

# NAQT Military Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>16</b>

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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. During which war did the Rough Riders fight?**
  - A. World War I**
  - B. Mexican-American War**
  - C. Spanish-American War**
  - D. Vietnam War**
  
- 2. What year was the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed, which ceded California to the United States?**
  - A. 1848**
  - B. 1713**
  - C. 1991**
  - D. 1862**
  
- 3. Which of the following was a direct result of the U.S. involvement in the Korean War?**
  - A. Unification of Korea**
  - B. Establishment of a Communist government in South Korea**
  - C. Division of Korea along the 38th parallel**
  - D. Withdrawal of U.S. military presence from Asia**
  
- 4. What year did the British end the Argentine occupation of the Falkland Islands?**
  - A. 1782**
  - B. 1862**
  - C. 1982**
  - D. 1992**
  
- 5. What was the primary cause of the War of 1812?**
  - A. Territorial expansion**
  - B. Impressment of U.S. sailors**
  - C. Civil strife**
  - D. Colonial independence**

- 6. What did the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864) oppose?**
- A. The Qing Dynasty**
  - B. The British colonial rule in India**
  - C. The establishment of Japanese imperial rule**
  - D. The Spanish influence in the Philippines**
- 7. Which of the following conflicts involved a semilegendary battle between Greeks and Priam's city of Troy?**
- A. Mexican War**
  - B. Trojan War**
  - C. American Revolution**
  - D. Pleoponnesian War**
- 8. Who was the first woman to officially serve in the U.S. Armed Forces?**
- A. Harriet Tubman**
  - B. Clara Barton**
  - C. Opha Mae Johnson**
  - D. Betsy Ross**
- 9. Which significant naval battle occurred during the War of 1812?**
- A. Battle of Aegospotami**
  - B. Battle of Lake Erie**
  - C. Battle of Brandywine**
  - D. Battle of Plataea**
- 10. What was the primary goal of the Marshall Plan?**
- A. To promote military alliances in Europe**
  - B. To aid in the economic recovery of European nations after WWII**
  - C. To expand U.S. territory**
  - D. To establish a United Nations peacekeeping force**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. During which war did the Rough Riders fight?**

- A. World War I
- B. Mexican-American War
- C. Spanish-American War**
- D. Vietnam War

The Rough Riders were a cavalry regiment known for their role in the Spanish-American War, which occurred in 1898. This regiment was famously led by Theodore Roosevelt, who played a pivotal role in its formation and leadership. The Rough Riders are particularly remembered for their charge up San Juan Hill during the Battle of San Juan Heights, a significant moment in the war that contributed to the United States asserting its military influence and territorial expansion in the Caribbean and the Pacific. The Spanish-American War arose from tensions over Spanish colonial rule in Cuba and the explosion of the USS Maine in Havana Harbor. It culminated in a swift victory for the United States, resulting in the treaty that ceded Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the U.S. The contributions of the Rough Riders, alongside other military units, helped to cement the United States' status as a burgeoning global power at the turn of the 20th century. In contrast, the other wars mentioned did not involve the Rough Riders and took place in different contexts, both temporally and geographically.

**2. What year was the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo signed, which ceded California to the United States?**

- A. 1848**
- B. 1713
- C. 1991
- D. 1862

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed in 1848, marking the end of the Mexican-American War. This treaty was significant because it resulted in Mexico ceding a large portion of its territory to the United States, including present-day California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and parts of Colorado and New Mexico. The signing of this treaty dramatically transformed the boundaries of the United States and played a critical role in its expansion westward. The other years listed do not correlate with key treaties or events in U.S. history in relation to California's acquisition. The year 1713 corresponds to the Treaty of Utrecht, which involved European powers in the context of their colonial empires, rather than U.S.-Mexico relations. The year 1991 does not relate to territorial changes involving the United States, and while 1862 is historically significant for other reasons, it is also not connected to the treaty that ceded California to the United States.

- 3. Which of the following was a direct result of the U.S. involvement in the Korean War?**
- A. Unification of Korea**
  - B. Establishment of a Communist government in South Korea**
  - C. Division of Korea along the 38th parallel**
  - D. Withdrawal of U.S. military presence from Asia**

The correct answer is the division of Korea along the 38th parallel, which became a significant consequence of the Korean War. Following World War II, Korea was divided into two separate occupation zones at the 38th parallel, with the Soviet Union administering the north and the United States controlling the south. This division led to the establishment of two distinct governments, one in the north favoring communism and the other in the south adopting a capitalist system. When North Korea invaded South Korea in June 1950, the United States intervened on behalf of the South in what became a major conflict. Although the war ended with an armistice in 1953, it did not result in a peace treaty. Instead, Korea remained divided along the 38th parallel, creating a lasting geopolitical division that persists today. This demarcation was solidified with the establishment of the Korean Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), which serves as a buffer between the two nations. The options relating to unification, establishment of a communist government in South Korea, and withdrawal of U.S. military presence from Asia do not accurately reflect the outcomes of the war. The Korean War did not lead to a unification of Korea; rather, it solidified the

- 4. What year did the British end the Argentine occupation of the Falkland Islands?**
- A. 1782**
  - B. 1862**
  - C. 1982**
  - D. 1992**

The British ended the Argentine occupation of the Falkland Islands in 1982 following a conflict that erupted after Argentina invaded the islands, which had been a British territory since 1833. The ensuing war lasted ten weeks and concluded with the surrender of Argentine forces in June 1982. This event was significant in British military history, as it was one of the last major conflicts involving conventional forces, and it also had lasting implications for British and Argentine relations. The year 1982 is pivotal as it marks the restoration of British control over the Falklands after a period of occupation. The other years mentioned do not correspond to significant events directly related to the Falklands conflict or British sovereignty over the islands.

## 5. What was the primary cause of the War of 1812?

- A. Territorial expansion
- B. Impressment of U.S. sailors**
- C. Civil strife
- D. Colonial independence

The primary cause of the War of 1812 was the impressment of U.S. sailors by the British Navy. During this period, Britain was engaged in a conflict with France, and they required more sailors for their naval forces. As a result, British ships forcibly boarded American vessels and took crew members who they believed were either British subjects or eligible for military service, regardless of their citizenship. This practice created significant tension between the United States and Britain, as it was seen as a violation of American sovereignty and rights. The frustration over impressment was compounded by broader issues such as trade restrictions imposed by Britain and the British support of Native American attacks against American frontier settlements. These combined factors further fueled American resentment towards British interference in its maritime trade and national sovereignty, ultimately leading to the declaration of war in 1812. The central grievance of impressment exemplified a direct assault on national autonomy, which Americans found intolerable and thus considered it a primary reason for entering the conflict.

## 6. What did the Taiping Rebellion (1850-1864) oppose?

- A. The Qing Dynasty**
- B. The British colonial rule in India
- C. The establishment of Japanese imperial rule
- D. The Spanish influence in the Philippines

The Taiping Rebellion, which took place from 1850 to 1864, primarily opposed the Qing Dynasty, which was the ruling dynasty in China at the time. This rebellion was led by Hong Xiuquan, who believed he was the younger brother of Jesus Christ and sought to establish a theocratic state based on his interpretations of Christianity. The Taiping forces aimed to overthrow the Qing government due to widespread discontent with the dynasty, which was seen as corrupt, ineffective, and unable to address social and economic problems faced by the Chinese populace. The rebellion emerged in response to significant issues such as famine, poverty, and the influence of Western powers, which many Chinese blamed on the Qing rulers' inability to defend the country. The Taiping's vision included radical reforms, including the abolition of private property, land redistribution, and significant societal changes, making it a significant uprising against the ruling authority in China—namely, the Qing Dynasty. Other options do not pertain to the Taiping Rebellion. The British colonial rule in India, Japanese imperial rule, and Spanish influence in the Philippines were not directly related to the conflict in China during this period. Therefore, the primary opposition of the Taiping Rebellion was targeted specifically at the Qing

**7. Which of the following conflicts involved a semilegendary battle between Greeks and Priam's city of Troy?**

- A. Mexican War**
- B. Trojan War**
- C. American Revolution**
- D. Peloponnesian War**

The Trojan War is a significant conflict in Greek mythology and literature, often depicted as a legendary battle between the Greeks and the city of Troy, ruled by King Priam. This war is famously recounted in epic poems such as Homer's "Iliad," which details various events surrounding the siege of Troy, including the legendary Trojan Horse stratagem that led to the fall of the city. The tale combines elements of historical conflict with myth and serves as a foundational story for Greek culture, influencing literature, art, and thought throughout the centuries. In contrast, the Mexican War, American Revolution, and Peloponnesian War relate to historical events that occurred much later and do not involve the mythological aspects associated with the Trojan War. The Mexican War took place in the 19th century between the United States and Mexico, the American Revolution was a struggle for independence by the Thirteen Colonies against British rule in the late 18th century, and the Peloponnesian War was a historic conflict in ancient Greece between city-states led by Athens and Sparta. Each of these wars has its own significance and context but lacks the mythological and legendary narratives that are central to the story of the Trojan War.

**8. Who was the first woman to officially serve in the U.S. Armed Forces?**

- A. Harriet Tubman**
- B. Clara Barton**
- C. Opha Mae Johnson**
- D. Betsy Ross**

The first woman to officially serve in the U.S. Armed Forces was Opha Mae Johnson, who enlisted in the Marine Corps Reserve on August 13, 1918, during World War I. Her enlistment marked a significant moment as she became one of the first women to serve in a structured military role, paving the way for future generations of women in the armed services. Johnson's service was part of a broader effort to integrate women into military roles, particularly as the U.S. faced personnel shortages during the war. In contrast, Harriet Tubman, while a prominent figure in the abolitionist movement and noted for her contributions to the Civil War as a nurse and spy, did not serve in an official military capacity. Clara Barton, although a founder of the American Red Cross and instrumental in providing medical care during war, was also not recognized as an official member of the military. Betsy Ross is famous for her association with the creation of the American flag but had no military service; her contributions occurred in a different historical context. Therefore, Opha Mae Johnson holds the distinction of being the first woman to serve officially in the U.S. Armed Forces, making her the correct answer to this question.

**9. Which significant naval battle occurred during the War of 1812?**

- A. Battle of Aegospotami**
- B. Battle of Lake Erie**
- C. Battle of Brandywine**
- D. Battle of Plataea**

The Battle of Lake Erie was a crucial naval engagement during the War of 1812, taking place on September 10, 1813. This battle was significant because it ensured U.S. control over Lake Erie, which was a vital supply route and a strategic point for the movement of troops and resources during the war. The U.S. Navy, under the command of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, achieved a decisive victory against the British fleet, which effectively bolstered American morale and facilitated subsequent military operations in the Northwest Territory. The win at Lake Erie also allowed the U.S. to reclaim Detroit and secured American interests in the region during the ongoing conflict with Britain. In contrast, the other battles listed occurred in different contexts or periods: the Battle of Aegospotami was a significant naval battle in the Peloponnesian War (ancient Greece), the Battle of Brandywine was part of the American Revolutionary War, and the Battle of Plataea was fought in ancient Greece between Greek city-states and Persian invaders. None of these battles are directly connected to the War of 1812.

**10. What was the primary goal of the Marshall Plan?**

- A. To promote military alliances in Europe**
- B. To aid in the economic recovery of European nations after WWII**
- C. To expand U.S. territory**
- D. To establish a United Nations peacekeeping force**

The primary goal of the Marshall Plan was to aid in the economic recovery of European nations after World War II. Officially known as the European Recovery Program, this initiative, which was proposed by U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall in 1947, sought to provide financial aid to help rebuild war-torn European countries. The devastation caused by the war left many nations in dire need of support to restore their economies, infrastructure, and societies. By providing substantial economic assistance, the United States aimed not only to revitalize Europe but also to prevent the spread of communism, which was a significant concern during the early stages of the Cold War. Healthy economies were seen as a bulwark against the appeal of communist ideology, which thrived in regions facing economic distress. The success of the Marshall Plan is often credited with laying the foundation for long-term economic growth and cooperation in Europe, leading to greater stability in the region. The other options do not encapsulate the main objective of the Marshall Plan. While military alliances did form later, such as NATO, and notions of expanding U.S. territory or establishing peacekeeping forces were relevant to different aspects of U.S. foreign policy, none of these were the primary intent behind the Marshall Plan.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://naqtmilitary.examzify.com>**

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

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