

## CHAPTER 7 HANDHELD WEAPONS

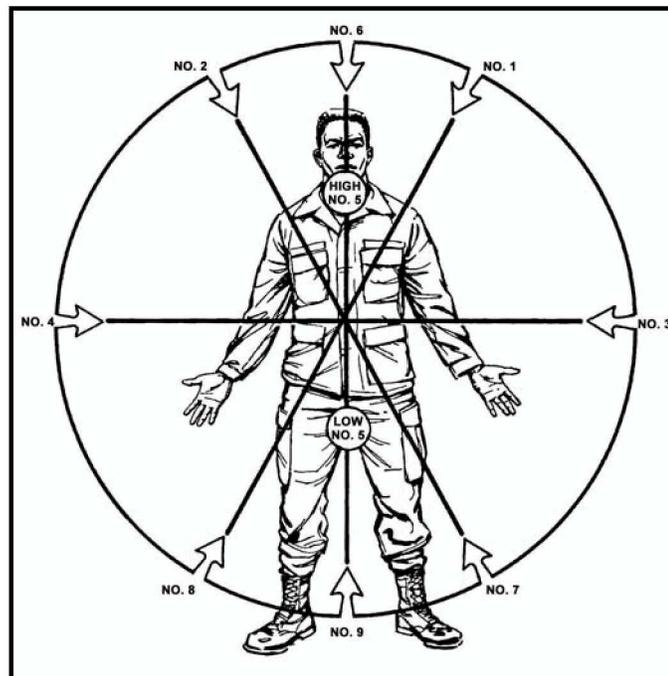
*Handheld weapons provide a significant advantage during a fight. For soldiers to be well trained in their use there must be connectivity between the techniques of armed and unarmed fighting. As soldiers progress in their training, bayonet fighting techniques that are taught in initial entry training will merge with the other elements of hand-to-hand fighting to produce a soldier who is capable of operating across the full range of force.*

### Section I. OFFENSIVE TECHNIQUES

In most combat situations, small arms and grenades are the weapons of choice. However, in some scenarios, soldiers must engage the enemy in confined areas, such as trench clearing or room clearing or where noncombatants are present. In these instances, or when your primary weapon fails, the bayonet or knife may be the ideal weapon to dispatch the enemy. Soldiers must transition immediately and instinctively into the appropriate techniques based on the situation and the weapons at hand.

#### 7-1. ANGLES OF ATTACK

Any attack, regardless of the type weapon, can be directed along one of nine angles of attack (Figure 7-1).



**Figure 7-1. Angles of attack.**

