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Global Civilization

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Film & Response

1) **What was the stated reason for the genocide in each instance?** The video mentioned various reasons for each genocide. For the Rwanda genocide, it was led by the Hutu majority against the Tutsi minority. The Hutu government saw the Tutsis as a threat to the country's security, for they believed they were planning to take over the government. The government used propaganda to incite hatred against the Tutsis and mobilize the Hutu population to carry out the genocide. The genocide in Darfur was led by the government-backed Arab militias against the non-Arab population. The government claimed that the non-Arab rebels were a threat to the country's stability and that the Arab militias were defending the country against this threat. The government also used propaganda to incite hatred against the non-Arab population. The genocide in the Democratic Republic of Congo was led by Rwandan and Ugandan forces against the Hutu refugees who had fled to Congo after the genocide in Rwanda. The Rwandan and Ugandan forces claimed that the Hutu refugees were planning to launch attacks against Rwanda and that they needed to be eliminated to prevent this. The forces also used propaganda to incite hatred against the Hutu refugees**.**
2) **Do you see a pattern in these reasons?** The pattern that I found most prominent in these reasons is the use of propaganda and false accusations to create a sense of fear and hostility towards a specific group of people. In these cases, the government or those in

power used these tactics to blame a particular group for problems in the country or to justify violence against them. Another common pattern I noticed is the use of historical grievances or tensions between different groups to fuel the genocide.

3) **Are elements of civil war or nationalism or racism or religion involved in genocides? Do you see examples of interest? be specific as to the nation/group and the aspect involved.** Yes, elements of civil war, nationalism, racism, and religion are often involved in genocides. Civil war can create conditions that allow for mass violence, as different groups within a country may seek to eliminate one another. Nationalism and racism can be used to justify violence against a particular group by portraying them as a threat to the dominant group or as inferior in some way. Religion can also be a factor in genocides, as different religious groups may be targeted for persecution or elimination. Examples of this include the Holocaust, which was a huge genocide of six million Jews by Nazi Germany during World War II. This genocide was driven by a combination of racism and nationalism. The Nazis portrayed Jews as a threat to Germany's purity and claimed they were responsible for the country's problems. Another is as mentioned the Rwandan Genocide, in which about 800,000 Tutsis were killed by the Hutu majority in Rwanda in 1994. The genocide was driven by a combination of ethnic tensions, political conflict, and propaganda that portrayed Tutsis as a threat to the Hutu majority.

4) **How do hierarchies in politics impact genocides?** In the documentary, hierarchies in politics were portrayed as one of the key factors that contribute to genocides. In many cases, genocides are carried out by those in power or those seeking to gain power. These individuals or groups may use propaganda, violence, or other means to target a specific group of people who they perceive as a threat to their authority or their vision for the

country.. Additionally, hierarchies in politics can impact the response to genocides. If those in power are unwilling or unable to acknowledge and address the violence, or if they actively support it, it can make it more difficult to stop the genocide and bring perpetrators to justice.

1) **What do you think can be done to stop genocides from happening in the present/future?** I think genocides can be prevented by addressing issues such as political and social inequalities, as well as promoting tolerance and empathy, and strengthening international laws and institutions. I think putting into effect good peacekeeping missions, and aid to protect vulnerable populations can also help prevent genocides from occurring in the future. Promoting awareness-raising campaigns can also help prevent genocides by promoting understanding and respect for diversity.