**The Armenian Genocide – The Forgotten Genocide**

Now I Get It:  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yfsm12TPKpc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yfsm12TPKpc)

ABC News:  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QVQj0dbeVgU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QVQj0dbeVgU)

<table>
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<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
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<td>What human rights abuses can you identify from the videos?</td>
<td>In what way did the “Forgotten Genocide” (Armenian) help Hitler during WWII?</td>
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<td>How did the Young Turks’ “pan-Turkic” idea affect the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire?</td>
<td>What were the Ottoman government’s reasons for eliminating the Armenians?</td>
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<td>What was the Ottoman government’s plan for destroying the Armenian people?</td>
<td>Who was Armin Wegner? What was Armin Wegner’s role in bringing the Armenian Genocide to the world’s attention and what were his risks?</td>
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Important Concepts:

1. **Genocide**: This is the systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious or cultural group, and is not an isolated phenomenon, but occurs throughout history.

2. **Danger signals for genocide**: These include dictatorship, racist or supernationalistic ideology, use of minorities as scapegoats for societal problems, especially during wartime, or during disintegration of a nation or empire.

3. **Attitudes and behaviors that can lead to genocide**: examples include ethnic discrimination, vandalism, racial slurs, hate crimes, and religious bigotry.

Vocabulary Definitions

1. **dehumanize** - to treat or regard in a less than humanly way
2. **authoritarian** - unquestioning obedience to authority
3. **racist ideology** - belief in the superiority of one race over another
4. **dictatorial** - tyrannical, domineering
5. **expansionist** - the policy of expanding a nation's territory or its sphere of influence
6. **nationalist** - the doctrine that national interests and security are more important than international considerations
7. **supernationalist** - extreme nationalism
8. **conversion of religion** - to change from one religion to another
9. **pluralistic society** - a society having groups of distinctive ethnic origins, cultural patterns, religion or the like
10. **deportation** - expulsion of those deemed undesirable from a country
11. **Pan-Turkism** - a belief in a Turkish state inhabited by Turkish people only
12. **principality** - territory ruled by a prince
13. **intervention** - any interference in the affairs of others, especially by one country in the affairs of another
14. **ethnic group** - a group of people having a common cultural heritage or nationality
15. **persecution** - to oppress cruelly for reasons of race, religion or politics
16. **subject peoples** - groups of people of different nationalities under the authority, rule or power of a different nation; for example: Greeks, Armenians, or Serbs under the rule of the Ottoman Empire
17. **precursor** - one that precedes and indicates the approach of another; forerunner
18. **annihilation** - the act of destroying completely
19. **bigotry** - intolerance; prejudice
20. **genocide** - the systematic and purposeful destruction of a racial, political, religious or cultural group
21. **oppression** - the act of suppression by cruel or unjust use of power or authority
22. **infidel** - a person who does not believe in a particular religion
23. **reforms** - acts intended to improve social or political conditions
24. **censorship** - the act of removing or prohibiting anything considered objectionable
25. **pogrom** - an organized persecution and massacre of a minority people sanctioned by the government
26. **tyranny** - cruel and unjust use of authority or power
Comparing the Armenian Genocide and the Jewish Holocaust

Similarities:
- Both genocides were state-initiated policies with the intent to eliminate the Armenians from the Ottoman Empire, the Jews from Germany and Europe.
- Both victim groups were used as scapegoats for internal problems.
- Both victim groups were religious and ethnic minorities in the countries in which they lived.
- Both genocides occurred during the disintegration of a regime or empire.
- Both genocides occurred during world wars.
- Both victim groups were defenseless; firearms had been confiscated.
- Both victim groups have a history of persecution.
- Both victim groups were persecuted because of religion and ethnicity.
- Both victim groups adhere to an ancient religion.
- Both victim groups had strong positions in the economic arena of the countries in which they lived.
- Both governments formed and used special forces to implement the genocides.
- Initial preparation and implementation for both genocides were conducted in secrecy and with strict discipline.
- Books were destroyed for both victim groups.

Differences:
- Armenians were living on their ancestral homeland.
- Jews were scattered throughout Germany, Europe, and beyond.
- Jews were demonized and stigmatized as an inferior race; the escalation of the anti-Semitic movement culminated in their near annihilation.
- Armenians were stigmatized as “infidels”.
- Armenians were looking for fair and just treatment, territorial autonomy, and self-administration.
- In some cases, if the Armenians rejected their Christianity and accepted Islam as their religion and declared themselves to be Turkish, their lives might be spared. They sometimes had a choice.
- Jews were looking for assimilation and integration into another culture, but there was no hope of acceptance or choice, only death.
- The intent of the Holocaust was to eliminate the Jews on a global level (global genocide).
- The intent of the Armenian Genocide was to eliminate Armenians from the Ottoman Empire (domestic genocide).
- Armenian historical artifacts, monuments and structures are still being appropriated or allowed to decay through neglect.
- The government of Turkey continues to deny the genocide of the Armenians.