

History Teacher IIC Interview Questions

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Prepared by [VVL](#) & <https://mchaina.com>

Section A: Historical Knowledge

1. Which event started World War I?

- A. Treaty of Versailles
- B. Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- C. German invasion of Poland
- D. Russian Revolution

Answer: B

2. Who was the first President of the United States?

- A. Thomas Jefferson
- B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. George Washington
- D. John Adams

Answer: C

3. The Renaissance began in which country?

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

Answer: C

4. Which empire built Machu Picchu?

- A. Aztec
- B. Maya
- C. Inca
- D. Roman

Answer: C

5. What was the main purpose of the Magna Carta (1215)?

- A. Establish democracy
- B. Limit the king's power
- C. Promote trade
- D. End wars

Answer: B

6. Who discovered America in 1492?

- A. Vasco da Gama

- B. Ferdinand Magellan
- C. Christopher Columbus
- D. James Cook

Answer: C

7. Which civilization built the pyramids?

- A. Greeks
- B. Romans
- C. Egyptians
- D. Mesopotamians

Answer: C

8. The Cold War was mainly between:

- A. USA and China
- B. USA and USSR
- C. Germany and France
- D. Japan and USA

Answer: B

9. What year did World War II end?

- A. 1942
- B. 1945
- C. 1939
- D. 1950

Answer: B

10. Who was known as the “Maid of Orleans”?

- A. Marie Antoinette
- B. Joan of Arc
- C. Catherine the Great
- D. Queen Elizabeth I

Answer: B

Section B: African / Regional History

11. Who was the first President of Ghana?

- A. Nelson Mandela
- B. Kwame Nkrumah
- C. Jomo Kenyatta
- D. Julius Nyerere

Answer: B

12. The Berlin Conference (1884–85) dealt with:

- A. Trade agreements
- B. Division of Africa
- C. Ending slavery

D. European wars

Answer: B

13. Apartheid was practiced in:

A. Kenya

B. Nigeria

C. South Africa

D. Egypt

Answer: C

14. Who led the Mau Mau rebellion?

A. Jomo Kenyatta

B. Haile Selassie

C. Kwame Nkrumah

D. Patrice Lumumba

Answer: A

15. Timbuktu was famous for:

A. Mining

B. Trade and learning

C. Military power

D. Agriculture

Answer: B

Section C: Teaching Methods

16. The best method to teach historical events interactively is:

A. Lecture only

B. Dictation

C. Role play

D. Memorization

Answer: C

17. A lesson plan should include:

A. Only objectives

B. Objectives, activities, assessment

C. Only notes

D. Only homework

Answer: B

18. Using maps in history teaching helps students:

A. Memorize dates

B. Understand locations

C. Avoid reading

D. Skip lessons

Answer: B

19. Group discussion promotes:

A. Silence

B. Critical thinking

C. Laziness

D. Confusion

Answer: B

20. Continuous assessment means:

A. One final exam

B. Regular evaluation

C. No testing

D. Oral tests only

Answer: B

Section D: Classroom Management

21. The best way to handle disruptive students is:

A. Ignore them

B. Punish harshly

C. Use positive discipline

D. Send them out always

Answer: C

22. A good classroom environment should be:

A. Fearful

B. Interactive

C. Silent only

D. Strict only

Answer: B

23. Time management in teaching ensures:

A. Wasted lessons

B. Lesson completion

C. Less teaching

D. Student boredom

Answer: B

24. Seating arrangement should:

A. Limit movement

B. Encourage participation

C. Separate students completely

D. Be fixed always

Answer: B

25. Motivation in class improves:

A. Discipline only

B. Learning outcomes

C. Teacher workload

D. Silence

Answer: B

Section E: Assessment & Evaluation

26. Formative assessment is used to:

A. Grade students

B. Improve learning

C. Fail students

D. Rank students

Answer: B

27. Summative assessment occurs:

A. During learning

B. At the end

C. Before teaching

D. Never

Answer: B

28. Multiple-choice questions test:

A. Writing skills only

B. Recall and understanding

C. Drawing skills

D. Singing ability

Answer: B

29. Feedback should be:

A. Delayed

B. Immediate and constructive

C. Harsh

D. Ignored

Answer: B

30. Rubrics help in:

A. Punishment

B. Clear grading

C. Confusion

- D. Discipline
 Answer: B

Section F: Critical Thinking in History

31. Primary sources include:

- A. Textbooks
 - B. Diaries
 - C. Summaries
 - D. Notes
- Answer: B**

32. Secondary sources are:

- A. Eyewitness accounts
 - B. Interpretations
 - C. Original documents
 - D. Artifacts
- Answer: B**

33. Historical bias means:

- A. Truth
 - B. Neutrality
 - C. One-sided view
 - D. Evidence
- Answer: C**

34. Chronology refers to:

- A. Maps
 - B. Timelines
 - C. Artifacts
 - D. Stories
- Answer: B**

35. Cause and effect analysis helps students:

- A. Memorize
 - B. Understand relationships
 - C. Ignore facts
 - D. Skip topics
- Answer: B**

Section G: Curriculum Knowledge

36. A syllabus outlines:

- A. Classroom rules
- B. Course content
- C. Teacher salary
- D. Exams only

Answer: B

37. Learning objectives should be:

- A. Vague
- B. Clear and measurable
- C. Long only
- D. Difficult only

Answer: B

38. Teaching aids include:

- A. Chalkboard
- B. Maps
- C. Charts
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

39. ICT in teaching means:

- A. Ignoring technology
- B. Using digital tools
- C. Writing notes only
- D. Avoiding media

Answer: B

40. Differentiated instruction means:

- A. Same method for all
- B. Adjusting teaching to learner needs
- C. No teaching
- D. Only lectures

Answer: B

Section H: General Knowledge & Skills

41. The Industrial Revolution began in:

- A. USA
- B. Germany
- C. Britain
- D. China

Answer: C

42. Democracy means:

- A. Rule by king

- B. Rule by people
- C. Military rule
- D. Religious rule

Answer: B

43. The United Nations was formed in:

- A. 1919
- B. 1945
- C. 1939
- D. 1955

Answer: B

44. Who wrote the Communist Manifesto?

- A. Lenin
- B. Karl Marx
- C. Stalin
- D. Mao

Answer: B

45. The French Revolution began in:

- A. 1776
- B. 1789
- C. 1804
- D. 1815

Answer: B

Section I: Professional Skills

46. A good teacher should:

- A. Be strict only
- B. Be knowledgeable and supportive
- C. Avoid students
- D. Talk only

Answer: B

47. Lesson evaluation helps teachers:

- A. Waste time
- B. Improve teaching
- C. Avoid planning
- D. Ignore students

Answer: B

48. Classroom questioning should:

- A. Be random only

- B. Encourage thinking
- C. Confuse students
- D. Be avoided

Answer: B

49. Inclusive education means:

- A. Teaching only top students
- B. Teaching all learners equally
- C. Ignoring weak students
- D. Segregating learners

Answer: B

50. Professional development involves:

- A. No learning
- B. Continuous learning
- C. Avoiding training
- D. Teaching only

Answer: B

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