

Exam III (20% of grade) will consist of approximately 15 multiple choice questions, 3-4 identification terms and/or a short essay question. The exam will weigh lectures and readings with equal importance. (Lectures include the videos.)

Videos

"Worse than War:" explores the anatomy of genocide-explaining why genocides begin, are sustained, and end; why societies support them, why they happen so frequently and how the international community should and can successfully stop them.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=w7cZuhqSzzc>

"La Caminata" (border crossing) violence, death, legality
Undocumented workers/immigrants, economic migrants

- "La Caminata" is a simulation of border crossings. Many cities near the border in Mexico are becoming deserted due to the high amount of economic migrants wanting a more prosperous life in the US.
- La Caminata recreates the experience of Mexicans crossing the border with the US. Participants don't actually cross, but learn how hard it is for those who do, in the hope of dissuading them from attempting it.

Questions to consider:

What are some explanations for the lack of response to genocide events?

-Countries don't want to get involved and waste resources, countries do not feel an obligation to help the affected country.

-Ignoring the world genocide, or knowing about the genocide and not acting. Gut feelings and moral intuition makes it so people can not act, because humans are incapable of feeling for the suffering of large numbers. Do not trust moral intuition. -

Another lack of response to genocides would have to do with the media not responding and showing people what is happening. Lack of leadership, dangerous, costly, ostrich effect (pretend it's not there) and diffusion of responsibility.

- countries do not want to risk their political standing, allies (why US won't recognize Armenian genocide)

-under the UN program R2P (responsibility to protect) it states that if a country recognizes something as a genocide it has a responsibility to get involved and protect those citizens, countries choose not to recognize it as a genocide because they would be required by law to intervene.

- When people are shown images of war torn areas through media such as the *Satellite Sentinel Project* they can be desensitized to the images rather than actually wanting to assist. This is the reverse effect that the program is supposed to have which is to raise awareness and connect those in the westernized world to the people who are being murdered in the South Sudan and Darfur region.

What historical events and situations help explain the Hutu-Tutsi struggle?

-Before independence **from the belgians**, the 15% Tutsi minority enjoyed a privileged life (Hutu resentment)

-After independence from the belgians, Tutsis faced major discrimination and waves of killing/racial cleansing

-Tutsis from Uganda joined in Rwanda and managed to get ground from Hutus, but Tanzania wanted peace with Arusha Accords

- o Power sharing agreement between two groups
- o Hutus don't want to share power

April 1994- assassination of Hutu's president (really was by the Hutu) ← really was killed by Hutu? or what does this mean (means the Hutu militia planned the assassination in order to initiate the genocide/becuase they blamed it on the tutsi) I think it has argument. Yeah, it was a plot by the president's inner circle (of hutus).

What evidence suggests that the 36 year Guatemalan "civil war" was not just a war, but genocide?

-The way people were being killed-very violently. Some used the term "overkill" because people were doing more than just killing, they were mutilating.

- Only women and children were killed, so clearly not combatant deaths

I think men were also killed but because there were so many women and children not just men that shows it was a genocide

-200,000 killed because "harmful to government"

- Only subsistence farmers that were not really doing any harm
- Would separate men and women/children, and then the women and children were killed

for those who missed Tuesday's class when we watched the movie, could someone reiterate the reason behind the genocide/ what the two groups were?

- The government forces of Guatemala committed genocide against the Mayan population (83% of those killed were Mayan)
- According to the video, the government labeled subsistence farmers as a threat. If anyone can explain why, feel free to add on here they thought they might be sympathetic to the guerilla groups that opposed the military dictatorships/ authoritarian government so they were killing them all, "drain the pond to kill the fish" -- was happening in other latin american countries during this time as well
- thank you!!

which movie was this. It was in Worse Than War

In retrospect, what could have been done to prevent the Rwandan genocide?

-Instead of waiting three months and only calling the Rwandan genocide, "acts of genocide" the United Nations, including the president of the U.S at the time could have been more involved. President Clinton could have sent in troops, and made more people aware of what was going on instead of ignoring the word 'genocide' and calling it 'acts of genocide' which means that because it's not recognized as real genocide, countries were not required under R2P to intervene.

- Know more about Rwanda's situation and not ignore critical information and signs of genocide so that it could have been stopped in the early stages

- The USA could have prevented genocide planners from broadcasting murderous instructions directly to the Rwandan population via radio (could have destroyed the antenna, transmitted counter-broadcasts urging perpetrators to stop the genocide, etc.)

- Not pull out the troops; instead should have combined all the troops from the UN nations, the ones that Dallaire controlled because then would almost have enough troops to do something
- US not be so focused on its own interests
- Not shy away from the word "genocide"
 - was not recognized as real genocide and countries were not required under R2P to intervene
- Shouldn't have trusted the Rwandan government as much, since they were lying about the conditions
- Too set on peace process, don't want to do anything to harm the peace process not harm the Rwandans **what does this mean??**

What peoples and countries have suffered from genocide in the 20th and 21st centuries?

- Nanking (Nanjing) Massacre (1937-1938)
 - 300,000 deaths
- Armenia (1915-1918)
 - 1.5 million deaths
- Ukraine (1932-1933) (**isnt this just stalins forced famine?**) (It is stalin's forced famine killed: 7million?)
- Nazi Germany/Holocaust (WWII 1933-1945)
 - Jews, Poles, Slavs, homosexuals, gypsies
 - Germany and Poland suffered the worst: 6 million deaths
- Bangladesh (1971)
- Pol Pot in Cambodia (1975-1979)
 - 2 million deaths
 - Pol Pot and a communist army killed a huge percent of their own population in the name of eliminating any and all threats to the communist ideal: wanted a peasant communist country: killed people in the upper class and in the cities
- Guatemala (1981-1983)
 - 200,000 deaths
- Countries in former Yugoslavia (1990s)
- Bosnia-Herzegovina (1992-1994)
 - 200,000 deaths
- Rwanda (1994)
 - Tutsis were killed by Hutus
 - 800,000 deaths in 100 days
- Zimbabwe (2000)
- Congo (present)
- Darfur (present)
- The muslims were killed by the Christians in the Kosovo region
 - **where and when? is this part of "countries in the former Yugoslavia"**