Jomo Kenyatta was the first President of Kenya, serving from 1964 until his death in 1978. He played a key role in the struggle for Kenyan independence from British colonial rule. Born in 1897 in Gatundu, British East Africa (now Kenya), Kenyatta was raised in a traditional Kikuyu community and later studied at a mission school. He went on to study in London and Moscow, where he became involved in anti-colonial activism. Kenyatta was a central figure in the Mau Mau Uprising, a violent rebellion against British colonial rule in Kenya. He was arrested and imprisoned for his involvement in the movement, but was released in 1961 and became the leader of the Kenya African National Union (KANU). As President, Kenyatta implemented policies aimed at uniting the various ethnic groups in Kenya and promoting economic development. He also pursued a policy of non-alignment in the Cold War, seeking support from both Western and Eastern bloc countries. Kenyatta's government faced criticism for its handling of ethnic tensions and human rights abuses, particularly against the Luo and Luhya ethnic groups. His administration was also accused of corruption and authoritarianism. In 1978, Kenyatta passed away under mysterious circumstances, leading to speculation about the cause of his death. His legacy remains a subject of debate, with some praising his role in securing independence for Kenya, while others criticize his record on human rights and governance. Kenyatta's influence extended beyond Kenya, as he was a prominent figure in the Pan-African movement and a supporter of African unity. He played a key role in the formation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), a precursor to the African Union. Kenyatta was a prolific writer and thinker, and his works include 'Facing Mount Kenya' and 'Suffering Without Bitterness.' He was also known for his advocacy of African cultural traditions and his promotion of the Swahili language as a unifying force in East Africa. Kenyatta's personal life was also the subject of interest, as he was known to have had multiple wives and numerous children. His family has remained influential in Kenyan politics and society since his passing. Kenyatta's legacy continues to be a source of inspiration and controversy in Kenya and beyond, with his image and ideas shaping the country's political landscape and national identity.