

FILL IN THE BLANK WITH THE CORRECT ANSWER (30 POINTS). THE BONUS IS OPTIONAL (1 POINT)

1. _____ was General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army in 1861, with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant General.

2. _____ commanded the Union forces at the 1st Battle of Bull Run.

3. _____, along with P.G. T. Beauregard, commanded the Confederate forces at the 1st Battle of Bull Run.

4. _____ was the Confederate commander on the first day of the Battle of Shiloh, when he was killed in action.

5. _____ commanded the Federal forces at Shiloh.

6. _____ was named to command the Union Army of the Potomac in 1861 and held that position until late 1862, when he was relieved from command.

7. _____ was named General-in-Chief of the Union army in 1862 and continued in that post until 1864, when he became Chief of Staff of the army.

8. _____ became commander of the Union Army of Virginia in 1862. He was soon defeated and relieved from command. His army was then inactivated.

9. _____ took command of the Confederate Army of Tennessee and led it on an invasion of Kentucky. He was well known as a very difficult and argumentative man.

10. _____ was the Union Navy officer who seized New Orleans for the USA in 1862. He was the first man ever named a rear admiral (as well as a vice admiral and admiral in the U. S. Navy—under the Constitution).

11. _____ commanded the CSS Virginia in the Battle of Hampton Roads and later commanded Confederate naval forces in the Battle of Mobile Bay. He was the only man named a full Admiral in the Confederate Navy.
12. _____ was the Confederate Lieutenant General who earned his nickname at the Battle of 1st Bull Run and his fame in the 1862 “Valley Campaign.” He died young.
13. _____ was the Commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia from June, 1862, until April, 1865.
14. _____ is well known as the dashing, if erratic, cavalry commander of the Army of Northern Virginia.
15. _____ commanded the I Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. He was called “Pete.”
16. _____ and Fort Donelson were the two Confederate fortifications whose fall opened the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers to the Yankees.
17. _____ was the first major battle of the war. The Union lost and it became clear the conflict would not end quickly.
18. _____ was the bloodiest battle in U. S. history up until then. It lasted two horrible days.
19. _____ was the revolutionary Union vessel which stopped the CSS Virginia on the second day of the Battle of Hampton Roads.
20. _____ was the bloodiest single day battle in American history.
21. _____ was the brutal Union defeat at the end on 1862. It saw Federal troops assault a virtually impregnable hill in Virginia in the depths of winter.

22. _____ was the battle that saw the end of the Confederate invasion of Kentucky in 1862.

23. _____ was the Commander of the Union Army of the Cumberland defeated in northwest Georgia in 1863. He was relieved of command after having left his army to flee to Chattanooga.

24. _____ was the Commander of the “Light Division,” and later of a Corps in the Army of Northern Virginia. He later died of syphilis.

25. _____ was the battle that saw the Union forces severely defeated in northwestern Georgia and which earned Major General George H. Thomas his nickname as “The Rock.”

26. _____ was the 1862 document issued by President Abraham Lincoln, which changed the entire nature of the war.

27. _____ was the primary Confederate war aim from 1861 to 1865. If it could do this one thing, it would win.

28. _____ was the only Union officer to hold the substantive (as opposed to honorary) rank of Lieutenant General from 1861 to 1865.

29. _____ was the revolutionary method of obtaining manpower adopted by first the Confederacy and then the Union.

30. _____ were initially excluded from serving in the Union Army. This fact changed after 1 January 1863, much to the anger of the South and of many in the North.

BONUS (1 POINT):

Who was the Confederate Commander of the Transmississippi Theater who was made a full general in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States, as opposed to the Confederate States Army.