



Introduction to Tactical Leadership
Tactics 1b: Movements & Formations





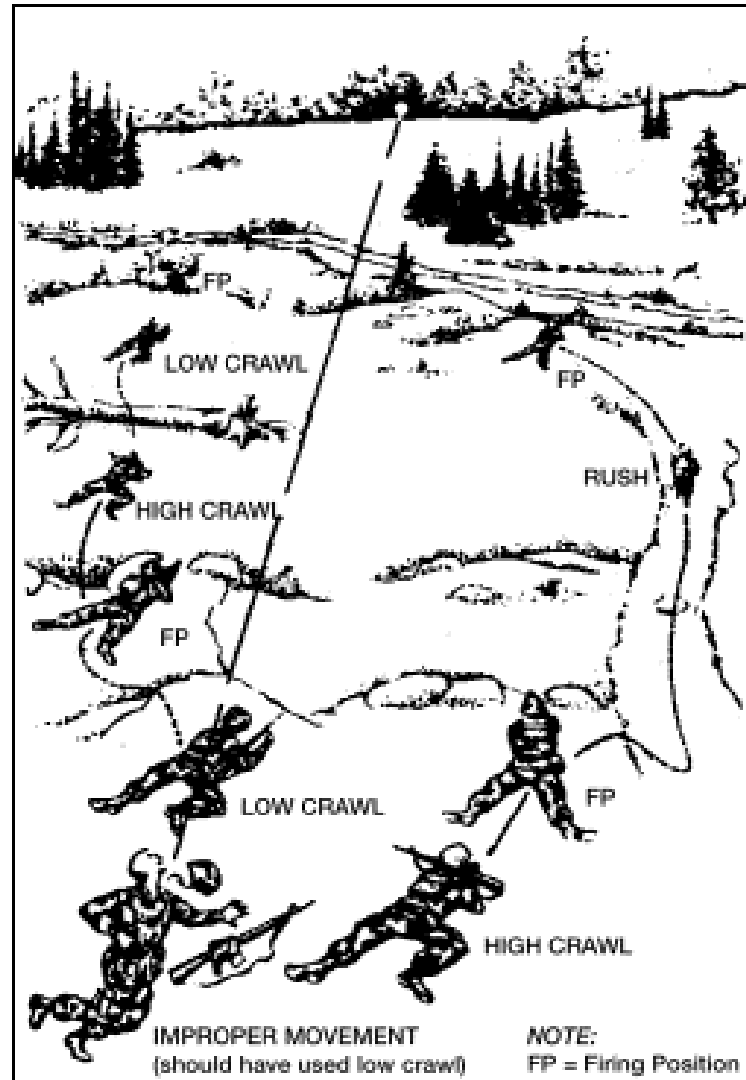
Objectives

- Describe the three Individual Movement Techniques (IMT) utilized while moving under direct fire
- Select the appropriate technique to use given different environmental factors
- Employ the correct IMT while moving as a member of a two-person buddy team
- Describe the different Fire Team movement formations
- Move as member of a Fire Team



Individual Movement Techniques (IMT)

- High Crawl
- Low Crawl
- Rush





The University of Akron
Army ROTC



The 42nd Ohio Volunteer Battalion
Spring Semester, 2014

High Crawl





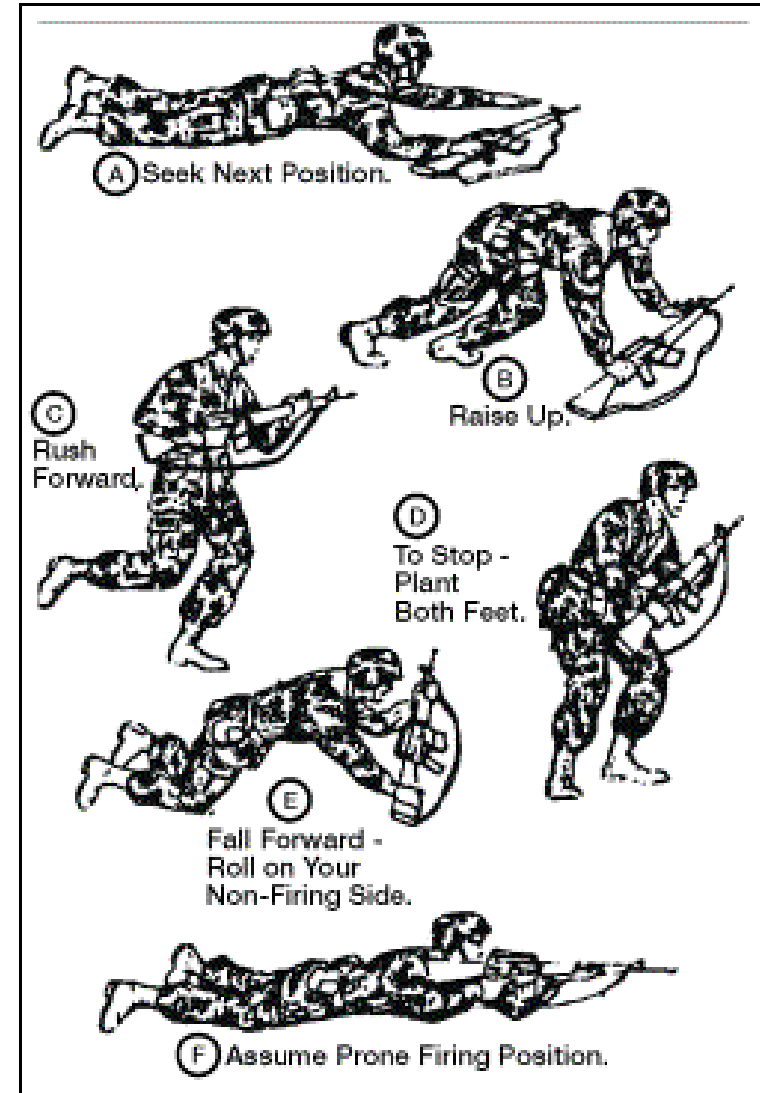
Low Crawl





Rush

Rush is also
known as the
3 to 5 Second Rush





Movement Formations: Purpose

Teams, Squads, and Platoons use formations for:

Control

Security

Flexibility

Fire Capability





Movement Formations: Fire Team Wedge

- Basic formation
- 10 meter interval between Soldiers
- Expand/contract depending on terrain





Movement Formations: Fire Team File

- Use when terrain/visibility precludes use of wedge
- 10 meters between Soldiers
- Return to wedge as soon as terrain permits



Team Leader



Auto Rifleman



Grenadier



Rifleman



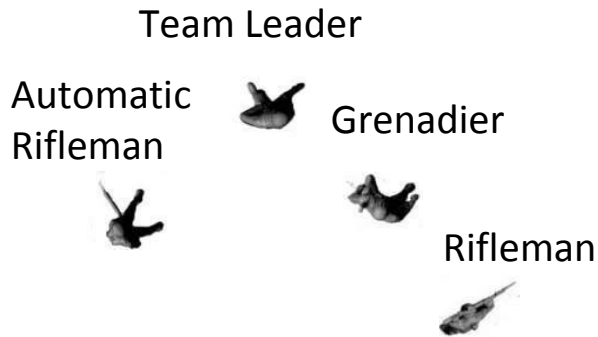
Movement Formations: Characteristics, Advantages and Disadvantages

MOVEMENT FORMATION	WHEN NORMALLY USED	CHARACTERISTICS			
		CONTROL	FLEXIBILITY	FIRE CAPABILITIES/ RESTRICTIONS	SECURITY
Fire Team Wedge	Basic fire team formation	Easy	Good	Allows immediate fires in all directions	Good
Fire Team File	Close terrain, dense vegetations, limited visibility conditions	Easiest	Less flexible than the wedge	Allows immediate fires to the flanks, mask most fires to the rear	Least

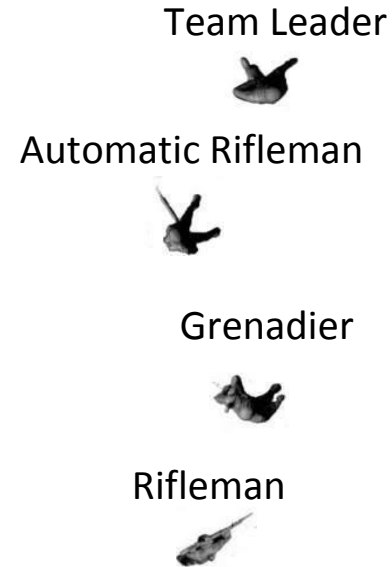


Check on Learning

A.



B.

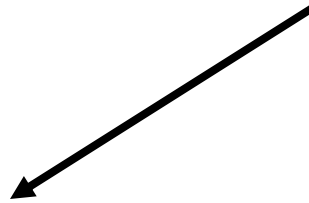


Identify the two formations shown.



Check on Learning

Which Fire Team member is typically in this position?





*Be Safe. Be Smart. Be Legal.
Stay Focused on YOUR Goals.*

Are YOU committed?

Are YOU ...

**ALL
IN**

?