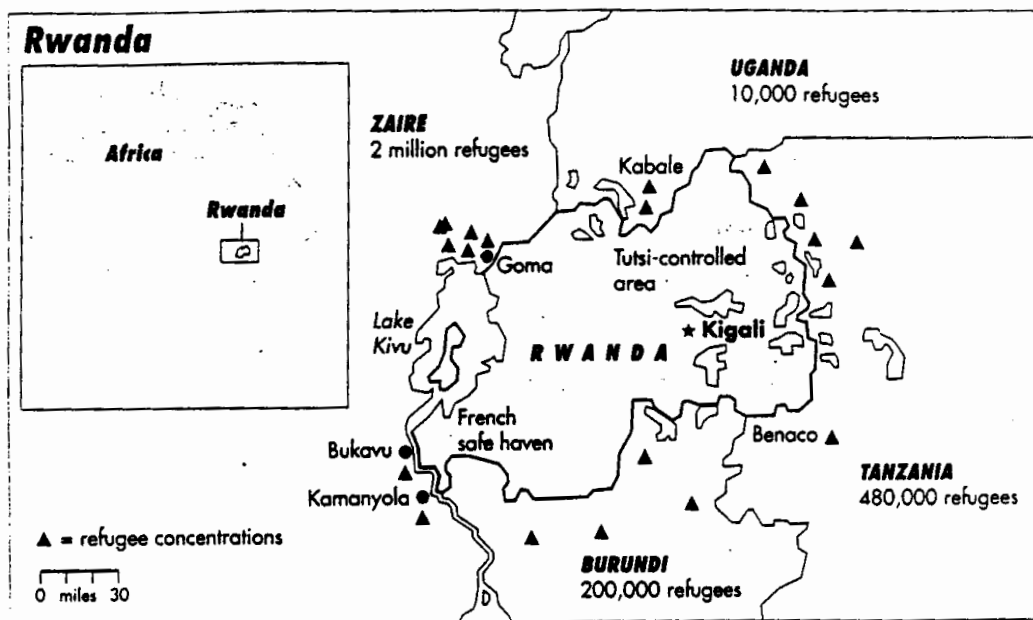


Refuge for Rwandans: Using Map Skills

It is estimated that over two million Rwandans—a quarter of the population—left Rwanda during the fighting between the Hutu and Tutsi. They took refuge in neighboring countries. Hundreds of thousands more sought protection in an area protected by the French inside Rwanda. The map below shows where the refugees fled. Study the map. Then answer the questions that follow.



1. Name the countries where Rwanda's refugees fled? _____
2. How many refugees were in Tanzania? _____
3. Which country had the most refugees? _____
The least? _____
4. What is the "French safe haven"? _____
Why do you think Zaire would be especially anxious that the French stay in Rwanda?

5. Most Rwandans are farmers. Before the war this rich, agricultural country the size of Vermont sustained roughly 8 million people. What effect do you think the huge flight of Rwandans will have on the country's agriculture and how will this affect Rwandans when they return home?

“TRIBAL CONFLICT IN AFRICA” – READ THE DOCUMENT ON RWANDA, THEN ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. WHAT COUNTRY DOES THIS ARTICLE DEAL WITH? _____

FILL IN THE FOLLOWING CHART

TRIBE	% OF POPULATION	OCCUPATION
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

2. DEFINE SOCIAL MOBILITY _____

3. WHAT DETERMINED SOCIAL MOBILITY IN THIS COUNTRY? _____

4. WHAT GROUP WAS CONSIDERED UPPER CLASS? _____

5. WHY WERE THEY CONSIDERED UPPER CLASS? _____

6. WHAT GROUP WAS CONSIDERED LOWER CLASS? _____

7. WHAT DID THIS LOWER CLASS DO FOR A LIVING? _____

8. COULD THE LOWER CLASS PRACTICE SOCIAL MOBILITY? _____
IF YES DISCUSS YOUR ANSWER _____

9. DEFINE PROTECTORATE _____

10. WHAT NATION ESTABLISHED A PROTECTORATE IN THIS COUNTRY FROM 1839-1916? _____

11. WHAT ENDED PROTECTORATE STATUS FOR THIS EUROPEAN NATION? _____

12. MANDATE IS IDENTIFIED WITH WHAT WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION? _____

13. WHAT EUROPEAN NATION TOOK OVER THIS AFRICAN TERRITORY AS A MANDATED TERRITORY? _____

14. DID THIS EUROPEAN NATION INCREASE OR DECREASE TRIBAL HATREDS? _____
EXPLAIN YOUR ANSWER _____

15. POST WWII WHAT MAJORITY TRIBE GAINED CONTROL OF THIS AFRICAN COUNTRY? _____

16. HOW DID THEY TREAT THEIR RIVAL MINORITY? _____

17. WHAT DO YOU CALL THE PEOPLE WHO FLED THIS COUNTRY? _____

18. WHAT NATION HAS A VERY LARGE POPULATION DENSITY ACCORDING TO THIS WORKSHEET? _____

19. WHAT NATURAL RESOURCE DOES THIS NATION POSSESS THAT COULD ONE DAY MAKE IT VERY RICH AND A POTENTIAL INDUSTRIAL GIANT? _____

20. IF YOU WERE THE LEADER OF RWANDA HOW WOULD YOU KEEP THE PEACE? _____

GENOCIDE



Rwanda

TRIBAL CONFLICT IN AFRICA - RWANDA

(ru-ahn'-dah)

The landlocked republic of Rwanda, in east central Africa, is bounded on the north by Uganda, on the east by Tanzania, on the south by Burundi, and on the west by Zaire. Principally an agricultural and pastoral society, Rwanda achieved independence from Belgium in 1962.

LAND

Rwanda is located just south of the equator on the great East African plateau that forms part of the divide between the drainage basins of the Congo and Nile rivers. A mountainous country about the size of Maryland, it has an elevation of more than 1,525 m (5,000 ft). The highest point in Rwanda, Mount Karisimbi, rises to 4,507 m (14,787 ft) in the Virunga Mountains on the border with Zaire. The climate is moderated by elevation, and the lowland areas are hotter and more humid than the mountains. The average annual temperature is about 19 ° C (66° F). Rainfall averages about 1,143 mm (45 in) per year and occurs mostly between February and May and mid-September and November. Lake Kivu in the northwest, the largest of Rwanda's many lakes, drains into Lake Tanganyika. The Kagers River drains much of the eastern border.

Rwanda has proportionately more land reserved for national parks than any other African nation. Wildlife is preserved in Xagera National Park and in Volcano National Park, Africa's first wildlife park, which is known for the rare mountain gorillas made famous by American zoologist Dian Fossey.

Natural gas deposits beneath Lake Kivu are believed to be among the largest in the world, although exploitation has barely begun. The country also has small deposits of cassiterite (a tin-bearing ore), beryl, tungsten, and other minerals. Rwanda's soil is especially fertile in the alluvial valleys and volcanic northwest. The savanna highlands, which make up most of the Central plateau, are mostly badly eroded and deforested grassland. The original forest cover is almost gone, and soil erosion and overgrazing are severe problems.

PEOPLE

Three groups—the BUTU (Bahutu, 85%), TUTSI (Batutsi, 14%), and Twa (see PIGMI)—make up Rwanda's indigenous population. They speak a common language, kinyarwanda (Kirundi), and share many cultural traditions. Through conquest and peaceful assimilation the Tutsi came to dominate the Butu in a feudal system based on cattle. The royal family, mostly chiefs, and cattle owners were Tutsi, the butu were farmers, and The Twa were mostly hunters and gatherers. Social mobility and intermarriage blurred the distinctions between the groups, however. A rich Butu, for example, could become a Tutsi, while a Tutsi who lost his cows and turned to farming would become a Butu. In 1961 the Tutsi monarchy was replaced by a Butu dominated government, and Rwanda's recent history has been marred by ethnic conflicts. Up to one million Rwandans, mostly Tutsi, live in exile in neighboring countries, particularly Uganda, Tanzania, Burundi, and Zaire.

Education is free and officially compulsory for children between the ages of 7 and 15. About 80% of the primary schools and most secondary schools are run by Christian

Employment opportunities. About 70% of Rwanda's inhabitants are Christian, mostly Roman Catholic. The remainder follow traditional animist beliefs.

Rwanda has the highest population density in continental Africa. It is a country of young people. In 1989 it had the highest fertility rate in the world—an average of 8.5 births per woman. Because a farmer's land is divided among his sons upon his death, the average farm plot is smaller. It is now less than 1 hectare (2.5 acres), and malnutrition is a growing problem. KIGALI, the capital, is the major city in this predominantly rural country. Most Rwandans are engaged in subsistence agriculture, growing bananas, sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum, and beans and raising goats, cattle, sheep, chickens, and pigs. The large number of cattle has contributed to soil erosion on the deforested hillsides. Fish farming is being encouraged a new food source. The country has generally been able to feed itself except in years of drought, although population growth is placing severe pressure on available land and causing crop yield to decline. Coffee, tea, and pyrethrum (used in making insecticides) are the chief cash crops. Landlocked Rwanda's growth has been hampered by its rugged terrain and its distance from the sea. Manufacturing is limited to food processing and light consumer goods, and some tin and tungsten ores are mined. Imports usually exceed exports, and the country is heavily dependent on foreign aid. Tourism and remittances from Rwandans living abroad are sources of foreign exchange.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT

Rwanda's first inhabitants were the forest-dwelling Twa. The region developed into a highly centralized kingdom ruled by the pastoral Tutsi minority, which arrived in the 14th to 15th centuries. The agricultural Butu majority, which reached the area in the 7th to 10th centuries, served the Tutsi in exchange for protection and the use of cattle. The first European to visit Rwanda was the British explorer John Speke. In 1858. The area was a German protectorate from 1839 to 1916. It subsequently was part of Belgian-administered RWANDA-URUNDI, first as a League of Nations mandate and later as a UN trust territory. The Belgians sharpened class differences by reclassifying Tutsi with less than 10 cows as Butu and imposing forced labor, supervised by the Tutsi, on the Butu. Until the early 1950's, educational opportunities were available only to Tutsi. IN the 1940's, however, many Tutsi were driven from Rwanda by the Belgians for advocating independence.

The moderate King Kigali V, who had ruled for nearly three decades, died in 1959, and more ethnocentric Tutsi seized power. This contributed to a series of rebellions by Butu demanding equal rights in which tens of thousands of Tutsi perished. In 1961, with the support of the Belgian colonists, the Butu majority took control of the government, abolishing the Tutsi monarchy and declaring Rwanda a republic. Rwandan independence was not internationally recognized until July 1, 1962, when Rwanda and neighboring Burundi formally gained independence as separate countries.

More than half of Rwanda's Tutsi fled the country between 1959 and 1964. Maj. Gen. Juvenal Habyarimana took power in a bloodless coup in 1973 during another period of ethnic conflict and remained president under a new constitution approved by voters in 1978. Under this constitution the sole legal political party was the National Revolutionary Movement for Development (NRMD). The president and members of the legislature were elected for 5-year terms. Habyarimana, who also served as head of the NRMD and (until April 1992) as commander-in-chief of the armed forces, was reelected in 1983 and 1988.

An October 1990 invasion from Uganda by Rwandan exiles demanding political reform led to the adoption of a revised constitution in 1991. It provided for a multiparty system headed by a premier, prohibited political activity by the armed forces, and limited the president to two 5-year terms. As efforts to negotiate an end to the fighting continued, a transitional cabinet formed in April 1992 granted a majority of cabinet posts to opposition parties, although the NRMD still held the key posts. Later that year the government, which had long refused to allow Rwandan exiles to return home on the grounds that the country was already overpopulated, agreed in principle that all Rwandan refugees could be repatriated. The rebel Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) and the government signed a cease-fire in July 1992, and multiparty elections were scheduled to be held in 1993. In February 1993, however, heavy fighting was renewed between the government and the RPF, and an estimated 1 million people fled combat areas in the north and moved south toward the capital.

G. W. Uzoigwe

Bibliography: Lamarchand, Rene, Rwanda and Burundi (1970); Maquet, Jacques J., The premise of Inequality in Rwanda (1961), Wyrop, R.F., ed., Rwanda: A Country Study (1974; repr. 1986)