

# New Orleans Tour Guide Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## 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.**

## 7. Use Other Tools

**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!**

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## **Questions**

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- 1. Who is remembered with a monument located at Canal and Harrison avenues?**
  - A. Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.**
  - B. Saint Joan of Arc**
  - C. Mother Elizabeth Seton**
  - D. Saint Francis Xavier Cabrini**
  
- 2. What years did the War between the States take place, with New Orleans surrendering in 1862?**
  - A. 1850-1855**
  - B. 1861-1865**
  - C. 1870-1875**
  - D. 1890-1895**
  
- 3. Which architectural feature distinguishes a gallerie from a balcony in New Orleans?**
  - A. It is covered.**
  - B. It is supported by pillars.**
  - C. It is enclosed by windows.**
  - D. It is larger in size.**
  
- 4. At what time are tour groups required to end their activities for the night?**
  - A. 9:30 pm**
  - B. 10:00 pm**
  - C. 10:30 pm**
  - D. 11:00 pm**
  
- 5. What did Plessy argue was denied to him under the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments?**
  - A. The right to vote**
  - B. The right to equal treatment**
  - C. The right to free speech**
  - D. The right to assemble**

**6. In what era did Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback serve as governor of Louisiana?**

- A. The Civil War**
- B. The Reconstruction era**
- C. The Gilded Age**
- D. The Progressive Era**

**7. Who lived in the Clay House during the 1890s?**

- A. Frances Xavier Cabrini**
- B. Joseph Soniat du Fossat**
- C. Delphine LaLaurie**
- D. Frances Parkinson Keyes**

**8. What is the difference between a gallerie and a balcony in New Orleans?**

- A. A gallerie has no supporting pillars.**
- B. A gallerie runs uninterrupted through the building.**
- C. A gallerie is typically enclosed.**
- D. A gallerie has a flat roof.**

**9. What fictional story gave the House of Jean Pascal its name "Madame John's Legacy"?**

- A. "The Awakening"**
- B. "A Streetcar Named Desire"**
- C. "Tite Poulette"**
- D. "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"**

**10. Who was the preservationist and founder of the NOLA World Trade Center, wrongfully convicted of JFK's assassination?**

- A. Clay Shaw**
- B. Lee Harvey Oswald**
- C. James Earl Ray**
- D. David Ferrie**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Who is remembered with a monument located at Canal and Harrison avenues?**

- A. Reverend Martin Luther King Jr.**
- B. Saint Joan of Arc**
- C. Mother Elizabeth Seton**
- D. Saint Francis Xavier Cabrini**

The monument located at Canal and Harrison avenues commemorates Saint Francis Xavier Cabrini, who is recognized as a significant figure in American Catholic history and the first naturalized American citizen to be canonized as a saint. She is known for her extensive work in education and healthcare, particularly among Italian immigrants in the United States during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Saint Francis Xavier Cabrini founded the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and established numerous institutions, including schools, orphanages, and hospitals. The monument serves to honor her contributions to the community and the influence she had on the lives of many people during her lifetime. This recognition through public monuments is common for figures who have made significant cultural, social, or religious impacts. In contrast, while the other figures mentioned are notable in their respective rights, a monument dedicated to them is not located at that specific intersection. For example, Martin Luther King Jr. is celebrated widely for his civil rights work, but his memorials are located in other parts of the country. Similarly, Saint Joan of Arc and Mother Elizabeth Seton, while significant, are honored in other locations, which further emphasizes that the Canal and Harrison avenues monument specifically honors Saint Francis Xavier Cabrini.

**2. What years did the War between the States take place, with New Orleans surrendering in 1862?**

- A. 1850-1855**
- B. 1861-1865**
- C. 1870-1875**
- D. 1890-1895**

The War between the States, commonly known as the American Civil War, took place from 1861 to 1865. This conflict was primarily between the Northern states (the Union) and the Southern states (the Confederacy) that seceded from the Union. New Orleans, being a crucial port city, was significant during the war, and its surrender in 1862 marked a pivotal moment in the Union's efforts to control the Mississippi River and cut off Confederate supply lines. The year range of 1861 to 1865 accurately represents the duration of the war, aligning with significant events such as the initial battles, key military campaigns, and the eventual surrender of the Confederate armies. Understanding this timeline is essential for grasping the broader context of the Civil War and its impact on New Orleans and the South. The other options do not align with the historical timeline of the Civil War. The years 1850-1855 fall before the conflict began, while 1870-1875 and 1890-1895 are post-war periods that reflect entirely different events and developments in American history. Thus, recognizing the correct duration of the Civil War is crucial for contextualizing the significance of New Orleans during this turbulent time.

**3. Which architectural feature distinguishes a gallerie from a balcony in New Orleans?**

- A. It is covered.**
- B. It is supported by pillars.**
- C. It is enclosed by windows.**
- D. It is larger in size.**

The distinguishing feature of a gallerie in New Orleans is that it is supported by pillars. This architectural element is significant because galleries are typically characterized by their open design, often found on the upper floors of a building and featuring a row of columns. This structure allows for a shaded space that enhances both the aesthetic appeal and functionality, making it a popular feature in the local architectural style. In contrast, balconies do not necessarily have to be supported by pillars and can be cantilevered, projecting from the building without the same level of support beneath. This difference in support structure is significant in identifying each feature within the context of New Orleans' rich architectural landscape.

**4. At what time are tour groups required to end their activities for the night?**

- A. 9:30 pm**
- B. 10:00 pm**
- C. 10:30 pm**
- D. 11:00 pm**

Tour groups in New Orleans are required to end their activities for the night at 10:00 pm. This regulation is important as it helps maintain the city's nighttime atmosphere and ensures that residents can enjoy their evening without excessive noise from tours. Many activities, especially those involving larger groups, can create disturbances late into the night, so the 10:00 pm cutoff strikes a balance between allowing visitors to experience the city's vibrant culture while respecting the local community's need for quiet. Additionally, this timing aligns with local ordinances that aim to ensure public safety and order during late-night hours. Understanding this guideline is essential for anyone working in tourism in New Orleans, as it reflects the city's commitment to both tourism and the quality of life of its residents.

**5. What did Plessy argue was denied to him under the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments?**

- A. The right to vote**
- B. The right to equal treatment**
- C. The right to free speech**
- D. The right to assemble**

Plessy's argument centered on the denial of equal treatment, which he believed was a violation of both the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. The Thirteenth Amendment abolished slavery and involuntary servitude, while the Fourteenth Amendment guarantees equal protection under the law and due process. Plessy claimed that the segregation laws imposed upon him and others of his race forced them into a subordinate status, thereby infringing on their right to equal treatment and reinforcing racial discrimination. This context is crucial as it highlights the foundational civil rights issues being contested during this period. The other options—such as the right to vote, free speech, and assembly—were not the focus of Plessy's legal challenge. Plessy's case primarily revolved around the principle of equality before the law and how segregation laws violated that principle. Thus, his assertion of being denied equal treatment reflects the broader struggle against systemic racism and inequality that was central to civil rights litigation in the United States.

**6. In what era did Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback serve as governor of Louisiana?**

- A. The Civil War**
- B. The Reconstruction era**
- C. The Gilded Age**
- D. The Progressive Era**

Pinckney Benton Stewart Pinchback served as governor of Louisiana during the Reconstruction era, which followed the Civil War and aimed to rebuild the Southern states and integrate formerly enslaved people into society. Pinchback was notable for being both the first African American governor of Louisiana and the first in the United States to serve as a state governor. His time in office (from December 1872 to January 1873) coincided with significant political and social changes aimed at rebuilding the South and granting civil rights to newly freed African Americans. During this period, the governance and social dynamics in Louisiana were characterized by conflict and transformation as the state worked to establish new political structures that embraced a more inclusive vision of citizenship. Pinchback's role is an important historical marker of this era, highlighting the complexities of governance during a time of upheaval and the struggle for civil rights.

## 7. Who lived in the Clay House during the 1890s?

- A. Frances Xavier Cabrini**
- B. Joseph Soniat du Fossat**
- C. Delphine LaLaurie**
- D. Frances Parkinson Keyes**

The Clay House is historically associated with Frances Xavier Cabrini, who lived there during the 1890s. Cabrini was an Italian-American Roman Catholic nun and missionary who founded the Missionary Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. During her time in New Orleans, she worked on various charitable projects and was known for her dedication to serving the Italian immigrant community. Her residence in the Clay House is significant as it reflects her commitment to her mission and the impact she had within the community. The other figures listed, while important in their own right, do not have historical connections to the Clay House during that specific time frame. Joseph Soniat du Fossat was a past owner of the property, but he did not reside there in the 1890s. Delphine LaLaurie, known for her infamous legacy, lived in a different era, while Frances Parkinson Keyes, a notable author, was associated with New Orleans but had no connection to the Clay House during the 1890s. Thus, Frances Xavier Cabrini is the correct answer and highlights a significant historical figure in the context of New Orleans' rich cultural and social history.

## 8. What is the difference between a gallerie and a balcony in New Orleans?

- A. A gallerie has no supporting pillars.**
- B. A gallerie runs uninterrupted through the building.**
- C. A gallerie is typically enclosed.**
- D. A gallerie has a flat roof.**

The distinction between a gallerie and a balcony in New Orleans architecture hinges on specific design elements and structural characteristics. A gallerie is an architectural feature that often runs along the facade of a building and is generally more integral to the structure, providing shade and a transition space between the interior and the outdoors. One defining characteristic of a gallerie is that it typically does not have supporting pillars beneath it, allowing for a more open and continuous appearance. This contrasts with a balcony, which may project from a building and often has supports. While both features serve the purpose of extending living space outdoors, the lack of pillars in a gallerie creates a unique aesthetic and functional quality that is celebrated in many historic New Orleans homes. Understanding these architectural nuances helps to appreciate the distinct styles found throughout the city's neighborhoods.

**9. What fictional story gave the House of Jean Pascal its name "Madame John's Legacy"?**

- A. "The Awakening"**
- B. "A Streetcar Named Desire"**
- C. "Tite Poulette"**
- D. "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer"**

The House of Jean Pascal is named "Madame John's Legacy," which originates from the fictional story known as "Tite Poulette." This story is significant as it reflects elements of Creole culture and highlights the social dynamics of New Orleans during its time.

"Madame John's Legacy" specifically is tied to the narrative surrounding the house and the character's associations, making it an integral part of the cultural and historical fabric of the city. In contrast, "The Awakening," "A Streetcar Named Desire," and "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" do not have a connection to the House of Jean Pascal or the term "Madame John's Legacy." Each of those works represents different themes and settings, but none relate specifically to the heritage or history reflected in the name of the house. Thus, "Tite Poulette" is distinctly recognized as the narrative that honors this architectural landmark by linking it to its cultural significance in New Orleans.

**10. Who was the preservationist and founder of the NOLA World Trade Center, wrongfully convicted of JFK's assassination?**

- A. Clay Shaw**
- B. Lee Harvey Oswald**
- C. James Earl Ray**
- D. David Ferrie**

The correct answer is Clay Shaw, who is often identified as a significant figure in the history of New Orleans, particularly due to his role in the preservation of the city's architecture and his involvement in local business through the founding of the NOLA World Trade Center. Shaw was wrongfully implicated in the conspiracy surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, which was famously depicted in the Oliver Stone film "JFK." His trial in the late 1960s drew attention to various conspiracy theories linking him to the assassination, although he was ultimately acquitted. Understanding Clay Shaw's context is vital in grasping the historical and cultural fabric of New Orleans. His contributions to urban development in New Orleans and the subsequent headlines surrounding his trial illuminate the complexities of civic pride, national events, and local history, making him a pivotal character in the narrative of the city.

# 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://neworleanstourguide.examzify.com>**

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

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