

Quiz 6  
MS 494

1. At the outbreak of the American Civil War, the Regular Army consisted of
  - A 12 regiments of infantry, 6 artillery and 4 cavalry
  - B approximately 16,000 men assigned to 198 line companies
  - C politically appointed officers who led men who had enlisted for terms of less than 12 months.
  - D the Departments of the East, West, North, South and Trans-Mississippi
  
2. Because the Confederacy lacked the resources to conduct sustained offensive operations against the Union, what kind of offensive operations did the Davis administration conduct, best represented by the slashing style of General Robert E. Lee?
  - a. The retrograde.
  - b. The rearguard action.
  - c. The offensive-defensive.
  - d. The amphibious assault.
  
3. What were the three major components of the North's grand strategy for the war as originally crafted by the aging General in Chief, Winfield Scott, in 1861?
  - a. One, to capture the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia; two, to destroy its field armies; and three, to seize its railroad network.
  - b. One, to isolate the railhub of Chattanooga, Tennessee; two, to seize the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia; and three, to burn the city of Columbia, South Carolina.
  - c. One, to blockade Confederate seaports; two, to seize the Mississippi River; and three, to await the inevitable collapse of the isolated and bisected South.
  - d. One, to isolate the Confederate capital of Richmond, Virginia; two, to capture the seacoast forts along the southern coast; and three, to seize the railhub of Atlanta, Georgia.
  
4. General McClellan had, by 1862, organized the Army of the Potomac into
  - A combined arms divisions with integral ordnance, supply and aviation assets
  - B a fighting force of equal strength to that of the Army of Northern Virginia
  - C 3 corps; infantry, cavalry, and transportation
  - D eleven 10,000 man divisions, each containing three infantry brigades and assorted artillery and cavalry units
  
5. The seizure of which two forts early in 1862 cracked the Confederate frontier west of the Appalachian Mountains and opened a gateway to the Lower South?
  - a. Fort Monroe, Virginia, and Fort Pulaski, Georgia.
  - b. Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and Fort Barrancas, Florida.

- c. Fort Jefferson, Florida, and Fort Morgan, Alabama.
  - d. Fort Henry on the Tennessee River and Fort Donelson on the Cumberland River.
6. Which April 1862 battle in southwestern Tennessee resulted in more American casualties than all the nation's wars up to that point?
- a. Chickamauga.
  - b. Shiloh.
  - c. Kennesaw Mountain.
  - d. Vicksburg.
7. About when in 1862 did the limited-war quality of the Civil War end?
- a. Right after the early April Battle of Shiloh, where more Americans had been killed and wounded than in any other battle up to that point.
  - b. Right after the mid-December Battle of Fredericksburg, where another bloody stalemate in Virginia had not advanced the Union war effort despite high casualties.
  - c. Right after the mid-September Battle of Antietam, where the much-maligned Union General George B. McClellan had achieved enough of a battlefield victory for the Lincoln administration to issue the revolutionary Emancipation Proclamation.
  - d. Right after the late August Battle of Second Bull Run, where Confederate General Robert E. Lee had won yet another indecisive battlefield victory in Virginia.
8. On the Civil War battlefield, what one characteristic tended to make the clash of arms indecisive?
- a. The power of the offense, as expressed in improved weaponry.
  - b. The power of the defense, as expressed in improved weaponry and the use of field fortifications.
  - c. The power of the retrograde, as expressed in the foot speed of the common soldier.
  - d. The power of field fortifications, as expressed in the issuance of entrenching tools to each common soldier.
9. After meeting with his cabinet in July 1862, following General McClellan's failure in the Peninsula Campaign, what did President Lincoln resolve to do?
- a. Issue the Emancipation Proclamation following a Union battlefield victory.
  - b. Issue the Anaconda Plan for determining the final Union strategy of the war.
  - c. Issue a call for 75,000 volunteers to serve the Union for 90 days.
  - d. Issue a conscription act to fill the ranks of the battle-depleted Union Army.
10. What one characteristic distinguishes the September 17, 1862 Battle of Antietam to this day?
- a. Total casualties were about equal to those at Gettysburg.
  - b. Total casualties were less than on any other day in U.S. history.
  - c. Total casualties were about equal to those at Chickamauga.
  - d. Total casualties were greater than on any other day in U.S. history.

11. The elusive and ultimately futile search by Civil War commanders for decisive battle goes by what label?
  - a. The "Waterloo Chimera."
  - b. The "Leipzig Chimera."
  - c. The "Austerlitz Chimera."
  - d. The "Borodino Chimera."
  
12. How did General Grant's 1863 Vicksburg Campaign again demonstrate his talent for joint operations with the brown-water elements of the Union Navy?
  - a. By formulating and executing a joint campaign plan with his Navy counterpart.
  - b. By formulating and not executing a joint campaign plan with his Navy counterpart.
  - c. By formulating and executing a joint campaign plan with his Army counterpart.
  - d. By formulating and not executing a joint campaign plan with his Army counterpart.
  
13. "Pickett's Charge" on July 3, 1863 refers to what?
  - a. The massed Confederate artillery and infantry assault at the Battle of the Wilderness.
  - b. The massed Confederate artillery and infantry assault at the Battle of Chancellorsville.
  - c. The massed Confederate artillery and infantry assault at the Battle of Gettysburg.
  - d. The massed Confederate artillery and infantry assault at the Battle of Shiloh.
  
14. Of what importance was possession of Chattanooga, Tennessee, to the Union's prosecution of the war?
  - a. As gateway to the headwaters of the Mississippi River, an invasion of that region could be launched from there.
  - b. As gateway to the Lower South, an invasion of that region could be launched from there.
  - c. As gateway to the Chesapeake Bay, an invasion of that region could be launched from there.
  - d. As gateway to the Great Plains, an invasion of that region could be launched from there.
  
15. What was the essence of Grant's grand strategy of 1864?
  - a. Piecemeal offensives would preserve the independence of the Confederacy.
  - b. Combined offensives with French forces would seize Canada.
  - c. Combined offensives with British forces would seize Mexico.
  - d. Multiple offensives would crush what remained of the Confederacy.
  
16. What was unique about the May 10, 1864 fighting around Spotsylvania Court House, Virginia?

a. Anticipating future events, a charge by dispersed Federal infantry temporarily broke the Confederate infantry's main line.

b. Harkening back to colonial frontier warfare, Federal and Confederate infantry burned each other's crops.

c. Like foot soldiers of antiquity, Federal infantry used swords and shields to break the Confederate infantry's main line.

d. Using the Union Navy, Federal infantry conducted an amphibious landing on Virginia's Peninsula.

17. The fall of which Southern city on September 2, 1864 greatly boosted Union morale and aided President Lincoln's bid for reelection that year?

a. Charleston, South Carolina.

b. New Orleans, Louisiana.

c. Atlanta, Georgia.

d. Baltimore, Maryland.

18. What was the U.S. Navy's unprecedented and manifold task during the Civil War?

a. Control the open sea and blockade the South.

b. Transport Union combat power.

c. Gain control of inland waters.

d. All of the above.

19. The Anaconda Plan was:

A devised by President Lincoln to bring a quick end to the Civil War

B a defensive strategy developed by General W. Scott

C an attempt by Gen W. Scott to avoid a bloody and destructive war

D a series of countermeasures to defeat Confederate torpedoes

20. The Battle of Mobile Bay resulted in the:

A sinking of the CSS Tennessee

B promotion of David Farragut to Rear Admiral

C immediate and unconditional surrender of the City of Mobile

D capture of Ft. Morgan, Ft. Gaines and Ft. Powell