

Rwanda



Rwanda



- Was a Belgian Colony
- Made up of **two** different ethnic groups
 - Hutu- Majority
 - Tutsi – Minority
- Population 8.2 million
- Life expectancy in 1993
 - Men 51 years
 - Women 52 Years

Which picture is Hutu and which is
Tutsis?



How do you tell the difference?

- The picture on the left was Tutsi, and Hutu on the right
- Everyone had identification papers which said their ethnicity.
- Also Hutus and Tutsis lived in separate areas for the most part

Mod. 3

Amazina y'abana n'igihe bavukiye
Noms, prénoms et date de naissance des enfants

Amazina Noms et Prénoms	Yavutse kuwa Né le/à	Igitina Sexe
1. Umurazamba	27/08/79 B	
2. Umuhazoz	13/08/82 B	
3. Umupereza	16/04/88 F	
4. Umunyabwira	15/04/92 B	
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		

Ubwoko (Mwami, Tutsi, Twa, Natunze)
Ethnie

Aho yavukiye ... Gashamba
Lieu de Naissance

Itariki yavutseho ... 1954
Date de Naissance

Umwuga ... agi
Profession

Aho atuye ... Rusekera
Lieu de domicile

Amazina y'uwo bashakanye
Noms du Conjoint

NO C.I. 5104 M. R. R. H. S. A.

Umukono cyangwa igikumwe cya nyirayo
Signature ou l'empreinte du titulaire

Colonialism to Blame

- The Belgians favored the minority Tutsis over the Hutus.
 - Created and taught differences between the two groups
- The Belgians said the Tutsis were a bit more European in their appearance
 - Lighter skin
 - Narrower noses

Foreshadowing the Genocide:

- Hutu hatred toward the Tutsi's gradually grew, eventually a series of riots broke out in 1959.
 - More than 20,000 Tutsis were killed, and many more fled to the neighboring countries.

Independence

- When Belgium granted Rwanda independence in 1962, the Hutus took control.
- Tutsis were blamed for every crisis since the start of Belgian rule.
- Hutus called Tutsis cockroaches, and tried to treat them as inferiors.

Origins of the Conflict

- Tutsis in exile in other countries tried to form a military group to retake Rwanda from the Hutus
 - The Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF)
- These Tutsi rebels began to attack the Rwandan government controlled by the Hutu.

We Control Now!

- Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana used this opportunity to solidify his control of Rwanda.
- The conflict continued for years.
- Eventually he agreed to sign a peace agreement to reduce tensions in his country.

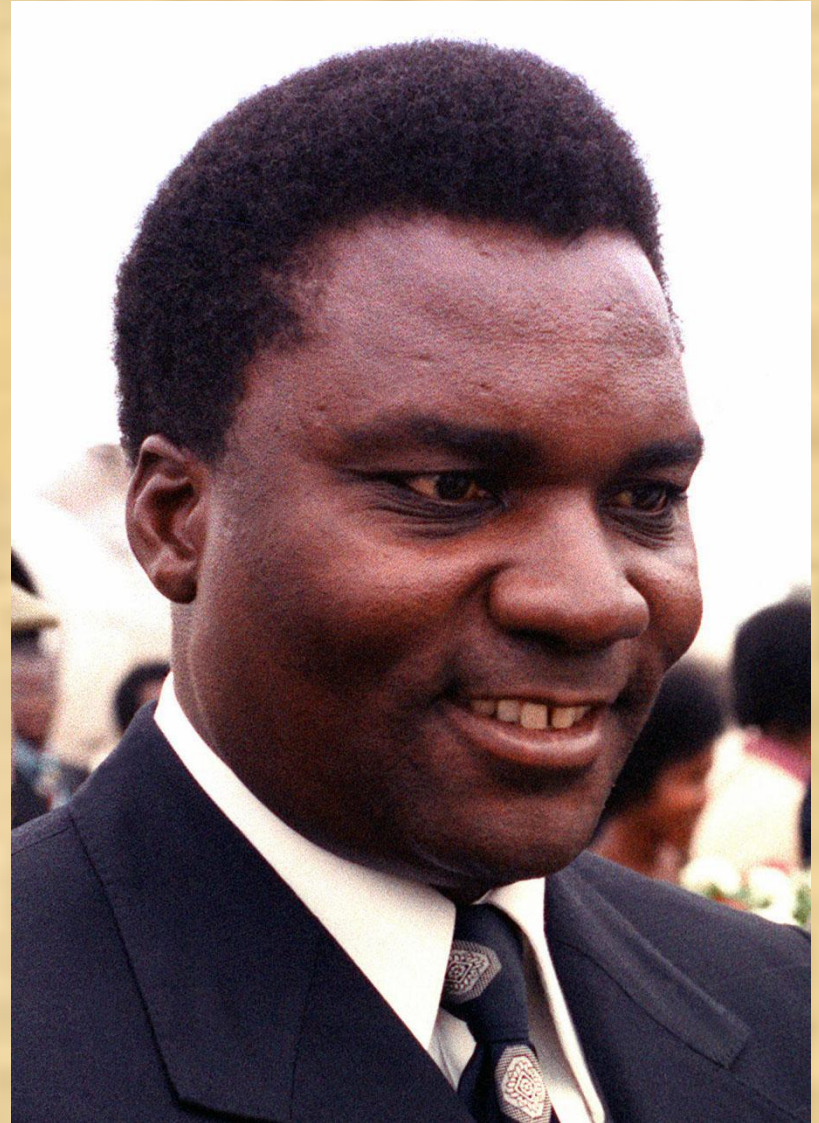
Genocide

- The deliberate and systematic extermination of a national, racial, political, or cultural group.



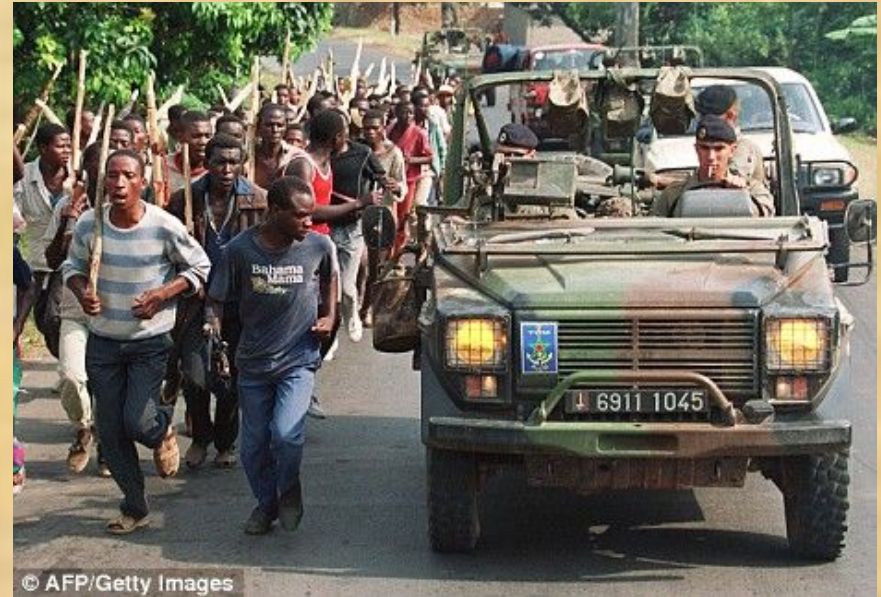
Genocide Begins

- The genocide was sparked by the death of the Rwandan president Juvenal Habyarimana, a Hutu.
- His plane was shot down above Kigali airport on 6 April 1994, while he was on his way to sign the new peace deal.



Mass Murder

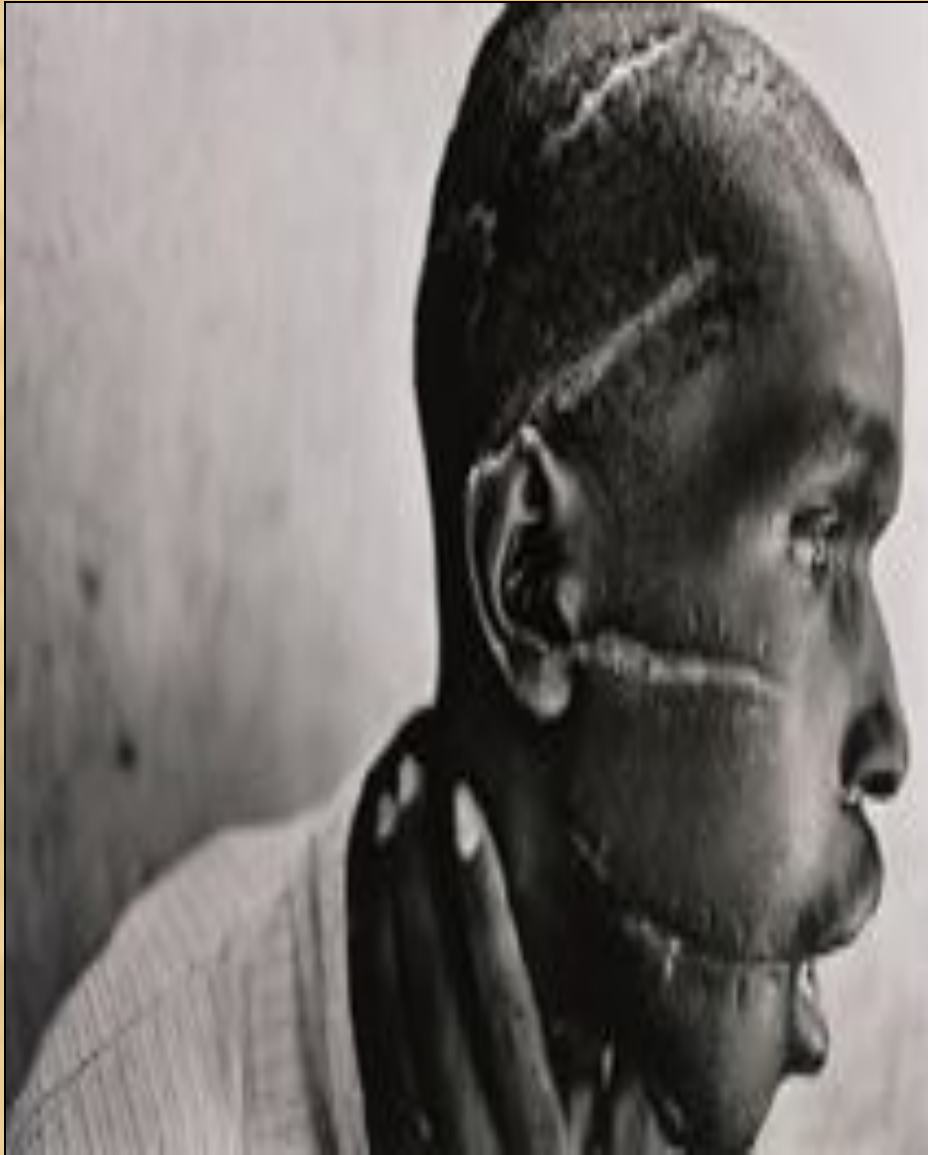
- Interhamwe: A radical Hutu militia that was supported by the Hutu government, carried out mass killings of Tutsis.
- Little or no attempts to conceal or hide the mass murders from the public.



Weapons Stockpiled



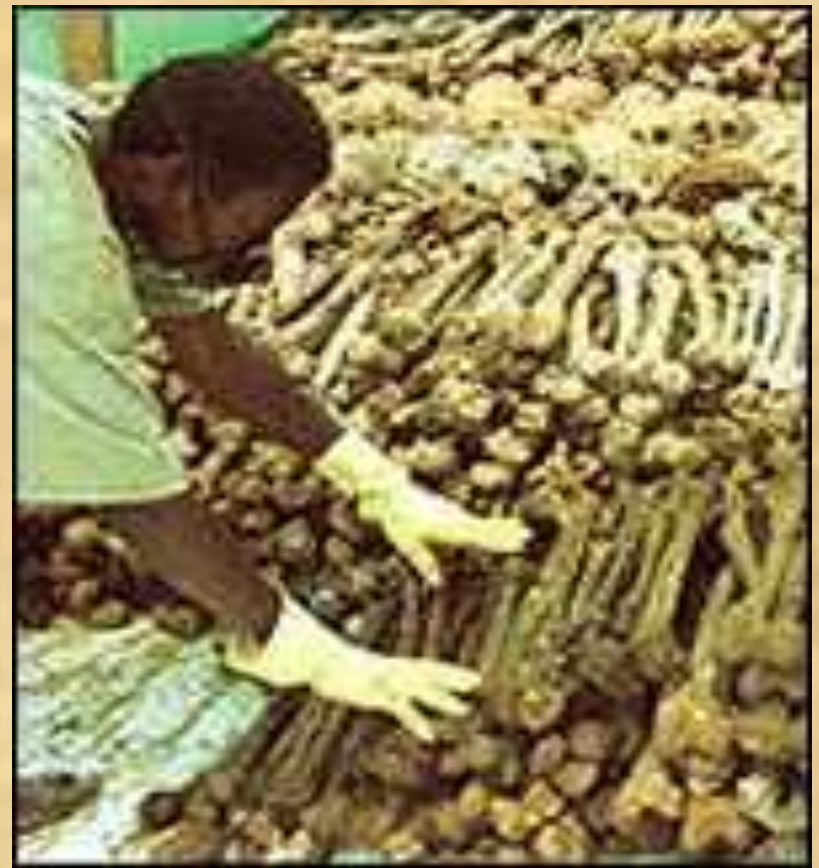
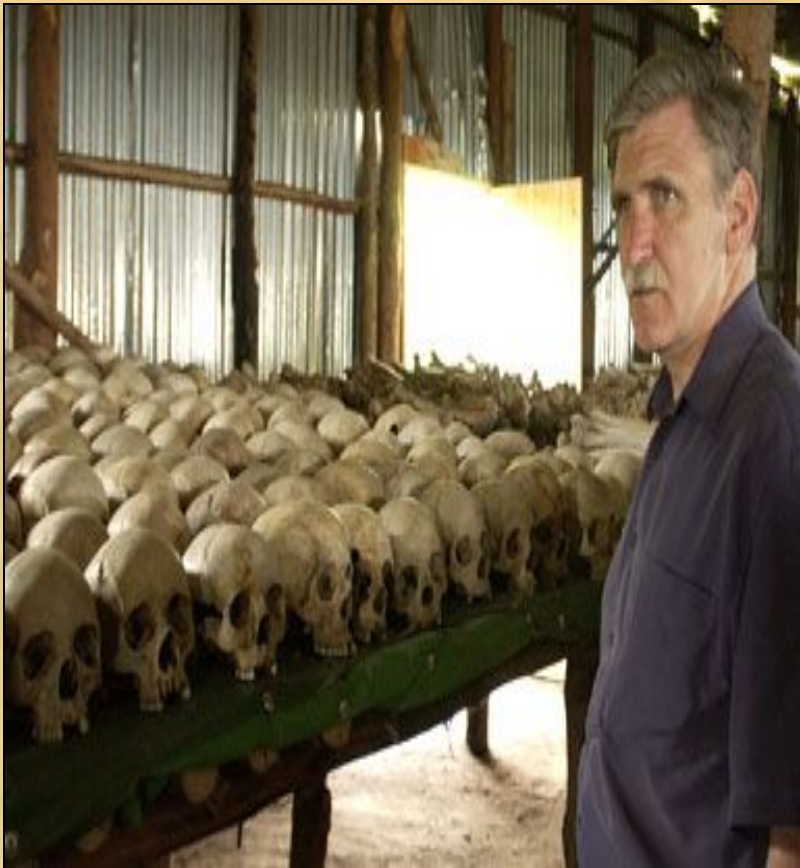
- The incitement to genocide was broadcast by radio station.
- The Hutu people were psychologically prepared for months.
- Hutu's were ordered and coerced to carry out the extermination.



- The most common weapon was the machete. Hutu's hacked Tutsis to death.
- In other cases, Tutsis were herded into a church, once locked inside the Hutus lobbed grenades into the church killing those inside.



1994 Life Expectancy
Men 40 years
Women 42 years
(Drops 10 years in only 1 year)





- Despite reports of mass killings, the UN failed to take immediate action, due to opposition from France and the US.
- The US was afraid of becoming involved in another conflict in Africa after its experiences in Somalia.

Somalia



- Somalia was suffering a famine
- The government had collapsed
- Local warlords were controlling food supplies.
- U.S. sent in troops to assist the people of Somalia, backfired though.
- Black Hawk Down

- Approximately 800,000 (10% of the entire population) Tutsis and moderate Hutus were killed within 100 days, and over three million people fled to neighboring countries.

The Look of Genocide



- A bulldozer collects bodies during the Rwandan genocide tragedy
- The United Nations never called the events in Rwanda a “Genocide” officially.











A Wall of Victims





The End

WANTED FOR GENOCIDE

 FELICIEN KABUGA	 AUGUSTIN BIZIMANA	 ARRESTED JEAN-BAPTISTE GATETE	 ARRESTED AUGUSTIN BIZIMUNGU	 ARRESTED THARCISSE RENZAHO
 ARRESTED IDELPHONSE HATEGKIMANA	 AUGUSTIN NDIRABATSIARE	 IDELPHONSE NIZEYIMANA	 PROTAIS MPIRANYA	 CALLIXTE NZABONIMANA

YUSUF JOHN MUNYAKAZI, RYANDIKAYO, CHARLES SIKUBWABO, ALOYS NDIRIBATI

INDICTED

Rewards of up to U.S. \$5,000,000 are offered for information that leads to the arrest of persons indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda for serious violations of international humanitarian law and their transfer to Tribunal custody. If you have information about any of the above persons, please contact Rewards for Justice through the telephone number or email below.

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UP TO U.S. \$5,000,000 REWARD

- July 1994 - Rwandan Genocide ends
- Tutsi RPF (Rwandese Patriotic Front) captured Kigali.
- The Hutus fled to Zaire and to other countries.