



Cambodia
Khmer Rouge

1975-1979

Cambodia - Khmer Rouge

- ▶ The Khmer Rouge was a communist government that ruled from 1975-1979, after Cambodia's civil war between 1970-75.
- ▶ The leader of the government was Solath Sar, later known as Pol Pot. (The Hitler of Cambodia)
- ▶ The aim of the government was to transform Cambodia into a rural, classless society. No Rich, no poor, no exploitation. They also wanted a more “pure” Cambodia.
- ▶ How might they accomplish this?



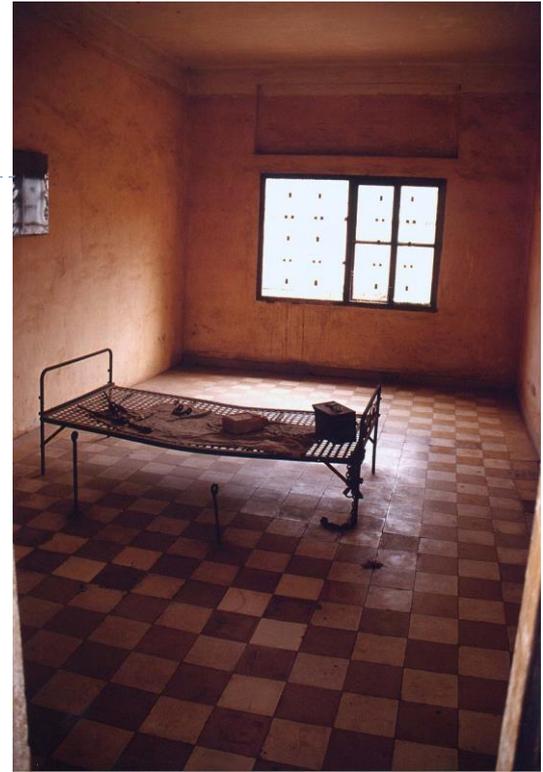
How Khmer Rouge controlled population:

- ▶ Executed former government, intellectuals, minorities, opponents and suspected opponents of Khmer Rouge.
- ▶ Torture
- ▶ Forced labour
- ▶ Re-education



Tuol Sleng Prison

- ▶ The most important prison in Cambodia, known as S-21, held approximately 14,000 prisoners while in operation. Only about 12 survived.



Cheoung Ek

- ▶ Mass graves containing 8,895 bodies were discovered at Choeung Ek after the fall of the Khmer Rouge regime.



The Killing Fields



Cambodia - Khmer Rouge

- ▶ [PBS Documentary: Return to the Killing Fields](#)





Rwanda

1994

Rwandan Genocide

- ▶ April to July, 1994
- ▶ Approximately 800,000 Rwandans were murdered in about 100 days
- ▶ Hutus- Peasant farmers
- ▶ Tutsis- Cattle Herders
- ▶ No real difference in ethnicity- just class



Background

- ▶ Tutsis had risen to power due to prosperity from cattle herding
- ▶ In 1959-60 there was a revolution in which the majority Hutus took control of the government.
- ▶ Many Tutsis left the country and formed a rebel army, the RPF (Rwandan Patriotic Front).
- ▶ The Hutus planned to exterminate the Tutsis if they ever tried to take control of Rwanda again.
- ▶ In 1990, the RPF invaded Northern Rwanda and sparked a civil war which ended in 1993 with the signing of the Arusha Accords to create a power-sharing government.



Genocide

- ▶ 1994 - tensions still existed between Hutus and Tutsis
- ▶ Rwandan President, Juvénal Habyarimana, was assassinated when his plane was shot down.
- ▶ Responsibility for the attack is disputed. Possibly RPF (Tutsis) or extremist Hutus who did not want the government to negotiate with the RPF.
- ▶ This event sparked the Rwandan genocide
- ▶ Approx. 75% Tutsis slaughtered
- ▶ Canadian Lieutenant General, Romeo Dallaire asked for more troops.
- ▶ Security council instead cut the peace keeping force by 90%.



Genocide

- ▶ Eventually the Tutsi RPF restarted their offensive from the civil war and seized control of the country.
- ▶ In 2000, the UN explicitly declared its reaction to Rwanda a "failure".



▶ <http://www.history.com/topics/rwandan-genocide>

