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Level 2 History, 2018

91233 Examine causes and consequences of a significant historical event

2.00 p.m. Wednesday 28 November 2018
Credits: Five

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Examine causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Examine, in depth, causes and consequences of a significant historical event.	Comprehensively examine causes and consequences of a significant historical event.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should write ONE essay in this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

High Excellence

TOTAL

08

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INSTRUCTIONS

Write an essay on ONE significant historical event, using the essay task below.

Your essay must include an introduction and a conclusion, and use detailed supporting evidence.

You should provide context for your discussion by adding a concise paragraph describing the historical event.

Write your chosen historical event in the box below.

Plan your essay on page 3. Begin your essay on page 4.

ESSAY TASK

Examine the causes and consequences of a significant historical event. When examining the causes, you should also identify and examine the *trigger* cause. The trigger cause is the 'spark', or most immediate cause.

Historical event: _____

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Description of the historical event	
Cause(s) of the event	Examination / Evidence
Trigger cause of the event	Examination / Evidence
Consequences of the event	Examination / Evidence

Begin your essay here:

The Rwandan Genocide was a very significant historical event as it affected the lives of so many people. Some of the longer-term causes of the genocide were the colonisation of Rwanda by Belgium, as well as Hutu nationalism. The event that triggered / was the most immediate cause of the genocide was the assassination of President Habyarimana. There were a range of consequences, such as the traumatised survivors, refugee crisis and process of bringing perpetrators to justice.

Belgian colonisation of Rwanda was a long-term cause of the Rwandan Genocide as it created "institutionalised racism" in Rwanda. Prior to being colonised, the 3 ethnic groups - Hutu, Tutsi and Twa - lived alongside each other harmoniously. The Tutsi had actually migrated there later on, coming with the advanced skill of cattle rearing. This created a slight racial divide as Hutu only knew how to farm, so Tutsi were seen as the more advanced race. Germany arrived in 1897, making the area one of their colonies - calling it 'Ruanda-Urundi'. However, they lost it after WW1 as the League of Nations gave the land to Belgium. The Belgians immediately saw there were 3 distinct ethnicities. They saw the Tutsi as the more superior race because they had slightly lighter skin and finer features. This links to the Hamitic Theory - as Belgians saw the Tutsi as being closer to Caucasian and therefore a higher class than Hutu and Twa. They gave the Tutsi many privileges like education and high paying jobs, which Hutu were denied. This was creating a significant racial divide, as Hutu started to grow angry that all of the privileges were being handed straight to Tutsi. In 1933, racial identity cards were introduced. This made the divide even worse as now you had to prove your race to get these privileges: it shows and further angered Hutu that Belgian colonisation was a significant cause of the Rwandan Genocide as over time, it built up Hutu anger at the Tutsi as racism was being

enforced in their everyday lives.

Another longer-term cause of the Rwandan Genocide was Hutu nationalism. Although the Belgians had originally supported Tutsi, they switched to favour Hutu as the Tutsi had started trying to gain independence, so they believed the Hutu would be easier to control. In 1957, the Bahutu Manifesto was published - documents published by Hutu intellectuals calling for Hutu pride and the "political disenfranchisement" of Tutsi. This was encouraging Hutu people to be proud of their race, while creating tension as they were putting Tutsi down while doing so.

In 1959, Hutu Dominique Mboonyiwe was beaten up (presumably by Tutsi). This sparked a huge outbreak of violence, where 20,000 Tutsi were killed and many fled Rwanda to become refugees. This time became known as the 'Winds of Destruction'. Gregoire Kayibanda became President of Rwanda in 1962. He was a strong Hutu nationalist, referring to Tutsi as "cockroaches" and using phrases like "need to clear the bush". He talked about Tutsi as being disgusting animals, not humans, and was encouraging Hutu public to think the same way with these strong nationalistic feelings. In 1973, he was replaced by Juvenal Habyarimana, who was also a Hutu nationalist. Him and his wife produced the newspaper Kangura, which was used as a way to give out hateful Tutsi messages. For example, one issue said "they look like animals, actually they are animals," which was again dehumanising Tutsi and ramping up the Hutu public to think in this nationalistic way. Also published in this newspaper was the Hutu Ten Commandments, which were a set of rules Hutu were supposed to follow. These were things like you can't befriend, employ or marry a Tutsi unless you want to be seen as a traitor. This made tensions between Hutu and Tutsi much worse, as Hutu were now scared to be seen as a Tutsi sympathiser as lists were being made by the Interahamwe. The Interahamwe were a youth militia created by Habyarimana. Their job was to terrorise Tutsi - setting homes on fire, killing with machetes and

making lists of Tutsi and their sympathisers. They too were ramping up Hutu public to express their hatred for Tutsi and be strong Hutu Nationalists. These nationalistic feelings can be seen as a cause of the Rwandan Genocide as they increased the racial divide between Hutu and Tutsi, pushing these horrible, negative, hate-filled thoughts towards Tutsi into the heads of all Hutu.

- The cause that acted as a trigger for the genocide was the assassination of President Habyarimana. He had been president since 1973, but by 1992 he was starting to disappoint the Hutu extremists. They didn't feel that he was doing enough to suppress Tutsi. He had failed to stop Tutsi Guerrilla activity by the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) and had even started negotiating peace with them, angering many Hutu Extremists. In August 1992, he agreed to a cease-fire in the civil war, and by August 1993, an official peace treaty had been signed. This meant that ~~the~~ Tutsi refugees (who had fled during winds of destruction) would start returning to Rwanda, and that the RPF was to merge with Rwanda's National Army. Also, new elections were to be held to integrate Tutsi into government. This made Hutu extremists very nervous, as they felt it would weaken their hold in Rwanda. It infuriated them that their President had agreed to all of this. ^{They believed the only solution for this was to exterminate the Tutsi altogether.} On April 6th 1994, President Habyarimana was assassinated as his plane was shot down. Tutsi were immediately blamed for this. Within just an hour, roadblocks had been set up throughout capital Kigali, ready for the Interahamwe to begin their slaughter. This very quick timeframe indicates that there was prior knowledge and planning, so it may have actually been Hutu extremists responsible for the assassination.
- Perhaps they were needing something drastic to happen to kickstart / trigger the genocide they had been planning for a long time as their anger towards Tutsi had been building up ~~for a long time~~. The assassination of President Habyarimana was an immediate cause of the Rwandan genocide as it ~~was~~ was used as a trigger to kickstart the killings very quickly after, acting as

a catalyst for the violence that had been brewing in the Hutu.

The killings of the Rwandan Genocide were done mainly by the Interahamwe. It is estimated that around 800,000 - 1,000,000 were killed during 100 days of genocide. These would have been horrific, brutal deaths too, as the main weapon used was machete. Machetes were also handed out to the Hutu public by the Interahamwe, encouraging neighbours to completely turn on each other. Although gruesome death is an obvious consequence, there were many others too.

One of the key consequences of the Rwandan Genocide was the traumatised survivors. They had to show strength by living alongside the perpetrators of the genocide after. ~~Another~~ positive coming from this was the support groups created, as well as the sites preserved for memorials and historical sites. However, there were lots of negatives. It is estimated that around 250,000 women were raped. Many were forced to watch their family be killed only to be raped by the man afterwards. What makes this even worse was that approximately 76% of these women contracted HIV/AIDS as a result. Hutu militants knew that this could result in sickness or death for many Tutsi (who couldn't afford any treatment), so rape was used as a weapon of war to exterminate Tutsi. Many of these women also got pregnant as a result of the rape.

~~These children became known as the 'Children of Hate' as their mother hated them for what their father did. They would often grow up without love, with some mothers even attempting to kill their own child. Both the mother and child had to face the consequence of being discriminated by their community for having the 'blood of a killer'. Because the mother was not a widow or an orphan, she did not qualify for any government aid. This would hugely impact their lives as many would live in poverty, and could not afford to send the child for any education. This would not only~~

have a consequence on the child (who often grew up illiterate and could not get a job for their own personal future), but also on the future of Rwanda as a country. Overall the traumatised survivors after the genocide were a significant consequence of the Rwandan genocide as there were many many different negative impacts on peoples lives that would continue to affect them long after the killings stopped.

The refugee crisis was another consequence of the Rwandan genocide that had many effects. There was a massive exodus of over 2 million ~~that~~ people from Rwanda. This became known as the 'Great Lakes Refugee Crisis'. Many of those fleeing were actually Hutu fleeing from the incoming RPF through Rwanda. For example, 850,000 people fled to neighbouring country Zaire in just 4 days during July 1994. All of the refugees were spread amongst just 35 camps. This meant they faced extremely harsh conditions - overcrowding, starvation and disease. For example, Cholera killed around 50,000 people. It ~~was~~ ^{was} so bad that for the start of July 1994 there was an average of 600 refugee deaths per week. Many of these refugee camps were actually being run by Hutu Militant - who used them as a base to plan their overthrow of the RPF dominated Rwandan government. This caused huge problems when people ^{around the world} discovered this. People stopped donating to Humanitarian Aid Organisations as they feared that they were directly benefiting those responsible for the genocide or "feeding the killers". As a result, many of these organisations providing aid pulled out of the camps, leaving the poor refugees in even worse conditions. This also left the United Nations (UN) ^{struggling to find} ~~with~~ another way of providing relief to the refugees. Overall, there were lots of negative consequences for the refugees as they were left in such poor conditions that it became a crisis.

The process of bringing perpetrators to justice and starting reconciliation within communities was a significant consequence of the Rwandan Genocide. The Rwandan Judicial System was unable to cope with the huge number of criminals after the genocide. So, three separate systems were established - the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR), Rwandan National Court System and the National Unity and Reconciliation Commission (Gacaca). The ICTR was for the most significant war criminals. It was a very slow and time consuming process - starting in November 1994 and not concluding its last case until December 2015. This was a negative consequence for the victims, who had to wait a long time for perpetrators to face their punishment. Also, only 61 out of the 85 tried were sentenced. The Rwandan National Court System was for those who had committed serious atrocities. It was also a slow process - by mid 2006 only 10,000 out of 20,000 had been tried. This was a negative for these people, as they had to wait in poor conditions. For example, at Gikarama Prison, there were around 7000 prisoners in the space of half a football field, forcing them to stand day and night. The Gacaca Court was a community inspired justice system that was traditionally used in Rwanda before colonisation. Some positives of this court were that it was cheaper, quicker and Rwandan people liked it as it had worked for them before pre colonisation and it started the process of reconciliation within communities. However, there were also many negative consequences on people. The Gacaca Court had different rules, such as no right to a lawyer and no presumption of innocence until proven guilty. This would be a bad thing for those being tried for a crime they didn't actually commit. Another negative was that the local judges running the court were often untrained and corrupt. This resulted in many criminals getting away with a much lighter punishment than what their crime called for. The punishments were only community service too, never jail time. It has a negative consequence on victims as they are

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being forced to live in extremely close proximity to those who killed their friends, family or loved ones. These court systems / the process of bringing perpetrators to justice can be seen as a significant consequence of the Rwandan Genocide as it not only was affecting the perpetrators themselves, but also the victims too.

Overall, the Rwandan Genocide had many causes leading up to the significant historical event. Two of the more long-term causes were the colonisation of ~~Rwanda~~ Rwanda by Belgium, and Hutu nationalism. The most immediate cause was the assassination of President Juvénal Habyarimana because his death was used by Hutu as the trigger to kickstart the violent killings of the genocide. There were many consequences of the Rwandan Genocide, mainly being negative ones. ~~Examples~~ Examples of these were the traumatised survivors, refugee crisis and the process ~~of bringing~~ justice and reconciliation.

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Excellence Exemplar 2018

Subject	History	Standard	91233	Total score	08
Historical Event: The Rwandan Genocide					
Q	Grade score	Annotation			
	E8	The trigger cause has been comprehensively examined. The candidate has also comprehensively discussed both causes and consequences and has shown insight in their discussion of these. Evidence is accurate, well-linked, and without the limitations often apparent in less comprehensive essays.			