

Foreign Policy and Human Rights

Final Project: Curriculum Unit

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A More Perfect Union:
The Origins and Development of the U.S. Constitution
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Foreign Policy and Human Rights

This unit will be near the end of our course in United States Government, a required social studies class for seniors at Harwich High School. It will teach the students basic principles of foreign policy and will review the history of American Foreign Policy since World War II (a period often neglected in U.S. History classes that often end the year at World War II). The unit will then focus on human rights issues, starting with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights. This will lead to a group project where students research an example of where human rights have been at issues, for instance, an example of a past or present genocide.

Our school has become very active in the effort to expand awareness of genocide and human rights. Three years ago, we started a chapter of STAND (Students Taking Action Now: Darfur), and we have held many fundraisers, testified before state legislative committees and attended national conferences in Washington, D.C. Partly in response to this greater student activism, we have incorporated more human rights into our school's history curriculum – particularly in World History freshman year, and in U.S. Government.

This unit sets ambitious goals of increasing student knowledge about recent U.S. foreign policy and raising awareness of past and current human rights issues. Some adjustments may have to be made in its implementation.

Massachusetts Curriculum Frameworks: History and Social Science:

USG.4.1 Describe how the world is divided politically, and give examples of the ways nation states interact, including trade, tourism, diplomacy, treaties and agreements, and military action.

USG.4.2 Analyze reasons for conflict among nation states, such as competition for resources and territory, differences in system of government, and religious or ethnic conflicts.

USG.4.3 Identify and explain powers that the United States Constitution gives to the President and Congress in the area of foreign affairs

USG.4.4 Describe the tools used to carry out United States foreign policy.

USG.4.5 Examine the different forces that influence U.S. foreign policy, including business and labor organizations, interest groups, public opinion, and ethnic and religious organizations.

USG.4.6 Differentiate among various governmental and nongovernmental international organizations, and describe their purposes and functions.

USG.4.7 Explain and evaluate participation by the United States government in international organizations.

USG.4.8 Use a variety of sources, including newspapers, magazines, and the internet to identify significant world political, demographic, and environmental developments. Analyze ways that these developments may affect United States foreign policy in specific regions of the world.

USG.4.9 Evaluate, take, and defend a position about whether or not the United States should promote the spread of democracy throughout the world, or in certain parts of the world, or not at all.

USII.18 Analyze the factors that contributed to the Cold War and describe the policy of containment as America's response to Soviet expansionist policies. (H)

USII.19 Analyze the sources and, with a map of the world, locate the areas of Cold War conflict between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. (H, G)

USII.20 Explain the causes, course, and consequences of the Vietnam War and summarize the diplomatic and military policies of Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. (H)

USII.21 Analyze how the failure of communist economic policies as well as U.S.-sponsored resistance to Soviet military and diplomatic initiatives contributed to ending the Cold War. (H, E)

USII.33 Analyze the course and consequences of America's recent diplomatic initiatives. (H, C)

WHII.29 Describe reasons for the establishment of the United Nations in 1945 and summarize the main ideas of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. (H)

WHII.30 Summarize the factors that contributed to the Cold War, including Soviet expansion in Eastern Europe and the differences between democracy and communism. (H, C)

WHII.31 Describe the policy of containment, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, and NATO, as America's response to Soviet expansionist policies. (H)

WHII.32 Describe the development of the arms race and the key events of the Cold War era. (H)

WHII.39 Explain the background for the establishment of the modern state of Israel in 1948, and the subsequent military and political conflicts between Israel and the Arab world. (H)

WHII.40 Identify the causes for the decline and collapse of the Soviet Union and the communist regimes of Eastern Europe. (H, E)

WHII.41 Explain the role of various leaders in transforming the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. (H, C)

WHII.42 Analyze the consequences of the Soviet Union's breakup. (H, E)

WHII.43 Identify the sources of ethnic and religious conflicts in the following nations and regions. (H)

- A. Northern Ireland
- B. the Balkans
- C. Sudan and Rwanda
- D. Sri Lanka
- E. Kashmir

WHII.47 Explain the rise and funding of Islamic fundamentalism in the last half of the 20th century and identify the major events and forces in the Middle East over the last several decades. (H, E)

WHII.48 Describe America's response to and the wider consequences of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon in Washington, D. C. (H)

Objectives for Students:

1. To understand and evaluate why and when the U.S. gets involved in foreign policy.
2. To learn and critique United States actions in foreign policy since World War II
3. To learn Middle East geography
4. To understand the history and present situation in Israel and Palestine.
5. To review the current wars in Iraq and Afghanistan
6. To read and discuss the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights

7. To teach each other examples of human rights issues in action
8. To evaluate what our approach to foreign policy should be in writing their own doctrine

Procedure:

1. Middle East Geography
 - a. Hand students a blank map, a list of places, and a set of maps (see appendix A)
 - b. Students fill out map
 - c. Students prepare for a quiz on Middle East geography (put a list of places on a blank map)
2. The History of the Cold War/Post-Cold War Foreign Policy
 - a. Hand students a Cold War timeline (see appendix B)
 - b. Review with accompanying Powerpoint presentation
3. Israel/Palestine Conflict
 - a. Hand Students a Israel-Palestine Conflict Timeline (appendix C)
 - b. Review/Discuss with Israel-Palestine Map
4. War on Terror
 - a. Review September 11 and its aftermath
 - b. Review War in Afghanistan
 - c. Review War in Iraq
 - d. Discuss ongoing threats, policies (airports, surveillance, etc.)
5. UN Declaration of Human Rights
 - a. Students will read and discuss the declaration together (see appendix D)
 - b. Students will compare to the U.S. Bill of Rights
6. Introduction to Genocide
 - a. Review the concept of sovereignty – when can one country interfere in another?
 - b. Compare the experience of Native Americans with that of Jews in the Holocaust
 - c. Review the UN Convention on Genocide (See Appendix E), explain the role of Raphael Lemkin
 - d. Watch clips from *Worse than War* (video)
7. Group Project
 - a. Students form groups of 2-3
 - b. Students choose one genocide to research and teach the class about in a Powerpoint
 - i. Students may choose to research a different human rights issue (e.g. child labor)
 - c. Students include in their presentation the following information:
 - i. background to the conflict
 - ii. initiation – what started the crisis/killing
 - iii. progression of the atrocities
 - iv. international response
 - v. end of the conflict (if over)
 - vi. long-term repercussions
8. Assessment
 - a. Students will write an essay presenting their own foreign policy doctrine (see appendix G)

Bibliography:

Power, Samantha, *A problem from hell : America and the age of genocide*, New York : Perennial, 2003.

Goldhagen, Daniel, *Worse than War : Genocide, Eliminationism, and the Ongoing Assault on Humanity*, New York : PublicAffairs, c2009

Prendergast, John with Don Cheadle, *The Enough Moment: Fighting to End Africa's Worst Human Rights Crimes*, New York : Random House, 2010

Online Resources:

<http://www.un.org/en/rights/index.shtml>

<http://standnow.org/learn>

<http://www.facinghistory.org/>

<http://www.ushmm.org/>

<http://worldsavvy.org/programs/gep-resource-library.php>

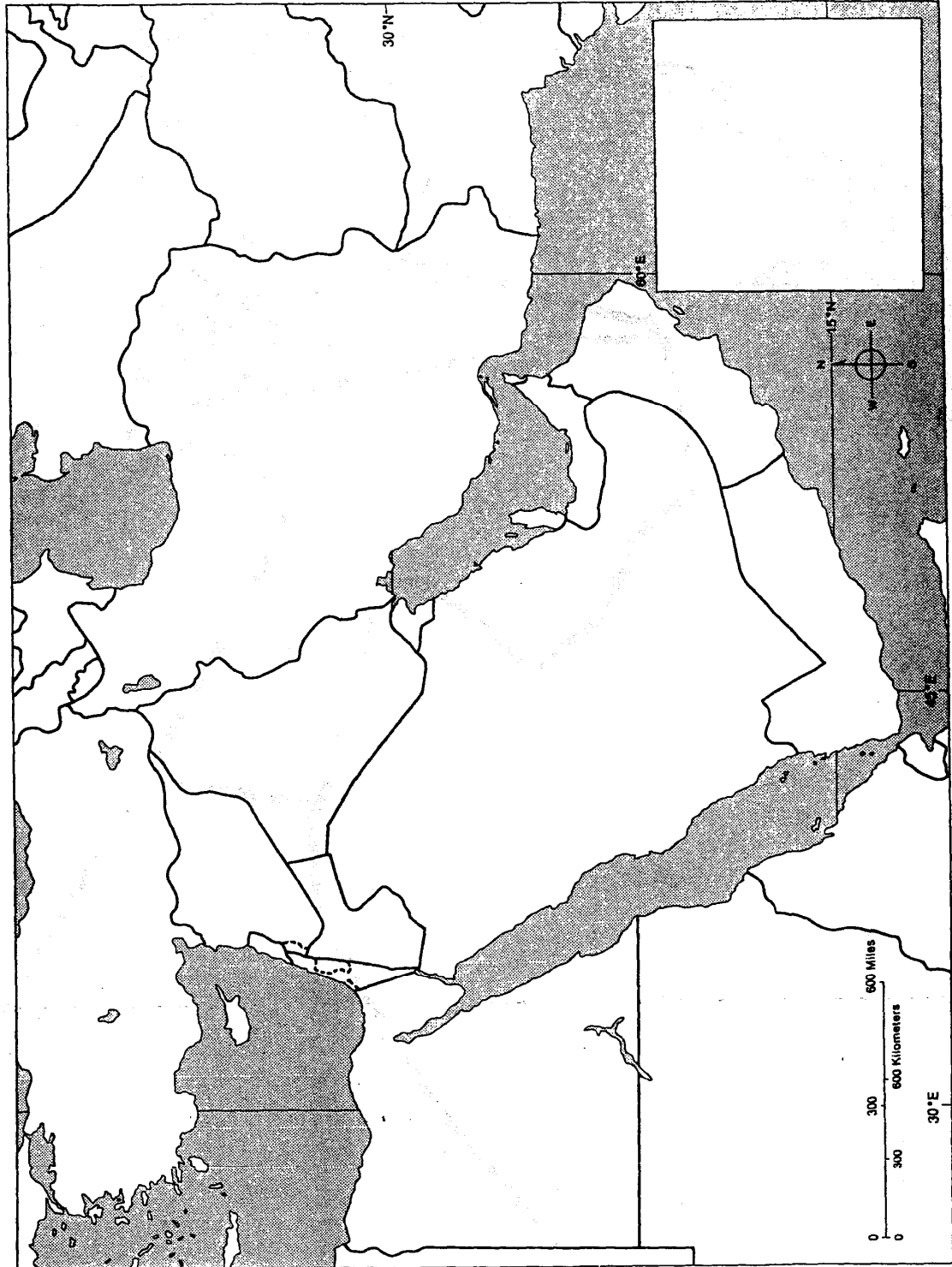
<http://www.genocideintervention.net/>

<http://www.enoughproject.org/>

Appendix A:

Name _____ Date _____

69 The Middle East



Name _____

U.S. Government

Mr. Dickson

Middle East Map Project

Label the following on the map provided:

Egypt
Cairo
Nile River
Suez Canal
Sinai Peninsula
Libya
Sudan
Ethiopia
Eritrea
Djibouti
Somalia
Red Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Cyprus
Israel
Jerusalem
Tel Aviv
West Bank
Hebron
Ramallah
Gaza Strip
Golan Heights
Lebanon
Beirut
Syria
Damascus
Jordan
Amman
Saudi Arabia
Riyadh
Mecca
Yemen
Oman
United Arab Emirates
Abu Dhabi
Dubai
Qatar
Bahrain

Kuwait
Turkey
Ankara
Istanbul
Iraq
Baghdad
Kirkuk
Mosul
Basra
Fallujah
Tikrit
Nasiriyah
Karbala
Tigris River
Euphrates River
Persian Gulf
Iran
Tehran
Afghanistan
Kabul
Herat
Kandahar
Mazari Sharif
Pakistan
Islamabad
Karachi
Indus River
India
Turkmenistan
Uzbekistan
Tajikistan
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Azerbaijan
Armenia
Russia
Georgia
Caspian Sea









Appendix B:

Cold War – A Timeline

- 1946 – Churchill’s Iron Curtain speech – Soviet Union does not allow elections in Eastern Europe, installs Communist governments instead
- 1947 – March – Truman announces the Truman Doctrine – a pledge to support for free countries facing aggression from armed minorities – as he proposes U.S. aid to Greece and Turkey.
- 1947 – June – Secretary of State George Marshall announces the Marshall Plan – a large U.S. aid package to the countries of western Europe to help them recover from the war and prevent economic chaos which could lead to Communist takeovers.
- 1947 – August – An anonymous “X article,” written by George Kennan is published in Foreign Affairs outlining the U.S. strategy of Containment – containing the spread of Communism.
- 1948 – June – The Soviet Union blockades Berlin – the U.S. and its allies organize an airlift operation that keeps Berlin from falling to the Communists.
- 1949 – July – The Senate ratifies the NATO treaty – formally binding the U.S. and western Europe to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- 1949 – September – Communists, led by Mao Zedong, take over China – then the world’s most populous country
- 1950 – February – Sen. Joseph McCarthy begins hearings on Communists in the U.S. government

1950 – 1953 – Korean War

- 1950 – June – Communist North Korea invades South Korea, crossing the 38th parallel. The U.N. authorizes a military force led by the U.S. to intervene
- 1950 – September – Controlling only the Southeastern corner of South Korea, MacArthur organizes a surprise landing at Inchon that cuts off the North Korean supply lines and turned the tide of the war.
- 1950 – October – ignoring a warning from China, the U.N. forces cross the 38th parallel and invade North Korea.
- 1950 – Dec – having reached the Chinese border, the U.N. forces are turned back by an invasion of Chinese troops.
- 1951 – January – Chinese forces recapture Seoul – the capital of South Korea
- 1951 – March – U.N. forces retake Seoul
- 1951-53 – a war of attrition along the 38th parallel between U.N. and communist forces
- 1953 – July – a peace treaty ends the war essentially along the same border as before the war and establishes a 2 ½ mile demilitarized zone (DMZ) between the two countries, N. Korea stays communist, S. Korea democratic
- Question: What lesson did we take away from the Korean War? How did this affect decisions in Vietnam?*

- 1954 – During hearings on Communists in the Army, McCarthy self-destructs and is condemned by the Senate – ending the Second Red Scare
- 1955 – first meeting between Eisenhower and Khrushchev – Détente
- 1957 – Soviets launch Sputnik - the first orbiting satellite
- 1959 –Cuba Communist revolution brings Castro to power
- 1960 – Soviets shoot down an American U2 spy plane over the Soviet Union, embarrassing the U.S.
- 1961 – April – A U.S. organized invasion of Cuba fails at the Bay of Pigs
- 1962 – October – the Cuban Missile Crisis – The Soviets try to install nuclear missiles in Cuba but withdraw them under the pressure of a U.S. blockade

1961-1975 – The Vietnam War

- 1954 – French forces fall in Vietnam, Vietnam is split into North and South, Communists controlling the North. Civil war begins within a few years
- 1961 – Kennedy commits 16,000 American advisors to help support South Vietnam
- 1963 – Kennedy supports a coup against South Vietnam’s Diem, several more coups follow over the next 5 years.
- 1964 – U.S. begins covert attacks on North Vietnam. After exaggerated stories of an attack on a U.S. ship, Congress passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution allowing Johnson to take all measures necessary to resist Communist aggression in Vietnam.
- 1965 – Johnson sends in U.S. ground troops (200,000) and begins Operation Rolling Thunder – the bombing campaign in North Vietnam.
- 1966-7 – continued escalation of the war without positive result. Anti-war protests spread in the U.S. 550,000 troops in Vietnam

1968 – January – Tet offensive – Vietcong (South Vietnamese communists working with the North Vietnamese) attack the cities of South Vietnam for the first time – simultaneous attacks across South Vietnam. Attacks successfully repelled, communists lose 40,000 troops. But U.S. losses (~1000) turn the tide of public opinion against the war in the U.S. Johnson ceases escalation and announces he will not run for reelection. Massive demonstrations and riots in the U.S.

1969 – Nixon takes office. Announces strategy of Vietnamization where U.S. troops will be withdrawn slowly turning the war over to South Vietnamese troops. U.S. troops participate in the My Lai massacre-567 killed

1970-1 – Nixon continues to reduce forces slowly, but expands the war into neighboring Cambodia where Vietcong bases have been located

1972 – In response to a formal invasion by the North Vietnamese, Nixon orders massive bombing of North Vietnam, including its major cities.

1973 – Paris Peace Accord is signed. Last U.S. troops leave. 58,000 dead

1975 – North Vietnam invades and conquers South VN.

Lessons of Vietnam: -Why did we fight? Should we have? Why did we lose? How do we prevent future Vietnams?

The End of the Cold War:

1970 – SALT – Strategic Arms Limitation Talks – first treaty between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. limiting nuclear weapons

1972 – Nixon visits China, opening U.S. relations with Communist China for the first time.

1979 – Carter signs SALT II

1979 – American Hostages are taken in Iran and held for 1 ½ years

1979 – Soviet Union invades Afghanistan – becomes their Vietnam

1981 – Reagan initiates large military buildup

1981-89 – Reagan leads U.S. interventions in Nicaragua, Lebanon, Granada, and elsewhere.

1985 – Gorbachev comes to power in the Soviet Union, leads reforms of the Soviet political & economic systems (glasnost and perestroika), invites new contacts with the West and cuts off support for communist government in Eastern Europe and Cuba

1989 – Revolutions in Eastern Europe lead to the fall of communist governments in Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria.

1991 – After a coup attempt against Gorbachev fails, Russia (led by Boris Yeltsin), then other republics declare independence from the USSR, which formally dissolves.

Post-Cold War U.S. Foreign Policy

1990-2000 – Instability in the Balkans since the dissolution of Yugoslavia – bloody war between Serbians, Croatians and Muslims in Bosnia (U.S. intervened by bombing '96), resolved by the Dayton Peace Accords '96, enforced by U.S./U.N. troops ever since. In '99 the Serbs tried to drive the ethnic Albanian majority out of Kosovo, led to a bombing campaign by U.S./NATO and more U.S./NATO troops to enforce a peace agreement (still there). In '00 Milosevic' government falls in Serbia – arrested, put on trial for war crimes in the Hague – dies in prison '06. More war criminals wanted (Karadzic, Mladic)

1990 – Iraq, led by Saddam Hussein, invades Kuwait

1991 – Gulf War- Operation Desert Storm: U.S. and allied forces evict Iraqi forces from Kuwait

1992-8 – UNSCOM – a UN weapons inspections team monitors and destroys weapons of mass destruction in Iraq. In 1998, after many threats and temporary expulsions, Iraq expels the UN inspectors, leading to an extensive bombing campaign by the U.S., repeated in '99.

Appendix C

Israel-Palestine Conflict Timeline

1948 – Israel is founded as a home for World War II Jewish refugees.

1948-49 – Israel is attacked by its Arab neighbors, Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia, Israel successfully defends itself from the attack.

1967 – Israel fights the Six-Day War against Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. Israel wins a decisive victory, seizing the Sinai peninsula from Egypt, the West Bank from Jordan, and the Golan Heights from Syria.

1973 – Egypt and Syria attack Israel on the holiest day of the Jewish year. Israel successfully repelled their forces in what became known as the Yom Kippur War.

1979 – Israel and Egypt sign the Camp David Accord in which Israel gave the Sinai Peninsula back to Egypt and Egypt promised to respect and maintain peace with Israel.

1987-9 – the first Intifadah, or Palestinian uprising within Israel begins. Led by the PLO and Yasser Arafat, the Palestinians (Arabs living within Israel) demand self-rule.

1994 – After years of negotiation, the PLO and Israel sign the Oslo agreement which sets a time line for the establishment of a separate Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza areas of Israel.

1994 – Israel signs a peace agreement with Jordan.

1996-2000 – Israel and the PLO attempt to negotiate a final settlement over the conditions and borders of a new Palestinian state. They are finally unable to come to a final agreement, especially over the issue of Jerusalem, which both claim as their capital. The Clinton administration is very involved in trying to facilitate a final agreement.

2000 – After right-wing leader Ariel Sharon visits the temple mount in Jerusalem, violence erupts between Israel and the Palestinians. Palestinians begin daily demonstrations that include throwing rocks and attacking Israeli security forces in a second Intifadah. Several hundred Palestinians are killed by Israeli security forces.

2001- Ariel Sharon is elected prime minister of Israel. Attacks on both sides escalate, as some towns in Israel are shelled and Israeli forces invade Gaza to take out Palestinian security posts

2002-4 Some negotiations/little progress

2005- Israel unilaterally withdraws from Gaza, construction of wall/barrier continues. Abbas elected Pres

2006 – Hamas comes to power in Palestinian elections. Olmert replaces Sharon as Israeli prime minister. Israel attacks Hezbollah in Lebanon, war is unsuccessful.

2007-8 – Palestinian unity government formed, dissolves - Hamas controls Gaza Strip, Fatah controls West Bank

2008 – Israel invades Gaza, withdraws after several weeks

2009 – Netanyahu becomes Israel's prime minister

2010 – Peace Talks resume

Appendix D:

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, December 10, 1948

PREAMBLE

Whereas recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world,

Whereas disregard and contempt for human rights have resulted in barbarous acts which have outraged the conscience of mankind, and the advent of a world in which human beings shall enjoy freedom of speech and belief and freedom from fear and want has been proclaimed as the highest aspiration of the common people,

Whereas it is essential, if man is not to be compelled to have recourse, as a last resort, to rebellion against tyranny and oppression, that human rights should be protected by the rule of law,

Whereas it is essential to promote the development of friendly relations between nations,

Whereas the peoples of the United Nations have in the Charter reaffirmed their faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and have determined to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

Whereas Member States have pledged themselves to achieve, in co-operation with the United Nations, the promotion of universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Whereas a common understanding of these rights and freedoms is of the greatest importance for the full realization of this pledge,

Now, Therefore THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY proclaims THIS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations, to the end that every individual and every organ of society, keeping this Declaration constantly in mind, shall strive by teaching and education to promote respect for these rights and freedoms and by progressive measures, national and international, to secure their universal and effective recognition and observance, both among the peoples of Member States themselves and among the peoples of territories under their jurisdiction.

Article 1.

- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood.

Article 2.

- Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.

Article 3.

- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.

Article 4.

- No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Article 5.

- No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Article 6.

- Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law.

Article 7.

- All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. All are entitled to equal protection against any discrimination in violation of this Declaration and against any incitement to such discrimination.

Article 8.

- Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating the fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.

Article 9.

- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.

Article 10.

- Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.

Article 11.

- (1) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law in a public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.
- (2) No one shall be held guilty of any penal offence on account of any act or omission which did not constitute a penal offence, under national or international law, at the time when it was committed. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.

Article 12.

- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks.

Article 13.

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
- (2) Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country.

Article 14.

- (1) Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution.
- (2) This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely arising from non-political crimes or from acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15.

- (1) Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality.

Article 16.

- (1) Men and women of full age, without any limitation due to race, nationality or religion, have the right to marry and to found a family. They are entitled to equal rights as to marriage, during marriage and at its dissolution.
- (2) Marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses.
- (3) The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State.

Article 17.

- (1) Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others.
- (2) No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property.

Article 18.

- Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance.

Article 19.

- Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Article 20.

- (1) Everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.
- (2) No one may be compelled to belong to an association.

Article 21.

- (1) Everyone has the right to take part in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- (2) Everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his country.
- (3) The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government; this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

Article 22.

- Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality.

Article 23.

- (1) Everyone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment.
- (2) Everyone, without any discrimination, has the right to equal pay for equal work.
- (3) Everyone who works has the right to just and favorable remuneration ensuring for himself and his family an existence worthy of human dignity, and supplemented, if necessary, by other means of social protection.
- (4) Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.

Article 24.

- Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay.

Article 25.

- (1) Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control.
- (2) Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection.

Article 26.

- (1) Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.
- (2) Education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It shall promote understanding, tolerance and friendship among all nations, racial or religious groups, and shall further the activities of the United Nations for the maintenance of peace.
- (3) Parents have a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Article 27.

- (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.
- (2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author.

Article 28.

- Everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration can be fully realized.

Article 29.

- (1) Everyone has duties to the community in which alone the free and full development of his personality is possible.
- (2) In the exercise of his rights and freedoms, everyone shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and of meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a democratic society.
- (3) These rights and freedoms may in no case be exercised contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 30.

- Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act aimed at the destruction of any of the rights and freedoms set forth herein.

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Adopted by Resolution 260 (III) A of the United Nations General Assembly on 9 December 1948.

Article 1

The Contracting Parties confirm that genocide, whether committed in time of peace or in time of war, is a crime under international law which they undertake to prevent and to punish.

Article 2

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.

Article 3

The following acts shall be punishable:

- (a) Genocide;
- (b) Conspiracy to commit genocide;
- (c) Direct and public incitement to commit genocide;
- (d) Attempt to commit genocide;
- (e) Complicity in genocide.

Article 4

Persons committing genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3 shall be punished, whether they are constitutionally responsible rulers, public officials or private individuals.

Article 5

The Contracting Parties undertake to enact, in accordance with their respective Constitutions, the necessary legislation to give effect to the provisions of the present Convention and, in particular, to provide effective penalties for persons guilty of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3.

Article 6

Persons charged with genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3 shall be tried by a competent tribunal of the State in the territory of which the act was committed, or by such international penal tribunal as may have jurisdiction with respect to those Contracting Parties which shall have accepted its jurisdiction.

Article 7

Genocide and the other acts enumerated in Article 3 shall not be considered as political crimes for the purpose of extradition.

The Contracting Parties pledge themselves in such cases to grant extradition in accordance with their laws and treaties in force.

Article 8

Any Contracting Party may call upon the competent organs of the United Nations to take such action under the Charter of the United Nations as they consider appropriate for the prevention and suppression of acts of genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3.

Article 9

Disputes between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation, application or fulfilment of the present Convention, including those relating to the responsibility of a State for genocide or any of the other acts enumerated in Article 3, shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice at the request of any of the parties to the dispute.

Article 10

The present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall bear the date of 9 December 1948.

Article 11

The present Convention shall be open until 31 December 1949 for signature on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State to which an invitation to sign has been addressed by the General Assembly.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

After 1 January 1950, the present Convention may be acceded to on behalf of any Member of the United Nations and of any non-member State which has received an invitation as aforesaid.

Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 12

Any Contracting Party may at any time, by notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, extend the application of the present Convention to all or any of the territories for the conduct of whose foreign relations that Contracting Party is responsible.

Article 13

On the day when the first twenty instruments of ratification or accession have been deposited, the Secretary-General shall draw up a proces-verbal and transmit a copy of it to each Member of the United Nations and to each of the non-member States contemplated in Article 11.

The present Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day following the date of deposit of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

Any ratification or accession effected subsequent to the latter date shall become effective on the ninetieth day following the deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 14

The present Convention shall remain in effect for a period of ten years as from the date of its coming into force.

It shall thereafter remain in force for successive periods of five years for such Contracting Parties as have not denounced it at least six months before the expiration of the current period.

Denunciation shall be effected by a written notification addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 15

If, as a result of denunciations, the number of Parties to the present Convention should become less than sixteen, the Convention shall cease to be in force as from the date on which the last of these denunciations shall become effective.

Article 16

A request for the revision of the present Convention may be made at any time by any Contracting Party by means of a notification in writing addressed to the Secretary-General.

The General Assembly shall decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such request.

Article 17

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall notify all Members of the United Nations and the non-member States contemplated in Article 11 of the following:

- (a) Signatures, ratifications and accessions received in accordance with Article 11;
- (b) Notifications received in accordance with Article 12;
- (c) The date upon which the present Convention comes into force in accordance with Article 13;
- (d) Denunciations received in accordance with Article 14;
- (e) The abrogation of the Convention in accordance with Article 15;
- (f) Notifications received in accordance with Article 16.

Article 18

The original of the present Convention shall be deposited in the archives of the United Nations.

A certified copy of the Convention shall be transmitted to all Members of the United Nations and to the non-member States contemplated in Article 11.

Article 19

The present Convention shall be registered by the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the date of its coming into force.

Appendix F:

Alleged Genocides of the Last Century (an incomplete list)

Country/Location	Dates	Approx. Number of Deaths
Turkey (Armenians)	1915-18	1,500,000
Germany (Holocaust)	1938-45	6,000,000
China (Nanking)	1937-38	300,000
Soviet Union (Stalin)	1932-33	7,000,000
China (Great Leap Forward)	1959-62	30,000,000
Cambodia	1975-79	2,000,000
Bosnia	1992-95	300,000
Rwanda	1994	800,000
Darfur	2003-present	400,000
Algeria	1954-62	350,000
Uganda (Idi Amin)	1971-79	500,000
Bangladesh	1971	1,500,000
East Timor	1975-99	200,000
Argentina	1976-83	30,000
Sudan (South)	1983-2005	2,000,000
Congo	1998-2003	5,000,000
Iraq (Kurds)	1986-88	200,000

Appendix G:

Name _____
U.S. Government
Mr. Dickson

Foreign Policy Unit Essay Assignment

Consider what we have learned about U.S. foreign policy and human rights, and develop a doctrine of foreign policy in the context of the post-Cold War, post-September 11 world.

What should be our role in the world?

What should be our goals in foreign policy? What are our most important interests, and what should we do to pursue these interests? What methods should we use, military and otherwise? When and how will we act? What is the role of the UN? NATO? Other allies?

Also consider and connect your argument to the following questions:

Connect your argument to the situation in Iraq and/or Afghanistan. Should we have fought this war? What should we do now? What should our role be in rebuilding Iraq? What should we do with other potential threats – e.g., North Korea, Iran?

When and how should we intervene in human rights crises, such as genocide?