

- The Sudanese government has downplayed the death toll of the genocide to 10,000 and the UN claims that it is at least 500,000 people.
- In 2005 the comprehensive peace agreement is signed by the government of Sudan, however the UN is not preventing attacks on Darfur.
- The authorities of Sudan and the Janjaweed brutally silenced the political uprising through violence and intimidation, in turn increasing the death toll since 2003.

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- In 2003, tribal rebel groups from the south began contesting the government of Khartoum (Khartoum), complaining about discrimination and neglect.
- Then the Darfur started a campaign of violence against the tribal Africans from the South.
- The Sudanese government denies any association with the Darfur.
- Pretexts for peace were then rejected by the Sudanese government.
- The plentiful resources left behind in the south of Sudan largely contributed to the conflict between the North and the South.

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- The Sudan Liberation Army
- Citizens of Sudan
- Jawwad (armed guerrillas of Darfur, western Sudan, and parts of Chad)
- President (Omar al-Bashir)
- Vice president (Ghani Ghannam)

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Search engines used was Google
www.sudanrefugees.com
www.sudan-parliament.org/
www.waterforpeople.org
www.africanethnographic.org/glossary/ceremonies/dauruf
books/referencelinks
Sudan, South Sudan, & Darfur: What Everyone Needs to Know
by Andrew S. Nathan
New On Our Website: The Mission to End Genocide in Darfur and
Beyond
by Don Chavis & John Prendergast
Africa: The Holocaust of Rwanda and Sudan
By Lucian Blumeyer

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- The government wanted the oil revenues so they could build up their armed forces in the North.
- The government is making sure that justice is not being allowed to the people of Darfur, whom are suffering through extreme violence.
- To get rid of the Darfur rebels, in early 2007, the Sudanese had burned down forty-six of the villages and then been looted.

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- Death and decline in population are some of the major effects genocide has left in Sudan.
- 2.8 million people have been displaced, which increases the set up of refugee camps.
- Famine is an effect and can cause famine in areas where the refugee camps are as a higher concentration of people have populated the area.
- Increases terrorist activity around the world when a genocide is occurring.
- Led to separation of North and South Sudan. South Sudan then becomes an independent state in 2011.

The Case Study:

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- This genocide began in 1992 (also would become involved in 2003) and is still presently taking place.
- The world reacted to this ever basically by not reacting. It took an extensive period of time to get any aid to Sudan.
- "For two years there has been no shortage of sympathetic rhetoric. Beyond that, without quantifiable aid being done. And Oscar at Sudan." And actually, San Francisco Chronicle late edition March 27th 2003.
- The Sudan genocide is taking place to Darfur, Sudan.

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Why? Inadequate activity and policies are a root cause of genocide. To estimate human rights abuses across the globe, the law and economics will be a leading model provided the law and economics will be a leading model provided when people are extremely loyal to their group in an official capacity, they will be more likely to be seen as agents of the law. In extreme cases of law and economics, they will be more likely to be seen as agents of the law. In extreme cases of law and economics, they will be more likely to be seen as agents of the law.

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- In 2005 the comprehensive peace agreement is signed by the government of Sudan, however the UN is not preventing attacks on Darfur.
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The issues mentioned occurred because there have been historical and cultural tensions between the north and south and these were exacerbated for resources, especially water. Many water projects and hydro-electricity schemes have been carried out without the south and north being consulted, and the government of the north has been given the people of the north more representation in the government.

The government should have accepted the people's opinion and taken action.

The government should have made a greater effort to ensure equity between the people in the north and the south. This could have been done by sharing the resources between the two regions.

The government should have listened back to the people and the tribal activists instead of attempting to force the tribal activists to stop their protesting.

- In 2003, tribal rebel groups from the south began contesting the government of Aburkhan (Islamabad), contesting about discrimination and neglect.
- Then the largest started a campaign of violence against the tribal African from the South.
- The Sudanese governments denies any association with the insurgents.
- Insurgents got power were then rejected by the Sudanese governments.
- The plentiful resources (oil) found in the south of Sudan largely contributed to the conflict between the North and the South.

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www.sudanrefugees.org
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www.sudanforafricanland.org/speakers-and-contacts/harbo
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 Books referenced
 Sudan, South Sudan, & Darfur: What Everyone Needs to Know
 by Andrew S. Nathan
 Not On Our Watch: The Mission to End Genocide in Darfur and
 Beyond
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 by Lucian Blumeyer

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- The government wanted the oil revenues so they could build up their armed forces in the North.
- The government in making sure that justice is not being allowed to the people of Darfur, whom are suffering through extreme violence.
- To get rid of the Darfur rebels.

Darfur, the Sudanese had burned down forty six of the sixty-two villages situated there, and the other sixteen villages had then been looted.

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The Case Study:

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- The world reacted to this event basically by not reacting. It took an extensive period of time to get any aid to Sudan.
- "For two years, there has been no shortage of sympathetic rhetoric, but not of aid."
- Although assistance has been done. And without question that only because of one man: **Osama bin Laden**. **Joe Storkley**, San Francisco Chronicle late edition (March 27th 2003).
- The Sudan genocide is taking place in Darfur.

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**To what extent are
ultranationalistic actions
and policies a root cause
of extreme human rights
abuses?**

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Who is involved?

- The Sudan Liberation Army
- Citizens of Sudan
- Janjaweed (armed gunmen of Darfur, western Sudan, and parts of Chad)
- President (Omar al-Bashir)
- Vice president (John Garang)

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What led to the abuses?

- In 2003, tribal Rebel groups from the south began contesting the government of Khartoum (Islamic), complaining about discrimination and neglect.
- Then the Janjaweed started a campaign of violence against the Tribal Africans from the South.
- The Sudanese government denies any association with the Janjaweed.
- Proposals for peace were then rejected by the Sudanese government.
- The plentiful resources (oil) found in the south of Sudan largely contributed to the conflict between the North and the South.

What Ultranationalistic policies were enacted officially or unofficially?

- The Sudanese government has downplayed the death toll of the genocide to 10,000 and the UN claims that it is at least 300,000 people.
- In 2005 the comprehensive peace agreement is signed by the government of Sudan, however the UN is not preventing attacks on Darfur.
- The authorities of Sudan and the Janjaweed brutally silenced the political uprising through violence and intimidation, in turn increasing the death toll since 2003.

What were the primary interests of the ultranationalist group?

- The government wanted the oil revenues so they could build up their armed forces in the North.
- The government is making sure that justice is not being showed to the people of Darfur, whom are suffering through extreme violence.
- To get rid of the Darfur inhabitants. In southern Darfur , the Sudanese had burned down forty-six of the sixty-two villages situated there, and the other sixteen villages had then been looted.

What were the effects of the genocide?

- Death and decline in population are some of the major effects genocide has left in Sudan.
- 2.8 million people have been displaced, which requires the set up of refugee camps.
- Famine is an effect and can cause famine in areas where the refugee camps are as a higher concentration of people have populated the area.
- Increases terrorist activity around the world when a genocide is occurring.
- Led to separation of North and South Sudan. South Sudan then becomes an independant state in 2011.

When and where?

- This genocide began in 1993(Janjaweed became involved in 2003) and is still presently taking place.
- The world reacted to this event basically by not reacting, it took an extensive period of time to get any aid to Sudan.
- "For ten years, there has been no shortage of sympathetic rhetoric. Beyond that, though ,nothing effective has been done. And without question thats only because of one man: Omar al-Bashir." -Joel Brinkley, San Francisco Chronicle late edition (March 17th 2013).
- The Sudan genocide is taking place in Darfur, Sudan.