

**UNION ARMY OF THE WEST**  
**2018 INFANTRY SAFETY TEST**

V052818

**Hand-to-hand, Knives, Swords, Bayonets & Rammers**

1. Knives shall not be drawn and will be tied or otherwise secured to their sheaths while on the field.
  - a) True.
  - b) False.
  
2. Ramrods or bayonets may be drawn on the field during a battle scenario:
  - a) Only to load a weapon.
  - b) To pry off stuck caps.
  - c) For hand-to-hand use.
  - d) Under no circumstances at all.
  
3. Swords may be drawn on the field only by officers in infantry units.
  - a) True.
  - b) False.
  
4. Hand-to-hand combat scenarios are allowed:
  - a. If opposing combatants come within 5 yards of each other.
  - b. If rubber bayonets are used.
  - c. As long as combatants are at least 10 yards from spectators.
  - d. Only with the approval of the army commanders and all participants beforehand.

**Long Arms**

5. Weapons shall be clean and in good repair prior to use.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
  
6. All weapons will be field cleaned:
  - a. As needed.
  - b. Before the next day's battles.
  - c. At the end of the season.
  - c. Never.
  
7. For muskets only FF or FFF grade Black Powder will be used (no black powder substitutes are allowed).
  - a. True.
  - b. False.

8. Long arms are reloaded on the battlefield with:
  - a. Powder flasks.
  - b. Only prepared cartridges.
  - c. Any way is acceptable.
  - d. Straight from the can.
  
9. For .58 caliber weapons the maximum powder charge is:
  - a. 70 grains.
  - b. 75 grains.
  - c. 80 grains.
  - d. 90 grains.
  
10. For .69 caliber weapons the maximum powder charge is:
  - a. 70 grains.
  - b. 75 grains.
  - c. 80 grains.
  - d. 90 grains.
  
11. When loading, only black powder may be placed in the musket barrel. Paper or other materials never go into the barrel.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
  
12. Soldiers may fire from the prone position only
  - a. When commanded by their officer.
  - b. As their whim may take them.
  - c. As the tactical situation dictates.
  - d. Never.

### **Safety Zones**

13. The front safety zone for a loaded artillery piece is:
  - a. 10 yards.
  - b. 20 yards.
  - c. 25 yards.
  - d. 30 yards.
  - e. 40 yards.
  
14. The general safety zone separating the public and any live weapons is
  - a. 5 yards.
  - b. 10 yards.
  - c. 15 yards.
  - d. 20 yards.

15. At no time shall any weapon be pointed at spectators closer than 20 yards.
- True.
  - False.
16. No weapon will be fired within 10 yards of a spectator.
- True.
  - False.
17. The minimum side and rear safety zone around a loaded artillery piece is:
- 5 yards.
  - 20 feet.
  - 10 yards.
  - 15 yards.
18. The minimum distance for long-arm weapon fire between foot combatants is:
- 5 yards.
  - 10 yards.
  - 15 yards.
  - 20 yards.
19. When prone wounded are present within 10 yards, weapons fire:
- Must cease.
  - Must be at 20-degree or more elevation.
  - Must be with unloaded but primed weapons.
  - May continue normally.
20. The minimum distance for long-arm weapon fire towards mounted combatants or stock is:
- 5 yards
  - 10 yards
  - 15 yards
  - 20 yards
21. In order to clear or fire a weapon outside of the battlefield, the weapon must be aimed at the ground (cap only) or at maximum elevation (loaded) and:
- You must be 10 yards from spectators/general camp.
  - You must yell "clearing" or "Fire-in-the-Hole" to alert those nearby.
  - You must have authorization and supervision of the unit leadership.
  - All of the above.

## **General Safety**

22. The only participants allowed to call for a "cease fire" are:
- Any officer of either army.
  - The commanding officers of each army.
  - Any nco or officer who sees a safety violation.
  - Any participant who sees a safety problem.
23. Loaded weapons, ammunition, powder, or caps:
- Will never be put in the hands of spectators
  - Do not need to be guarded
  - May be out of sight, possession, or control during battles only
  - Must be under active control and secured at all times.
  - A and D.
24. A fire extinguisher (water bucket or other) is required to be near a fire at all times.
- True.
  - False.
25. Spectators can handle/touch weapons:
- Whenever they would like to learn more about them.
  - Only in controlled demonstrations while unloaded/unprimed and without bayonets.
  - As in b. but a reenactor must always be in physical control of the weapon.
  - Never.
26. The required safety zone between fires and any form of canvas is:
- 5 feet.
  - 10 yards.
  - 5 yards.
  - 20 feet.
27. Smoking or open flames are prohibited:
- When handling black powder in any form.
  - Within the artillery powder safety zone.
  - After battles until all weapons and cartridges have been secured.
  - All of the above.
28. When at a reenactment or event:
- You may call out for a "medic" when acting as a wounded soldier.
  - You must yell for a "medic" to have stretcher bearers take you off the field.
  - You may only call "medic" in case of an actual medical emergency.
  - You must never use the word "medic" under any circumstances.

29. You can pick up or handle another person's weapon (or artillery implement):
- While rifling through the "dead" at the end of the battle.
  - Only with the owner's permission, if you think it is lost, or on a commander's order to address a safety issue.
  - When cleaning up your company street.
  - Anytime, after all, reenactors are friendly.

### **Artillery Safety**

30. Implements held over the artillery piece in an "X" indicate:
- Stay clear. The gun is loaded.
  - The gun is empty and safe.
  - Stay clear. The gun has misfired and is in a dangerous condition.
  - The crew is preparing to reload.
31. Weapons may not be fired if a limber or ammunition box is within:
- 10 feet
  - 25 feet
  - 10 yards
  - 50 feet.
  - 20 yards.
32. If you see a cannon with implements held vertically on top of the wheels or hub:
- It means the crew is confused!
  - Stay clear – the gun is ready to fire!
  - The cannon has run out of ammunition.
  - The crew is preparing to load the piece.
33. If a gun captain has a lanyard in their hand:
- They are measuring their cannon.
  - The cannon is being tied up for the night.
  - Stay clear! The gun is ready to fire even without implements on the hubs.
  - The cannon is being flossed.
34. Red wooden blocks on the field mark the edge of the artillery danger zone.
- True.
  - False.

**Pistol Safety**

- 35. Revolvers may be fired by infantry officers in a battlefield scenario only:
  - a. When scripted as part of the scenario in advance.
  - b. Whenever seems appropriate.
  - c. When family is present.
  - d. To celebrate victory.
- 36. Pistols may be carried on the field by:
  - a. Anyone.
  - b. Officers only.
  - c. 1<sup>st</sup> Sergeants and officers only.
- 37. All pistols must be inspected according to approved procedures prior to wear.
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- 38. Revolver cylinders must be sealed with:
  - a. Compressed Cream of Wheat.
  - b. "Crumbling" floral foam.
  - c. Both of the above in combination.
  - d. Either of the above, but not both at the same time.
- 39. Revolver cylinders must cleaned and reloaded immediately before an event to prevent sealing materials from hardening:
  - a. True.
  - b. False.
- 40. Minimum distance for aimed pistol fire is:
  - a. 20 yards.
  - b. 10 yards.
  - c. 5 yards.
  - d. 50 feet.

Infantry Unit:	Date:
Scored By:	Score:

Passing Score is 36 or Higher