

The Guarani-Kaiowa Case Study

Please have your students read the following case study:

Research Brief: The Ongoing Genocide of South America's Guarani-Kaiowa.

LINK to article: https://genocidescholars.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/IAGS_loris_Nov21.pdf

Summative Assessment

1. What term is used to describe the ongoing genocide of the Guarani-Kaiowa indigenous people?
 - A. Kaiowcide
 - B. Geno-greed
 - C. Agribusiness massacre
 - D. Ethno-eradication
2. What factors are mentioned as contributing to the occurrence of indigenous genocides?
 - A. Greed, power, and intolerance
 - B. Religious fundamentalism and terrorism
 - C. Economic stagnation and political corruption
 - D. Social welfare programs and cultural assimilation
3. What is emphasized as a characteristic of indigenous genocides in relation to frontier-making?
 - A. Deliberate intention to eliminate indigenous communities
 - B. Brutal mechanism of 'othering'
 - C. Strong government support for indigenous rights
 - D. Peaceful coexistence with migrant communities
4. According to the text, what has been a historical tactic in indigenous genocides during colonization and nation-building?
 - A. Empowerment of indigenous leaders
 - B. Integration of indigenous cultures into mainstream society
 - C. Displacement and land grabbing of indigenous peoples
 - D. Establishment of autonomous indigenous territories
5. What is described as a process of 'retaking' in the context of indigenous communities reclaiming their land?
 - A. Reconciliation efforts with non-indigenous settlers
 - B. Reformation of indigenous cultural practices
 - C. Mobilization and activism to reclaim ancestral territories
 - D. Resettlement of indigenous populations in urban areas
6. How does the text characterize the reaction of the agribusiness sector to indigenous grassroots mobilization?
 - A. Supportive and cooperative
 - B. Neutral and indifferent

- C. Brutally repressive
- D. Sympathetic and understanding

7. What is highlighted as a distinguishing feature of Kaiowcide compared to other crimes against marginalized communities?

- A. Its focus on political leaders and community members
- B. Its reliance on external support from international organizations
- C. Its use of economic deprivation and social neglect as weapons
- D. Its avoidance of physical violence and direct confrontation

8. According to the text, what are some of the tactics used in Kaiowcide to destabilize and eliminate indigenous populations?

- A. Assimilation and confinement
- B. Cooperation and mutual understanding
- C. Negotiation and compromise
- D. Abandonment and confrontation

9. What is identified as the fundamental cause of Kaiowcide?

- A. Lack of access to healthcare and education
- B. Legal and violent appropriation of ancestral areas by non-indigenous people
- C. Overpopulation and resource depletion
- D. Political instability and ethnic conflict

10. How does the text characterize the fight for ancestral land by the Guarani-Kaiowa people?

- A. A futile struggle against overwhelming odds
- B. A source of distress and internal tension
- C. Their best hope of ethnic resistance
- D. A distraction from more pressing social issues

KEY

- 1. A Kaiowcide
- 2. A Greed, power, and intolerance
- 3. B Brutal mechanism of 'othering'
- 4. C Displacement and land grabbing of indigenous peoples
- 5. C Mobilization and activism to reclaim ancestral territories
- 6. C Brutally repressive
- 7. C Its use of economic deprivation and social neglect as weapons
- 8. D Abandonment and confrontation
- 9. B Legal and violent appropriation of ancestral areas by non-indigenous people
- 10. C Their best hope of ethnic resistance

Notice on use of A.I. - the following prompt was used in support of the creation of the following supplementary material.

“Please help in preparing a ten question multiple choice quiz on the following excerpt” *prompt*. ChatGPT, 13 March. version, OpenAI, 12 March. 2024, chat.openai.com/chat

This document was created by Dr. Jennifer Bratyanski of Providence Day School as part of the 2023-2024 UNC World View Global Fellows Program. For more information about the program, please visit <http://worldview.unc.edu/>.

Ten Stages of Genocide Handout

[Adapted from https://genocideducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/ten_stages_of_genocide.pdf](https://genocideducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/ten_stages_of_genocide.pdf)

[Ten Stages of Genocide; Genocide Watch](#)

Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil) / Date(s): _____

1. CLASSIFICATION:

All cultures have categories to distinguish people into "us and them" by ethnicity, race, religion, or nationality: German and Jew, Hutu and Tutsi. If societies are too segregated (divided) they are most likely to have genocide.

CLASSIFICATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.

2. SYMBOLIZATION:

We give names or other symbols to the classifications of ethnicity, race, religion, or nationality. Classification and symbolization are universally human and do not necessarily result in genocide unless they lead to the stage of dehumanization. When combined with hatred, symbols may be forced upon unwilling members of minority groups...

SYMBOLIZATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups?

3. DISCRIMINATION:

A dominant group uses law, custom, and political power to deny the rights of other groups. The powerless group may not be given full civil rights or even citizenship.....

DISCRIMINATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.

4. DEHUMANIZATION:

Dehumanization is when one group treats another group as second-class citizens. Members of a persecuted group may be compared with animals, parasites, insects or diseases. When a group of people is thought of as “less than human” it is easier for the group in control to murder them.

DEHUMANIZATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.

5. ORGANIZATION:

Genocide is always organized, usually by the state, though sometimes informally or by terrorist groups. Special army units or militias are often trained and armed. Plans are made for genocidal killings.

ORGANIZATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.

6. POLARIZATION:

Extremists drive the groups apart. Hate groups broadcast propaganda that reinforces prejudice and hate. Laws may forbid intermarriage or social interaction between the groups. Extremist terrorism targets moderates, and intimidates them so that they are silent. Moderate leaders are those best able to prevent genocide and they are often the first to be assassinated.

POLARIZATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.

7. PREPARATION:

National or perpetrator group leaders plan the elimination of a targeted group...They often use euphemisms to cloak their intentions, such as referring to their goals as “ethnic cleansing,” “purification,” or “counter-terrorism.” They build armies, buy weapons and train their troops and militias. They indoctrinate the populace with fear of the victim group. Leaders often claim, “If we don’t kill them, they will kill us...”

PREPARATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.

8. PERSECUTION:

Victims are identified and separated out because of their ethnic or religious identity. Death lists are drawn up. In state sponsored genocide, members of victim groups may be forced to wear identifying symbols. Their property is often confiscated. Sometimes they are even segregated into ghettos, deported into concentration camps, or confined to a famine-struck region and starved. Genocidal massacres begin. They are acts of genocide because they intentionally destroy part of a group....

PERSECUTION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.

9. EXTERMINATION:

Extermination begins, and quickly becomes the mass killing legally called "genocide." It is "extermination" to the killers because they do not believe their victims to be fully human (see dehumanization). When it is sponsored by the government, the armed forces often work with private armies to do the killing...

EXTERMINATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.

10. DENIAL:

Denial is the tenth stage that always follows genocide. It is among the surest indicators of further genocidal massacres. The perpetrators of genocide dig up the mass graves, burn the bodies, try to cover up the evidence and intimidate the witnesses. They deny that they committed any crimes, and often blame what happened on the victims. They block investigations of the crimes, and continue to govern until driven from power by force, when they flee into exile.

DENIAL: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.

Rubric - Guarani-Kaiowa

Criteria for Evaluation

1. Understanding: Demonstrates a clear understanding of each genocide stage.
2. Application: Accurately applies the stage to specific historical events of the assigned Indigenous people.
3. Analysis: Analyzes the impact and implications of each stage within the context.
4. Clarity and Detail: Provides clear, detailed, and coherent descriptions.

Scoring Levels (Example)

- 3- Excellent: Exceeds expectations in understanding, application, analysis, and detail.
- 2 - Good: Meets expectations with minor gaps in application or detail.
- 1 - Satisfactory: Meets basic expectations with some inaccuracies or vague descriptions.
- .5 - Needs Improvement: Shows minimal understanding and application with significant inaccuracies or has unclear explanations.
- 0 - Inadequate: Does not address the stage or is completely inaccurate.

Stages of Genocide	Understanding (0-3 Points)	Application (0-3 Points)	Analysis (0-3 Points)	Clarity and Detail (0-3 Points)	Total Points
Classification	Demonstrates thorough understanding of "us vs. them" dynamics.	Identifies the Guarani-Kaiowa non-Indigenous Brazilian populations, clearly marked by their ethnicity, culture, and historical land claims. They are seen as a separate group within the national structure.	Discusses the impact of classification on subsequent actions against Guarani-Kaiowa	Descriptions are clear and detailed.	
Symbolization	Understands the use of symbols or language to enforce differences.	Demonstrates how the Guarani-Kaiowa are symbolized by their traditional practices, language, and distinct social structures.	Analyzes how symbolization contributed to further stages.	Detailed account using hypothetical or known historical symbols.	
Discrimination	Understands legal and social mechanisms of exclusion.	Identifies where Brazilian policies systematically favor non-Indigenous economic activities over Indigenous rights.	Analyzes the role of these laws in facilitating further stages of genocide.	Clearly details the laws and their applications.	
Dehumanization	Explains the reduction of a group to a subhuman status.	Includes depictions of Guarani-Kaiowa obstacles to progress or development, or as lesser citizens not fully deserving of rights.	Explores how dehumanization made violent actions more acceptable to perpetrators.	Provides clear examples and explanations.	
Organization	Understands organized planning of genocidal acts.	Identifies actions by agribusiness interests, local law enforcement, and occasionally, federal entities that suppress rights and access to resources.	Analyzes how organization escalated the genocide process	Details are specific to organized groups or efforts.	
Polarization	Explains how groups are driven further apart.	Discusses laws and practices that restrict movements, deny rights, and criminalize protests.	Discusses how polarization increased violence or justified actions against the Guarani-Kaiowai.	Clearly details specific events or policies.	
Preparation	Understands preparation for genocide.	Includes arming and training security forces, criminalizing indigenous leaders, and strategically planning land occupations.	Analyzes how these preparations facilitated genocide.	Detailed descriptions of preparatory actions.	
Persecution	Identifies targeted attacks on the group	Includes forced evictions, violent crackdowns on protests, targeted assassinations of leaders, and lack of basic healthcare.	Discusses the impact of persecution on the survival of the Guarani-Kaiowa.	Clearly describes persecution incidents.	
Extermination	Understands acts aimed at mass elimination.	Explains how while not "traditional" in sense of mass killings, Guarani-Kaiowa experience forms of erasure through environmental destruction, malnutrition, increased suicide rates, and other systemic pressures that severely threaten their survival.	Analyzes how this stage was a culmination of earlier stages.	Detailed account of extermination acts.	
Denial	Recognizes denial of committed genocides.	Includes how the Brazilian government frames conflicts as land disputes	Analyzes the ongoing impact of denial on recognition and reparations.	Clear and detailed description of denial acts.	
				Total Points:	

Notice on use of A.I. - the following prompts were used in support of the creation of the following supplementary materials.

"Can you create a rubric for a student being assessed on how they are able to apply the Ten Stages of Genocide for the following prompt:"

This document was created by Dr. Jennifer Bratyanski of Providence Day School as part of the 2023-2024 UNC World View Global Fellows Program. For more information about the program, please visit <http://worldview.unc.edu/>.

Ten Stages of Genocide - COMPLETE Chart

Adapted from https://genocideducation.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/ten_stages_of_genocide.pdf

Ten Stages of Genocide; Genocide Watch

1. CLASSIFICATION:

All cultures have categories to distinguish people into "us and them" by ethnicity, race, religion, or nationality: German and Jew, Hutu and Tutsi. If societies are too segregated (divided) they are most likely to have genocide.

CLASSIFICATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.				
Yuki (California)	Palawa (Tasmania)	Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil)	Herero and Namaqua (Namibia)	Uyghurs (China)

2. SYMBOLIZATION:

We give names or other symbols to the classifications of ethnicity, race, religion, or nationality. Classification and symbolization are universally human and do not necessarily result in genocide unless they lead to the stage of dehumanization. When combined with hatred, symbols may be forced upon unwilling members of minority groups...

SYMBOLIZATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.				
Yuki (California)	Palawa (Tasmania)	Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil)	Herero and Namaqua (Namibia)	Uyghurs (China)

3. DISCRIMINATION:

A dominant group uses law, custom, and political power to deny the rights of other groups. The powerless group may not be given full civil rights or even citizenship.....

DISCRIMINATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.				
Yuki (California)	Palawa (Tasmania)	Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil)	Herero and Namaqua (Namibia)	Uyghurs (China)

4. DEHUMANIZATION:

Dehumanization is when one group treats another group as second-class citizens. Members of a persecuted group may be compared with animals, parasites, insects or diseases. When a group of people is thought of as “less than human” it is easier for the group in control to murder them.

DEHUMANIZATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.				
Yuki (California)	Palawa (Tasmania)	Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil)	Herero and Namaqua (Namibia)	Uyghurs (China)

5. ORGANIZATION:

Genocide is always organized, usually by the state, though sometimes informally or by terrorist groups. Special army units or militias are often trained and armed. Plans are made for genocidal killings.

ORGANIZATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.				
Yuki (California)	Palawa (Tasmania)	Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil)	Herero and Namaqua (Namibia)	Uyghurs (China)

6. POLARIZATION:

Extremists drive the groups apart. Hate groups broadcast propaganda that reinforces prejudice and hate. Laws may forbid intermarriage or social interaction between the groups. Extremist terrorism targets moderates, and intimidates them so that they are silent. Moderate leaders are those best able to prevent genocide and they are often the first to be assassinated.

POLARIZATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.				
Yuki (California)	Palawa (Tasmania)	Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil)	Herero and Namaqua (Namibia)	Uyghurs (China)

7. PREPARATION:

National or perpetrator group leaders plan the elimination of a targeted group...They often use euphemisms to cloak their intentions, such as referring to their goals as “ethnic cleansing,” “purification,” or “counter-terrorism.” They build armies, buy weapons and train their troops and militias. They indoctrinate the populace with fear of the victim group. Leaders often claim, “If we don’t kill them, they will kill us...”

PREPARATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.				
Yuki (California)	Palawa (Tasmania)	Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil)	Herero and Namaqua (Namibia)	Uyghurs (China)

8. PERSECUTION:

Victims are identified and separated out because of their ethnic or religious identity. Death lists are drawn up. In state sponsored genocide, members of victim groups may be forced to wear identifying symbols. Their property is often confiscated. Sometimes they are even segregated into ghettos, deported into concentration camps, or confined to a famine-struck region and starved. Genocidal massacres begin. They are acts of genocide because they intentionally destroy part of a group....

PERSECUTION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.				
Yuki (California)	Palawa (Tasmania)	Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil)	Herero and Namaqua (Namibia)	Uyghurs (China)

9. EXTERMINATION:

Extermination begins, and quickly becomes the mass killing legally called "genocide." It is "extermination" to the killers because they do not believe their victims to be fully human (see dehumanization). When it is sponsored by the government, the armed forces often work with private armies to do the killing...

EXTERMINATION: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.				
Yuki (California)	Palawa (Tasmania)	Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil)	Herero and Namaqua (Namibia)	Uyghurs (China)

10. DENIAL:

Denial is the tenth stage that always follows genocide. It is among the surest indicators of further genocidal massacres. The perpetrators of genocide dig up the mass graves, burn the bodies, try to cover up the evidence and intimidate the witnesses. They deny that they committed any crimes, and often blame what happened on the victims. They block investigations of the crimes, and continue to govern until driven from power by force, when they flee into exile.

DENIAL: What specific examples can you provide for the following groups.				
Yuki (California)	Palawa (Tasmania)	Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil)	Herero and Namaqua (Namibia)	Uyghurs (China)