Myfuture CBC Revision

History And Citizenship - Grade

Question Paper

1. A key aim of the East African Community (EAC) is to:

A. Control all cultural activities in East Africa

B. Create a common market among member states

C. Replace national governments with a regional army

D. Form a single global currency

2. How did industrialisation influence the role of women in early factory towns?

A. All women were banned from any paid work

B. Many women worked in factories, often for lower wages than men, changing family

C. Women were only employed as senior factory managers

D. Women received equal pay and equal political rights immediately

3. Who were the Luddites during the early industrial period?

A. Government officials promoting factories

B. Factory owners who built large mills

C. Schoolteachers who taught new technology

D. Skilled workers who broke machines that threatened their jobs

4. How does child labour that amounts to modern slavery differ from acceptable part-time work for school-going children?

A. Child labour that is slavery involves exploitation, long hours, hazardous tasks or

B. There is no difference; all work by children is considered modern slavery

C. Child labour is always unpaid while part-time work is always paid

D. Part-time work for students is illegal in Kenya

5. Which right enables Kenyans to access information necessary for meaningful public participation?

A. The right to secrecy in all public affairs

B. The right to avoid all civic duties

C. The right to access information about government plans and budgets

D. The right to change election dates personally

6. Which of the following is a major cause of rural-urban migration in many African countries including Kenya?

A. Fewer educational institutions in towns

B. Desire to practice subsistence farming

C. Search for better jobs, education and services in towns

D. Lower urban employment opportunities

7. How did the colonial government usually respond to African resistance to land loss and colonial rule?

A. By immediately restoring full land rights to protesters

B. By transferring power to African councils without conditions

C. With military force, punitive expeditions and arrests

D. By leaving the region to local control and withdrawing officials

8. Which kingdom in the Nile region moved its capital to Meroe and became known for ironworking and pyramids distinct from those in Egypt?

A. Kingdom of Kush

B. Carthage

C. Axum

D. Nubian Delta

9. How can young people contribute to national integration in Kenya?

A. By refusing to learn about Kenya's history

B. By promoting tolerance, participating in community service and respecting other

C. By supporting divisions based on tribal lines

D. By avoiding interaction with people from different areas

10. Which invention by Edmund Cartwright helped mechanise weaving in the late 18th century?

A. Internal combustion engine

B. Spinning mule

C. Cotton gin

D. Power loom

11. How did education and print media help spread nationalist ideas among young people in Kenya?

A. Schools and newspapers shared ideas about rights, history and leadership that inspired

B. They legally forbade any mention of independence

C. They focused exclusively on farming techniques and never on politics

D. They only published colonial propaganda with no local voices

12. What is the likely effect when citizens do not participate in local decision-making?

A. Decisions may not reflect local needs, and accountability and service delivery can suffer

B. Government transparency increases without participation

C. Services automatically improve without citizen input

D. Corruption disappears immediately

13. Which Kenyan law helps to guide how public participation should be carried out?

A. Marriage Act

B. Penal Code

C. Public Participation Act 2015

D. Companies Act

14. How does being stateless or lacking identity documents affect a person's risk of exploitation?

A. It increases the risk because lack of legal protection and documentation makes it easier

B. It means they cannot be victims of any crime

C. It automatically gives them free legal support and jobs

D. It protects them completely from any form of exploitation

15. Which of the following was a common form of African response to colonisation?

A. Armed uprisings, petitions, cultural resistance and migration

B. Complete and uniform acceptance with no protest anywhere

C. Immediate conversion of all African lands into European cities

D. Mass selling of all children to Europeans as labour

16. What is the difference between child labour that is harmful and acceptable work for children?

A. Acceptable work always involves long hours in hazardous conditions

B. There is no difference; all chores are harmful

C. Harmful child labour interferes with schooling, health and development, while light,

D. All work by children is illegal and always harmful

17. How can national sports teams contribute to national integration in Kenya?

A. By banning fans from different regions

B. By hosting only regional competitions

C. By uniting people from different communities to cheer for the same team

D. By only recruiting players from the capital

18. In what year was the United Nations (UN) founded?

A. 1992

B. 1960

C. 1945

D. 1919

19. Which regional organisation includes Kenya and focuses on East African integration?

A. East African Community (EAC)

B. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

C. European Union (EU)

D. Organization of American States (OAS)

20. What does 'national integration' mean in the Kenyan context?

A. The policy of separating people by tribe to preserve cultural purity
B. A system that allows only one tribe to hold political power

C. The process of bringing people of different ethnic, religious and regional backgrounds
D. A government program that replaces local languages with a foreign language

21. Why is devolution considered useful for national integration in Kenya?

A. Because it brings services and decision-making closer to local communities and reduces
B. Because it divides the nation into isolated states

C. Because it prevents any local representation

D. Because it centralizes all power in the capital

22. Which colonial policy did the French use that aimed to absorb colonised people into French culture and institutions?

A. Protectorate alliance

B. Assimilation

C. Settler exclusion

D. Indirect rule

23. How can businesses in Kenya help reduce modern slavery in their operations?

A. Ignore supply chains and focus only on profits

B. Implement checks to ensure suppliers do not use forced labour and publish policies against
C. Hide employment records to avoid regulation

D. Require child labour because it is cheaper

24. What is meant by 'humanitarian intervention' in international relations?

A. A legal requirement for all countries to share military bases

B. A policy of closing borders to refugees forever

C. Action by states or organisations to relieve suffering and protect civilians, sometimes
D. A method to force countries to withdraw from the UN

25. What makes up a person's 'digital identity'?

A. The colour scheme of their device

B. Only the devices owned by their parents

C. The combination of usernames, profiles, posts and online behaviour that represent them
D. Only the email address they use for school

26. During which decades did most African colonies win independence, including many in East Africa?

A. 1920s and 1930s

B. 1950s and 1960s

C. 1900s and 1910s

D. 1980s and 1990s

27. How can businesses help prevent forced labour in their supply chains?

A. By ignoring workers' complaints to save time

B. By avoiding checks on suppliers and buying the cheapest goods
C. By requiring child labour because it is cheaper

D. By implementing strong labour standards, monitoring suppliers, and ensuring fair wages

28. The Hausa city-states were located mainly in which modern country?

A. Nigeria

B. Kenya

C. Ethiopia

D. Ghana

29. Which institution provides emergency humanitarian aid and coordinates responses during crises like refugee flows?

A. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

B. International Criminal Court (ICC)

C. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

D. World Trade Organization (WTO)

30. What is the main function of the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?

A. To organise worldwide sporting events

B. To issue international driving licences

C. To promote global monetary cooperation and provide short-term financial support to
D. To govern all global agricultural policies

31. Which social movement of industrial workers in Britain demanded political reforms such as votes for working men (later after 1840s)?

A. Imperialism

B. Romanticism

C. Chartism

D. Mercantilism

32. Who was the British monarch during the American Revolution?

A. Queen Victoria

B. King Henry VIII

C. King George III

D. King William IV

33. How did World War II contribute to the growth of nationalism in Africa?

A. It removed all traditional African leaders from power

B. It strengthened the colonial administrations without challenge
C. Africans who served in the war returned with new political ideas and demands
D. It increased the number of European settlers in Africa

34. What was the main cause of the Mau Mau uprising in Kenya during the 1950s?

A. Demand for land restitution and political rights, especially by the Kikuyu
B. A conflict over fishing rights on Lake Victoria

C. A movement to increase tea exports to Europe

D. Support for German colonial restoration

35. Which major change did colonial rule introduce to Kenya's agriculture?

A. The complete end of all farming throughout Kenya

B. The expansion of cash crop farming such as coffee and tea for export
C. Immediate industrialisation of all rural areas

D. A shift to only hunting and gathering

36. What is 'digital citizenship'?

A. Avoiding all contact with the internet

B. The responsible and informed use of technology to participate in society
C. Only using social media to make friends

D. Knowing how to use digital devices only for entertainment

37. Which political party was led by Jomo Kenyatta and became dominant at independence?

A. KADU

B. PNU

C. KANU

D. ODM

38. Which political party led Ghana to become the first sub-Saharan African colony to gain independence in 1957?

A. Kenya African National Union (KANU)

B. African National Congress (ANC)

C. Convention People’s Party (CPP)

D. Uganda People’s Congress

39. What is the best definition of modern slavery?

A. Historical slavery that ended in the 19th century

B. Voluntary work done for a wage less than the national minimum
C. Situations in which a person is exploited and cannot leave because of threats, violence or
D. Any form of work performed by someone who is free to leave at any time

40. Why is access to reproductive health services important for human development?

A. It allows families to plan births, reduces maternal mortality and improves child health
B. It only benefits health providers financially

C. It has no effect on population or maternal health

D. It forces families to stop farming

41. Which indicator suggests a child may be a victim of forced marriage?

A. The child continues full-time school and social activities

B. The child participates in community events with family support
C. The child has freedom to choose their partner and leaves relationships freely
D. The child is withdrawn from school, suddenly married, or speaks of being forced into

42. Which natural resource was especially associated with the Gold Coast (modern Ghana) attracting European interest?

A. Gold

B. Rubber

C. Timber

D. Oil

43. Why is devolution (creation of county governments) considered helpful for national integration?

A. It brings services closer to people and reduces feelings of marginalization
B. It eliminates local leadership

C. It centralizes all power in the capital

D. It separates ethnic groups permanently

44. Which school activity best promotes non-discrimination among students?

A. Banning cultural days at school

B. Separating students by ethnicity for all activities

C. Organising group projects that mix students from different backgrounds
D. Only allowing top-performing students to participate in clubs

45. Which statement best captures the relationship between language and identity in Kenya?

A. Languages are important symbols of ethnic identity and culture
B. Languages have no connection to identity

C. Only foreign languages determine identity

D. All Kenyans reject their mother tongues

46. Which action by a leader would most support national integration?

A. Banning all national celebrations

B. Closing borders between regions

C. Hiring only people from the leader's own village

D. Appointing officials from different regions and communities to government positions

47. Which African country defeated an invading European army at the Battle of Adwa in 1896?

A. South Africa under the Zulu king Cetshwayo

B. Ethiopia under Emperor Menelik II

C. Liberia under President Tubman

D. Egypt under Muhammad Ali

48. Which of these was a common economic practice introduced by colonial authorities in Africa?

A. Replacing all farming with hunting

B. Banning all trade with Europe

C. Growing cash crops for export

D. Encouraging only local subsistence farming

49. Which body is responsible for organizing and conducting national elections in Kenya?

A. Parliament of Kenya

B. Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)

C. Office of the President

D. Supreme Court of Kenya

50. Which of the following best describes the difference between human smuggling and human trafficking?

A. Smuggling always involves forced labour while trafficking is only about border crossing

B. There is no difference; both terms mean the exact same crime

C. Smuggling is a voluntary service to cross borders illegally; trafficking involves

D. Smuggling is legal under Kenyan law but trafficking is not