**Evaluating Genocidal Policy**

Name:

Case Study:

**According to Article 2 of the 1948 United Nations Convention on Genocide, a genocide is any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, 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.**
6. What background information or historical context about this country or area of the world is pertinent to this case study?
7. Who are/were the perpetrators? Are/were they government-sponsored? The actions of a militia? The actions of grass-roots ethnic or religious groups? How do the characteristics of the perpetrators affect the methods of destruction in this case study?
8. Who are/were the victim groups and why are/were they targeted?
9. Does this case study meet the UN definition of genocide? Defend your answer.
10. What is/was the international response in this case study? Specifically, what is/was the response of the US and the UN?
11. Based on what you know about the Holocaust and what you have learned in this case study, how are they the same—in terms of policy and implementation? How are they different?