

# NAQT Military Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What was the primary dispute in the War of the Austrian Succession?**
  - A. Maria Theresa's claim to the throne**
  - B. Control of colonial territories**
  - C. Religious differences**
  - D. Naval supremacy in the Mediterranean**
- 2. What was the main goal of the Truman Doctrine?**
  - A. To promote democracy in Latin America**
  - B. To contain the spread of communism during the Cold War**
  - C. To establish NATO**
  - D. To support economic stability in Europe**
- 3. Which battle marked a pivotal victory for Charles Martel in 732?**
  - A. Battle of Tours**
  - B. Battle of Hastings**
  - C. Battle of Agincourt**
  - D. Battle of Blore Heath**
- 4. What act was passed in 1917 to authorize the U.S. intervention in World War I?**
  - A. The Selective Service Act**
  - B. The Espionage Act**
  - C. The Neutrality Act**
  - D. The Space Act**
- 5. Who was the first African American four-star general in the U.S. military?**
  - A. General Colin Powell**
  - B. General Benjamin O. Davis Jr.**
  - C. General Lloyd Austin**
  - D. General Daniel Woodruff**

- 6. What was the Boxer Rebellion, which took place from 1898 to 1901?**
- A. A revolt against foreign influence in China**
  - B. An uprising in Japan against the shogunate**
  - C. A British colonial conflict in India**
  - D. A civil war in the Philippines**
- 7. What significant event is marked by the Battle of Thermopylae in 480 BC?**
- A. The conquest of the Persian Empire**
  - B. The delay of Xerxes' invasion by Leonidas and 300 Spartans**
  - C. The establishment of Greek democracy**
  - D. The end of the Persian War**
- 8. Which battle is known for Grant's army barely surviving a surprise attack?**
- A. Battle of Shiloh**
  - B. Battle of Actium**
  - C. Battle of Bull Run**
  - D. Battle of Salamis**
- 9. Who led the Green Mountain Boys during the American Revolution?**
- A. Benedict Arnold**
  - B. George Washington**
  - C. Ethan Allen**
  - D. Henry Knox**
- 10. Which treaty, signed in 1713, ended the War of Spanish Succession and granted trade privileges to Britain?**
- A. Treaty of Utrecht**
  - B. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**
  - C. Camp David Accords**
  - D. Pact of Mutual Assistance**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. What was the primary dispute in the War of the Austrian Succession?**

- A. Maria Theresa's claim to the throne**
- B. Control of colonial territories**
- C. Religious differences**
- D. Naval supremacy in the Mediterranean**

The primary dispute in the War of the Austrian Succession was centered around Maria Theresa's claim to the throne of the Habsburg dominions. When her father, Charles VI, died in 1740, he had secured the Pragmatic Sanction, which sought to ensure that his daughter could inherit the Habsburg lands and maintain the dynasty's influence in European politics. However, many European powers, including Prussia, France, and Bavaria, did not recognize this sanction and sought to challenge her succession by claiming rights to Austria, Silesia, and other territories. Maria Theresa's accession to power was significant not only because she was a female ruler in a predominantly male-dominated royal landscape but also because it disrupted the intricate balance of power in Europe at the time. The war that ensued was largely fought among various European nations, with the competing claims to her rule and the territories she controlled acting as the catalyst for the extensive conflict. Although other issues, such as control of colonial territories and naval supremacy, were present during the period, they were secondary to the primary contention over her legitimacy and authority as the sovereign of Austria.

**2. What was the main goal of the Truman Doctrine?**

- A. To promote democracy in Latin America**
- B. To contain the spread of communism during the Cold War**
- C. To establish NATO**
- D. To support economic stability in Europe**

The main goal of the Truman Doctrine fundamentally was to contain the spread of communism, especially during the heightened tensions of the Cold War. Established by President Harry S. Truman in 1947, this policy emerged as a response to geopolitical shifts following World War II, particularly the threat posed by the Soviet Union and the potential for communist expansion into democratic nations. By asserting that the United States would provide political, military, and economic assistance to any nation threatened by communism, the Truman Doctrine marked a significant shift in American foreign policy from isolationism to active engagement in global affairs. This was particularly evident in the support provided to Greece and Turkey, where the U.S. aimed to prevent these countries from falling under Soviet influence. While the promotion of democracy, the establishment of NATO, and support for economic stability in Europe are important aspects of post-WWII international relations, they were not the primary goal embodied within the Truman Doctrine itself. Instead, the doctrine's central focus was clearly delineated as an effort to stop the encroachment of communism and protect free societies around the world.

**3. Which battle marked a pivotal victory for Charles Martel in 732?**

**A. Battle of Tours**

**B. Battle of Hastings**

**C. Battle of Agincourt**

**D. Battle of Blore Heath**

The pivotal victory for Charles Martel in 732 is the Battle of Tours. This battle is significant because it halted the advance of Islamic forces into Western Europe, effectively stopping their expansion following a rapid series of conquests. Charles Martel, wielding his position as the Mayor of the Palace, led the Frankish army against the Umayyad Caliphate's forces, which were attempting to extend their reach into what is now modern-day France. The outcome of this encounter not only solidified Martel's power but also established a sense of unity and identity among the Frankish tribes in the face of a common enemy. This victory is often lauded as a turning point in European history, as it helped to preserve Christianity in Europe and set the stage for the rise of the Carolingian Empire. The battle demonstrated the effectiveness of heavy infantry and mounted warfare, methods that would define warfare in medieval Europe for centuries to follow. The other battles mentioned, such as Hastings, Agincourt, and Blore Heath, occurred in different contexts and periods, involving distinct leaders and armies, and were not related to Charles Martel or his campaign against the Umayyads. Therefore, the Battle of Tours stands out as the defining moment for

**4. What act was passed in 1917 to authorize the U.S. intervention in World War I?**

**A. The Selective Service Act**

**B. The Espionage Act**

**C. The Neutrality Act**

**D. The Space Act**

The Selective Service Act was enacted on May 18, 1917, and is significant because it allowed for the conscription of American men into military service during World War I. As the war escalated, the U.S. government recognized the need for a larger military force to support the Allied Powers. The Act instituted a system for drafting young men into the army, ensuring that the United States could field sufficient numbers of troops to aid in the conflict. The Selective Service Act was not only crucial for increasing troop numbers but also marked a pivotal shift in U.S. policy towards an active military role in the war, transforming the country from a largely isolationist stance to one more directly involved in global affairs. This move was part of a larger wartime mobilization effort that included industrial production and economic measures to support the war effort. In contrast, while the Espionage Act, passed in the same year, addressed issues related to espionage and sabotage, and the Neutrality Act was aimed at keeping the U.S. out of the war before 1917, they do not specifically authorize military intervention like the Selective Service Act does. The Space Act, unrelated to World War I, pertains to the regulation of space activities and was passed

**5. Who was the first African American four-star general in the U.S. military?**

**A. General Colin Powell**

**B. General Benjamin O. Davis Jr.**

**C. General Lloyd Austin**

**D. General Daniel Woodruff**

The first African American four-star general in the U.S. military was General Benjamin O. Davis Jr. His promotion to this rank marked a significant milestone in the history of the U.S. Armed Forces, as it represented a breakthrough for African Americans in military leadership positions during a time of considerable racial discrimination and segregation. Davis's distinguished career began in the 1930s, and he faced numerous challenges due to the prevailing racial attitudes of the time. Despite these obstacles, he excelled as a leader and pilot, notably commanding the famed Tuskegee Airmen during World War II. His promotion to four-star general in 1998 further solidified his legacy as a pioneer and a symbol of progress for African Americans within the military. While Colin Powell, Lloyd Austin, and Daniel Woodruff are all notable figures in military history, they reached four-star general status after General Davis. Colin Powell became the first African American Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and later served as Secretary of State, and Lloyd Austin became the first African American Secretary of Defense. However, it was General Davis who first broke the racial barrier at the four-star level in the military.

**6. What was the Boxer Rebellion, which took place from 1898 to 1901?**

**A. A revolt against foreign influence in China**

**B. An uprising in Japan against the shogunate**

**C. A British colonial conflict in India**

**D. A civil war in the Philippines**

The Boxer Rebellion was primarily a revolt against foreign influence in China that occurred between 1898 and 1901. It was driven by a group known as the "Boxers," or Yihequan, who opposed the increasing encroachment of foreign powers on Chinese sovereignty and the spread of Christianity. The Boxers believed that foreign devils and Chinese Christians were damaging Chinese society and culture. In this context, the rebellion was characterized by violent uprisings that targeted foreign nationals and Chinese Christians, and it sought to expel foreign entities from China. The movement gained a considerable following, prompting a response from an eight-nation alliance that intervened militarily to suppress the uprising. The other options refer to different historical events. The uprising in Japan involved a separate context, namely the Meiji Restoration, which was not a response to foreign influence in the same sense as the Boxer Rebellion. The colonial conflict in India typically relates to India's struggle against British colonial rule, specifically events like the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. Lastly, the civil war in the Philippines refers to the Philippine-American War, which emerged from the events following the Spanish-American War and involved a fight for independence from American rule. Each of these events is distinct

**7. What significant event is marked by the Battle of Thermopylae in 480 BC?**

- A. The conquest of the Persian Empire**
- B. The delay of Xerxes' invasion by Leonidas and 300 Spartans**
- C. The establishment of Greek democracy**
- D. The end of the Persian War**

The Battle of Thermopylae in 480 BC is significant primarily because it showcased the heroic stand of King Leonidas and his 300 Spartan warriors against the vastly superior forces of the Persian Empire led by King Xerxes. This battle, although ultimately a tactical defeat for the Greeks, served as a pivotal moment in the larger context of the Greco-Persian Wars. The valor and determination of Leonidas and his men delayed the advance of the Persian army, allowing other Greek city-states time to prepare for further confrontations and to ultimately regroup for subsequent battles, such as the Battle of Salamis. The stand at Thermopylae became emblematic of courage and sacrifice against overwhelming odds, inspiring future generations. In contrast, the other options relate to different aspects of Greek and Persian history. The conquest of the Persian Empire is not accurate in this context, as the battle did not lead to the actual overthrow of the Persians. Although the Battle of Thermopylae was a symbol of Greek unity and resistance, it did not directly establish Greek democracy, which had its own distinct historical developments. The Persian War did not end with the Battle of Thermopylae; it continued until the eventual Greek victories at Salamis and Plataea.

**8. Which battle is known for Grant's army barely surviving a surprise attack?**

- A. Battle of Shiloh**
- B. Battle of Actium**
- C. Battle of Bull Run**
- D. Battle of Salamis**

The Battle of Shiloh, which took place on April 6-7, 1862, is particularly noted for its shocking and unexpected nature. Grant's Union forces were taken by surprise during the first day's fighting when Confederate troops launched a sudden attack. Initially, Grant's soldiers were unprepared, and the Confederate offensive caught them off guard, leading to significant early losses. However, despite the surprise and the difficult situation, Grant managed to hold his lines and, after reinforcements arrived, mounted a counterattack on the second day, ultimately leading to a Union victory. The battle underscored the chaotic nature of war and the importance of preparedness, as well as showcasing Grant's determination and leadership amidst adversity. This event was crucial in establishing Grant's reputation as a commanding general during the Civil War.

**9. Who led the Green Mountain Boys during the American Revolution?**

- A. Benedict Arnold**
- B. George Washington**
- C. Ethan Allen**
- D. Henry Knox**

Ethan Allen was a prominent leader of the Green Mountain Boys during the American Revolution. This group was a militia organization from the Green Mountains, primarily active in the present-day state of Vermont. Founded in the late 1760s, the Green Mountain Boys are best known for their daring raids and tactics against British colonial rule, particularly for capturing Fort Ticonderoga in May 1775, alongside Benedict Arnold. Allen's leadership was characterized by his fierce advocacy for the rights of settlers in the region and his commitment to resisting British authority. This significantly enhanced his reputation as a revolutionary leader and symbolized the spirit of defiance among the colonists. Allen's involvement in the early stages of the war helped to bolster colonial efforts against British forces and played a pivotal role in securing significant early victories for the Americans.

**10. Which treaty, signed in 1713, ended the War of Spanish Succession and granted trade privileges to Britain?**

- A. Treaty of Utrecht**
- B. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**
- C. Camp David Accords**
- D. Pact of Mutual Assistance**

The Treaty of Utrecht, signed in 1713, effectively concluded the War of the Spanish Succession, which had significant ramifications for European power dynamics. This conflict arose from concerns regarding the unification of the Spanish and French thrones under a single ruler, which many European powers saw as a threat to the balance of power. One of the pivotal outcomes of the Treaty of Utrecht was that it not only ceased hostilities but also delineated the territorial and governance changes resulting from the war. Importantly, the treaty conferred several trade privileges to Britain, including significant access to Spanish territories and the right to trade with the Spanish colonies in the Americas. This marked a notable expansion of British influence and mercantile power. In contrast, the other treaties mentioned do not relate to the War of the Spanish Succession or the specific context of British trade interests. For example, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican-American War, the Camp David Accords pertain to peace between Egypt and Israel, and the Pact of Mutual Assistance is often associated with the Soviet bloc during the Cold War and not with early 18th-century European conflicts. Thus, the Treaty of Utrecht stands out as the correct answer in the context of the question asked.