Genocide: Globalization and Political Violence

Sheefteh Khalili
PhD Student
UC Irvine
Review of Concepts

- Negative uses of culture
- Stereotypes
- Discrimination
- Institutionalized oppression

Genocide (n): “the deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group”
Institutionalized Oppression

- Segregation of African Americans in the United States
- Apartheid in South Africa
- Japanese Internment
- Other examples?
What makes it genocide?

• According to the United Nations, Genocide is defined as:

• “The deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group”
Key Terms

- Racial Group
- Ethnic Group
- Religious Group
- National Group
What makes it genocide?

• Killing members of the group
• Causing serious bodily or mental harm
• Deliberately inflicting destructive conditions onto the group
• Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group
Victims of Genocide

• Most commonly studied
  – Germany: The Holocaust
• Other 20th century examples
  – Rwanda
  – Darfur
  – Bosnia
Genocide (n): “the deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group”

The Holocaust: 1933-1945
The Holocaust: 1933-1945

• Religious based discrimination
• Nazi Germany
• Eugenics
Rwandan Genocide: 1994
Genocide \( (n) \): “the deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group”

Rwandan Genocide: 1994
Rwandan Genocide: 1994

Genocide ($n$): "the deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group"
Genocide (n): “the deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group”

Rwandan Genocide: 1994
Rwandan Genocide: 1994

- Ethnic-Based Conflict
- Hutu: Majority racial-ethnic group
- Tutsi: Minority racial-ethnic group
- 800,000 - 1 million killed in about 100 days

Genocide (n): “the deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group”
Genocide in Darfur: 2003
Genocide in Darfur: 2003

Genocide (n): “the deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group”
Genocide in Darfur: 2003
Genocide in Darfur: 2003

• Sudanese Liberation Army (SLA)
• Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)
• Sudanese Military and Militia (Janjaweed)
• Political Economic (NOT ETHNIC) groups form the basis of the conflict
• 400,000 dead since 2003
Lasting Impacts

- Refugees
- Displaced peoples
- Denial of genocide by perpetrators

Genocide (n): “the deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group”
Refugees

Genocide (n): “the deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group”
Genocide (n): “the deliberate and systematic extermination of an ethnic, racial, religious or national group”

Displaced People
Denial of Genocide

- Armenian Genocide
- Cambodian Genocide
- Guatemala and the “Silent Holocaust”
- Many other cases
International Human Rights

• Genocide is one of the most heinous of crimes against which all of humanity must unite to prevent its recurrence and punish those responsible. However, for the same reason, it evokes denial from both the perpetrators and those who would be called upon to intervene to prevent or stop it. This is why our strategy focuses on early prevention, by responding to situations of concern before positions harden into denial.”

• — Francis Deng, Special Adviser of the United Nations Secretary-General on the Prevention of Genocide
April 2010
The Duty to Prevent

- If the root causes of genocide revolve around inequalities between identity groups, preventing genocide begins with ensuring that all groups within society enjoy the rights and dignity of belonging as equal citizens.
Action and Prevention

- INGOs: Human Rights Watch, Genocide Watch
- IGOs: United Nations, International Criminal Court
- Grassroots movements: Help Darfur Now
Thank you

• Contact me:
• Sheefteh Khalili
• skhalili@uci.edu