

The Rwanda Genocide



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Historical Development and Cultural Contexts Prior to European Colonization

- Cow herding was the main source of power and wealth in Rwanda
- Tribal system made of up Tutsi and Hutus
- Elite: Tutsi cow herders
- Farmers: Hutus



Post World War Colonization

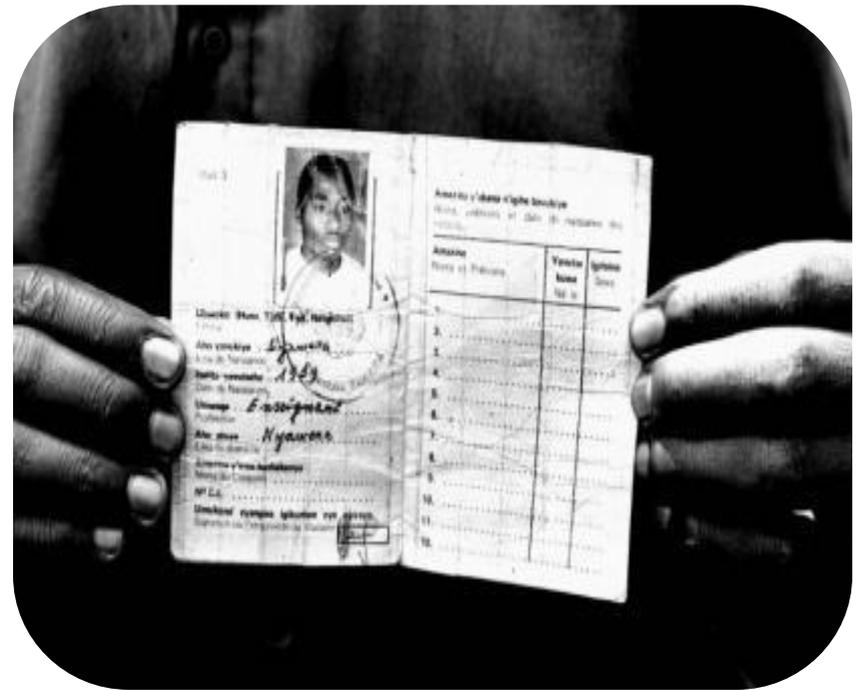
- Europeans began colonization in early 19th century
- Rwanda fell under German East Africa Rule
- After WWII, power transferred to Belgium

19th century



Under Belgian Rule

- Tutsis favored
- Ethnic ID cards become mandatory in 1933
- Tension worsens between Tutsis and Hutus



Liberation in 1959

- Hutus revolt
- By 1961, Hutus declare Rwanda a Republic
- 1962, UN passes referendum, and Belgium grants independence to Rwanda
- Majority rule
- Violence used against Tutsis to maintain Hutu power



Juvenal Habyarimana

- Came into power in 1973
- NRMD
- Remained in power for two decades
- Led a corrupt and thieving government, while citizens suffered

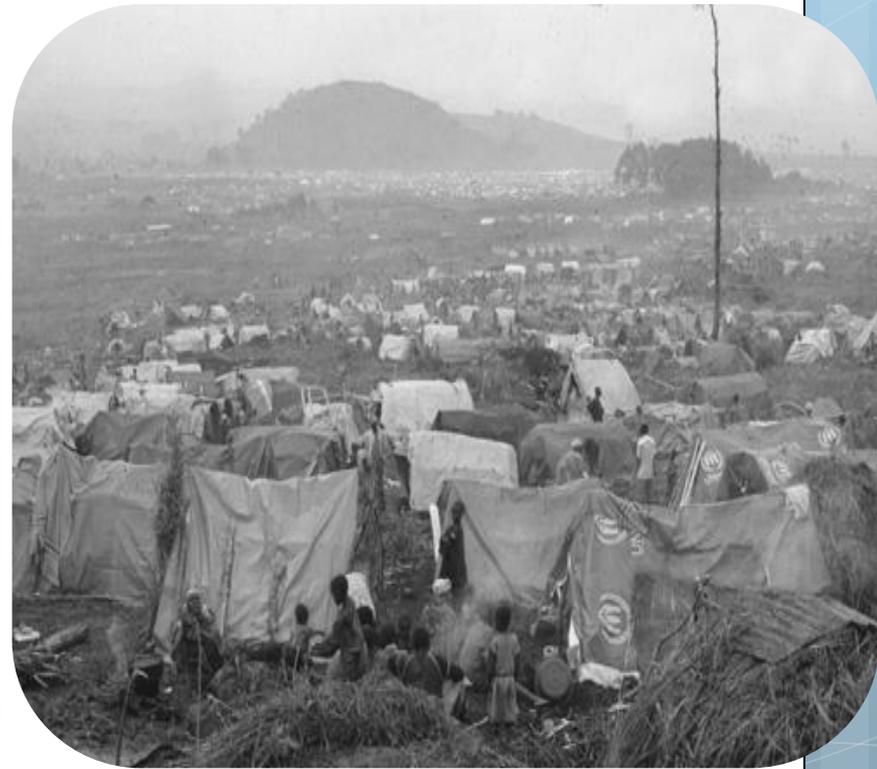


April 6, 1994

- Presidents plane shot down over Rwandan capital
- Hutus and militia begin Tutsi slaughter
- Civil war begins



Hutus Flee Rwanda



Civil War Ends

- Pasteur Bizimungu becomes President
- Paul Kagame becomes Vice President
- Capital of Rwanda destroyed
- Schools, hospitals, and police force also destroyed
- Population falls from 300,000 to 50,000



Consequences

- 100,000 children separated from their families
- 300,000 children were killed in genocide
- 250,000 women widowed
- Total death count estimated at 800,000



Economical Factors

- Tutsis were given better paid and more respected jobs over Hutus
 - When Belgians left, the more populated Hutu took revenge
- Collapse of the international coffee market in 1989
- Overpopulation
- Landlessness and great amount of unmarried men
 - Marriage cost too much: this enticed more men to join military effort



Economical Factors

- Directed World Bank funding to Military rule society, thus cheap weapons
 - Modern barbaric war
- RTLM led Hutu citizens to fight for the RPF
- Interahamwe taxed refuge camps



Political Factors

- Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF)
 - Fred Regime
 - Paul Kagame
- President Juvénal Habyarimana to sign a peace agreement in 1993
- The dictator of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko
 - Zaire= current Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Agathe Uwilingiyimana (1953-1994), Rwanda's final prime minister under Habyarimana, 1993-1994



Social Factors

- Tutsi and Hutu moderates shared same fate
 - Between 500,000 and 1 million massacred within 100 days
- Normal Hutu citizens represented strongest Tutsi killing force
- Radio Télévision Libre des Mille Collines (RTLM)
 - Hutu patriotes and Tutsi cockroaches
- Interahamwe Militia
- Paul Rusesabagina
 - Hotel Rwanda Protagonist: housed over a thousand during the conflict
- Tutsis hid in swamps and bungalows



Foreign Relations (Allies and Outsiders)

- Uganda and Tanzania aided RPF
- Plane carrying President Habyarimana and Burundi's Hutu president Cyprien Ntaryamira shot down (Apr. 6, 1990)
- Developed Western nations aided Rwanda's Hutu forces
- United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR), Roméo Dallaire



Foreign Relations (Allies and Outsiders)

- Ten Belgian members of the UNAMIR tortured, mutilated, killed
- U.S. Ignored
 - Prior conflict with Somalia
- Refugee camps sprang up in Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and Zaire
- Uganda aided Rwanda Tutsi defense militia



How did the genocide actually end ?

- Rwandan Patriotic Front took over the country in July 1994
 - Trained military group of Tutsis
 - Exiled from Rwanda

- After the RPF takeover, about 2 million Hutus fled to neighboring countries



How could it have ended sooner?

Why did no other countries intervene?

- US had nothing to gain
- France and China were supplying Rwanda with arms
- Failure to identify the conflict as Genocide

Possible solutions

- Military intervention
- Radio Jamming



Rwanda Today

- RPF is still in control of Rwanda
- Led by President Paul Kagame
- RPF values:
 - Social Democracy
 - Left-Wing Nationalism
 - Tutsi Interests



WE
STAND
FOR



Rwanda Today



- Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR)
- FDLR Is the primary remnant Rwandan Hutu rebel group in the East of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
- FDLR want a world without Tutsi
- FDLR is composed of ethnic Hutus opposed to Tutsi rule



Rwanda Today

- According to the U.S. National Counterterrorism Center, the FDLR is believed to be responsible for about a dozen terrorist attacks committed in 2009
- These acts of terrorism have killed hundreds of civilians in Eastern Congo



2012 Terrorist Incidents by FDLR

- On January 3, a grenade attack killed two people and wounded 16 people in a Kigali market
- On January 24, a grenade attack in Gitarama injured at least 14 people. Rwandan National Police (RNP) arrested two suspects
- On March 23, an explosion at Ruhengeri bus station killed one person and injured five people. There were no arrests.



2012 Terrorist Incidents by FDLR

- On March 30, two nearly-simultaneous grenade attacks in Kigali markets injured six civilians. The police arrested four suspects
- On November 27, approximately 120 armed men reportedly crossed into Rwanda from the DRC to attack Rubavu province. The RNP repulsed the attack with no civilian casualties.



Rwanda 2013

- Terrorism is subject to prosecution in Rwanda under the 2008 law on counterterrorism
- Improving the counterterrorism capacity of its security services remained a high priority for the Government of Rwanda
- No Terrorist attacks in 2013





Question ?