

Social Studies

Topic 12: Maintaining Peace, Harmony and Unity in Rwanda

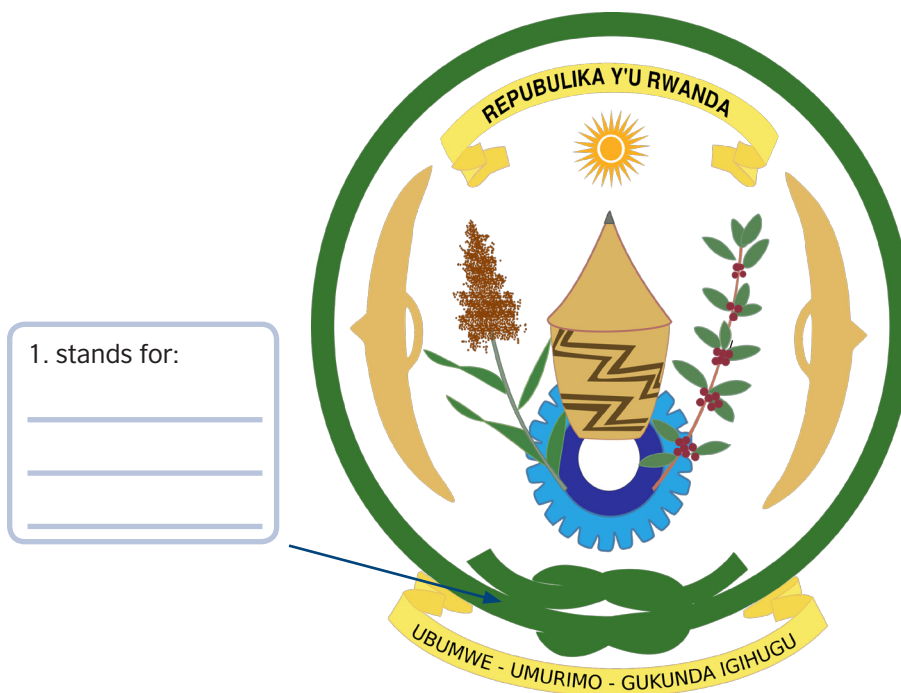
Topic 12: Maintaining Peace, Harmony and Unity in Rwanda

1. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about the **flag and coat of arms of Rwanda**. When all the gaps have been filled, the text will also give you the information you need to complete the labels.

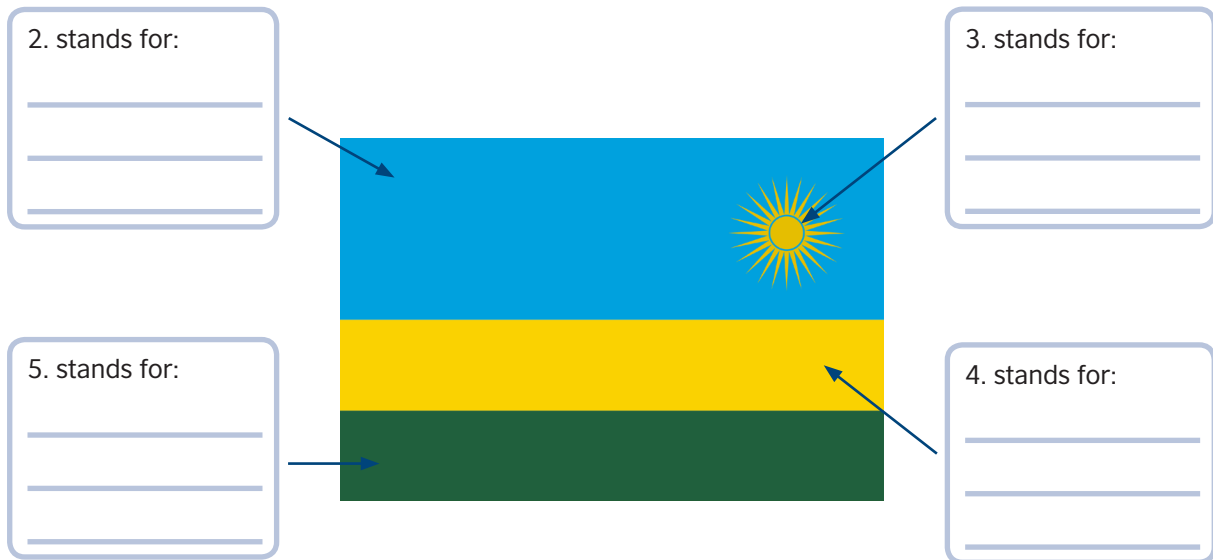
knot	ignorance	patriotism	aim
prosperity	co-operation	hope	

Look at the coat of arms below. On the coat of arms are the words 'Unity, work,

a) _____' (Ubumwe, umurimo, gukunda igihugu). This is called a motto. The green ring has a b) _____ tied at the bottom. This ring is a sign of unity. It shows we are working towards a common c) _____.



Our Rwandan national flag encourages us to work hard to bring d) _____ to our country. This is indicated by the yellow band on the flag, which is a sign of wealth. By working hard we can get enough money to meet our needs. The green band is a sign of e) _____: we believe that by using what we have, we can work towards a better life. The blue band stands for happiness and peace. The sun stands for the light of knowledge and understanding breaking through the darkness of f) _____ and prejudice. Our national flag is a symbol of our efforts to bring unity, g) _____, and development to Rwanda.



2. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about harmony at school and in the family.

disobedient	quarrel	war	point of view
conflicts	respect	bad tempered	breaking
rights	share	behave	disharmony

Peace is not just the opposite of ^{a)} _____ and fighting. It means progress towards justice and mutual ^{b)} _____ among the people of our district. It also means an environment where people can live together with understanding, care, respect, free movement, and with all their human ^{c)} _____. Peace does not come about by itself; people must keep the peace by doing the right things and by helping others to resolve their ^{d)} _____.

Harmony means agreement or togetherness. It is the good relationship among the members of the family, village, or community. ^{e)} _____ is the absence of harmony. It means disagreement or discord among people living together.

To avoid disharmony in school we have to try to look after each other. We are helped to do that by a set of ^{f)} _____ that lead to good behaviour. When they are obeyed we can enjoy learning. When we play games we need rules to avoid disharmony. We have fun playing football when we obey the rules. We enjoy playing games when we stay friends and do not ^{g)} _____. There is no fun when we shout at each other because someone is ^{h)} _____ the rules.

There is harmony in a family when they can live, work, and play together happily. There is disharmony when families quarrel. This can happen for many reasons. Sometimes there are misunderstandings and people cannot see the other's ⁱ⁾ _____. There are arguments because family members do not do their ^{j)} _____ of the work. Sometimes people are tired and become ^{k)} _____ and angry. Sometimes children are ^{l)} _____ and misbehave. Sometimes adults drink too much alcohol and ^{m)} _____ badly. To avoid disharmony in a family everyone must accept the same rules of behaviour.

3. Read the **family rules** below and then find words or phrases used in the rules that match the definitions. Write your answers in the grid below.

1. We must all look after each other.
2. We will try to be polite to each other and say 'Thank you' when anyone helps us.
3. We must do our fair share of the family work (the adults will do more than the children).
4. We will share our food between the family members.
5. We will not be greedy.
6. We will not make too much noise when other people need silence.
7. When we quarrel we will always try to make it up afterwards.
8. We will say sorry when we are in the wrong.

- a) To be pleasant to towards other people
- b) To distribute something equally
- c) To resolve a dispute
- d) A loud sound
- e) To take care of someone
- f) Wanting to eat or drink more food than you need
- g) To apologise
- h) An individual contribution to a collective effort

Write your answers here:

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

4. Draw a line between the beginnings and endings to make sentences about **rules, laws and the roles of the police and individuals**.

a)	Community rules
b)	Traffic laws
c)	Civil laws
d)	Criminal laws
e)	The police
f)	Individuals

1	concern matters such as theft, violence, and dangerous driving.
2	regulate business and family matters.
3	try to prevent people from breaking the law.
4	include speed limits to reduce accidents.
5	help us to live with our neighbours.
6	have a duty to report others who break the law.

5. Find the words about **maintaining peace and harmony** in the word search.

<p>P E K E F P F S P T H E F T A Q</p> <p>X W F A R I F E R G A T A D F B</p> <p>F H K L V A S U F H R E R S U H</p> <p>L J Q D L M C E S Q M U D J E V</p> <p>S Z L M L E D I S C O R D V W P</p> <p>E Y R S M A N T O I N S A S A O</p> <p>H T G F L U W P V B Y H E R D T</p> <p>I Z C Y P Q U A R R E L S H E E</p> <p>Q E K R S C H T G B U Y R T E A</p> <p>M S R G S E R R S R N L U G A B</p> <p>A F E N B L L I S S E P H Y R A</p> <p>D W A T S E M O M I S E T E V M</p> <p>G S O E A N P T A I E I M V N B</p> <p>X Q G L M N S I D E N P P E E I</p> <p>Q E I W F N E S U U N A K T N E</p> <p>D T O A R G U M E N T G L K U T</p>	<p>agreement</p> <p>argument</p> <p>criminal</p> <p>behaviour</p> <p>discord</p> <p>dispute</p> <p>harmony</p> <p>law</p> <p>misbehave</p> <p>obey</p> <p>patriotism</p> <p>punish</p> <p>quarrel</p> <p>rule</p> <p>theft</p> <p>unity</p>
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6. Read the text about the **National Unity and Reconciliation Commission** and then match the words and phrases that have been underlined to the definitions in the table below.

Nations like Rwanda that are recovering from war understand the necessity for peace. During war, people lose their property and livelihood as well as their loved ones. Peace can bring prosperity and happiness. If people are happy, they will live more peacefully with their neighbours.

Members of a community have a responsibility to live together in peace. The government gives power to local communities throughout Rwanda. After the genocide, there was a lot of suspicion throughout communities. A Rwandan proverb says 'Inkoni ikubise mukeba uyirenga urugo' ("Throw away the stick that was used to beat your rival"). This proverb is intended to make people think about the consequences of their actions.

The National Unity and Reconciliation Commission was set up by the government in 1999 and operates throughout Rwanda. Its mission is to rebuild confidence and trust between communities after the genocide. To do this, the commission holds discussions, debates and training courses all over Rwanda. It also set up 'solidarity camps' where returning refugees and recently released prisoners can learn about living in harmony.

People in the community attend workshops that provide training in how to work with people to find non-violent solutions to problems. The workshops are a safe place to discuss problems, such as violence, that are a problem in the community and the nation. The Unity and Reconciliation Commission matches Rwandan traditional culture because people sit down and talk about their problems. In Rwandan culture, listening to each other is very important.

a)	The things that you own.	
b)	To make an effort to improve a situation so that it is as good as it was in the past.	
c)	People who you care about very much.	
d)	Using peaceful methods to achieve political change.	
e)	A feeling that you do not trust someone.	
f)	The process of returning to a normal condition.	
g)	A situation in which there is no war between countries or groups.	
h)	A feeling of confidence in someone that shows you believe they are honest, fair, and reliable.	
i)	A new and friendly relationship with someone who you argued or fought with in the past.	

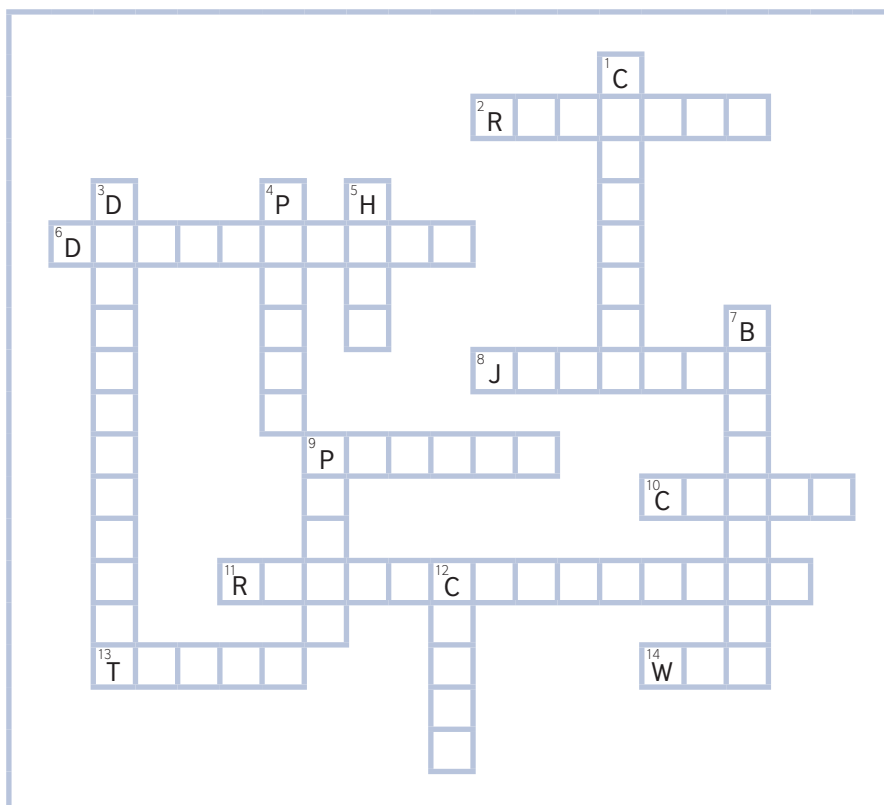
7. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **maintaining peace and harmony**.

Across

2. To solve a problem, or to find a satisfactory way of dealing with a disagreement.
6. A situation in which people are angry and arguing with each other.
8. The legal process of judging and punishing people.
9. Behaving towards other people in a pleasant way.
10. Relating to private legal disagreements between people.
11. A new and friendly relationship with someone who you argued with or fought with.
13. A feeling of confidence in someone that shows you believe they are honest, fair, and reliable.
14. Fighting between two or more countries that involves the use of armed forces.

Down

1. Angry disagreement between people.
3. A situation in which people do not agree.
4. An institution where people are kept as punishment for committing a crime.
5. The feeling or belief that something you want to happen is likely to happen.
7. The way that someone behaves.
9. A situation in which there is no war between countries or groups.
12. A place where trials take place.



Glossary

agreement	/ə'gri:mənt/ noun [U] a situation when people have the same opinion or make the same decision: <i>After a long discussion, there was still no agreement about what to do next.</i>
aim	/eɪm/ noun [C] the thing that you hope to achieve by doing something: <i>The group was committed to achieving its aims through peaceful means.</i>
angry	/'æŋgri/adj very annoyed: <i>His attitude makes me really angry. He is very angry about the way he's been treated.</i>
argument	/'ɑ:(r)gju:mənt/ noun [C] an angry disagreement between people: <i>a heated argument. Every time we visit my family, he gets into an argument with my sister.</i>
bad-tempered	/,bæd 'tempə(r)d/ adj someone who is bad-tempered easily becomes annoyed or angry: <i>He gave her a bad-tempered look.</i>
band	/bænd/ noun [C] a line of something such as colour or light: <i>The male bird has a brown band across its chest. A yellow band on the flag.</i>
behave	/bɪ'heɪv/verb [I] to act in a particular way: <i>The children behaved very badly. You behaved like a complete idiot!</i>
behaviour	/bɪ'heɪvjə(r)/ noun [U] the way that someone behaves: <i>Anna was sick of her brother's behaviour. Injury to the brain often produces changes in behaviour. Violent/aggressive/disruptive behaviour.</i>
break	/breɪk/ verb [T] to fail to obey a rule or law: <i>If you break the speed limit, the penalties are severe. I don't care what your reasons are. The fact is you're breaking the law.</i>
care	/keə(r)/ noun [U] the activity, skill, or profession of looking after someone who needs help or protection: <i>Some of the injured were in need of hospital care. Take care of the children.</i>
care for	/keə(r) fɔ:(r)/ phrasal verb to do the necessary things for someone who needs help or protection: <i>The inspectors make sure that the elderly residents are well cared for. They care for their children.</i>
civil	/'sɪv(ə)l/ adj relating to private legal disagreements between people, not criminal law: <i>I intend to bring an action in the civil courts.</i>
coat of arms	/kəʊt əv ɑ:(r)mz/ noun [C] a special design that a family, organization, or place uses as its own sign and is usually found on a shield.
common	/'kɒmən/ adj used, done, or shared by two or more people: <i>Members also agreed to pursue a common trade policy. These issues are common to all our students.</i>
confidence	/'kɒnfɪd(ə)ns/the belief that someone or something is good and that you can trust them: <i>I have complete confidence in our chairman. It took me a while to gain her confidence.</i>
conflict	/'kɒnflɪkt/ noun [C/U] angry disagreement between people or groups: <i>I try to avoid conflict wherever possible. The issue provoked conflicts between the press and the police.</i>
consequence	/'kɒnsɪkwəns/ noun [C] a result or effect of something: <i>Climate change could have disastrous consequences. The economic consequences of government policies.</i>
cooperate	/kəʊ'ɒpəreɪt/ verb [I] to work with other people to achieve a result that is good for everyone involved: <i>Local people cooperated to build the new sports hall.</i>
court	/kɔ:(r)t/ noun [C/U] a place where trials take place and legal cases are decided, especially in front of a judge and a jury or a magistrate: <i>Duggan will appear in court on Monday.</i>
criminal	/'krɪmɪn(ə)l/ adj [only before noun] relating to parts of the legal system that deal with crime: <i>the criminal justice system. Police are conducting a criminal investigation into his business affairs.</i>

disagreement	/ˌdɪsəˈɡri:mənt/ noun [C/U] a situation in which people do not agree: <i>Bowen left the team after a disagreement with the coach. There has been considerable disagreement about the best way to deal with the crisis.</i>
discord	/ˈdɪskɔː(r)d/ noun [U] disagreement between people.
disharmony	/dɪsˈhɑː(r)məni/ noun [U] a situation in which people are angry and arguing with each other.
dispute	/ˈdɪspju:t/ noun [C/U] a serious disagreement, especially one between groups of people that lasts for a long time: <i>a territorial dispute between rival gangs. A dispute over pay.</i>
disturb	/dɪˈstɜː(r)b/ verb [T] to upset and worry someone a lot: <i>Ministers declared themselves profoundly disturbed by the violence.</i>
driving	/ˈdraɪvɪŋ/ noun in the UK, the crime of driving a vehicle in a way that is likely to hurt or kill people. <i>Dangerous driving.</i>
effort	/ˈefə(r)t/ noun [C] the activities of people who are working together to achieve a particular aim: <i>international relief efforts.</i>
fight	/faɪt/verb [I/T] to violently oppose and try to defeat someone, using weapons or physical strength: <i>He fought in the last war. We fought a war and won.</i>
fighting	/ˈfaɪtɪŋ/ noun [U] a situation in which people hit, kick, or bite each other: <i>There was fighting between rival fans after the match. The police were called in as fighting broke out in the crowd.</i>
flag	/flæg/ noun [C] a piece of cloth decorated with the pattern and colours that represent a country or organization. <i>There was a march with flags flying and drums beating.</i>
greedy	/ˈɡriːdi/ adj 1 wanting to eat or drink more food than you need: <i>Don't be so greedy!</i>
happiness	/ˈhæpɪnəs/ noun [U] the feeling of being happy: <i>days/years of happiness</i> <i>She had already found happiness with another man.</i>
hard	/hɑː(r)d/ adv using a lot of effort or force: <i>I didn't mean to hit him so hard. The whole team has worked very hard.</i>
harmony	/ˈhɑː(r)məni/ noun [U] a situation in which people live and work well with other people, or in a way that does not damage things around them: <i>Racial /social/ domestic harmony. He had to ensure that there was harmony between the different organizations.</i>
hope	/həʊp/ noun [C/U] the feeling or belief that something you want to happen is likely to happen: <i>These young people have no hope for the future.</i> <i>She arrived in London, young and full of hope.</i>
human rights	/ˈhju:mən raɪts/ noun [plural] the rights that everyone should have in a society, including the right to express opinions about the government or to have protection from harm: <i>We must continue to stand up for human rights.</i>
ignorance	ignorance noun [U] lack of knowledge or facts about a situation or a particular subject: <i>decisions based on ignorance and prejudice. It would have been better to have remained in ignorance.</i>
justice	/ˈdʒʌstɪs/ noun [U] the legal process of judging and punishing people: <i>the criminal justice system.</i>
knot	/nɒt/ noun [C] noun [C] a point where string, rope, or cloth is tied or twisted together and pulled tight: <i>Can you tie a knot in the end of this thread?</i>
knowledge	/ˈnɒlɪdʒ/ noun [S/U] all the facts that someone knows about a particular subject: <i>The teacher's comments are designed to help improve your knowledge and understanding.</i>
law	/lɔː/ noun [C] an official rule that people must obey: <i>The new law will be passed by Parliament in the spring. Several traffic laws had been broken.</i>

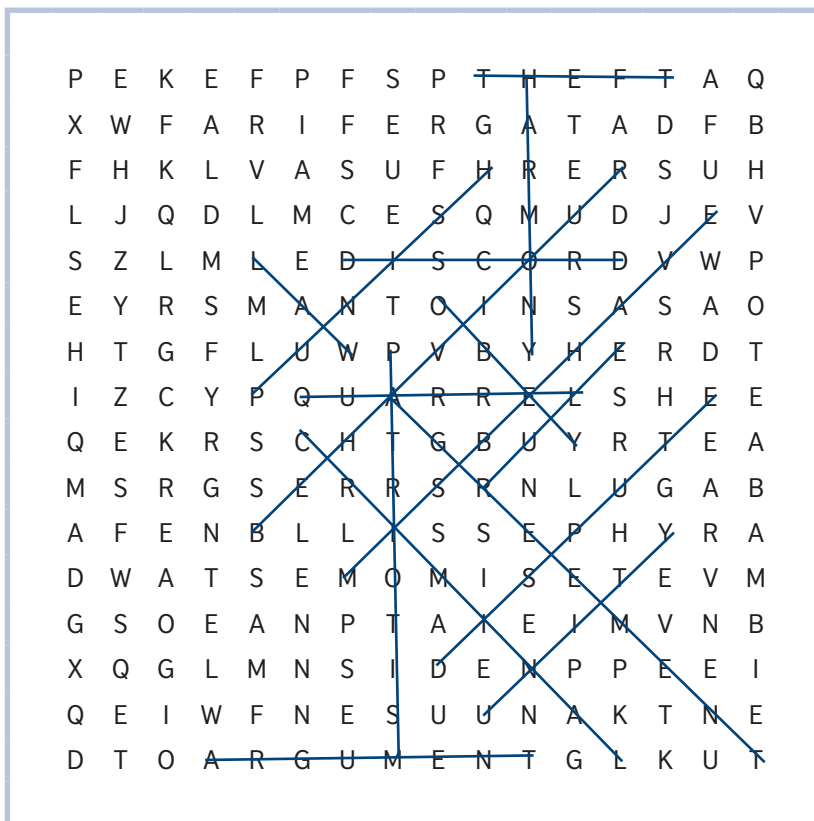
listen	/ˈlɪs(ə)n/ verb [I/T] to pay close attention to what someone says.
livelihood	/ˈlaɪvliˌhʊd/ noun [C/U] something such as your work that provides the money that you need to live: <i>a development that threatens the livelihood of local small farmers.</i>
look after	/lʊk ˈɑːftə(r)/ phrasal verb [T] to take care of someone or something and make certain that they have everything they need: <i>It's hard work looking after three children all day.</i>
lose	/luːz/ verb [T] to stop having something because it has been taken from you or destroyed: <i>Mike lost his job last year. The family lost everything when their home burned down.</i>
loved one	/lʌvd wʌn/ noun [C] someone who you care about very much, especially a member of your family.
make up	/meɪk ʌp/ to resolve a quarrel.
maintain	/meɪnˈteɪn/ verb [T] to make something stay the same: <i>It's sometimes hard to maintain the right balance between your work and your home life.</i>
misbehave	/ˌmɪsbɪˈheɪv/ verb [T/I] if a child misbehaves, or if they misbehave themselves, they behave badly and annoy or upset people.
misunderstanding	/ˌmɪsʌndə(r)ˈstændɪŋ/ noun [C] an argument that is not very serious: <i>We had a little misunderstanding yesterday.</i>
motto	/ˈmɒtəʊ/ noun [C] a short statement that expresses something such as a principle or an aim, often used as a statement of belief by an organization or individual: <i>Never give up! That's my motto!</i>
movement	/ˈmuːvmənt/ noun [C/U] the process of moving something or someone from one place to another: <i>The agreement governs the free movement of goods between countries.</i>
mutual	/ˈmjuːtʃuəl/ adj felt or done in the same way by each of two or more people: <i>mutual respect/support/understanding.</i>
neighbour	/ˈneɪbə(r)/ noun [C] someone who lives near you: <i>Several of our friends and neighbours stopped by over the holidays. They've been good neighbours for years.</i>
non-violent	/nɒn ˈvaɪələnt/ adj using peaceful methods to achieve political change: <i>They began a campaign of non-violent resistance.</i>
obey	/əˈbeɪ/ verb [T] to do what a law or a person says that you must do: <i>Drivers are not obeying the new traffic laws.</i>
peace	/piːs/ noun [U] a situation in which there is no war between countries or groups: <i>For many years the agreement maintained peace in Europe.</i>
patriotism	/ˈpætriəˌtɪz(ə)m/ noun [U] strong feelings of love, respect, and duty towards your country.
point of view	/pɔɪnt əv vjuː/ noun [C] your personal judgment or opinion about something: <i>My husband and I have different points of view on discipline.</i>
polite	/pəˈlaɪt/ adj someone who is polite behaves towards other people in a pleasant way that follows all the usual rules of society: <i>You must be more polite to the customers. It wasn't very polite of you to keep interrupting me.</i>
prejudice	/ˈpredʒʊdɪs/ noun [C/U] an unreasonable opinion or feeling, especially the feeling of not liking a particular group of people: <i>We've been working hard to overcome prejudice against women in politics.</i>
prison	/ˈprɪz(ə)n/ noun [C/U] an institution where people are kept as punishment for committing a crime. <i>He was sent to prison for armed robbery.</i>

progress	/ˈprɒɡres/ noun [U] the process of developing or improving: <i>I'm worried about my son's lack of progress in English. Keep me informed about the progress of the project.</i>
property	/ˈprɒpə(r)ti/ noun [U] the things that you own: <i>The books are my personal property. The police found a lot of stolen property in his house.</i>
prosperity	/prɒˈsperəti/ noun [U] the situation of being successful and having a lot of money: <i>a time of national prosperity.</i>
punish	/ˈpʌnɪʃ/ verb [T] to make someone suffer because they have done something against the law or against the rules: <i>The government is determined to punish drug trafficking. He was punished for stealing.</i>
qualified	/ˈkwɒlɪfaɪd/ adj thoroughly trained for a particular job: <i>A qualified doctor /nurse/ teacher.</i>
quarrel	/ˈkwɒrəl/ verb [I] to have an argument.
ray	/reɪ/ noun [C] a narrow line of light that you can see coming from the sun or a lamp: <i>He stood on the stage, illuminated by a dazzling ray of light.</i>
rebuild	/ˌriːˈbɪld/ 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>
reconcile	/ˈrekənsaɪl/ verb [I/T] if you reconcile two people or groups, or if they reconcile, they become friendly again after a disagreement: <i>The couple has been making every effort to reconcile. Foreign mediators have failed to reconcile the warring factions.</i>
reconciliation	/ˌrekənsɪliˈeɪ(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>
recover	/rɪˈkʌvə(r)/ verb [I] to regain a normal condition: <i>I haven't fully recovered from the flu.</i>
relationship	/rɪˈleɪʃ(ə)nʃɪp/ noun [C] the way in which two or more people or things are connected with or involve each other: <i>There is a close relationship between poverty and crime. The couple have a close relationship.</i>
resolve	/rɪˈzɒlv/ verb [T] to solve a problem, or to find a satisfactory way of dealing with a disagreement: <i>The crisis was resolved by negotiation. A meeting has been called to resolve the dispute.</i>
respect	/rɪˈspekt/ noun [U] the attitude that someone is important and should be admired, and that you should treat them politely: <i>She has worked hard to gain the respect of her colleagues. Children should treat their parents with respect.</i>
respect	/rɪˈspekt/ verb [T] to treat someone in a way that shows that you think they are important and should be admired: <i>He is highly respected in his profession. People will respect you for telling the truth.</i>
responsibility	/rɪˌsponsəˈbɪləti/ noun [U] the quality of being able to be trusted or depended upon; reliable. <i>She is a very responsible person.</i>
ring	/rɪŋ/ noun [C] something that is in the shape of a circle: <i>onion rings. Kate had dark rings under her eyes. The kids sat in a ring around the fire.</i>
rule	/ruːl/ noun [C] a statement explaining what someone can or cannot do in a particular system, game, or situation: <i>We need new club rules before we start looking for more members. the basic rules of the game.</i>
say sorry	/seɪ ˈsɒri/ phrase to apologise.
shake hands	/ʃeɪk hændz/ phrase to hold someone's hand and move it up and down several times as a way of greeting them or of showing that you agree to something: <i>'Nice to meet you,' Larry said, shaking my hand.</i>
share	/ʃeə(r)/ noun a part of the total amount of work or responsibility of several people: <i>He does his share of the cooking. Jane has accepted her share of the blame.</i>

solve	/sɒlv/ verb [T] to find a solution to something that is causing difficulties: <i>We can help you solve your financial problems. It is hoped that diplomatic efforts can solve the crisis peacefully.</i>
suspicion	/sə'spɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [U] a feeling that you do not trust someone: <i>an atmosphere of suspicion and hostility.</i>
symbol	/'sɪmb(ə)l/ noun [C] 1. a picture or shape used to represent something: <i>pagan fertility symbols. A crescent moon was the symbol of the old Ottoman Empire.</i>
take sides	/teɪk saɪdz/ phrase to associate with and support a particular faction, group, cause, or person.
theft	/θeft/ noun [C/U] the crime of stealing. Someone who commits this crime is called a thief: <i>There have been a lot of thefts recently. He was charged with the theft of club funds.</i>
tired	/'taɪə(r)d/ adj needing to rest or sleep: <i>Your mother looked tired. Kids can suddenly get very tired after playing for a time.</i>
training	/'treɪnɪŋ/ noun [U] the process of training people or of being trained for a profession or activity: <i>Counselling is a difficult job requiring skill and training.</i>
trust	/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>
understanding	/,ʌndə(r)'stændɪŋ/ noun [U] sympathy that comes from knowing how other people feel and why they do things: <i>Suzy just needs a little understanding.</i>
unity	/'ju:nəti/ 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	/'vaɪələns/ noun [U] violent behaviour: <i>He had endured years of intimidation and violence. An act of senseless violence</i>
war	/wɔː(r)/ noun [U] fighting between two or more countries that involves the use of armed forces and usually continues for a long time: <i>The negotiations failed, and war now seemed inevitable. The ever-present threat of nuclear war.</i>
wealth	/'welθ/ noun [U] a large amount of money and other valuable things: <i>They used some of their wealth to build magnificent town halls.</i>

Key:

1. a) patriotism, b) knot, c) aim, d) prosperity, e) hope, f) ignorance, f) cooperation, 1) unity, 2) happiness and peace, 3) knowledge and understanding, 4) wealth, 5) hope
2. a) war, b) respect, c) rights, d) conflicts, e) disharmony, f) rules, g) quarrel, h) breaking, i) point of view, j) share, k) bad-tempered, l) disobedient, m) behave,
3. a) polite, b) share, c) make up (a quarrel) d) noise e) look after, f) greedy, g) say sorry, h) fair share
4. a) 5, b) 4, c) 2, d) 1, e) 3, f) 6
- 5.



6. a) property, b) rebuild, c) loved ones, d) non-violent, e) suspicion, f) recovering g) peace, h) trust, i) reconciliation
7. **Across:** 2. resolve, 6. disharmony, 8. justice, 9. polite, 10. civil, 11. reconciliation, 13. trust, 14. war;
Down: 1. conflict, 3. disagreement, 4. prison, 5. hope, 7. behaviour, 9. peace, 12. court