

1. What is a definition of war?
 - a. A conflict among unorganized and leaderless masses, with no resolve, each seeking an immediate cessation of hostilities.
 - b. A diplomatic exchange during which ambassadors from the potentially warring nations decide to resolve their disputes through treaty.
 - c. A conflict among well organized and led masses, with unknown resolve, each seeking to impose its will on the other.
 - d. A dispute resolution methodology incorporating mediated counseling.
2. What is military history?
 - a. The study of military heroes.
 - b. It is the record of all activities of all armed forces (including armies, navies, and air forces) in war and peace.
 - c. A method of learning lessons about war.
 - d. The actions of the U.S. Army from 1776 to the present.
3. As defined by the military philosopher Carl von Clausewitz, what is friction in war?
 - a. The intangible force that makes the apparently easy task so difficult.
 - b. The inability of individuals or groups of people to get along with one another.
 - c. The intangible force that makes the apparently difficult task so easy.
 - d. The intangible force that makes the apparently easy task so easy indeed.
4. When Russell F. Weigley stated that the American Army has two histories, he referred to:
 - a. Domestic and International conflicts
 - b. the professional and citizen armies
 - c. Federal and Confederate forces
 - d. Combat and Support Branches
5. The U. S. Army includes ____ in it's Principles of War.
 - a. mission, manpower, fire and maneuver
 - b. offense, defense and economy of force
 - c. security, surprise and simplicity
 - d. courage, leadership and knowledge
6. The military art may be divided into four categories, including:
 - a. active defense and patrolling
 - b. offense and support
 - c. tactics and logistics
 - d. operations and training
7. Characteristics of American culture are reflected in the Army's focus on
 - a. isolationism and conscription
 - b. emphasis on defensive operations and a large standing army
 - c. economy of force and combined operations
 - d. firepower and offensive operations
8. Against the wilderness, the native inhabitants, and other European rivals, what two words fairly characterize the British experience in North America from 1607-1763?
 - a. Ease and luxury.
 - b. Sense and sensibility.
 - c. Pride and prejudice.
 - d. Struggle and war.
9. In adjusting its organization and tactics to the wilderness warfare predominant in North America, what was one type of unit the British army used more frequently than normal?
 - a. Field artillery.
 - b. Light infantry.
 - c. Cavalry.
 - d. Dragoons.
10. As a result of the French and Indian War, which phrase below fairly describes the state of British national finances?
 - a. Rolling in money.
 - b. Neither a loss nor a gain.
 - c. Heavily in debt.
 - d. Neither a gain nor a loss.