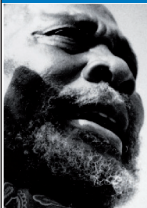


Kenya's road to brink of ethnic meltdown



1947: Jomo Kenyatta begins campaign to free nation from British colonial rule

1952-56: Mau Mau guerrillas – mainly from Kenyatta's **Kikuyu tribe** –

begin violent campaign against white settlers. British forces detain more than one million people, some 10,000 killed

1960: Kenya African National Union (KANU) formed by **Tom Mboya** and **Oginga Odinga**

1964: Republic of Kenya gains independence from Britain. Kenyatta becomes president and Odinga, an ethnic **Luo**, appointed vice-president

1966: Odinga quits government, forms rival Kenya People's Union (KPU)

1967: Kenyatta changes constitution in favour of Kikuyu majority

1978: Kenyatta dies in office and is succeeded by **Daniel arap Moi**, a member of **Kalenjin** minority tribe



1982: Moi makes Kenya a one-party state

1991: After international sanctions, Moi agrees to multi-party elections

1992: 2,000 killed in tribal violence in Rift Valley region during

bitter election campaign won by Moi

1997: Moi re-elected in ballot widely criticised as being rigged



2002: Moi's 24-year rule ends. Mwai Kibaki wins landslide victory in presidential election, vowing to root out corruption

2005-06: Corruption escalates with claims of ministers stealing over \$3bn a year, 8% of GDP. **Raila Odinga**, son of Oginga Odinga, leads rebellion against Kibaki government

Dec 2007: President Kibaki declares victory in presidential election

Jan 2008: Opposition leader Odinga claims election was rigged. **Wave of tribal violence between Luo and Kikuyu claims hundreds of lives**

