# Crimes Against Humanity — Practice Test

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**1** **What is meant by genocide?**

- A The intent to destroy a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group
- B Widespread or systematic attacks on civilians
- C Basic rights belonging to all people
- D Systematic mistreatment of a group

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**2** **Which definition best fits crimes against humanity?**

- A Widespread or systematic attacks on civilians
- B Basic rights belonging to all people
- C Systematic mistreatment of a group
- D Treating people as less than human to justify abuse

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3 **What does human rights mean?**

A Systematic mistreatment of a group

B Treating people as less than human to justify abuse

C Basic rights belonging to all people

D A person who witnesses wrongdoing without acting

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4 **Choose the best meaning of persecution:**

A Treating people as less than human to justify abuse

B A person who witnesses wrongdoing without acting

C A person who carries out a crime

D Systematic mistreatment of a group

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5 **What is meant by dehumanization?**

A Treating people as less than human to justify abuse

B A person who witnesses wrongdoing without acting

C A person who carries out a crime

D Action opposing oppression, open or hidden

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6 **Which definition best fits bystander?**

A A person who carries out a crime

B A person who witnesses wrongdoing without acting

C Action opposing oppression, open or hidden

D A first hand account by a witness or survivor

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**7** **What does perpetrator mean?**

- A Action opposing oppression, open or hidden
- B A first hand account by a witness or survivor
- C A person who carries out a crime
- D Fair accountability for wrongdoing through law

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**8** **Choose the best meaning of resistance:**

- A A first hand account by a witness or survivor
- B Fair accountability for wrongdoing through law
- C The intent to destroy a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group
- D Action opposing oppression, open or hidden

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## What is meant by testimony?

A A first hand account by a witness or survivor

B Fair accountability for wrongdoing through law

C The intent to destroy a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group

D Widespread or systematic attacks on civilians

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## Which definition best fits justice?

A The intent to destroy a national, ethnic, racial, or religious group

B Fair accountability for wrongdoing through law

C Widespread or systematic attacks on civilians

D Basic rights belonging to all people

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**11** **What did the 1948 Genocide Convention define?**

- **A** A new trade system
- **B** A peace treaty for Europe
- **C** Genocide as a crime under international law
- **D** A refugee resettlement plan

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**12** **What is the key element that distinguishes genocide?**

- **A** A large number of casualties alone
- **B** Any war with civilians harmed
- **C** A change of government
- **D** Intent to destroy a protected group as such

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13 **Which group was targeted in the Holocaust?**

- A Jews, along with Roma, disabled people, and others
- B Only soldiers
- C Only foreign diplomats
- D Only political leaders

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14 **What happened in Rwanda in 1994?**

- A A peaceful election only
- B Genocide against Tutsi and moderate Hutu killed hundreds of thousands
- C A natural disaster
- D A colonial withdrawal

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15 **What happened to Armenians in the Ottoman Empire from 1915?**

A A voluntary migration

B A trade agreement

C Mass deportations and killings widely called genocide

D A cultural festival

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16 **What was the Khmer Rouge regime in Cambodia?**

A A democratic government

B A relief organization

C A foreign peace force

D A regime whose policies caused mass death in the late 1970s

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**17** **Why do historians study perpetrators, bystanders, and rescuers?**

- A To understand how ordinary people made different choices
- B To excuse perpetrators
- C To blame victims
- D To ignore context

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**18** **What is the role of survivor testimony?**

- A It replaces all documents
- B It preserves evidence and human experience
- C It proves every claim alone
- D It ends historical debate

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19 **What was the Nuremberg Trials purpose?**

A To rewrite German history

B To pardon all leaders

C To hold Nazi leaders accountable under law

D To divide Germany

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20 **Why is denial of genocide harmful?**

A It encourages research

B It has no effect

C It protects free debate only

D It distorts evidence and harms victims and memory

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**21** **What does the Universal Declaration of Human Rights do?**

- A It proclaims rights for all people
- B It creates a world army
- C It ends all wars
- D It sets trade rules

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**22** **How can education help prevent crimes against humanity?**

- A By avoiding difficult topics
- B By teaching evidence, empathy, and warning signs
- C By memorizing dates only
- D By blaming whole nations today

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**23** **What is a warning sign of mass atrocity?**

- **A** A free press debate
- **B** A peaceful election
- **C** State propaganda dehumanizing a targeted group
- **D** A new museum opening

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**24** **What is the duty of states under the Genocide Convention?**

- **A** To ignore events abroad
- **B** To protect perpetrators
- **C** To censor testimony
- **D** To prevent and punish genocide

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## Why preserve memorials and archives?

A So evidence and memory survive for future generations

B To frighten visitors

C To end all discussion

D To replace history classes

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# ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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