

LESSON PURPOSE PLAN

CORE VALUES, U.S. MARINE CORPS
GUIDED DISCUSSION

VALUES-BASED LEADERSHIP

7/22/2015

1. TOPIC OVERVIEW

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Marines learn, from the first day of recruit training, to do what is right in the face of overwhelming adversity. To help distinguish what is right, we are taught about our Marine Corps' core values of Honor, Courage, and Commitment. These values constitute the foundation of a Marine's character. As Marines progress out of recruit training and continue their service, numerous other principles are built upon that foundation, such as integrity, discipline, teamwork, duty, and Esprit de Corps. Generation after generation of American men and women have given special meaning to the designation United States Marine. They have done so by their performance on and off the battlefield. Feared by enemies, respected by allies, and loved by the American people, Marines are a special breed. This reputation was gained, and is maintained, by the preservation of our enduring core values. These values form the bedrock of our character. Reaffirm these core values and ensure they continue to guide your performance, behavior, and conduct every minute of every day.

Use this time to present the topic of the guided discussion to your group. Cover why this topic is important to the Marine Corps, as a whole, and vital to the individual Marine. You may use the above paragraph to help introduce the topic, or develop a completely unique introduction. Aspects of your attention-gainer should focus on your discussion topic.

Ensure you have followed the Instructor Preparation Guide (IPG), familiarized yourself with the subject, and reviewed the references. Core Values are defined by Headquarters Marine Corps Human Resources and Organizational Management Branch as:

Honor: This is the bedrock of our character. It is the quality that empowers Marines to exemplify the ultimate in ethical and moral behavior: to never lie, cheat, or steal; to abide by an uncompromising code of integrity; to respect human dignity; and to have respect and concern for each other. It represents the maturity, dedication, trust, and dependability that commit Marines to act responsibly, be accountable for their actions, fulfill their obligations, and hold others accountable for their actions.

Courage: The heart of our Core Values, courage is the mental, moral, and physical strength ingrained in Marines that sees them through the challenges of combat and the mastery of fear, and to do what is right, to adhere to a higher standard of personal conduct, to lead by example, and to make tough decisions under stress and pressure. It is the inner strength that enables a Marine to take that extra step.

Commitment: This is the spirit of determination and dedication within members of a force of arms that leads to professionalism and mastery of the art of war. It promotes the highest order of discipline for

unit and self and is the ingredient that instills dedication to Corps and country 24 hours a day, pride, concern for others, and an unrelenting determination to achieve a standard of excellence in every endeavor. Commitment is the value that establishes the Marine as the warrior and citizen others strive to emulate.

2. METHOD

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Inform your class that the instructional method you will be using for today's lesson is a guided discussion and that this method has been selected to actively involve students in the learning process.

The guided discussion can be effective at altering awareness and behaviors of participants. The goal of the guided discussion method is to drive group participation through leadership and encouragement. To learn more about guided discussions refer to Marine Corps Reference Publication (MCRP) 6-11B W/CH 1 - *Marine Corps Values: A User's Guide for Discussion Leaders*.

It is up to you, as the discussion leader, to use your best judgment and adapt this period of instruction to make it most suitable to your unit and the experience level of the participants. Be prepared for controversy, and form a plan to deal with conflicting viewpoints in order to keep the discussion progressing.

The guided discussion should last approximately 25 to 35 minutes. Spend a few minutes on the introduction; and, the majority of your time on the discussion questions within the body. Do not go too far over your time, as you may start to lose the attention of the participants. Too much information can start to overwhelm what is intended to be a simple and focused session. Remember to allow a few minutes for reflection and the summary of your lesson.

Determine what aspect of the topic you want to concentrate your discussion towards. Design learning outcomes, or "takeaways," which participants should grasp at the end of this discussion that best exemplify your intended focus. You can create your own learning outcomes OR use one, or more, of the examples listed below.

Example learning outcomes are:

- (a) Understand the possible impact if Marines do not uphold our core values.
- (b) Be able to explain how the Marine Corps' core values define your military career.
- (c) Understand how Marine Corps' core values relate to professional conduct.
- (d) Be able to define honor, courage, and commitment.
- (e) Understand how the Marine Corps' leadership traits and principles relate to the Marine Corps' core values.

3. INTRODUCTION

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Use this time to introduce yourself to the group if necessary, and to ensure the group is familiar with each other. This is also the time to introduce any ground rules, which will establish what behaviors are expected during the guided discussion. Some example ground rules are: everyone participates fully; permit participants to express themselves without becoming recipients of personal attacks from anyone regarding their views; keep language clean, as not to offend others; make head-calls, as needed, without disrupting the rest of the participants; etc.

4. BODY

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Start the discussion by giving your participants the learning outcome you developed for the guided discussion.

a. Gain Attention

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

A few attention-gaining stories are provided, but you are encouraged to personalize the attention-gainer to fit your personality, audience, and your desired learning outcome. You may use one of the provided stories, or conduct research in order to find others more applicable to your learning outcome.

(1) Calm Response under Fire Saves Sergeant Major

On 23 December 2009, Headquarters Battery, 3d Battalion, 10th Marine Regiment, Regimental Combat Team 7, while conducting a dismounted security patrol partnered with Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) in the vicinity of Galjan village, Sergeant (Sgt) Christopher R. Hrbek was the leader of first squad. His squad was ambushed and received enemy fire from three directions.

Sporadic enemy gunfire continued until approximately 1640 when the Battalion Sergeant Major (SgtMaj) stepped on a victim operated pressure-plate IED. The IED blast resulted in immediate amputation of the SgtMaj's legs above the knees. The blast rendered two additional Marines in the vicinity unconscious. Disregarding the threat of additional IEDs, Sgt Hrbek left his covered position while under enemy small arms and machinegun fire in order to run to the aid of injured Marines.

Sgt Hrbek applied tourniquets and pressure dressings to one of the SgtMaj's legs while the Corpsman did the same on the other leg. Their rapid response in applying seven (7) tourniquets and surgical dressings to the SgtMaj's injuries stopped the loss of blood in both

of his legs and one of his arms. Sgt Hrbek continued treating the SgtMaj until the casualty evacuation aircraft arrived.

Assisted by five Marines, Sgt Hrbek, then moved the wounded to the aircraft in the landing zone. Surgeons at the Camp Bastion trauma center stated that the quick actions and placement of tourniquets saved the SgtMaj's life. Surgeons also indicated they had not seen anyone with similar injuries arrive at the trauma center in such good shape. The actions taken by Sgt Hrbek and the Corpsman precluded the massive blood loss normally experienced in lower extremity amputation injuries and allowed the SgtMaj to remain conscious from the point of injury until he arrived at the Camp Bastion trauma center.

Reference:

Hodges, Cheryl. "In Memory of Sgt. Christopher R. Hrbek USMC." *The Sergeant Christopher R. Hrbek Memorial Scholarship Fund*, 2013.
[<http://www.sgthrbek.com/>]

(2) Marine Corps Birthday Message

HEADQUARTERS U.S. MARINE CORPS
Washington, November 1, 1921

(1) On November 10, 1775, a Corps of Marines was created by a resolution of Continental Congress. Since that date many thousand men have borne the name "Marine." In memory of them it is fitting that we who are Marines should commemorate the birthday of our corps by calling to mind the glories of its long and illustrious history.

(2) The record of our corps is one which will bear comparison with that of the most famous military organizations in the world's history. During 90 of the 146 years of its existence the Marine Corps has been in action against the Nation's foes. From the Battle of Trenton to the Argonne, Marines have won foremost honors in war, and in the long eras of tranquility at home, generation after generation of Marines have grown gray in war in both hemispheres and in every corner of the seven seas, that our country and its citizens might enjoy peace and security.

(3) In every battle and skirmish since the birth of our corps, Marines have acquitted themselves with the greatest distinction, winning new honors on each occasion until the term "Marine" has come to signify all that is highest in military efficiency and soldierly virtue.

(4) This high name of distinction and soldierly reput we who are Marines today have received from those who preceded us in the corps. With it we have also received from them the eternal spirit which has animated our corps from generation to generation and has been the distinguishing mark of the Marines in every age. So long as that spirit continues to flourish Marines will be found equal to every

emergency in the future as they have been in the past, and the men of our Nation will regard us as worthy successors to the long line of illustrious men who have served as "Soldiers of the Sea" since the founding of the Corps.

JOHN A. LEJEUNE,
Major General Commandant

Excerpt from:

Lejeune, Major General John A. "Marine Corps Birthday Message." *United States Marine Corps Officer Candidates School Blog*, 01 Nov. 1921.
[<http://officercandidatesschool.com/blog/2013/11/08/celebrating-the-marine-corps-birthday/>]

(3) Fallen Captain Awarded Bronze Star

A roadside bomb killed Captain (Capt) John Maloney, 36, on June 16, 2005 as he maneuvered the infantry company in an assault against enemy fighters in Ramadi, Iraq. Maloney's widow, Michelle, and their two children joined relatives, friends and fellow Marines in a short ceremony to accept Maloney's Bronze Star medal.

"This is an award which John Maloney earned and it should be presented," said Lieutenant Colonel Eric Smith, who commands 1st Battalion, 5th Marines, during the ceremony at Memorial Park at Camp San Mateo, in the northern part of the sprawling amphibious training base. "He is not here to receive it."

Smith presented the Bronze Star medal, with a small bronze "V" fastened to the ribbon, to Maloney's son, Nathaniel, 6, as Michelle Maloney looked on.

The medal honors Maloney's heroics while he led his company in Ramadi, a provincial capital and hotbed of insurgent activity in western Iraq. Maloney, a prior enlisted Marine, had landed in Iraq [during March 2005] with 1/5, which operated with the Army's 2nd Brigade Combat Team and 2nd Marine Division.

"Suspecting an ambush on his egress route, he instinctively placed his vehicle at the front of the company and began to lead them out of the danger zone. As he personally led his men out of harm's way, a massive roadside bomb destroyed his vehicle and killed him," the citation reads. "His selfless leadership continued to inspire his Marines as they fought for the next two hours against heavy machinegun, rocket propelled grenade and mortar fire."

Maloney's leadership inspired his men through those intense hours, said First Sergeant Michael Brookman, Charlie Company's First Sergeant. "All our Marines are rejoicing in what Captain Maloney did for us," he said, adding, "that Bronze Star is his gift for us."

Reference:

Fuentes, Gidget. "Marine Capt. John W. Maloney Died June 16, 2005 Serving During Operation Iraqi Freedom." *Honor the Fallen, Military Times*. 21 Sept. 2005. [<http://projects.militarytimes.com/valor/marine-capt-john-w-maloney/926995>]

(4) Medal of Honor Awarded to Corporal Jason Dunham

For a Marine, answering the call of duty is to place others before self, and to defend the values of the United States no matter the cost. Oftentimes, the sacrifices involved are immeasurable - servicemen and women put their lives on the line for the greater good. One such example of heroic selflessness is Corporal (Cpl) Jason Dunham.

On April 14, 2004, Dunham was in the town of Karabilah, Iraq, leading a 14-man foot patrol on a reconnaissance mission when radio reports came in that a roadside bomb had exploded nearby where another group of Marines were scouting. As soon as the explosive went off, insurgents swarmed the area, surrounding the Marines.

The driver of a run-down Toyota Land Cruiser burst out and grabbed Dunham by the neck. Dunham fought the enemy hand-to-hand; two Marines saw their squad leader struggling, and moved in to help. As the fighting continued, Dunham saw what the other two did not - the insurgent was holding a grenade in his hand. He screamed a warning to his Marines: "No, no, no - watch his hand!"

When the grenade was released, without hesitating, Dunham took off his Kevlar helmet, covered the grenade with it, and threw himself on top to smother the blast.

Private First Class Kelly Miller, one of the two Marines who was saved by Dunham's quick and selfless act, later told author Michael Phillips: "Cpl Dunham was in the middle of the explosion. If it was not for him, none of us would be here. He took the impact of the explosion."

The hard, molded mesh that was Dunham's Kevlar helmet was scattered all around the site of the explosion - an image that serves as a reminder of his bravery on that day.

On Jan. 11, 2007, Dunham was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, the highest military decoration of the United States. He is the second serviceman and the first Marine to receive the Medal of Honor in the Global War on Terror.

Reference:

"Jason Dunham." *Ourmilitaryheroes.defense.gov*, Web. 13 Jan. 2015. [<http://ourmilitaryheroes.defense.gov/profiles/dunhamJ.html>]

(5) Uniform Correction Experiment

Are you the type of Marine who sits back and expects someone else to get the situation corrected? Are Marines failing to correct their fellow devil dogs because they do not have the moral courage to do so? When was the last time you corrected a Marine for a uniform infraction? Regardless of your rank or who you are, all Marines should have the courage to correct each other.

While conducting an experiment showing Marines with uniform discrepancies the majority of Marines did not or would not correct the Marines. Most of the Marines who did step up to correct a fellow Marine were SNCOs and a few NCOs. Still, too many superior and junior ranks alike were guilty of not correcting a fellow Marine who was out of order.

For some reason, Marines will see something wrong and instead of taking action, they would rather sit on the sidelines and wait for someone else to fix it. Leaders are not teaching their Marines these things and reminding them of the regulations. It is sad to say that during the entire experiment not one junior Marine had the bravery to correct a fellow Marine. Even when a Marine walked around on a cell phone for nearly a half hour near a group of lance corporals, not a word was muttered.

It seems easier to correct our equal peers and those lower in rank, but who says you cannot correct a Marine who outranks you? If they are wrong, they are wrong; no excuse. The Marine Corps will always be the Marine Corps and if we are not policing each other then we are not upholding the standards that define our Corps. Each of us, from E-1 to O-10, should be policing each other to ensure those standards stay intact.

Reference:

"Are Marines Correcting Their Peers?" *Defense Department Documents And Publications/ContentWorks via COMTEX*, 28 Oct. 2010. [<http://cloud-computing.tmcnet.com/news/2010/10/28/5100472.htm>]

(6) Hospital Corpsman Second Class Donald E. Ballard

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life and beyond the call of duty while serving as a Hospital Corpsman Second Class (HC2) with Company M, in connection with operations against enemy aggressor forces. During the afternoon hours, Company M was moving to join the remainder of the 3d Battalion in Quang Tri Province. After treating and evacuating two heat casualties, HC2 Ballard was returning to his platoon from the evacuation landing zone when the company was ambushed by a North Vietnamese Army unit

employing automatic weapons and mortars, and sustained numerous casualties.

Observing a wounded Marine, HC2 Ballard unhesitatingly moved across the fire swept terrain to the injured man and swiftly rendered medical assistance to his comrade. HC2 Ballard then directed four Marines to carry the casualty to a position of relative safety. As the four men prepared to move the wounded Marine, an enemy soldier suddenly left his concealed position and, after hurling a hand grenade which landed near the casualty, commenced firing upon the small group of men.

Instantly shouting a warning to the Marines, HC2 Ballard fearlessly threw himself upon the lethal explosive device to protect his comrades from the deadly blast. When the grenade failed to detonate, he calmly arose from his dangerous position and resolutely continued his determined efforts in treating other Marine casualties. HC2 Ballard's heroic actions and selfless concern for the welfare of his companions served to inspire all who observed him and prevented possible injury or death to his fellow Marines. His courage, daring initiative, and unwavering devotion to duty in the face of extreme personal danger, sustain and enhance the finest traditions of the U.S. Naval Service."

Reference:

"Ballard, Donald E." *Cmohs.org*, 17 Jan. 2015.

[<http://www.cmohs.org/recipient-detail/3222/ballard-donald-e.php>]

(7) Marine Impersonates Federal Officer

A 20-year-old Marine is being held in the brig at Norfolk Naval Station as authorities investigate allegations that he impersonated a federal law enforcement officer in Virginia Beach last week, officials announced Wednesday. He was arrested carrying a police style badge marked Anti-Terrorism Security Team.

Authorities apprehended Lance Corporal Jason Allen Stevens last week, but he has not been charged with any crimes yet, said Lieutenant Colonel Matt Morgan, a spokesman for Marine Corps Forces Command in Norfolk.

The Naval Criminal Investigative Service is investigating the accusations in conjunction with the Virginia Beach Police Department. Detectives have recovered a badge, police equipment and clothing with police markings in the case, Ed Buice, a NCIS spokesman, said in an e-mail.

Reference:

Hieatt, Kathy and Wilson, Patrick. "Marine Accused of Impersonating Federal Officer in Va. Beach." *PilotOnline.com, The Virginian-Pilot*. 15 Oct. 2009. [<http://hamptonroads.com/2009/10/marine-accused-impersonating-federal-officer-va-beach>]

(8) Marine Rescues Young Girl from Drowning

With the arrival of the weekend, Marines and their friends gathered together to head to North Topsail Beach, N.C.

In the midst of a calm and relaxing weekend Corporal Brian E. Babineau, a warehouse clerk with Supply Company, 2nd Supply Battalion, 2nd Marine Logistics Group, and his friends were lying on the beach when they heard a scream.

"An older woman yelled from next to us 'help there is a girl drowning out there'," said Babineau. "As soon as I heard that I started to run to the water and dove in."

Without hesitation Babineau swam to the young girl screaming from far out in the ocean. "When I got to her she was in a panic and was thrashing around," said Babineau. "I told her to relax and put your arms around my neck, and then with my left arm I trapped her body against mine and started to swim back with her."

It took me 10 to 15 minutes to get back to the beach. Once we got closer to shore I started to use my feet to push myself closer to land, so I turned her in front of me so that she didn't get hit by anymore waves. When we reached land she ran straight to her father."

The little girl calmed down realizing she was safe and thanked Babineau for his actions. Several months later Babineau was recognized for his actions on the beach that day when he received the Navy Commendation Medal.

Reference:

Nichols, Corporal Devin. "Marine Receives Award For Rescuing Young Girl." *Military.com*, 15 Jan. 2014. [<http://www.military.com/daily-news/2014/01/15/marine-receives-award-for-rescuing-young-girl.html>]

(9) Medical Evacuation Hero

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty while serving with the 4th Battalion, 10th Marines, 2d Marine Division, in action against enemy Japanese forces on Saipan, Marianas Islands, 7 July 1944. When the enemy launched a fierce, determined counterattack against our positions and overran a neighboring artillery battalion, Private First

Class (PFC) Agerholm immediately volunteered to assist in the efforts to check the hostile attack and evacuate our wounded.

Locating and appropriating an abandoned ambulance jeep, he repeatedly made extremely perilous trips under heavy rifle and mortar fire and single-handedly loaded and evacuated approximately 45 casualties, working tirelessly and with utter disregard for his own safety during a grueling period of more than three hours.

Despite intense, persistent enemy fire, he ran out to aid two men whom he believed to be wounded marines but was himself mortally wounded by a Japanese sniper while carrying out his hazardous mission. PFC Agerholm's brilliant initiative, great personal valor and self-sacrificing efforts in the face of almost certain death reflect the highest credit upon himself and the U.S. Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life for his country."

Reference:

"Agerholm, Harold Christ." *Cmohs.org* Congressional Medal of Honor Society, Web. 17 Jan. 2015. [<http://www.cmohs.org/recipient-detail/2615/agerholm-harold-christ.php>]

(10) Marine Sentenced in San Diego for Adultery

A married Marine Gunnery Sergeant (GySgt) was sentenced Tuesday to 90 days in the brig after pleading guilty to committing adultery by having sex with the widow of a Marine killed three weeks earlier in Afghanistan.

GySgt Stephen Kuehler, a recruiter in Saint Louis, admitted having sex with the widow of Private Michael Patton. Kuehler had recruited Patton into the Marine Corps. After Patton, 19, was killed in June by a roadside bomb, Kuehler attended his funeral in Fenton, Missouri, and befriended his widow, Amy.

A Marine prosecutor, Captain Tyler Hart, told a jury of two officers and six enlisted personnel at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot San Diego that Kuehler had "betrayed the trust of a fellow Marine." Under the Uniform Code of Military Justice, adultery is considered "conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline."

Along with confinement, GySgt Kuehler was ordered reduced in rank to Staff Sergeant and will not be allowed to reenlist.

"The professional character of our recruiters, exhibiting our core values of honor, courage, and commitment, must continue to earn the trust and respect of the public," said Marine spokesman Major Christopher Logan. "... We are committed to holding our Marines accountable."

Reference:

Perry, Tony. "Marine Sentenced in San Diego For Adultery." *Los Angeles Times*, 14 Jan. 2009. [<http://latimesblogs.latimes.com/lanow/2009/01/a-married-marin.html>]

b. **Potential Discussion Questions**

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

The provided questions can be altered, but all questions should be carefully formulated to focus the discussion toward your desired learning outcome. It is the facilitator's responsibility to provoke thought, foster discussion and involvement on the part of the participants, manage the group, and keep discussion flowing. Choose several questions from the following list, which will help accomplish your learning outcome in the specified time.

The discussion format is intended to have the majority of the input come from the participants. Ensure you conduct comprehensive research on this topic using the provided references. Having a comprehensive understanding of the subject material is essential in order to clarify portions of the discussion that may be confusing, and to ensure only accurate information is disseminated during this exchange. This is not intended to be a lecture, so keep your comments direct and focused to keep the group discussion moving.

Do not insert too many of your own convictions, as it may cause the group to skew their input just to mirror your positions, and may not be a true representation of the participants' thoughts. Ensure you have writing material throughout the discussion so you can capture key elements of the discussion, which arise in each segment, in order to create follow-on questions and to summarize each key point.

As the facilitator, you may use a question to initiate a topic for discussion. After the discussion develops, follow-up questions can be used to guide the discussion. Follow-up questions may help a participant to explain something more thoroughly, or enable you to bring the discussion back to a point from which it has strayed.

Questions are so much a part of teaching, they are often taken for granted. Effective use of questions may result in more student learning than through use of any other instructional technique. In general, you should ask open-ended questions, which are thought-provoking and require more mental activity than simply remembering facts. Questions should require students to grasp concepts, explain similarities and differences, and infer cause-and-effect relationships.

Plan at least one lead-off question for each of your desired learning outcomes. While preparing questions, remember the purpose is to stimulate discussion, not merely to get answers. Avoid questions,

which require only short categorical answers, such as "yes" or "no." Lead-off questions should usually begin with "how" or "why."

(1) What does "honor" mean to you? Provide a time in your life when you have either witnessed or exhibited honor.

(2) What does "courage" mean? Are there different types of courage? Provide a time in your life when you have either witnessed or exhibited courage.

(3) What does "commitment" mean to you? Provide a time in your life when you have either witnessed or exhibited commitment.

(4) Why are the core values of honor, courage, and commitment important to us as United States Marines?

(5) Where do we, as individuals, get our values from? Explain whether or not Marine Corps Recruit or Officer training is enough to instill the Marine Corps' core values in a person.

(6) Explain which of the core values the person from the attention-gainer demonstrated, or failed to uphold.

(7) How do the Marine Corps' core values relate to your Oath of Enlistment?

"I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to regulations and the Uniform Code of Military Justice. So help me God."

(8) How do the Marine Corps' core values relate to the Oath of Office (Officer Oath)?

"I, _____, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without mental reservation or purpose of evasion; that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter. So help me God."

(9) What does the following quote from MCWP 6-11, *Leading Marines* mean to you?

"For more than two centuries Marines have produced victory. It has been the vitality of the Marine leader that has upheld the 'critical foundations of our Corps in the searing cauldron of combat.' Whatever the challenges, Marines have overcome them using the foundations of Marine Corps leadership—foundations steeped in the values, traditions, customs, and history of our Corps."

(10) How do Marine Corps customs, courtesies, and traditions help maintain our core values?

(11) What are some of the ways that you can encourage yourself and others to adhere to the Marine Corps' core values?

(12) What did you find most amazing or surprising about the individual you heard about in the attention-gainer? Do you think that you would have taken the same actions? Why or why not?

(13) Which core value would you identify with the most? Explain your reason.

(14) What behaviors seem to be critical for a leader to be successful?

(15) Share a time when you personally had to make a difficult decision that demonstrates your dedication to the Marine Corps' core values.

(16) How do the Marine Corps' core values apply to your everyday life?

(17) If someone asked you to describe your personal values, how would you respond?

(18) Think of a historical leader you believe embodied the Marine Corps' core values. Explain to the group why you selected that leader.

5. **REFLECTION**

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Incorporate reflection questions here, in order to prompt the participants to re-evaluate the issues discussed and topics covered. The more mentally involved each participant is in the active review of the topic, the greater their retention of the subject will be.

Reflection questions should be meaningful in relation to the experiences of the students and should bridge the gap between their discussion involvement and the abstract issues discussed in class. Questions posed during reflection are for personal consideration, as the participants may be uncomfortable openly sharing responses.

Reflection questions can be broken down into the following categories:

1. What? Ask the participants to re-examine in detail the content of the discussion.

2. So, what? What difference did the event make to their perceptions of the issue?

3. Now what? How will the participants think or act in the future as a result of this new perspective?

6. **SUMMARY**

INSTRUCTOR NOTE

Provide overview of main ideas covered. No questions should be asked here. Provide closure that is relevant to MOS, the Marine Corps, or applicable to the participants in some other manner.

INSTRUCTOR REFERENCE MATERIAL

Core Values are defined by Headquarters Marine Corps Human Resources and Organizational Management Branch as:

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Courage: The heart of our Core Values, courage is the mental, moral, and physical strength ingrained in Marines that sees them through the challenges of combat and the mastery of fear, and to do what is right, to adhere to a higher standard of personal conduct, to lead by example, and to make tough decisions under stress and pressure. It is the inner strength that enables a Marine to take that extra step.

Commitment: This is the spirit of determination and dedication within members of a force of arms that leads to professionalism and mastery of the art of war. It promotes the highest order of discipline for unit and self and is the ingredient that instills dedication to Corps and country 24 hours a day, pride, concern for others, and an unrelenting determination to achieve a standard of excellence in every endeavor. Commitment is the value that establishes the Marine as the warrior and citizen others strive to emulate.

Suggested Resources:

- Marine Corps Warfighting Publication 6-11, *Leading Marines*
- *Manual for Courts-Martial United States (2012 Edition)*
- Navy Marine Corps Directive 1500.58, Marine Corps Mentoring Program (MCMP) Guidebook
- *The Ethical Warrior: Values, Morals and Ethics - For Life, Work and Service*. Jack E. Hoban, Apr. 2012.
- Marine Corps Reference Publication 3-11.2, *Marine Rifle Squad*
- Department of the Navy Core Values Charter
[<http://ethics.navy.mil/content/corevaluescharter.aspx>]
- Medal of Honor Citation for Cpl Jason L. Dunham
[<http://www.cmohs.org/recipient-detail/3458/dunham-jason-l.php>]
- Marine Corps Order 3300.4_, Marine Corps Law of War Program
- Department of Defense Directive 2310.01_, Department of Defense Detainee Program
- Geneva Conventions for the protection of war victims of 12 August 1949 and Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977
- Marine Corps Order 1754.9_, Unit, Personal and Family Readiness Program (UPFRP)
- Marine Corps University History Division, Marine Corps Birthday Message
[<https://www.mcu.usmc.mil/historydivision/Pages/Speeches/MCBirthdayM>]

[essage.aspx](#)]

- Living Values website [<http://www.livingvalues.com/>]
- Military OneSource website
[<http://www.militaryonesource.mil/parenting>]
- Manpower & Reserve Affairs website [<https://www.manpower.usmc.mil>]