

Social Studies

Topic 24: The Genocide

Topic 24: The Genocide

1. Put the sentences about the **history of events from 1962 to 1993** in the right time sequence. Write your answers in the table below.

- a) In 1975 General Habyarimana formed the MRND, Rwanda's only legal party.
- b) In October 1990 the RPF invaded Rwanda from Uganda and a civil war began between the government and the RPF that lasted for two years.
- c) President Habyarimana was re-elected in 1983.
- d) In 1987 the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), under the leadership of Fred Rwigema, was formed by mainly Tutsi exiles.
- e) The first republic began under Rwanda's first president Kayibanda when the country became independent in 1962.
- f) The government and the RPF signed the Arusha Accords in 1993.
- g) In July 1990 President Habyarimana announced that Rwanda "had no room" for its Tutsi population living in exile, so they were not welcome to return to Rwanda.
- h) In 1978 Rwandans confirmed President Habyarimana as president.
- i) In July 1992 a ceasefire was declared.
- j) President Habyarimana was re-elected again in 1988.
- k) The first republic ended when Kayibanda was deposed by the military in 1973 and the new president of the second republic, General Juvénal Habyarimana, banned all political parties.

	Date	Sentence
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		

8		
9		
10		
11		

2. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about **the genocide**.

policies	killed	hard-line	share
moderates	spared	summit	defeated
withdrew	tortured	militias	opposed

The government was not ready to ^{a)} _____ power with the RPF.

^{b)} _____ Hutu militias began to kill people who ^{c)} _____ their extreme policies. These were called the Interahamwe. A ^{d)} _____ meeting was held in Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. Leaders from several countries in the Great Lakes Region came to discuss Rwanda's problems.

On 6 April 1994 President Habyarimana and President Ntaryamira of Burundi were both ^{e)} _____ when their plane was shot down as it landed at Kigali airport. This acted as a signal to the Hutu ^{f)} _____. They began to kill all the Tutsis they could find, as well as Hutu ^{g)} _____ who did not follow the government's extreme ^{h)} _____. Government radio encouraged ordinary Rwandans to join in the massacres. In the course of a few weeks more than a million people were killed, many of them hacked to death by their own neighbours. Young boys were killed along with their fathers and grandfathers. Women were raped and ⁱ⁾ _____. Even those who tried to find shelter in churches were not ^{j)} _____.

At the height of the 1994 genocide, the UN ^{k)} _____ its forces and Rwandans were left to kill each other. The genocide came to an end when the RPF, under the command of Paul Kagame, ^{l)} _____ the Interahamwe and the FAR (government forces).

3. Complete the words to fill in the gaps in the sentences about **reasons for the genocide**.

a)	In the 1988 election Habyarimana was the only candi _____ for president.
b)	Over time, the Tutsi and the Hutu began to see themselves as separate rac _____.
c)	The policies of both lead _____ prevented Rwandans from working together to solve the country's problems.
d)	The Kayibanda government made Rwanda a one-party sta _____ under the PARMEHUTU party.
e)	The Belgian policy began the pogroms and massa _____ in the first place.
f)	Violen _____ to Tutsi occurred both before and after independence was declared.
g)	Both former presidents had polic _____ that did not promote national unity.
h)	The European colonialists thought of the Tutsi and the Hutu as separate races, rather than social class _____.
i)	From 1959 onwards there was a pattern of Hutu violence and injust _____ to Tutsi.
j)	The government of the second republic ban _____ political activity.

4. Make sentences about **the consequences of the genocide** by matching the beginnings and endings. Write your answers in the grid below.

a)	Many lives were lost, so there were	1	between community members was lost.
b)	The property of both rich and poor	2	stopped completely during the genocide.
c)	Many educated Rwandans died during the genocide	3	they thought the church had betrayed them.
d)	Economic activity	4	lost the trust of their people.
e)	Any remaining trust	5	traumatised many people.
f)	Priests and other clergy also	6	Rwandans was destroyed.
g)	Many people lost their faith because	7	many widows and orphans.

h)	The horror of what happened	8	so the country was short of skilled and educated people.
----	-----------------------------	---	--

Write your answers here:

a)	b)	c)	d)	e)	f)	g)	h)

5. Find the words about **the genocide** in the word search.

<p>X E E B T E I I O E G N E L O R</p> <p>N S X W I N E G P L E W I W E B</p> <p>Q R I I J I I S F A N N O P N A</p> <p>E E L T F N N I F R O B Y I G N</p> <p>B Q E H R L S D V E C G S N K E</p> <p>E L T D E A N C E A I K I L L S</p> <p>W W F R P N U N W P D P E E S M</p> <p>D R Z A U R X M H Y E O C E V O</p> <p>O G A W B S M I A E H N L I D D</p> <p>P N T C L O T G K T E I D S G E</p> <p>X I T C I S N E I R I S I E R R</p> <p>I I I S C A C I E F F S S T N A</p> <p>G T A Z G A L F J E S L E T S T</p> <p>Z Y A I E F F X W O Z I B L L E</p> <p>N I O P V I O L E N C E S E I E</p> <p>X L E A D E R S H I P Q O X A T</p>	<p>ban</p> <p>difference</p> <p>exile</p> <p>genocide</p> <p>independent</p> <p>kill</p> <p>leadership</p> <p>moderate</p> <p>peacekeeping</p> <p>racial</p> <p>republic</p> <p>settle</p> <p>traumatise</p> <p>trust</p> <p>violence</p> <p>withdraw</p>
---	---

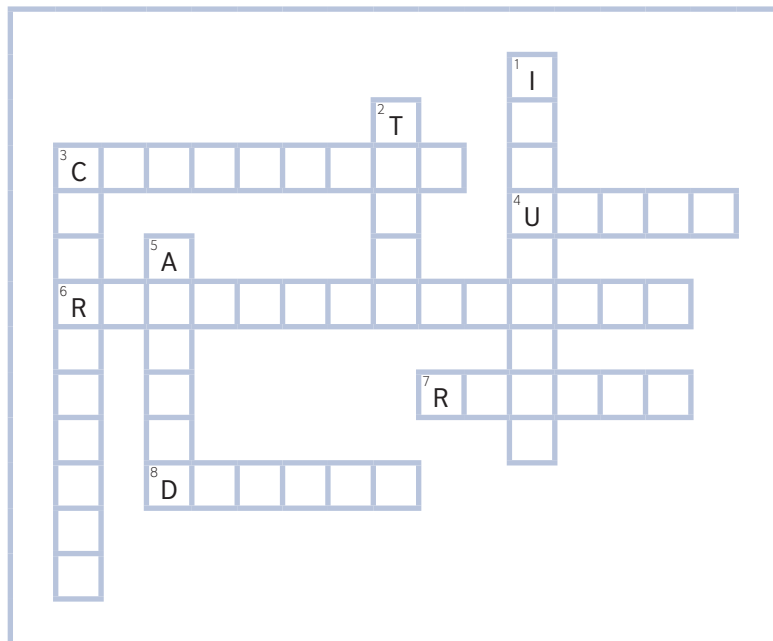
6. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **the genocide**.

Across

3. An agreement to stop fighting for a period of time, especially in order to discuss permanent peace.
4. A situation in which people, groups, or countries join together or agree about something.
6. A new and friendly relationship with someone who you argued with or fought with.
7. Based on racial intolerance.
8. To win against someone in a game, fight, or election.

Down

1. Failure to treat someone fairly and to respect their rights.
2. The process of examining a case in a court of law and deciding whether someone is guilty or innocent.
3. Dishonest or illegal behaviour by officials or people in positions of power.
5. A formal agreement between countries or groups.



Glossary

accord	/ə'kɔ:(r)d/ noun [C] a formal agreement between countries or groups: <i>A peace accord was signed by both leaders.</i>
announce	/ə'naʊns/ verb [T] to make a public or official statement, especially about a plan, decision, or something that has happened: <i>There was a press release announcing the Senator's resignation.</i>
arrest	/ə'rest/ verb [T] if the police arrest someone, they take that person to a police station because they believe he or she has committed a crime: <i>Police raided the store at dawn, arresting six men.</i>
ban	/bæn/ verb [T] to say officially that someone is not allowed to do something: <i>He was banned from driving for three months for driving with no insurance.</i>
betray	/bi'trei/ verb [T] if you betray your country, or if you betray someone who needs your support, you deliberately do something that harms them or helps their opponents: <i>In wartime many people accused of betraying their country were executed.</i>
candidate	/'kændɪdeɪt/ noun [C] one of the people competing in an election: <i>Presidential candidate.</i>
ceasefire	/'si:s faɪə(r)/ noun [C] an agreement to stop fighting for a period of time, especially in order to discuss permanent peace: <i>He believed the ceasefire would hold.</i>
clergy	/'klɜ:(r)dʒi/ noun [plural] the people who lead religious services, especially Christian priests. <i>The Pope may consult certain sections of the clergy, but he alone decides.</i>
commission	/kə'mɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [C] a group of people that is officially put in charge of something or asked to find out about something: <i>a special parliamentary commission.</i>
consequence	/'kɒnsɪkwəns/ noun [C] a result or effect of something: <i>The consequence of such policies will inevitably be higher taxes.</i>
corruption	/kə'rʌpʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] dishonest or illegal behaviour by officials or people in positions of power, especially when they accept money in exchange for doing things for someone: <i>The bank was closed down amid allegations of corruption and fraud.</i>
court	/kɔ:(r)t/ noun [C/U] a place where trials take place and legal cases are decided: <i>a court case. The man will appear in court on Monday.</i>
criminal	/'krɪmɪn(ə)l/ noun [C] someone who has committed a crime: <i>The system is designed to prevent criminals from reoffending.</i>
decision-making	/dɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n' meɪkɪŋ/ noun [U] the process of deciding what to do about something, especially in an organization: <i>Employees are now demanding greater involvement in the decision-making process.</i>
declare	/dɪ'kleə(r)/ verb [T] to announce officially that something is true or happening: <i>Australia declared its support for the agreement. A state of emergency has been declared in the province.</i>
defeat	/dɪ'fi:t/ verb [T] to win against someone in a game, fight, or election: <i>Bilbao defeated Salamanca by 2–1.</i>
depose	/dɪ'pəʊz/ verb [T] to force a political leader or a king or queen out of their position of power.
differences	/'dɪfrənsɪz/ noun [plural] disagreements about something: <i>Joe and I have had our differences, but we work well together.</i>
educated	/'edʒʊ,keɪtɪd/ adj an educated person has received a good education and has a lot of knowledge: <i>educated professional people.</i>

exile	/ˈeksail/ 1 noun [C] someone who has been forced to live in a foreign country because they cannot live in their own country, usually for political reasons. 2 noun [U] a situation in which you are forced to live in a foreign country because you cannot live in your own country, usually for political reasons: <i>The country's former leader has been living in exile for two years.</i>
faith	/feɪθ/ noun [U] belief in a god or god: <i>Religious faith expresses itself in a variety of forms. Faith in God helped him through his illness.</i>
flight	/flaɪt/ noun [C/U] the act of running away or of trying to escape from someone or something: <i>The refugees made a desperate flight to freedom.</i>
force	/fɔː(r)s/ noun [C] a group of people doing military or police work: <i>Both countries have now withdrawn their forces from the area. a UN peacekeeping force.</i>
genocide	/ˈdʒenəsaɪd/ noun [U] the murder of large numbers of people belonging to a particular race.
growth	/grəʊθ/ noun [S/U] an increase in the success of a business or a country's economy, or in the amount of money invested in them: <i>The engineering sector achieved significant growth last year. Measures designed to stimulate economic growth.</i>
hack	/hæk/ verb [I/T] to cut something in a rough way, with a lot of energy, or many times: <i>We hacked a trail through the bushes to bring in our supplies. Hack to death.</i>
hard-line	/hɑː(r)d laɪn/ adj firm and uncompromising: <i>a hard-line policy.</i>
heal	/hiːl/ verb [T] to restore the body or mind to health: <i>Vitamin K is needed by the body for healing cuts and bruises.</i>
horror	/ˈhɒrə(r)/ noun [U] a strong feeling of shock or fear caused by something extremely unpleasant: <i>Millions watched in horror as the disaster unfolded on TV.</i>
imprison	/ɪmˈprɪz(ə)n/ verb [T] to put someone in a prison: <i>Their leaders were arrested and imprisoned.</i>
injustice	/ɪnˈdʒʌstɪs/ noun [U] failure to treat someone fairly and to respect their rights: <i>a plan for fighting misery and social injustice.</i>
invade	/ɪnˈveɪd/ verb [I/T] to take or send an army into another country in order to get control of it: <i>The island was invaded during the war. They received information that the Americans were preparing to invade.</i>
join in	/dʒɔɪn ɪn/ phrasal verb [I/T] to do an activity with people who are already doing it: <i>Pat didn't feel like joining in the celebrations.</i>
kill	/kɪl/ verb [I/T] to make a person or other living thing die: <i>Each year thousands of people are killed and injured on the roads.</i>
leader	/ˈliːdə(r)/ noun [C] someone who is responsible for or in control of a group, organization, country etc: <i>a political/military/religious leader.</i>
leadership	/ˈliːdə(r)ʃɪp/ noun [U] the qualities and skills of a good leader: <i>The complaints from the club seem to be that the president isn't showing enough leadership.</i>
lose	/luːz/ verb [T] to stop having a positive feeling, quality, or attitude: <i>Jane started to lose interest in her schoolwork. Many people have lost faith in the police force. Many lost their lives.</i>
massacre	/ˈmæsəkə(r)/ 1 noun [C/U] the action of killing of a lot of people: <i>the massacre of unarmed civilians.</i> 2 verb [T] to kill a lot of people.
memorial	/məˈmɔːriəl/ noun [C] a structure built to remind people of a famous person or event: <i>the Vietnam War Memorial.</i>
militia	/məˈlɪʃə/ noun [C] a group of ordinary people who are trained as soldiers to fight in an emergency.
militiaman	/məˈlɪʃəmən/ noun [C] a member of a militia.

misuse	/mis'ju:s/ noun [C/U] the use of something in the wrong way or for the wrong purpose: <i>laws to prevent computer misuse. Misuse of power.</i>
moderate	/ˈmɒd(ə)rət/ noun [C] someone whose opinions and actions are reasonable and not extreme, especially in politics: <i>The party is deeply divided between moderates and extremists.</i>
one-party	/wʌn ˈpɑ:(r)ti/ adj determined by a single party: <i>one-party state.</i>
oppose	/ə'pəʊz/ verb [T] to try to prevent the success of a policy or a government that you disagree with: <i>a merciless tyrant who kills all those who oppose him.</i>
orphan	/ˈɔ:(r)f(ə)n/ noun [C] a child whose parents have died.
peacekeeping	/ˈpi:s,ki:pɪŋ/ noun [U] military efforts to prevent war, especially between groups who have been fighting: <i>A UN peacekeeping force has been sent there.</i>
persecute	/ˈpɜ:(r)sɪ,kju:t/ verb [T] to treat someone extremely badly, or to refuse them equal rights, especially because of their race, religion, or political beliefs: <i>In those days, Christians were persecuted by the government.</i>
priest	/pri:st/ noun [C] someone whose job is to lead religious worship and perform other duties and ceremonies: <i>a Roman Catholic priest. He led the campaign for women to become Anglican priests.</i>
promote	/prə'məʊt/ verb [T] to support someone or contribute to their progress.
provoke	/prə'veʊk/ verb [T] to deliberately make something happen.
property	/ˈprɒpə(r)ti/ noun [U] things, especially valuable things, that are owned by someone: <i>The books are my personal property.</i>
race	/reis/ noun [C] a group of people who are similar because they have the same skin colour or other physical features: <i>We do not discriminate on the basis of race or gender.</i>
racist	/ˈreɪsɪst/ adj based on racial intolerance: <i>The young man was killed in a racist attack two years ago.</i>
rape	/reɪp/ verb [T] to force someone to have sex by using violence: <i>The 15-year-old was raped on her way home from school.</i>
rebuild	/ˈri:'bɪld/ verb [T] to improve a situation so that it is as good as it was in the past: <i>They will require tens of billions of dollars to rebuild their economy.</i>
reconciliation	/ˌrekənsɪli'ej(ə)n/ noun [S/U] a new and friendly relationship with someone who you argued with or fought with: <i>Peace can only be achieved through reconciliation.</i>
sad	/sæd/ adj feeling unhappy, especially because something bad has happened: <i>Reading her letter made us all feel a little sad.</i>
settle	/ˈset(ə)l/ verb [I/T] to end an argument by making an agreement: <i>We are going to settle our differences, once and for all.</i>
shoot down	phrasal verb [T] to shoot an enemy aircraft out of the sky: <i>The airliner was shot down by mistake.</i>
short	/ʃɔ:(r)t/ adj used for saying that you do not have enough of something: <i>short of skilled people.</i>
sign	/saɪn/ verb [T/I] to write your full name on a document to show that you agree with what is written in it: <i>The contract must be signed before we can proceed with the work.</i>
soldier	/ˈsəʊldʒə(r)/ noun [C] someone who is a member of an army.
spare	/speə(r)/ verb [T] to not harm, damage, or kill someone or something: <i>Civilians were not spared in the attack. The commander was so impressed by their bravery that he spared their lives.</i>
summit	/ˈsʌmɪt/ adj a meeting or series of meetings between leaders of two or more countries: <i>a summit of EU leaders. The summit will be held in Madrid in June.</i>

target	/ˈtɑː(r)ɡɪt/ verb [T] to intend or to try to attack someone or something: <i>The terrorists were targeting government buildings.</i>
terrible	/ˈterəb(ə)l/ adj making you feel very upset or afraid: <i>Her mother's sudden death came as a terrible shock. He's been through a terrible ordeal.</i>
torture	/ˈtɔː(r)tʃə(r)/ verb [T] to hurt a person or animal deliberately in a very cruel way, especially as a punishment or in order to make them say something: <i>Many of the prisoners had been tortured.</i>
traumatise	/ˈtrɔːmətaɪz/ verb [T] to make someone feel very upset, afraid, or shocked: <i>Many children are traumatized by their parents' divorce.</i>
trial	/ˈtraɪəl/ noun [C/U] the process of examining a case in a court of law and deciding whether someone is guilty or innocent: <i>They're on trial for armed robbery.</i>
trust n	/trʌst/ noun [U] a feeling of confidence in someone that shows you believe they are honest, fair, and reliable: <i>Trust is an important issue between teenagers and their parents.</i>
try	/traɪ/ verb [T] to judge a person or case in a court of law: <i>Franklin's case will be tried on 25th August.</i>
turn against	/tɜː(r)n əˈɡenst/ phrasal verb [T] to stop liking or supporting someone or something and to start opposing them: <i>The rival factions turned against each other in a bitter struggle for power.</i>
unity	/ˈjuːnəti/ noun [U] a situation in which people, groups, or countries join together or agree about something: <i>The aim was to create an impression of party unity.</i>
violence	/ˈvaɪələns/ noun [U] violent behaviour: <i>He had endured years of intimidation and violence.</i>
widow	/ˈwɪdəʊ/ noun [C] a woman whose husband has died and who has not married again.
wipe out	phrasal verb [T] to kill someone: <i>wipe out a group of people.</i>
withdraw	/wɪðˈdrɔː/ verb [T] if an army withdraws or is withdrawn from a place, it leaves: <i>The troops began to withdraw from the northern region.</i>
wound	/wuːnd/ noun [C] an injury in which your skin or flesh, or your mental state, is damaged, usually seriously: <i>He suffered serious wounds to his back and stomach.</i>

Key:

1.

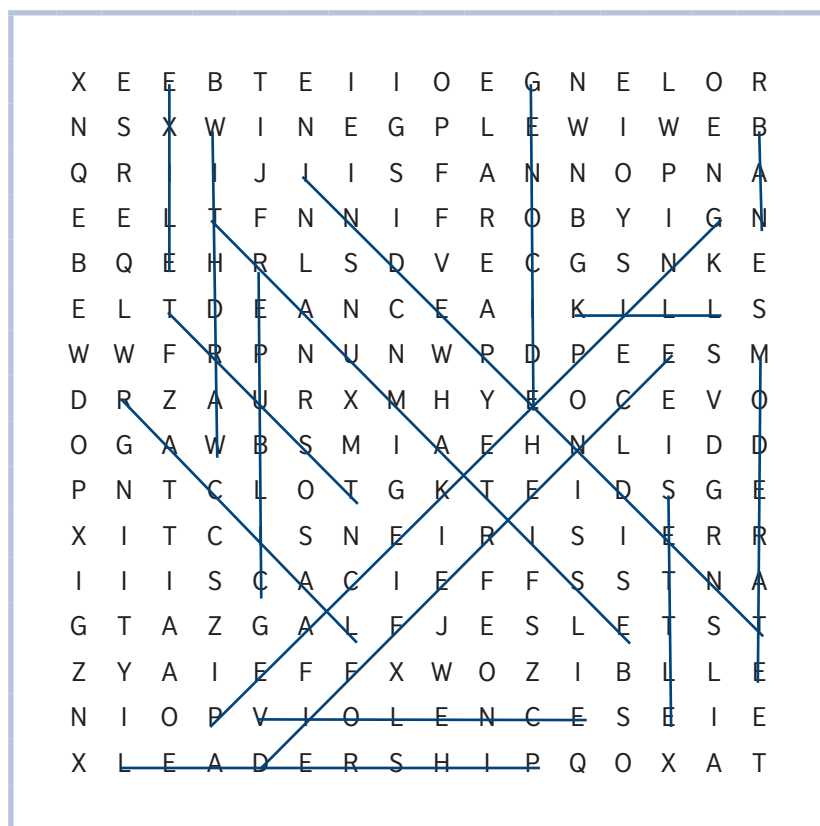
	Date	Sentence
1	1962	e) The first republic began under Rwanda's first president Kayibanda when the country became independent in 1962.
2	1973	k) The first republic ended when Kayibanda was deposed by the military in 1973 and the new president of the second republic, General Juvénal Habyarimana, banned all political parties.
3	1975	a) In 1975 General Habyarimana formed the MRND, Rwanda's only legal party.
4	1978	h) In 1978 Rwandans confirmed President Habyarimana as president.
5	1983	c) President Habyarimana was re-elected in 1983.
6	1987	d) In 1987 the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF), under the chairmanship of Fred Rwigema, was formed by mainly Tutsi exiles.
7	1988	j) President Habyarimana was re-elected again in 1988.
8	1990	g) In July 1990 President Habyarimana announced that Rwanda "had no room" for its largely Tutsi population living in exile, so they were not welcome to return to Rwanda.
9	1990	b) In October 1990 the RPF invaded Rwanda from Uganda and a civil war began between the government and the RPF that lasted for two years.
10	1992	i) In July 1992 a ceasefire was declared.
11	1993	f) The government and the RPF signed the Arusha Accords in 1993.

2.a) share, b) hard-line, c) Opposed, d) summit, e) killed, f) militias, g) moderates, h) policies, i) tortured, j) spared, k) withdrew, l) defeated

3.a) candidate, b) races, c) leaders, d) state, e) massacres, f) violence, g) policies, h) classes, i) injustice, j) banned

4. a) 7, b) 6, c) 8, d) 2, e) 1, f) 4, g) 3, h) 5

5.



6. **Across:** 3. ceasefire, 4. unity, 6. reconciliation, 7. racist, 8. defeat; **Down:** 1. injustice, 2. trial, 3.corruption, 5. accord