



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