

NAQT MILITARY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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. What was a primary goal of the U.S. military during the Persian Gulf War?**
 - A. To promote democracy in Iraq
 - B. To liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation
 - C. To eliminate Afghanistan's Taliban regime
 - D. To halt the spread of nuclear weapons
- 2. What major military operation occurred on June 6, 1944?**
 - A. Operation Barbarossa
 - B. D-Day
 - C. Operation Neptune
 - D. Operation Overlord
- 3. Which U.S. military operation was conducted in 1983 in Grenada?**
 - A. Operation Desert Storm
 - B. Operation Urgent Fury
 - C. Operation Restore Hope
 - D. Operation Iraqi Freedom
- 4. 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
- 5. The Great Northern War was a struggle for dominance in what region?**
 - A. The Baltic
 - B. The Atlantic
 - C. The Mediterranean
 - D. The Pacific
- 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 major event involved the 7th United States Cavalry in 1876?**
- A. The Battle of Gettysburg
 - B. Little Bighorn
 - C. Wounded Knee massacre
 - D. Battle of San Juan Hill
- 8. In which war did Britain and colonists seek to seize territory from the French?**
- A. French and Indian War
 - B. War of the Austrian Succession
 - C. Great Northern War
 - D. English Civil War
- 9. What significant naval battle took place in 1805?**
- A. Battle of Yorktown
 - B. Battle of Trafalgar
 - C. Battle of Midway
 - D. Battle of Jutland
- 10. What significant event marked the end of the Second Persian invasion of Greece?**
- A. Victory of the Spartans
 - B. Death of Mardonius
 - C. Burning of Athens
 - D. Formation of the Delian League

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What was a primary goal of the U.S. military during the Persian Gulf War?

- A. To promote democracy in Iraq
- B. To liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation**
- C. To eliminate Afghanistan's Taliban regime
- D. To halt the spread of nuclear weapons

The primary goal of the U.S. military during the Persian Gulf War was to liberate Kuwait from Iraqi occupation. This conflict began in response to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, which was led by Iraqi President Saddam Hussein. The U.S., alongside a coalition of other nations, aimed to restore Kuwait's sovereignty, and this became the central objective of Operation Desert Shield, which transitioned into Operation Desert Storm when combat began in January 1991. The action taken was largely motivated by the need to uphold international law and promote regional stability in the Middle East, especially given Kuwait's significant oil reserves. The successful military campaign concluded with the liberation of Kuwait in February 1991, achieving its intended goal and allowing the coalition forces to withdraw. Thus, the liberation of Kuwait stands out as the key focus of U.S. military efforts during this conflict.

2. What major military operation occurred on June 6, 1944?

- A. Operation Barbarossa
- B. D-Day**
- C. Operation Neptune
- D. Operation Overlord

The major military operation that occurred on June 6, 1944, is widely known as D-Day, which refers specifically to the Allied invasion of Normandy during World War II. This operation marked a significant turning point in the war as it initiated the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi occupation. D-Day involved a massive amphibious assault by Allied forces, comprising troops from the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, and several other nations. The operation was meticulously planned and executed, involving a complex combination of naval bombardments, air support, and landing operations against heavily fortified German defenses along the French coastline. The success of this operation established a critical foothold for the Allies in Europe and paved the way for subsequent military campaigns in the continent. While Operation Neptune is often used to refer to the naval component of the D-Day landings, and Operation Overlord refers to the overall campaign that included D-Day and the subsequent operations following the landings, it is D-Day itself that signifies the initial assault. Operation Barbarossa, on the other hand, was the code name for the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941 and is not related to the events of June 6, 1944.

3. Which U.S. military operation was conducted in 1983 in Grenada?

- A. Operation Desert Storm
- B. Operation Urgent Fury**
- C. Operation Restore Hope
- D. Operation Iraqi Freedom

Operation Urgent Fury was the name given to the U.S. military intervention in Grenada in 1983. The primary aim of the operation was to restore order and protect American citizens on the island after a coup d'état had overthrown the Grenadian government. This military action was launched in response to concerns about the growing influence of communism in the Caribbean and the safety of U.S. citizens attending a medical school there. The operation involved a combined force of U.S. military personnel and troops from several Caribbean allies, highlighting the strategic importance the U.S. placed on stability in the region. The success of Operation Urgent Fury led to a relatively quick stabilization of the government in Grenada and demonstrated U.S. military capability during the Cold War context, which was marked by various global confrontations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union's sphere of influence. The operation was met with criticism for its execution and the justifications used, but it remains a notable event in U.S. military history.

4. 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

5. The Great Northern War was a struggle for dominance in what region?

- A. The Baltic**
- B. The Atlantic
- C. The Mediterranean
- D. The Pacific

The Great Northern War, which lasted from 1700 to 1721, was a conflict primarily involving Sweden and a coalition of Russia, Denmark-Norway, and Saxony-Poland-Lithuania. The war was crucial for establishing dominance in the Baltic region, as it significantly altered the balance of power in Northern Europe. During the conflict, Russia aimed to gain access to the Baltic Sea, which was vital for trade and naval power. This struggle culminated in key battles, like the Battle of Poltava in 1709, where the Russian forces achieved a decisive victory over the Swedes, leading to the decline of Sweden as a great power and propelling Russia into a position of prominence in the region. As a result, the outcome of the war directly shaped the political landscape surrounding the Baltic Sea and facilitated Russia's emergence as a major player in European affairs. The importance of the Baltic in trade and military strategy during this period underscores its significance as the core focus of the Great Northern War.

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 major event involved the 7th United States Cavalry in 1876?

- A. The Battle of Gettysburg
- B. Little Bighorn**
- C. Wounded Knee massacre
- D. Battle of San Juan Hill

The major event involving the 7th United States Cavalry in 1876 was the Battle of Little Bighorn, often referred to as Custer's Last Stand. This battle took place on June 25-26, 1876, during the Great Sioux War, when tensions escalated between the U.S. government and Native American tribes over land and rights to territory. The 7th Cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer, was tasked with confronting a coalition of several Native American tribes, including the Lakota Sioux and Northern Cheyenne. The battle was marked by a significant defeat for Custer and his troops, who were vastly outnumbered. The event is notable not only for its military implications but also for how it resonates in American history, symbolizing the broader conflicts between U.S. expansionists and Native American resistance during the 19th century.

8. In which war did Britain and colonists seek to seize territory from the French?

- A. French and Indian War**
- B. War of the Austrian Succession
- C. Great Northern War
- D. English Civil War

The British and American colonists sought to seize territory from the French during the French and Indian War, which lasted from 1754 to 1763. This conflict was the North American theater of the broader Seven Years' War. It involved the British and their colonies in North America fighting against the French and their Native American allies for control of territory in North America, particularly the Ohio River Valley and Canada. The war marked a significant turning point in colonial and British relations. The British victory resulted in significant territorial gains for Britain, including Canada and lands east of the Mississippi River. The war also set the stage for future colonial discontent, as the need to pay off war debts led to increased taxation of the colonies, ultimately contributing to the American Revolution. The other wars listed, such as the War of the Austrian Succession and the English Civil War, did not focus specifically on conflicts between Britain and France for North American territory, and the Great Northern War involved a conflict primarily between Sweden and other powers in Northern Europe, so they are not relevant in this context.

9. What significant naval battle took place in 1805?

- A. Battle of Yorktown
- B. Battle of Trafalgar**
- C. Battle of Midway
- D. Battle of Jutland

The Battle of Trafalgar, which occurred on October 21, 1805, is a significant naval engagement during the Napoleonic Wars. It was fought between the British Royal Navy, commanded by Admiral Lord Nelson, and the combined fleets of France and Spain. This battle is notable for establishing British naval dominance for over a century. Admiral Nelson's innovative tactics and the effective maneuvering of his fleet led to a decisive victory against a numerically superior enemy. The outcome of Trafalgar ensured that Napoleon could not invade Britain, thereby preserving British interests worldwide and reinforcing the reputation of the Royal Navy as a formidable maritime power. The battle is also historically significant because it resulted in Nelson's death, marking him as a national hero in Britain. The other battles listed occurred in different contexts and times: the Battle of Yorktown occurred during the American Revolutionary War in 1781, the Battle of Midway was a pivotal World War II battle in 1942, and the Battle of Jutland was a major naval confrontation in World War I in 1916. Thus, the unique historical context and lasting impact of Trafalgar clearly define its significance in naval history.

10. What significant event marked the end of the Second Persian invasion of Greece?

- A. Victory of the Spartans
- B. Death of Mardonius**
- C. Burning of Athens
- D. Formation of the Delian League

The significant event that marked the end of the Second Persian invasion of Greece was the death of Mardonius, who was the commander of the Persian forces during the invasion. This event took place at the Battle of Plataea in 479 BCE, where the Greek city-states united to confront the Persian army. The death of Mardonius was crucial because it not only led to the defeat of the Persian forces at Plataea but also symbolized the collapse of Persian military leadership and strategy in their campaign against Greece. Following this defeat, the remaining Persian troops retreated, marking the end of the Second Persian invasion and allowing the Greek city-states to effectively secure their independence and sovereignty. The other events mentioned, such as the victory of the Spartans at Thermopylae, the burning of Athens in 480 BCE, and the formation of the Delian League, occurred in different contexts or times during the conflict, but it was Mardonius' death that directly resulted in the conclusion of the invasion.

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:

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

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