



# KENYA

The Kenyan flag is based on that of [Kenya African National Union](#). The colours symbolize black majority, red for the blood shed during the struggle for freedom, and green for natural wealth; the white [fimbriation](#) was added later and symbolizes peace. The black, red, and white traditional [Maasai shield](#) and two [spears](#) symbolize the defence of all the things mentioned above.

## The National Anthem

**O God of all creation,  
Bless this land and nation.  
Justice be our shield and  
defender,  
May we dwell in unity,  
Peace and liberty.  
Plenty be found within our  
borders.**

**Let one and all arise  
With hearts both strong and  
true.  
Service be our earnest  
endeavour,  
And our Homeland of Kenya,  
Heritage of splendour,  
Firm may we stand to defend.**

**Let all with one accord  
In common bond united,  
Build this our nation together,  
And the glory of Kenya,  
The fruit of our labour  
Fill every heart with  
thanksgiving.**

## Background:

Founding president and liberation struggle icon Jomo KENYATTA led Kenya from independence in 1963 until his death in 1978, when President Daniel Toroitich arap MOI took power in a constitutional succession. The country was a de facto one-party state from 1969 until 1982 when the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU) made itself the sole legal party in Kenya. MOI acceded to internal and external pressure for political liberalization in late 1991. The ethnically fractured opposition failed to dislodge KANU from power in elections in 1992 and 1997, which were marred by violence and fraud, but were viewed as having generally reflected the will of the Kenyan people. President MOI stepped down in December 2002 following fair and peaceful elections. Mwai KIBAKI, running as the candidate of the multiethnic, united opposition group, the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), defeated KANU candidate Uhuru KENYATTA and assumed the presidency following a campaign centered on an anticorruption platform. KIBAKI's NARC coalition splintered in 2005 over the constitutional review process. Government defectors joined with KANU to form a new opposition coalition, the Orange Democratic Movement, which defeated the government's draft constitution in a popular referendum in November 2005. A disputed presidential election victory by KIBAKI over challenger Raila ODINGA in December 2007 led to widespread rioting. Following talks, the two candidates agreed to an accord establishing the office of prime minister and the creation of a coalition government.

Source: [www.cia.gov/library/the-world-factbook](http://www.cia.gov/library/the-world-factbook)

## Geography



## Kenya Facts

<b>Area - comparative:</b>	slightly more than twice the size of Nevada
<b>Land boundaries:</b>	<i>total:</i> 3,477 km <i>border countries:</i> Ethiopia 861 km, Somalia 682 km, Sudan 232 km, Tanzania 769 km, Uganda 933 km
<b>Coastline:</b>	536 km
<b>Maritime claims:</b>	<i>territorial sea:</i> 12 nm <i>exclusive economic zone:</i> 200 nm <i>continental shelf:</i> 200 m depth or to the depth of exploitation
<b>Climate:</b>	varies from tropical along coast to arid in interior
<b>Terrain:</b>	low plains rise to central highlands bisected by Great Rift Valley; fertile plateau in west
<b>Elevation extremes:</b>	<i>lowest point:</i> Indian Ocean 0 m <i>highest point:</i> Mount Kenya 5,199 m

## Geography

## WHERE IS GITARE, KENYA?

## Gitare Facts



- It is located near the equator.
- Gitare is an area in the Gilgil District of Kenya.
- It is found in the Rift Valley.
- Gitare encompasses an area of about 40 square miles.
- Gitare is located in a semi-arid region, which is rocky and hilly.
- It is an area that is very dry with desert-like conditions.
- It is in the Catholic Diocese of Nakuru.
- St. Joseph's is the Catholic Parish of Gitare.
- Gitare, Kenya is the homeland of Father Stephen.
- It is located approximately 80 miles northwest from Nairobi.