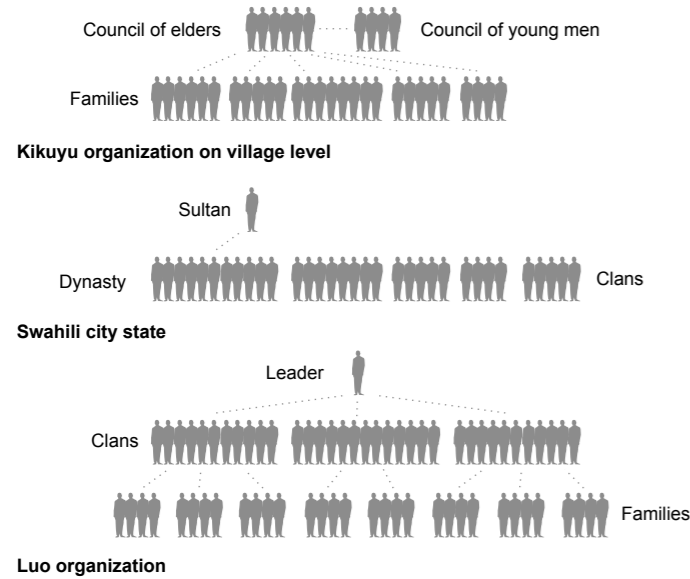


# KENYA AND ITS POLITICAL HISTORY

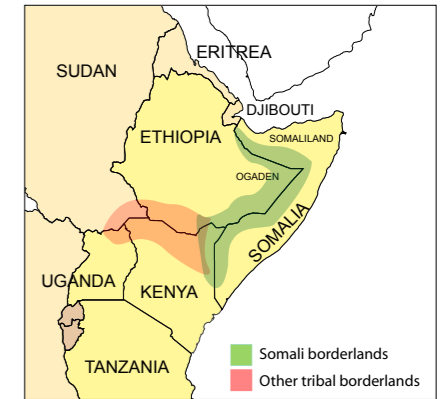
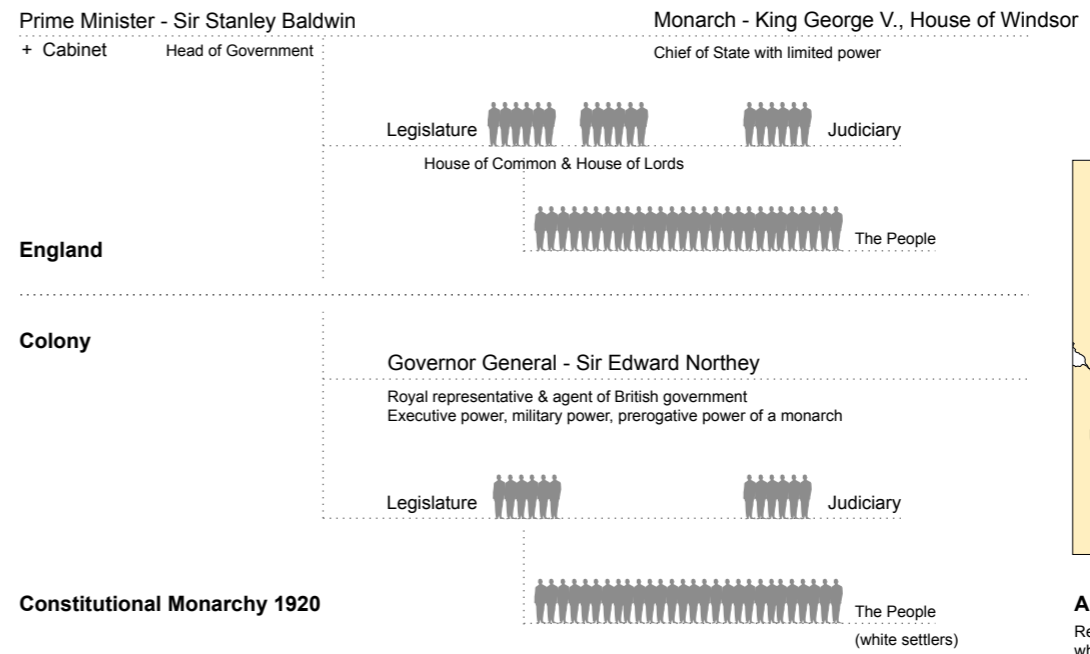


Political organization in the Region of Kenya<sup>1</sup>

## Region of Kenya

## Colonialism

| Form of Government                           | 1870  | 1880  | 1890   | 1900   | 1910   | 1920   | 1930  | 1940  | 1950                                     |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|
|  | <b>Numerous Societies</b>                                   |   | <b>IBEAC</b>   |  | <b>East Africa Protectorate</b>  |  | <b>Crown Colony of Kenya</b>  |   |  |
|  |   |   |  |  |  |  | <b>YKA</b>  | <b>Kikuyu Central Association</b> <i>banned in 1941</i>   | <b>Kenya African Union</b>               |
|  | The region of Kenya is home to numerous stateless societies | The Mazrui Clan, residing along the coast, is resisting the usurpation of its authority by British administrators; also the Kikuyu, Kamba and Nandi. Maasai are one of the few groups who offers no resistance, they even fight alongside the British against the Kikuyu. | British military columns are breaking most active resistance.  | Increasing deportations of Africans; separation of land.   | 1914 Africans are being forced to serve as porters or soldiers, women are forced to provide the troops with food.<br>- Large numbers of Africans die<br>- Droughts and famines recur as a result of over-stressing of the soil | 1921 Young Kikuyu Association / EAA<br>- Harry Thuku and Jomo Kenyatta<br>- Goals to recover Kikuyu land<br>- African representation in the Legislature demanded<br>1924 Kikuyu Central Association KCA<br>- Alliances with other African & Indian associations  | 30ies Rising demands by African, Indian and other groups for adequate representation in the legislative council | 1944 Kenya African Union KAU<br>- Campaign for African independence<br>- First African appointment to legislative<br>- First African in East African Territory to be included into the legislative council<br>- Attempts to be more inclusive than the KCA by avoiding tribal politics<br>1947 Kenyatta is president of KAU<br>1948 Oginga Odinga joins KAU |  |
| <i>African national movements</i>            |   |   |  |  |  |  |   |   |  |
| <i>British activities</i>                    |   | 1885 Berlin Conference<br>- Region of Kenya and Uganda under British control<br>1888 Imperial British East Africa Company<br>- Commercial association, working in areas under British control<br>- Founded by Sir William MacKinnon<br>- Authority by Administrators      | 1890/94 Transfer of administration to British foreign office<br>- Sultanate Zanzibar & Kingdom of Buganda<br>1895 - East Africa Protectorate* (relationship between two states, one of which exercises some decisive control over the other) | 1907 First Legislative Council<br>- Increasing desire to have self elected representation in the legislature | 1914 War Council<br>- Settlers are included in the council, as they have to defend their interests in the protectorate<br>1918 Britain forbids compulsory labour of Africans<br>- Great numbers of Indian labourers arriving   | 1920 Centralised system, ruled by a Governor General<br>- White settlers are allowed to elect members to the legislative council<br>- Africans & Indians have no right to participate in the legislative council<br>- Arbitrary state boundaries (western border of Uganda, North-eastern Somalian border) |   |   |  |
| <i>Important International Relationships</i> |   |   |  |  | 1917 Customs Union Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika   |  |   |   | 1947 - 1961 East African High Commission |
| <i>Influential Conflicts</i>                 |   | 1896 Ethiopia defeats invading Italian army<br>1898 British conquest of Sudan   |  |  | 1914 - 1918 World War I  |  | 1935 Italy invades Ethiopia   | 1937/39 - 1945 World War II   |  |
| <i>Important Pan-African events</i>          |   |   |  |  |  | 1919, 1921, 1923, 1927 Pan-African Congress  |   |   | 1945 5th Pan-African Congress            |



**Arbitrary state boundaries<sup>2</sup>**  
Result of the colonization: Border conflicts which are still existent in 2007 (current map)



Kenyatta at the Pan-African Congress in 1945

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SOURCES / 1: Jomo Kenyatta - Facing Mt. Kenya, Richard W. Hull - African Cities and Towns before European Conquest / 2: The Economist - August '06  
3: Encyclopedia Britannica, Ed. Okwui Enwezor - The Short Century Catalogue, www.africa.upenn.edu

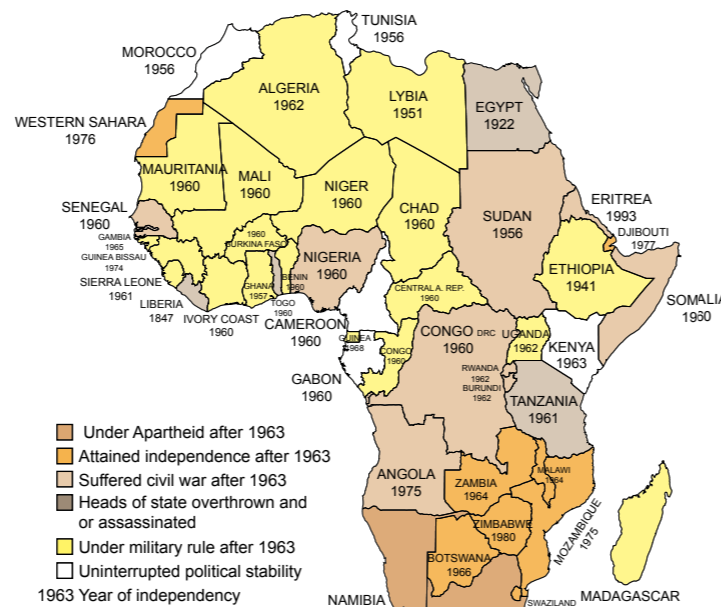
# KENYA AND ITS POLITICAL HISTORY



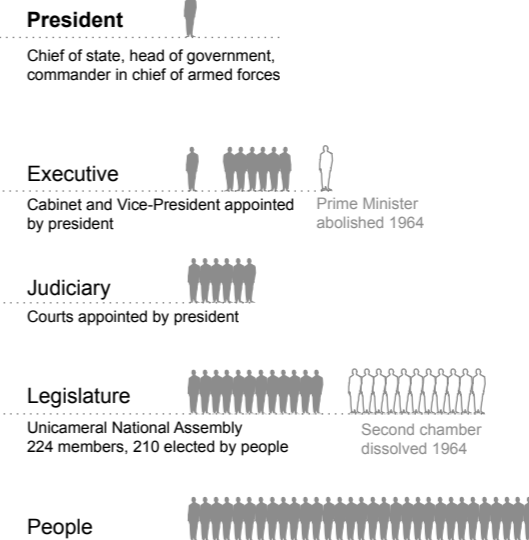
## Mau Mau Rebellion<sup>1</sup>

Organized opposition to colonial rule, especially among the Kikuyu, started back in the early 20ies - but it was the so-called Mau Mau uprisings that finally forced the British into the negotiations that led to Kenya's independence. Rural Kikuyu people demanded access to their land, which was still occupied by white colonial settlers, and threatened to take it by force. When the level of violence rose in 1952, a state of emergency was declared. Nationalist leaders were imprisoned (including future President Jomo Kenyatta), and British troop reinforcements were deployed to quell the rebellion. Once this had been achieved, the colonial authorities sought to foster a political class of Africans with which it could build a collaborative partnership of government. The African nationalist leaders did in fact not represent a cross-section of African society in Kenya - they were an urban educated elite, who often already had close a association with the state, e.g. as employees or business partners. They shared few social characteristics with the peasants who actually sustained the Mau Mau rebellion. So it would be this elite that would inherit the Kenyan state from the imperial authorities at decolonization. It can be argued that this elite subsequently formed an exploitative „bureaucratic bourgeoisie.“

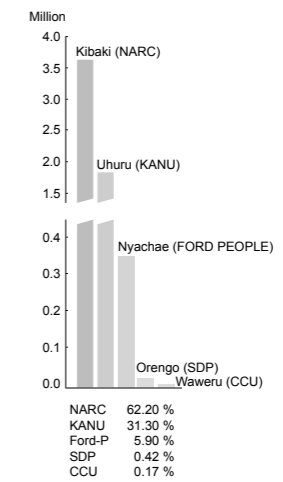
## Africa: Political Development (1963-2004)<sup>2</sup>



## Republic of Kenya: Organization



## President - Mwai Kibaki NARC-K



2007 Presidential candidate: **Raila Odinga ODM**

2007 Presidential candidate: **Stephen Musyoka ODM-K**

## Independence Struggle

## Jomo Kenyatta

## Daniel arap Moi

## Mwai Kibaki

| 1950   | 1960   | 1970   | 1980   | 1990   | 2000   | 2010  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| <b>Crown Colony of Kenya</b>   | <b>Republic of Kenya</b>   | <b>Republic of Kenya</b>   | <b>Republic of Kenya</b>   | <b>Republic of Kenya</b>   | <b>Republic of Kenya</b>   | <b>Republic of Kenya</b>                              |
| Kenya African Union <i>banned 1953</i>   | KANU<br>KADU   | Kenya African National Union KANU<br>KPU   |  |  | NARC<br>ODM<br>ODM & ODM-K   | NARC-K  |
| <p>1952 Formation of Land and Freedom Army - Important leaders: Dedan Kimathi and Waruhiu Itote</p> <p>1953 Jomo Kenyatta and other leaders are getting imprisoned</p> <p>1956 Dedan Kimathi captured</p> <p>1960 Kenya African Union KANU formed out of KAU - Founders Oginga Odinga and Tom Mboya - Kenyan Democratic Union KADU, founded by Daniel arap Moi</p> | <p>1963 Kenya gains independence - Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta</p> <p>1964 Republic of Kenya - President Kenyatta, Vice Pres. Odinga - Merge of KANU (election winner) and KADU; no oppositional party left - Abolition of the office of the Prime Minister</p> <p>1966 Ideological split: Odinga leaves KANU - Formation of Kenya Peoples Union KPU - Second Chamber dissolved</p> <p>1969 Assassination of minister Tom Mboya - KPU banned, Odinga arrested</p> | <p>1974 Kenyatta re-elected</p> <p>1978 Death of Jomo Kenyatta - succeeded by Vice President Moi</p> <p>1979 Daniel arap Moi is elected as president</p> | <p>1982 Kenya is formally declared as a one-party state - Result of a failing coup of the air force - Suppression of the opposition in the following years</p> | <p>1991 Forum for the restoration of Democracy FORD - Re-introduction of multi-party system is planned - FORD gets banned, its members get arrested</p> <p>1991 KANU agrees on re-introducing a multi-party system</p> <p>1992 Moi is re-elected in multi-party elections - Strong majority of KANU</p> <p>1994-97 Several new opposition groups are formed - Democratic reforms demanded</p> <p>1997 Moi wins another term in widely criticized elections</p> | <p>2002 Mwai Kibaki becomes the new President of Kenya - Kibaki forms the National Rainbow Coalition NARC as an alliance of oppositional parties - End of 24 years of Moi-Presidency and 40 years of KANU dominance</p> <p>2004 Draft for a new constitution - Intention of curbing presidential powers - New post of Prime Minister</p> <p>2005 Another draft approved by parliament - Reject of the new constitution by peoples vote</p> <p>2007 Elections</p> |   |
| <p>1952 State of emergency declared</p> <p>1954 Littleton Constitution - Representation of all ethnic groups in the legislative council is allowed</p> <p>1960 End of state of emergency - Britain announces first plans to prepare Kenya for a rule of majority of Africans</p>   | <p>1962 Constitutional Conference in London - „framework constitution“</p> <p>1964 Amended independence constitution</p>   | <p>1969 Arusha Agreement Treaty between the European Community and Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania - Trade and aid agreement</p>                              | <p>1975 Lomé Convention Continuation of the Arusha Agreement, including 71 countries (ACP)</p>   | <p>1991 Abuja Treaty Formation of African Economic Community AEC - Head organisation of different Pan-African blocs</p>  | <p>2000 Cotonou Agreement Continuation of the Lomé Convention</p>  |   |
| <p>1961 EACSO Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania</p> <p>1963 UN, WHO, OAU</p> <p>1964 UNESCO, G-77, IBRD</p> <p>1967-1983 EAC East African Community</p>  | <p>1975 ACP African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries</p>   | <p>1979 Cooperation treaty: Kenya - Ethiopia</p> <p>1981 Cooperation treaty: Kenya - Somalia</p>   | <p>1989 G-15</p> <p>1991 AEC</p>   | <p>1995 WTO WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION</p>   | <p>2000 - East African Community EAC</p>   | <p>2002 AU African Union Successor to OAU and AEC</p> |
| <p>1952 - 1960 Mau Mau Rebellion</p> <p>1955 - 1972 First Sudanese Civil War</p>   | <p>1963 - 1967 Shifta War (Kenya-Somalia)</p>  | <p>1977 - 1978 Ogaden War</p> <p>1979 Uganda - Tanzania War</p>  | <p>1983 - 2005 Second Sudanese Civil War</p> <p>1981 - 1986 Ugandan Civil War</p>  | <p>1988 - Somalian Civil War</p>   | <p>2000 Ethiopian - Erithrean border fights</p> <p>2006 Ethiopian - Somalian Fights</p>  |   |
| <p>1966 Bandung conference attended by various representatives of African nationalist parties</p>  | <p>1960 Seventeen African countries including Somalia gain independence - UN Year of Africa</p>  | <p>1971 Idi Amin gains power in Uganda</p> <p>1974 Emperor Haile Selassie is overthrown by military coup</p>   | <p>Ethiopia ruled by communistic party</p> <p>Sudan in civil war</p> <p>Uganda in civil war</p>  |  |  |   |

