

A field army (or numbered army or simply army) is a military formation in many armed forces, composed of two or more corps and may be subordinate to an army www.nxgvision.com, air armies are equivalent formation within some air forces.

Meghann Myers January 8 Staff Sgt. Donovan Sweet, a squad leader with the 1st Airborne Division, gives orders to his soldiers during an exercise in South Africa. The Army is rolling out a new promotions policy that will help ensure all qualified specialists and sergeants have the opportunity to get promoted. But all of that ends thanks to a Dec. The new policy sends all primary zone specialists and sergeants to their local promotion boards, rather than require nominations from their chain of command. This turns sergeant and staff sergeant promotions into a centralized system that automatically puts all eligible soldiers on the promotion recommended list, the way it works in the senior noncommissioned officer ranks. The policy will officially go into effect during the May promotion month, according to an All-Activities message outlining the policy change. A new Army policy automatically sends all qualified E-4s and E-5s to a local promotion board for consideration. As an example, a specialist who has met every milestone for promotion to sergeant hits the secondary zone at 18 months of service and six months in grade. If that soldier is not promoted at that point, they will hit the primary zone at 36 months of service and eight months in grade. Meghann Myers In comparison, soldiers advancing to E-7 and above automatically went to the boards, while E-3s and below were automatically promoted once they hit their time in service and time in grade requirements. Not only will a boost in the E-5 and E-6 ranks give the Army more team and squad leaders, it also will round out the pool of recruiters and drill sergeants charged with developing new soldiers, Sergeant Major of the Army Dan Dailey told Army Times in September. Some commanders place a high priority on Army Physical Fitness Test results, for example, Purcell said, but that excludes a large group of soldiers who meet Army standards. Purcell, a retired sergeant major, said he came up during a time when the service used Army Force Generation, a system that assigned soldiers to units all at once, and they would stay for a full cycle and build relationships with each other. Noel Williams of U. Army Intelligence and Security Command pins private first class rank on Zachary Grasee during a promotion ceremony. From professional military education to the transition back to civilian life, the Army is trying to grow better leaders and give soldiers tools to translate their knowledge into civilian education. Nilberto Navarro, center, a squad leader in the 51st Transportation Company, briefs his soldiers and performs pre-combat checks prior to the start of a training patrol in Sennelager, Germany. Now called mandatory list integration, all soldiers who meet the minimum qualifications for promotion will go on the promotion recommended list. A specialist in the primary zone must now make a local board appearance by the time they reach 35 months in service and 11 months in grade. The idea is that leadership should not only give all of their qualified soldiers a chance to get promoted, but if there are any that really should not be promoted, the command will have to deal with it before they get to the CLI stage. But assuming that most of those are falling through the cracks and would make perfectly fine sergeants, leadership should step in and get them up to speed. The new policy will also apply to the Active Guard and Reserve, he said. It should increase retention.

Chapter 2 : The Army's hottest jobs: How to get into the MOS you want and make the big bucks

2. Woobie The woobie or field blanket, also known as the poncho liner, is one of the Army's greatest inventions. There is nothing more comforting when exhausted, soaking wet or freezing than crawling under the warmth of a woobie.

Regimental combat team The standard map symbol for a field army. The four exes are the generic symbol of a field army i. The unit flag of the Sixth United States Army. The distinguishing flag of a United States army is bicolored, white over red, measuring Likewise, air armies are equivalent formation within some air forces. A field army is composed of , to , troops. Particular field armies are usually named or numbered to distinguish them from "army" in the sense of an entire national land military force. In English , the typical style for naming field armies is word numbers , such as "First Army"; whereas corps are usually distinguished by Roman numerals e. I Corps and subordinate formations with ordinal numbers e. A field army may be given a geographical name in addition to or as an alternative to a numerical name, such as the British Army of the Rhine , Army of the Niemen or Aegean Army also known as the Fourth Army. The Roman army was among the first to feature a formal field army, in the sense of a very large, combined arms formation, namely the *sacer comitatus* , which may be translated literally as "sacred escort". The term is derived from the fact that they were commanded by Roman emperors who were regarded as sacred , when they acted as field commanders. While the Roman *comitatensis* plural: In some armed forces, an "army" is or has been equivalent to a corps-level unit. In the Soviet Red Army and the Soviet Air Forces , an army was subordinate in wartime to a front an equivalent of army group. It contained at least three to five divisions along with artillery, air defense, reconnaissance and other supporting units. It could be classified as either a combined arms army CAA or tank army TA ; and while both were combined arms formations, the former contained a larger number of motorized rifle divisions while the later contained a larger number of tank divisions. Modern field armies are large formations which vary significantly between armed forces in size, composition, and scope of responsibility. For instance, within NATO a field army is composed of a headquarters, and usually controls at least two corps, beneath which are a variable number of divisions. A battle is influenced at the field army level by transferring divisions and reinforcements from one corps to another to increase the pressure on the enemy at a critical point. NATO armies are commanded by a general or lieutenant general.

Best Answer: When service members are doing any variety of training they term it as being "in the field". During this time they are generally staying in tents, training for missions, conducting live fire exercises, weapons ranges and any other variety of military training.

You can help by adding to it. November India[edit] India has had the earliest armies in the world. The first known recorded battles, the War of the 10 Kings , happened when a Hindu Aryan emperor Sudas defeated an alliance of ten kings and their supportive chieftains. During the Iron Age, the Maurya and Nanda Empires had the largest armies in the world, the peak being approximately over , Infantry, 30, Cavalry, 8, War-Chariots and 9, War Elephants not including tributary state allies. Elephants , pikemen and cavalry were other featured troops. In Rajput times, the main piece of equipment was iron or chain-mail armour, a round shield, either a curved blade or a straight-sword, a chakra disc and a katar dagger. By the Warring States period , the crossbow had been perfected enough to become a military secret, with bronze bolts which could pierce any armor. Thus any political power of a state rested on the armies and their organization. Boys were sent to a barracks at the age of seven or eight to train for becoming a soldier. At the age of thirty they were released from the barracks and allowed to marry and have a family. After that, men devoted their lives to war until their retirement at the age of Unlike other civilizations, whose armies had to disband during the planting and harvest seasons, the Spartan serfs or helots , did the manual labor. This allowed the Spartans to field a full-time army with a campaign season that lasted all year. Each hoplite bore the Spartan emblem and a scarlet uniform. The main pieces of this armor were a round shield, a spear and a helmet. Reforms turned the army into a professional organization which was still largely filled by citizens, but these citizens served continuously for 25 years before being discharged. After their service in the army they were made citizens of Rome and then their children were citizens also. They were also given land and money to settle in Rome. In the Late Roman Empire , these auxiliary troops, along with foreign mercenaries, became the core of the Roman Army; moreover, by the time of the Late Roman Empire tribes such as the Visigoths were paid to serve as mercenaries. Medieval Europe[edit] Armies of the Middle Ages consisted of noble knights, rendering service to their suzerain , and hired footsoldiers In the earliest Middle Ages it was the obligation of every aristocrat to respond to the call to battle with his own equipment, archers, and infantry. This decentralized system was necessary due to the social order of the time, but could lead to motley forces with variable training, equipment and abilities. The more resources the noble had access to, the better his troops would be. Initially, the words "knight" and "noble" were used interchangeably as there was not generally a distinction between them. No longer primarily driven by economic need, the newly established vassal class were, instead, driven by fealty and chivalry. As central governments grew in power, a return to the citizen armies of the classical period also began, as central levies of the peasantry began to be the central recruiting tool. In theory, every Englishman had an obligation to serve for forty days. Forty days was not long enough for a campaign, especially one on the continent. However, almost all high medieval armies in Europe were composed of a great deal of paid core troops, and there was a large mercenary market in Europe from at least the early 12th century. As the Middle Ages progressed in Italy , Italian cities began to rely mostly on mercenaries to do their fighting rather than the militias that had dominated the early and high medieval period in this region. These would be groups of career soldiers who would be paid a set rate. Mercenaries tended to be effective soldiers, especially in combination with standing forces, but in Italy they came to dominate the armies of the city states. This made them considerably less reliable than a standing army. Mercenary-on-mercenary warfare in Italy also led to relatively bloodless campaigns which relied as much on maneuver as on battles. In the French legislature, known as the Estates General French: There was a new tax to be raised known as the taille that was to provide funding for a new Royal army. France gained a total standing army of around 6, men, which was sent out to gradually eliminate the remaining mercenaries who insisted on operating on their own. The new standing army had a more disciplined and professional approach to warfare than its predecessors. By the companies were divided into the field army, known as the grande

ordonnance and the garrison force known as the petite ordonnance. The bulk of the Renaissance armies was composed of mercenaries. First nation states lacked the funds needed to maintain standing forces, so they tended to hire mercenaries to serve in their armies during wartime. Such mercenaries typically formed at the ends of periods of conflict, when men-at-arms were no longer needed by their respective governments. The veteran soldiers thus looked for other forms of employment, often becoming mercenaries. Free Companies would often specialize in forms of combat that required longer periods of training that was not available in the form of a mobilized militia. As late as the 16th century, most troops were mercenaries. However, after the 17th century, most states invested in better disciplined and more politically reliable permanent troops. For a time mercenaries became important as trainers and administrators, but soon these tasks were also taken by the state. The massive size of these armies required a large supporting force of administrators. The newly centralized states were forced to set up vast organized bureaucracies to manage these armies, which some historians argue is the basis of the modern bureaucratic state. The combination of increased taxes and increased centralisation of government functions caused a series of revolts across Europe such as the Fronde in France and the English Civil War. In many countries, the resolution of this conflict was the rise of absolute monarchy. Only in England and the Netherlands did representative government evolve as an alternative. From the late 17th century, states learned how to finance wars through long term low interest loans from national banking institutions. The first state to master this process was the Dutch Republic. This transformation in the armies of Europe had great social impact. The defense of the state now rested on the commoners, not on the aristocrats. However, aristocrats continued to monopolise the officer corps of almost all early modern armies, including their high command. Moreover, popular revolts almost always failed unless they had the support and patronage of the noble or gentry classes. The new armies, because of their vast expense, were also dependent on taxation and the commercial classes who also began to demand a greater role in society. The great commercial powers of the Dutch and English matched much larger states in military might. As any man could be quickly trained in the use of a musket, it became far easier to form massive armies. The inaccuracy of the weapons necessitated large groups of massed soldiers. This led to a rapid swelling of the size of armies. For the first time huge masses of the population could enter combat, rather than just the highly skilled professionals. The colonels of the French Guards and British guards politely discussing who should fire first at the Battle of Fontenoy It has been argued that the drawing of men from across the nation into an organized corps helped breed national unity and patriotism, and during this period the modern notion of the nation state was born. However, this would only become apparent after the French Revolutionary Wars. Before then, however, most national armies were in fact composed of many nationalities. The French recruited some soldiers from Germany, Switzerland as well as from Piedmont. Britain recruited Hessian and Hanovrian troops until the late 18th century. Irish Catholics made careers for themselves in the armies of many Catholic European states. Prior to the English Civil War in England, the monarch maintained a personal Bodyguard of Yeomen of the Guard and the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms , or "gentlemen pensioners", and a few locally raised companies to garrison important places such as Berwick on Tweed or Portsmouth or Calais before it was recaptured by France in 1562. Troops for foreign expeditions were raised upon an ad hoc basis. Noblemen and professional regular soldiers were commissioned by the monarch to supply troops, raising their quotas by indenture from a variety of sources. On January 26, 1662 Charles II issued the Royal Warrant that created the genesis of what would become the British Army , although the Scottish and English Armies would remain two separate organizations until the unification of England and Scotland in 1707. The small force was represented by only a few regiments. Then First American Regiment was established in 1754. However, because of continuing conflict with Native Americans , it was soon realized that it was necessary to field a trained standing army. The first of these, the Legion of the United States , was established in 1775. Until the common soldiers of Prussian Army consisted largely of peasantry recruited or impressed from Brandenburg - Prussia , leading many to flee to neighboring countries. Every youth was required to serve as a soldier in these recruitment districts for three months each year; this met agrarian needs and added extra troops to bolster the regular ranks. An early example of total wars. Russian tsars before Peter I of Russia maintained professional hereditary musketeer corps streltsy in Russian that were highly unreliable and undisciplined. In times of war the armed forces were

augmented by peasants. Peter I introduced a modern regular army built on German model, but with a new aspect: Conscription of peasants and townspeople was based on quota system, per settlement. Initially it was based on the number of households, later it was based on the population numbers. In it was reduced to 25 years. In it was reduced to 20 years plus 5 years in reserve and in to 12 years plus 3 years of reserve. They replaced forces that mostly comprised tribal warriors ghazis whose loyalty and morale could not always be trusted. The "recruits" were mostly Christian youths, reminiscent of mamluks. China organized the Manchu people into the Eight Banner system in the early 17th century. Defected Ming armies formed the Green Standard Army. These troops enlisted voluntarily and for long terms of service. Conscription, particularly when the conscripts are being sent to foreign wars that do not directly affect the security of the nation, has historically been highly politically contentious in democracies. Canada also had a political dispute over conscription during World War II. Similarly, mass protests against conscription to fight the Vietnam War occurred in several countries in the late s. In developed nations, the increasing emphasis on technological firepower and better-trained fighting forces, the sheer unlikelihood of a conventional military assault on most developed nations, as well as memories of the contentiousness of the Vietnam War experience, make mass conscription unlikely in the foreseeable future. Russia , as well as many other nations, retains mainly a conscript army. There is also a very rare citizen army as used in Switzerland see Military of Switzerland.

Chapter 4 : The Field Grade Leader - Your Journey From Small Unit to Organizational Leader

An Army Cyber Command pilot program at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin is exploring the integration of cyber planners and tactical cyber operators with brigade combat teams, but also testing the effectiveness of defending battlefield networks from a remote location.

Chapter 5 : What does "In the field" mean in military language? | Yahoo Answers

The U.S. Army wants to field a next-generation recon helicopter in , and will soon release a solicitation for what it's officially dubbed the Future Attack Reconnaissance Aircraft.

Chapter 6 : Field army - Wikipedia

The United States Army Field Band is the Army's premier touring musical ensemble, bringing the Army story to the grassroots of America since

Chapter 7 : Naval Academy Embraces the Goat in New Mascot-Inspired Uniform | www.nxgvision.com

There is a wide variety of jobs within the Army's 92 Quartermaster field, from parachute riggers to dietary specialists to mortuary affairs specialists.

Chapter 8 : Army - Wikipedia

The Silicon Valley-military industrial complex is increasingly in the crosshairs of artificial intelligence engineers. A few weeks ago, Google was reported to be backing out of a Pentagon contract.

Chapter 9 : Officer Careers & Specialties | www.nxgvision.com

As the Army grows for the first time in almost a decade, the service is realizing that there's a shortage of junior noncommissioned officers to lead the influx of new troops.