Intro:

Both Kenya and India were colonized by Great Britain and did not receive their independence until after WWII. The breakup of the British empire occurred gradually and these two countries’ roads to independence took different routes. This also meant differing outcomes for their two societies.

 Jawaharlal Nehru in his “Speech on the Granting of Indian Independence” announced India’s Independence with hope and encouragement. This speech reminded fellow Indians of the ideals that India had valued for decades. While this speech encouraged Indians to look toward the future of self-rule and democracy, Jomo Kenyatta’s independence speech to the U.N. tried to differentiate the governing bodies of the Kenya from Mau Mau guerrillas, as a necessity of clarification for the U.N. and other supporting bodies.

 Bibliography with annotations:

 -Ballantyne, Tony. "Religion and Missions in South Asia and the Pacific." *Empire Online*. 2006. Accessed June 05, 2020. http://www.empire.amdigital.co.uk.proxy-library.ashford.edu/Essays/TonyBallantyne -

 Explores the political, cultural and economic entanglements and social transformations that resulted from interactions with Protestant missionaries of the British Empire. Complicated political, cultural, and economic entanglements of the empire is left reconstruction of the religious divide.

-Gibbs, James. “Uhuru Na Kenyatta: White Settlers and the Symbolism of Kenya’s Independence Day Events.” *Journal of Imperial & Commonwealth History*, vol. 42, no. 3, Sept. 2014, pp. 503–529. *EBSCOhost*, doi:10.1080/03086534.2014.901007.

 Revisits Kenya’s Independence Day in 1963, the damage left behind by the guerilla Mau Mau, and the hopes and plans for the future development. Also speaks to how Britain will withdraw and what deliberate leave-behinds will be in place, including the non-deliberate.

-https://www.kenya-today.com/news/jomo-kenyatta-speech-kenya-african-union-mau-mau

Primary source of Kenyatta’s address to the UN separating the idea UAN and the Mau mau.

 -Mary A. Procida. 2001. “Good Sports and Right Sorts: Guns, Gender, and Imperialism in British India.” *Journal of British Studies* 40 (4): 454. http://search.ebscohost.com.proxy-library.ashford.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edsjsr&AN=edsjsr.3070744&site=eds-live&scope=site.

 Delves into many aspects of the Indian culture as influenced by centuries of British domination. Concentration on gender and political intersection.

 -Nehru, Jawaharlal. “Speech on the Granting of Indian Independence” (August 14,1947). Accessed June 2, 2016. https://legacy.fordham.edu/Halsall/mod/1947nehru1.asp.

Shepard, Todd. *Voices of Decolonization: A Brief History with Documents*. Boston: Bedford/St. Martins, 2015.

The presidential speech acknowledging India’s independence and laying out their way forward.

Outline:

* + - 1. Kenyan and Indian governmental structure during colonization
			2. Paths taken towards independence in each.
			3. What the end result looked like