



Myfuture CBC Revision

History And Citizenship - Grade

Question Paper

1. Which commodity did colonial economies in East Africa encourage Africans to grow for export?

- A. Wheat for local subsistence
- B. Industrial goods like steel and glass
- C. Cash crops such as coffee, tea, and sisal
- D. Only traditional food crops without market value

2. What does 'sovereignty' mean in the context of global governance?

- A. The right of one country to take land from another
- B. A rule that only small countries can join international organisations
- C. A state's supreme authority over its territory and decisions
- D. A global agency's control over all governments

3. What does the principle of 'responsibility to protect' (R2P) state in global governance?

- A. Only powerful countries can decide when to intervene for profit
- B. Citizens are not allowed to seek help from other countries
- C. States have a responsibility to protect populations from mass atrocity crimes; if they
- D. All states must surrender their armies to the UN

4. Which event marked a turning point that increased international attention to violence and abuses during the Kenyan emergency (Mau Mau period)?

- A. The introduction of new agricultural exports for settlers
- B. The building of new colonial schools
- C. The mass trials, detentions and reports of abuses in the 1950s
- D. The expansion of settler landholdings with full consent

5. Which legal and political reforms began to respond to problems caused by industrialisation in Britain between 1760 and 1840?

- A. Immediate establishment of a welfare state with pensions for all
- B. Complete abolition of private property
- C. Factory regulations, Poor Law reforms and early calls for political reform
- D. Universal suffrage for women and children immediately

6. Which of the following is NOT a form of modern slavery and servitude?

- A. Forced labour and human trafficking
- B. Paid employment with a written contract and legal protections
- C. Forced or child marriage that involves exploitation
- D. Debt bondage where people work to repay a manipulated debt

7. Which Kenyan law primarily criminalises human trafficking and provides protection for victims?

- A. The Traffic Act
- B. The Land Registration Act
- C. The Counter-Trafficking in Persons Act (anti-trafficking legislation)
- D. The Companies Act

8. Which of the following is a recognised digital right?

- A. The right to demand others' passwords
- B. The right to post anything without consequences
- C. The right to access information and express opinion online within the law
- D. The right to download any paid content for free

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

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

10. What is 'humanitarian intervention' in international affairs?

- A. A trade agreement to increase exports
- B. Use of international force or action to stop mass human rights abuses, sometimes
- C. A policy to close borders to refugees forever
- D. A plan to replace national schools with international ones

11. What is a 'protectorate' in colonial terms?

- A. A territory that kept its own rulers but was under the control or protection of a European
- B. A region owned jointly by several African kingdoms
- C. An area turned into a European settler state with no local rulers
- D. A completely independent African state with diplomatic equality

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

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

13. Which organisation settles disputes and sets rules for international trade?

- A. World Bank
- B. United Nations Security Council
- C. International Labour Organization (ILO)
- D. World Trade Organization (WTO)

14. Which European power colonised much of West Africa, including areas like Senegal and Mali?

- A. Italy
- B. France
- C. Britain
- D. Germany

15. What lasting challenge did many African countries face after achieving independence through nationalist struggles?

- A. Building national unity and economic development within colonial borders drawn
- B. Instantly becoming global economic superpowers with no problems
- C. Automatically resolving all social inequalities without further policies
- D. Having no need for any form of government

16. What should employers do to ensure they are not contributing to modern slavery?

- A. Use transparent contracts, pay fair wages, respect working hours and allow freedom to
- B. Require workers to surrender identity documents and pay excessive recruitment fees
- C. Pay wages below legal minimum and force overtime
- D. Threaten workers to prevent them from seeking help

17. Which business practice can help reduce modern slavery in supply chains?

- A. Refusing to engage with any supplier audits
- B. Ignoring supplier working conditions to cut costs
- C. Conducting regular audits, requiring ethical standards and supporting fair wages
- D. Buying only from the cheapest suppliers without checks

18. How do national sports teams contribute to national integration in Kenya?

- A. They unite citizens in pride and support across ethnic and regional lines
- B. They limit national celebrations to certain areas
- C. They require players to belong to one tribe
- D. They encourage citizens to only support local clubs

19. Which East African coastal city-state was famous for coral-built mosques and trade across the Indian Ocean?

- A. Timbuktu
- B. Kano
- C. Kumasi
- D. Kilwa

20. Which Kenyan event exposed weaknesses in national integration and led to reforms to promote cohesion?

- A. The 2007–2008 post-election violence
- B. A local sports day
- C. A school science fair
- D. A music concert in a single town

21. What was one immediate political effect of the arbitrary borders drawn during colonization?

- A. They split ethnic groups and combined rivals into single colonies
- B. They led to unity and shared national identity from the start
- C. They matched the ethnic boundaries of all African groups
- D. They eliminated all local chiefs and kings peacefully

22. Which African kingdom is famous for its bronze plaques and sculptures made for the royal court in what is now southern Nigeria?

- A. Kingdom of Kush
- B. Oyo Empire
- C. Mali Empire
- D. Benin Kingdom

23. What does 'settler colonialism' mean?

- A. A system of trade agreements giving settlers a small commercial presence
- B. A form of colonisation where large numbers of settlers move in, occupy land and displace
- C. A policy of temporary military occupation with no long-term settlement
- D. A cultural exchange program between Europe and Africa

24. How can schools best teach digital citizenship to students?

- A. By banning all use of technology at school
- B. By only testing students on keyboard speed
- C. By leaving students to learn from social media alone
- D. By including lessons, practical activities and discussions about online safety and responsible

25. What does the term 'protectorate' mean in colonial practice?

- A. A territory that keeps its local rulers but whose foreign affairs and defence are
- B. A military alliance of African chiefs against Europeans
- C. A fully independent nation with no foreign oversight
- D. A temporary trade fair between two kingdoms

26. What is 'soft power' in the context of global governance?

- A. A type of currency used in international markets
- B. Influence a country gains through culture, values, and diplomacy rather than military force
- C. The use of heavy weapons to control other countries
- D. Forcing nations to sign unfair trade deals

27. Why is gender equality important for human development?

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

28. Why did some nationalists in Africa choose armed struggle while others used legal and political methods?

- A. All nationalists agreed that armed struggle was the only way
- B. Differences in colonial repression, local conditions and political opportunities led to
- C. Because legal methods were banned everywhere
- D. Because most leaders wanted to maintain colonial governments

29. Which international organisation mainly deals with global rules for trade between countries?

- A. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- B. International Criminal Court (ICC)
- C. World Trade Organization (WTO)
- D. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

30. What role do civil society organizations (CSOs) play in public participation?

- A. They collect taxes for the national government
- B. They replace elected governments permanently
- C. They educate, mobilize citizens and monitor public institutions
- D. They run private businesses for profit only

31. What was the immediate political outcome of the 2008 agreement that followed the 2007 crisis?

- A. A return to a one-party system
- B. A coalition government with a President and a Prime Minister
- C. Civil war and division of the country into two states
- D. Imposition of military rule for five years

32. Which of the following is a long-term political legacy of colonization in Africa?

- A. Complete disappearance of all African cultures
- B. Uniform economic development across all African countries
- C. Well-aligned borders that reflect pre-colonial states
- D. Ongoing issues with national unity due to colonial border divisions

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

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

34. How can the media strengthen public participation in Kenya?

- A. By hiding all information about government activities
- B. By providing reliable information and platforms for public debate
- C. By making laws for local communities
- D. By taking over the duties of the judiciary

35. How are Members of Parliament (constituency representatives) elected in Kenya?

- A. Proportional representation based on party lists
- B. Selection by county assemblies
- C. Appointment by the President
- D. First-past-the-post (the candidate with the most votes in the constituency wins)

36. Why are citizens encouraged to vote in elections?

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

37. What was the purpose of age grades (age sets) in many African societies?

- A. To create a currency for trade
- B. To organize people into groups for responsibilities like labour, social duties and
- C. To provide exclusive religious titles only
- D. To serve as a form of written law

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

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

39. What is one way technology has supported human development in Africa recently?

- A. By replacing teachers entirely
- B. By making traditional farming illegal
- C. By preventing all forms of communication
- D. By increasing access to mobile banking, health information and education resources

40. Why is respect for cultural differences important for national integration?

- A. Because it makes everyone identical
- B. Because it prevents people from learning new ideas
- C. Because it forces everyone to abandon their traditions
- D. Because it allows diverse groups to coexist peacefully while maintaining identity

41. Which practice is most likely to threaten national integration in Kenya?

- A. Encouraging cross-cultural school clubs
- B. Voting based primarily on ethnic identity rather than issues
- C. Teaching Kiswahili in schools
- D. Organizing community development projects together

42. Which community activity is most likely to strengthen national integration among neighbours from different backgrounds?

- A. Organising shared cultural festivals and joint community projects
- B. Refusing to attend community meetings
- C. Competing for scarce resources without dialogue
- D. Segregating events by ethnicity

43. What role did missionaries play during colonisation in Africa?

- A. They led the administration of colonial governments
- B. They spread Christianity and established schools and medical services
- C. They worked only to prevent any cultural change
- D. They exclusively fought in colonial armies

44. Which recurring challenge has often undermined political stability and fair governance in Kenya since independence?

- A. Ethnic tensions and identitybased politics
- B. Excessive snowfall
- C. Complete absence of political parties
- D. Lack of any elections

45. Which right ensures all Kenyan children, regardless of background, can attend primary school?

- A. Right to free and compulsory basic education
- B. Right to be exempt from all laws
- C. Right to paid employment at age 12
- D. Right to own a car

46. Which organisation was a key vehicle for Kenyan political nationalism in the 1940s and 1950s?

- A. African National Congress of South Africa
- B. Kenya African Union (KAU)
- C. Mau Mau Central Committee
- D. Convention People's Party

47. When was the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission (IEBC) established under the current constitution?

- A. It was created at independence in 1963
- B. It was formed by Parliament in 1980
- C. It was set up by the colonial government
- D. It was established under the 2010 Constitution

48. Which kingdom on the west-central African coast converted to Christianity after contact with the Portuguese in the 15th century?

- A. Benin Kingdom
- B. Mali Empire
- C. Kilwa Sultanate
- D. Kingdom of Kongo

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

- A. Romanticism
- B. Mercantilism
- C. Imperialism
- D. Chartism

50. Which aspect of the 2010 Constitution helps national integration?

- A. Prohibiting Kiswahili in schools
- B. Devolution of power to county governments and protection of rights
- C. Removing all local governments and centralizing power
- D. Giving power to one region to govern others