

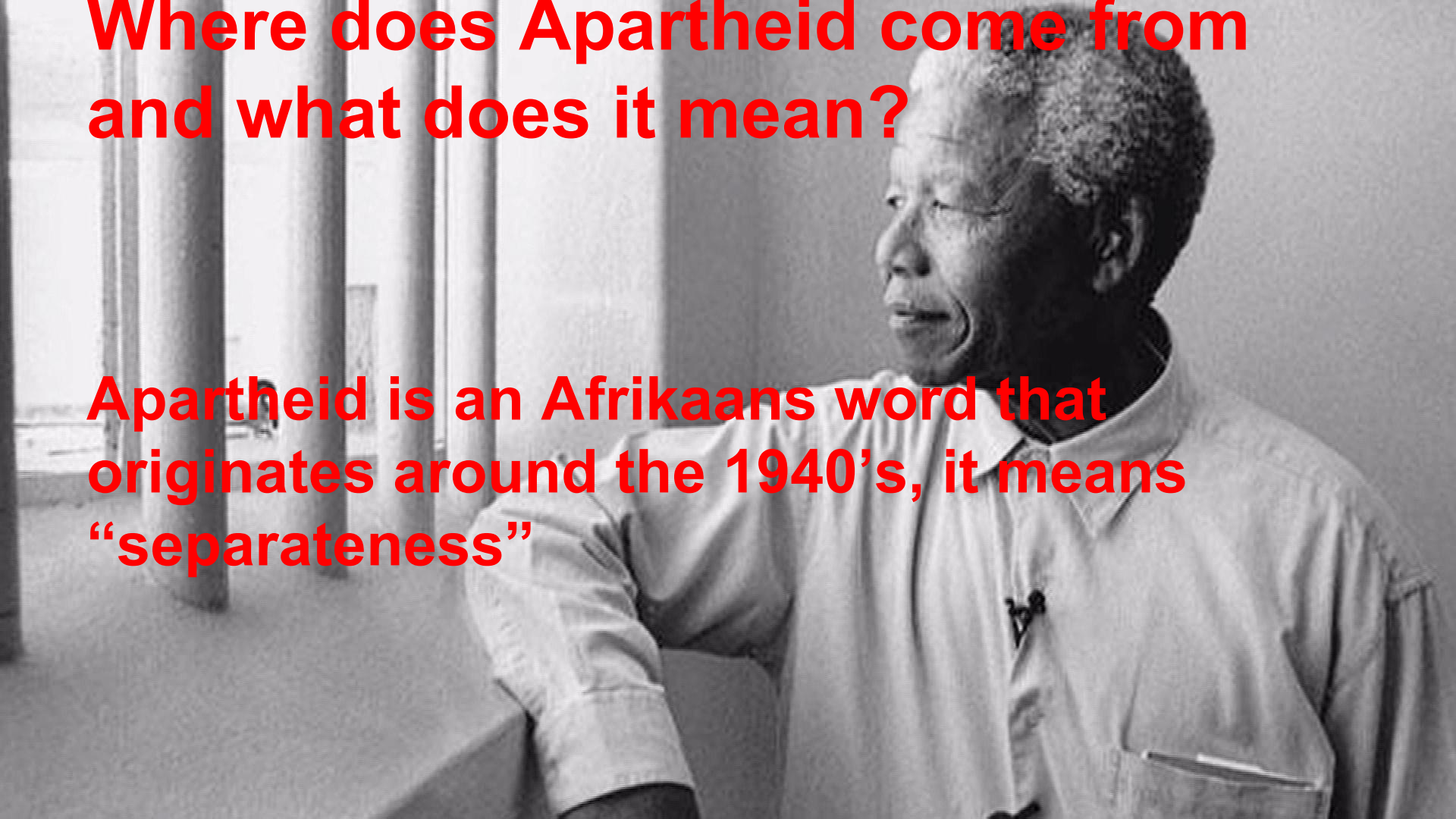


Apartheid

By: Luke Parsons & Chance Lindsay

**Where does Apartheid come from
and what does it mean?**

**Apartheid is an Afrikaans word that
originates around the 1940's, it means
"separateness"**



Apartheid Laws

- Blacks could not marry whites.
- Blacks could not arrest whites.
- Blacks had to carry passes to work in white areas.
- Blacks had to move off the sidewalk if a white was walking on it also.

WE ALL

BELEIVED

THE SAME

COLOUR

The Government's reaction.

In the 70's and 80's protests became more and more frequent, and the government didn't like it. They punished the people by banning people, arresting people, beating them, killing them and eventually outlawing the ANC.



Sanctions on South Africa



Economic sanctions against South Africa covered finance and trade. Many trade embargoes were in place against them from Switzerland, America, and Japan. Sanctions were also placed on products going to and from Africa. This meant South Africa's economy really crashed and others benefitted.

GENOCIDIE

1941-1942

Armenian Genocide
1915-1918

Rwandan Genocide
1994-1995

Indonesian Genocide
1965-1966

Confession Genocide
1975-1979

ACROSS

Yugoslav Genocide
1991-1995

Rohingya Genocide
2017

Myanmar Genocide
2002-2012

THE

WORLD

How were the Holocaust and final solution related?

The holocaust was putting people in ghettos and taking away their rights and putting them in working camps.

The final solution was hitler's plan to kill all people of the non aryan race.

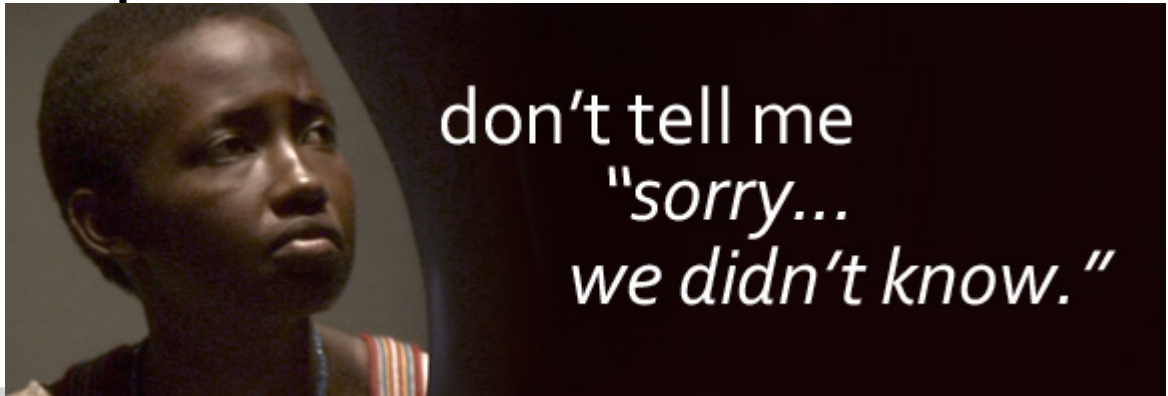
Which group in Rwanda did the Belgians think we're superior?

They considered the Tutsi superior because they were “taller and stronger”



Warning signs of Genocide in Rwanda.

Some signs were the anti-tutsi radio and posters with propaganda about tutsis being the problem. Also there were thousands of machetes being imported into Rwanda.



Post Genocide Impact

Some effects of the genocide in Rwanda were economic instability. It left thousands of people without money or homes and even family.



How did Rwanda deal with the crimes against humanity?

They created the “International Criminal Tribunal For Rwanda” It was created in 1994 for the purpose to prosecute those who were either responsible for the genocide or were serious violators.

**WAR CRIMES,
GENOCIDE &
CRIMES AGAINST HUMANITY**



Stages of Genocide

1. Classification
2. Symbolization
3. Dehumanization
4. Organization
5. Polarization
6. Preparation
7. Extermination
8. Denial

How does genocide happen?

Stage 8 Denial	The perpetrators or later generations deny the existence of any crime.
Stage 7 Extermination	The hate group murders their identified victims in a deliberate and systematic campaign of violence. Millions of lives have been destroyed or changed beyond recognition through genocide.
Stage 6 Preparation	Victims are identified based on their differences. At the beginning of the Cambodian genocide, the Khmer Rouge separated out those who lived in cities and did not work in the fields. Jews in Nazi Europe were forced to live in ghettos.
Stage 5 Polarisation	Propaganda begins to be spread by hate groups. The Nazis used the newspaper <i>Der Stürmer</i> to spread and incite messages of hate about Jewish people.
Stage 4 Organisation	Genocides are always planned. Regimes of hatred often train those who are to carry out the destruction of a people.
Stage 3 Dehumanisation	Those who are perceived as 'different' are treated with no form of human right or personal dignity. During the Rwandan genocide, Tutsis were referred to as 'cockroaches'; the Nazis referred to Jews as 'vermin'.
Stage 2 Symbolisation	This is a visual manifestation of hatred. Jews in Nazi occupied Europe were forced to wear yellow stars to show that they were 'different'.
Stage 1 Classification	The differences between people are not respected. There's a division of 'us' and 'them'. This can be carried out through the use of stereotypes, or excluding people who are perceived to be different.

World War II

1939 - 1945



Allies plan to defeat Nazi's

The allies would fight on two fronts to weaken the Nazi's.



Why were thousands of US citizens put in internment Camps?

They were put in these camps because they were asian or Japanese and were say as the enemy of the US because of Pearl Harbor

Courtesy of California State Library



Why did Truman agree to use the atomic bomb?

He used the bomb because he couldn't invade japan without losing lots of men.



Why were there a lot of displaced people?

Because the US moved people to internment camps and Jews got moved to concentration camps.



Why did Britain and France declare war on Germany.

Because Hitler Invaded Poland, and France and Britain were allies with Poland.

WAR BEGINS
Nazi Planes Bomb Polish Cities
Poland Asks Britain for Help
Italy Uncertain of Her Course



WORLD WAR 1

What happened in Sarajevo?

Muslims were deported because there were rumors of the government putting beef and pork in their food.



Link between imperialism and militarism

When a country takes over more land they need a bigger army to protect it more land equals more soldiers.



Point of trench warfare

The point of trench warfare was to be better prepared against a forward advancing foe so you have a better chance of defending yourself for a longer amount of time.



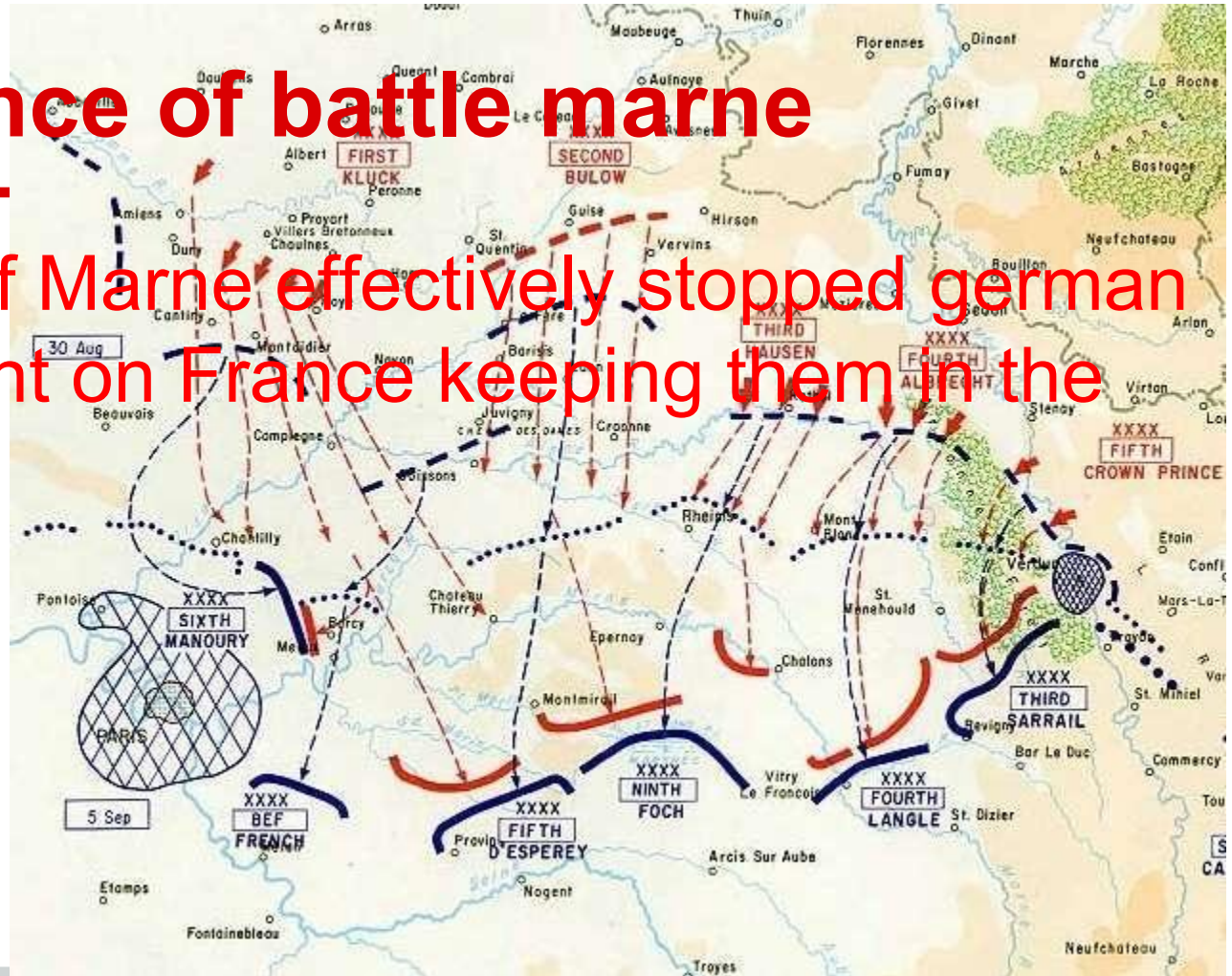
Wilson's vision

For the most part the allies completely disregarded Wilson's fourteen points and did their own thing including creating the league of nations.



Significance of battle marne

The battle of Marne effectively stopped german advancement on France keeping them in the war.



Unrestricted German submarines

The Germans put out an order for their subs to be able to attack anywhere and attack unrestricted so they could stop civilian supply ships.



Effects of Versailles treaty

The treaty of versailles imposed harsh conditions on germany and stripped them of their lands.



Woodrow's 14 points.

- 1.) Open diplomacy
 - 2.) freedom of the seas
 - 3.) removal of economic barriers
 - 4.) reduction of armaments
 - 5.) adjustment of colonial claims
 - 6.) conquered territories in Russia
 - 7.) preservation of belgian sovereignty
-

Wilson's point (continued)

- 8.) restoration of french territories
 - 9.) redrawing of italian frontiers
 - 10.) division of Austria-Hungary
 - 11.) redrawing of balkan boundaries
 - 12.) limitations on turkey
 - 13.) establishment of an independent poland
 - 14.) creation of an association of nations
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IMPERIALISM



- France
- GB
- Germany
- New England
- Brazil
- Italy

BERLIN CONFERENCE

The main purpose for the Berlin Conference was to divide up Africa between European countries.



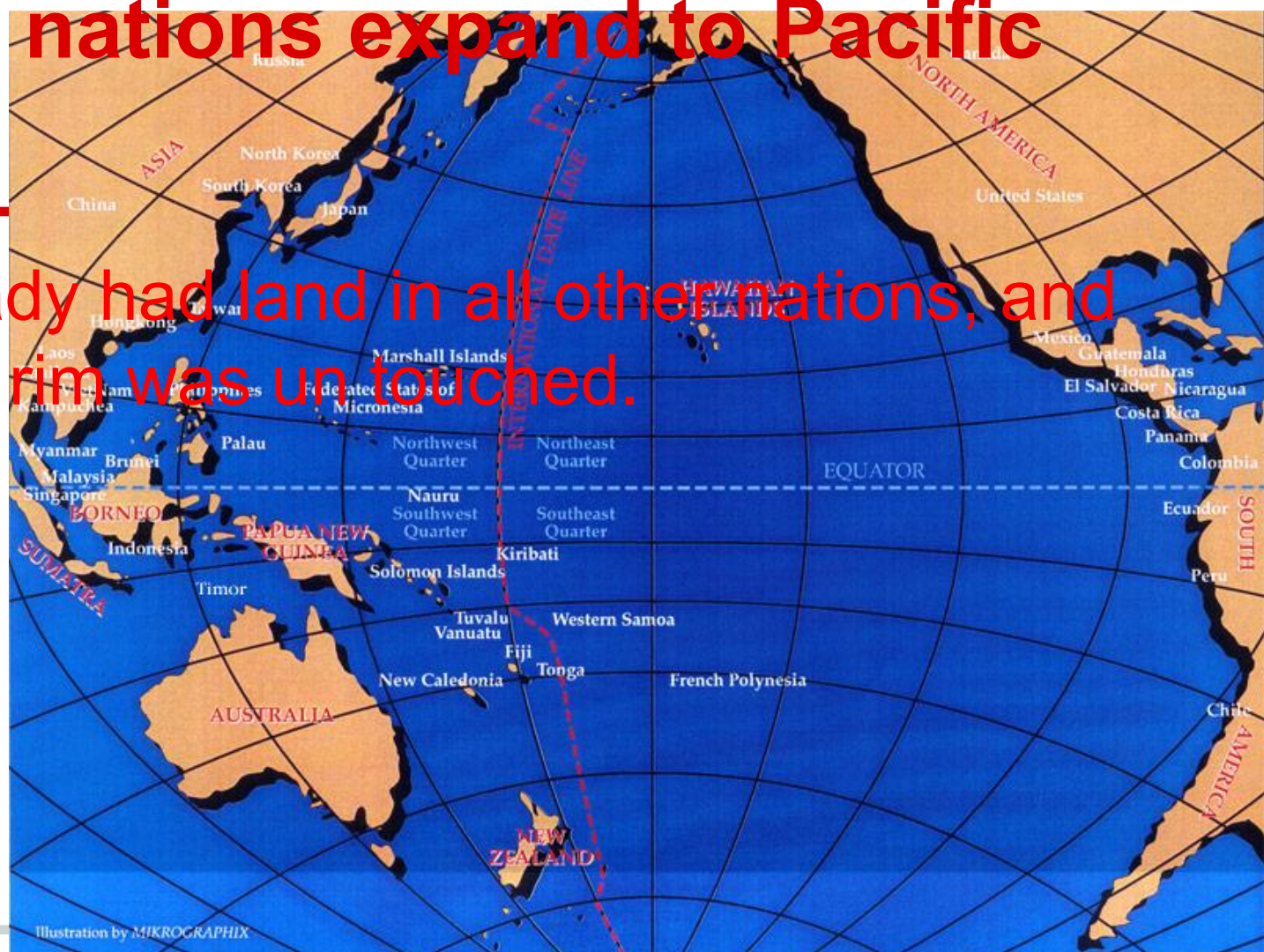
Sepoy Mutiny

Britain tightened it's grip on the indigenous population of india.



Why did nations expand to Pacific Rim.

They already had land in all other hemispheres, and the Pacific rim was untouched.



Why was India the Crown Jewel of the British Empire.

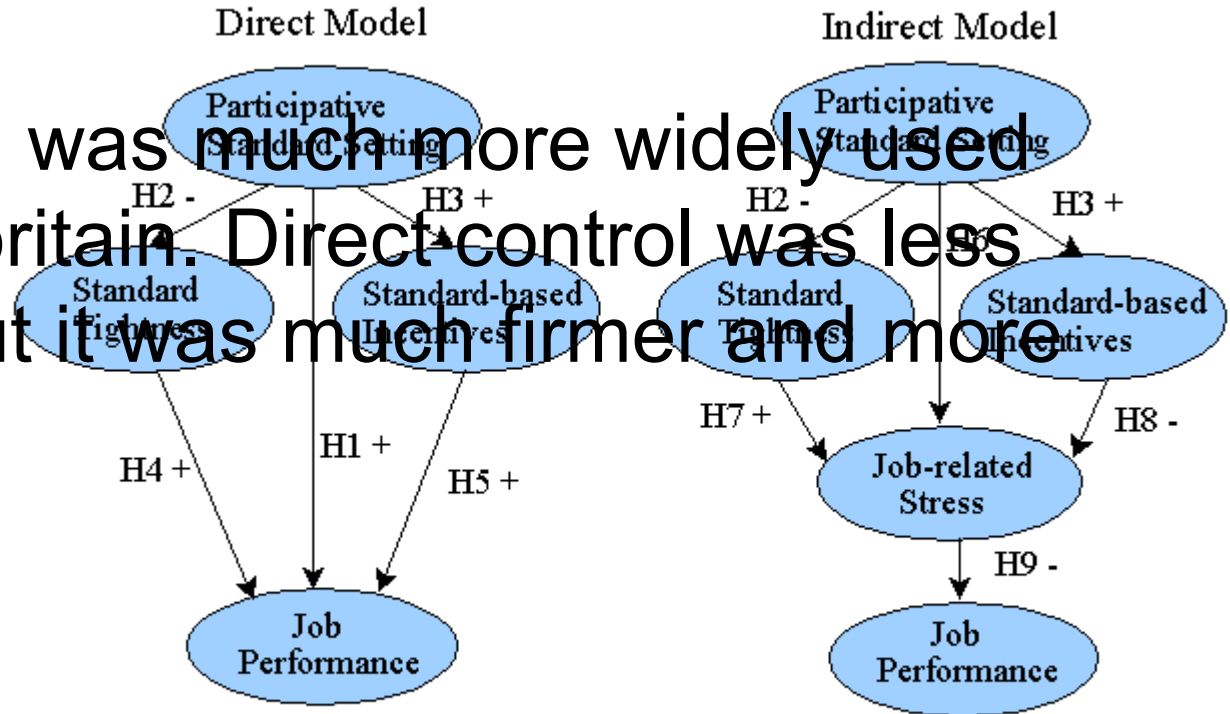
India was considered to be the most valuable because of their rich natural resources.



indirect vs. direct

Theoretical Model*

Indirect control was much more widely used especially by Britain. Direct control was less widely used but it was much firmer and more effective.



* Adapted from Shields, Deng and Kato Figure 1, p. 188.

result of the berlin conference

The Berlin Conference divided Africa into pieces ruled indirectly and directly by the brits.

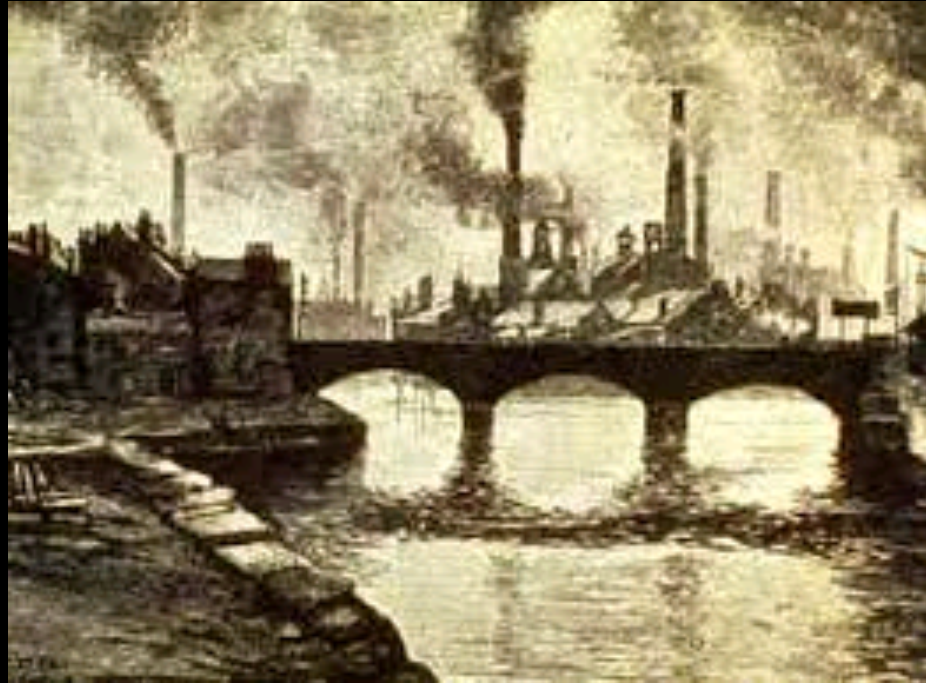


Inadequate food sources in Africa

Crops grown by Europeans who dominated society were growing export crops instead of domesticated crops to feed the people.

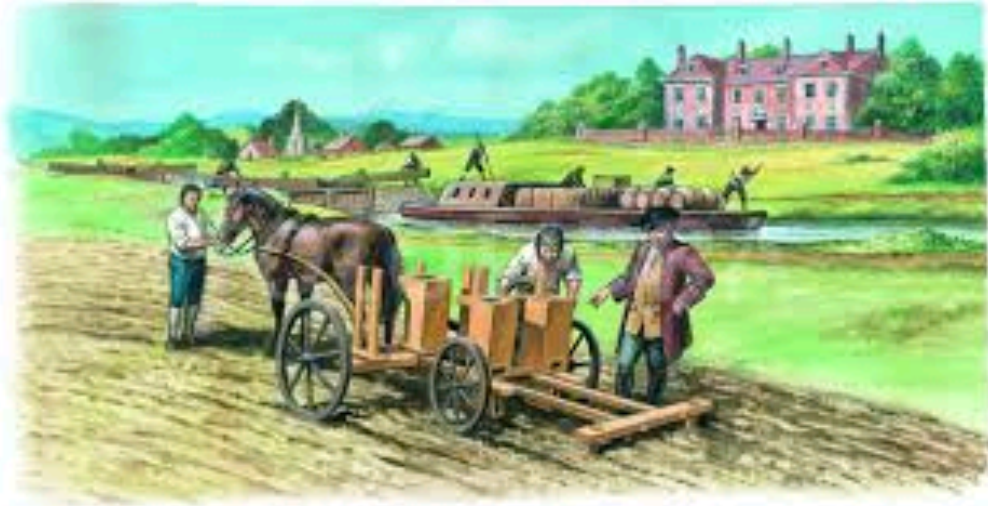


Industrialization



Agricultural Revolution V industrial Revolution

They were both hard working people and had very low wages.



Technological advances

it created more jobs and trade and products
were created more efficiently



British railroad benefits

The Brits got a railroad set up early on so they had a huge boost over other countries and a head start in industrialism.



Positive effects of industrialization

Industrialization helped create jobs it also helped advance women's rights.



Non Industrialized V Industrialized

Countries that weren't industrialized didn't have modern weapons so they couldn't win wars, also they had to pay lots of money to industrialized nation for goods.

Laissez Faire economic influences.

The government didn't intervene so there were no child labor laws and the working and living conditions were very bad.



Communism and Socialism similarities

The philosophy of socialism is a perfect community of people where there is a perfect amount of wages and supplies for everyone for free who contributes to society. The philosophy of communism is an extreme socialism where everyone must work and gets supplies only if helping further advance society by working.
