

Part III

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTION

This question is based on the accompanying documents. The question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. Some of these documents have been edited for the purposes of this question. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source of each document and any point of view that may be presented in the document.

Historical Context:

Throughout history, governments have adopted policies or have taken actions that have contributed to the denial of human rights to certain groups. These groups include **Ukrainians**, **Cambodians**, and **Rwandans**. This denial of human rights has had an impact on the region in which it occurred as well as on the international community.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, answer the questions that follow each document in Part A. Your answers to the questions will help you write the Part B essay in which you will be asked to

Select *two* groups mentioned in the historical context whose human rights have been denied and for *each*

- Describe the historical circumstances that contributed to the denial of this group's human rights
- Explain how a specific policy or action contributed to the denial of this group's human rights
- Discuss the impact this denial of human rights has had on the region in which it occurred and/or on the international community

In developing your answers to Part III, be sure to keep these general definitions in mind:

- (a) **describe** means “to illustrate something in words or tell about it”
- (b) **explain** means “to make plain or understandable; to give reasons for or causes of; to show the logical development or relationships of”
- (c) **discuss** means “to make observations about something using facts, reasoning, and argument; to present in some detail”

Part A

Short-Answer Questions

Directions: Analyze the documents and answer the short-answer questions that follow each document in the space provided.

Document 1

...Stalin came to power after Lenin's death in 1924, inheriting a government that was still struggling to control an unwieldy empire. The new premier [leader] soon turned his attention toward Ukraine, the largest and most troublesome of the non-Russian Soviet republics. The Ukrainians were a fiercely independent people, given to ignoring directives from Moscow and stubbornly maintaining their individualistic, agrarian way of life.

That independent spirit made them a problem. At a time when Stalin wanted to build a strong industrial base, they clung to their rural peasant traditions. At a time when he wanted to abolish private ownership of land, they refused to surrender their farms. In short, the Ukrainians had become a threat to the revolution....

Source: Linda Jacobs Altman, *Genocide: The Systematic Killing of a People*, Enslow Publishers

- 1 What was **one** way in which the Ukrainian people were a threat to Stalin's power according to Linda Jacobs Altman? [1]

Score

Document 2

In 1929, Stalin's policy of all-out collectivization had disastrous effects on agricultural productivity. He increased the amount of grain to be exported from Ukraine. This action resulted in famine among the Ukrainian peasants and resistance among the landowners.

Addendum to the minutes of [December 6, 1932] Politburo [meeting] No. 93.

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee resolve:

To place the following villages on the black list for overt disruption of the grain collection plan and for malicious sabotage, organized by kulak [wealthy Ukrainian farmers] and counterrevolutionary elements: ...

The following measures should be undertaken with respect to these villages:

1. Immediate cessation [stoppage] of delivery of goods, complete suspension of cooperative and state trade in the villages, and removal of all available goods from cooperative and state stores....

The Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee call upon all collective and private farmers who are honest and dedicated to Soviet rule to organize all their efforts for a merciless struggle against kulaks and their accomplices in order to: defeat in their villages the kulak sabotage of grain collection; fulfill honestly and conscientiously their grain collection obligations to the Soviet authorities; and strengthen collective farms.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS OF THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC — V. CHUBAR.

SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (BOLSHEVIK) OF UKRAINE — S. KOSIOR.

6 December 1932.

Source: Soviet Archives Exhibit, Library of Congress (adapted)

2 According to this document, what was **one** action the Soviet government proposed to enforce its policies of collectivization and grain quotas? [1]

Score

Document 3

This is an excerpt from a speech given by Dr. Oleh W. Gerus in 2001 at the unveiling of a monument in Manitoba, Canada, to the victims of the famine-genocide in Ukraine.

...What have been the historical consequences of the Great Famine-Genocide?

By ravaging the country side, the famine not only destroyed millions of innocent human beings—estimates range from 4 to 10 million—but also retarded [slowed] by generations the natural evolution [development] of Ukrainian nationhood. The traditional Ukrainian values of hope, individualism and hard work disappeared. Fear, apathy and alcoholism became the hallmarks of the collective farm. Cities of Ukraine remained bastions [strongholds] of Russification. In general, the traumatized survivors found themselves voiceless cogs in the huge bureaucratic machine that the Soviet Union had become....

Source: Dr. Oleh W. Gerus, "The Great Ukrainian Famine-Genocide,"
Centre for Ukrainian Canadian Studies, University of Manitoba, August 4, 2001 (adapted)

3 What were **two** consequences of the great famine-genocide in Ukraine according to Oleh W. Gerus? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 4

In 1970, Lon Nol overthrew Prince Norodom Sihanouk and became the leader of Cambodia. The Vietnam War had destabilized Cambodia's government and Lon Nol used this situation to gain power.

...Richard Nixon's May 1970 invasion of Cambodia (undertaken without informing Lon Nol's new government) followed simultaneous invasions by Saigon and Vietnamese Communist forces. It created 130,000 new Khmer [Cambodian mountain people] refugees, according to the Pentagon. By 1971, 60 percent of refugees surveyed in Cambodia's towns gave U.S. bombing as the main cause of their displacement. The U.S. bombardment of the Cambodian countryside continued until 1973, when Congress imposed a halt. Nearly half of the 540,000 tons of bombs were dropped in the last six months.

From the ashes of rural Cambodia arose Pol Pot's Communist Party of Kampuchea (CPK). It used the bombing's devastation and massacre of civilians as recruitment propaganda and as an excuse for its brutal, radical policies and its purge of moderate Communists and Sihanoukists. This is clear from contemporary U.S. government documents and from interviews in Cambodia with peasant survivors of the bombing....

Source: Ben Kiernan, *The Pol Pot Regime: Race, Power, and Genocide in Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, 1975-79*, Yale University Press (adapted)

4 According to Ben Kiernan, what were **two** problems Cambodia faced during Lon Nol's rule that enabled Pol Pot to rise to power? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 5

Pol Pot came to power in April 1975. He overthrew Lon Nol in a coup d'état and attempted to create a utopian agrarian society.

...He [Pol Pot] began by declaring, "This is Year Zero," and that society was about to be "purified." Capitalism, Western culture, city life, religion, and all foreign influences were to be extinguished in favor of an extreme form of peasant Communism.

All foreigners were thus expelled, embassies closed, and any foreign economic or medical assistance was refused. The use of foreign languages was banned. Newspapers and television stations were shut down, radios and bicycles confiscated, and mail and telephone usage curtailed. Money was forbidden. All businesses were shuttered, religion banned, education halted, health care eliminated, and parental authority revoked. Thus Cambodia was sealed off from the outside world.

All of Cambodia's cities were then forcibly evacuated. At Phnom Penh, two million inhabitants were evacuated on foot into the countryside at gunpoint. As many as 20,000 died along the way....

Source: "Genocide in the 20th Century: Pol Pot in Cambodia 1975-1979," *The History Place*

- 5 Based on this *History Place* article, what was **one** action taken by Pol Pot's government that contributed directly to human rights violations against the Cambodian people? [1]

Score

Document 6

Teeda Butt Mam is a survivor of the Khmer Rouge. This excerpt is an eyewitness account of her experience in Cambodia.

...I traveled with my family from the heart of the country to the border of Thailand. It was devastating to witness the destruction of my homeland that had occurred in only four years. Buddhist temples were turned into prisons. Statues of Buddha and artwork were vandalized. Schools were turned into Khmer Rouge headquarters where people were interrogated, tortured, killed, and buried. School yards were turned into killing fields. Old marketplaces were empty. Books were burned. Factories were left to rust. Plantations were without tending and bore no fruit....

— Teeda Butt Mam

Source: Teeda Butt Mam, "Worms from Our Skin," *Children of Cambodia's Killing Fields*, Yale University Press

6 According to this eyewitness account, what were **two** results of Khmer Rouge rule in Cambodia? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 7

In 1998, President Bill Clinton traveled to Rwanda to pay America's respects to those who suffered and died in the Rwandan genocide. During the visit, a panel discussion was held and later aired by *Frontline*. This is an excerpt from the transcript of that broadcast.

...**NARRATOR:** In 1993, Rwanda, one of Africa's smallest countries with just seven million citizens, was a deeply troubled country with a deeply troubled past. Decades earlier, under colonial rule, the Belgians had used the Tutsis, Rwanda's aristocracy, to enforce their rule over the Hutu majority, who were mostly poor farmers.

PHILIP GOUREVITCH, "The New Yorker":

The Belgians created an idea whereby the Tutsi were a master race, the Hutu an inferior race. And ethnic identity cards were issued. Much like in South Africa, an apartheid-like system was imposed. All privileges went to the Tutsi minority, and the Hutu majority was almost in bondage.

At independence in the late '50s and early '60s, this system was reversed. The majority Hutu rebelled, seized power, in the name of majority rule imposed an apartheid-like system in reverse and oppressed the Tutsi bitterly.

NARRATOR: Faced with discrimination and increasing Hutu violence, most Tutsis fled to neighboring countries, where they formed a guerrilla army, the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

In 1990, the rebel Tutsis invaded Rwanda and forced peace talks with Juvenal Habyarimana, the Hutu president. Anxious to stay in power himself, Habyarimana signed a peace treaty agreeing to share power with the Tutsis....

Source: "The Triumph of Evil," *Frontline*, January 26, 1999

7 According to this *Frontline* transcript excerpt, what were **two** causes of conflict between the Hutus and the Tutsi in Rwanda? [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Document 8

After the assassination of President Juvenal Habyarimana on April 6, 1994, radical Hutus attempted to exert control over Rwanda.

...The Hutu officials who took over the government organized the murders [of Tutsis] nationwide. They used the government-run radio and press to do this. They also used the private newspapers and a private radio station, known as Radio Television des Mille Collines (RTLM). RTLM told the population to look for the “enemies” and to kill them. Those Tutsi and Hutu [opposing the government] who could, fled to safety in neighboring countries, to Europe, or to Canada and the United States. Meanwhile, when the murders started, the RPF [Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front] in Uganda invaded Rwanda again....

Source: Aimable Twagilimana, *Teenage Refugees from Rwanda Speak Out*,
Globe Fearon Educational Publisher

8 According to Aimable Twagilimana, what was **one** action taken by Hutu officials against their “enemies”? [1]

Score

Document 9a

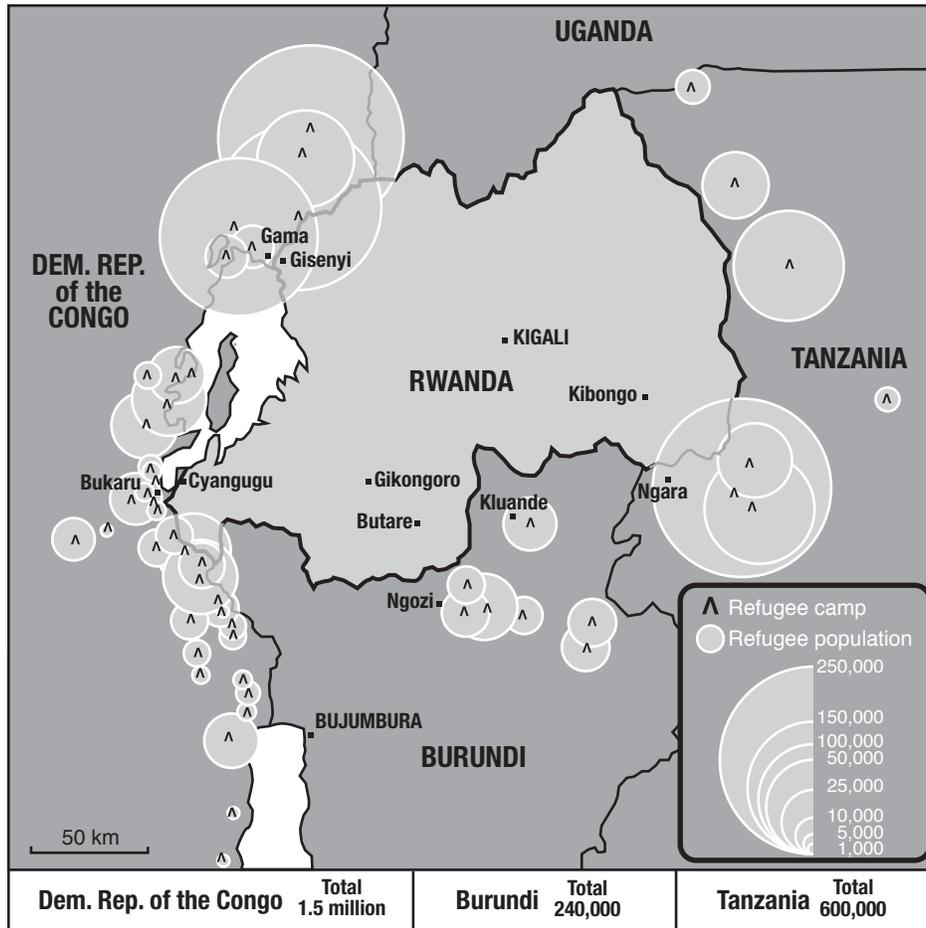
...Over the course of the genocide nearly one million people were killed, and more than three million fled to other countries, creating the world's worst ever refugee crisis. Only then did the West respond, launching the largest aid effort in human history, which finally concluded two years later in March of 1996. Soon after, war broke out in several neighboring countries causing almost all of the refugees to return home by 1997.

Post-genocide, a Unity government was formed [in Rwanda], and in 2000, Paul Kagame, former head of the RPF, was elected transition president. Kagame was then elected to a regular term in the country's first standard elections in 2003. The United Nations established the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, which has been trying high-level Hutu officials for crimes against humanity, while local governments have resorted to tribal councils, called *gacaca*, to sanction the estimated 80,000 people involved in the genocide....

Source: Terry George, ed., *Hotel Rwanda*, Newmarket Press

Document 9b

REFUGEE CAMP POPULATIONS (December 1994)



Source: UN High Commissioner for Refugees, December 1994 (adapted)

9 Based on these documents, state **two** effects of genocide on Rwanda. [2]

(1) _____

Score

(2) _____

Score

Part B

Essay

Directions: Write a well-organized essay that includes an introduction, several paragraphs, and a conclusion. Use evidence from *at least four* documents in your essay. Support your response with relevant facts, examples, and details. Include additional outside information.

Historical Context:

Throughout history, governments have adopted policies or have taken actions that have contributed to the denial of human rights to certain groups. These groups include **Ukrainians**, **Cambodians**, and **Rwandans**. This denial of human rights has had an impact on the region in which it occurred as well as on the international community.

Task: Using the information from the documents and your knowledge of global history, write an essay in which you

Select **two** groups mentioned in the historical context whose human rights have been denied and for **each**

- Describe the historical circumstances that contributed to the denial of this group's human rights
- Explain how a specific policy or action contributed to the denial of this group's human rights
- Discuss the impact this denial of human rights has had on the region in which it occurred and/or on the international community

Guidelines:

In your essay, be sure to

- Develop all aspects of the task
- Incorporate information from *at least four* documents
- Incorporate relevant outside information
- Support the theme with relevant facts, examples, and details
- Use a logical and clear plan of organization, including an introduction and a conclusion that are beyond a restatement of the theme