Ethnicity

Sudan included 3 regions that were put together by the British imperialists
134 languages
39 million people

North: Ethnically Arabic
Religion: Muslim

South: Ethnically Black
Religion: Christian

West: Darfur Region (Land of the Fur)
Ethnically: Black (tribes include Fur, Zughawa, Massalit, and other Arab and nomadic tribes)
Religion: Muslim
Omar al-Bashir
Sudanese President

Arabs in Capital look down on blacks
Abid + Slave
Sudan (bilad al-Sudan = land of the blacks)

Janjaweed
nomadic herding tribes
Arab people in Darfur allied with the
government in Capitol
Oil

South Sudan rich oil region
North Port of Sudan - receives money and retaining the power
Oil exported to Persia, Japan, and China (70%)

South
needs infrastructure
1983-2005 Sudanese Civil War
South won- receive 49% of oil revenues

Western region (Darfur)
left out
2003-Present Darfur rebellion
Desertification

Ethnic Arab herders and Black farmers have co-existed in peace for thousands of years.

Herders' animals would sometimes eat farmer's crops ---grazing rights.

Not enough room, arable land, or water.
Sudanese oil deal with Chinese

Oil in exchange for bombers, helicopter gunships and guns
Sudanese bomb over night - shoot down with helicopter guns - Jangaweed
ravage the villages
burn homes and rape the women
make sure that village resources are destroyed - dead bodies thrown into wells
The United States has used the term genocide, but a United Nations investigation has stopped short of describing the violence in Darfur as genocide.

It concluded that the Sudanese government and allied militias had committed war crimes against the civilian population. If they had used the term genocide then it should carry a legal obligation to act.

As of 2008 more than 400,000 people died in Darfur conflict

2.5-4 million displaced
(migrated to Chad and set up refugee camps)

UN Convention on Genocide in December 1948, which came into effect in January 1951.

Article Two of the convention defines genocide as "any of the following acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such:

- Killing members of the group
- Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group
- Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part
- Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group
- Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group
The objections most frequently raised against the treaty include:

- The convention excludes targeted political and social groups
- The definition is limited to direct acts against people, and excludes acts against the environment which sustains them or their cultural distinctiveness
- Proving intention beyond reasonable doubt is extremely difficult
- UN member states are hesitant to single out other members or intervene, as was the case in Rwanda
- There is no body of international law to clarify the parameters of the convention (though this is changing as UN war crimes tribunals issue indictments)
- The difficulty of defining or measuring "in part", and establishing how many deaths equal genocide