

The keys to promotion are: Study JROTC knowledge, preparation, and confidence.



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PROMOTION STUDY GUIDE

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Procedures For the Promotion Board

- 1) Knock on the door sharply and loudly.
- 2) Wait until you hear someone say, "Enter."
- 3) March to the front of the chair, face the Board President, and salute.
- 4) In a loud and clear voice announce. **"Sir/Ma'am/Sergeant, Cadet (your rank, last name) reports to the President of the Board."**
- 5) Once the President of the Board drops his/her salute, you drop yours.
- 6) Wait for further instructions.
- 7) While seated in the chair, sit up straight with your feet flat on the floor and your hands on your knees. Do not fidget your body and/or look around. Maintain eye contact with the board members speaking to you. Answer questions in a confident, clear, and loud voice. If you do not know the answer, say, "I do not know the answer to that question." Begin and end a response with their rank.
- 8) When the Promotion Board is complete the President will tell you. Stand up and salute the Board President and say, **"Sir/Ma'am/Sergeant, request permission to be dismissed."** Once the President of the Board drops his/her salute, you drop yours.
- 9) Face the door and exit.

General JROTC Knowledge Questions

1) What is the mission of JROTC?

The mission of US Army JROTC is to motivate young people to be better citizens.

2) Recite the Cadet Creed.

I am an Army JROTC Cadet.

I will always conduct myself to bring credit to my family, country, school and the Corps of Cadets.

I am loyal and patriotic.

I am the future of the United States of America.

I do not lie, cheat or steal and will always be accountable for my actions and deeds.

I will always practice good citizenship and patriotism.

I will work hard to improve my mind and strengthen my body.

I will seek the mantle of leadership and stand prepared to uphold the Constitution and the American way of life.

May God grant me the strength to always live by this creed.

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3) What does JROTC stand for?

JROTC stands for Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps.

4) What does SAI stand for and who is it?

SAI stands for Senior Army Instructor and it is LTC Pool.

5) What does AI stand for and who is it?

AI stands for Army Instructor. The two Army Instructors are 1SG Yuen and CPT Alvarez.

6) Tell me something about yourself.

7) What would your fellow Cadets say about you?

8) Do you consider yourself a team player and why?

9) Tell us about some current events (things going on in the news).

10) What are your long term and short term goals?

11) Why did you choose JROTC?

12) What act of Congress established JROTC?

National Defense Act of 1916 established JROTC.

13) Why are you a good leader? Give specific examples.

14) How has your experience in JROTC prepared you to be a better citizen?

15) What day is Veterans Day and why is it on that day?

Veterans Day is on November 11th of every year. Veterans Day marks the end (the armistice) of World War I.

Leadership

1) What is the definition of leadership?

The ability to influence, lead, or guide others so as to accomplish a mission in the manner desired.

2) What are the three essential elements of leadership?

The three essential elements of leadership are purpose, direction, and motivation.

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3) Before you are a good leader, you must first be a good what?

You must be a good follower before you can be a good leader.

4) What is teamwork?

5) How can you influence others to accomplish a mission?

6) What is the key to success in JROTC?

The key to success on JROTC is TEAMWORK.

7) How does a leader build trust?

8) What motivates people to change?

9) What is a successful leader? Use examples.

10) What does a Cadet in JROTC learn while conducting a service learning project?

11) What is the difference between a service learning project and community service?

Community service only requires time and effort of performing the service. Service learning requires planning, reflection, execution, and learning while performing the service.

12) What are the three styles of leadership?

The three styles of leadership are: directing, participating, and delegating.

13) What are the 11 leadership principals?

Perform a self-evaluation
be technically proficient
seek and take responsibility for your actions
make sound and timely decisions
set the example
know your personal and look out for their well-being
Keep your followers informed
develop a sense of responsibility in your followers
ensure each task is understood, supervised, and accomplished
build a team
employ your team on accordance with its capabilities

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JROTC Uniforms

1) How do we wear the JROTC uniform?

With pride!

2) Name five components of the JROTC class A uniform.

Black shoes
Black Socks
Pants
Belt with buckle
White undershirt
Grey short sleeve shirt
Class A jacket
Beret

4) The Class B uniform is the Class A uniform minus what item?

The jacket.

5) How is the name plate worn on the Class A jacket?

Male: On the right pocket flap, centered left to right and centered between the top of the button and the top of the pocket.

Female: On the right side of the jacket centered on the uniform and align the bottom of the name plate with the first button.

6) Are female Cadets allowed to wear nail polish in JROTC uniform?

Yes, as long as it is a natural color.

7) Are male Cadets allowed to wear ear rings in JROTC uniform?

Male Cadets cannot wear earrings in the JROTC uniform.

8) Are JROTC Cadets allowed to walk around with headphones in while in JROTC uniform?

JROTC cadets are not allowed to walk with headphones while wearing the JROTC uniform.

9) What is the uniform "gig line?"

The line formed by the seam of the shirt aligned with the zipper flap and the edge of the belt buckle on the Class A JROTC uniform.

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10) Are female Cadets allowed to wear ear rings in JROTC uniform?

Yes. In the dress uniform only and they must be studded ear rings no larger than ¼ inch.

11) What color socks are worn with the Class A and Class B Uniform?

Black socks are worn with both the Class A and B uniform.

12) The black neck tie and neck tab are optional in what uniform?

The black neck tie and neck tab are optional in the Class B uniform.

13) What does OCP stand for?

OCP stands for Operational Camouflage Pattern.

14) What does ASU stand for?

ASU stands for Army Service Uniform.

15) What do the following cords represent?

Red- Drill Activities

White- Color Guard and Honor Guard activities

Black- Raider Team activities

Gold- National Honor Society

16) What does the gold star represent on the JROTC uniform?

It means we are an Honor Unit with Distinction.

17) What is your current rank?

18) Where are the ribbons placed on the Class A jacket?

Male- place ribbons 1/8 of an inch above the left pocket flap.

Female- place the ribbons centered on the left side of the jacket with the bottom row aligned with the first button and name plate.

19) Where is the Honor Unit with Distinction (HUD) worn on the JROTC uniform?

The HUD is worn 1/8 of an inch above the name plate and centered on the name plate.

20) How is the unit crest worn on the JROTC uniform?

The unit crest is worn 1/4 of an inch above the HUD.

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21) Where is the ROTC insignia place on the Cadet Officer Uniform?

Male- 5/8 of an inch above the notch on both collars with the centerline bisecting the notch and parallel to the inside edge of the lapel.

Female- 5/8 of an inch up from the collar and lapel seam with the centerline of the insignia parallel to the inside edge of the lapel.

American Flag and National Anthem

1) What are the colors of our Flag and what does each color represent?

The colors of the flag are WHITE, RED AND BLUE and they stand for: A) **White**: Hope, Purity, and Innocence B) **Red**: Hardiness and valor C) **Blue**: Reverence to God, Loyalty, Vigilance, perseverance, and justice.

2) How many strips are on the American Flag and what do they stand for?

Thirteen which represent the thirteen original American colonies.

3) What actions do you take if you encounter the American flag outdoors and you are in uniform?

In uniform and outdoors, salute within 6 paces of the American Flag.

4) What are the three types of American Flags?

The three types of American flags are garrison, post, and storm

5) In what war was the National Anthem written?

The War of 1812.

6) Who wrote the “Star-Spangled Banner” (National Anthem) and in what year did he write it?

Francis Scott Key wrote the National Anthem in 1814.

7) What do the 50 stars represent on the American Flag?

The 50 stars represent the 50 states. No star represents any particular state.

8) How do you show respect for the National Anthem when outdoors and in JROTC uniform?

Stand at the position of attention, face the national colors, and render a hand salute to the U.S. flag.

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9) How do you show respect for the National Anthem when indoors and in uniform?

Stand at the position of attention, face the national colors, DO NOT SALUTE INDOORS. If the American flag is not visible, then face the general direction of the music.

10) Should a JROTC Cadet salute the American Flag while indoors?

The American Flag is not saluted indoors by an individual.

11) When the American flag is folded, how much red is allowed to show?

No red or white part of the flag should be showing when properly folded.

12) When may the American Flag be flown at night?

The American flag can be flown at night when it is properly lit.

13) How do you show respect for the National Anthem when in civilian clothes?

Stand, face the flag or music, remove your hat, and place you hand over your heart

14) Put the following flags in order of precedence.

US Flag, State Flag, Army Flag, Marine Corps Flag, Navy Flag, Airforce Flag, Spaceforce Flag, Coast Guard Flag.

Army Values

1) How many Army Values are there?

There are seven Army Values.

2) What are the seven Army Values?

Loyalty, Duty, Respect, Selfless Service, Honor, Integrity, Personal Courage.

3) What does the acronym LDRSHIP stand for?

The acronym stands for the seven Army Values.

4) What does the Army Value _____ mean?

Loyalty- to bear true faith and allegiance to the US Constitution, friends, family, and peers

Duty- to fulfill your obligations

Respect- to treat people as they should be treated

Selfless Service- to put the welfare of the nation before your own

Honor- to live up to all values

Integrity- to do what is right, legally and morally

Personal Courage- Face fear, danger, and adversity

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5) What Army Values are important to you and why?

6) What do you believe are duties/responsibilities of all Americans?

work

pay taxes

Support the Constitution

vote in elections

contribute to the betterment of the American way (community service, teaching, public service)

Map Reading and Land Navigation

1) What are the five colors on a military map?

Blue, Green, Brown, Black, and Red are the five colors on a military map.

2) What do the colors on a military map stand for?

Blue- Water

Green, Vegetation

Brown- contour lines/elevation

Black- man-made objects

Red- roads and borders

3) What are the five major terrain features on a military map?

The five major terrain features on a map are hill ridge, valley saddle and depression.

4) Name the three minor terrain features on a military map.

The three minor terrain features on a map are cliff, draw, and spur.

5) How many Norths are on a military map and what are they called?

Three; True North, Grid North, Magnetic North

6) What instrument is used to determine azimuth on a paper map?

A protractor is used to determine azimuth on a paper map.

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7) What instrument is used to determine azimuth in a field environment?

A compass is used to determine an azimuth in the field.

8) What is a map?

A map is a line drawing to scale of a portion of the earth's surface as seen from above.

9) How do you read a map?

You read a map to the right and then read up.

10) How is elevation and relief shown on a map?

Elevation and relief is shown through the use of brown contour lines.

Drill and Ceremony

1) What is the length of a full marching step?

A full step is 30 inches from front heel to back toe.

2) What is the length of a half marching step?

A half step is 15 inches from front heel to back toe.

3) What do military marching drills teach you?

Self-confidence
Discipline
Personal pride
Esprit de corps
Teamwork
Attention to detail
Unit pride

4) Which foot do you always step with first when given the command "Forward March?"

You always step with the left foot first on "Forward March"

5) In order to be a good drill leader, you must first be a good, what?

You must first be a good drill follower.

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6) Where is the proper location for the drill leader to command?

In Front of, centered on the formation, and three paces from the first squad is the correct location for the Drill Commander.

7) What is snap?

The immediate, sharp, and precise response to a drill command.

8) What is command voice?

A properly given command that is loud and clear enough for all to understand.

9) All stationary commands are given from which position?

The position of "Attention"

10) What are the two elements of a two part drill command?

The preparatory command and the command of execution.

11) On which foot can the command of execution "halt" be given?

The command of execution can be given when either foot hits the ground.

12) How do you form a unit, during physical training (PT), at the extended rectangular formation?

"Extend to the left, march."

"Arms downward, move."

"Left, FACE."

"Extend to the left, MARCH."

"Arms downward, MOVE."

"Right, FACE."

"From front to rear, COUNT OFF."

"Even numbers to the left, UNCOVER."

13) What is a preparatory command?

A command that is given before the command of execution that alerts the formation to the pending action.

14) What is the command of execution?

A command given after the preparatory command that tells the formation what action is to be completed.

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15) How far apart are your feet when you stand at parade rest?

Your feet are shoulder width apart

16) In what situation would you be required to render a hand salute?

When reporting to an officer indoors
When within six paces of an American flag while outdoors
When encountering an officer outdoors
When you hear the National Anthem while outdoors
At Reveille and Retreat

17) What is the command used to assemble a unit in formation?

The command is "FALL IN."

18) What are the two parts of a drill command?

The two parts of a drill command are the preparatory command and the command of execution.

19) What is the command used to have subordinates render a hand salute?

The command is "PRESENT, ARMS."

20) What is the command used to revoke a preparatory command?

To revoke a preparatory command, "AS YOU WERE" is given before the command of execution.

21) What is the command used to summon a specific cadet standing in the formation to the unit leader?

To summon a cadet to the unit leader, the leader commands, "CADET SMITH, FRONT and CENTER."

22) "Bring your units to attention" is an example of which type of oral order?

Bring your units to attention is an example of a directive.

Government

1) What are the three branches of the United States Government?

The three branches of government are the legislative, judicial, and executive.

2) What act of Congress established the JROTC program in the United States?

National Defense Act of 1916 established the JROTC program.

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Customs and Courtesies

1) When walking with someone of senior rank, which side of that person do you walk on?

You walk on the senior's left side.

2) When in JROTC uniform and standing outside by yourself, you hear the National Anthem. How do you render proper courtesies to the National Anthem?

Stop what you are doing, stand and face the National Flag or the music, execute a hand salute on the first note of the anthem and drop you salute on the last note.

3) In what situations do you render a hand salute to an Officer?

When reporting indoors and outdoors

When encountering and Officer outdoors

4) How many steps from the National Colors do you render appropriate courtesies?

6 steps from the National Colors

First Aid

1) What is First Aid?

First Aid is immediate lifesaving medical treatment.

2) List four ways to control or stop the bleeding.

Four ways of controlling or stopping bleeding are: applying a pressure dressing, manual pressure on the wound, elevation of the wounded limb, and applying a tourniquet to the affected limb.

3) When giving chest compressions, how many compressions per minute should you give?

100 per minute or staying in rhythm to the song *Staying Alive*.

4) When applying a tourniquet, when should you stop turning the winless?

You stop turning the winless, once the bright read bleeding stops.

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5) What are the A,B,Cs of first aid?

A- Ensure the AIRWAY is clear and open.

B- Ensure the causality is BREATHING.

C- Check the causality's blood CIRCULATION.

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Chain of Command

1) Who is the Command and Chief of the US Armed Forces?

The Commander and Chief is the President of the United States.

President of the United States: _____

Secretary of Defense: Honorable _____

Secretary of the Army: Honorable _____

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: _____

Army Chief of Staff: _____

TRADOC Commander: _____

US Army Cadet Command Commander: _____

Army 3rd ROTC Brigade Commander: _____

Southeast H.S. Senior Army Instructor (SAI): LTC Pool

Southeast H.S. Cadet Battalion Commander: _____

Southeast Cadet Command Sergeant Major: _____

Cadet Company Commander: _____

Cadet Company First Sergeant: _____

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JROTC Ranks

CADET OFFICERS



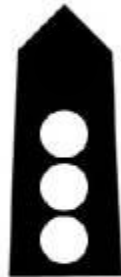
CADET COLONEL



CADET LIEUTENANT COLONEL



CADET MAJOR



CADET CAPTAIN



CADET FIRST LIEUTENANT



CADET SECOND LIEUTENANT

CADET ENLISTED PERSONNEL



CADET COMMAND SERGEANT MAJOR



CADET SERGEANT MAJOR



CADET FIRST SERGEANT



CADET MASTER SERGEANT



CADET SERGEANT FIRST CLASS



CADET STAFF SERGEANT



CADET SERGEANT



CADET CORPORAL



CADET PRIVATE FIRST CLASS



CADET PRIVATE

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Requirements for Promotion (This is not an all exclusive list. Any JROTC material covered in class, to include current events, may be asked during any promotion board.)

To Cadet Private:

- Stationary facing movements
- Uniform
- General JROTC Knowledge Questions

To Cadet Private First Class:

- All prior knowledge
- Cadet rank structure
- Basics of Drill and Ceremony
- Basic marching (Forward march, halt, column right, column left)

To Cadet Corporal:

- All prior knowledge
- Cadet Creed with little help
- American Flag

To Cadet Sergeant:

- All prior knowledge
- Cadet Creed with no help
- Advanced marching (Left step, right step, change step, left flank, right flank, rear march)
- Army Values
- Leadership
- First Aid

To Cadet Staff Sergeant:

- All prior knowledge
- You must be able to march a Cadet in basic and advanced marching drills
- Map reading and land navigation

To Cadet Sergeant First Class:

- All prior knowledge
- You must be able to form (fall-in) and align (dress) a platoon
- Extended rectangular formation (PT formation)

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To Cadet Master Sergeant:

All prior knowledge
Basic and advanced rifle drills

To Cadet Sergeant Major:

All prior knowledge with zero errors
One semester as a First Sergeant

To Cadet Second Lieutenant:

LET 2, LET 3, or LET 4 in good standing with in the JROTC program
Promotion is conditional based on performance of duties
JCLC attendance is mandatory
Selected by the instructors and/or Cadet Chain of Command

To Cadet First Lieutenant:

LET 2, LET 3, or LET 4 in good standing with in the JROTC program
Promotion is conditional based on performance of duties
JCLC attendance is mandatory
Selected by the instructors and/or Cadet Chain of Command

For corrections, additions, or suggested improvements, see 1SG Yuen