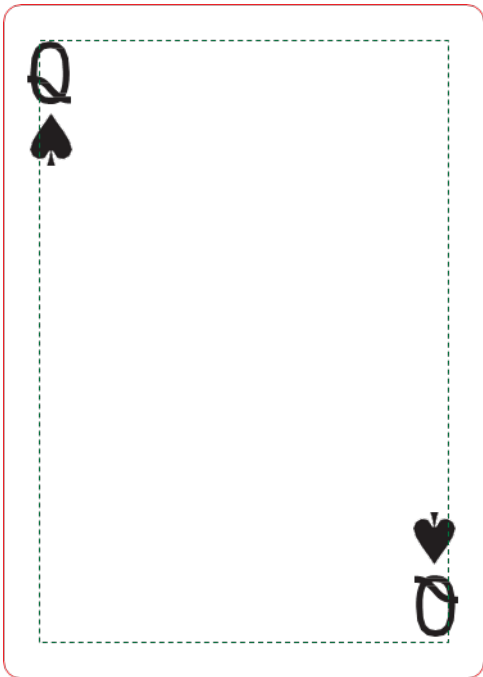
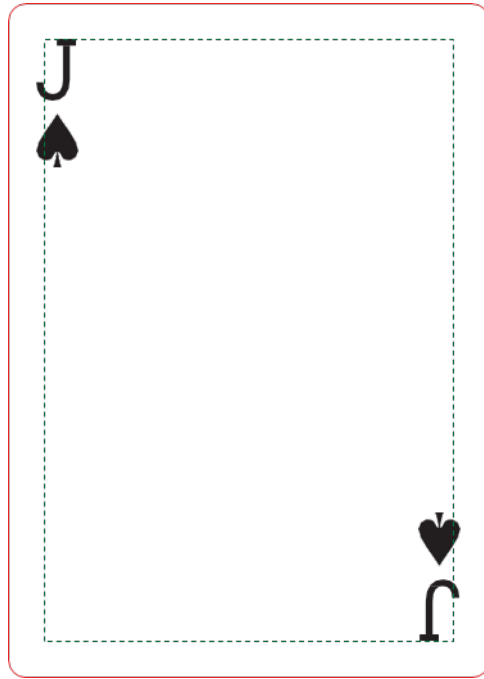
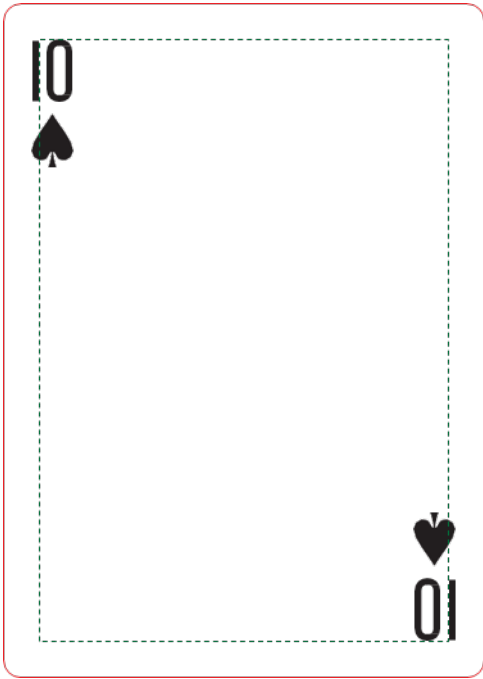


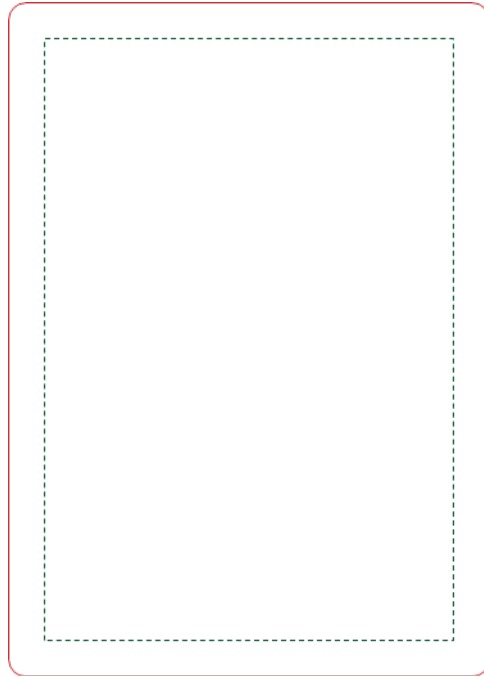
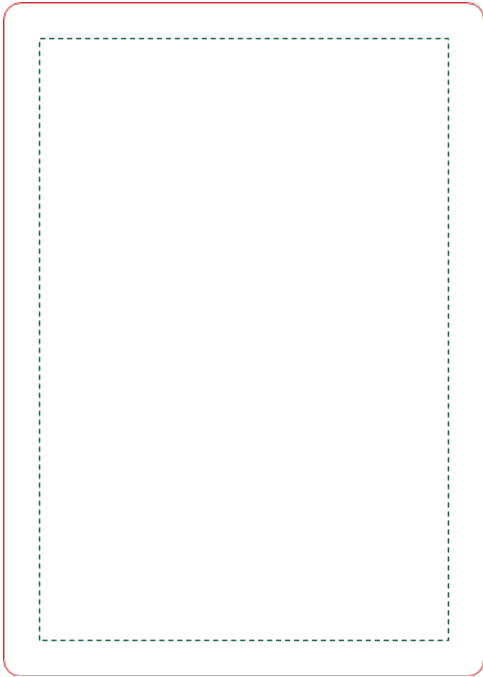
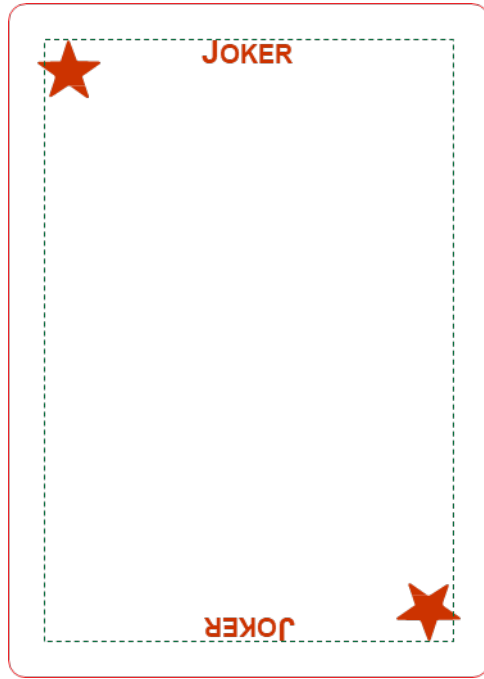
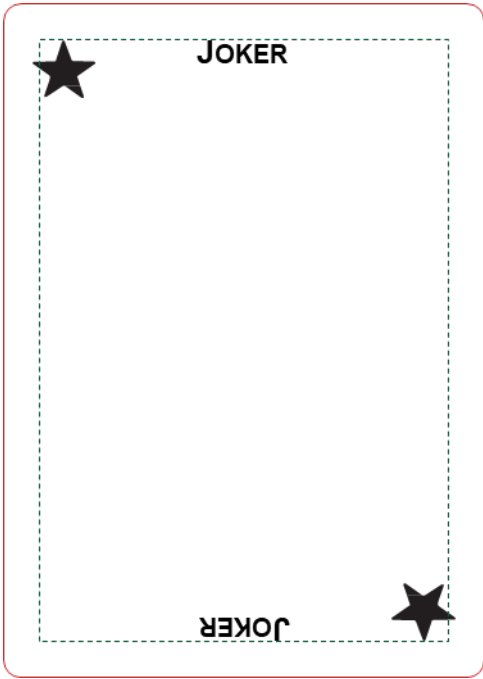












Box Template

