

_____ is a violent struggle among state and non-state actors for legitimacy and influence over the relevant population(s). It favors indirect and asymmetric approaches, though it may employ the full range of military and other capacities, in order to erode an adversary's power, influence, and will.

Irregular Warfare

The ability of the U.S. to achieve its national strategic objectives is dependent on the effectiveness of the U.S. government in employing the instruments of national power, which are _____.

Diplomatic, Informational, Military, and Economic

The President of the United States provides guidance for developing, applying, and coordinating the instruments of national power to achieve objectives that contribute to national security in the _____.

National Security Strategy

The _____, signed by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, provides guidance for distributing and applying military power to attain national strategic objectives. It describes the Armed Forces' plan to achieve military objectives in the near term and provides the vision for ensuring they remain decisive in the future.

National Military Strategy

The statutory members of the National Security Council are _____.

President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of Energy

The _____ is the President's principal forum for considering national security policy matters with his senior national security advisors and cabinet officials.

National Security Council

The operational chain of command runs directly from the President to the Secretary of Defense and then to the _____.

Combatant Commanders

The non-operational chain of command runs directly from the President to the Secretary of Defense and then to the _____.

Secretaries of the Military Departments and then to the Combatant Commanders