



**National Military History Examination
IAC Nationals 2022**

Name _____

School _____

Grade _____

**Instructions – Mark your answers on the scantron provided.
Correct answers are worth 2 points. Incorrect answers are
worth –1 point. Questions left blank are worth 0 points.**

1. All of these are characteristic of the German Blitzkrieg EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. rapid, overwhelming force concentration
- B. use of tanks and mechanized infantry
- C. widespread use of naval artillery
- D. use of close air support

2. At which of the following battles was the British naval hero Horatio Nelson killed by the French?

- A. the Nile
- B. Cadiz
- C. Trafalgar
- D. Santa Cruz de Tenerife

3. At which of the following did Constantine defeat Maxentius to consolidate control over the Roman Empire, supposedly after his soldiers painted the Chi Rho symbol on their shields?

- A. the Battle of Milvian Bridge
- B. the Battle of Zama
- C. the Battle of the Palatine Hill
- D. the Battle of the Plains of Mars

4. Which of the following defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485, thus cementing his claim to the throne of England?

- A. John Lackland
- B. Henry VII
- C. Stephen of Blois
- D. Charles I

5. The Battles of Black River Bridge and Hoover's Gap were minor engagements in the summer of 1863 related to the larger Union siege and capture of what strategic Mississippi River stronghold?

- A. Memphis
- B. Baton Rouge
- C. New Orleans
- D. Vicksburg

6. The Battle of Bannockburn in 1314 was a victory for the Scots under Robert the Bruce over which of the army of which of the following?

- A. William Wallace
- B. John Balliol
- C. King Edward II
- D. King Richard III

7. The Russo-Japanese War began with an inconclusive naval battle at what location?

- A. Port Arthur
- B. Tsushima
- C. Mukden
- D. Malalag River

8. Which of the following assumed command of the British Eighth Army in 1942 and helped lead the Allies to victory at the Battle of El Alamein?

- A. Bernard Montgomery
- B. Miles Dempsey
- C. Douglas Graham
- D. Harold Alexander

9. The May Revolution of 1810 began the independence movement in what South American nation, led by men such as Manuel Belgrano and Jose de San Martin?

- A. Ecuador
- B. Brazil
- C. Argentina
- D. Chile

10. All of these were developed by the British during the First World War to combat German U-boats EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. the hydrophone
- B. depth charges
- C. the torpedo
- D. attack submarines

11. What capital city was besieged for nearly four years in the 1990s as part of the Bosnian War?

- A. Belgrade
- B. Pristina
- C. Bratislava
- D. Sarajevo

12. Which of these modern-day areas was NOT part of the Afsharid Persian dynasty at its height in the mid-eighteenth century?

- A. Iran
- B. Georgia
- C. Azerbaijan
- D. Turkey

13. In the late nineteenth century, archaeologists identified Tell es-Sultan in what is now the West Bank as the site of what historical city, supposedly conquered by the Israelite leader Joshua in the fifteenth century BCE?

- A. Megiddo
- B. Gomorrah
- C. Jericho
- D. Babylon

14. Operation Rügen was the codename for the bombing of what Spanish town in 1937, later immortalized in a painting by Pablo Picasso?

- A. Madrid
- B. Bilbao
- C. Santiago de Compostela
- D. Guernica

15. In October 1944 American forces engaged the Japanese in a major land battle and a major naval battle centered around which of the following Philippine islands?

- A. Boracay
- B. Leyte
- C. Palawan
- D. Malapascua

16. Which of these is a term for a local soldier serving in the armies of the European colonial powers in Africa during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?

- A. sepoy
- B. lascar
- C. askari
- D. chasseurs

17. Li Zicheng led a rebellion in China that helped lead to the overthrow of what Chinese dynasty?

- A. Ming
- B. Qing
- C. Song
- D. Yuan

18. The Gesta Francorum or 'Deeds of the Franks' was an important chronicle written in the early twelfth century CE describing which of the following?

- A. the Norman conquest of England
- B. the Council of Clermont and events of the First Crusade
- C. the beginning of the Reconquista
- D. the Fourth Crusade and the sack of Constantinople

19. Charles II of Spain, whose death without an heir resulted in the War of the Spanish Succession, was the last Spanish ruler from what royal house?

- A. Bourbon
- B. Hapsburg
- C. Trastamara
- D. Jimenez

20. Which of the following commanded the American Expeditionary Force during World War I?

- A. Herbert Kitchener
- B. Douglas Haig
- C. John J. Pershing
- D. Josephus Daniels

21. The Yom Kippur War of 1973 was contested between Israel and a coalition of Arab states led by which of the following?

- A. Lebanon and Jordan
- B. Saudi Arabia and the UAE
- C. Algeria and Sudan
- D. Egypt and Syria

22. Which of the following was the German codename for the 1941 invasion of the USSR?

- A. Operation Condor
- B. Operation Barbarossa
- C. Operation Husky
- D. Case Blue

23. The thirteenth century BCE Battle of Kadesh was contested by the Egyptians under Ramses II and what kingdom led by Muwatalli II?

- A. the Hittites
- B. the Myceneans
- C. the Phoenicians
- D. the Assyrians

24. Which leader of Zaire was overthrown as a result of the First Congo War in 1996-97?

- A. Yoweri Museveni
- B. Laurent Kabila
- C. Joseph Kony
- D. Mobutu Sese Seko

25. Alexander the Great's decisive victory at the Battle of the Hydaspes River took place in what modern-day country?

- A. Afghanistan
- B. Egypt
- C. Pakistan
- D. Iraq

26. Which of these is considered the opening engagement of the French and Indian War?

- A. the Battle of the Monongahela
- B. the Battle of the Plains of Abraham
- C. the Battle of Jumonville Glen
- D. the Battle of the Thousand Islands

27. Which of the following was the result of the Genpei War?
- the end of the Ashikaga Shogunate
 - the Kenmu Restoration under Emperor Go-Daigo
 - the establishment of the Kamakura shogunate under Minamoto no Yoritomo
 - nearly two centuries of civil war and the Sengoku Period
28. The Peace of Westphalia brought an end to what two major European conflicts in 1648?
- the Seven Years' War and the French and Indian War
 - the Thirty Years' War and the Eighty Years' War
 - Queen Anne's War and the War of the Spanish Succession
 - King George's War and the War of the Austrian Succession
29. World War II began in Europe with the invasion of which of the following by Germany on September 1, 1939?
- Russia
 - France
 - Austria
 - Poland
30. Which of these was the largest naval battle of World War I?
- Sevastopol
 - Jutland
 - Tsushima
 - Dogger Bank
31. French engineer Philippe Bunau-Varilla was a seminal figure in the independence of what Latin American nation in the early twentieth century?
- Honduras
 - Belize
 - Panama
 - Costa Rica
32. During the Second Boer War, Robert Baden-Powell commanded the British garrison in what South African town, the site of a 217-day siege in 1899-1900?
- Ladysmith
 - Mafeking
 - Kimberley
 - Bloemfontein
33. Which of the following Neo-Assyrian leaders led a conquest of the Levant, including Jerusalem, in the late eighth century BCE and destroyed Babylon in the early seventh century?
- Sennacherib
 - Tiglath-Pileser III
 - Shalmaneser V
 - Enkidu
34. Which of the following was the climactic confrontation of the First Indochina War?
- the Battle of Dien Bien Phu
 - the Gulf of Tonkin Incident
 - Operation Linebacker
 - the Battle of Khe Sanh
35. The 'Rising of the Priests' was a 1775 rebellion against the rule of the Knights Hospitaller on what European island?
- Sicily
 - Sardinia
 - Malta
 - Cyprus
36. What Benedictine monastery was the site of a major World War II battle during the Italian Campaign in 1944?
- Carcassonne
 - Monte Cassino
 - Messina
 - Anzio
37. Which of these was an infantry formation used before the invention of modern firearms to defend against cavalry attack?
- a firing line
 - a testudo (tortoise) formation
 - a shield wall
 - an infantry or hollow square
38. Which of the following, given its name by the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, invaded England in 865 CE?
- the Great Summer Army
 - the Ever-Victorious Army
 - the Great Heathen Army
 - the Hardsyssel Army
39. Which of the following was the result of the 1896 Battle of Adwa?
- a decisive victory for Italy over the forces of Ethiopia
 - an early victory for the Zulu in their conflict with the British
 - the end of Zulu resistance to British forces and the end of the Anglo-Zulu War
 - an Ethiopian victory over the Italians and their Eritrean allies and the end of the First Italo-Ethiopian War
40. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk resulted in the withdrawal of which of the following from World War I in early 1918?
- Russia
 - the United States
 - Austria-Hungary
 - the Ottoman Empire

41. Which of the following led a 'filibustering' expedition to Nicaragua in the 1850s and managed to briefly take control of the country?
- William Walker
 - Birkett Fry
 - Charles Wilkins Webber
 - Robert C. Tyler
42. The Battle of Fulford, a Viking victory over the Anglo-Saxons near York in 1066, directly resulted in which of the following?
- the death of King Edward the Confessor
 - an alliance between Harald Hardrada and Harold Godwinson against the invading army of William the Conqueror
 - a forced march by Harold Godwinson and his army to Stamford Bridge where the Viking force was defeated within a week
 - the abdication of Harold Godwinson
43. The phrase 'prompt and utter destruction' accompanied what July 1945 ultimatum calling for an unconditional Japanese surrender?
- the Atlantic Charter
 - the Potsdam Declaration
 - the Berlin Decree
 - the Cairo Declaration
44. The Great Stand on the Ugra River represented a major victory for the Grand Duchy of Moscow under which of the following over the forces of the Golden Horde in 1480?
- Dmitri Donskoi
 - Casimir IV Jagiellon
 - Ivan the Great
 - Mikhail Romanov
45. Operation Pokpoong in June of 1950 marked the beginning of which of the following twentieth century conflicts?
- the Communist revolution in China
 - the Indonesian War for Independence
 - the Korean War
 - the Sino-Japanese War
46. In the Crimean War, Russia was defeated by an alliance of all of these powers EXCEPT which of the following?
- Piedmont-Sardinia
 - Great Britain
 - the Ottoman Empire
 - Greece
47. The Battle of the Zab in 750 CE resulted in the establishment of which of the following caliphates?
- Abbasid
 - Umayyad
 - Rashidun
 - Hephthalite
48. All of these are true of the 479 BCE Battle of Plataea EXCEPT which of the following?
- it was a major victory for the coalition of Greek city-states over the Persian Empire
 - the Persian emperor Xerxes I was killed in the battle
 - it, along with the Battle of Mycale fought near the same time, effectively ended the Persian invasion of Greece
 - the battle helped prove the superiority of the more heavily armed Greek hoplite over the lightly armed Persian infantry
49. The Falklands War between the UK and Argentina took place in what year?
- 1962
 - 1972
 - 1982
 - 1992
50. Which of the following was developed by Nobel Prize-winning chemist Fritz Haber in 1915?
- the machine gun
 - the exploding artillery shell
 - plastic explosives
 - a process for weaponizing chlorine gas
51. Which of the following military officers briefly took over as de facto head of state in Germany between the death of Adolf Hitler and the unconditional surrender of the Nazis in May 1945?
- Karl Dönitz
 - Martin Boorman
 - Erwin Rommel
 - Rudolf Hess
52. The Battles of Kepaniwai and Nu'uuanu were bloody engagements in the campaign of what ruler to unite the Kingdom of Hawai'i?
- Kauikeaouli
 - Ka'ahumanu
 - David Kalākaua
 - Kamehameha I
53. Which of these men did NOT lead a sack of Rome in the fifth or sixth century CE?
- Alaric I
 - Genseric
 - Robert Guiscard
 - Totila
54. Miguel Hidalgo is recognized as the 'Father' of what Latin American nation?
- Cuba
 - Mexico
 - Brazil
 - Panama

55. Which of these is notable about the First Battle of Panipat in 1526?
- it was the first time war elephants were used in combat on the Indian subcontinent
 - the Delhi Sultanate adopted English-style longbows and dealt the Mughals a crushing defeat
 - it was one of the earliest battles involving the use of gunpowder weapons, including field artillery, on the Indian subcontinent
 - it was the largest naval battle in history prior to World War I
56. Which of the following, often called 'The Last Roman', was a Byzantine general who recaptured much of the territory formerly belonging to the Western Roman Empire?
- Procopius
 - Theodoric the Great
 - Belisarius
 - Gelimer
57. Which of the following, with a Celtic name likely translating as 'victorious', led a resistance against Roman rule in the first century CE?
- Aethelred
 - Boudicca
 - Prasutagus
 - Mandubracius
58. The 'Winter War' was a phase of World War II contested between which two nations?
- Germany and the Soviet Union
 - Germany and Norway
 - Sweden and Denmark
 - the Soviet Union and Finland
59. The 1804 Battle of Sitka marked the last major armed conflict between Alaska Natives and what colonial power?
- Russia
 - the United States
 - Great Britain
 - France
60. Which of the following inventions helped the Germans to achieve air superiority over the Allies in the early stages of World War I?
- the air-to-air missile
 - reconnaissance blimps
 - the field telephone
 - the 'synchronization gear' for machine guns
61. Which of the following was the result of the Battle of Sekigahara in 1600?
- the unification of Japan under Toyotomi Hideyoshi
 - a major victory for Tokugawa Ieyasu
 - the restoration of imperial rule to Japan under Meiji
 - the death of Oda Nobunaga and the fall of the Oda clan
62. A battle in which armies met on a single field of battle and fought each other for anywhere from one to several days is referred to by what term?
- skirmish
 - classical formation battle
 - limited engagement
 - military operation
63. What period of Chinese history, from roughly 770 to 476 BCE, was marked by the continued disintegration of Zhou rule and fighting between the 'Five Hegemons' for dominance?
- the Spring and Autumn period
 - the Sixteen Kingdoms period
 - the Northern and Southern dynasties
 - the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms period
64. The brief 1969 conflict between Honduras and El Salvador is often referred to by what name, as it coincided with riots surrounding a FIFA World Cup qualifying match?
- the Football War
 - the Trophy War
 - the Goal War
 - the 'Hand of God' War
65. Which of the following happened to the French fleet at Toulon in November 1942?
- it was destroyed by the British because it was controlled by the Vichy government
 - it was scuttled by the Vichy government to prevent the Nazis from using it against the Allies
 - it was stolen from the Vichy government by the Free French
 - all of its officers defected to the Allies and were killed by the Vichy government
66. What Mexican general and president was captured in the immediate aftermath of the Battle of San Jacinto, paving the way for Texas independence in 1836?
- Antonio López de Santa Anna
 - Benito Juárez
 - Nicolas Bravo
 - Manuel de la Peña
67. What pope, born Giuliano della Rovere, became known as 'the Warrior Pope' and personally led forces in battle while in office in the early sixteenth century?
- Leo X
 - Julius II
 - Alexander VI
 - Gregory the Great
68. The Battle of Salsu in 612 CE was a major and costly defeat for the Sui dynasty at the hands of what Korean kingdom with capital at Pyongyang?
- Silla
 - Baekje
 - Goguryeo
 - Dongye

69. The Chaco War was fought between what two South American nations?

- A. Bolivia and Paraguay
- B. Peru and Argentina
- C. Bolivia and Peru
- D. Uruguay and Paraguay

70. Article 231, the opening article of the reparations section of the Treaty of Versailles, is often referred to by which of the following names?

- A. the 'War Guilt Clause'
- B. the 'collective security' clause
- C. the League of Nations Charter
- D. the 'mandate system'

71. The Third Partition of Poland in 1795 was the direct result of which of the following?

- A. the beginning of the Napoleonic Wars
- B. the defeat of the Kościuszko Uprising
- C. the defeat of the Bar Confederation
- D. the defeat of Poland-Lithuania in the Polish-Russian War

72. What major Soviet city was besieged by the Germans for over two years, resulting in one of the costliest and most deadly military actions in history?

- A. Moscow
- B. Minsk
- C. Odessa
- D. Leningrad

73. Hamilcar Barca commanded Carthaginian forces against Rome in which of the following conflicts?

- A. the First Punic War
- B. the Second Punic War
- C. the Second Servile War
- D. the Mercenary War

74. Which of the following was conquered by the Ottomans in the early sixteenth century during the brief reign of Selim the Grim?

- A. the Abbasid Caliphate
- B. the Mamluk Sultanate of Egypt
- C. the Mughal Empire
- D. the Safavid dynasty

75. All of these leaders were part of the initial coalition against Charles XII of Sweden in the Great Northern War in 1700 EXCEPT which of the following?

- A. George I of Great Britain
- B. Peter the Great of Russia
- C. Frederick IV of Denmark-Norway
- D. Augustus the Strong of Poland-Lithuania

Tiebreaker

Write your answer on the BACK of your scantron. Please label your responses 1-5.

Name the five United States Navy aircraft carriers of the Theodore Roosevelt subclass.