

## **Chapter 4. Case Studies of Human Rights Abuses**

### **Supplemental Resources**

### **Activities, Study Questions, Critical Thinking, Research Suggestions, Discussion Topics, Readings**

#### **Chapter 4.1 The Zulu of South Africa**

1. Were the policies of Shaka genocide?
2. What impact does bias contribute to determining if genocide has been committed?

#### **Chapter 4.2 The Democratic Republic of the Congo**

1. What is the responsibility of the international community in solving the multiple problems in the Congo?
  - a. Who needs to be involved?
  - b. Why hasn't more been done already?
2. Why is it a curse to be a mineral-rich such as the Congo?
  - a. What would it take to turn the mineral-rich curse into a benefit for the Congo?
  - b. What obstacles would they have to overcome for this to transition to happen?
  - c. How can the international community help?

#### **Chapter 4.3 Armenia**

1. Do you think the Turks committed genocide against the Armenians?
  - a. If not, why wouldn't it be called genocide?
  - b. The Armenian Genocide Graphic Organizer may help you with your answer above.

What do Armenians say?	What does Turkey say?	What do others say?
a deliberate genocide carried out by Ottoman Turks	there was no genocide	France, Russia, Canada and Uruguay formally recognized genocide against the Armenians
1.5 million people killed either through massacres or starvation	acknowledges many Armenians died, but says Turks died too	UK, US and Israel are among those that use different terminology
	massacres committed on both sides as a result of inter-ethnic violence and war	21 countries have officially recognized the events as genocide
	Killing justified because Armenians sympathized with Russian enemy	most genocide scholars and historians call the events genocide
	Armenians starved or killed by marauding "Armenian gangs"	

	deaths from "relocation" or "deportation" cannot be called genocide	
	killings not deliberate or not governmentally orchestrated	

#### **Chapter 4.4 Ukraine**

1. Do you think the elimination of 25 percent of the Ukrainian population by Stalin is considered a genocide?
2. How did Americans react at the time to the crimes committed by Stalin in the Ukraine?

#### **Chapter 4.5 Cambodia**

1. In your analysis of this case study: Did Pol Pot and the Khmer Rouge commit genocide?
2. How did Americans at the time feel about this genocide? Why?

#### **Chapter 4.6 Guatemala**

1. What made the Guatemala Civil War complicated in the U.S.?
  - a. Would you have supported U.S. actions in Guatemala? Why?
  - b. What would you have done if you did not support the U.S. actions in Guatemala?
2. What human rights violations do you think the Guatemalan army committed during the civil war?

#### **Chapter 4.7 Bosnia and Kosovo**

1. Do you think that Milosovic was guilty of genocide or other human rights violations? Explain.
2. Do you think NATO, the U.S. or other organizations/nations should have acted earlier in the conflict?
  - a. If you were president of the U.S. at the time, what you have done?

#### **Chapter 4.8 The Taliban**

1. Do you think the Taliban is guilty of human rights violations? If so, which ones?
2. Do you think that the Taliban should be left alone to govern as they see fit or should the UN, US or other international organization intervene in Afghanistan? Explain.

#### **Chapter 4.9 The Crisis in Darfur**

1. From the examples included here, how would you describe the causes of genocide in Darfur?
2. Would you call the crisis in Darfur genocide?
3. If you were part of a human rights group, how would you work to solve the problems in the area?

#### **Chapter 4.**

1. If you were the author of this book, what other human rights violations would you have added to this list of case studies? Why?