



Myfuture CBC Revision

History And Citizenship - Grade

Question Paper

1. What is referred to as the 'global commons'?

- A. The internal laws of a single country
- B. Areas and resources like the high seas, atmosphere and outer space that are shared by
- C. Only the internet as used by governments
- D. A single market controlled by the UN

2. What role can ordinary citizens play in preventing modern slavery?

- A. Buying goods without asking questions about their origin
- B. Encouraging friends to use illegal hiring agents
- C. Reporting suspicious cases, supporting victims and choosing ethical products
- D. Ignoring signs of exploitation because it is not their problem

3. What is the main purpose of civic education in schools and communities?

- A. To train people to ignore public institutions
- B. To teach people how to avoid paying taxes
- C. To inform citizens about their rights, duties and ways to participate
- D. To promote only one political party's ideas

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

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

5. Which of these is a key aim of international campaigns against modern slavery that Kenyan students can support?

- A. Promoting secrecy about labour conditions to protect businesses
- B. Raising awareness, advocating for victims' rights, and encouraging ethical consumer
- C. Discouraging victims from seeking help to avoid media attention
- D. Supporting practices that hide the identities of suppliers

6. Which international labour standard targets forced labour and helps guide Kenya's policies?

- A. The Schengen Agreement
- B. ILO Forced Labour Convention (Convention No. 29) and its Protocol
- C. The Hague Convention on child protection
- D. The International Maritime Organisation's SOLAS

7. Why is inclusion important in public participation processes?

- A. It increases the number of taxes collected from communities
- B. It allows only wealthy people to make decisions
- C. It ensures that women, youth, persons with disabilities and minorities have a voice in
- D. It speeds up decisions by excluding most people

8. Which of the following national values in the Constitution most directly supports fair treatment of all ethnic groups?

- A. Ignoring minority rights
- B. Exclusive privilege for some regions
- C. Equity, social justice and inclusiveness
- D. Promoting only majority customs

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

- A. Assimilation
- B. Protectorate alliance
- C. Settler exclusion
- D. Indirect rule

10. What does 'equity' most closely mean in the context of citizenship education in Kenya?

- A. Allowing only majority groups to decide resource distribution
- B. Giving more resources or support to those who need them to achieve equal outcomes
- C. Treating every person exactly the same regardless of their situation
- D. Providing privileges based on wealth and status

11. Which of the following was a major cause of modern nationalism in Africa during the 20th century?

- A. A sudden desire to adopt European monarchies
- B. Widespread support for keeping colonial administrations permanently
- C. Alienation of land and loss of traditional territories to European settlers
- D. A decline in African population making independence unnecessary

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

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

13. Which platform allows Kenyans to access many government services online?

- A. YouTube
- B. eCitizen (ecitizen.go.ke)
- C. Instagram
- D. A private bank app

14. What does the term 'digital footprint' refer to?

- A. The amount of storage used in your cloud account
- B. All traces of a person's activity online and the information they leave behind
- C. Marks left on a device screen after use
- D. A list of the apps installed on a phone

15. Who was Mansa Musa, famous in the 14th century?

- A. Portuguese navigator
- B. Emperor of the Mali Empire
- C. Founder of the Songhai Empire
- D. Sultan of Kilwa

16. Which group protested mechanisation by smashing machines in the early 19th century in Britain?

- A. Chartists
- B. Jacobin Club
- C. Luddites
- D. Suffragettes

17. What does the term 'sovereignty' mean in global governance?

- A. The sharing of a country's natural resources with others
- B. The need for all countries to follow decisions of the UN Security Council
- C. The right of a state to govern itself without external interference
- D. A system where regions are governed by a foreign power

18. Which political party led by Jomo Kenyatta played a central role in Kenya's push for independence?

- A. Kenya African Democratic Alliance (KADA)
- B. Kenya Conservative Party (KCP)
- C. Kenya African National Union (KANU)
- D. British Kenya Party

19. Why are citizens encouraged to vote in elections?

- A. To ensure the president chooses them personally
- B. To receive government jobs automatically
- C. To avoid having to pay taxes
- D. To choose leaders, influence public policy and hold government accountable

20. Which transport improvement before railways helped move goods cheaply across Britain in the late 18th century?

- A. Jet airliners
- B. Canals
- C. Electric trams
- D. Motorways

21. Which of the following best describes 'nationalism' in the context of modern African history?

- A. A policy to increase importation of manufactured goods
- B. A desire to remain under foreign rule
- C. A movement to unite people of a territory to govern themselves and control their resources
- D. A plan to prevent education and civic participation

22. What is debt bondage?

- A. A student borrowing books from a library
- B. When a person's labour is demanded as a means of repayment and the debt is
- C. A short-term loan with clear repayment schedule
- D. A legal mortgage with fixed terms

23. What role do youth groups and clubs have in national integration?

- A. They discourage civic participation
- B. They keep youth isolated by ethnicity
- C. They focus only on competitive exclusion of others
- D. They provide spaces for young people from different backgrounds to interact and work on

24. Which public office is mainly responsible for auditing how public funds are used in Kenya?

- A. County Cultural Officer
- B. Auditor-General
- C. Ministry of Sports
- D. National Parks Authority

25. Which Kenyan political party became dominant at independence and led the first government?

- A. Mau Mau Party
- B. Convention People's Party
- C. African National Congress
- D. Kenya African National Union (KANU)

26. Which machine invented by James Hargreaves helped increase yarn production in the 1760s?

- A. Steam hammer
- B. Spinning jenny
- C. Bessemer converter
- D. Electric loom

27. How can technology increase risks of trafficking for young people?

- A. By preventing any contact with strangers online
- B. By automatically reporting all suspicious messages to authorities
- C. By providing safe, verified job offers only
- D. By allowing traffickers to contact, groom, or deceive young people through social media and

28. What was the main aim of the 1833 Factory Act in Britain?

- A. To nationalise all factories under the state
- B. To limit child labour and improve conditions for children in factories
- C. To allow factories to set any working hours they wished
- D. To ban all women from factory work

29. Why is education an important tool in preventing modern slavery among young people?

- A. Education makes people more vulnerable to exploitation
- B. Education only increases the risk of trafficking
- C. Education equips young people with knowledge about rights, safe migration and
- D. Education is unnecessary because laws are enough

30. What is voter education?

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

31. Which of the following best describes the political system of many Hausa city-states in pre-colonial West Africa?

- A. A theocracy led by Egyptian pharaohs
- B. A single central empire ruled from Timbuktu
- C. A federation of hunter-gatherer clans with no rulers
- D. Independent city-states ruled by kings or emirs with specialized crafts and trade

32. Which of these is NOT a recommended step when someone suspects a case of trafficking?

- A. Trying to remove the victim from the situation without support from authorities
- B. Gathering safe, non-intrusive information to pass to authorities
- C. Contacting the police or child protection services
- D. Reporting details to an anti-trafficking hotline or trusted organisation

33. How does investing in girls' education benefit human development in Kenya?

- A. It decreases family incomes across the board
- B. It delays development because educated girls leave rural areas
- C. It leads to higher child mortality rates
- D. It improves health, reduces child marriages and boosts economic growth

34. Which practice founded on sharing and mutual help has been important in Kenyan communities and national unity?

- A. Isolating communities from each other
- B. Harambee (pulling together)
- C. Encouraging only individual effort
- D. Promoting rival clan councils exclusively

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

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

36. What was the 'hut tax' introduced by many colonial governments?

- A. A fee paid to chiefs to hold cultural ceremonies
- B. A tax imposed on African households to force people into waged work to obtain money
- C. A tax Europeans paid to build houses for Africans
- D. A voluntary donation to mission schools

37. How can intermarriage and migration contribute to national integration?

- A. By creating social ties across different communities and encouraging mutual
- B. By strengthening only regional identities
- C. By increasing isolation within communities
- D. By forcing people to abandon their traditions entirely

38. Why is the International Monetary Fund (IMF) important to developing countries?

- A. It sets immigration rules for all countries
- B. It operates hospitals and provides medical services
- C. It handles criminal prosecutions across borders
- D. It offers short-term financial assistance, policy advice, and helps stabilise economies

39. How did trade unions contribute to independence movements in Africa?

- A. By supporting colonial employers against workers
- B. By paying colonial taxes on behalf of settlers
- C. By organising strikes and protests that challenged colonial economies and helped build
- D. By refusing to recruit African workers

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

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

41. Which of the following is an indicator that a child might be a victim of modern slavery?

- A. The child lives with and is supported by a close family member
- B. The child attends school each day
- C. The child works long hours, seems afraid to go home and has no access to wages
- D. The child participates in organised sports

42. Which country was the birthplace of the first generation of the Industrial Revolution?

- A. France
- B. Germany
- C. United States
- D. Britain

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

- A. Schoolteachers who taught new technology
- B. Factory owners who built large mills
- C. Government officials promoting factories
- D. Skilled workers who broke machines that threatened their jobs

44. Which movement in Kenya used armed struggle, especially in the 1950s, to challenge colonial rule?

- A. The Mau Mau rebellion
- B. The Union of British Farmers
- C. The Convention People's Party
- D. The Pan-African Congress

45. What is a likely consequence when there is poor public participation in local projects?

- A. Foreign governments will take over local planning
- B. There will be no need for elected leaders anymore
- C. All projects will automatically become more successful
- D. Projects may not meet community needs and can be wasted

46. What are the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?

- A. A list of trade tariffs for developing countries
- B. A programme that replaces all national school curricula
- C. A set of 17 global goals adopted by the UN to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure
- D. A secret plan by powerful countries to control resources

47. Which African country successfully resisted colonization and remained independent except for a short Italian occupation in the 20th century?

- A. Nigeria
- B. Ethiopia
- C. Ghana
- D. Kenya

48. What presidential limit was set by the 2010 Constitution to check executive power?

- A. A lifetime presidency for the founder
- B. No limit on the number of terms
- C. A two-term limit for the President
- D. A single six-year term only

49. How can schools help protect students from becoming victims of modern slavery?

- A. By refusing to involve parents in safety talks
- B. By allowing unsupervised trips for all students
- C. By teaching life skills, rights, safe migration and how to report suspicious offers
- D. By discouraging discussion about exploitation

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

- A. Because it centralizes all power in the capital
- B. Because it brings services and decision-making closer to local communities and reduces
- C. Because it prevents any local representation
- D. Because it divides the nation into isolated states