

International law- genocide, crimes
against humanity, ethnic cleansing

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1. Vocabulary for this lesson

to commit a crime

a court

a verdict

international

culture

ethnic

United Nations

a refugee

to expel

How do you say these words in your language?

Test your partner on the words

e.g. can you give me an example of a sentence with the word 'court' in it

e.g. have you ever committed a crime?

2. Warm-up questions

What does it mean to you to be Polish?

What is special about your national culture?

How important are borders?

Why are your country's borders where they are?

Where in the world are there border disputes?

3. Vocabulary (1)

Match the definition with the word

genocide

regicide

expulsion

suicide

ethnic cleansing

1. the killing of a king
2. the expulsion, imprisonment, or killing of an ethnic minority by a dominant majority in order to achieve ethnic homogeneity
3. forced removal
4. the act or an instance of taking one's own life voluntarily and intentionally
5. the deliberate and systematic destruction of a racial, political, or cultural group

4. Vocabulary (2)

Complete the table with the word forms

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
genocide		genocidal	_____
cleanser	_____	cleansing cleansed	
_____ criminal criminality		criminal	criminally
human humanity	humanise	humane inhumane _____	humanely

Use the words to complete the sentences.

1. The Rwandan _____ of 1994 was an example of a group of _____s committing a _____ against another group of humans
2. _____ tendencies are sometimes encouraged by politically motivated individuals

5. Vocabulary (3)

Collocations and synonyms – which are correct?

genocide – which collocations are correct

to do

to commit

to make

to investigate

ethnic cleansing - which collocations are correct

to perform

to replace

to impose

to remake

cleanse - which synonyms are correct

to clean

to purify

to hasten

to segregate

humane - which synonyms are correct

cruel

caring

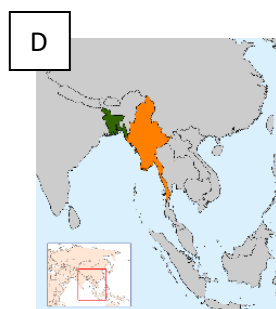
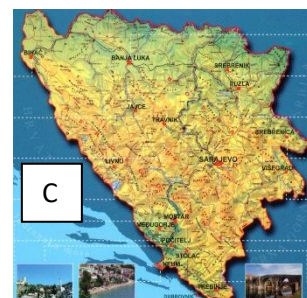
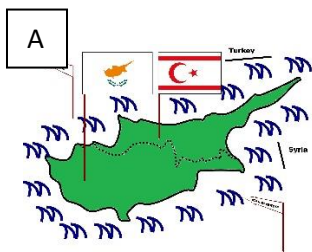
sensitive

kind

6. Map task

Match the descriptions with the maps. Can you name the countries?

1. An EU country on the fringes of the Middle East that experienced turmoil in 1974
2. Countries / nations that lie between Europe and Asia. They have a shared tragic history which includes the year 1915
3. A country that was formally part of India and a country that was ruled by a military junta for much of the second half of the 20th Century
4. A country whose territory formerly lay within the boundaries of a republic overseen by Marshall Jozep Broz Tito



What do you know about the places in the maps?

What do you know about the ethnic issues connected with them?

What can we learn from what happened in these countries?

If there was a fifth map, what would it be?

7. Film (1)

Task 1

Do you know the answers to the questions? Work in groups of three and see if you can answer the questions.

- Is there now a clear definition of genocide?
- When did the word originate?
- Who was Lemkin?
- How accountable were politicians for their actions?
- When was the current definition of genocide created?
- What is said about Lemkin's book?

Watch the film, listen to the speaker, read the subtitles.

Try to find the answers to the questions.

Task 2

In the same groups of three, check your answers.

What did you find interesting in the film?

What did you already know?

What didn't you know?

8. Film (2)

Task 1

Do you know the answers to the questions? Work in groups of three and see if you can answer the questions.

- How was the UN convention applied?
- Which countries are mentioned?
- What is said about World War 2?
- What examples are given of 'modern' and 'primitive' murder?

Watch the film, listen to the speaker, read the subtitles.

Try to find the answers to the questions.

Task 2

In the same groups of three, check your answers.

What did you find interesting in the film?

What did you already know?

What didn't you know?

9. Multiple choice quiz

Who crafted the language of Article 6 of the Nuremberg charter, enshrining crimes against humanity, war crimes and the crime of aggression into modern international law?

Hersch Lauterpacht

Robert Oppenheimer

Raphael Lemkin was born on the territory of which present day country?

Belarus

Ukraine

To which Islamic country were the Rohingya expelled?

Bangladesh

Cambodia

Belgium withdrew its peacekeeping troops from which country in April 1994?

Rwanda

Somalia

who served as Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire from 1913 to 1917

Said Halim Pasha

Makil Ataturk

Following independence from which country, did East Timor experience crimes against the local population?

Belgium

Portugal

Who conquered Ireland in the 17th century, killing between 20 and 40% of the population?

Oliver Cromwell

Charles II

10. Lesson round up - Discussion

1. Do you understand what genocide is now – and what it isn't?
2. What should the punishment for genocide be?
3. Who should investigate cases of genocide?
4. How difficult is genocide to prove?
5. In which country should genocide cases be tried – a neutral country / a European country / the country where the crime was committed?
6. Can you envisage a future when genocide and similar crimes are a thing of the past?
7. Who or what creates the impetus for genocidal activities?
8. Can the ordinary citizen realistically refuse to participate in such activities?
9. What should international organisations provide for victims of genocide and ethnic cleansing?
10. How powerful are international bodies such as the UN in dealing with cases of alleged genocide?

11. Lesson round up - Review vocabulary

1. Make a list of five words from the lesson.
2. Test your partner on the words.
3. Choose two key words from the lesson
4. Which one point will you take away from the lesson?

Answers

1.

popęłnić przestępstwo sąd werdykt
 międzynarodowy kultura etniczny
 Organizacja Narodów Zjednoczonych uchodźca wydalić

3.

regicide, ethnic cleansing, expulsion, suicide, genocide

4.

noun	verb	adjective	adverb
genocide		genocidal	genocidally
cleanser	cleanse	cleansing cleansed	
crime criminal criminality		criminal	criminally
human humanity	humanise	humane inhumane human	humanely

1. The Rwandan genocide of 1994 was an example of a group of humans committing a crime against another group of humans
2. Genocidal tendencies are sometimes encouraged by politically motivated individuals

5.

genocide – which collocations are correct

to do to commit to make to investigate

ethnic cleansing - which collocations are correct

to perform to replace to impose to remake

cleanse - which synonyms are correct

to clean to purify to hasten to segregate

humane - which synonyms are correct

cruel caring sensitive kind

6.

1A, 2B, 3D, 4C

9.

Hersch Lauterpacht, Ukraine, Bangladesh, Rwanda, Said Halim Pasha, Portugal, Oliver Cromwell