

# Lincoln's Generals

By John Matern

## Quizzes

# Contents

Chapter 1

**George B. McClellan: "Little Mac" . . . . . 3**

Chapter 2

**Ambrose E. Burnside: A Stubborn Leader . . . . . 5**

Chapter 3

**Ulysses S. Grant: "He Fights!" . . . . . 7**

Chapter 4

**William T. Sherman: Total War! . . . . . 9**



## Chapter 1: George B. McClellan: "Little Mac"

### Comprehension Questions

1. Lincoln thought that George McClellan would be a perfect leader. Why was Lincoln wrong?
  - a. Because McClellan was too cautious. He did not want to use his soldiers in any battles.
  - b. Because McClellan agreed to fight against Lincoln and the North.
  - c. Because McClellan was still a teenager and his troops did not respect him.
  - d. Because McClellan was a good teacher, but he had never fought in a real battle.
  
2. What happened in the Peninsula Campaign?
  - a. McClellan defeated Lee at the Battle of Richmond.
  - b. Lee's army used boats to attack Washington, D.C.
  - c. Lincoln borrowed the Union army.
  - d. McClellan was too cautious to attack Richmond.
  
3. What happened at the Battle of Antietam?
  - a. McClellan defeated the Confederate army.
  - b. The Confederates retreated but McClellan missed his chance to chase them and defeat them.
  - c. The Confederates found McClellan's secret plans for battle.
  - d. McClellan sent all of his men into battle and 60,000 Union soldiers died.



## Chapter 1: George B. McClellan: "Little Mac"

### Vocabulary Questions

1. The Northern side in the Civil war was called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the Confederate States
  - b. West Point
  - c. the Campaign
  - d. the Union
  
2. The Southern side in the Civil War was called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Confederate States
  - b. United States
  - c. Union
  - d. Potomac
  
3. To \_\_\_\_\_ means to move away from a dangerous situation.
  - a. retreat
  - b. wound
  - c. defend
  - d. attack
  
4. The city where the government of a country meets is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. territory
  - b. capital
  - c. peninsula
  - d. birthplace



## Chapter 2: Ambrose E. Burnside: A Stubborn Leader

### Comprehension Questions

1. Why did Ambrose Burnside turn down Lincoln's offer to be the top general?
  - a. Because Burnside thought he should be paid more money.
  - b. Because Burnside wanted to go to West Point instead.
  - c. Because Burnside didn't think he had enough experience.
  - d. Because Burnside was a good friend of General Robert E. Lee.
  
2. How did the Confederates win the Battle of Fredericksburg?
  - a. By building a pontoon bridge and charging across the river to attack the Union troops.
  - b. By firing cannons at the Union soldiers as they tried to cross the river in boats.
  - c. By lining up on top of the hill above Fredericksburg and shooting down at the Union troops.
  - d. By finding General Burnside's secret plans for the battle.
  
3. What happened during Burnside's "mud march"?
  - a. Burnside said that his soldiers couldn't fight because their uniforms were too dirty.
  - b. Burnside surprised the Confederates during a rainstorm and defeated them.
  - c. Burnside planned an attack for the month of March because he knew the roads would be muddy.
  - d. Burnside's soldiers, wagons, and cannons became stuck along the muddy roads.



## Chapter 2: Ambrose E. Burnside: A Stubborn Leader

### Vocabulary Questions

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ bridge is a bridge that floats on the water, like a huge raft.
  - a. pontoon
  - b. divided
  - c. battle
  - d. West Point
  
2. The author used the old saying, "You can't fit a square peg into a round hole." He wanted to show that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. pegs are square and holes are round
  - b. Burnside wasn't the right man for the job
  - c. it's better to retreat and live
  - d. you must take big risks if you want to win
  
3. General Lee lined up his soldiers on a hill above the town of Fredericksburg. He knew this would give his soldiers a great \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. advantage
  - b. capital
  - c. peg
  - d. problem
  
4. General Burnside kept sending more of his troops up the hill even after the Confederates shot them down. Burnside was a \_\_\_\_\_ man.
  - a. cautious
  - b. stubborn
  - c. wounded
  - d. perfect



### Chapter 3: Ulysses S. Grant: "He Fights!"

#### Comprehension Questions

1. How did Ulysses H. Grant get the name U. S. Grant?
  - a. Grant called himself Ulysses H. Grant, but the government changed the H. to an S. by mistake.
  - b. Lincoln gave him the nickname U.S. Grant after he won a battle in Kentucky.
  - c. Grant changed his initials when he became a United States citizen.
  - d. Grant liked to say that he worked for "Uncle Sam," so he used Uncle Sam's initials.
  
2. Why was the battle at Fort Donelson in Kentucky important to President Lincoln?
  - a. Because the Confederates agreed to an unconditional surrender.
  - b. Because the Confederate army captured 15,000 Union troops.
  - c. Because the Union army captured all of the officers at West Point.
  - d. Because it was the Union's first big victory of the war.
  
3. How did Grant capture the city of Vicksburg?
  - a. By shooting cannons into the city and setting the buildings on fire.
  - b. By sending soldiers into Vicksburg who were dressed in Confederate uniforms.
  - c. By surrounding the city until the Confederates had no food and ammunition left.
  - d. By lining up his soldiers on the hillside above the city.



## Chapter 3: Ulysses S. Grant: "He Fights!"

### Vocabulary Questions

1. Giving up totally, without making any demands, is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a seige
  - b. an unconditional surrender
  - c. a breakaway
  - d. a Peninsula campaign
  
2. In a \_\_\_\_\_, an army surrounds a city and doesn't allow anyone to go in or out.
  - a. retreat
  - b. surrender
  - c. siege
  - d. charge
  
3. Students at West Point had their \_\_\_\_\_ sewn into their uniforms.
  - a. initials
  - b. money
  - c. last name
  - d. birthplace
  
4. Vicksburg was not an easy city to attack because it was surrounded by the Mississippi River and by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. swampy marshes
  - b. pontoons
  - c. muddy roads
  - d. factories





### Chapter 4: William T. Sherman: Total War!

#### Comprehension Questions

1. Sherman declared "total war" on the South. What did he mean?
  - a. He meant that he wanted the Union army to surrender quickly and give up everything.
  - b. He meant that he wanted every man, woman, and child to join his army.
  - c. He meant that he planned to ask other countries to help the Union army.
  - d. He meant that the North was fighting against everyone in the South, not just against the Confederate army.
  
2. When did the Civil War end?
  - a. 1863
  - b. 1865
  - c. 1864
  - d. 1866
  
3. How many people lost their lives during the four years of the Civil War?
  - a. About 6,000
  - b. Between 10,000 and 20,000
  - c. More than 600,000
  - d. About 90,000 men and 10,000 women



### Chapter 4: William T. Sherman: Total War!

#### Vocabulary Questions

1. An old saying goes, "All is fair in love and war." This saying means that you can do anything you need to do in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. learn
  - b. fail
  - c. lead
  - d. win
  
2. Leading an army into another country or state to fight is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. retreating
  - b. invading
  - c. surrendering
  - d. surrounding
  
3. Sherman declared "total war" on the South. His \_\_\_\_\_ was to make the South give up.
  - a. goal
  - b. siege
  - c. fear
  - d. retreat
  
4. When Sherman and his army got to Atlanta, Sherman made an entire city \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. declare total war
  - b. march in the mud
  - c. pack their bags
  - d. sign a paper