

## Rwandan Genocide Quiz Questions and Answers PDF

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#### Approximately how long did the Rwandan Genocide last?

- 30 days
- 60 days
- 100 days ✓
- 200 days

The Rwandan Genocide lasted approximately 100 days, from April 7 to mid-July 1994. During this period, an estimated 800,000 people were killed, primarily Tutsis and moderate Hutus.

#### What event is considered the catalyst for the Rwandan Genocide?

- The signing of the Arusha Accords
- The assassination of President Juvénal Habyarimana ✓
- The independence of Rwanda
- The beginning of the Rwandan Civil War

The assassination of Rwandan President Juvénal Habyarimana on April 6, 1994, is widely regarded as the catalyst for the Rwandan Genocide, which led to the mass slaughter of the Tutsi population by Hutu extremists.

#### Which colonial power exacerbated ethnic tensions in Rwanda by favoring the Tutsi minority?

- Germany
- France
- Belgium ✓
- United Kingdom

The Belgian colonial power exacerbated ethnic tensions in Rwanda by favoring the Tutsi minority over the Hutu majority, which laid the groundwork for future conflicts.

#### Who led the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) during the genocide?

- Juvénal Habyarimana
- Paul Kagame ✓
- Roméo Dallaire
- Agathe Uwilingiyimana

The Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) was led by Paul Kagame during the genocide in 1994. Kagame played a crucial role in the RPF's military campaign to end the genocide and subsequently became the leader of Rwanda.

**What was the primary weapon used by perpetrators during the genocide?**

- Firearms
- Machetes ✓
- Poison
- Bombs

During the genocide, perpetrators primarily used firearms and machetes as their weapons of choice. These tools were instrumental in carrying out mass killings and violence against targeted groups.

**Explain the impact of colonial rule on the ethnic divisions in Rwanda.**

Colonization by Belgium intensified ethnic divisions in Rwanda by implementing a system that privileged the Tutsi over the Hutu, fostering resentment and animosity that ultimately contributed to the Rwandan Genocide.

**Which countries were involved in the colonization of Rwanda?**

- Germany ✓
- Belgium ✓
- France
- United Kingdom

Rwanda was primarily colonized by Germany and later by Belgium, with both countries exerting significant influence over the region during their respective colonial periods.

**What were some of the challenges faced by the UN peacekeeping forces during the genocide?**

- Limited mandate** ✓
- Lack of resources** ✓
- Strong international support
- Hostile environment** ✓

The UN peacekeeping forces faced significant challenges during the genocide, including a lack of adequate resources, limited mandates that restricted their ability to intervene, and difficulties in communication and coordination with local authorities and other international actors.

**Analyze the significance of the Arusha Accords in the context of the Rwandan Civil War.**

**The Arusha Accords, signed in 1993, were intended to end the Rwandan Civil War by promoting a power-sharing government and establishing a framework for peace, but they ultimately failed to stop the conflict and contributed to the conditions that led to the genocide in 1994.**

**Which factors contributed to the ethnic tensions in Rwanda prior to the genocide?**

- Colonial favoritism** ✓
- Economic disparities** ✓
- Language differences
- Political propaganda** ✓

Ethnic tensions in Rwanda prior to the genocide were primarily fueled by historical divisions between the Hutu and Tutsi groups, colonial favoritism towards the Tutsi, socio-economic disparities, and political power struggles.

**What were the main objectives of the Gacaca courts in post-genocide Rwanda?**

**The main objectives of the Gacaca courts in post-genocide Rwanda were to promote justice, facilitate reconciliation, and encourage community healing by involving local communities in the trial and resolution of genocide-related cases.**

**Describe the role of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in ending the genocide.**

**The RPF, led by Paul Kagame, intervened militarily in April 1994, defeating the Hutu-led government responsible for the genocide and stopping the mass killings of Tutsi and moderate Hutu.**

**Discuss the international community's response to the Rwandan Genocide and its effectiveness.**

**The international community's response to the Rwandan Genocide was inadequate, with minimal intervention from major powers and a failure to recognize the scale of the crisis until it was too late.**

**Which of the following were outcomes of the Arusha Accords?**

- Ceasefire agreement ✓**
- Power-sharing government ✓**
- Immediate end to the genocide
- Return of refugees ✓**

The Arusha Accords led to the establishment of a power-sharing government in Rwanda, aimed at ending the civil war and promoting peace between the Hutu and Tutsi ethnic groups.

#### What were some of the international criticisms regarding the response to the Rwandan Genocide?

- Delayed intervention ✓**
- Inadequate media coverage ✓**
- Insufficient humanitarian aid ✓**
- Effective military intervention

The international community faced significant criticism for its inaction and failure to intervene during the Rwandan Genocide, particularly for ignoring early warning signs and for the lack of political will to deploy peacekeeping forces.

#### Which ethnic group was primarily targeted during the Rwandan Genocide?

- Hutu
- Tutsi ✓**
- Twa
- None of the above

The Rwandan Genocide primarily targeted the Tutsi ethnic group, resulting in the mass murder of an estimated 800,000 individuals over a span of approximately 100 days in 1994.

#### How did the Rwandan Genocide affect the country's social and political landscape in the years following the events?

**The genocide resulted in the establishment of a Tutsi-dominated government, significant social upheaval, and ongoing challenges related to reconciliation and ethnic relations.**

**What was the role of Roméo Dallaire during the Rwandan Genocide?**

- President of Rwanda
- Leader of the RPF
- UN peacekeeping force commander ✓**
- Prime Minister of Rwanda

Roméo Dallaire was the Force Commander of the United Nations Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) during the Rwandan Genocide, where he faced significant challenges in trying to prevent the mass killings and protect civilians despite limited resources and support.

**What roles did the Gacaca courts play in post-genocide Rwanda?**

- Speedy trials for genocide perpetrators ✓**
- Promoting national reconciliation ✓**
- Establish new laws
- Providing financial compensation to victims

The Gacaca courts were community-based justice systems established in post-genocide Rwanda to promote reconciliation, address the backlog of genocide cases, and foster community healing through local participation in the judicial process.

**Which international body established the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)?**

- African Union
- United Nations ✓**
- European Union
- NATO

The International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) was established by the United Nations Security Council in 1994 to prosecute those responsible for the Rwandan genocide and other serious violations of international humanitarian law.