

Criminal Justice 439 - Homeland Security (CJ 439) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which events were authorized by Woodrow Wilson during the First Red Scare?**
 - A. The Palmer Raids**
 - B. The Bonus Marches**
 - C. The Haymarket Affair**
 - D. The Boston Tea Party**

- 2. What is the overall purpose of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report (QHSR)?**
 - A. Assessing National Security Threats**
 - B. Providing a Systematic Review of the Homeland Security Enterprise**
 - C. Evaluating Law Enforcement Strategies**
 - D. Creating Budget Allocations for Security**

- 3. What are the primary goals of ISIS regarding national borders?**
 - A. Expand into Europe**
 - B. Refuse to recognize local borders**
 - C. Maintain current borders**
 - D. Establish peace treaties**

- 4. What does the all-hazards Umbrella refer to?**
 - A. Preparation for only natural disasters**
 - B. Preparation for disasters created by humans as well as natural disasters**
 - C. Preparation for weather-related emergencies only**
 - D. Preparation for man-made disasters only**

- 5. What was the outcome of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's establishment of the War Relocation Authority?**
 - A. Japanese Americans were granted citizenship**
 - B. Japanese Americans were forced into internment camps**
 - C. The end of World War II**
 - D. Relocation assistance for veterans**

- 6. Which two terrorist groups are known for utilizing social networking and the Internet to spread their message and recruit members?**
- A. Al-Qaeda and Boko Haram**
 - B. ISIS and Al-Qaeda**
 - C. Hezbollah and ISIS**
 - D. Taliban and Al-Nusra**
- 7. The Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the DHS was created to address concerns regarding?**
- A. Overreach of law enforcement**
 - B. Protection against identity theft**
 - C. Potential violations of citizens' constitutional rights**
 - D. Mismanagement of federal resources**
- 8. Of the 200 million cargo containers that travel internationally each year, approximately how many are inspected to verify the contents?**
- A. About 10%**
 - B. About 5%**
 - C. Fewer than 2%**
 - D. About 1%**
- 9. Tropical cyclonic storms, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and wildland fires are all examples of what?**
- A. Technological hazards**
 - B. Natural hazards**
 - C. Environmental threats**
 - D. Geological dangers**
- 10. Is the main duty of the CIA to gather domestic intelligence?**
- A. Yes**
 - B. No**
 - C. Only for national security**
 - D. Only in collaboration with local agencies**

Answers

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1. A
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which events were authorized by Woodrow Wilson during the First Red Scare?

- A. The Palmer Raids**
- B. The Bonus Marches**
- C. The Haymarket Affair**
- D. The Boston Tea Party**

The events authorized by Woodrow Wilson during the First Red Scare are the Palmer Raids. These raids were conducted in 1919 and 1920 as a response to the growing fear of communism and anarchism in the United States following the Russian Revolution. Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, with Wilson's support, oversaw these raids, which aimed to deport immigrants suspected of radical political beliefs. The raids resulted in thousands of arrests and have been criticized for their violation of civil liberties, but they were part of a broader government crackdown on perceived threats to national security during this turbulent period. The other options, while significant historical events, are not directly related to the actions taken by Woodrow Wilson during the First Red Scare. The Bonus Marches occurred in 1932 as a response to the treatment of World War I veterans, the Haymarket Affair was a labor-related incident from 1886 linked to workers' rights and anarchism, and the Boston Tea Party was an act of protest against British taxation in 1773, long before Wilson's presidency.

2. What is the overall purpose of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report (QHSR)?

- A. Assessing National Security Threats**
- B. Providing a Systematic Review of the Homeland Security Enterprise**
- C. Evaluating Law Enforcement Strategies**
- D. Creating Budget Allocations for Security**

The overall purpose of the Quadrennial Homeland Security Review Report (QHSR) is to provide a systematic review of the homeland security enterprise. This comprehensive report is produced every four years and is designed to evaluate the nation's security needs, assess the effectiveness of existing strategies, and recommend improvements to ensure that homeland security efforts align with current and emerging threats. By focusing on a systematic review, the QHSR enables the Department of Homeland Security and other stakeholders to have a structured framework for understanding and addressing the complexities of homeland security. This includes not only identifying key threats but also examining the policies, programs, and operational capabilities in place to respond to those threats effectively. In contrast, while assessing national security threats is an essential aspect of the broader security landscape, it doesn't capture the full scope of the QHSR's intention to involve a thorough examination of the homeland security enterprise as a whole. Evaluating law enforcement strategies and creating budget allocations are both important components of the security framework, but they are more specific tasks that fall under the umbrella of broader assessments and recommendations made in the QHSR.

3. What are the primary goals of ISIS regarding national borders?

- A. Expand into Europe
- B. Refuse to recognize local borders**
- C. Maintain current borders
- D. Establish peace treaties

The primary goal of ISIS regarding national borders is to refuse to recognize local borders. This stance reflects the organization's ideology, which is rooted in a desire to create a transnational Islamic state, or caliphate, that transcends existing national boundaries. ISIS's leaders view the borders drawn by colonial powers in the Middle East as arbitrary and illegitimate. Consequently, their actions and propaganda often emphasize the need to unite Muslims across these borders, promoting the idea that the nation-state model is incompatible with their vision of an Islamic society governed by strict interpretation of Sharia law. In contrast, the other options do not align with ISIS's fundamental objectives. For example, while expansion into Europe might seem plausible as a strategy, the core ideology does not prioritize the recognition of existing European borders but rather aims at establishing dominance over the entire region. The notion of maintaining current borders is contrary to ISIS's goals, which explicitly involve the dismantling of established states in favor of their caliphate. Establishing peace treaties runs counter to their militant approach and refusal to accept the sovereignty of other nations, as peace negotiations contradict their vision for an uncompromised Islamic governance model. Overall, the refusal to recognize local borders illustrates the fundamental principles driving ISIS's operations and territorial ambitions.

4. What does the all-hazards Umbrella refer to?

- A. Preparation for only natural disasters
- B. Preparation for disasters created by humans as well as natural disasters**
- C. Preparation for weather-related emergencies only
- D. Preparation for man-made disasters only

The all-hazards Umbrella concept encompasses a comprehensive approach to preparedness that addresses a wide range of potential emergencies, including both natural disasters and human-made incidents. This approach recognizes that a variety of threats can impact communities and that effective emergency management requires planning for all types of hazards. By focusing on both natural events—such as hurricanes, earthquakes, and floods—and man-made emergencies—such as terrorist attacks, industrial accidents, and public health crises—the all-hazards Umbrella encourages the development of versatile and adaptable response strategies. This holistic perspective is essential for ensuring that resources, training, and planning are appropriately aligned to handle varying types of crises, which enhances overall community resilience and safety. In contrast, the other options are limited in scope. They suggest preparation for narrowly defined categories of disasters, which would leave gaps in readiness and potentially hinder an effective response to unforeseen events that do not fit into those specific classifications. The all-hazards approach, therefore, stands out as the most comprehensive and effective framework for emergency preparedness and response.

5. What was the outcome of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's establishment of the War Relocation Authority?
- A. Japanese Americans were granted citizenship
 - B. Japanese Americans were forced into internment camps**
 - C. The end of World War II
 - D. Relocation assistance for veterans

The establishment of the War Relocation Authority (WRA) by Franklin Delano Roosevelt during World War II resulted in the forced internment of Japanese Americans. This decision was made in response to fears of espionage and sabotage after the attack on Pearl Harbor. Consequently, over 120,000 Japanese Americans, many of whom were U.S. citizens, were removed from their homes and placed in internment camps for the duration of the war. The government's justification was largely based on race and suspicion, leading to significant violations of civil liberties. This action has since been recognized as a grave injustice and a dark chapter in American history, highlighting the consequences of wartime hysteria and prejudice.

6. Which two terrorist groups are known for utilizing social networking and the Internet to spread their message and recruit members?
- A. Al-Qaeda and Boko Haram
 - B. ISIS and Al-Qaeda**
 - C. Hezbollah and ISIS
 - D. Taliban and Al-Nusra

The selection of ISIS and Al-Qaeda as the two terrorist groups utilizing social networking and the Internet for spreading their message and recruiting members is accurate due to the significant digital strategies both organizations have employed. ISIS is particularly known for its sophisticated use of social media platforms, employing visually appealing propaganda, video content, and an active online presence to disseminate its ideology and attract recruits from around the world. Their online strategies have included the use of encrypted messaging applications, allowing them to communicate and mobilize supporters more effectively and secretly. Al-Qaeda has also adapted to the digital age, utilizing the Internet to spread its propaganda, ideology, and recruitment messages. Although their methods have evolved over time, they have maintained a presence on various online platforms, aiming to inspire and coordinate activities among supporters globally. In contrast, other groups mentioned in the options lack the same level of systematic engagement with social media for recruitment. Boko Haram, while active online, primarily uses it for communication rather than broad recruiting. Similarly, Hezbollah and the Taliban do not primarily rely on social media as their main recruitment tool in the same way ISIS and Al-Qaeda do. Al-Nusra, while part of the same context, does not match the significant global outreach and online engagement of ISIS and Al-Qaeda. This

7. The Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the DHS was created to address concerns regarding?

- A. Overreach of law enforcement**
- B. Protection against identity theft**
- C. Potential violations of citizens' constitutional rights**
- D. Mismanagement of federal resources**

The Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) was established primarily to ensure that the rights of individuals are protected in the context of national security measures and law enforcement practices. Specifically, this office focuses on preventing potential violations of citizens' constitutional rights, particularly during times when security concerns may unduly infringe upon personal liberties. This office plays a crucial role in advocating for civil rights, providing oversight and guidance to ensure that DHS programs and policies do not unjustly infringe upon the rights of individuals, especially vulnerable populations. This aligns with the fundamental principles of democracy and justice, which seek to balance the need for security with the preservation of civil liberties. While the other choices touch on important issues related to the DHS, they do not directly represent the primary mission of the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties. Concerns about law enforcement overreach, identity theft, and mismanagement of federal resources are critical matters, but they fall under different areas of the DHS's wider responsibility and jurisdiction.

8. Of the 200 million cargo containers that travel internationally each year, approximately how many are inspected to verify the contents?

- A. About 10%**
- B. About 5%**
- C. Fewer than 2%**
- D. About 1%**

Fewer than 2% of cargo containers traveling internationally are inspected to verify their contents. This statistic highlights the significant challenges faced by customs and border protection agencies in monitoring and securing international trade. The massive volume of containers—approximately 200 million annually—complicates the ability to conduct thorough inspections. The limited number of inspections primarily stems from logistical constraints, the need for efficient processing at ports, and the economic implications of delaying shipments. Consequently, authorities often rely on risk assessment techniques, profiling, and intelligence to identify containers that may require inspection rather than inspecting every single unit. This small percentage reflects real-world practices in homeland security, where there is a continuous effort to balance security with the facilitation of legitimate trade. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for those studying or working in the field of homeland security, as it underscores the importance of risk management strategies in securing borders while enabling commerce.

9. Tropical cyclonic storms, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and wildland fires are all examples of what?

- A. Technological hazards**
- B. Natural hazards**
- C. Environmental threats**
- D. Geological dangers**

The correct answer is that tropical cyclonic storms, earthquakes, tornadoes, floods, and wildland fires are all examples of natural hazards. Natural hazards are events or conditions that occur in the natural environment and have the potential to cause harm to people, property, or the ecosystem. These hazards arise from natural processes of the Earth and can lead to significant destruction and pose risks to livelihoods and safety. Each of these phenomena occurs as a result of natural forces. For instance, tropical cyclones are driven by atmospheric conditions, earthquakes result from tectonic movements, tornadoes are a meteorological occurrence, floods can be caused by a variety of climatic conditions, and wildland fires often stem from dry conditions and lightning strikes. Understanding these events as natural hazards is crucial in the field of homeland security and emergency management, as it is vital to prepare for and respond to the risks associated with them. Technological hazards refer to dangers that arise from human activity, such as industrial accidents or hazardous material spills, which do not apply here. Environmental threats generally encompass broader issues like climate change, pollution, and habitat destruction, rather than specific catastrophic events. Geological dangers would be limited to earth-related phenomena like earthquakes and volcanic eruptions, but it doesn't account for the full range

10. Is the main duty of the CIA to gather domestic intelligence?

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only for national security**
- D. Only in collaboration with local agencies**

The primary mission of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is to gather, process, and analyze national security information from around the world, primarily through human intelligence (HUMINT). The agency focuses on international intelligence and operations rather than domestic intelligence gathering. The CIA operates under the premise that its main responsibilities lie outside the United States, functioning to inform policymakers about external threats and developments. While domestic surveillance and intelligence gathering do occur, they fall primarily under the jurisdiction of other agencies, like the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), which is tasked with domestic security and law enforcement matters. Thus, saying that the main duty of the CIA is to gather domestic intelligence is inaccurate; this is not the agency's central focus or responsibility.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://homelandsecuritycj439.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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