

OPENING QUESTION: What are different ways a national majority may “deal with”处理 a minority population?

VOCABULARY: 0. **Dissolution/Division**: Split into separate, independent states (i.e. Czechoslovakia 捷克斯洛伐克 became the Czech Republic 捷克共和国 & Slovakia 斯洛伐克 in 1993, South Sudan split from Sudan 苏丹 in 2011.) 1. **Accommodation**: Give them everything (or most of what) they demand, especially protection of minority identity and culture, often including “special rights & privileges”特权 stopping short of a new, independent state. This is favored by “multiculturalism”多元文化主义. 2. **Integration**: Make sure they can use the national majority language and can function in the society of the majority while keeping their minority identity (which may fade with time). 3. **Assimilation**: Make them give up their minority identity and culture and become just like the majority. 同化 4. **Ethnic Cleansing**: Kick them out by force. 种族清洗, 种族化, 使用威 及暴力来迫使一个种族或民族人士离开特定地区或国家 5. **Genocide**: Systematically kill them, as in a government-led campaign, with the goal of eliminating them entirely. 种族大屠 , 种族灭绝, 灭种罪

From <http://endgenocide.org/learn/past-genocides/> : In the past 150 years, tens of millions of men, women and children have lost their lives in genocide or mass atrocities. Millions have been tortured, raped or forced from their homes.

The past genocides and mass atrocities described below represent just some of the historic examples that serve to remind us what’s at stake if we let genocide happen again. We must learn, remember and take action to end genocide once and for all.

Armenia 亚美尼亚

Beginning in 1915, ethnic Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire were rounded up, deported and executed on orders of the government.

1915 The combination of massacres, forced deportation marches and deaths due to disease in concentration camps is estimated to have killed more than 1 million

ethnic Armenians, Assyrians and Greeks between 1915 and 1923.

After coming to power in 1933, Germany's Nazi Party implemented a highly organized strategy of persecution, murder and genocide aimed at ethnically "purifying" Germany, a plan Hitler called the “Final Solution”.

The Holocaust 犹太人大屠杀

1933

Six million Jews and five million Slavs, Roma, disabled, Jehovah’s Witnesses, homosexuals, and political and religious dissidents were killed during the Holocaust.

Cambodia 柬埔寨

When the Khmer Rouge took control of the Cambodian government in 1975 they began a "re-education" campaign targeting political dissidents.

1975 These citizens, including doctors, teachers and students suspected of receiving education were singled out for torture at the notorious Tuol Sleng prison.

In the four years after they took power, between 1.7 and 2 million Cambodians died in the Khmer Rouge’s “Killing Fields.”

Rwanda 卢旺达

Civil war broke out in Rwanda in 1990, exacerbating tensions between the Tutsi minority and Hutu majority.

In 1994, returning from a round of talks, Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana was killed when his plane was shot down outside of the country’s capital, Kigali.

Habyarimana’s death provided the spark for an organized campaign of violence against Tutsi and moderate Hutu civilians across the country.

Bosnia 波斯尼亚

Beginning in 1991, Yugoslavia began to break up along ethnic lines.

1995 When the republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Bosnia) declared independence in 1992 the region quickly became the central theater of fighting.

The Serbs targeted Bosniak and Croatian civilians in areas under their control in a campaign of ethnic cleansing. The war in Bosnia claimed the lives of an estimated 100,000 people.

Darfur 达尔富尔

Over a decade ago the Government of Sudan carried out genocide against Darfuri civilians, murdering 300,000 & displacing over 2 million people.

2003

In addition to the ongoing crisis in Darfur, forces under the command of Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir have carried out attacks against civilians in the disputed Abyei territory, and the states of South Kordofan and Blue Nile.

Genocides before the 20th Century?

How did the USA conquer lands inhabited by Native Americans 本地美国人?

Have you ever heard of Dzungars 准葛尔

Why is something so big and so bad so controversial and hard to identify or agree on? Is it ever justified to deny 否认 a genocide? Is the term too politicized to be useful?

If we can't agree on whether it has happened (i.e. Is it genocide?), can we ever agree on how to deal with it? Could Humanitarian Intervention ever be justified objectively/universally as a response to genocide? Is ending genocide ever a valid reason to violate another state's sovereignty?