

Example by StudyDriver

Source: <https://studydriver.com/terrible-examples-of-genocide/>

Terrible Examples of Genocide Example

In this picture the people of Darfur are asking for help from international forces as they need safety and protection. We are able to see the distress and worry on their faces which appeals to our emotions. Luckily The U.S. and UN came to the rescue and built camps in Thailand for those who needed a place for security. They were able to provide them food and a place to sleep as they initially begged for. This source really shows how it was considered a genocide because it shows how desperate the people were for help. All they needed was protection from a much bigger stronger force. The killings and Starvations in Darfur ruined their country as well as the moral of many citizens. This is a good source because it was taken during that time and is of the victims which shows us the true emotion of what this genocide did to them. There was really no bias found in this source.

Resistance:

"Rescue and Resistance in Nanjing." Facing History and Ourselves. Accessed December 01, 2018.
<https://www.facinghistory.org/nanjing-atrocities/atrocities/rescue-and-resistance-nanjing>.

When the Japanese attacked Nanjing many people fled the country and continued to fight against them

because they were not giving up yet. Others that stayed in the country still fought as well as helped the ones that were injured or sick. The ones who refused to flee were staying to help people in the refugee camps where they provided safety. Many of the people felt they needed to stay and help those who needed it. They didn't want the Japanese to win and take over so they had to do what they had to and resist against them. In the letters they talked about the Committee safe groups that were made. This source is good since it directly explains what each person had in mind and how they planned to resist. Some people within the country believed that them staying there would make things worse. The injured and sick were already going to die so they saw no point in staying and trying help when they would just sacrifice themselves.

NICK B. WILLIAMS Jr. | Times Staff Writer. "Cambodian Resistance Goes on Offensive : Despite Differences, 3 Factions Operate as 'More of a Guerrilla Force'." Los Angeles Times. August 08, 1985. Accessed December 01, 2018. https://articles.latimes.com/1985-08-08/news/mn-3333_1_guerrilla-force.

The Cambodians resisted against the vietnamese by starting a movement and became almost like a Guerilla force. Since the Vietnamese drove them out of the camps they needed to step up. The Cambodians resistance movement was probably the most effective since quite a few Vietnamese soldiers were killed. In the Los angeles times it said In past years, the non-Communist factions operated close to their border bases. With all three factions now pressing to carry the fight to the interior, 'we are stepping on each other's toes,' Abdul Gaffar Peang-Meth, a spokesman for the Khmer Front, said recently (Los Angeles Times). Although the killing of some vietnamese may have been effective in showing they resist, both countries are just getting on each others nerve, therefore causing the unnecessary conflict that will continue. This is considered a good source because it was first written at that exact time so we as readers can get that full effect and know that the information we are obtaining is reliable. This bias in this is many think the Cambodians shouldn't have resisted and said they started the conflict between them. If they just backed off and didn't force into it, they would be fine. But as for the Cambodians they knew that standing by wasn't an option and they needed to resist against them.

Genocides we have studied:

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. Accessed December 02, 2018.

<https://www.ushmm.org/remember/the-holocaust-survivors-and-victims-resource-center/benjamin-and-vladka-meed-registry-of-holocaust-survivors/behind-every-name-a-story>.

This source has a collection of stories written from Holocaust survivors themselves, explaining their experience and feelings. One of the victims that survived was Jakob, he wrote his story and talked about what happened during the whole thing. He wrote In the ghettos, typhus, malnutrition and other diseases ravaged the population, which caused many deaths, especially among the elderly and children. It was a miracle that I survived typhus (Ushmm- Jakob). This quote shows what he went through along with many others and emphasizes the true struggles that Jews went through. Having a survivor write about the holocaust makes it so real which helps to relate to the reader and appeal to their emotions. The Holocaust is considered a genocide because all Jews were forced out of their homes and put into concentration camps where they were tortured to their death. In the letter Jakob talks about how some people think they know what it was like to be in the holocaust but there are actually no words to describe it. This can cause bias between victims and other people because outsiders have absolutely no idea what it was like and for them to say they do is very disrespectful.

Kifner, John. "Armenian Genocide of 1915: An Overview." The New York Times. December 07, 2007. Accessed December 02, 2018.

https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/ref/timestopics/topics_armeniangenocide.html?mcubz

This is an article written by John Kifner explaining an overview of the Armenian Genocide and what happened/ the causes. The Turks attacked the Armenians after WWI was over simply because the Armenians wanted to help Russia overthrow Turkey. Armenians were tortured and stripped of their pride when they were forced to go on marches naked in front of everyone. This is a good source since it was directly written from that point of time and shows the Armenians side of it instead of just the Turks intake. In this case, the Turks decide what history is because they are the more powerful ones but as for this source it allows the Armenians to tell their story. The bias with this genocide is between the Turks and Armenians themselves. The Turks deny that a genocide took place

because they're afraid of the truth coming out. The Turks tried to claim that they didn't even carry out genocide and it was the Armenians that brought it on themselves. For this reason some believe the Armenians owe them an apology as they did it for a reason.

Books:

Matuszak, Nancy. History behind the Headlines: The Origins of Conflicts Worldwide. Farmington Hills, MI: Thomson/Gale, 2002.

This book talks about the torture the people of Nanjing went through as well as the war crimes being placed. This book is a good source because it shows what happened after the genocide was over and how the Japanese will be held accountable for their actions. They were finally held responsible in the end. Anyone that was on the Japanese side may now think other wise after reading this book. In the book it explains the truth about the genocide and exploits the Japanese making them look like the enemy they always have been. The only bias that could still be true is with the ones who still believe in the Japanese and think what they did was truly reasonable.

Showalter, Dennis E. History in Dispute. Farmington Hills, MI: St. James Press/Gale Group/Thomson Learning, 2002.

This book tackles the main question of why the Holocaust is portrayed so differently from other genocides. In the book it said that the specific people were targeted, the Jews, and defined differently, making it different from others. This is a good source because it really digs deep into the holocaust and exactly why it is a more talked about genocide. Readers will be able to understand not only why the holocaust is considered a genocide but also other genocides and the reasons for it. Since the Holocaust is very well known, after this book you'll know more about other genocides and get a feel for more terrible attacks, The holocaust isn't the only important one to note. The bias that this book takes on is the fact that other genocides are important to and need to get as much attention as the holocaust has. There's a lot to learn and understand and victims of other attacks should be given the opportunity to speak freely of the events.