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Film Response: Worse than War.

The stated reasons for genocides have varied widely across different instances. Some examples include:

- The Holocaust: the Nazi regime in Germany sought to eliminate Jews, Romani people, disabled individuals, homosexuals, and other groups they deemed undesirable in pursuit of their goal of creating a "pure" Aryan race.
- The Rwandan Genocide: Hutu extremists targeted Tutsi and moderate Hutu individuals in a bid to eliminate Tutsi influence and power.
- The Cambodian Genocide: the Khmer Rouge regime sought to create a new, agrarian society by eliminating all perceived enemies of the state, including intellectuals, professionals, religious minorities, and others.
- The Bosnian Genocide: Serbian nationalists sought to create an ethnically pure Serbian state by targeting Bosniak Muslims and Croats.
- There are some patterns in the reasons for genocides, including the desire for one group to eliminate another perceived threat to their power or dominance, often based on differences in ethnicity, religion, or culture. Additionally, economic or political factors may also play a role, as may perceptions of historical injustices or grievances.

Yes, elements of civil war, nationalism, racism, and religion have all been involved in various genocides. For example:

- The Rwandan Genocide was driven in part by long-standing tensions between the Hutu and Tutsi ethnic groups, as well as political power struggles.
- The Bosnian Genocide was fueled by Serbian nationalist aspirations for a "Greater Serbia," as well as religious differences between Bosniak Muslims and Orthodox Serbs.

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- The Armenian Genocide in the early 20th century was carried out by the Ottoman government against Armenian Christians and was fueled by nationalist and religious factors.

Hierarchies and politics can have a significant impact on genocides. In many cases, those in power have used their authority to carry out or enable genocide, either by promoting ideologies that justify violence against a particular group or by failing to intervene to prevent or stop it.

Additionally, economic or political factors may also play a role, such as competition for resources or territory. Preventing genocides requires a multifaceted approach, including addressing root causes such as economic inequality, historical grievances, and political instability. Early warning systems and rapid response mechanisms can help identify and intervene in potential genocidal situations before they escalate. Diplomatic and economic pressure can also deter would-be perpetrators, and international criminal justice mechanisms can hold those responsible for genocide accountable for their actions. Finally, promoting education and public awareness about the dangers of prejudice and hate can help build a more tolerant and peaceful society.