

New Mexico History Cumulative 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. What occurs immediately after a bill is introduced in the New Mexico Legislature?**
 - A. Goes to the governor to become a law**
 - B. Goes through the legislative process to become a law**
 - C. Goes to the Supreme Court to become a law**
 - D. Goes to the voters to become a law**
- 2. Which of the following legislative committee actions is not done after testimony?**
 - A. A recommendation is presented.**
 - B. The bill becomes a law.**
 - C. A substitute bill is created.**
 - D. The bill is sent to another committee.**
- 3. Often civilian efforts during the war were performed by which type of workers from Mexico?**
 - A. migrant**
 - B. female**
 - C. child**
 - D. elderly**
- 4. What was L.G. Murphy known for in relation to military forts?**
 - A. Married Susan McSween**
 - B. Bartered and supplied various forts**
 - C. Robbed banks with William Brady**
 - D. Killed his first man at age 17**
- 5. Elizabethtown was a boom town known for what?**
 - A. Lasting for 50 years**
 - B. Being located near Silver City**
 - C. Having bars, hotels, and dance halls**
 - D. Going bust in 6 months**

6. Leading up to the Civil War, which of the following events occurred first?

- A. Abraham Lincoln was elected president.**
- B. John Brown and his followers raided the federal armory at Harper's Ferry.**
- C. The Dred Scott decision nullified the Missouri Compromise.**
- D. The Compromise of 1850 was passed.**

7. Taft's people wanted to extend federal _____ regulations to New Mexico.

- A. Land use**
- B. Public road project**
- C. Tariff**
- D. Railroad**

8. Curry's actions in the Spanish American War _____.

- A. Did not amount to anything, because he never got to Cuba.**
- B. Were seen by Roosevelt as criminal.**
- C. Earned him a lifetime of friendship and loyalty with Roosevelt.**
- D. Were seen by New Mexicans as loyal.**

9. Which of the following activities were bandits known for?

- A. Robbing stagecoaches**
- B. Stealing cattle**
- C. Attacking large ranches**
- D. All of the above**

10. Which of the following was part of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo?

- A. Guarantee of property rights for Mexicans**
- B. Construction of railroads**
- C. Creation of new state boundaries**
- D. All Mexican inhabitants to leave**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What occurs immediately after a bill is introduced in the New Mexico Legislature?

- A. Goes to the governor to become a law**
- B. Goes through the legislative process to become a law**
- C. Goes to the Supreme Court to become a law**
- D. Goes to the voters to become a law**

After a bill is introduced in the New Mexico Legislature, it undergoes a series of steps that are part of the legislative process before it can become a law. The introduction of a bill marks the beginning of this process, which includes committee reviews, debates, possible amendments, and votes in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. It is essential for the bill to navigate through these legislative procedures to be thoroughly examined and debated, ensuring that it is appropriately vetted before any decision to become law is made. The other options do not accurately reflect the immediate actions that follow a bill's introduction. For example, sending the bill directly to the governor occurs only after it has been approved by both legislative chambers. The involvement of the Supreme Court is inappropriate at this early stage, as the court's role comes into play only after legal challenges arise. Lastly, putting the bill directly to a vote by the electorate happens in certain cases, such as constitutional amendments, and is not the standard procedure for most legislation introduced in the state legislature.

2. Which of the following legislative committee actions is not done after testimony?

- A. A recommendation is presented.**
- B. The bill becomes a law.**
- C. A substitute bill is created.**
- D. The bill is sent to another committee.**

The correct choice indicates that a bill does not become law immediately after testimony is presented in a legislative committee. Typically, the legislative process involves multiple steps that a bill must undergo before it can be enacted into law. Following testimony, committee members may discuss the information presented and take various actions such as recommending the bill for further consideration, creating a substitute bill to address specific concerns, or sending the bill to another committee for more detailed review. These actions reflect the collaborative and deliberative nature of legislative decision-making, ensuring that all perspectives are considered. However, a bill cannot simply become law based on committee testimony; it must pass through additional phases, including floor votes and possibly the approval of the governor, before being officially enacted. Thus, this is why the correct answer is that the bill does not become a law immediately after testimony is given.

3. Often civilian efforts during the war were performed by which type of workers from Mexico?

A. migrant

B. female

C. child

D. elderly

The choice of migrant workers as the correct answer highlights the significant role that these individuals played during wartime efforts. Migrant workers, often searching for seasonal employment opportunities, became vital in various sectors, such as agriculture and manufacturing, which were crucial for supporting the war effort. Their mobility allowed them to fill labor shortages that arose due to men being drafted into the military, thereby sustaining local economies and food production necessary to support both military and civilian populations. While female workers, child labor, and elderly workers might have contributed to the workforce in specific contexts, the pressing needs of wartime industries primarily relied on the availability of migrant labor that could adapt quickly to fluctuating demands. The migrant workforce was characterized by resilience and a willingness to relocate for work, thus underscoring their pivotal role in maintaining the socio-economic fabric during challenging times.

4. What was L.G. Murphy known for in relation to military forts?

A. Married Susan McSween

B. Bartered and supplied various forts

C. Robbed banks with William Brady

D. Killed his first man at age 17

L.G. Murphy was primarily known for bartering and supplying various military forts in New Mexico. During the late 19th century, as the region developed, military forts played a significant role in the U.S. government's efforts to maintain order, protect settlers, and manage relations with Native American tribes. Murphy's enterprise was crucial in supporting these military outposts by providing essential supplies, which included food, ammunition, and other necessities. His business activities not only demonstrated the logistical importance of trade during this period but also established him as a prominent figure in the local economy of New Mexico. The significance of Murphy's role in supplying fortifications also connects to the broader context of westward expansion and the military's presence in New Mexico, highlighting the commercial interactions that supported military and civilian life at that time. This ability to effectively supply these forts reflected Murphy's understanding of the needs of the military and allowed him to thrive economically in a challenging environment. This understanding of the dynamics between commerce and military presence is essential for grasping the complexities of New Mexico's historical narrative, especially during the late 1800s.

5. Elizabethtown was a boom town known for what?

- A. Lasting for 50 years**
- B. Being located near Silver City**
- C. Having bars, hotels, and dance halls**
- D. Going bust in 6 months**

Elizabethtown, located in New Mexico, gained prominence during the gold rush in the mid-19th century. It became known as a boom town primarily due to the rapid influx of miners and prospectors hoping to strike it rich. As a result of this influx, Elizabethtown developed a vibrant social scene characterized by the presence of bars, hotels, and dance halls, which catered to the needs and entertainment of the growing population. These establishments were essential for social interaction and provided a sense of community amidst the rush for gold. In contrast, while it is true that some boom towns may last only a short time, the essence of Elizabethtown's significance lies in its bustling social life rather than its duration. The geographical association with Silver City is also not accurate, as Elizabethtown is located in a different region. The term "going bust in 6 months" may apply to certain transient settlements, but Elizabethtown's legacy focused more on its lively atmosphere during its peak, which is highlighted by the presence of recreational and service venues. Thus, the defining characteristic of Elizabethtown as a boom town is the thriving activity and entertainment provided by its bars, hotels, and

6. Leading up to the Civil War, which of the following events occurred first?

- A. Abraham Lincoln was elected president.**
- B. John Brown and his followers raided the federal armory at Harper's Ferry.**
- C. The Dred Scott decision nullified the Missouri Compromise.**
- D. The Compromise of 1850 was passed.**

The Compromise of 1850 was a significant legislative package aimed at resolving various disputes regarding slavery and territorial expansion following the Mexican-American War. This set of laws included provisions that dealt with the status of territories acquired from Mexico and attempted to balance the interests of free and slave states. The passage of the Compromise marked a pivotal moment in American history, addressing tensions that were mounting in the years leading up to the Civil War. Subsequent events, such as the Dred Scott decision in 1857, further inflamed the national debate on slavery and its extension into new territories. Likewise, the raid at Harper's Ferry led by John Brown in 1859 was a direct response to the escalating conflict over slavery, and Abraham Lincoln's election in 1860 signified a turning point, as it solidified the fragmentation of the Union along sectional lines. Each of these events built upon the earlier compromises, underscoring their importance within the broader narrative of rising tensions and the eventual outbreak of the Civil War.

7. Taft's people wanted to extend federal _____ regulations to New Mexico.

- A. Land use**
- B. Public road project**
- C. Tariff**
- D. Railroad**

The correct answer highlights the efforts during Taft's administration to implement federal land use regulations in New Mexico. In the early 20th century, federal control over land management became increasingly important, especially in western states where large amounts of land were owned by the federal government. Implementing land use regulations aimed to standardize practices across states, including New Mexico, which was still experiencing growth and development. Federal land use regulations were intended to manage resources, conserve the environment, and regulate land development to promote systematic growth. This was particularly relevant for New Mexico, which had vast areas of land that needed management to ensure sustainable development while balancing economic interests and environmental protection. The other options pertain to different aspects of federal governance. Public road project regulations focus on transportation infrastructure rather than land management. Tariffs relate to trade and economic policy rather than the direct management of land resources. Railroad regulations, while significant in economic terms, do not align with the broader context of land management. Thus, the emphasis on extending federal land use regulations accurately reflects the policies considered during Taft's administration concerning the governance of New Mexico.

8. Curry's actions in the Spanish American War

- A. Did not amount to anything, because he never got to Cuba.**
- B. Were seen by Roosevelt as criminal.**
- C. Earned him a lifetime of friendship and loyalty with Roosevelt.**
- D. Were seen by New Mexicans as loyal.**

Curry's actions during the Spanish American War were significant in terms of his relationship with Roosevelt, which led to a lifelong bond of friendship and loyalty. Curry, who served as a military officer and a key figure in recruiting and organizing troops from New Mexico, was seen by Roosevelt as an essential ally in the war effort. This connection was rooted in their shared commitment to the military and the cause of American expansionism at the time. Curry's leadership and his ability to rally support from New Mexicans not only contributed to the war effort but also solidified his reputation and standing with influential figures like Roosevelt. This mutual respect and shared experience fostered a strong, lasting friendship that persisted beyond the war years, influencing both their political careers and their advocacy for New Mexico's interests later on. While the other options address various aspects of Curry's role, they do not capture the depth of loyalty and friendship that developed between him and Roosevelt.

9. Which of the following activities were bandits known for?

- A. Robbing stagecoaches**
- B. Stealing cattle**
- C. Attacking large ranches**
- D. All of the above**

Bandits in the context of New Mexico's history were notorious for engaging in various illegal activities, which included robbing stagecoaches, stealing cattle, and attacking large ranches. Each of these activities was common during a time when law enforcement was limited, and such criminal behavior flourished in the region. Robbing stagecoaches was prevalent as these vehicles were key means of transportation for both people and valuable goods, making them prime targets for bandits. Stealing cattle was another significant aspect of banditry, as livestock was not only essential for the livelihood of ranchers but also a valuable commodity that could be sold or traded. The attack on large ranches further illustrates the boldness of bandits, targeting the economic backbone of the region directly and often leading to violent confrontations. In essence, these activities reflect the broader climate of lawlessness and conflict in New Mexico during certain historical periods, indicating a multi-faceted approach to banditry that could encompass various forms of theft and violence. Thus, all the provided options collectively represent the diverse and notorious actions associated with bandits in New Mexico's history.

10. Which of the following was part of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo?

- A. Guarantee of property rights for Mexicans**
- B. Construction of railroads**
- C. Creation of new state boundaries**
- D. All Mexican inhabitants to leave**

The Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, signed in 1848, ended the Mexican-American War and resulted in significant territorial changes. One of the key provisions of the treaty was the guarantee of property rights for Mexicans who resided in the newly acquired territories. This assurance was crucial as it intended to protect the land and property of Mexican citizens, ensuring that they would not be dispossessed of their property due to the change in governance. Options regarding the construction of railroads and the creation of new state boundaries were not explicitly stipulated in the treaty itself. While railroad development would later be influenced by the new territories, it was not a direct provision of the treaty. Similarly, while the treaty did indeed create new boundaries, it did so as a consequence of the land cessions laid out in the treaty rather than as an outlined term. The notion that all Mexican inhabitants had to leave was contrary to the treaty's intentions of protecting those residents' rights and ultimately was not enforced. Thus, the correct option highlights the treaty's aim to safeguard property rights, which was a crucial aspect of its negotiation and purpose during that historical period.

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://nmhistorycumulative.examzify.com>

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

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