Period/Unit 7.8

*1900 to Present – Mass Atrocities After 1900*

**Topic 7.8 – Mass Atrocities After 1900**

THEMATIC FOCUS: **Social Interactions and Organization** (SIO) *The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.*

H. Explain the various causes and consequences of mass atrocities in the period from 1900 to the present.

* The rise of extremist groups in power led to the attempted destruction of specific populations, notably the Nazi killing of the Jews in the Holocaust during World War II, and to other atrocities, acts of genocide, or ethnic violence.

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| Atrocity and dates | Causes | Consequences |
| Armenian Genocide |  |  |
| Spanish Flu  *(Why is a pandemic considered an atrocity?)* |  |  |
| Holodomor (Ukrainian Famine) |  |  |
| Holocaust |  |  |
| Japanese occupation |  |  |
| War technologies: firebombing and Atomic weapons |  |  |
| **Cambodian genocide**  (1975-1979) | Pot Pot, the leader of the Khmer Rouge political party, won the civil war that had been raging in Cambodia since 1970. In an effort to minimize the impact of Western thought on the people of Kampuchea (Cambodia’s new name), intellectuals, skilled workers and religious groups were persecuted. Citizens were reeducated to be farmers. | The persecution became widespread to include relatives and children of educated or intelligent people, their friends, people with glasses, etc. Over 1.7 people were killed, 10% of the population. The genocide ended with the invasion of communism Vietnam in 1979. |
| Bosnian genocide  (1992 - 1995) |  |  |
| Rwandan genocide |  |  |
| Darfur |  |  |