

# Advanced Military History Challenges

Military History · Answer Key · 12 Questions

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**1. Which naval battle in 1942, considered a turning point in the Pacific Theatre of World War II, significantly crippled the Japanese fleet and halted their eastward expansion?**

- A) Battle of the Coral Sea
- B) Battle of Leyte Gulf
- C) Battle of Midway**
- D) Battle of the Philippine Sea

**2. The Fabian strategy, employed by Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus during the Second Punic War, primarily involved what form of warfare against Hannibal's forces?**

- A) Decisive pitched battles
- B) Siege warfare and attrition
- C) Guerrilla tactics and delaying actions**
- D) Naval blockades

**3. The Schlieffen Plan, Germany's pre-World War I strategy, aimed to swiftly defeat which two major European powers before Russia could fully mobilize?**

- A) Russia and Austria-Hungary
- B) Britain and Russia
- C) France and Russia**
- D) Italy and Britain

**4. What pivotal event marked the beginning of the French Revolution and is often cited as a symbol of the people's uprising against royal authority?**

- A) The Tennis Court Oath
- B) The storming of the Bastille**
- C) The Women's March on Versailles
- D) The execution of Louis XVI

**5. The Battle of Agincourt (1415) was a significant English victory during the Hundred Years' War, largely attributed to the effective use of which weapon system by the English archers?**

- A) Crossbows
- B) Longbows**
- C) Guns
- D) Cannons

**6. The Tet Offensive in 1968, a series of surprise attacks by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army, significantly impacted public opinion in the United States regarding which conflict?**

- A) Korean War
- B) Vietnam War**
- C) World War I
- D) World War II

**7. The Battle of Trafalgar (1805) was a decisive naval victory for the British Royal Navy, led by Admiral Lord Nelson, against the combined fleets of which two European powers?**

- A) Spain and Portugal
- B) France and Spain**
- C) Russia and Prussia
- D) Austria and Italy

**8. What was the primary objective of Operation Barbarossa, launched by Nazi Germany in June 1941?**

- A) To secure oil fields in the Middle East
- B) To invade Great Britain
- C) To conquer the Soviet Union**
- D) To establish a foothold in North Africa

**9. The Battle of Cannae (216 BC) is renowned for Hannibal's masterful use of which tactical maneuver to encircle and destroy a numerically superior Roman army?**

- A) Crescent formation
- B) Double envelopment**
- C) Phalanx charge
- D) Flanking maneuver

**10. The Treaty of Versailles, which concluded World War I, imposed significant reparations and territorial losses on which defeated nation?**

- A) Austria-Hungary
- B) The Ottoman Empire
- C) Germany**
- D) Bulgaria

**11. What major military innovation, first widely used by the Assyrians, revolutionized siege warfare and enabled the conquest of fortified cities?**

- A) The catapult
- B) The battering ram
- C) The siege tower**
- D) The trebuchet

**12. The D-Day landings on June 6, 1944, were part of Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of which occupied region of Europe?**

- A) Italy
- B) North Africa
- C) Normandy, France**
- D) The Balkans