

## Chapter 1 : Project MUSE - Why Is the Twentieth Century the Century of Genocide?

*Century of Genocide is a survey of genocide in the twentieth century. It contains fourteen chapters, by specialists, on a broad range of events, including some not usually labelled as genocide (some chapters in fact avoid the term completely).*

It contains fourteen chapters, by specialists, on a broad range of events, including some not usually labelled as genocide some chapters in fact avoid the term completely. The introduction examines how the strength of our responses to atrocity vary with our distance from the victims, and canvasses the practical problem of how to prevent future genocides. It refrains from abstract theorising about definitions and the chapters mostly follow suit, making *Century of Genocide* refreshingly free from academic jargon. Each of the chapters has two parts: The essays provide an overview of the events, but concentrate on their background and aftermath, on questions such as who was responsible, what historical, economic, and social factors were involved, what the immediate and long-term effects on the victim community were, and what the response of the international community was, both at the time and later. It is left to the eyewitness accounts to provide immediacy and a feel for the actual events. They also provide an emotional and affective complement without which the scholarly essays might seem lacking. The events are covered in roughly chronological order. First is the genocide of the Hereros by the Germans in Southwest Africa in , a brutal but little known episode of colonial history. There is, of course, a chapter on the Holocaust of the Jews, but *Century of Genocide* also includes chapters on the less well known Holocaust of the Gypsies and the slaughter of the disabled and handicapped in the Nazi eugenics program. There are also chapters on the Soviet-created famine in the Ukraine in in which millions died and the Soviet deportations of entire ethnic groups during World War II, acts which were genocidal in implication if not intention. Though half a million people may have been killed in the suppression of the communist party in Indonesia in , the event is rarely described as genocidal. Still less familiar to most will be the genocide in Bangladesh, notable for the systematic use of mass rape as an instrument of war and the deliberate targeting of educational and cultural elites for destruction. The chapter on the Cambodian genocide by Ben Kiernan is one of the few to enter into historiographical debates, devoting a fair bit of space to controversies between figures such as Shawcross and Pilger. The chapter on East Timor covers events between and , but the response to those events is very much an live issue. There is a chapter on the genocide in Burundi in as well as one on the recent genocide in Rwanda, a useful parallel treatment by the same author. A general chapter on the physical and cultural genocide of indigenous peoples is the most timely in the volume, since it deals with events which are underway even at this very moment, around the world. A brief final chapter considers the events in Bosnia-Herzegovina from a theoretical perspective, focusing on the difficulties of distinguishing genocide from war crimes and ethnic war, and on the ways in which scholarly analysis is immediately politicised when "genocide" enters the picture. *Century of Genocide* is a sobering work, but one that is also accessible and arresting. Though it lacks a consistent theoretical framework, by taking a broad view that encompasses events from throughout the century and around the world it helps the reader to step back from particular events to consider general questions. Genocidal events are a common target for those who would deny or twist history to their own ends, so a widely accessible, scholarly study of them is an important resource. *Century of Genocide* is one book that really should be on the shelves of every library and read by everyone concerned with the darkest parts of twentieth century history. November - buy from Amazon.

## Chapter 2 : Genocides in history - Wikipedia

*Centuries of Genocide* published in late , is Sam Totten's most recent book, co-edited with William Parsons, Chief of Staff, U.S. Holocaust Museum. *Centuries* is the 4th version, with the 3 earlier versions, beginning in , differently titled *Century of Genocide - i.e., 20th century*.

Genocides of The 20th Century The 20th century saw the rise of a new humanity. A thoroughly educated, civilised and innovative society was predominant throughout the world. Yet the past hundred years have been the bloodiest of all in our history. Through war after massacre after genocide, too many innocent people have had their life taken away. Why should there be more oppression and death now that human equality is finally possible? This timeline could shed some light on the matter. Over seven hundred thousand greeks were deported and mass murdered by the Young Turkish government. After a decade of conflict and civil war, the upheaval succeeded with the creation of the Mexican Constitution. In a couple of years, over 15 countries where involved in the conflict. Military and Civilian casualties: To this date, the nation of Turkey continues do deny that the crimes perpetrated where not genocide. After a civil war, the Bolshevik government remained in power and ultimately brings about the beginning of the USSR and the rise of Josef Stalin. While the communist party remains in rule, an anti communist anti-bohsevik party party emerges rejecting the new regime. New Marxist ideologies begin to gain popularity in eastern Europe. Unfortunately the rise of Stalin and his regime left no room for Trotsky in the Soviet Union. He is exiled in , and finally assassinated in Mexico a decade later. After years of struggle the Communistic party led by Mao Zedong claims victory and the Peoples Republic of China is formed. Starting with Black Tuesday the collapse of the stock market , soon unemployment rates where at an all time low. While food was being produced in the republic, it was all exported as part of the forced collectivisation of agriculture in all of the USSR. Strict rations were implemented, and entire cities were starved to death. After years of struggle, Germany is taken over by the Nazi party, bringing in Hitler first as chancellor of Germany in and then as dictator of Nazi Germany in Ghettoes and death camps are built during the world war all over Nazi reigned Europe. By , thousands of people were systematically killed every day. The League of Nations takes action, and soon Europe has a front row ticket to full blown World war. Axis powers vs Allied nations. By the end, Nazi Germany abolished and all of Europe is divided between the allies and the Soviets. This organisation becomes extremely influential in future conflicts all over the world. It calls for foreign action when genocide is recognised in a nation. During his ruling nearly 80 are killed in China. Led by Fidel Castro and Che Guevara, revolutionary forces succeed in overthrow of government and install a communistic regime. Strong ties are made with Russia, while the ones with United States are broken. During his dictatorship and regime, over 30 people die all over the Soviet Union. Involvement of United States began in s. Kennedy After being in office for under 2 years, the president of the United States in shot in Dallas, Texas. Serious events occur in United States, France and Mexico. Over students and bystanders are shot or bayoneted to death. Four million people are mass murdered and starved. Ultimately the Islamic Republic of Iran is formed and major cultural changes are made within the country. Iraq was driven out of Kuwait, but left it with thousands of oil rigs lit on fire. This system would develop into the widely used World Wide Web network. Soon, a very large percentage of the population would have access to endless information through the internet. This signalled the end of communism in Europe, and all over the world, totalitarian governments slowly transformed to Democratic societies. The war ended int he break up of Sudan into two separate nations.

**Chapter 3 : Genocide: twentieth-century warnings for the twenty-first century | History and Policy**

*Century of Genocide: Critical Essays and Eyewitness Accounts / Edition 3* Through powerful first-person accounts, scholarly analysis, and compelling narrative, *Century of Genocide* details the causes and ramifications of the genocides perpetrated in the twentieth century and into the twenty-first.

Initially it was carried out in German-occupied Eastern Europe by paramilitary death squads Einsatzgruppen by shooting or, less frequently, using ad hoc built gassing vans, and later in extermination camps by gassing. It included massacres, forced deportations involving death marches, mass starvation, and occurred concurrently with the Assyrian and Greek genocides. The State of Turkey denies a genocide ever occurred. Another, were arrested by Rwanda; of these, 60, were tried and convicted in the Gacaca court system. It is recognized by the international community as a genocide. The Manchu Qianlong Emperor of Qing China issued his orders for his Manchu Bannermen to carry out the genocide and eradication of the Zunghar nation, ordering the massacre of all the Zunghar men and enslaving Zunghar women and children. This occurred in the aftermath of the Caucasian War in the last quarter of the 19th century. Georgia, which has poor relations with Russia, has made outreach efforts to North Caucasian ethnic groups since the Russo-Georgian War. The government of the Independent State of Croatia murdered Serbs, Jews, Romani, and some dissident Croats and Bosniaks inside its borders, many in concentration camps, most notably Jasenovac camp. He escaped to Spain after the war with the assistance of the Roman Catholic Church and fatally injured there some years later in an assassination attempt. Massacres, killings, rape, arson and systematic elimination of religious minorities particularly Hindus, political dissidents and the members of the liberation forces of Bangladesh were conducted by the Pakistan Army with support from paramilitary militias—the Razakars, Al-Badr and Al-Shams—formed by the radical Islamist Jamaat-e-Islami party. The genocide, instigated by the Ottoman government, included massacres, forced deportations involving death marches, summary expulsions, arbitrary executions, and destruction of Greek Orthodox cultural, historical and religious monuments. It occurred concurrently with the Armenian and Greek genocides. The Catholic Church considered them heretics and ordered that they should be completely eradicated. Raphael Lemkin referred to the Albigenian Crusade as "one of the most conclusive cases of genocide in religious history". The expulsion, preceded by the insurgency in Chechnya, was ordered on 23 February by NKVD chief Lavrentiy Beria after approval by Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin, as a part of Soviet forced settlement program and population transfer that affected several million members of non-Russian Soviet ethnic minorities between the s and the s. The deportation encompassed their entire nations, well over, people, as well as the complete liquidation of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic. Hundreds of thousands [89] [90] [91] [92] of Chechens and Ingushes died or were killed during the round-ups and transportation, and during their early years in exile. The survivors would not return to their native lands until Many in Chechnya and Ingushetia classify it as an act of genocide, as did the European Parliament in On 26 November, a supplementary decree to the Nuremberg Laws stripping Jews of their German citizenship expanded the category "enemies of the race-based state" to include Romani, the same category as the Jews, and in some ways they had similar fates. Marek Jan Chodakiewicz among others. These atrocities have been called the first genocide of the 21st century. Oxford University held an academic consensus calling the Indonesian Occupation of East Timor genocide and Yale university teaches it as part of their "Genocide Studies" program. These figures represent a minimum conservative estimate that CAVR says is its scientifically-based principal finding. The report did not provide an upper bound, however, CAVR speculated that the total number of deaths due to conflict-related hunger and illness could have been as high as,

### Chapter 4 : List of genocides by death toll - Wikipedia

*Through powerful first-person accounts, scholarly analyses and historical data, Century of Genocide takes on the task of explaining how and why genocides have been perpetrated throughout the course of the twentieth century.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Parsons, and Israel Charny, eds. *Critical Essays and Eyewitness Accounts*, 2nd ed. Reviewed by Samuel M. This is a profound question, as is the answer. In seventeen chapters and an introduction, the answer is clearly No. For any one interested in providing their students with a comprehensive understanding of genocide in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, this book is an excellent resource. In this single text, the reader can move from the genocide against the Hereros in Southwest Africa to discussions of the Armenians; the Ukrainians and genocide in the former Soviet Union; the targeting of Jews, Gypsies, and disabled people during the Shoah; the Tutsis in Rwanda and Hutus in Burundi; the Cambodians; massacres and genocide in Indonesia and East Timor; genocide against Kurds in Iraq and Sudanese Muslims in Darfur; and genocides perpetrated against various indigenous peoples. The foreword by Israel Charny makes a sensitive and passionate statement about genocide and its implications for many groups beyond the survivors of various genocides. Charny speaks about learning to care about human life. This concept of developing genuine and mutual respect and caring as foundations for human behavior is in direct opposition to those who preach tolerance but do not practice it. The introduction by Samuel Totten and William Parsons integrates the ideas and concepts developed in the foreword and goes on to set out the parameters for the discussion in the rest of the text. Totten and Parsons set out a program for the scholarly study of genocide while also addressing the need for the financing and implementing a global genocide prevention and intervention effort including an effective genocide early warning system and the creation of more robust structures for educating about genocide. Chapters 1 to 14, each focusing on a specific genocide e. The critical essays that begin each chapter provide the context for the genocide, while the second part of each chapter comprises a compendium of eyewitness accounts relating to the specific genocide under discussion. Each chapter is similarly structured, so that there is a strong sense of internal consistency throughout the book. This new edition also includes maps of each of the genocides discussed. This is an important chapter because it confronts the issue of whether or not the events that took place in Kosovo represent a true genocide. Edelman, review of *Century of Genocide: Parsons, and Israel Charny*. *Genocide Studies and Prevention* 2, 2 August Chapters 16 and 17, though, offer students of genocide critically important insights; these two chapters make this edition a must for anyone teaching or learning about genocide. This chapter gets us into the Darfur situation, as well as other potential genocides, and shows the importance of genocide early warning systems in the modern world. Totten gives us, in a clearly written and well-argued text, the problems and possibilities of genocide intervention and prevention. He shows us the structural problems, as well as the You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

**Chapter 5 : Century of Genocide: Critical Essays and Eyewitness Accounts - Google Books**

*It covers the genocide of the Hereros people in Africa under the Germans at the turn of the twentieth century, the Armenian Genocide, the Soviet man made genocide in the Ukraine in the years between the wars, the Genocide of the Jews, Gypsies, and disabled people during the Second World War.*

It has been labeled many names ranging from atrocity, to crime against humanity, and finally the most popular Genocide. But no matter what label we place on it or how we choose to define it, ultimately this issue must be eradicated! Armenian men were rounded up together and murdered while the women and children were forced to embark upon death marches. The word "Holodomor" is Ukrainian for "death inflicted by starvation. Thus he issued famine that starved over 10 million people. Many were forced to concentration camps or executed by a firing squad. An estimation of at least 3 million deaths were of children. The incredibly armed and better organized Japanese soldiers trampled the Chinese military units. Men, women, children were murdered in the most viscous ways along with raping thousands of women and burning down local buildings. These actions were considered a crime against humanity because the purpose was not to weaken the Chinese military. This was known as the most systematic, thoroughly organized and well documented Genocide. Adolf Hitler constantly accused the Jews for the reason behind their economic hardship. It began with boycotting Jewish businesses, than it lead to stripping the Jews of their rights, after that came segregating Jews into designated areas and finally came the systematic killing in gas chambers and concentration camps. The Cultural Revolution was a huge factor that contributed to these deaths as Mao and his government aimed to rid old customs, old habits, old ideas and old culture. The rich were killed and stripped of their wealth, temples and ancient traditions were burnt and political leaders who opposed communism were eradicated. It was a time of turmoil. He intended to turn Cambodia into a farming peasant society which everyone worked for the well being of the nation. They targeted educated doctors, lawyers and the religious Christians, Buddhist, Muslims in hope to rid the nation of outside influence. Many died of starvation, concentration camps and by a firing squad. Ultimately this Genocide lead to deaths of about 2 million. They established a pro-Vietnamese regime. Since than, the "Holodomor" has been a crime to be mentioned and talked about in Ukraine. President Habyarimana was a Hutu, thus it aggravated the Hutus to embark on slaughtering all Tutsis. The blood bath lasted only days but this event tolled up to almost , deaths. This was the climax of the civil war that existed between the northern and southern Sudan. Darfur region was dominantly Muslim, but tribal and ethnic differences existed. The conflict was between the Arab group, who were nomadic herders, and the Aftrican groups Maasalit and Zaghawa , who were pastoralists. Ethnic Arab militia groups, known as the Janjaweed, attacked the African groups. The methods ranged from air strikes, to burning villages and poisoning wells. Women were systematically raped and almost people were killed. African Union and United Nations began constructing forces to aid the situation. This signifies a major step towards ending the systematic violence against the people of Darfur.

### Chapter 6 : Past Genocides - Armenia, Holocaust, Bosnia, Rwanda, Darfur

*Blending gripping narrative with trenchant analysis, Eric Weitz investigates four of the twentieth century's major eruptions of genocide: the Soviet Union under Stalin, Nazi Germany, Cambodia under the Khmer Rouge, and the former Yugoslavia.*

The Armenian genocide perpetrated by the Turkish government in had already resulted in the death of an estimated 1 million civilians. Yet, even today, nearly a century later, the Turkish authorities still refuse to acknowledge it as genocide. However, mass killings have continued to occur across the globe in the post-war era, for example, in Ethiopia by the Dergue, in Cambodia by the Khmer Rouge, and in Indonesia and East Timor by the Suharto regime. During the s, the genocides in the former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda dominated the international news. These atrocities raised the public awareness of genocide and provided an impetus and a focus for scholarly research in the field of genocide studies. Stanton, President of Genocide Watch, describes genocide as a process that moves through eight stages: A variety of measures can be taken to stop genocide occurring if governments and international organisations identify these stages early enough and then act promptly. Humanitarian aid and the provision of refuge for persecuted groups is, of course, extremely important. Economic sanctions, trade embargoes, and divestment are ways of pressurising regimes that show signs and intentions of executing genocidal policies. International isolation, condemnation and travel bans on leaders of such governments are significant but these measures need to be backed up with the threat and, if necessary, the use of military intervention. Enforcement of international law and of the Genocide Convention by means of a thoroughgoing hunting down and prosecution of perpetrators is important to show the intention of the international community not to let these crimes go unpunished. He believed that each national, religious and racial group had a mission to fulfil and a cultural contribution to make to mankind. Many scholars have concurred that the twentieth century was the century of genocide. The state-sponsored mass murder of civilians in the First World War and the Second World War set a pattern to be repeated many times in different regions of the world in the second half of the century. Will the twenty-first century be any different? If genocides continue to take place, what should the response to them be? The Armenian genocide The Armenian genocide perpetrated by the Turkish government in resulted in the death of an estimated 1 million civilians. The ardently nationalist Young Turk movement came to dominate the government between and It targeted the Armenians because of their linguistic, cultural and religious differences, believing that they had no place in Turkish society. Yet, even today, nearly a century later, the Turkish government still refuses to acknowledge it as genocide. At the time, the Allied Powers in Europe publicly stated that they would hold personally responsible all members of the Turkish government and others who had planned or participated in the massacres. There were also countless declarations and pledges made by world leaders for the emancipation and restitution of survivors. Largely through the use of mobile killing squads and death camps in Poland, some 6 million Jews perished at the hands of the Nazis. The scale and the process of the mass killings were unprecedented: The Holocaust has been the subject of intensive historical research. Historians have analysed not only perpetrators, but also collaborators, victims and bystanders. Survivors of this dark episode in European history become fewer and fewer as the years pass, and so it becomes all the more important to study and teach this subject, in order to keep it alive in the popular memory, and try to understand and prevent future genocides. There has been a considerable amount of scholarly debate surrounding the Holocaust. In particular, the issue of the singularity or uniqueness of the Holocaust as an event has been the subject of much controversy. Many historians have suggested that comparison of the Holocaust to other genocides trivialises it or diminishes its significance. However, other scholars have shown that comparisons can be useful, not in order to trivialise the Holocaust or to compete with it, but as a heuristic tool, in order to help us understand the motivations for and features of genocide. Whilst not all genocides are similar in every respect, trying to understand commonalities where they exist can be helpful in trying to comprehend genocide and then by extension, in taking steps to prevent future genocides. With the occurrence of so many episodes of mass murder, genocide became the subject of academic attention. In particular, the motives for genocide have been

the subject of much scholarly research: Research into genocide has analysed not only the motives and actions of the perpetrators, but also the experiences of the victims and the responses of the bystanders. Attempting to understand the history of perpetrators, victims and bystanders may help our quest to prevent genocide in the future. Certainly, the events in the former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda in the s have brought the subject of genocide more widely into the popular awareness and more firmly onto the international political agenda.

**Yugoslavia** The former Yugoslavia began to break up as Slovenia and then Croatia declared their independence in . Between and , during the course of its break-up into separate states, the former Yugoslavian federation saw widespread atrocities and ethnic cleansing perpetrated by all sides in a multi-sided conflict, involving Serbians, Croatians and Bosnians. The slow and passive responses from the international community acted as a green light for Serbia in particular to continue its ethnic cleansing campaign. Srebrenica, where some 7, people were killed in the space of two days in July , remains a symbol of a very dark moment in the history of humanity. This created an end to the violence in Bosnia, but more bloodshed was still to follow in Kosovo. Here a violent struggle ensued from between the Serbs, who regarded Kosovo as their historical homeland, and the ethnic Albanians, who made up 90 per cent of the population of the province. After NATO forces eventually waged a war of aerial bombardment against Serbia in , Serbia withdrew its forces from Kosovo and half a million refugees returned to their homeland. If left unchallenged, the situation in Kosovo might have escalated into a similar genocide. The recent memory of the events in Bosnia prompted action on the part of the international community.

**Rwanda** Rwanda in April witnessed the unleashing of the genocide of the Tutsi by the ruling Hutu-led government. The genocide was the culmination of the construction of differences and enmity between the Hutu and the Tutsi, which had begun in the colonial era. The Tutsi were vilified and dehumanised. This was a planned annihilation, in which the enemy was demonised and no mercy was to be shown to any Tutsi man, woman or child. The wife and closest advisers of President Habyarimana were directly responsible for planning the genocide. The interhamwe militias were in charge of the killings on the ground, mobilising the majority of the Hutu to kill the Tutsi. Indeed, the scale of popular participation in the mass slaughter was one of the most extraordinary features of the Rwandan genocide. The Rwandan genocide claimed an estimated half a million lives. It was met with international indifference and inaction. In Britain, neither the government nor the public was interested. Indeed, British officials played a significant part in shaping the international response to the situation in Rwanda - to get troops to leave, as well as a speedy evacuation of all westerners. The decision to abandon Rwanda was quick, with just a few volunteers staying behind. All governments and official bodies continued to recognise the government in Rwanda and none called for it to stop the genocide. The UN Security Council also failed to do anything to stop it.

The eight stages of genocide Gregory Stanton, President of Genocide Watch, argues that genocide is a process that develops in eight stages. He asserts that the stages are predictable and that preventive measures can be taken at each stage. The first stage, classification, entails the distinction of people into different groups. The third stage is dehumanisation, the denial of the humanity of the target group. Its members are vilified as vermin, pests, diseases or even inanimate objects. This process of dehumanisation makes murder somehow more acceptable, legitimate or even necessary in the eyes of the perpetrators. The fourth stage is the organisation. Genocide is always intentional, planned and orchestrated from above, often executed by specially-trained militias. In Nazi-occupied Europe the SS-Einsatzgruppen were specially-trained killing squads who shot to death more than 1. In Rwanda, the interhamwe militias perpetrated the mass killings, and in Darfur since the Janjaweed militias have done the same. Polarisation is the fifth stage of the genocide process. Groups in society are separated, for example, by the banning of marriage or social interaction. The enemy group is alienated and isolated. As well as targeting members of the enemy group, extremists also target moderates from their own group, who are most likely to want to avoid genocide. Moderate leaders may be among the first to be arrested and murdered. The sixth stage is preparation. This segregation, confinement or removal to, or from, a particular area is a significant moment. The seventh stage of the genocide process is the mass killings themselves. The eighth stage in the process of genocide is denial. The perpetrators deny their crimes and try to hide the evidence. They endeavour to prevent investigations of their crimes. Many perpetrators remain in power until forcibly removed. They go into exile unless and until they are caught and

tried. Prevention The fundamental problem with intervention at the early stages is that it is difficult for the international community to intervene in the domestic affairs of states. The necessary steps of prevention at early stages such as the promotion of universalistic institutions that transcend racial or ethnic divisions within a society or state, the banning or denial of symbolisation, the outlawing of hate propaganda and the banning of militias can only be achieved by the state itself. And the state, of course, may be unwilling to do this. So what can the international community do? Essentially, it must determine effective means of placing significant pressure on such states and escalate such pressure if the situation deteriorates. This requires a willingness to act that is often absent due to political differences between leading nations, vested economic interests in maintaining certain regimes, as well as apathy. In the end, the political will of the UN Security Council or regional forces is necessary as a step to prevention. Victim groups may need large-scale assistance and international force may need to be applied to the perpetrators. Humanitarian aid for victim groups needs to be arranged and furnished. The UN Security Council needs to authorise military forces to intervene in genocide. The response to denial is punishment by national or international courts, such as the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. The political will to arrest perpetrators of genocide and to bring them to justice is important as a signal to future would-be perpetrators that they will not necessarily get away with their crimes. Conclusions Can genocide be predicted or prevented? Unfortunately, lessons from these dark episodes in the history of the twentieth century have not so far been learnt. Yet surely history can teach current policy-makers, organisations and indeed individuals many things, if only they care to heed them. By studying these genocides carefully - the intentions of those in power, the motivations of the perpetrators, the experiences of the victims and the role of the bystanders - future genocides could perhaps be predicted and even prevented or at least curtailed.

### Chapter 7 : Century of Genocide (August 18, edition) | Open Library

*Century of Genocide: Eyewitness Accounts and Critical Views / Edition 2* Through powerful first-person accounts, scholarly analyses and historical data, *Century of Genocide* takes on the task of explaining how and why genocides have been perpetrated throughout the course of the twentieth century.

### Chapter 8 : Century of Genocide: Eyewitness Accounts and Critical Views

*Greek Genocide (Pontic Genocide)* Also perpetrated by the Turks, the Pontic Genocide was a part of the ethnic cleansing the Ottoman Empire went through in the early 20th century. Over seven hundred thousand greeks were deported and mass murdered by the Young Turkish government.

### Chapter 9 : The History Place - Genocide in the 20th Century

*This list of genocides by death toll includes death toll estimates of all deaths that are either directly or indirectly caused by genocide. It does not include non strictly-genocidal mass killing such as the Thirty Years War, Japanese war crimes, the Atrocities in the Congo Free State, the Great Purge, or the Great Leap Forward. The United Nations Genocide Convention defines genocide as "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group".*