

## WCWA General Exam

(to be taken by all WCWA Members)

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1. What is the **first priority** of the WCWA?
  - A. cars in camp
  - B. women in uniform
  - C. dismounted cavalry
  - D. safety
  
2. All members of a reenactment unit **must learn and understand**:
  - A. what black powder to buy
  - B. what size of musket caps to use
  - C. field surgery
  - D. safety regulations
  
3. Who has **ULTIMATE responsibility for your safety** at WCWA events?
  - A. your parents
  - B. the President
  - C. you
  - D. your unit commander
  
4. Any verbal provocation or physical abuse with malicious intent by any member towards another member at any WCWA event can lead to:
  - A. immediate expulsion
  - B. nothing
  - C. a pat on the back
  - D. demotion to private
  
5. What is the minimum distance from tents and/or flies that open fires are allowed?
  - A. 50 ft.
  - B. 25 ft.
  - C. 6 ft.
  - D. 2 ft.
  
6. What action will take place if you are found under the influence of drugs or alcohol?
  - A. banishment from the WCWA
  - B. immediate suspension from all event activities and will be disciplined
  - C. nothing
  - D. whatever is decided by your company commander
  
7. When are open flames and/or smoking prohibited?
  - A. when talking to women in hoop skirts, rolling cartridge tubes, being prepared for hospital scenarios and within 50 feet of any horse
  - B. when handling black powder, after battle muster, during battle, after battle until weapons are cleaned, within 25 feet of ammunition boxes or chests
  - C. when baking hardtack, demonstrating weaving techniques, after 9 PM at night and on any day when it rains more than 1 inch per hour
  - D. when making ammo boxes, after battle when the weapons have been cleaned, at church, and within 25 feet of any cavalry horse

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8. When are fireworks allowed at events?  
A. with approval of WCWA Board of Directors                      B. never.
9. The cry "MEDIC" is to be used:  
A. when you are pretending to be wounded  
B. when the surgeon is approaching  
C. when on the battle field only  
D. when a real medical emergency happens.
10. The minimum safe distance in front of a longarm or sidearm that is being fired is:  
A. 100 ft  
B. 75 ft.  
C. 50 ft.  
D. 30 ft.
11. The minimum safe distance in front of a loaded cannon is  
A. 75 ft              B. 65 ft              C. 55 ft              D. 5 ft
12. Discharge of weapons is prohibited within \_\_\_\_\_ feet of the powder boxes.  
A. 25              B. 50              C. 2              D. 6
13. When an artillery piece is loaded the artillery crew shall:  
A. Raise a red flag  
B. Raise a hand to indicate they are ready to fire.  
C. Place the rammer on the hub or wheel top, pointing upwards, indicating they are ready to fire.  
D. Fire as soon as it's loaded.
14. The safety distance from a ground charge tube is \_\_\_ feet.  
A. 2              B. 5              C. 20              D. 50
15. You can recognize ground charge tubes because  
A. you can't see them, they are completely hidden  
B. you see cans raised above the ground  
C. they have yellow markings  
D. they are at the bottom of a 2 foot depression

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16. "Cease Fire" may be yelled by
- A. company commanders only
  - B. battalion commander only
  - C. anyone with rank of sergeant or above
  - D. anyone who sees an unsafe act or condition
17. What should participants do when a horse is loose on the battlefield or in camp?
- A. block its escape route
  - B. call the humane society
  - C. ignore it and continue their current activity
  - D. they should not approach a loose horse unless instructed to do so by cavalry troopers
18. Are stallions allowed to participate in WCWA events?
- A. stallions are actively encouraged
  - B. mares and geldings are only allowed
  - C. only mares are allowed
  - D. mares and geldings are strongly encouraged, stallions may participate with the approval of the units Mounted Safety Officer and the Cavalry Commander
19. Should a horse be tied by the reins?
- A. yes            B. no            C. maybe            D. it's hard to say
20. Suttlers are required to have which item in their tents?
- A. molasses cookies            B. fire extinguisher  
C. cold beer            D. fresh water
21. What may not be carried on Night Watch at events?
- A. lanterns            B. weapons  
C. tent pegs            D. answers to the Safety Test
22. No person under the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years may participate in a battle scenario on or off the battlefield.
- A. 12 years if unarmed            B. 14 years if unarmed  
C. 16 years if unarmed            D. 18 years if unarmed

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23. Who has the authority to authorize the firing of a weapon?  
A. the nearest corporal                      B. anyone  
C. your company commander              D. you do
24. Cap firing is allowed:  
A. in a designated capping area              B. whenever it is convenient  
C. only in military camp                      D. only on Saturday mornings
25. Weapons will be inspected:  
A. at the end of each battle  
B. in the morning of each day of an event before the first battle  
C. before coming to an event  
D. in the evening at the end of the event after the last battle
26. What shall be cleaned at the end of every day?  
A. all weapons                                  B. all horses  
C. all cars                                        D. all tents
27. Ground charges are placed by:  
A. the Fife and Drum Corps                      B. the Marine Corps  
C. the U.S. & Confederate Battalion Staff      D. the Engineer Corps
28. A bucket of water or a fire extinguisher must be accessible at every campfire.  
A. True    B. False
29. When you leave your campsite unattended you should put out all candles and fires.  
A. True    B. False

## WCWA Infantry Exam

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1. The maximum powder charge for muskets is:
  - A. .69 cal.=90 grains, .58 ca.=85 grains, .54 cal.=70 grains, 50 cal.=60 grains, .45cal.=55 grains
  - B. .69 cal.=120 grains, .58 ca.=90 grains, .54 cal.=85 grains, 50 cal.=70 grains, .45cal.=70 grains
  - C. .69 cal.=80 grains, .58 ca.=70 grains, .54 cal.=70 grains, .50 cal.=60 grains, .45 cal.=50 grains
  - D. .69 cal.=65 grains, .58 ca.=50 grains, .54 cal.=45 grains, 50 cal.=35 grains, .45cal.=25 grains
  
2. Longarms use \_\_\_\_\_ grade of powder.
  - A. FFg or FFFg
  - B. Fg or smaller
  - C. it doesn't matter
  - D. smokeless
  
3. When may ramrods be drawn during battle?
  - A. always
  - B. never
  
4. Firing from a prone position is allowed:
  - A. if choreographed and with company and brigade commander permission
  - B. if it looks good to the audience
  - C. if your 2nd sergeant tells you to
  - D. if the weather is good
  
5. What types of powder are forbidden in the WCWA?
  - A. Cream of Wheat
  - B. Puffed Rice
  - C. Granulated Sugar
  - D. Pyrodex and other smokeless powders
  
6. Hand-to-hand combat is permitted:
  - A. only if close to the audience
  - B. only if at least 300 feet from the audience
  - C. only if choreographed, rehearsed in advance and okayed by both brigade commanders
  - D. only if your 2nd sergeant tells you to
  
7. Combatants may not advance for Hand to Hand combat:
  - A. if their weapons are loaded
  - B. if their weapons are not loaded
  - C. if their dance card isn't signed
  - D. unless they hear "Simon Says" first
  
8. What kinds of weapons are allowed to use FFFFg powder?
  - A. pistols
  - B. carbines
  - C. 2 band rifles
  - D. all weapons

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9. If your loaded weapon misfires 3 times on the battlefield:
- A. reload and try again
  - B. dump the powder and become a casualty
  - C. reload and recap the musket
  - D. ask your sergeant to trade weapons
10. When you "cap off" your weapon, what do you look for?
- A. that the gasses from the rifle barrel cause grass to move from the blast
  - B. that there are no percussion caps on the rifled musket
  - C. that your weapon is not loaded
  - D. that the gaseous emissions from the rifle barrel do not cause problems with the EPA
11. When can you carry powder flasks on your person?
- A. only at backcountry events and only for loading pistols
  - B. never
  - C. whenever you carry a shotgun
  - D. only if your 2nd sergeant tells you it is acceptable
12. Any firearm with a barrel length of less than \_\_\_\_\_ shall not fire from the rear ranks, except if the front ranks are in the kneeling position:
- A. 19 inches
  - B. 29 inches
  - C. 39 inches
  - D. 49 inches
13. Weapons shall be readily accessible and left unattended while the public is present during an event.
- A. True
  - B. False
14. Pistols and rifles will not be carried at full-cock during a charge.
- A. True
  - B. False

## WCWA Cavalry Exam

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1. Mounted riders can fire at no less than what angle off their horses?  
A. 30° from horse's ears      B. 60° from horse's ears  
C. 90° from horse's ears      D. 120° from horse's ears
2. What is inspected on mounted cavalry?  
A. all hooves, weapons and horse tack      B. all moving parts  
C. eyes, ears and noses of all participants      D. the teeth for cavities
3. What do a new horse and rider have to do before they can participate in battles?  
A. be checked for scurvy and rickets  
B. Pass the WCWA Certified Safety test, or it's equivalent  
C. show knowledge of proper artillery drill  
D. demonstrate knowledge of hand signals for turns and stops
4. Mounted riders must slow to a walk on the battlefield for what reasons?  
A. wherever soldiers are casualties on the battle field  
B. whenever horses are tired  
C. whenever the terrain requires it  
D. whenever artillery crewmembers are within 100 feet
5. Sabers can be drawn by mounted riders during a battle:  
A. when battle is about to begin      B. when the spectators can watch  
C. never      D. only with approval of Cavalry Commander and the Mounted Safety Officers Approval
6. Link straps are attached to:  
A. the curbstone      B. the saddle  
C. the halter      D. the martingale
7. Loose sling-snap must be pushed under the mounted troopers\_\_\_\_\_and not left dangling:  
A. saber belt      B. saddle  
C. halter      D. martingale
8. Mounted riders should stay\_\_\_\_\_from artillery crews and infantry troops.  
A. 20 foot intervals      B. 30 foot intervals  
C. 40 foot intervals      D. 50 foot intervals

## WCWA Artillery Exam

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1. The maximum size of an artillery powder round is determined by the:  
A. Artillery Commander                      B. Brigade Commander  
C. Bore Size                                      D. There is no limit
  
2. The minimum distance from the crowd the powder box shall be placed is:  
A. 50 Feet                      B. 45 Feet                      C. 35 Feet                      D. 40 Feet
  
3. On the field, artillery pieces are separated by a suggested distance, wheel hub to wheel hub, of:  
A. 30 Feet                      B. 10 Feet                      C. 20 Feet                      D. 40 Feet
  
4. The lid on the powder box shall be:  
A. Brass              B. Lined with lead              C. Double-hinged              D. Self-closing
  
5. The minimum distance the powder box shall be placed behind the gun while being fired is:  
A. 40 Feet                      B. 30 Feet                      C. 25 Feet                      D. 10 Feet
  
6. The powder pouch used to bring charges to the piece shall be:  
A. Made of leather                      B. A heavy cloth haversack  
C. Have a self-closing top                      D. Have a cloth lining
  
7. When using the implements to service the piece, the thumbs of cannoneers #1 and #2 shall be:  
A. Interlocked at all times  
B. Pointed toward the bore at all times  
C. Pointed in different directions at all times  
D. Pointed down range at all times
  
8. Which crew members are required to wear gloves:  
A. All                                      B. Those who handle the implements  
C. Position #5                                      D. Those who prime and fire
  
9. The minimum crew size (not counting Position #5) for an artillery piece(excluding mortars) is:  
A. Two                      B. Three                      C. Four                      D. Six
  
10. When swabbing the piece the sponge should be:  
A. Dry                                      B. Very Wet  
C. Used only every other round                      D. Damp

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11. The minimum time between an artillery round being fired and the next round loaded is:
- A. 1 Minute
  - B. 2 Minutes
  - C. 3 Minutes
  - D. At the discretion of the artillery unit commander
12. To remove a charge that fails to fire after repeated tries the crew should:
- A. Fire a double charge
  - B. Ignite the charge by firing a revolver into the vent.
  - C. Wait three minutes and service the piece according to the unit's misfire procedures.
  - D. Tip the barrel down and hope it comes out.
13. When an implement or powder charge is put into the tube the crew shall ensure:
- A. The piece is primed and ready to fire.
  - B. The breach vent is covered.
  - C. The carriage wheels are chalked.
  - D. The handspike is removed from the pointing rings.

## WCWA Engineers Exam

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1. After ground charges are implanted on the battlefield, is it safe to leave them unattended?  
A. Yes, if they are inoperable  
B. No
2. What is the minimum safe distance between implanted ground charges and personnel on the battlefield?  
A. 75 feet  
B. 30 feet  
C. 5 feet  
D. None, it is safe to set off a ground charge at any distance from a soldier
3. What can be loaded on top of the black powder in a ground charge tube?  
A. rocks and other debris  
B. sifted flour or peat moss  
C. nothing  
D. sticks or wood products
4. Implanted ground charge tubes are identified by their \_\_\_\_\_ markings.  
A. blue  
B. red  
C. orange  
D. yellow
5. When may aerial bursts or aerial rockets be used for battlefield simulations?  
A. whenever the WCWA pays for the rockets  
B. only when a licensed pyro-technician is present to supervise  
C. never  
D. if an engineer brings his own
6. What is the maximum number of powder charges that the engineers can have on the battlefield at any one time?  
A. one powder box full  
B. there is no maximum number allowed  
C. the number sufficient for the battle, plus salutes  
D. 50
7. If developing a scenario, who must approve the plan?  
A. the appropriate battalion commander(s)  
B. the commander of the engineers  
C. the engineer safety officer  
D. all of the above

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8. What is the proper sequence for setting up a ground charge?
- A. connect e-match to remote box, connect e-match to powder charge, place charge in tube, implant the ground charge tube
  - B. in camp connect e-match to powder charge, place charge in tube, cover tube with colored tape, connect wires to remote box
  - C. implant ground charge tube, connect e-match to powder charge, place charge in tube and secure wires to tube, cover tube with colored tape. When all ground charge tubes are loaded, connect wires to remote boxes.
  - D. connect e-match to powder charge, place charge in ground charge tube, implant ground charge tube, secure wires to ground charge tube, connect wires to remote box, and cover tube with colored tape.
9. How much powder should be used in each ground charge pack?
- A. five ounces
  - B. two ounces
  - C. sixteen ounces
  - D. one half tube full
10. If a misfire occurs during a battle, what is the proper sequence?
- A. run out and replace the e-match
  - B. verify that the e-match wires are attached to the remote box and then try to detonate again
  - C. call "cease fire"
  - D. throw the remote box away
11. What do you do with the tubes after the last battle of the day?
- A. retrieve the tubes, check for debris, and return to camp
  - B. check tubes for undetonated charges, remove remote box, and leave tubes for next battle
  - C. turn the tubes upside down to show they are unloaded
  - D. put soil in the tubes to conceal them