**Template: Examples of the Ten Stages of Genocide: Cambodian Genocide**

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| **Stage:** | **Meaning:** | **Examples from the Cambodian Genocide** |
| **Classification** | Making a distinction between groups ( us and them) |  |
| **Symbolization** | To give names or symbols to represent groups (“Jews”, Cockroaches, Yellow Star of David |  |
| **Discrimination** | The dominant or controlling groups uses laws or political power to deny rights to others |  |
| **Dehumanization** | To deny the humanity of a group; to make a group appear to be less than human and not worthy of the same treatment or rights |  |
| **Organization** | Usually organized by the state often using militia to downplay the role of the state. Special army units or militias are trained for these purposes |  |
| **Polarization:** | Radicals drive groups apart. Hate groups use polarizing propaganda forbid intermarriages or social interaction |  |
| **Preparation:** | Plans to rid a state of a particular group (“Final Solution”) Often use euphemisms (word or phrase used in place of a term that might be considered to direct, harsh, or unpleasant)”Ethnic cleansing”, purification; anti-terrorism |  |
| **Persecution:** | Victims are identified and separated because of their ethnic or religious identity. Death lists are created. Property is taken. Groups can be segregated to certain locations such as ghettoes. |  |
| **Extermination:** | The mass killing of persecuted groups that are not considered fully human by the perpetrators |  |
| **Denial:** | Perpetrators destroy evidence of genocide…dig up mass graves and burn bodies, cover up evidence; intimidate witnesses. Deny any wrongdoing. Often blame the victims for what happened. |  |