

Ten Stages of Genocide - COMPLETE Chart

[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

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)