



Unit IV – The US Navy

Chapter 1 - Navy Ships

Section 1 – The Mission of Navy Ships



What You Will Learn to Do

Identify the ships of the Navy and understand how they fulfill the Navy mission



Objectives

1. Explain the mission of Navy Ships
2. Explain ship terminology



Key Terms

- Strategy -** A country's top-level political and military plan
- Stability -** Steadiness or order in the international or political team
- Deterrence -** Prevention of war by instilling fear in potential enemies



Key Terms

Strategic -

Referring to a country's long-range weapons or plans; the big picture

Tactical -

Referring to short-range weapons, or to assets used in support of ground forces

Humanitarian -

Referring to help given to individuals in need, such as assistance to disaster victims, without regard to military or political concerns



Key Terms

- Displacement** - The weight of the volume of water that a ship displaces when afloat, in other words, the weight of a ship by itself
- Knot** - One nautical mile per hour, or about 1.15 statute (land) miles per hour



The Mission of Navy Ships

The purpose of Navy ships is to carry out the military strategy of the United States.



This involves:

- Peacetime engagement
- Deterrence and conflict prevention
- Ability to fight and win



The Mission of Navy Ships

Peacetime engagement:

- Places forces around the world during peacetime to promote economic and political stability
- Encourages free trade and peaceful connections among nations by ensuring security of the seas



The Mission of Navy Ships

Deterrence and Conflict Prevention:

- Derived from the adage *“if you seek peace, prepare for war”*
- Strategically places combat power where it cannot be ignored
- Creates presence so that potential enemies are less likely to become hostile



The Mission of Navy Ships

Fight and
Win:

Means that
US forces
must be
ready for
combat at
all times





The Mission of Navy Ships

The mission of the Navy is to...



Maintain , train and equip combat-ready naval forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression and maintaining freedom of seas.

Executing this mission involves four areas...



The Mission of Navy Ships

Strategic Deterrence



Projection of Power Ashore



Sea Control



Naval Presence





The Mission of Navy Ships

Strategic Deterrence



Convincing a potential enemy that an attack on the US is ill-advised and possibly resulting in devastation.

Examples of force supporting deterrence:

- Nuclear submarines
- Strategic missile submarines



The Mission of Navy Ships

Submarine force is powerful because it is:

- Nuclear powered
- Covert for months
- Fast and maneuverable
- Multiple targeting





The Mission of Navy Ships

Video on
Navy
submarines





The Mission of Navy Ships

Sea Control:



Referring to keeping seas open to the US, its allies and other friendly nations, as well as denying potential enemies access.

Example of force supporting sea control:

Operation Anaconda during Civil War. Union fleet controlled Confederate sea lanes preventing them from trading with Europe.



The Mission of Navy Ships

Projection of Power Ashore:



Refers to the use of seas to carry a fight with a potential enemy beyond US borders to enemy soil. Uses **missiles** and **tactical aircraft** that allow troops to quickly land abroad.

Responsible for the fact that enemy military force has landed on US soil only **3 times** in over 200 years.



The Mission of Navy Ships

Naval Presence:



Refers to the ability to be visible on open seas anywhere in the world as a silent but powerful threat.

Implied threat of action keeps seas open in compliance with international law of the seas.

Example of force supporting Naval Presence:
Humanitarian missions and assistance worldwide during natural disasters



Ship Terminology

The Navy has a lot of specialized terms which are both military and nautical. Examples...

Civilian Language	Navy Language
Upstairs	Topside
Downstairs	Below
Floor	Deck
Ceiling	Overhead
Wall	Bulkhead
Hallway	Passageway
Bathroom	Head



Ship Terminology

Directions
are
referred to
differently
as well

Civilian Language	Navy Language
Front	Forward
Rear	Aft
Crosswise	Athwartships
Front of Ship	Bow
Rear of Ship	Stern
Go toward stern	Go aft
Go away from stern	Go forward



Ship Terminology



Direction = Forward

Direction = Aft

Bow



Crosswise direction = Athwartships

Stern



Ship Terminology



If you are on the stern of the ship and want to go toward the bow, you would be going **forward**.



If you are on the bow of the ship and want to go toward the stern, you would be going **aft**.



Ship Terminology



The **anchor** on a ship is **forward** of the **gun mount**.

Gun Mount

Forward

Anchor





Ship Terminology



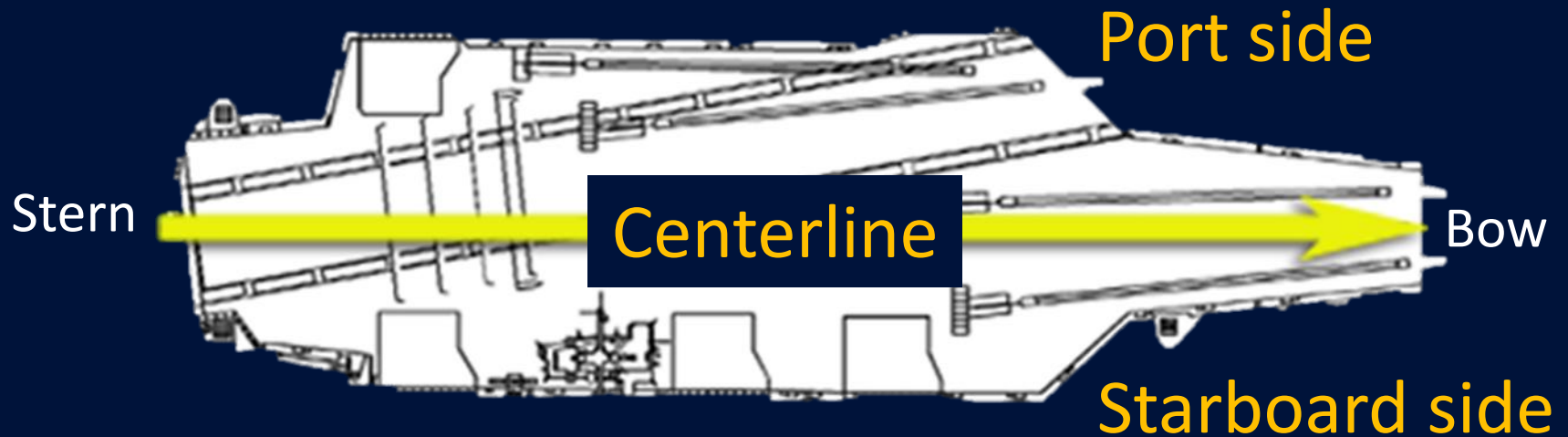
The **fantail** on a ship is **aft** of the **flight deck**.





Overhead View of an Aircraft Carrier

When facing forward, the **port** side is on your left; **starboard** side is on your right.



Fixtures and equipment are often identified with their location, port or starboard of the centerline.

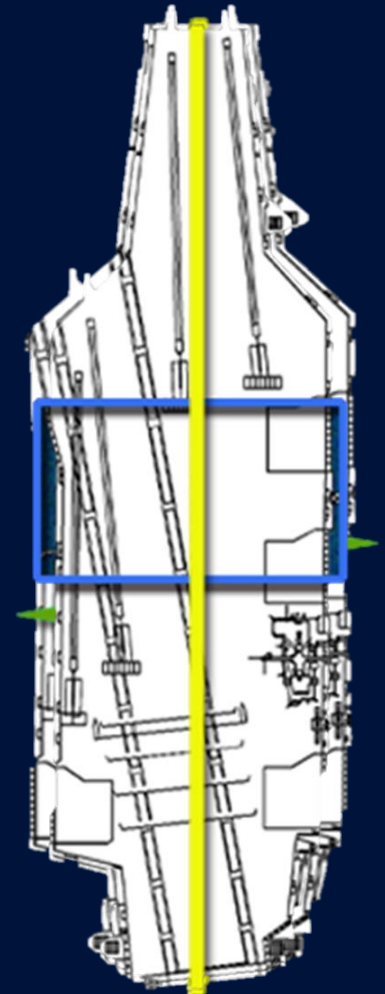


Overhead View of an Aircraft Carrier

If you go from the port side or starboard side to the centerline, you are going **inboard**.

If you go from the centerline to the starboard side or port side, you are going **outboard**.

The section around the midpoint is called **amidships**. The widest part of the ship, usually amidship area, is its **beam**.





Overhead View of an Aircraft Carrier

People and things are referred to differently on a ship...

The crew of a ship lives **in** or **on board** the ship, but

objects, stores and equipment are **aboard**.

A person will **board** a ship or **go on board**, but supplies are **taken aboard**.



Overhead View of an Aircraft Carrier

If you climb the mast, stacks, rigging, or any other area above the highest solid structure, you go **aloft** ...

but on a ship, an object hanging against the side, bow, or stern is **over** it.

On the ship to the right, the fishing nets are **over the side**.





Overhead View of an Aircraft Carrier



Ship A is off the **starboard** quarter of Ship B.



Ship A

Ship B

USS Shoup (DDG 86)

USS Benefold (DDG 65)

USS Shiloh (CG 67)



The USS Benefold is **ahead** of the USS Shoup and **astern** of the USS Shiloh.



Overhead View of an Aircraft Carrier

Video on
Ship
Structure
and
Construction

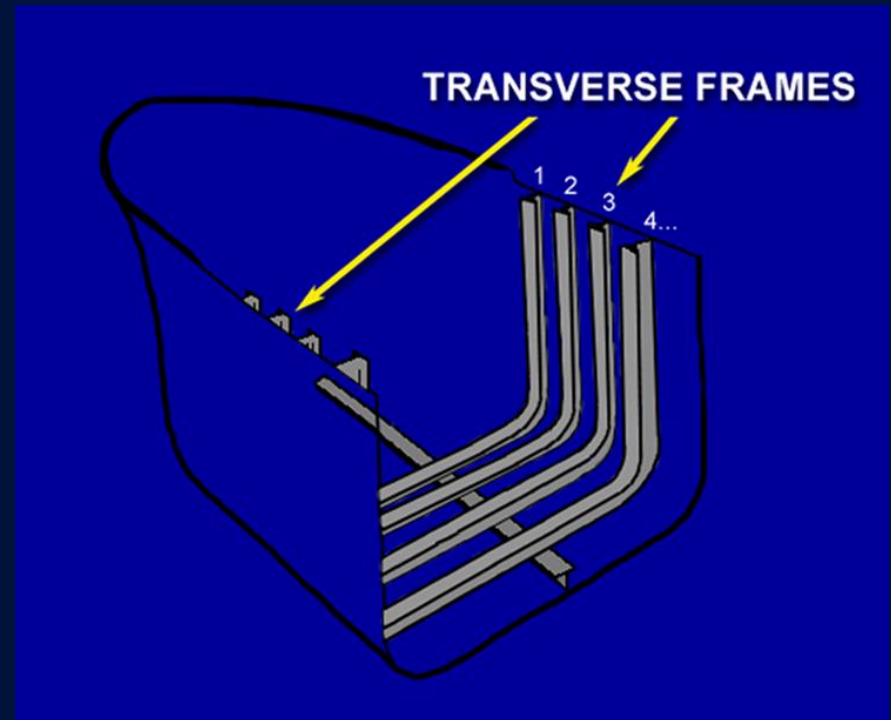




Overhead View of an Aircraft Carrier

The backbone of a ship is its **keel**, which runs along lengthwise along the center of the bottom of the ship.

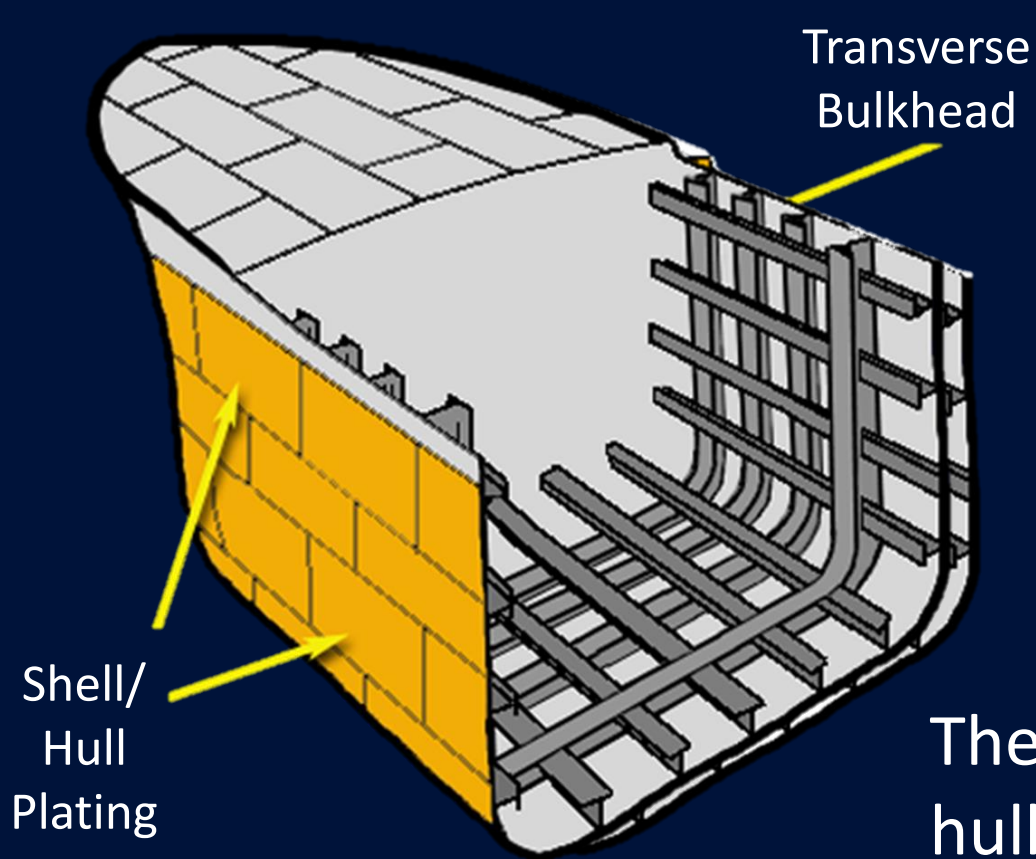
Most steel ships have flat keels.



Transverse frames cross the keel.



Overhead View of an Aircraft Carrier



Vertical walls called **bulkheads** divide the ship into compartments for machinery, mess (dining), berthing and other purposes.

The supporting body is its hull, functioning similar to a supportive envelope.



Overhead View of an Aircraft Carrier



Bulkheads can run transverse or longitudinal.

Some are just partitions like room dividers, with doors and without.



Overhead View of an Aircraft Carrier



The water level on a ship's hull is called its **waterline**.

The **freeboard** is the distance from the waterline to the main deck.

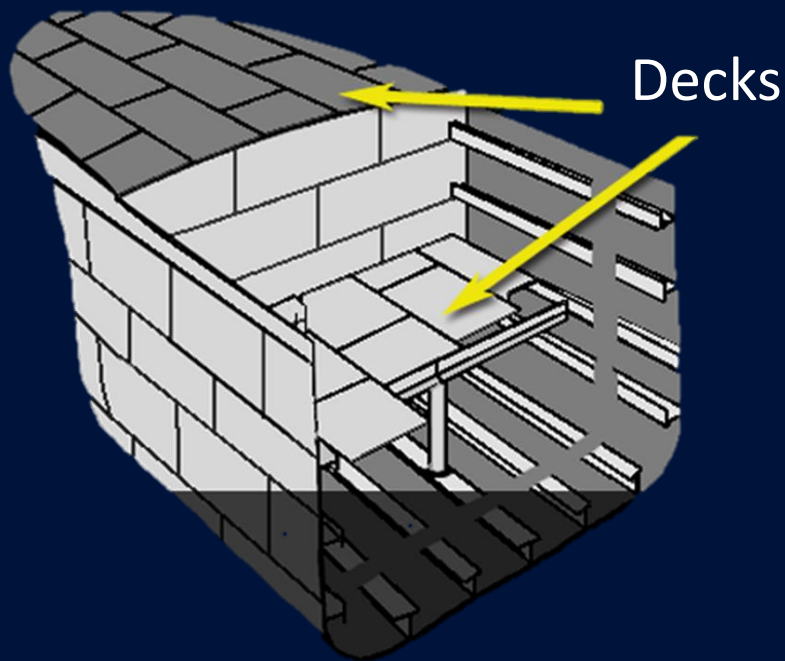




Ship Decks



Decks divide a ship into layers/floors and provide additional strength and protection for internal spaces.



All ships have rooms, but most rooms are called something else, like a berthing compartment (for sleeping) and a mess deck (for eating).



Types of Decks



Weather deck – a deck area exposed to weather

Complete deck –
extends side to side,
bow to stern

Main deck –
uppermost complete
deck on a regular ship.



The main deck on an aircraft carrier is the **flight deck**.



Types of Decks



On an aircraft carrier, the hangar deck is the main deck. The hangar deck is where aircraft are stowed and serviced when not on the flight deck.



Moving Around on a Ship



Decks are connected by ladders and
watertight hatches.





Moving Around on a Ship



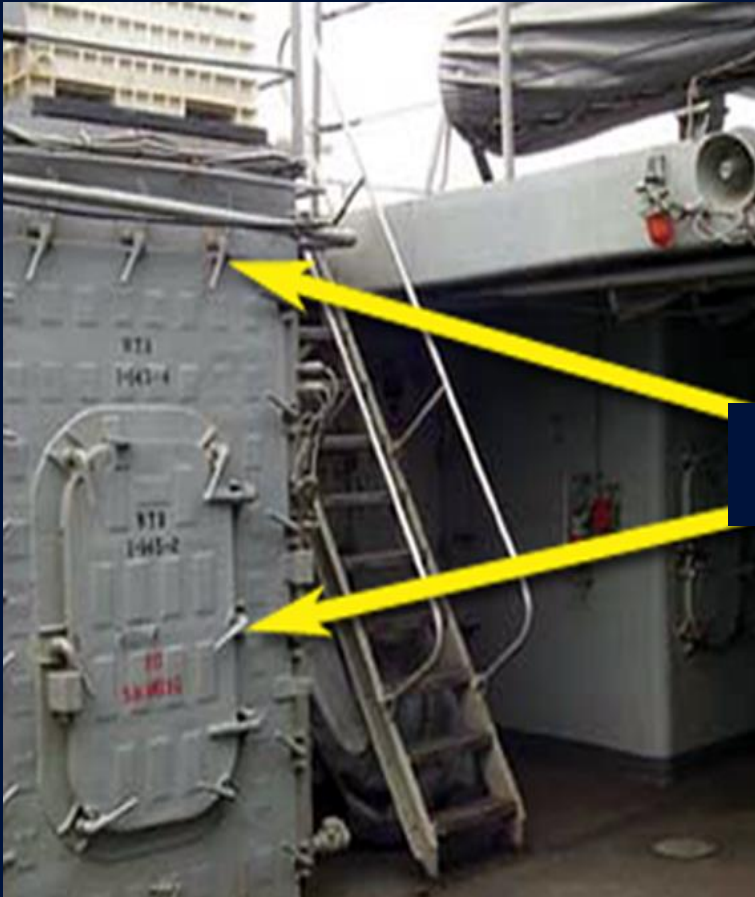
Bulkheads are connected by doors.

Doors leading to weather decks are watertight.





Moving Around on a Ship



Dogs

The watertight doors are held closed by fittings called **dogs**, which bear up tight on wedges.



Moving Around on a Ship



The forecastle (**fo'c'sle**) is the forward position on the weather deck.





Moving Around on a Ship

Though not an actual deck, the **Quarterdeck** is an area the Commanding Officer designates for conducting official functions while in port or at anchorage in port.



The Officer of the Deck is stationed here.



Ship Size and Speed

The **size** of a ship is given in terms of its displacement in tons, fully loaded, ready to deploy.

Its speed is given in **knots** (nautical miles per hour).



USS *Avenger* (MCM 1)
Displacement = 1,312 Tons



HSV 2 *Swift*
Speed = 42 knots



Ship Identification

Ships are identified by name and designation.

USS = United States Ship

Nimitz = Ship's name

CVN = type (nuclear-powered aircraft carrier)

68 = Hull number indicating the series number of ships of the same type



USS *Nimitz* (CVN 68)



Armaments and Armor

Armament is a ship's offensive weapons, such as:
Guns / Rockets / Aircraft



Armor

Armor is the ship's protective layers of steel, which lines the hull for defense against attacks.



Questions?

