

Student Learning Plan

Unit 2: Leadership Theory and Application

Steps and Marching [U2C2L5]



What you will accomplish in this lesson:

Demonstrate correct marching technique on command



Why this lesson is important:

This lesson builds on the previous instruction regarding stationary movements. It describes the different steps and movements used to march during drill. In this learning plan, you will apply the stationary movements and learn the basics of marching as an individual and as a member of a squad.



What you will learn in this lesson:

- Describe how to execute marching movements from various commands
- Describe how to respond to halt commands
- Define key words: double time, halt, quick time, rest, steps



You will have successfully met this lesson's purpose:

- by participating in a squad drill competition
- when you demonstrate the correct marching movements as commanded
- when you respond correctly to halt commands
- when you assist other Cadets in performing the correct movements as needed



Learning Activities:

These learning activities are designed to help you learn the target skills and knowledge for this lesson. Your instructor may assign additional or alternative learning activities.

INQUIRE PHASE: What do you already know?



- _____ 1. THINK ABOUT what you know about marching and formations related to drilling. PREPARE for this lesson by discussing. *What you will accomplish in this lesson; What you will learn in this lesson; Why this lesson is important, and When you will have successfully met this lesson's purpose.*
- _____ 2. VIEW a video clip about marching in drill.
- _____ 3. PARTICIPATE in a brainstorm session using a Circle Map to identify what is required to perform the drill successfully.
- _____ 4. REFLECT on your discussion with the class. ANSWER the reflection questions presented by your instructor.



GATHER PHASE: So, what else do you need to know or learn?

- _____1. REVIEW the video from the Inquire Phase.
- _____2. READ about steps and marching in your text.
- _____3. WATCH a demonstration about steps and marching/movement at a series of stations. PRACTICE the steps and marching/movements.
- _____4. CREATE a Flow Map showing the commands and responses for your assigned topic.
- _____5. SHARE your Flow Map with the class.
- _____6. REFLECT on the Flow Map you created about your drill topic. ANSWER the reflection questions presented by your instructor.

PROCESS PHASE: Now what can you do with this new information you've learned?



- _____1. PRACTICE the steps and marching/movements from the Flow Map that another group created.
- _____2. REVISE the Flow Map as needed to clarify the commands and responses. Post the Flow Map at the designated station.
- _____3. PRACTICE giving commands and responding to commands for steps and marching/movements by moving through the series of stations.
- _____4. REFLECT on your performance as both a drill leader and follower in these movements. ANSWER the reflection questions presented by your instructor.



Assessment Activities:

APPLY PHASE: What else can you do with what you've learned today?



- _____1. OBTAIN the Steps and Marching Performance Assessment Task from your instructor.
- _____2. COMPLETE the Steps and Marching Performance Assessment Task. SUBMIT your completed performance assessment task to your instructor for feedback and a grade.
- _____3. REVIEW the key words of this lesson.
- _____4. REFLECT on what you have learned in this lesson and how you might use it in the future.



Self-Paced Learning and Assessment Activities:

Independently complete the activities outlined below:

1. **Inquire Phase:** Complete the Learning Activities 1 – 4 or as modified by your instructor.
2. **Gather Phase:** Complete the Learning Activities 1 – 6 or as modified by your instructor.
3. **Process Phase:** Complete the Learning Activities 1 – 4 or as modified by your instructor.
4. **Apply Phase:** Complete the Learning Activities 1 – 4 or as modified by your instructor.

STANDARDIZED JROTC TRAINING SESSION

JROTC TRAILS WEST BRIGADE:

Truman, Van Horn, William Chrisman High Schools

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Unit 2

Leadership Theory and Application

LESSON 5: STEPS AND MARCHING



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Think about what you learned in the previous lesson about Stationary Movements.

Energizer



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Think about the actions, commands, and responses of the Cadets in Video #1.

Inquire - What do you already know?





(U2C2L5:F1)

All marching movements executed from the "halt" are initiated from the "position of _____."

- A) quick time
- B) attention
- C) rest
- D) parade rest

Click to see the correct answer

- Prepare for this lesson by discussing the key questions of this [Student Learning Plan](#).
 - What will you accomplish in this lesson?
 - Why is the lesson important?
 - When will you have successfully met the lesson's purpose?
- Answer the Lesson Questions:
 - What are the specific steps used during drill and how are they accurately performed?





Learning Objectives

- Describe how to execute marching movements from various commands
- Describe how to respond to halt commands
- Define key words: double time, halt, quick time, rest, steps



Unit 2

Leadership Theory and Application

LESSON 5: STEPS AND MARCHING

Think about how
drill leaders
prepare for drill.

Gather - So, what else do you need
to know or learn?





Each Cadet team will be assigned one of the following topics from the student text. In your groups, you will move to the three Expert stations around the classroom to practice.

Keep
Cadets in
the same
teams


- The 30-inch step (includes Quick Time, The Halt, Rest Movements, and Double-Time)
- The 15-inch step (includes Forward Step, Right/Left Step, and Backward Step)
- Change Step and Marching in Place





(U2C2L5:Q1)

You are leading your platoon in a parade. All of the parade participants are lining up in a field near the beginning of a parade route. When it is your platoon's time to enter the parade, you start marching them towards the start point. Your platoon looks very professional, but you see that you have to cross some uneven ground, and you think it may hurt your formation. What command or commands could you give to help them stay together?

- A)  "Half step, march"
- B) "Platoon, Attention"
- C) "Double time, march"
- D) "Platoon, halt" and "Fall in" near the parade start point

Click to see the correct answer



(U2C2L5:Q2)

When you call cadence while leading your platoon in drill, you keep the beat, or rhythm, by starting each stanza on your left foot. However, today you find that you are doing it on your right foot, but your squad members are correct and starting on their left. What is the most appropriate thing to do in order to synchronize the entire formation?

- A) Halt the formation and start again from the position of attention
- B) Give the command to “change step, march” so that the rest of your platoon is in step with you
- C) Just keep marching and keeping the rhythm on your right foot
- D) Change step on your own

Click to see the correct answer



(U2C2L5:Q3)

When you are instructing new Cadets on drill commands, in what order should you explain the five-step marching process?

- A) Preparatory command step; Command of execution step; Additional Step; Intermediate step; Execution of movement.
- B) Preparatory command step; Additional step; Command of execution step; Intermediate step; Execution of movement.
- C) Preparatory command step; Intermediate step; Command of execution step; Additional step; Execution of movement.
- D) Preparatory command step; Intermediate step; Execution of movement; Additional step; Command of execution step

[Click to see the correct answer](#)



Reflection:

- What is the function of steps and marching during drill?
- What are some advantages to learning steps and marching as a squad?

Unit 2

Leadership Theory and Application

LESSON 5: STEPS AND MARCHING

Think about how they would correct Cadets in steps and movements.

Process - Now what can you do with this new information you've



Unit 2

Leadership Theory and Application

LESSON 5: STEPS AND MARCHING

Think about the steps and marching/movements they learned and practiced in this lesson and how they impacted their perception of drill.

Apply - What else can you do with what you've learned





(U2C2L5:V1)

Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

"A prescribed distance from one heel to the other heel of a marching soldier."

A)double time

B)halt

C)quick time

D)rest

steps

Click to see the correct answer



(U2C2L5:V2)

Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

"A command to bring a moving formation to a standstill."

A)double time

B)halt

C)quick time

D)rest

E)steps

Click to see the correct answer



(U2C2L5:V3)

Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

"A relaxed form of march without a set cadence to conserve troops' energy."

A)double time

B)halt

C)quick time

D)rest

E)steps

Click to see the correct answer



(U2C2L5:V4)

Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

"Standard marching pace of 120 steps per minute."

A)double time

B)halt

C)quick time

D)rest

E)steps

Click to see the correct answer



(U2C2L5:V5)

Choose the word that best matches the definition below.

"Fast marching pace of 180 steps per minute."

- A) double time
- B) halt
- C) quick time
- D) rest
- E) steps

[Click to see the correct answer](#)



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U2C2L5

Steps and Marching

Key Words:

Double Time

Halt

Quick Time

Rest

Steps

What You Will Learn to Do

Demonstrate correct marching technique on command

Linked Core Abilities

- Communicate using verbal, non-verbal, visual and written techniques

Skills and Knowledge You Will Gain Along the Way

- Describe how to execute marching movements from various commands
- Describe how to respond to halt command

Introduction

This lesson builds on the instruction regarding stationary movements. It describes the different **steps** used during drill.

The two basic steps used in marching are the 30-inch step and the 15-inch step. Use combinations of these steps, facing movements, and rests, to march alone or in groups.

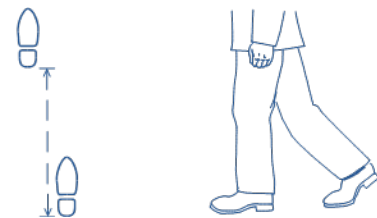
Marching Tips

The following basic marching information pertains to all marching movements, including the 30- and 15-inch steps.

- ✓ All marching movements executed from the “halt” are initiated from the “position of attention.”
- ✓ Except for “route step march” and “at ease march,” all marching movements are executed while marching at “attention.” Marching at “attention” is the combination of the “position of attention” and the procedures for the prescribed step executed simultaneously.
- ✓ When executed from the “halt,” all steps except “right step” begin with the left foot.
- ✓ For short-distance marching movements, the commander may designate the number of steps forward, backward, or sideward by giving the appropriate command: “One step to the right (left), march” or “Two steps backward (forward), march”. On the command of execution “march,” step off with the appropriate foot, and halt automatically after completing the number of steps designated. Unless otherwise specified, when directed to execute steps forward, the steps will be 30-inch steps.
- ✓ All marching movements are executed in the cadence of “**quick time**” (120 steps per minute), except the 30-inch step, which may be executed in the cadence of 180 steps per minute on the command “**double time**, march.”
- ✓ A step is the prescribed distance from one heel to the other heel of a marching soldier.
- ✓ All 15-inch steps are executed for a short distance only.

The 30-inch Step

Historically, marching has been an essential infantry skill to efficiently move troops on the battlefield. As an important part of drill and ceremony, marching remains pertinent today as an effective means of instilling order and discipline among the ranks. The 30-inch step is the standard stride for marching. The standard pace of march is 120-steps per minute, otherwise called “quick time.”



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Quick Time

The command to march forward from the **halt** is “forward, march.” This command automatically instructs you to use the 30-inch step. On the preparatory command “forward,” shift the weight of your body to your right foot, without noticeable movement. Then, on the command of execution “march,” step forward 30 inches with the left foot and continue marching with 30-inch steps. Keep your eyes and head forward.

Swing your arms in a natural motion, without exaggeration, approximately nine inches to the front and six inches to the rear of the trouser seams. Keep your elbows straight, thumbs forward, and fingers curled in the same position as at attention so that the fingers just clear the trousers.

The Halt

The command to halt marching is “squad (platoon, etc.), halt.” Your leader gives the preparatory command “squad (platoon, etc.),” as either foot strikes the marching surface, as long as the drill leader gives the command of execution “halt” the next time that foot strikes the marching surface.

The halt requires two counts. After your leader commands “halt,” move the additional step (required after the command of execution) to bring the trailing foot alongside the lead foot. Then, assume the position of attention. This ends the movement.

Rest Movements in Marching

Rest movements allow troops to conserve energy and revive while maintaining the momentum of the march.

At Ease, March

The drill leader gives the command “at ease, march” as either foot strikes the marching surface. On the command of execution “march,” you are no longer required to retain cadence; however, you must still remain silent and maintain the approximate interval and distance. You can only resume “quick time, march” or “route step, march” from this rest movement.

Route Step, March

You execute “route step, march” in exactly the same manner as you do “at ease, march,” except that you may drink and/or talk. From this rest movement, you can only resume marching at attention on the command “quick time, march.”

Double Time

At the command “double time, march,” march in the cadence of 180 counts or steps per minute with a 30-inch step. You can respond to this command from the halt or while marching at quick time with a 30-inch step.

When at the halt, and your leader gives the preparatory command “double time,” shift the weight of your body to the right foot without noticeable movement. On the command of execution “march,” raise your forearms to a horizontal position, with fingers and thumbs closed, palm down, and knuckles out. At the same time, step out with your left foot. March with 30-inch steps at the cadence of double time. Swing your arms to the front and rear, keeping your forearms horizontal.

When marching with a 30-inch step in the cadence of quick time (120 counts or steps per minute), a drill leader can give the command “double time, march,” when either foot strikes the marching surface. Then, on the command of execution “march,” take one more 30-inch step at quick time and step off with your trailing foot, double timing as previously described.

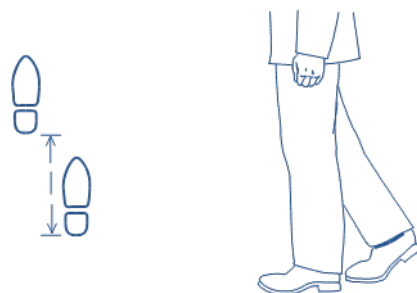
To resume marching with a 30-inch step at the quick time cadence, your leader gives the command “quick time, march.” The leader gives this command as either foot strikes the marching surface. On the command of execution “march,” take two more 30-inch steps at double time, lower your arms to your sides, and resume marching with a 30-inch step at the quick time cadence.

The 15-inch Step (Half Step)

The 15-inch step was designed to slow a formation’s advance to facilitate battlefield as parade field positions. The 15-inch step facilitates corrective maneuvers to keep a formation together in the advent of uneven terrain or a turn. Historically, tight formations were the primary means for concentrating force. Today, a tight formation is another demonstration of effective leadership and discipline.

Forward Step

To march with a 15-inch step from the halt, the command is “half step, march.” On the preparatory command “half step,” shift the weight of your body to your right foot without noticeable movement. Then, on the command of execution “march,” step forward 15 inches with your left foot and continue marching with 15-inch steps. Your arms should swing as they do when you march with a 30-inch step.



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To change from a 30-inch step to a 15-inch step while marching, the command is “half step, march.” Your leader may give this command as either foot strikes the marching surface. Then, on the command of execution “march,” take one more 30-inch step and

begin marching with a 15-inch step. Your arms should swing as they do when you march with a 30-inch step.

To direct you to resume marching with a 30-inch step, the leader commands, “forward, march” as either foot strikes the marching surface. Then, on the command of execution “march,” take one more 15-inch step and begin marching with a 30-inch step.

To halt while marching at the half step, use the same procedures described in the 30-inch step. This step again has two counts.

It is important to note that while marching forward using the half step, the basic commands that your leader can give are “mark time, march,” “forward, march,” and “halt.”

Right/Left Step

To march to the right or left with a 15-inch step, the command is “right (left) step, march.” You perform the command only while at the halt. On the preparatory command “right (left) step,” shift the weight of your body, without noticeable movement, onto the left (right) foot.

To execute right-step march, on the command of execution “march,” bend your right knee slightly and raise your right foot only high enough to allow freedom of movement. Place your right foot 15 inches to the right of your left foot, and then move your left foot (keeping the left leg straight) alongside your right foot as in the position of attention. Continue this movement, keeping your arms as they are in the position of attention. Reverse this procedure to perform left-step march.

To halt when executing right- or left-step march, your leader commands “squad (platoon, etc.), halt.” This movement has two counts. The leader gives the preparatory command when both heels are together. On the command of execution “halt,” take one more step with your lead foot, then place the trailing foot alongside it, resuming the position of attention.

Backward Step

To direct you to march backward with a 15-inch step, your leader gives the command “backward, march.” You perform the command only while you are at the halt. On the preparatory command “backward,” shift the weight of your body, without noticeable movement, onto your right foot. Then, on the command of execution “march,” take a 15-inch step backward with your left foot and continue marching backward with 15-inch steps. Let your arms swing naturally. To halt from backward march is a two count movement. This halt is basically the same as from the 30-inch step.

Changing Step in Marching

Your drill leader may command “change step, march” when the right foot strikes the marching surface. On the command of execution “march,” take one more step with the

left foot, then in one count, place the right toe near the heel of the left foot and step off with the left foot. Let your arms swing naturally.

If you are marching in a formation and you notice that you are not leading with the correct foot, you should change step on your own automatically.

Marching in Place

The command for marching in place is “mark time, march.” Your leader gives this command as either foot strikes the marching surface, from a 30-inch or 15-inch forward marching step. On the command of execution “march,” take one more step, bring the trailing foot alongside the lead foot, and begin to march in place.

To begin marching in a 30-inch step from marching in place, your leader commands “forward, march.” On the command of execution “march,” take one more step in place then step off with a 30-inch step. Follow these same procedures if your leader commands “half step, march” except step off with a 15-inch step.

The following chart shows helpful drill tips:

Drill Tips

- When at a halt, start all marching movements from the position of attention.
- Except for “route step, march” and “at ease, march,” execute all marching movements while “marching at attention.” Marching at attention is the combination of the position of attention and the procedures for the prescribed step executed simultaneously.
- When executed from the halt, all steps except “close interval, march,” “right step, march,” and “about, face,” begin with your left foot.
- Unless otherwise specified, use 30-inch steps for marching forward.
- Execute all marching movements in the quick time cadence except for the command “double time, march.”

Marching is a five step process:

- (1) preparatory command step,
- (2) intermediate or thinking step,
- (3) command of execution step,
- (4) additional step after the command of execution, and
- (5) execution of movement.

Execute all 15-inch step movements for a short distance only.

Conclusion

In this lesson we learned the basic steps and marching. We discussed the 30-inch step, the 15-inch step, changing step in marching, and marching in place.



Lesson Check-up

1. Determine when a 15-inch and 30-inch step march are appropriate.
2. What is the advantage of rest moves while marching?
3. What is the correct command sequence for calling a formation to halt situation.

Performance Assessment Task

Unit 2: Leadership Theory and Application

Steps and Marching [U2C2L5]

This performance assessment task gives you an opportunity to document your achievement of the lesson's competency:

Demonstrate correct marching technique on command



Directions

For this performance assessment task you will participate in a drill exercise where you will demonstrate the steps and marching/movements learned in this lesson by responding correctly to commands. For this assessment you will:

1. Preview the criteria listed in the scoring guide to plan for your assessment.
2. Think about the steps and marching movements that you learned and practiced in this lesson.
3. Respond to the commands given in the drill exercise.
4. Assist your peer Cadets if they need help performing the steps and marching movements.
5. Use the attached scoring guide criteria for what you need to do to complete this task.
6. Submit your completed performance assessment task and scoring guide to your instructor for evaluation and a grade.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended that you add this performance assessment task to your Cadet Portfolio.

Steps and Marching Performance Assessment Task Scoring Guide

| <i>Criteria</i> | <i>Ratings</i> | |
|---|-----------------------|---------|
| 1. You demonstrate the correct marching movements as commanded | met | not met |
| 2. You respond correctly to halt commands | met | not met |
| 3. You assist other Cadets in performing the correct marching movements as needed | met | not met |

Comments:

Name: _____ ***Date:*** _____

Evaluator's Signature: _____ ***Date:*** _____