

Social Studies

Topic 23: Rwanda Becomes An Independent Nation

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1. Choose the correct words from the list to fill the gaps in the text about King Rudahigwa's reforms.

abolished	identity	kingdom	citizens
independence	power	rule	part
ethnic	reform	races	territory

In 1946 after the Second World War the United Nations confirmed Belgium as the Trustee of Rwanda, as part of the ^{a)} _____ called Ruanda-Urundi. The UN asked that Belgium should prepare Rwanda and Burundi for ^{b)} _____. The organisation particularly wanted to see an increase in the numbers of Hutus taking ^{c)} _____ in government.

Rwanda was still a ^{d)} _____ at that time. King Mutara III Rudahigwa thought that when Rwanda became independent the country should have a monarchy. He was therefore willing to ^{e)} _____ the way Rwandan society and government worked. King Rudahigwa ^{f)} _____ ubuhake, the system that bound servants to their masters.

In 1952 the Belgians set up the first elected councils to try to give more ^{g)} _____ to the Hutu. However, Rudahigwa was worried that the people of Rwanda had accepted the European view of Tutsi and Hutu as two separate ^{h)} _____. These ⁱ⁾ _____ divisions were also taught in schools and written on government documents such as ^{j)} _____ cards. Between 1952 and 1954 he carried out reforms. He asked that the terms 'Mututsi', 'Muhutu', and 'Mutwa' be removed from these documents. He said that all ^{k)} _____ should see themselves as Rwandans.

In 1956 King Rudahigwa demanded immediate independence for Rwanda. He wanted the Belgian administrators to leave quickly and allow Rwandans to ^{l)} _____ themselves.

2. Complete the words to fill the gaps in the text about **the beginning of the ethnic struggle**.

In the 1920s and 30s the administration of Rwanda was in hands of the Tutsi

a) **aristo** _____. The Hutu were b) **oppre** _____. Some were made to do forced labour. The Belgians confirmed this social c) **disti** _____ between Tutsi and Hutu. From 1933 everyone in Rwanda was issued with a d) **rac** _____ identity card, defining them as Hutu (85 per cent) or Tutsi (14 per cent).

In earlier times, racially based e) **massa** _____ had never occurred between Hutu and Tutsi. But the Belgian attitude formalised the distinction between the two groups and f) **favo** _____ the Tutsi. This prepared the ground for future violence. In the movement towards independence in the late 1950s, the g) **viol** _____ began to break out.

In 1957 Hutu h) **lead** _____ in Ruanda published a Hutu Manifesto. It was written by Grégoire Kayibanda, from Gitarama in central Rwanda. He thought that the Hutu should have more power and a fairer i) **sha** _____ of the j) **weal** _____ of Rwanda. In 1959 a nationwide campaign of Hutu violence against Tutsis k) **bro** _____ out. It became known as 'the wind of destruction'. Over the following months many Tutsis l) **fle** _____ from Rwanda.

In elections in 1960 Hutu politicians had a great m) **victo** _____. Grégoire Kayibanda became Prime Minister of a provisional government for the interim period to independence.

3. Put the sentences about the **end of the monarchy** in the correct order. Write your answers in the grid below.

- Kayibanda remained president until 1973 when he was overthrown in a military *coup d'état*.
- As a consequence of the vote, the Belgians declared the monarchy at an end.
- In the plebiscite, the government asked the people to vote 'no' to a continued monarchy because they saw the monarchy as a continuation of Tutsi dominance in Rwanda.
- Rudahigwa's half-brother, Kigeli V Ndahindurwa, succeeded King Mutara on the throne.
- In 1960 elections were won by PARMEHUTU. Grégoire Kayibanda became Prime Minister of the provisional government.
- King Kigeli V went into exile.
- In 1961 the Belgians held a plebiscite on the monarchy.
- In 1959 King Mutara III Rudahigwa died mysteriously in Bujumbura, Burundi.
- The people of Rwanda did what the government wanted: they voted for a republic.

- j) When Rwanda became an independent country in 1962, Grégoire Kayibanda became the first president of the Republic.

Write your answers here:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

4. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences that complete the text about **the beginning of the massacres**. Write your answers in the spaces provided below.

Fighting between the Hutu and the Tutsi began even before Rwanda became independent.

a)	to think of themselves as	had encouraged Hutu and Tutsi	different races	The Belgian colonial administrators	not really true.	though this was
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Correct sentence:

The Belgians had helped the Hutu to turn against the Tutsi.

b)	Grégoire Kayibanda and his party	their traditional power	to independence,	were determined to remove	During the lead-up	from the Tutsi.
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Correct sentence:

They wanted to make Rwanda a place where the Hutu were in charge. This was the start of what Kayibanda called a 'social revolution'.

c)	used their power	both the rich and the poor.	The Hutu chiefs	appointed by the Belgians	from Tutsi families,	to persecute people
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Correct sentence:

The Belgians supported them, because they thought this would help them to keep their power in the colony. A Belgian colonel and his commandos led a group of Hutu to kill thousands of Tutsi.

d)	Tutsi fled	and many Tutsi leaders	Around 150,000	were put in prison	to neighbouring countries	or executed.
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Correct sentence:

e)	Uganda, and Burundi.	from the Congo	into bands of rebels	By 1961 the exiles	who attacked across the border	had organised themselves
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Correct sentence:

The government called these rebels inyenzi (or cockroaches). They continued to carry out raids for several years after Rwanda became independent.

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

<p>F Q G T S P F R B E J L X E G R</p> <p>E E S P F H S D H G L M S T H N</p> <p>K V M M O A A B H R Y Z P L R E</p> <p>C C O A V O M R D L C N O E I T</p> <p>O O A I E O E O E M L A W S L S</p> <p>A G A N R M R C Y S U I E D W F</p> <p>E L R D T C G I F H S E R R O S</p> <p>R N T E H A R T U N R M T U E I</p> <p>I P W P R O V I S I O N A L S D</p> <p>W C I E O W O Z Q D A F B E C L</p> <p>M S N N W P S E G R E F O R M H</p> <p>L E A D E R W N G S E O L N S E</p> <p>C T T E R R I T O R Y M I L K W</p> <p>X A P N O K X P H E R W S E A A</p> <p>D W Z C X C P Z W B E O H P P N</p> <p>K E L E C T I O N E D J P G I S</p>	<p>abolish</p> <p>citizen</p> <p>election</p> <p>grant</p> <p>independence</p> <p>kingdom</p> <p>leader</p> <p>overthrow</p> <p>power</p> <p>provisional</p> <p>reform</p> <p>rule</p> <p>share</p> <p>territory</p> <p>win</p>
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6. Use the information from the previous exercises to put the events of **the progress towards independence** in the correct order in the timeline. Write your answers in the diagram below.

- Grégoire Kayibanda published the 'Hutu Manifesto'.
- Belgium granted independence. Grégoire Kayibanda became the President of the First Republic of Rwanda.
- King Rudahigwa demanded total independence for Rwanda.
- King Rudahigwa carried out his reforms.
- Elections were won by PARMEHUTU. Grégoire Kayibanda became Prime Minister of the provisional government.
- Rwanda became part of the United Nations trustee territory Ruanda-Urundi.
- A plebiscite was held on the monarchy. Many Tutsi fled to Uganda, Burundi, DRC, Tanzania, and other neighbouring countries.
- King Rudahigwa died in Bujumbura, Burundi. His half brother Kigeli V Ndahindurwa became king.

1946	
1952-4	
1956	
1957	
1959	
1960	
1961	
1962	

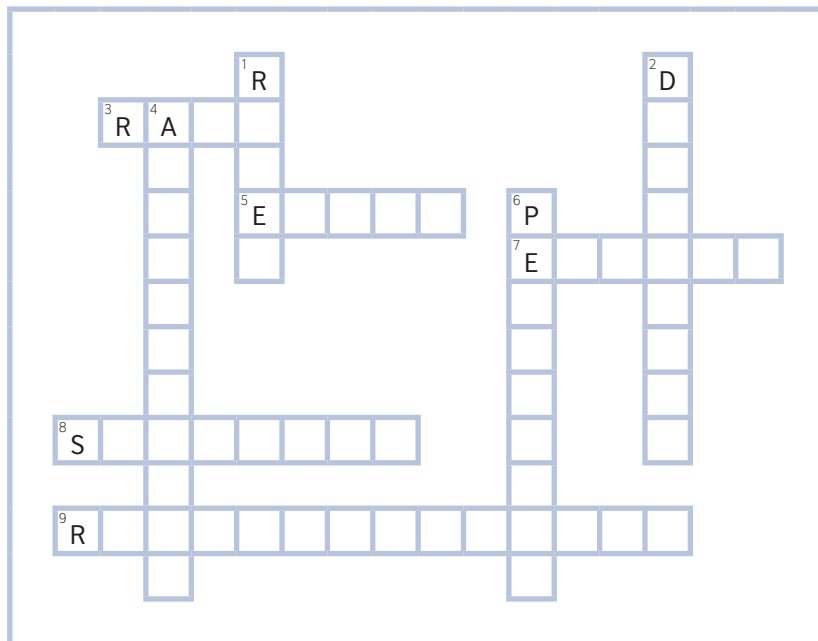
7. Complete the crossword by answering the following questions. All the correct answers are words about **interracial struggle**.

Across

3. A group of people who are similar in skin colour or other physical features, or similar linguistically or culturally.
5. Someone who has been forced to live in a foreign country.
7. Relating to a group of people who have the same culture and traditions.
8. An attempt to do something that takes a lot of effort over a period of time.
9. A new and friendly relationship with someone who you argued with or fought with.

Down

1. Someone who tries to remove a government or leader by using organised force.
2. A situation in which one person or thing has more influence or power than any other.
4. The people in the highest class of some societies, who usually have money, land, and power.
6. To treat someone very badly because of their race, religion, political beliefs, or other reason.



Glossary

abolish	/ə'bolɪʃ/ verb [T] to officially get rid of a law, system, practice etc: <i>Britain abolished slavery in 1807.</i>
administrator	/əd'mɪnɪstreɪtə(r)/ noun [C] someone whose job is to manage a business, organization, or institution.
aristocracy	/,æri'stokrəsi/noun [C] the people in the highest class of some societies, who usually have money, land, and power and who often have special titles.
bind	/baɪnd/ verb [T] to limit what someone is allowed to do by making them obey a rule or agreement: <i>The treaty binds each country to reduce pollution levels.</i>
break out	/breɪk aʊt/verb if something bad such as a war, fire, or disease breaks out, it starts.
coup d'état	/,ku:'deɪ'tɑ:/ phrase the sudden, extrajudicial deposition of a government, usually by a small group of the existing state establishment—typically the military—to replace the deposed government with another body; either civil or military.
declare	/dɪ'kleə(r)/ verb [T] to announce officially that something is true or happening: <i>Australia declared its support for the agreement. I was in Germany when war was declared.</i>
division	/dɪ'vɪʒ(ə)n/ noun [C/U] the process of separating people or things into smaller groups or parts: <i>Civil war eventually led to a permanent division of the country.</i>
distinction	/dɪ'stɪŋkʃ(ə)n/noun [C] a difference between two things: <i>the clear distinction between rich and poor.</i>
dominance	/dɒmɪnəns/ noun [U] a situation in which one person or thing has more influence or power than any other: <i>the party's growing dominance in the north of the country.</i>
elected	/ɪ'lektɪd/ adj subject to popular election.
ethnic	/ˈeθnɪk/ adj relating to a group of people who have the same culture and traditions: <i>The country's population consists of three main ethnic groups.</i>
execute	/ˈeksɪkjʊ:t/ verb [T] to kill someone as a punishment for a crime: <i>The prisoner is due to be executed next week.</i>
exile	/ˈeksɪl/ noun 1 [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> 2 [C] someone who has been forced to live in a foreign country.
fair	/feə(r)/ adj if a situation is fair, everyone is treated equally and in a reasonable way: <i>Everyone has a right to a fair trial. Free and fair election.</i>
favour	/ˈfeɪvə(r)/verb [T] to give someone an unfair advantage: <i>These tax cuts will favour the rich.</i>
fighting	/ˈfaɪtɪŋ/ noun [U] a situation in which soldiers or armies use weapons against each other: <i>3,000 troops were involved in the fighting in the capital.</i>
flee	/fli:/verb [I/T] to escape from a dangerous situation or place.
grant	/grɑ:nt/verb [T] to allow someone to have or to do what they want: <i>The Board has refused to grant your request.</i>
hold	/həʊld/ verb [T] if you hold a meeting or event, you organize it: <i>The government agreed to hold a referendum. Hold elections.</i>
identity card	/aɪ'dentɪti kɑ:(r)d/ noun [C] an official document or card that shows who you are.
independence	/,ɪndɪ'pendəns/ noun [U] freedom from control by another country or organization: <i>Lithuania was the first of the Soviet republics to declare its independence.</i>
independent	/,ɪndɪ'pendənt/ adj ruled by its own government, rather than controlled by another country: <i>The republic was declared a fully independent state. The Republic of Brazil became independent of Portugal in 1822.</i>

kingdom	/ˈkɪŋdəm/ noun [C] a country or area that is ruled by a king or queen.
leader	/ˈliːdə(r)/ noun [C] someone who is in charge of a group, organization, or country: <i>a religious leader. The leader of the Kenyan delegation.</i>
manifesto	/ˌmæniˈfestəʊ/ noun [C] a formal statement expressing the aims and plans of a group or organization, especially a political party.
massacre	/ˈmæsəke(r)/ noun [C/U] the action of killing a lot of people: <i>the massacre of unarmed civilians.</i>
monarchy	/ˈmɒnə(r)ki/ noun [C/U] a type of government in which a country is ruled by a king or queen: <i>They supported the idea of monarchy as the natural state of things.</i>
neighbouring	/ˈneɪbərɪŋ/ adj near each other: <i>neighbouring towns/countries.</i>
oppress	/əˈpres/ verb [T] to treat people who are less powerful in an unfair and cruel way.
overthrow	/ˌəʊvə(r)ˈθrəʊ/ verb [T] to force a leader or government out of their position of power: <i>Her father was overthrown in a military coup in the seventies.</i>
persecute	/ˈpɜː(r)sɪˌkjuːt/ verb [T] to treat someone very badly because of their race, religion, political beliefs etc.
plebiscite	/ˈplebɪsaɪt/ noun [C] a vote by everyone in a country about a very important issue: <i>There were calls to hold a plebiscite on Scottish home rule.</i>
president	/ˈprezɪdənt/ noun [C] the political leader of a country that does not have a king or queen: <i>President Lincoln. the French president.</i>
power	/ˈpaʊə(r)/ noun [C/U] political control of a country or government: <i>The plan aims to strengthen governmental powers. The ruling Social Democratic party has been in power for ten years.</i>
prime minister	/praɪm ˈmɪnɪstə(r)/ noun [C] the political leader in countries such as the UK that are governed by a parliament.
provisional	/prəˈvɪʒ(ə)nəl/ adj intended to be temporary, and likely to be changed when other arrangements are made: <i>a provisional government.</i>
race	/reɪs/ noun [U] a group of people who are similar because they have the same skin colour or other physical features, or because they speak the same language or have the same history or customs: <i>We do not discriminate on the basis of race or gender.</i>
racial	/ˈreɪʃ(ə)/ adj relating to someone's race.
rebel	/ˈreb(ə)l/ noun [C] someone who tries to remove a government or leader by using organized force.
reconciliation	/ˌrekənsɪliˈeɪʃ(ə)n/ noun [S/U] a new and friendly relationship with someone who you argued with or fought with: <i>The couple have separated and a reconciliation is unlikely. Peace can only be achieved through reconciliation.</i>
referendum	/ˌrefəˈrendəm/ noun [C/U] an occasion when everyone in a country can vote to make a decision about one particular subject: <i>The government has promised to hold a referendum on the issue.</i>
reform	/rɪˈfɔː(r)m/ noun [C/U] a change that is intended to correct a situation that is wrong or unfair, or make a system work more effectively: <i>political reform. A programme of economic reforms.</i>
remain	/rɪˈmeɪn/ verb to continue to be in a particular situation or condition: <i>The dictator has remained in power for over 20 years. The economy remains fragile.</i>
remove	/rɪˈmuːv/ verb [T] to take something or someone away from a place: <i>take a name from an identity card.</i>
replace	/rɪˈpleɪs/ verb [T] to get rid of someone or something, and to put a new person or thing in their place: <i>The plan is to replace state funding with private money. Replace a person with another</i>
republic	/rɪˈpʌblɪk/ noun [C] a country that is ruled by a president or other leader that people vote for, rather than by a king or queen: <i>The country became a republic in 1970.</i>

rule	/ru:l/ verb [I/T] to officially control a country or area: <i>Portugal ruled East Timor for nearly four centuries.</i>
share	/ʃeə(r)/ noun [C] a part of a total number or amount of something that is divided between several people or things: <i>Britain's share of world trade had steadily declined. Share of wealth.</i>
struggle	/ˈstrʌɡ(ə)/ noun [C] an attempt to do something that takes a lot of effort over a period of time: <i>the struggle for democracy.</i>
succeed	/səkˈsi:d/ verb [T] to replace someone in an important or powerful job or position: <i>In 1649 Turkey's Sultan Ibrahim was succeeded by Mohammed IV. Succeed someone on the throne.</i>
take part	/teɪk pɑ:(r)t/ phrase, to be involved in an activity with other people: <i>They will be taking part in the discussions, along with many other organizations. Elections were held, but the KLA refused to take part.</i>
trustee	/ˈtrʌˈsti:/ noun [C] someone who is responsible for looking after money or property that belongs to someone else.
United Nations	/juːˈnaɪtɪd ˈneɪʃ(ə)nz/ the UN: an international organization that encourages countries to work together in order to solve world problems such as war, disease, and poverty: <i>The UN has called on the warring nations to find a peaceful solution.</i>
victory	/ˈvɪkt(ə)ri/ noun [C/U] the fact of winning a competition or battle, or an occasion when someone wins: <i>a decisive election victory for the Labour Party. Spain's 3–2 victory over Russia in last night's game.</i>
vote	/vəʊt/ verb [I/T] to formally express an opinion by choosing between two or more issues, people etc: <i>I'm going to vote for Jackson.</i>
wealth	/ˈwelθ/ noun [U] a large amount of money and other valuable things: <i>They used some of their wealth to build magnificent town halls. People acquired wealth in the form of goods or animals.</i>

Key:

1. a) territory, b) independence, c) part, d) kingdom, e) reform, f) abolished, g) power, h) races, i) ethnic, j) identity, k) citizens, l) rule

2. a) aristocracy, b) oppressed, c) distinctions, d) racial, e) massacres, f) favoured, g) violence, h) leaders, i) share, j) wealth, k) broke, l) fled, m) victory

3. 1 h), 2 d), 3 e), 4 g) 5 c) 6 i) 7 b) 8 f) 9 j) 10 a)

4.

a) The Belgian colonial administrators had encouraged Hutu and Tutsi to think of themselves as different races, though this was not really true.

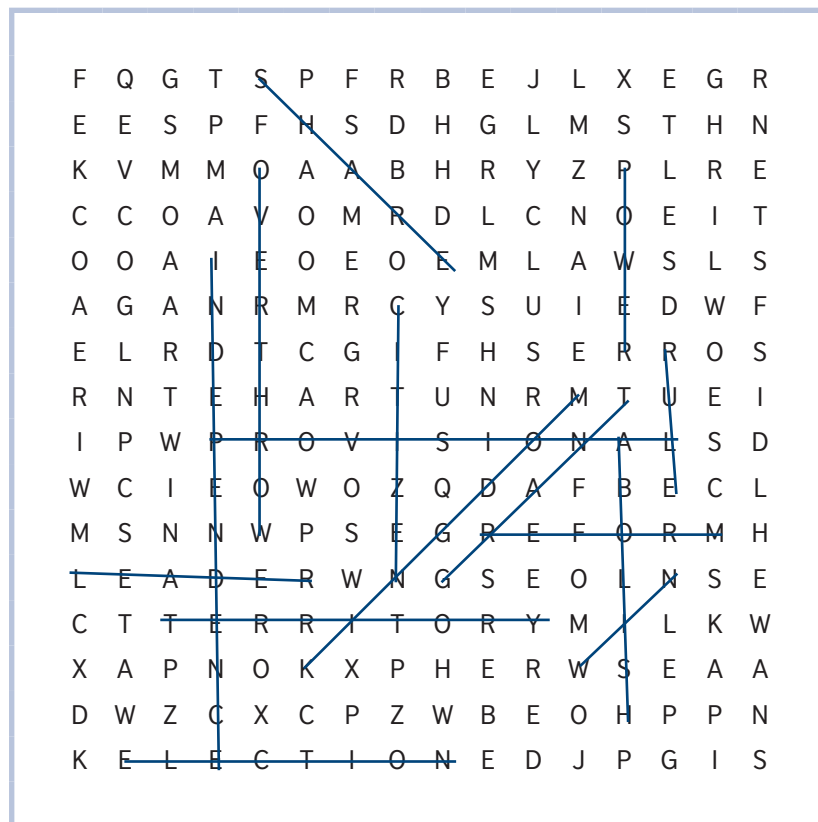
b) During the run-up to independence, Grégoire Kayibanda and his party were determined to remove their traditional power from the Tutsi.

c) The Hutu chiefs appointed by the Belgians used their power to persecute people from Tutsi families, both the rich and the poor.

d) Around 150,000 Tutsi fled to neighbouring countries and many Tutsi leaders were put in prison or executed.

e) By 1961 the exiles had organised themselves into bands of rebels, who attacked across the border from the Congo, Uganda, and Burundi.

5



6.

1946	Rwanda became part of the United Nations trustee territory Ruanda-Urundi.
1952-4	King Rudahigwa carried out his reforms.
1956	King Rudahigwa demanded total independence for Rwanda.
1957	Grégoire Kayibanda published the 'Hutu Manifesto'.
1959	King Rudahigwa died in Bujumbura, Burundi. His half brother Kigeli V Ndahindurwa became king.
1960	Elections were won by PARMEHUTU. Grégoire Kayibanda became Prime Minister of the provisional government.
1961	A plebiscite was held on the monarchy. Many Tutsi fled to Uganda, Burundi, DRC, Tanzania, and other neighbouring countries.
1962	Belgium granted independence. Grégoire Kayibanda became the President of the First Republic of Rwanda.

7. **Across:** 3. race, 5. exile, 7. ethnic, 8. struggle, 9. reconciliation; **Down:** 1. rebel, 2. dominance, 4. aristocracy, 6. persecute