Model Outline—Genocide in Calrusia

Thesis Statement: The genocide in Calrusia caused “massive destruction of the infrastructure of the region, the disappearance of entire villages, and the virtual extinction of several family groups.” (2) These tragedies left a legacy of mistrust and hostility that can still be felt throughout the region today.

1. Introduction
   1. definition of genocide (a)
   2. general statement about the effects of genocide in any region
   3. specific statement about genocide in my region (thesis statement) (b)
2. Background information about Calrusia
   1. small country located in central Asia between Cartusia and Andolesia (c)
   2. mix of people
      1. 2 different ethnic groups-Calis and Rusians (d)
         1. Cali farmers (25,000 population) and Rusian craftsmen, (5000) population) barter economy
         2. Rusians in charge of the government
         3. Groups had a history of conflict with each other going back hundreds of years (e)
      2. in 1962, large deposits of oil were found in the region (f)
         1. oil on farmer’s land
         2. oil could be sold to benefit the entire region
3. Details about the genocide in Calrusia
   1. origin of the conflict
      1. both groups wanted the oil (g)
         1. Cali farmers thought it should be theirs because it was on their land
         2. Rusian leaders wanted the oil to benefit the region as a whole
      2. Which group was the aggressor and who were the victims?
         1. Since the Rusians had all the power, they decided to take the oil from the Cali farmers by force. (h)
         2. The Cali farmers tried to fight back so they could keep the oil (h)
      3. Justification
         1. history of inequality—Calis were poor and had no power
         2. Rusian leaders created fear by claiming the Calis were trying to take power and would attack the Rusians (i)
         3. history of mistrust-ordinary Rusians were scared
   2. What happened?
      1. Rusians created propaganda
         1. Newspaper stories—examples of how Calis couldn’t be trusted (j)
         2. Posters showing ugly Calis (k)
         3. Youth groups trained teenagers to bully Calis (l)
      2. Rusians passed laws (m)
         1. Calis couldn’t assemble in large groups
         2. Calis had a curfew
         3. Calis couldn’t have weapons
      3. Rusians confiscated land (n)
      4. Rusians arrested and executed Calis
         1. special police force created (o)
            1. beat Calis indiscriminantly
            2. tortured Calis until they accused their friends and family
            3. power to execute without trial
         2. prison camps created (p)
            1. strong, young Calis forced to work in the oil fields until they collapsed
            2. children, old people, and sick people were executed
            3. prisoners were starved
            4. they finally killed almost all of the prisoners
   3. How did the world respond? (q)
      1. Central Asian countries did not want to interfere
      2. European countries were not paying attention
      3. United States preoccupied with Viet Nam
4. After-effects of the genocide in Calrusia
   1. World Response
      1. Central Asian countries finally stepped in and arrested the Rusian leaders (r)
         1. War Crimes trials were held in Andolesia in 1967
         2. Rusian leaders found guilty and executed
         3. Rusian assets seized and placed in a trust for Calis
      2. European countries allowed Cali refugees to seek asylum (s)
      3. Neighboring country (Cartusia) annexed Calrusia (t)
   2. Where are they now?
      1. Of the 5000 Calis, only 250 survived the genocide (u)
         1. live in a village in Poland
         2. received funds from the trust
         3. population has doubled to 500
      2. Rusians are now a part Cartusia (t)
         1. not allowed to hold public office
         2. not allowed to own property
   3. What is the region like now?
      1. economics (v)
         1. infrastructure was destroyed in the fighting
         2. most Rusians work to rebuild roads, bridges, and railroads
         3. most Rusians are poor
      2. politics (w)
         1. Cartusian government
         2. Rusians have no power
      3. society and culture
         1. Calis no longer live there (x)
            1. they live in a village in Poland
            2. they hope to one day return to reclaim their land
         2. Rusian culture is vilified (y)
            1. Rusian’s not allowed to speak their language
            2. Schools teach Rusian children to be ashamed of their history
5. Conclusion
   1. specific reference to Calrusia
   2. general statement about the impact of genocide in the world—global/universal statement