

DEFINITION OF GENOCIDE

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GENOCIDE

On December 9, 1948, the United Nations approved the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which establishes genocide as an international crime, defined as follows:

[A]ny of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

1. Killing members of the group;
2. Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
3. Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
4. Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
5. Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

SOURCE: www.ushmm.org

HOLOCAUST

The systematic, bureaucratic, state-sponsored persecution and murder of approximately six million Jews by the Nazi regime and its collaborators. During the era of the Holocaust, German authorities also targeted other groups because of their perceived "racial inferiority": Roma (Gypsies), the disabled, and some of the Slavic peoples (Poles, Russians, and others). Other groups were persecuted on political, ideological, and behavioral grounds, among them Communists, Socialists, Jehovah's Witnesses, and homosexuals.

SOURCE: www.ushmm.org

ARMENIAN GENOCIDE

Beginning in 1915, ethnic Armenians living in their historic homeland in the Ottoman Empire were rounded up, deported, and executed on orders of Turkish leaders of the government who wanted to create a new Turkish state. The combination of massacres, forced deportation marches, the forcible transfer of children, and deaths due to disease and starvation in concentration camps is estimated to have killed approximately 1.5 million people between 1915 and 1923, and the majority of victims were ethnic Armenians.

SOURCE: www.genocideeducation.org

PLEASE DO NOT THROW AWAY

USED MULTIPLE DAYS