



Myfuture CBC Revision

History And Citizenship - Grade

Question Paper

1. Which statement describes a civic responsibility that supports national integration in Kenya?

- A. Spreading rumours about other communities
- B. Respecting others' rights and participating peacefully in national life
- C. Avoiding any involvement in community affairs
- D. Insisting that only one's own culture matters

2. Why did colonial governments promote cash-crop farming in colonies like Kenya?

- A. To produce export goods demanded by European industries and markets
- B. To make sure Africans never had to work for wages
- C. To prevent any trade between Africa and Europe
- D. To convert land into wilderness reserves exclusively

3. What was the Uganda Railway (the 'Lunatic Express') built by the British mainly intended to do?

- A. Transport only British settlers to the highlands
- B. Connect the port of Mombasa to the interior to support colonial administration and trade
- C. Provide a route for African kingdoms to trade with each other
- D. Create a tourist route for European visitors to see wildlife

4. Who was the Kenyan leader widely recognised as a central figure in the independence movement and later became the first prime minister and president?

- A. Jomo Kenyatta
- B. Kwame Nkrumah
- C. Dedan Kimathi
- D. Patrice Lumumba

5. What is 'indirect rule' as used by some colonial administrations?

- A. A policy to import settlers to replace all local leaders
- B. A guarantee of full political rights and self-rule to colonised peoples
- C. A trade agreement giving Africans control over exports
- D. A system where colonial authorities governed through existing local leaders and

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

- A. Women received equal pay and equal political rights immediately
- B. Women were only employed as senior factory managers
- C. Many women worked in factories, often for lower wages than men, changing family
- D. All women were banned from any paid work

7. What is the purpose of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)?

- A. Conduct global elections
- B. Prosecute individuals for crimes like theft
- C. Regulate global trade tariffs
- D. Settle legal disputes between states and give advisory opinions on international law

8. How often are general elections held in Kenya under the Constitution?

- A. Every five years
- B. Every ten years
- C. Every three years
- D. Every six years

9. Which approach best balances national unity with respect for different cultures in Kenya?

- A. Creating separate countries for each ethnic group
- B. Forcing all groups to abandon their cultural practices
- C. Ignoring minority cultures completely
- D. Promoting unity while protecting cultural rights and allowing cultural expression

10. Why is gender equality important for human development?

- A. It focuses development efforts solely on urban centres
- B. It ensures only men participate in development projects
- C. It limits women's access to education and health
- D. It allows both women and men to contribute fully to social and economic life

11. What role did Christian missionaries commonly play during colonisation in East Africa?

- A. They only traded weapons and had no social role
- B. They led the military campaigns to seize territory
- C. They established schools and hospitals and spread Christianity, often teaching reading and
- D. They removed all African customs and then immediately left

12. Which statement about consent in situations of exploitation is correct?

- A. Consent obtained through force, fraud, or coercion is not genuine and does not make
- B. Consent always protects exploiters from prosecution
- C. Consent is irrelevant; everyone is always free to leave any job
- D. Consent given under threats, deception or when someone cannot leave is valid

13. Which is an ethical way to use artificial intelligence (AI) when doing school research?

- A. Rely on AI for all answers and skip learning
- B. Use AI to create fake evidence for assignments
- C. Present AI-generated text as your own work without checking it
- D. Use AI to generate ideas, then verify facts and write the final work in your own words with

14. Which group is often most vulnerable to modern slavery in Kenya and worldwide?

- A. Large multinational corporations
- B. People who already have stable, well-paid jobs and secure housing
- C. Government ministers and officials
- D. Children and young women from poor families or those who lack legal protection

15. Which statement best describes the experience of many women and children in early factories?

- A. They only worked as factory managers and supervisors
- B. They were mostly excluded and remained wealthy factory owners
- C. They received high wages and generous time off
- D. They often worked long hours in dangerous conditions for low pay

16. What does 'voter turnout' mean?

- A. The amount of money spent on campaigns
- B. The number of polling stations
- C. The percentage of registered voters who actually cast ballots
- D. The number of candidates in an election

17. How can you respect other people's privacy online?

- A. Ask permission before sharing personal details or photos of others
- B. Change a friend's profile information without telling them
- C. Post someone else's personal messages publicly
- D. Share photos of friends without asking if they might mind

18. Which industry was the first to be transformed by mechanisation in the early Industrial Revolution?

- A. Steel production
- B. Telegraph communications
- C. Automobile manufacturing
- D. Textile industry

19. Which Kenyan movement is most closely associated with the armed struggle against British rule in the 1950s?

- A. Pan-African Congress
- B. African National Congress
- C. Young Kenya Union
- D. Mau Mau

20. What was a peaceful method used by many African nationalists to achieve independence?

- A. Inviting permanent colonial governors
- B. Encouraging more settlers to buy land
- C. Stopping all communication with other countries
- D. Constitutional negotiations and political campaigning

21. What role did women play in Kenya's nationalist movement?

- A. They only worked for colonial administrations
- B. They supported movements through organising, protests, and caring for
- C. They were completely absent from all political activities
- D. They discouraged political change

22. Which leader transformed the Zulu into a powerful kingdom in the early 19th century?

- A. Mansa Musa
- B. Askia Muhammad
- C. Osei Tutu
- D. Shaka Zulu

23. What was the global effect of the early Industrial Revolution on trade and colonies?

- A. Colonies became self-sufficient and stopped trading
- B. Global trade collapsed due to steam engines
- C. Industrial countries stopped exporting manufactured goods
- D. Increased demand for raw materials from colonies and expanded markets for

24. Which institution was set up in Kenya to address ethnicity-related tensions and promote cohesion?

- A. A single-party political movement
- B. A private company union
- C. National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC)
- D. An international sporting club

25. Which of the following is an example of a phishing attempt?

- A. A teacher sending homework by the school portal
- B. A legitimate app update from the official store
- C. A friend texting to ask about weekend plans
- D. A bank email asking you to click a link and enter your password to verify your account

26. What is voter education?

- A. A list of party supporters
- B. Information and training that helps citizens understand elections and how to vote
- C. A test voters must pass before voting
- D. A party's internal training for candidates only

27. What is 'malware'?

- A. Software designed to harm or gain unauthorised access to computers
- B. A type of internet connection for schools
- C. A helpful app approved by the government
- D. A browser extension that improves privacy

28. Why are labour inspections important in combating modern slavery?

- A. They provide opportunities to punish all workers
- B. They only measure productivity and ignore working conditions
- C. They are only for approving business licences
- D. They help detect workplaces using forced labour and ensure employers follow the law

29. Why did Europeans sign treaties with some African leaders during colonisation?

- A. To grant Africans representation in the European parliaments
- B. To claim legal control over territory and make colonial claims appear legitimate
- C. To transfer full democratic power to African leaders
- D. To invite African kings to settle in Europe

30. What is the main goal of devolution introduced by the 2010 Constitution?

- A. To create a new national religion
- B. To centralize all power in Nairobi
- C. To bring services and decisionmaking closer to local people through county governments
- D. To eliminate county governments and return to provinces

31. Why is promoting inter-ethnic marriages and friendships often included in national integration strategies?

- A. They force people to abandon their cultures
- B. They are used to segregate communities
- C. They always cause conflict
- D. They build personal ties that reduce prejudice and strengthen national identity

32. Why are children who migrate alone particularly at risk of trafficking?

- A. They automatically receive government assistance upon arrival
- B. They are less likely to be offered work or shelter
- C. They always have strong protection networks in new places
- D. They may lack documentation, guardianship and fall prey to traffickers offering false

33. Why do states sometimes impose economic sanctions on another country?

- A. To automatically take over its government
- B. To pressure a state to change behaviour without using military force
- C. To force a country to join a trade bloc
- D. To increase the sanctioned country's aid payments

34. Who invented the power loom to speed up weaving during the early industrial period?

- A. Edmund Cartwright
- B. James Watt
- C. Richard Arkwright
- D. James Hargreaves

35. How does human trafficking differ from smuggling?

- A. Smuggling is a crime against the person; trafficking is only about border violations
- B. They are the same and the words can be used interchangeably
- C. Trafficking always involves moving someone across a border; smuggling never does
- D. Trafficking involves exploitation and control of a person, while smuggling focuses on illegal

36. What is the best definition of modern slavery?

- A. Voluntary unpaid community service
- B. Any long working hours at a legal job
- C. A person who chooses low-paid work willingly
- D. A situation where a person is exploited and cannot refuse or leave because of threats,

37. Which institution is responsible for managing elections and voter education in Kenya?

- A. Ministry of Sports
- B. County Assembly Clerk
- C. Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC)
- D. Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA)

38. Which technological innovation was most important in enabling regular trans-Saharan trade?

- A. Gunpowder artillery
- B. Use of camels for long desert caravans
- C. Printing press
- D. Steam-powered ships

39. Which event in Kenya officially marked the end of British colonial rule and the establishment of independence?

- A. The declaration of the State of Emergency in 1952
- B. The passage of the Devonshire White Paper
- C. Kenya becoming an independent nation on 12 December 1963
- D. The founding of the Mau Mau movement

40. Which international treaty specifically addresses human trafficking as part of the fight against modern slavery?

- A. The Palermo Protocol (UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in
- B. The Geneva Conventions
- C. The Kyoto Protocol
- D. The Montreal Protocol

41. What was a major social consequence of the transatlantic slave trade on many West African societies?

- A. Complete elimination of traditional religions
- B. Rapid industrial development
- C. Immediate political unity across all regions
- D. Depopulation and social disruption

42. What is the purpose of the national anthem in relation to national integration?

- A. To express shared values and encourage patriotism among citizens
- B. To promote only one tribe's music
- C. To separate people by region during events
- D. To advertise commercial products

43. What is malware?

- A. Software designed to harm or exploit devices and data
- B. An educational online game
- C. A brand of smartphone
- D. A type of fast internet connection

44. Which policy helps ensure women are represented in Kenyan elective positions?

- A. A policy banning women from public office
- B. A quota forcing women to stay at home
- C. A rule that only men may vote
- D. The two-thirds gender principle

45. How did colonial land policies contribute to inequality in Kenya?

- A. By introducing free public education across all regions
- B. By giving all indigenous communities more land than they needed
- C. By ensuring equal political representation for everyone
- D. By dispossessing many communities of fertile land and creating settler-owned farms, leaving

46. What role did the United Nations and international opinion play in African independence movements?

- A. They universally supported continued colonialism
- B. They took control of African governments directly
- C. They acted to stop all African political activity
- D. They put pressure on colonial powers and offered international platforms for nationalist

47. What is the main difference between human smuggling and human trafficking?

- A. Trafficking involves exploitation and control, while smuggling is usually the illegal transport
- B. Smuggling always involves exploitation after crossing a border
- C. They are the same and the words can be used interchangeably
- D. Smuggling is legal under international law

48. What is one effect of ethnic stereotyping on national integration?

- A. It increases cooperation between communities
- B. It encourages mutual respect
- C. It creates prejudice and division, harming unity
- D. It promotes equal access to services

49. What was the main purpose of the Berlin Conference (1884–1885)?

- A. To grant immediate independence to African kingdoms
- B. To create a single African Union under European supervision
- C. To organise relief for victims of famine in Africa
- D. To agree rules for how European powers would divide and control African territory

50. Which Kenyan national symbol is especially used to promote unity during official gatherings and schools?

- A. A regional dance
- B. The national anthem
- C. A local proverb
- D. A single tribe's traditional song

