

List of genocides by death toll

This **list of genocides by death toll** includes estimates of all deaths which were directly or indirectly caused by genocide, as it is defined by the UN Convention. It excludes other mass killings, which are variously called mass murder, crimes against humanity, politicide, classicide, or war crimes, such as: the Thirty Years War (7.5 million deaths), Japanese war crimes (3 to 14 million deaths), the Red Terror (100,000 to 1.3 million deaths), the Atrocities in the Congo Free State (1 to 15 million deaths), the Great Purge (0.6 to 1.75 million deaths) or the Great Leap Forward and the famine which followed it (15 to 55 million deaths).

Contents

Definition

List of genocides

Gallery

See also

Political extermination campaigns

Notes

References












Further reading
















Definition
















The United Nations Genocide Convention defines genocide as "acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group".^[1]
















List of genocides

Listed in descending order of lowest estimate.

Event	Location	From	To	Lowest estimate	Highest estimate	Proportion killed
Rohingya genocide ^[N 49]	 Myanmar	2017	Present	9,000–13,700 ^[345]	43,000 ^[346]	
Genocide of Yazidis by ISIL ^[N 57]	 Islamic State-controlled territory in northern Iraq and Syria	2014	2019	2,100–4,400 ^[385]	10,000 ^[386]	See also: 2019 Yazidi genocide
Darfur genocide ^[N 27]	 Darfur, Sudan	2003	Present	98,000 ^[195]	500,000 ^[196]	
Genocide of Shia Muslims by ISIL, including Alawites and Druze	 Islamic State-controlled territory in northern Iraq and Syria and in Afghanistan against the Hazara people.	2003 (as Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad and successor organizations including ISIL)	Present (as sleeper cells)	Several tens of thousands	100,000+	
Genocide of Christians by ISIL	 Islamic State-controlled territory in Iraq, Libya and Syria	2003 (as Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad and successor organizations including ISIL)	Ongoing (elsewhere in the world, as ISIL has lost all territory)	1000+	Thousands	More than 2 million Christians killed in territories controlled by ISIL or with ISIL support, including the Baghdad church massacre, the kidnapping and execution of Copts in the Palm Sunday bombings, the Cathedral bombings, the 2019 Syrian bombings, and the 2019 Israeli bombings. See also: Boko Haram insurgency
Bambuti genocide ^[N 32]	 North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo	2002	2003	60,000 ^{[235][233]}	70,000 ^[235]	40% of the Lendu population of Congo's Pyrenéennes killed ^[N 33]
Selk'nam genocide ^[N 56]	 Chile, Tierra del Fuego	Late 19th century	Early 20th century	2,500 ^[380]	3,900 ^[381]	84% of the Selk'nam population killed. Their number fell from 3,000 to about 500. (Now pure Selk'nam considered extinct.) ^[381]
Massacres of Hutus during the First Congo War ^[N 20]	 Zaire	1996	1997	200,000 ^[148]	232,000 ^[149]	
Rwandan genocide ^[N 8]	 Rwanda	1994		500,000 ^[76]	1,071,000 ^[76]	70% of Tutsi killed 1/3 of Twa i killed 20% of Rwa population killed
1993 Genocide of Burundian Tutsis ^[N 30]	 Burundi	1993		25,000 ^[296]	50,000 ^[297]	
Bosnian genocide ^[N 51]	 Bosnia and Herzegovina	1992	1995	8,373 ^[360]	31,107–39,199 ^{[361][362]}	More than 3 million Bosniak population of Bosnia and Herzegovina perished during the Bosnian War
Genocide of Isaacs ^[N 35]	 Somalia	1988	1991	50,000 ^{[261][251]}	200,000 ^[262]	
1984 anti-Sikh riots & Operation Woodrose ^[N 44]	 Punjab, India	1984	1990	15,350 ^[N 45]	29,000 ^[N 45]	
The Gukurahundi ^[N 58]	 Zimbabwe	1983	1987	2,000 ^[388]	30,000 ^[389]	
Kurdish genocide ^[N 28]	 Iraq	1977	1991	87,500	388,100	8% of the Kurd population of Iraq killed. ^[104]
Chittagong Hill Tracts genocide ^[N 54]	 Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bangladesh	1977	1997	4,406 ^[376]	13,206 ^[376]	

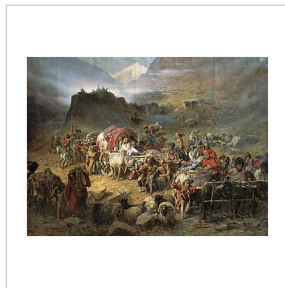
Event	Location	From	To	Lowest estimate	Highest estimate	Proportion killed
<u>Cambodian genocide</u> ^[N 4]	 <u>Democratic Kampuchea</u>	1975	1979	1,386,734 ^{[52][53]}	3,000,000 ^{[47][54]}	10–33% of population of Cambodia, including: 100% of Viets 50% of Chinese and 40% of Lao and T 25% of U 16% of R
<u>East Timor genocide</u> ^[N 29]	 <u>East Timor, Indonesia</u>	1975	1999	85,320 ^[216]	196,720 ^[217]	13% to 44% of East Timor's total population killed (See <u>death toll of the East Timor genocide</u>)
<u>Genocide of Acholi and Lango people under Idi Amin</u> ^[N 26]	 <u>Uganda</u>	1972	1978	100,000 ^[192]	300,000 ^[192]	
<u>Ikiza</u> ^[N 30]	 <u>Burundi</u>	1972		80,000 ^{[218][219]}	300,000 ^[220]	5% of Burundi's population was killed in the genocide. ^[10] As much as 10% of the Hutu population of Burundi killed.
<u>Genocide in Bangladesh</u> ^[N 13] by Pakistan	 <u>East Pakistan (territories of present-day Bangladesh)</u>	1971		300,000	3,000,000 ^{[106][107]}	2% ^[104] to 4% of the population. Over 20% of the Hindu population killed. (Using 1 to 10 deaths per family)
<u>Persecution of the Igbo by the Nigerian army</u> ^[N 52]	 <u>Nigeria</u>	1966	1966	8,000 ^[365]	30,000 ^[366]	
<u>Indonesian genocide</u> ^[N 7]	 <u>Indonesia</u>	1965	1966	500,000 ^{[72][68][69]}	3,000,000 ^{[70][71]}	Some scholars consider the Indonesian mass killings of 1965–66 a genocide by definition. ^[72]
<u>Guatemalan genocide</u> ^[N 40]	 <u>Guatemala</u>	1962	1996	32,632 ^[290]	166,000 ^[291]	40% of the population of Guatemala killed. ^[104]
<u>Tamil Genocide</u> ^[N 37]	 <u>Tamil Eelam, Sri Lanka</u>	1956	2009	40,000 ^{[269][270]}	140,000+ ^[271]	Between 10% and 20% of the Tamil population in the state controlled by the Liberation Tigers of Eelam. ^[272]
<u>Destruction of the Aché</u> ^[N 61]	 <u>Paraguay</u>	1956	Early 1970s	900 ^[401]	4,000 ^[402]	85% of the population was wiped out (70% considered dead).
<u>Aardakh</u> ^[N 25] (Soviet deportation of Chechens and other Vainakh populations)	 <u>Soviet Union (North Caucasus)</u>	1944	1948	100,000 ^[188]	400,000 ^[189]	23.5% to all total Chechens killed. ^[190] [182][183][191]
<u>Deportation of the Crimean Tatars</u> ^[N 38]	 <u>Soviet Union (Crimean ASSR)</u>	1944	1948	34,000 ^[277]	195,471 ^[278]	The deportees following exodus of Crimean Tatars by between 46%. ^[279]
<u>Massacres of Poles in Volhynia and Eastern Galicia</u> ^[N 34]	 <u>German-occupied Poland</u>	1943	1945	50,000 ^[238]	300,000 ^{[239][240][241][242][243]}	4% to 20% of the population of (1931) Second Polish Republic's total population of Voivodeship of Stanisławów and tarnopolskie wolyński ^[2] killed.
<u>The Sook Ching</u> ^[N 53]	 <u>Singapore and British Malaya</u>	1942	1942	5,000	25,000	
<u>The Holocaust</u> ^[N 1]	 <u>German-occupied Europe</u>	1941	1945	5,750,000 ^[3]	6,000,000 ^[4]	Around 2/3 of the population of Europe killed.

Event	Location	From	To	Lowest estimate	Highest estimate	Proportion killed
<u>Generalplan Ost</u> ^[N 1]	 <u>German-occupied Europe</u>	1941	1945	4,500,000 ^[6]	13,700,000 ^[7]	13.7% of the Soviet Union's population during WWI. Reich planned decrease by 30% of populations by 1941, mostly by starvation, and the war. Deaths: 1.3 million, which are the deaths of Jews in the Holocaust as the deaths of more than 3 million POWs. ^[4]
<u>Genocide by the Ustaše including the Serbian genocide</u> ^[N 12]	 <u>Independent State of Croatia</u> (territories of present-day Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbian Syrmia)	1941	1945	320,000 ^{[101][102]}	600,000 ^{[101][102][103]}	13% to 21% of population was killed. ¹¹
<u>Genocidal crimes against Bosniaks and Croats by the Chetniks</u> ^[N 36]	 <u>Independent State of Croatia</u> (territories of present-day Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Sandžak)	1941	1945	47,000 ^[266]	65,000 ^[266]	
<u>Nazi genocide of Poles</u> ^[N 1]	 <u>German-occupied Europe</u>	1939	1945	1,800,000 ^[4]	3,000,000 ^[34]	17% of Polish population was killed during the war.
<u>Polish Operation of the NKVD (Polish genocide)</u> ^[N 24]	 <u>Soviet Union</u>	1937	1938	111,091 ^[179]	250,000 ^[180]	22% of the Polish population was "sent" to Siberia (1 million people) ^[181]
<u>Latvian Operation of the NKVD (Latvian genocide)</u> ^[N 43]	 <u>Soviet Union</u>	1937	1938	16,573 ^[305]	16,573 ^[306]	
<u>Parsley massacre</u> ^[N 46]	 <u>Dominican Republic</u>	1937		12,168 ^[326]	35,000 ^[326]	
<u>Romani genocide</u> ^[N 23]	 <u>German-occupied Europe</u>	1935 ^[166]	1945	130,000 ^[167]	500,000 ^{[168][169]}	25% of Romani population in Europe killed.
<u>Holodomor (Голодомор)</u> ^[N 2] (Ukrainian genocide which is part of greater Soviet famine of 1932–33)	 <u>Soviet Union</u> ( <u>Ukrainian SSR</u>)	1932	1933	1,800,000 ^{[19][20][21][22]}	7,500,000 ^{[23][24][25][26][27]}	Genocide or near-genocide through artificial famine by the Soviet regime. ^{[28][29]} of Ukrainians perished. ^[30] characterized as genocide is some historians.
<u>Kazakh genocide during the Soviet famine of 1932–33</u> ^[N 5]	 <u>Soviet Union</u> ( <u>Kazakh ASSR</u>)	1931	1933	1,300,000 ^[57]	1,750,000 ^[58]	Some historians estimate that 42% of Kazakh population died during the famine. ¹ Soviet censuses show the number of Kazakhs in Kazakhstan fell from 3,637,100 in 1926 to 2,181,520 in 1937.
<u>Libyan genocide</u> ^[N 31]	 <u>Italian Libya</u>	1923	1932	80,000 ^[225]	125,000 ^[232]	25% of Cyrenaica population killed.
<u>Jewish genocide during the Russian White Terror</u> ^[N 41]	what is now Ukraine and Russia	1918	1923	30,000 ^{[293][294]}	250,000 ^[292]	
<u>Decossackization</u> ^[N 50]	 <u>Soviet Union</u>	1917	1933	thousands–10,000+ ^[354]	1,000,000 ^[355]	
<u>Armenian genocide</u> Մեծ եղբուրդ (Medz Yeghern, "Great Crime") ^[N 6]	 <u>Ottoman Empire</u> (territories of present-day Turkey, Syria and Iraq)	1915	1922	700,000 ^[60]	1,800,000 ^[61]	At least 50% of Armenians in Turkey killed.

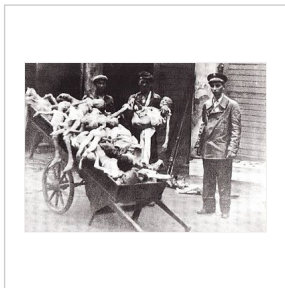
Event	Location	From	To	Lowest estimate	Highest estimate	Proportion killed
Assyrian genocide 𐤀𐤁𐤏𐤍 (Seyfo, "Sword") ^[N 17]	 Ottoman Empire territories of present-day Turkey, Syria and Iraq)	1915	1923	200,000 [137]	750,000 [138]	
Greek genocide including the Pontic genocide ^[N 9]	 Ottoman Empire (territories of present-day Turkey)	1914	1922	500,000 [77]	900,000 [78]	At least 25% Anatolia (Tu
Genocide in German South West Africa ^[N 39]	 German South-West Africa	1904	1908	34,000 [280]	110,000 [281][282]	60% (24,000 40,000 ^[280] (65,000 ^[283] 80,000 ^[285]) and 50% ^[28] population k
Genocide of indigenous peoples in Brazil ^[N 15]	 Brazil	1900	1985	235,000 [130]	800,000 [131]	87 out of 23 tribes went the period ^{[1:}
Conquest of the Desert and Mapuche decline ^[N 60]	 Patagonia, modern day Argentina	1870s	1884	1,313 [398]	225,000 [399]	Mapuche p reduced fro 25,000. ^[399]
Circassian genocide ^[N 11]	 Circassia, Caucasus	1864	1867	400,000 [95]	1,500,000 [96]	90% to 97% Circassian p perished or the Russian forces. ^{[97][98]}
California genocide ^[N 47]	 California, United States	1846	1873	9,492–16,094 [327][328][331]	120,000 [328][332]	Amerindian California d during the p
Queensland Aboriginal genocide ^[N 48]	 Queensland, Australia	1840	1897	10,000 [337]	65,180 [338]	3.3% to ove aboriginal p killed (10,000 ^[337] killed out of
Genocide of the Moriori ^[N 59]	 Chatham Islands, New Zealand	1835	1863	1,900 [391][392]	1,900	95% of the population v by the invas Taranaki, a Mutunga an people from tribe. ^{[393][39} enslaved ar cannibalize were not pe with their ra Moriori lang extinct. ^[390] no Moriori c ancestry lef
Pacification of Algeria ^[N 14]	 French Algeria	1830	1871	300,000 [120]	1,000,000 [121]	10% ^[122] to Algeria's po during the p
Black War (Genocide of Aboriginal Tasmanians) ^[N 62]	 Van Diemen's Land, Australia	Mid 1820s	1832	400 [405]	1,000 [405]	
1804 Haiti massacre ^[N 55]	 Haiti	1804	1804	3,000 ^[379]	5,000 ^[379]	
Zunghar genocide 准噶尔灭族 in the Zunghar Khanate ^[N 10]	Qing Dynasty (Dzungaria)	1755	1758	480,000 [82]	600,000 [82]	80% of 600,000 Zungharian
Irish genocide ^[N 18]	 Ireland, Commonwealth	1649	1653	200,000 [142]	618,000 [143]	20–40% of 1,000,000 of Ireland pe the Cromwe conquest ^{[14}
Genocide of Jews in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth by Cossack insurgents ^[N 42]	 Zaporozhian Cossacks insurgents on territory of Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth, Ukraine and Belarus	1648	1657	18,000 [299]	100,000 [300][301][302][303][304]	45–50% of 1,000,000 population c killed. ^[299]
Albigensian Crusade (Cathar genocide) ^[N 16]	 Languedoc, France	1209	1229	200,000 [135]	1,000,000 [136]	

Event	Location	From	To	Lowest estimate	Highest estimate	Proportion killed
<u>Mongol conquest of Western Xia</u> ^[N 3]	<u>Western Xia</u>	1205	1227	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000 killed in a genocide after conquest (population of 3 million) ^[4]
<u>Wu Hu genocide</u> ^[N 19]	<u>Northern China</u>	350	351	200,000 ^[145]	200,000	
<u>Genocide of the Tencteri and Usipetes</u> ^[N 21]	<u>Germania</u>	55 BC		150,000 ^[154]	430,000 ^[155]	
<u>Battle of Carthage (Punic genocide)</u> ^[N 22]	<u>Carthage (territories of present-day Tunisia, Tunisia)</u>	146 BC		150,000 ^{[161][156]}	150,000	Population of 500,000 to 1,500,000 died in Carthage. ^[11]

Gallery



Expulsion of the Circassian genocide



Emaciated corpses of children in Warsaw Ghetto during the Holocaust



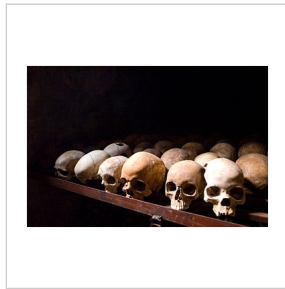
Starved victims of the Holodomor



Skulls of Khmer Rouge victims of the Cambodian genocide



Victims of Armenian genocide



Rwandan genocide skulls



Greek genocide victims



Victims of The Holocaust in the Independent State of Croatia



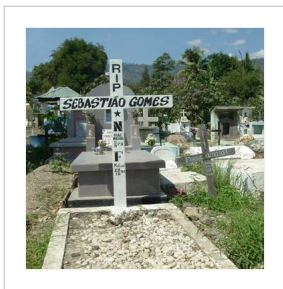
Excavation of the corpses of victims of the Guatemalan genocide



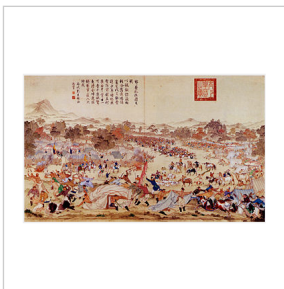
Bosnian genocide corpses



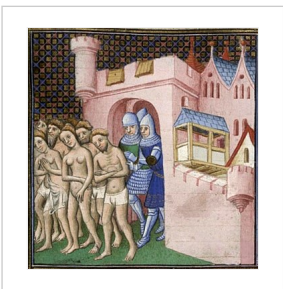
Julius Popper carrying out Anfal genocide graves Selk'nam genocide



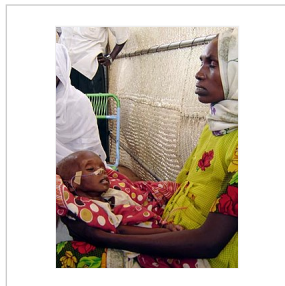
East Timor genocide graves



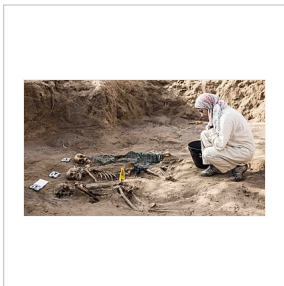
Portrays Dzungar genocide



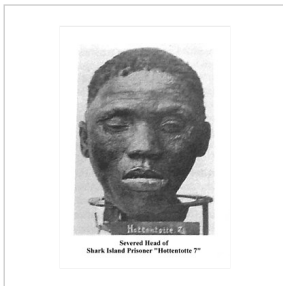
Portrays Cathar genocide



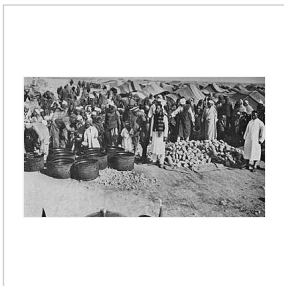
Mother with sick baby during Darfur genocide



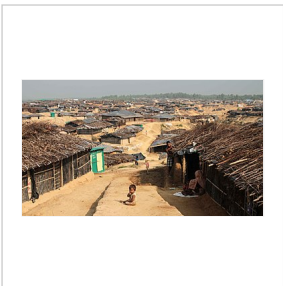
Exhumed remains of the Isaaq genocide in 2014



Heads used for medical experimentation during the Herero and Namaqua genocide



Concentration camp during the Libyan Genocide



Rohingya refugees in a refugee camp after fleeing the Rohingya genocide in Myanmar

See also

- Casualty recording
- Genocidal massacre
- Genocide of indigenous peoples
- Genocides in history
- Hamoodur Rahman Commission
- List of ongoing military conflicts
- List of anthropogenic disasters and atrocities by death toll
- List of wars by death toll

Political extermination campaigns

- Anti-communist mass killings
- Dirty War
- Mass killings of landlords under Mao Zedong (1949–1951)
- Mass killings under Communist regimes
- Operation Condor
- Qey Shibir
- White Terror (Spain)

Notes

1. 'Initially it was carried out in German-occupied Eastern Europe by paramilitary death squads (Einsatzgruppen) by shooting or, less frequently, using ad hoc built gassing vans, and later in extermination camps by gassing.^[2] By extending its definition the Holocaust may also refer to the other victims of German war crimes during the rule of Nazism, such as the Romani genocide's victims, Poles and other Slavic civilian populations and POWs, victims of Germany's eugenics program, political opponents, homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, and civil hostages and resisters from all over Europe during World War II.
2. In 2003 Holodomor, the man-made famine in Ukraine, was recognized by the United Nations as the result of actions and policies of the Soviet government of Joseph Stalin that caused millions of deaths,^[8] and in 2008 by the European Parliament as a crime against the Ukrainian people, and against humanity.^[9] Holodomor is considered a genocide in Ukraine,^[10] Australia,^[11] Canada,^[12] Colombia,^[13] Ecuador,^[14] Estonia,^[15] Georgia,^[15] Hungary,^[15] Latvia,^[15] Lithuania,^[15] Mexico,^[15] Paraguay,^[15] Peru,^[15] Poland,^[16] and Vatican City,^[15] while the Russian Federation views it as part of the wider Soviet famine of 1932–33.^[17] Scholars are divided and their debate is inconclusive on whether the Holodomor falls under the definition of genocide.^[18]

3. The **Mongol conquest of Western Xia** was a series of conflicts between the **Mongol Empire** and the **Western Xia** (Xi Xia) dynasty, also known as the **Tangut Empire**. Hoping to gain both plunder and a powerful **vassal state**, Mongol leader **Genghis Khan** commanded some initial raids against Western Xia before launching a full-scale invasion in 1209. This marked both the first major invasion conducted by Genghis and the beginning of the **Mongol invasion of China**. Despite a major set-back during a nearly year-long siege of the capital, **Yinchuan**, when the diverted river accidentally flooded their camp, the Mongols convinced Emperor **Li Anquan** to surrender in January 1210. For nearly a decade the Western Xia served the Mongols as vassals and aided them in the **Mongol–Jin War**, but when Genghis **invaded** the Islamic **Khwarazmian dynasty** in 1219, Western Xia attempted to break away from the Empire and ally with the **Jin** and **Song dynasties**. Angered by this betrayal, in 1225 Genghis Khan sent a second, **punitive expedition** into Western Xia. Genghis intended to annihilate the entire Western Xia culture, and his campaign systematically destroyed Western Xia cities and the countryside, culminating in the siege of the capital in 1227 along with forays into Jin territory. Near the end of the siege, in August 1227, Genghis Khan died from an uncertain cause, though some accounts say he was killed in action against Western Xia. After his death, Yinchuan fell to the Mongols and most of its population was massacred. The destruction of Western Xia during the second campaign was near total. According to **John Man**, Western Xia is little known to anyone other than experts in the field precisely because of Genghis Khan's policy calling for their complete eradication. He states that "There is a case to be made that this was the first ever recorded example of attempted **genocide**. It was certainly very successful *ethnocide*."^[35] However, some members of the Western Xia royal clan emigrated to western **Sichuan**, northern **Tibet**, even possibly **Northeast India**, in some instances becoming local rulers.^[36] A small Western Xia state was established in Tibet along the upper reaches of the **Yalong River** while other Western Xia populations settled in what are now the modern provinces of **Henan** and **Hebei**.^[37] In China, remnants of the Western Xia persisted into the middle of the **Ming dynasty**.^{[38][39]}
4. The **Cambodian genocide** was carried out by the **Khmer Rouge** led by **Pol Pot**^[44] who, planning to create a form of **agrarian socialism** founded on an extremist ideology coupled with ethnic hostility, forced the urban population to relocate savagely to the countryside, among torture, mass executions, **forced labor**, and starvation.^{[45][46][47]} The genocide ended in 1979 with the **Cambodian invasion** by the Vietnamese army.^[48] Up to 20,000 mass graves, the infamous **Killing Fields**, were uncovered,^[49] where at least 1,386,734 murdered victims found their final resting place.^[50] On 7 August 2014, two top leaders, **Nuon Chea** and **Khieu Samphan**, received life sentences for **crimes against humanity**.^[51]
5. **Genocide of Kazakhs** through artificial starvation by the USSR.
6. The **extermination of the Armenians**, carried out by the **Young Turks**, led to the coining of the word "**genocide**". It included massacres, forced deportations involving **death marches**, mass starvation, and occurred concurrently with the Assyrian and Greek genocides. The State of Turkey **denies** a genocide ever occurred.
7. ^{[62][63][64]}·4 **Indonesian Communist Purge, Indonesian politicide**,^{[65][66]} (or the **1965 Tragedy**) were large-scale killings and **civil unrest** that occurred in **Indonesia** over several months, targeting communist sympathizers, **ethnic Chinese** and alleged leftists, often at the instigation of the armed forces and government. It began as an **anti-communist purge** following a controversial attempted *coup d'état* by the **30 September Movement** in Indonesia. The most widely published estimates were that 500,000 to more than one million people were killed,^{[64][67][68][69]} with some more recent estimates going as high as two to three million.^{[70][71]} The purge was a pivotal event in the **transition to the "New Order"** and the elimination of the **Indonesian Communist Party (PKI)** as a political force, with impacts on the global **Cold War**. The upheavals led to the fall of **President Sukarno** and the commencement of **Suharto's** three-decade **authoritarian** presidency.
8. Some 50 perpetrators of the **Rwandan genocide** have been found guilty by the **International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda**, but most others have not been charged due to lack of witness accounts. Another 120,000 were arrested by Rwanda; of these, 60,000 were tried and convicted in the **Gacaca court** system. Perpetrators who fled into Zaire (**Democratic Republic of the Congo**) were used as a justification when Rwanda and **Uganda** invaded Zaire (**First and Second Congo Wars**). It is recognized by the international community as a genocide.
9. For the **Greek genocide** other sources give 500,000-1,200,000 casualties between **Pontic, Cappadocian** and **Ionians** Greeks. The genocide, instigated by the Ottoman government, included massacres, forced deportations involving **death marches**, summary expulsions, arbitrary executions, and destruction of **Greek Orthodox** cultural, historical and religious monuments.
10. **Zunghar genocide**. The **Manchu Qianlong Emperor** of **Qing China** issued his orders for his **Manchu Bannermen** to carry out the genocide and eradication of the Zunghar nation, ordering the massacre of all the Zunghar men and enslaving Zunghar women and children.^[79] The Qianlong Emperor moved the remaining **Zunghar** people to the mainland and ordered the generals to kill all the men in **Barkol** or **Suzhou**, and divided their wives and children to Qing soldiers.^{[80][81]} The Qing soldiers who massacred the Zunghars were Manchu Bannermen and Khalkha Mongols. In an account of the war, Wei Yuan wrote that about 40% of the Zunghar households were killed by **smallpox**, 20% fled to **Russia** or the **Kazakh Khanate**, and 30% were killed by the army, leaving no **yurts** in an area of several thousands of **Chinese miles** except those of the surrendered.^{[82][83][84]} Clarke wrote 80%, or between 480,000 and 600,000 people, were killed between 1755 and 1758 in what "amounted to the complete destruction of not only the Zunghar state but of the Zunghars as a people."^{[82][85]} Historian **Peter Perdue** has shown that the decimation of the Dzungars was the result of an explicit policy of extermination launched by the Qianlong Emperor.^[82] Although this "deliberate use of massacre" has been largely ignored by modern scholars,^[82] Mark Levene, a historian whose recent research interests focus on genocide, has stated that the extermination of the Dzungars was "arguably the eighteenth century genocide par excellence".^[86]
11. The **Circassian genocide** refers to the ethnic cleansing, massive annihilation, **displacement**,^[87] destruction and **expulsion** of the majority of the **indigenous Circassians** from historical **Circassia**, which roughly encompassed the major part of the **North Caucasus** and the northeast shore of the **Black Sea**. This occurred in the aftermath of the **Caucasian War** in the last quarter of the 19th century.^[88] The displaced people moved primarily to the **Ottoman Empire**. Former **Russian President Boris Yeltsin's** May 1994 statement admitted that **resistance** to the **tsarist** forces was legitimate, but he did not recognize "the guilt of the tsarist government for the **genocide**."^[89] In 1997 and 1998, the leaders of **Kabardino-Balkaria** and of **Adygea** sent appeals to the **Duma** to reconsider the situation and to issue the needed apology; to date, there has been no response from **Moscow**. In October 2006, the **Adygeyan** public organizations of **Russia**, **Turkey**, **Israel**, **Jordan**, **Syria**, the United States, Belgium, Canada and **Germany** have sent the president of the **European Parliament** a letter with the request to recognize the genocide against Adygean (Circassian) people.^[90] On May 21, 2011, the **Parliament of Georgia** passed a resolution, stating that "pre-planned" mass killings of Circassians by Imperial Russia, accompanied by "deliberate famine and epidemics", should be recognized as "genocide" and those deported during those events from their homeland, should be recognized as "refugees". Georgia, which has **poor relations with Russia**, has made outreach efforts to North Caucasian ethnic groups since the 2008 **Russo-Georgian War**.^[91] Following a **consultation with academics, human rights activists and Circassian diaspora groups** and parliamentary discussions in Tbilisi in 2010 and 2011, Georgia became the first country to use the word "genocide" to refer to the events.^{[91][92][93]} On 20 May 2011 the parliament of the Republic of Georgia declared in its resolution^[94] that the mass annihilation of the Cherkess (Adyghe) people during the Russian-Caucasian war and thereafter constituted **genocide** as defined in the Hague Convention of 1907 and the UN Convention of 1948.
12. **Genocide by the Ustaše** including the **Serbian Genocide**. The government of the Independent State of Croatia murdered Serbs, Jews, Romani, and some dissident Croats and Bosniaks inside its borders, many in concentration camps, most notably **Jasenovac camp**. **Ante Pavelić**, the leader of the **Ustaše**, enacted racial laws similar to those of Nazi Germany, declaring Jews, Romani, and Serbs "enemies of the people of Croatia". He escaped to **Spain** after the war with the assistance of the **Roman Catholic Church** and fatally injured there some years later in an assassination attempt.^[100]
13. **Genocide in Bangladesh**. Massacres, killings, rape, arson and systematic elimination of religious minorities (particularly Hindus), political dissidents and the members of the liberation forces of Bangladesh were conducted by the **Pakistan Army** with support from paramilitary militias—the **Razakars**, **Al-Badr** and **Al-Shams**—formed by the radical Islamist **Jamaat-e-Islami** party.^[105]

14. Over the course of the **French conquest of Algeria** (especially the **Pacification of Algeria**) there where a series of **demographic catastrophes in Algeria** due to a variety of factors. The demographic crisis was such that, in a more than 300 page demographic study, Dr. René Ricoux, head of demographic and medical statistics at the statistical office of the General Government of Algeria, foresaw the simple disappearance of Algerian "natives as a whole."^[112] Algerian demographic change can be divided into three phases: an almost constant decline during the conquest period, up until its most heavy drop from an estimated 2.7 million in 1861 to a brutal fall to 2.1 million in 1871, and finally moving into a gradual arising^[113] to a level of three million inhabitants by 1890. Causes range from a series of famines, diseases, emigration;^[114] to the violent methods used by the French army during their **Pacification of Algeria** which Turkey^{[115][116]} and some historians^[117] argue to constitute acts of **genocide**; however, other sources contest this.^{[118][119]}
15. The process that has been described as the **genocide of indigenous peoples in Brazil** began with the **Portuguese colonization of the Americas**, when **Pedro Álvares Cabral** made landfall in what is now the country of Brazil in 1500. This started the process that led to the depopulation of the **indigenous peoples in Brazil**, because of disease and violent treatment by European settlers, and their gradual replacement with colonists from Europe and Africa. Over eighty indigenous tribes were destroyed between 1900 and 1957, and the overall indigenous population declined by over eighty percent, from over one million to around two hundred thousand. The **1988 Brazilian Constitution** recognises indigenous peoples' right to pursue their traditional ways of life and to the permanent and exclusive possession of their "traditional lands", which are demarcated as **Indigenous Territories**.^[124] In practice, however, Brazil's indigenous people still face a number of external threats and challenges to their continued existence and cultural heritage.^[125] The process of demarcation is slow—often involving protracted legal battles—and **FUNAI** do not have sufficient resources to enforce the legal protection on indigenous land.^{[126][125][127][128][129]}
16. The **Albigensian Crusade** was a 20-year military campaign initiated by **Pope Innocent III** to eliminate **Catharism**, a **Christian** sect, in **Languedoc**, in southern **France**. The **Catholic Church** considered them **heretics** and ordered that they should be completely eradicated. **Raphael Lemkin** referred to the Albigensian Crusade as "one of the most conclusive cases of genocide in religious history".^[133] Kurt Jonassohn and Karin Solveig Björnson describe it as "the first ideological genocide."^[134]
17. The **Assyrian genocide** is commonly known as "Seyfo" (which means sword in Assyrian). It occurred concurrently with the Armenian and Greek genocides.
18. The **Cromwellian conquest of Ireland** or **Cromwellian war in Ireland** (1649–53) refers to the conquest of **Ireland** by the forces of the **English Parliament**, led by **Oliver Cromwell**, during the **Wars of the Three Kingdoms**. Cromwell invaded Ireland with his **New Model Army** on behalf of **England's Rump Parliament** in August 1649. Following the **Irish Rebellion of 1641**, most of Ireland came under the control of the **Irish Catholic Confederation**. In early 1649, the Confederates allied with the English **Royalists**, who had been defeated by the **Parliamentarians** in the **English Civil War**. By May 1652, Cromwell's Parliamentarian army had defeated the Confederate and Royalist coalition in Ireland and occupied the country—bringing to an end the **Irish Confederate Wars** (or Eleven Years' War). However, **guerrilla warfare** continued for a further year. Cromwell passed a series of **Penal Laws** against **Roman Catholics** (the vast majority of the population) and **confiscated large amounts of their land**. During the **Interregnum** (1651–1660), this policy was enhanced with the passing of the **Act of Settlement of Ireland** in 1652. Its goal was a further transfer of land from Irish to English hands. The immediate war aims and the longer term policies of the English Parliamentarians resulted in an attempt by the English to transfer the native population to the western fringes to make way for Protestant settlers. This policy was reflected in a phrase attributed to Cromwell: "To Hell or to Connaught!" and has been described by historians as genocide.^[139] The **Biblical** account of **Joshua** and the **Battle of Jericho** was used by **Oliver Cromwell** to justify **genocide** against Catholics.^{[140]:3[141]}
19. When he heard of the Jie revolt against him, Ran Min issued his famous "**extermination order**", in which he called on the **Chinese to kill all the Wu Hu**. The Wu Hu had conquered Ran Wei half a century earlier. The effect of Ran Min's order was immense; some 200,000 Jie were killed in Yecheng (the Wei capital) in a few days, and brutal fighting broke out between Chinese and Wu Hu throughout North China.^[144]
20. During the **First Congo War**, troops of the Rwanda-backed **Alliance des Forces Démocratiques pour la Libération du Congo-Zaïre** (AFDL) attacked refugee camps in Eastern DRC, home to 527,000 and 718,000 Hutu refugees in South-Kivu and North-Kivu respectively.^[146] Elements of the AFDL and, more so, of the Rwandan Patriotic Army (RPA) systematically shelled numerous camps and committed massacres with light weapons. These early attacks cost the lives of 6,800-8,000 refugees and forced the repatriation of 500,000 - 700,000 refugees back to Rwanda.^[147] As survivors fled westward of the DRC, the AFDL units hunted them down and attacked their makeshift camps, killing thousands more.^[148] These attacks and killings continued to intensify as refugees moved westward as far as 1,800 km away. The report of the **United Nations** Joint Commission reported 134 sites where such atrocities were committed. On 8 July 1997, the acting UN High Commissioner for Human Rights stated that "about 200,000 Hutu refugees could well have been massacred".^[148]
21. In his *Commentarii de Bello Gallico*, Caesar describes how two tribes, the Tencteri and Usipetes, had been driven from their traditional lands by the Germanic **Suebi**, whose military dominance had led to constant warfare and neglect of agriculture. This original homeland of the two tribes is not clear but by the time of Caesar the Suebi had settled in a very large wooded area to the east of the **Ubii**, who at this time lived on the east bank of the **Rhine**, on the opposite bank from where Cologne is today. It has been argued that the Tencteri and Usipetes specifically may have come from the area of the **Weser river** to the east of the **Sigambri**, because it is near to where the two tribes appeared on the Rhine, and Caesar reports the Suevi in this area. It would also explain the apparently friendly relations of the Tencteri and Usipetes with the Sigambri, who might have been their traditional neighbours.^[150] (In later Roman times this area inhabited by Caesar's Suebi was inhabited by the **Chatti**.^[151]) Caesar, fearing how the Gauls on the left bank might react, hurried to deal with this threat to his command of the region. He discovered that a number of Gaulish tribes had attempted to pay these Germani generously to leave, but the Tencteri and Usipetes had ranged further, coming to the frontiers of the **Condrusi** and **Eburones**, who were both under the protection of the **Treveri** to their south. Caesar convened a meeting of the Gaulish chiefs, and, pretending he did not know of their attempts at bribery, demanded cavalry and provisions for war against the Tencteri and Usipetes. The Germanic cavalry, although outnumbered by Caesar's Gallic horsemen, made the first attack, forcing the Romans to retreat. Caesar describes a characteristic battle-tactic they used, where a horsemen would leap down to their feet and stab enemy horses in the belly. Accusing them of violating the truce, Caesar refused to accept any more ambassadors, arresting some who came requesting a further truce, and led his full force against the Germanic camp. The Usipetes and Tencteri were thrown into disarray and forced to flee, pursued by Caesar's cavalry, to the confluence of the Rhine and Meuse. Many were killed attempting to cross the rivers.^{[152][153]} They found refuge on the other side of the Rhine amongst the **Sicambri**. Caesar's campaign against the **Tencteri** and **Usipetes** have been characterized a **genocidal**.^{[154][155]}
22. The massacre of Carthaginians (**Punics**) during their defeat by the Roman Republic is considered a genocide by many scholars.^{[156][157][158][159][160]}
23. **Porajmos** (**Romani** pronunciation: IPA: [pʰoraɟˈmos]), or **Samudaripen** ("Mass killing"), the **Romani genocide** or **Romani Holocaust**, was the planned and attempted effort by the government of **Nazi Germany** and its allies to exterminate part of the **Romani** people of **Europe**. On 26 November 1935, a supplementary decree to the **Nuremberg Laws** stripping Jews of their German citizenship expanded the category "enemies of the race-based state" to include Romani, the same category as the Jews, and in some ways they had similar fates.^{[162][163]} In 1982, **West Germany** formally recognized that genocide had been committed against the Romani.^[164] In 2011, the **Polish** Government passed a resolution for the official recognition of **2 August** as a day of commemoration of the genocide.^[165]
24. The **Polish Operation of the NKVD** was a mass murder specifically aimed at the Polish ethnic group in the USSR by the orders of Soviet leader **Joseph Stalin**. Historian **Michael Ellman** asserts that the 'national operations', particularly the 'Polish operation', may constitute **genocide** as defined by the UN convention.^[170] His opinion is shared by **Simon Sebag Montefiore**, who calls the Polish operation of the NKVD 'a mini-genocide'.^[171] Polish writer and commentator, Dr **Tomasz Sommer**, also refers to the operation as a genocide, along with Prof. **Marek Jan Chodakiewicz** among others.^{[172][173][174][175][176][177][178]}

25. **Aardakh** also known as **Operation Lentil** (Russian: Чечевича, *Chechevitsa*; Chechen: **Вайнах махкахбахар** *Vaynax Maxkaxbahar*) was the **Soviet expulsion** of the whole of the **Vainakh** (Chechen and Ingush) populations of the **North Caucasus** to **Central Asia** during **World War II**. The expulsion, preceded by the **1940–1944 insurgency in Chechnya**, was ordered on 23 February 1944 by NKVD chief **Lavrentiy Beria** after approval by **Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin**, as a part of **Soviet forced settlement program** and **population transfer** that affected several million members of non-Russian Soviet ethnic minorities between the 1930s and the 1950s. The deportation encompassed their entire nations, well over 500,000 people, as well as the complete liquidation of the **Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic**. Hundreds of thousands^{[182][183][184][185]} of Chechens and Ingushes died or were killed during the round-ups and transportation, and during their early years in exile. The survivors would not return to their native lands until 1957. Many in Chechnya and Ingushetia classify it as an act of **genocide**, as did the **European Parliament** in 2004.^{[186][187]}
26. After **Idi Amin Dada** overthrow the regime of **Milton Obote** in 1971, he declared the Acholi and Lango tribes enemies, as Obote was a Lango and he saw the fact that they dominated the army as a threat.^[192] In January 1972, Amin issued an order to the Ugandan army ordering that they assemble and kill all Acholi or Lango soldiers, and then commanded that all Acholi and Lango be rounded up and confined within army barracks, where they were either slaughtered by the soldiers or killed when the Ugandan air force bombed the barracks.^[192]
27. The **Darfur genocide** refer to the **war crimes** and **crimes against humanity** such as massacre and **genocidal rape** that occurred within the **Darfur** region during the **War in Darfur** perpetrated by **Janjaweed** militias and the Sudanese government. These atrocities have been called the first genocide of the 21st century.^[193] Sudan's president **Omar al-Bashir** has been indicted for his role in the genocide by the **United Nations**.^[194]
28. **Saddam Hussein's** campaign against the Kurds including the **Al-Anfal campaign** and the **Feyli Kurds operations** have been recognized as genocides: On 5 December 2012, Sweden's parliament, the **Riksdag**, adopted a resolution by the Green party to officially recognize Anfal as genocide. The resolution was passed by all 349 members of parliament.^[197] On 28 February 2013, the **British House of Commons** formally recognized the Anfal as genocide following a campaign led by Conservative MP **Nadhim Zahawi**, who is of Kurdish descent.^[198] **South Korea** recognized the Anfal as **genocide** on June 13 of 2013.^[199] In 2011, the Iraqi Parliament voted to recognize the 1980 massacre of Feyli Kurds under the regime of Saddam Hussein as genocide.^[200] The **destruction of Kurdish villages during the Iraqi Arabization campaign** refers to villages razed by the **Ba'athist Iraqi** government during its "**Arabization campaign**" of areas, excluded from **Kurdistan** under the **Iraqi–Kurdish Autonomy Agreement of 1970**. 1.5 to 2 million Kurds were forcibly displaced by Arabization campaigns in Iraq between 1963 and 1987,^[201] resulting in 10,000 to 100,000 deaths during the displacements,^[201] 87,500 to 388,100 Kurds were killed in the **destruction of Kurdish villages during the Iraqi Arabization campaign** including: 2,500^[202] to 12,500^[202] in the **Ba'athist Arabization campaigns in North Iraq**, 10,000^[203] to 25,000^{[204][205]} were killed during the **Feyli Kurds operation**, 5,000^[206] to 8,000^[207] Kurds disappeared in the **1983 Barzani killings**, 50,000^[208] to 100,000^[208] (although Kurdish sources have cited a higher figure of 182,000^[209]) more Kurds were massacred in the **Anfal genocide**, and at least 20,000^[210] were killed during the **1991 Iraqi uprising** notwithstanding an additional 48,400^[211] to 140,600^[211] Kurdish refugees that starved to death along the Iranian and Turkish borders.
29. The **East Timor genocide** refers to the "pacification campaigns" of state sponsored terror by the **Indonesian government during their occupation of East Timor**. Oxford University held an academic consensus calling the Indonesian Occupation of **East Timor genocide** and Yale university teaches it as part of their "Genocide Studies" program.^{[212][213]} Precise estimates of the death toll are difficult to determine. The 2005 report of the UN's **Commission for Reception, Truth and Reconciliation in East Timor** (CAVR) reports an estimated minimum number of conflict-related deaths of 102,800 (+/− 12,000). Of these, the report says that approximately 18,600 (+/− 1,000) were either killed or disappeared, and that approximately 84,000 (+/− 11,000) died from hunger or illness in excess of what would have been expected due to peacetime mortality. These figures represent a minimum conservative estimate that CAVR says is its scientifically-based principal finding. The report did not provide an upper bound, however, CAVR speculated that the total number of deaths due to conflict-related hunger and illness could have been as high as 183,000.^[214] The truth commission held Indonesian forces responsible for about 70% of the violent killings.^[215]
30. **Burundian genocide**. In the long sequence of civil fights that occurred between **Tutsi** and **Hutu** since **Burundi's** independence in 1962, the 1972 mass killings of Hutu by the Tutsi and the 1993 mass killings of Tutsis by the majority-Hutu populace are both described as genocide in the final report of the *International Commission of Inquiry for Burundi* presented to the United Nations Security Council in 1996.
31. The **Pacification of Libya**,^[221] also known as the **Libyan Genocide**^{[222][223][224][225]} or **Second Italo-Senussi War**,^[226] was a prolonged conflict in **Italian Libya** between Italian military forces and indigenous rebels associated with the **Senussi Order** that lasted from 1923 until 1932,^{[227][228]} when the principal Senussi leader, **Omar Mukhtar**, was captured and executed.^[229] The pacification resulted in mass deaths of the indigenous people in **Cyrenaica** —one quarter of Cyrenaica's population of 225,000 people died during the conflict.^[222] Italy committed major **war crimes** during the conflict; including the use of **chemical weapons**, episodes of **refusing to take prisoners of war** and instead executing surrendering combatants, and mass executions of civilians.^[225] Italian authorities committed **ethnic cleansing** by forcibly expelling 100,000 **Bedouin** Cyrenaicans, half the population of Cyrenaica, from their settlements that were slated to be given to Italian settlers.^{[221][230]} Italy apologized in 2008 for its killing, destruction and repression of the Libyan people during the period of colonial rule, and went on to say that this was a "complete and moral acknowledgement of the damage inflicted on Libya by Italy during the colonial era."^[231]
32. **Effacer le tableau** ("erasing the board") is the operational name given to the **systematic extermination of the Bambuti pygmies** by rebel forces in the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** (DRC). The primary objective of *Effacer le tableau* was the territorial conquest of the **North Kivu** province of the DRC and **ethnic cleansing** of Pygmies from the Congo's eastern region whose population numbered 90,000 by 2004.^{[233][234]}
33. Eastern Pygmy population was reduced to 90,000 after a campaign that killed 60,000^[235] implying a 40% decline
34. **Massacres of Poles in Volhynia and Eastern Galicia** was a genocide carried out in Nazi German-occupied Poland by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (the UPA) against Poles in the area of Volhynia, Eastern Galicia, parts of Polesia and Lublin region, beginning in 1943 and lasting up to 1945. On 22 July 2016, the Parliament of Poland passed a resolution recognizing the massacres as Genocide.^{[236][237]}
35. The **Genocide of Isaacs** or "**Hargeisa Holocaust**"^{[246][247]} was the systematic, state-sponsored massacre of **Isaac** civilians between 1988 and 1991 by the **Somali Democratic Republic** under the dictatorship of **Siad Barre**.^[248] The number of civilian deaths in this massacre is estimated to be between 50,000–100,000 according to various sources,^{[249][250][251]} while local reports estimate the total civilian deaths to be upwards of 200,000 Isaac civilians.^[252] This included the leveling and complete destruction of the second and third largest cities in Somalia, **Hargeisa** (90 per cent destroyed)^[253] and **Burao** (70 per cent destroyed) respectively,^[254] and had caused 400,000^{[255][256]} Somalis (primarily of the Isaac clan) to flee their land and cross the border to Hartasheikh in Ethiopia as refugees, creating the world's largest refugee camp then (1988),^[257] with another 400,000 being internally displaced.^{[258][259][260]} In 2001, the **United Nations** commissioned an investigation on past human rights violations in Somalia,^[248] specifically to find out if "crimes of international jurisdiction (i.e. war crimes, crimes against humanity or genocide) had been perpetrated during the country's civil war". The investigation was commissioned jointly by the **United Nations Co-ordination Unit (UNCU)** and the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights**. The investigation concluded with a report confirming the crime of genocide to have taken place against the Isaacs in Somalia.^[248]
36. Massacres of ethnic **Croats** and **Muslims** by Serbian **Chetniks** across large areas of the **Independent State of Croatia** (modern-day **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, **Croatia** and **Sandžak**) during **World War II in Yugoslavia**. Genocidal characteristics of the massacres can be seen through the **Moljević plan** ("On Our State and Its Borders") and the 1941 "**Instructions**" issued by Chetnik leader, **Draža Mihailović**, concerning the cleansing of non-Serbs on the basis of creating a post-war **Greater Serbia**.^{[263][264][265]} Death toll by ethnicity includes between 18,000 and 32,000 Croats and 29,000 to 33,000 Muslims.^{[266][267][268]}

37. Massacres of ethnic Tamils across Sri Lanka, but especially in the North-East of the island, claimed as the Tamil homeland, have occurred repeatedly since 1956. Tens of thousands of Tamils were killed over the years. Tamils have made allegations of genocide since the 80s and in 2015 the Northern Provincial Council passed a resolution on the Tamil Genocide, seeking a UN inquiry. The Canadian Parliament in 2019 also called for an investigation into genocide allegations. Sri Lanka has strongly denied the accusations of genocide.
38. The **deportation of the Crimean Tatars** (Crimean Tatar Qırımatar halqınıñ sürgünligi; Ukrainian Депортація кримських татар; Russian Депортация крымских татар) was the ethnic cleansing of at least 191,044 Crimean Tatars or, according to the other sources, 423,100 of them (89.2 % were women, children and elderly people) in 18–20 May 1944; one of the crimes of the Soviet totalitarian regime. It was carried out by Lavrentiy Beria, head of the Soviet state security and secret police, acting on behalf of Joseph Stalin. Within three days, Beria's NKVD used cattle trains to deport women, children, the elderly, even Communists and members of the Red Army, to the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan, several thousand kilometres away. They were one of the ten ethnicities who were encompassed by Stalin's policy of population transfer in the Soviet Union. The deportation is **recognized as a genocide by the countries of Ukraine, Latvia, Lithuania, and Canada respectively**; as well as various scholars. Professor Lyman H. Legters argued that the Soviet penal system, combined with its resettlement policies, should count as genocidal since the sentences were borne most heavily specifically on certain ethnic groups, and that a relocation of these ethnic groups, whose survival depends on ties to its particular homeland, "had a genocidal effect remediable only by restoration of the group to its homeland".^[273] Soviet dissidents Ilya Gabay^[274] and **Pyotr Grigorenko**^[275] both classified the event as a genocide. Historian Timothy Snyder included it in a list of Soviet policies that "meet the standard of genocide."^[276]
39. The **Genocide in German South West Africa** was the campaign to exterminate the Herero and Nama people that the **German Empire** undertook in German South-West Africa (modern-day Namibia). It is considered one of the first genocides of the 20th century.
40. **Guatemalan genocide**. The government forces of Guatemala and allied paramilitary groups have been condemned by the Historical Clarification Commission for committing genocide against the Maya population^{[286][287]} and for widespread human rights violations against civilians during the civil war fought against various leftist rebel groups. At least an estimated 200,000 persons lost their lives by arbitrary executions, forced disappearances and other human rights violations.^[288] A quarter of the direct victims of human rights violations and acts of violence were women.^[289]
41. The Whitaker Report of the United Nations used the massacre of 100,000 to 250,000 Jews in more than 2,000 **pogroms during the White Terror** in Russia as an example of **genocide**.^[292] During the **Russian Civil War**, between 1918 and 1921 a total of 1,236 violent incidents against Jews occurred in 524 towns in **Ukraine**. The estimates of the number of killed range between 30,000 and 60,000.^{[293][294]} Of the recorded 1,236 pogroms and excesses, 493 were carried out by **Ukrainian People's Republic** soldiers under command of **Symon Petliura**, 307 by independent Ukrainian warlords, 213 by **Denikin's army**, 106 by the **Red Army** and 32 by the **Polish Army**.^[295]
42. During the **Khmelnysky Uprising** genocidal massacres were perpetrated against **Jewish** communities in the **Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth** by Ukrainian **Cossacks** and **Crimean Tatars**.^[298]
43. The **Latvian Operation** refers to mass arrest and execution of Latvians during the Stalinist **Great Purge**.
44. The **Persecution of Sikhs by India** has been characterized as **genocidal**. Many Indians of different religions made significant efforts to hide and help Sikh families during the rioting.^[307] The Sikh **Jathedar of Akal Takht** declared the events following the death of Indira Gandhi a Sikh "genocide", replacing "anti-Sikh riots" widely used by the Indian government, the media and writers, on 15 July 2010.^[308] The decision came soon after a similar motion was raised in the Canadian Parliament by a Sikh MP. Although several political parties and governments have promised compensation for the families of riot victims, compensation has not yet been paid.^[309] On 16 April 2015, Assembly Concurrent Resolution 34 (ACR 34) was passed by the **California State Assembly**. Co-authored by Sacramento-area assembly members Jim Cooper, Kevin McCarty, Jim Gallagher and Ken Cooley, the resolution criticized the Government of participating in and failure to prevent the killings. The assembly called the killings a "genocide", as it "resulted in the intentional destruction of many Sikh families, communities, homes and businesses."^{[310][311]} In April 2017, the **Ontario Legislature** passed a motion condemning the anti-Sikh riots as "genocide".^[312] The Indian government lobbied against the motion and condemned it upon its adoption.^[313] In February 2018, American state of Connecticut, passed a bill stating, 30 November of each year to be "Sikh Genocide" Remembrance Day to remember the lives lost on 30 November 1984, during the Sikh Genocide.^[314] The **Akal Takht**, **Sikhism's** governing body, considers the killings **genocide**.^[315] **Operation Woodrose**; a military operation carried out by the **Indira Gandhi-led Indian government** in the months after **Operation Blue Star** to "prevent the outbreak of widespread public protest" in the state of **Punjab**^[316] has also been characterized as a **genocide**.^[317] The government arrested all prominent members of the largest Sikh political party, the **Akali Dal**, and banned the **All India Sikh Students Federation**, a large students' union.^[316] In addition, the Indian Army conducted operations in the countryside during which thousands of Sikhs, overwhelmingly young men, were detained for interrogation and subsequently tortured.^[316]
45.
 - **1984 anti-Sikh riots** 3,350^[318] to 17,000^[319]
 - **Operation Woodrose** 12,000^[320]
46. The **Parsley massacre** was the 1937 mass killing of Haitians in the **Dominican Republic** on the direct orders of President **Rafael Trujillo** in order to cleanse Dominica of Haitian migration. After reports of Haitians stealing crops from Dominican residents along the Northern border, Trujillo gave the order to his troops to exterminate all Haitians living in the country's Northern region. The Dominican army then interrogated thousands of civilians demanding that each victim say the word "parsley". If the accused could not pronounce the word to the interrogators satisfaction, they were deemed to be Haitians and shot.^[321] These armed forces killed Haitians with rifles, machetes, shovels, knives, and bayonets. Haitian children were reportedly thrown in the air and caught by soldiers' bayonets, then thrown on their mothers' corpses.^[322] Some died while trying to flee to **Haiti** across the **Artibonite River**, which has often been the site of bloody conflict between the two nations.^[323] Survivors who managed to cross the border and return to Haiti told stories of family members being hacked with machetes and strangled by the soldiers, and children bashed against rocks and tree trunks.^[324] The use of military units from outside the region was not always enough to expedite soldiers' killings of Haitians. U.S. legation informants reported that many soldiers "confessed that in order to perform such ghastly slaughter they had to get 'blind' drunk."^[325]^(p167) Several months later, a barrage of killings and repatriations of Haitians occurred in the southern frontier.
47. The **California genocide**^{[327][328]} refers to the destruction of individual tribes like the **Yuki people** during the **Round Valley Settler Massacres of 1856–1859**,^[329] **general massacres perpetrated by settlers chasing the gold rush against Indians** like the **Bloody Island Massacre**, or Klamath River "War of Extermination"^[330] along with the overall decline of the Indian population of **California** due to disease and starvation exacerbated by the massacres.
48. Queensland represents the single bloodiest colonial frontier in Australia. Thus the records of Queensland document the most frequent reports of shootings and massacres of indigenous people, the three deadliest massacres on white settlers, the most disreputable frontier police force, and the highest number of white victims to frontier violence on record in any Australian colony.^[333] Thus some sources have characterized these events as a **Queensland Aboriginal genocide**.^{[334][335][336][337]}

49. **The Rohingya genocide**^{[339][340][341][342]} against the **Rohingya** ethnic minority in Myanmar (Burma) by the Myanmar military and Buddhist extremists. The violence began on 25 August 2017 and has continued since, reaching its peak during the months of August and September in 2017. The Rohingya people are a largely Muslim ethnic minority in Myanmar who have faced widespread persecution and discrimination for several decades. They are denied citizenship under the **1982 Myanmar nationality law**, and are falsely regarded as Bengali immigrants by much of Myanmar's **Bamar** majority, to the extent that the government refuses to acknowledge the Rohingya's existence as a valid ethnic group.^[343] The **Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army** (ARSA) is a Rohingya insurgent group that was founded in 2013 to "liberate [the Rohingya] people from dehumanising oppression".^[344] On 25 August 2017, ARSA claimed responsibility for coordinated attacks on police posts that reportedly killed twelve security forces. Myanmar's military forces immediately launched a series of retaliatory attacks against Rohingya civilians, and were joined by local Buddhist extremists. Together they burnt down hundreds of Rohingya villages, killed thousands of Rohingya men, women, and children, tortured countless others, and sexually assaulted countless Rohingya women and girls. Several Rohingya refugees say they were forced to witness soldiers throwing their babies into burning houses to die in the fire. Numerous Rohingya refugee women and girls have provided accounts of being brutally gang raped. The violence has resulted in a refugee crisis, with an estimated 693,000 Rohingya fleeing to overcrowded refugee camps in the neighboring country of Bangladesh.
50. **Decossackization** (Russian: Расказачивание, *Raskazachivaniye*) was the **Bolshevik** policy of systematic repressions against **Cossacks** of the Russian Empire, especially of the **Don** and the **Kuban**, between 1917 and 1933 aimed at the elimination of the Cossacks as a separate ethnic, political, and economic entity.^[347] This was the first example of **Soviet** leaders deciding to "eliminate, exterminate, and deport the population of a whole territory," which they had taken to calling the "**Soviet Vendée**".^[347] Most authors characterize decossackization as a **genocide** of the Cossacks,^{[348][349][350][185][351]} a process described by scholar Peter Holquist as part of a "ruthless" and "radical attempt to eliminate undesirable social groups" that showed the Soviet regime's "dedication to **social engineering**".^{[352][353]}
51. The **Bosnian genocide** comprises localized, in time and place, massacres like in **Srebrenica**^[356] and in **Žepa** committed by **Bosnian Serb** forces in 1995, as well as the scattered **ethnic cleansing campaign** throughout areas controlled by the **Army of Republika Srpska**^[357] during the 1992–95 **Bosnian War**.^[358] Srebrenica marked the most recent act of genocide committed in Europe and was the only theater of that war that fulfilled the definition of genocide as set by the **International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia** (ICTY). On 31 March 2010, the **Serbian Parliament** passed a resolution condemning the Srebrenica massacre and apologizing to the families of Srebrenica for the deaths of Bosniaks ("Bosnian Muslims").^[359]
52. After the **1966 Nigerian counter-coup** during which **Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi** and **Yakubu Gowon** seized power, Aguiyi-Ironsi issued a unitary decree abolishing the regionalisation of Nigeria, leading to a series of massacres against the **Igbo** tribe, who were believed to have conspired to create this decree in order to establish dominion over Nigeria. These massacres were hypothesized to have been organized beforehand,^[364] and the Nigerian leadership later began to intentionally promote the extermination of the Igbo. The slaughter led to the deaths of 8,000 to 30,000 Igbo, and resulted in the secession of Eastern Nigeria into the State of **Biafra** and the **Nigerian Civil War**.
53. During the **Second World War**, the **Sook Ching**, a systematic purge during the **Japanese occupation of Singapore and Malaya**, was enacted by **Imperial Japan** to remove hostile elements from the region. Although it mostly targeted those seen as politically dangerous, the *Sook Ching* also intended to eliminate **Hainan people** and Chinese-born residents^[367] and thus can be considered an act of genocide.
54. In **Bangladesh**, the **persecution of the indigenous tribes of the Chittagong Hill Tracts** such as the **Chakma**, **Marma**, **Tripura**, **Jumma people** and others who are mainly **Buddhists**, **Hindus**, **Christians**, and **Animists**, has been described as genocidal, with Chackmas reportedly the worst affected.^[368]^[369]^[370]^[371]^[372] The Chittagong Hill Tracts are located bordering India, Myanmar and the Bay of Bengal, and is the home to 500,000 indigenous people. The perpetrators were the Bangladeshi military and the **Bengali people** of the Chittagong division, who together have burned down Chackma homes, killed many Chakmas, and there were some reports of rape of the indigenous women. There are also accusations of Chakmas being forced to convert to **Islam**. The conflict started soon after Bangladeshi independence, in 1972 when the Constitution imposed Bengali as the sole official language of the country. Subsequently, the government encouraged and sponsored massive settlement by Bangladeshis in the region, which changed the demographics from 98 percent indigenous in 1972 to fifty percent by 1997. The government allocated a full third of the Bangladeshi military to the region to support Bengali settlers, sparking a protracted guerrilla war between Hill tribes and the military.^[369] During this conflict, which officially ended in 1997, a large number of human rights violations against the indigenous peoples have been reported.^[373] Amnesty International estimates that up to 90,000 indigenous families were displaced.^[374] Following the **Chittagong Hill Tracts Peace Accord** in 1997, though no further violence have been reported, promised land reforms have only at best been partially fulfilled despite repeated promises by the Bangladeshi government reported **Amnesty International** in 2013.^[374] Chakmas also live in India's Tripura state where a Tripuri separatist movement is going on.^[375]
55. The **1804 Haiti massacre** is considered to be a genocide by many scholars^{[377][378]}, as it was intended to destroy the Franco-Haitian population following the **Haitian Revolution**. The massacre was ordered by King **Jean-Jacques Dessalines** to remove the remainder of the white population from Haiti, and lasted from January to 22 April 1804. During the massacre, entire families were **tortured** and killed, and by the end of it, Haiti's white population was virtually non-existent.
56. The **Selk'nam Genocide** was the **genocide** of the **Selk'nam people**, indigenous inhabitants of **Tierra del Fuego** in South America, from the second half of the 19th to the early 20th century. Spanning a period of between ten and fifteen years the Selk'nam, which had an estimated population of some three thousand, saw their numbers reduced to 500.^[380]
57. The **Genocide of Yazidis** ' by **ISIS** includes mass killing, rape and enslavement of girls and women, forced abduction, indoctrination and recruitment of Yazidis boys (aged 7 to 15) to be used in armed conflicts, forced conversion to Islam and expulsion from their ancestral land. The **United Nations' Commission of Inquiry on Syria** officially declared in its report that ISIS is committing genocide against the **Yazidis** population.^[383] It is difficult to assess a precise figure for the killings^[384] but it is known that some thousand of Yazidis men and boys are still unaccounted for and ISIS genocidal actions against Yazidis people are still ongoing, as stated by the International Commission in June 2016.
58. The **Gukurahundi**, the systematic massacre of the **Ndebele people** by **Robert Mugabe's ZANU-PF** party, is classified as a genocide by the **International Association of Genocide Scholars**.^[387] The Gukurahundi was initiated because the **ZAPU** party, the main Zimbabwean opposition party, found the majority of its support among the Ndebele people, leading Mugabe to conclude that they must be exterminated in order to eliminate support for the ZAPU. The Gukurahundi was initiated in 1983, and continued until the signing of the 1987 Unity Accords, during which time about 20, 000 Ndebele were killed and sent to **re-education camps**.
59. The genocide of the Moriori began in the fall of 1835. The invasions of the Chatham Islands left the Moriori people and their culture to die off. Those who survived were either kept as slaves or eaten and Moriori were not sanctioned to marry other Moriori or have children within their race. This caused their people and their language to be endangered. There were only 101 Moriori people left out of 2000 who had survived in 1863.^[390]
60. The **Conquest of the Desert** (Spanish: *Conquista del desierto*) was a military campaign directed mainly by General **Julio Argentino Roca** in the 1870s with the intent to establish **Argentine** dominance over **Patagonia**, which was inhabited by **indigenous peoples**. Under General Roca, the Conquest of the Desert extended Argentine power into Patagonia and ended the possibility of **Chilean** expansion there. The Conquest is highly controversial. Apologists have described the Conquest as **bringing civilisation**, while revisionists have labelled it a **genocide**.
61. The suppression of the Paraguayan **Aché** tribe during the military rule of **Alfredo Stroessner** was called a genocide by observers ^[400] During Stroessner's rule, the Aché's territory was requisitioned by the state, which destroyed their villages and killed all those who resisted. Many Aché were hacked to death with machetes, and around 85% of the Aché were destroyed.
62. The extinction of **Aboriginal Tasmanians** was called an archetypal case of **genocide** by **Rafael Lemkin**^[403] (coiner of the word genocide) among other historians, a view supported by more recent **genocide** scholars like **Ben Kiernan** who covered it in his book **Blood and Soil: A History of Genocide and Extermination from Sparta to Darfur**. This extinction also includes the **Black War**, which would make the war an act of genocide.^[404] Historians like **Keith Windschuttle** among other historians disagree with this interpretation in discourse known as the **History wars**.

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1,000,000 and 10,000 to 2,000,000 and 100,000 Kurds were displaced and killed respectively between 1963 and 1987; 250,000 of them in 1977 and 1978. If deaths are proportional to the displacement then 2,500 to 12,500 Kurds would have died during this period depending on the scale of overall displacement and deaths used.
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