

What was the outside world's reaction to the genocide?

Unit: Rwandan Genocide

Lesson No.: 3 (of 4)

Year Group: 9

Key Question: What was the outside world's reaction to the genocide?

Assessment:	Lesson Objectives:	Starter	Main	Plenary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher questioning of pupils during lesson 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All to articulate an answer to the key question Most to back their answers with evidence Few to articulate a well-rounded historical judgement on the world's response. 	Groups look at and read cards. Each one has a piece of information on it that show world's reaction to the genocide.	Place cards on 'line of certainty'. The line has 'Help' at one end and 'Neglect' at the other. If the pupils believe that the card shows that the world helped the victims of genocide then they place it nearer the word 'Help', etc.	The whole class goes through process - coming to a conclusion on the conduct of the world. Individuals go and stand on a 'line' that stretches around the class room. Teacher questions pupils as to why they stand where they do.
		Differentiation:	Differentiation:	Differentiation:
		Less able pupils underline important phrases in first two definitions	Less able pupils can use differentiated version of cards	By questioning and outcome
	Resources:		Lesson cards	

What was the outside world's reaction to the genocide?

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<p>United Nations Peacekeepers Withdrawn Ten Belgian peacekeepers were killed on the orders of the Hutu extremists on April 7th 1994. The UN peacekeeping force was withdrawn within days.</p>	<p>Lt Gen Dallaire, head of the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission, refused to leave Rwanda, but he and the small group of around 270 soldiers who stayed with him were powerless to stop genocide - in any case they could only act in self defence.</p>	<p>In May 1994, the UN Security Council agreed to send 5500 African troops to Rwanda, but their deployment was delayed due to arguments over who would pay for them.</p>
<p>Foreign Nationals Evacuated Countries such as France, America and Belgium evacuated their own citizens, leaving behind Rwandans they had employed in their embassies and organisations.</p>	<p>The Rwanda Patriotic Front, an army of Rwandan Tutsis forcibly exiled to Uganda during the years of Hutu rule in Rwanda, received clear reports from their sources in Kigali that mass killings were underway after April 6th. They realised that 300 Peacekeepers would not be able to stop the slaughter and launched an invasion to stop the killings. The genocide was finally halted in July 1994 when RPF forces took control of Rwanda.</p>	<p>On the 28th April 1994, Oxfam, a UK based humanitarian agency, released a briefing paper stating that the killings in Rwanda constituted genocide. It warned that the lives of 750,000 people were in danger and requested that the UN Security Council send troops to reinforce the UN position in Rwanda and protect citizens. It was the first British based humanitarian aid agency to publicly use the word 'genocide' to describe what was happening in Rwanda.</p>
<p>Lt General Romeo Dallaire - Head of the UN Peacekeeping Mission in Rwanda in 1994 'The international community, of which the UN is only a symbol, failed to move beyond self interest for the sake of Rwanda. While most nations agreed that something should be done, they all had an excuse why they should not be the ones to do it. As a result, the UN was denied the political will and material means to prevent the tragedy.'</p>		

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<p>United Nations Peacekeepers Withdrawn Ten Belgian peacekeepers were killed in Rwanda on April 7th 1994. Soon all the peacekeeping force was withdrawn.</p>	<p>Lt Gen Dallaire, head of the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission, refused to leave Rwanda.</p>	<p>The 5500 African troops who were sent by the UN to Rwanda, were delayed because of arguments over who would pay for them.</p>
<p>Foreign Nationals Evacuated Countries such as France, America and Belgium evacuated their own citizens, leaving behind Rwandans they had employed.</p>	<p>The genocide was finally halted in July 1994 when the Rwanda Patriotic Front, an army of Rwandan Tutsis who had been living outside the country, took control of Rwanda</p>	<p>On the 28th April 1994, Oxfam, a UK charity said that what was happening in Rwanda was genocide.</p>

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HELP

What was the outside world's reaction to the genocide?

NEGLECT