Name:

## **Genocide Presentation Notes**

<u>Instructions</u>: While watching the presentations, take notes on the table categories. You do not have to take notes for your group. Ask your questions out loud for extra credit (max 2 questions for extra credit). Submit your notes to Schoology by the end of the class period.

	Description of	American/UN Involvement in	Questions (ask out
	Genocide/Background Info Notes	Genocide Notes	loud for extra credit)
G1: Armenian Genocide	<ul> <li>Genocide: The deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group</li> <li>Middle east, east of Mediterranian sea</li> <li>Took place during the First World War</li> <li>Ottomans blamed their initial losses to the ethnic Armenians and began the mass deportation and killings of the Armanian people</li> <li>During the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries, Turkis tribes united Asia minor to form the beginnings of the Ottoman Empire</li> <li>Became the dominant power in the middle east around that time</li> <li>600K-1.5M Killed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>They did not step in</li> <li>President wilson designated sundays to be dedicated on American relief</li> <li>American entry to WW1 was slow, and he did not declare war on Turkey</li> <li>Though they did recognize it, the Wilson administration refused to act</li> <li>This was because of self-preservation</li> <li>Learn         <ul> <li>Telltale signs of a genocide</li> <li>Why they might happen</li> <li>How people take action to prevent them</li> </ul> </li> <li>Why they still happen today         <ul> <li>Indifference</li> <li>Turning a blind eye</li> <li>Being uninformed</li> <li>Refusal to take action</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
G2: Uyghur Genocide in Xinjiang, China	<ul> <li>Started in 2014 and is still going on</li> <li>Location: Xinjiang</li> <li>Cause: Sinicization, Religious Persecution</li> <li>Victims: 1.5M+ People</li> <li>Those who engage in religious acts of devotion, travel to other countries, violate birth restrictions, or install cell phone apps that allow encrypted messaging are thrown into concentration camps. These victims are going through forced labor, toture, and brainwashing in the many</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>A bipartism group of US senators has introduced legislation to declare China is committing genocide against the Uyghurs</li> <li>Beijing is accused of placing more than 1 million Uyghurs in internment camps and prisons, since early 2017</li> <li>U.S Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin vowed in July to use "the full breadth" of U.S financial powers to hold human rights abusers accountable</li> </ul>	

	<ul> <li>concentration camps across Xinjiang. The government has begun sterilizing the Ughur people to control their population growth. Minors have also been detained and forced to attend boarding schools where they are indoctrinated</li> <li>Uyghurs in Xinjiang and the Chinese government have had a long history of conflicts</li> <li>Uyghur extremists and terrorists' acts led to the deaths of over 100 being killed</li> <li>Chinese send Uyghurs to concentration camp to change their beliefs and as simply put, to "brainwash" them</li> <li>China has been accused multiple times of holding Uyghurs in these concentration camps, and have denied their existence, and instead claimed that they were reintroduction camps</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Presidential candidate Joe Biden has also called China's action genocide</li> <li>The U.S is now the only country to use these terms to describe China's human rights abuses</li> <li>It is ordinary people who under certain circumstances commit genocide</li> <li>Perpetrators should be held accountable for their crimes</li> <li>Demonstrates how con certain things can be happening right under our noses without us even noticing</li> </ul>	
G3: Balkins & Bosnia Genocide	<ul> <li>Genocide: The deliberate killing of a large number of people from a particular nation or ethnic group with the aim of destroying that nation or group</li> <li>The Balkans and Bonsia Genocide was primarily in present day Bonsai and Herzegoniva on the Balkan coast in Europe</li> <li>This was part of the Bosnian War of 1992-1995</li> <li>More than 8,000 people killed and 25,000-30,000 were displaced</li> <li>In the 1980s the rapid decline of the Yugoslav economy led to widespread public dissatisfaction with the political system</li> <li>That attitude, together with the manipulation of nationalist feelings by politicians, destabilized Yugoslav politics</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Although slow to intervene the Bosnian War, the U.S eventually stepped in to help in the summer of 1995</li> <li>For most of the war, America refused to send troops in to help</li> <li>In the future the United Nations should be ready to handle any situation like this</li> <li>We cannot afford anything like this to happen again</li> </ul>	

G4: East Pakistan (Bangladesh ) Genocide	<ul> <li>A referendum on independence was held during February 29, March 1, 1992 and almost everyone in Bosnia voted for independence</li> <li>In Group</li> </ul>	• In Group	
G5: Guatemala Genocide	<ul> <li>The Guatamalan Genocide was known as the Mayan genocide and the Silent Holocasut</li> <li>More than 200,00 people were killed or were reported disappeared</li> <li>Committed towards the Mayan people, who had become underprivileged and enslaved in their own homeland by the Spanish who conquered a lot of South America</li> <li>There was civil war in Guatemala in the early 1960s because of the inequalities in economic and political life</li> <li>In 1970s, the Mayans participated in protests demanding greater equality</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The U.S has always had a big involvement in Guatemala's affairs, originally intervening in 1954</li> </ul>	
G6: Cambodian Genocide	<ul> <li>Took place in Cambodia during Khmer Rouge regime led by Pol Pot</li> <li>Before the Cambodian Genocide, Cambopdia was involved in the Cambodia Civil War</li> <li>Americans bombed eastern borders of Cambodia leaving the country defenseless because of the Vietnam War</li> <li>Income inequality became obvious when majority of the citizens toiled on farms and the urban areas were enjoyed by the wealthy</li> <li>The obvious division of class made Cambodia susceptible to revolution</li> <li>The goal was to transform Cambodia into a "classless agrarian utopia" (re-educate citizens) and forced people</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger discusses the Khmer Rouge regime with Thailand's Foreign Minister Chatichai, November 26, 1975</li> <li>President Gerald Ford and Kissinger discuss CAmbodia with Indonesia's President</li> </ul>	

to work as slaves digging canals and tending crops	
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