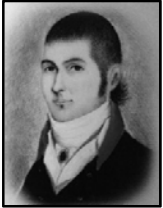




Marine Corps Leaders from the Revolution to World War I

While visiting the Museum, fill in the blanks as you find the Marine Corps leader identified below.

I. Defending the New Republic Gallery



During the combined operations with the U.S. Navy, _____ led the successful attack in the Battle of Derna on April 27, 1805, giving the Marines' Hymn its line "to the shores of Tripoli". At this battle he became the first man to raise the American flag over foreign soil during time of war.



Navy Captain _____ acted with courage and heroism in many theaters of military operations. Marines fought with him through the First and Second Barbary Wars in North Africa, the Quasi-War with France, and the War of 1812 with Britain.



Marine Captain _____ is remembered in history as one of the two U.S. Marines to command U.S. Navy ships. He was the only U.S. Marine to engage in a naval duel with another ship of equal size and prevail. He was brevetted a lieutenant colonel on 3 March 1827.



Lieutenant Colonel _____ served aboard the USS Constitution during the War of 1812 and later served in the Seminole Wars. He was promoted as the 5th Commandant of the Marine Corps in 1820, serving to 1859 as the longest-serving Commandant of the Marine Corps. He is known as the "Grand old man of the Marine Corps," serving in the United States Marine Corps for 53 years.



Major _____ distinguished himself by his actions in the Mexican War, the Perry Expedition, and at the Battle of First Manassas. Those actions allowed him to be selected as the seventh Commandant of the United States Marine Corps from 1864 to 1876.

II. A Global Expeditionary Force Gallery



_____ led a detachment of Marines that captured John Brown during his raid at Harpers Ferry in 1859. Many historians consider the John Brown raid as a major spark that ignited the American Civil War.



Often referred as the “March King” _____ was conductor of the Marine Corps band and commissioned as a Lieutenant Commander. Among his best-known marches are "Semper Fidelis" (Official March of the United States Marine Corps), and "The Stars and Stripes Forever" (National March of the United States of America).



Major _____ was twice awarded the *Medal of Honor* for separate actions in Mexico in 1914 and in Haiti in 1915. He later commanded the Marine Corps Base Quantico, where he transformed the primitive camp into the crossroads of the Corps.



Sergeant Major _____ received the *Medal of Honor* in Cuba in 1898 and later received the *Navy Cross* for conspicuous valor the first night of the Battle for Belleau Wood in France in 1918.

III. Legacy Walk Exhibit



Captain _____ was the first officer commissioned in the United States Continental Marines (now the United States Marine Corps) and by tradition is considered to be the first Commandant of the Marine Corps from 1775 to 1781.



Major _____ was an officer in the United States Marine Corps during the War of 1812, the Seminole Wars, and the Mexican-American War. He fell to enemy fire as he led a storming party in the assault on Chapultepec before Mexico City in 1847.