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Class: Word Civ 2

1. The countries where genocide has taken place are:

- Germany (during the Holocaust)
- Cambodia (during the Khmer Rouge regime)
- Rwanda (during the Rwandan Genocide)
- Bosnia (during the Bosnian War)
- Sudan (during the Darfur genocide)

The stated reasons for the genocide in each instance were different, but they often included ethnic, religious, or political differences. In the Holocaust, the Nazi regime targeted Jews, Roma, and other minority groups. In Cambodia, the Khmer Rouge targeted educated people, city dwellers, and ethnic minorities. In Rwanda, Hutu extremists targeted Tutsis and moderate Hutus. In Bosnia, Serbs targeted Bosniaks and Croats, and vice versa. In Darfur, Arab militias targeted African ethnic groups.

2. Yes, there is a pattern in these reasons, which is the dehumanization and demonization of a particular group based on their identity or perceived difference. This can lead to a sense of superiority or entitlement by the perpetrators, who see themselves as "purifying" or "protecting" their society.

3. Yes, elements of civil war, nationalism, racism, and religion are often involved in genocides. For example, the Rwandan genocide was fueled by ethnic tensions between Hutus and Tutsis, while the Bosnian War was fueled by nationalist aspirations of different groups. In Sudan, the Darfur genocide was fueled by racial and ethnic tensions between Arabs and non-Arabs. In some cases, like the Holocaust, religion was also a factor, as the Nazis targeted Jews and other minorities based on their religion.

4. Hierarchies and politics can impact genocides in several ways. For example, political leaders can use propaganda to demonize certain groups and incite violence. Military leaders can use their power to organize and execute mass killings. Law enforcement officials can turn a blind eye to crimes committed by certain groups or actively participate in them. In some cases, like the Holocaust, private companies and individuals profited from the genocide by providing goods and services to the perpetrators.

5. To prevent genocides from happening in the present and future, several measures can be taken, such as promoting human rights, educating people about the dangers of hatred and discrimination, addressing root causes of conflicts, ensuring accountability for crimes, and providing support to victims and survivors. It is also important to promote international cooperation and dialogue to prevent conflicts and address crises before they escalate into genocidal violence.

Citation: "Genocide Worse Than War Full Length Documentary Pbs on Youtube." YouTube, uploaded by WeebilTV, 2 Dec. 2017, www.youtube.com/watch?v=H-rSddaKsO4.