

Works Cited

Primary Sources

"Armenian Genocide Quotes." *Genocide 1915*. n.p., n.d. Web. 15 Mar. 2014.

These are survivor and official quotes collected over 100 years (not otherwise cited). These quotes allow first-hand accounts of the Genocide and the implications therein.

"Armenian Massacres." *Glasgow Herald* 18 Aug. 1915, n. pag. Web. 19 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world's reaction to the events in Turkey. This is a European perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey.

"Armenian Massacres." *Sydney Morning Herald* 26 Feb. 1917, n. pag. Web. 19 Mar. 2014

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world's reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an Australian perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey.

"Armenians are Sent to Perish in Desert." *New York Times* 18 Aug. 1915, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world's reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

Artinian, Araz. "Twenty Voices." Online video documentary. *YouTube*. YouTube, 25 Apr. 2013. Web. 10 Dec. 2013.

This documentary has interview clips of genocide survivors, a selection of which I used on my website. A primary source that provides historical context and allows for deeper understanding of the genocide.

Baas, Sayied Ahmed Moukhtar. "First-hand account by a Turkish army officer on the deportation of Armenians from Trebizond and Erzerum, December 26, 1916." Archival document. British Archives. United Kingdom, Public Record Office. Armenian National Institute. Web. 15 Nov. 2013.

This primary source is an account of how a Turkish lieutenant described the Armenian Genocide to the King of Britain. He vividly explains all of the events that happened, and the different means that were used to cruelly exterminate the Armenians. By reading a first-hand account, I saw all of the detail that was present.

Balakian, Grigoris, Peter Balakian, and Aris G. Sevag. *Armenian Golgotha : a memoir of the Armenian genocide, 1915-1918*. New York: Vintage Books, 2010. Print.

This book provides a detailed first-hand account of living through the Genocide. The memoir allows us to understand what it was like, how the rights of the Armenians were lost and the expectations for the world response (or lack of). A rare, one of a kind chance to put yourself there and understand what happened, and why.

"Begged to be Buried Alive." *New York Times* 19 Aug. 1916, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world's reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

"Bryce Asks US to Aid Armenia." *New York Times* 21 Sep. 1915, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world's reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

"Burn 1,000 Armenians." *New York Times* 20 Aug. 1915, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world's reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

"Exiled Armenians Starve in the Desert." *New York Times* 8 Aug. 1916, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world's reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

“500,000 Armenians Slain in 6 Months.” *New York Times* 28 Dec. 1916, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world’s reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

“Germany Protested Armenian Massacres.” *New York Times* 23 Dec. 1915, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world’s reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

“Kurds’ Christian Massacre Grows.” *New York Times* 24 Apr. 1915, n. pag. Web. 17 Mar 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world’s reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

Le Petit Journal 1915, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This magazine cover shows a contemporary account of the France’s reaction to the events in Turkey. This is a French perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. Very poignant.

Le Rire Rouge 1915, n. pag. Web. 17 Mar. 2014.

This magazine cover shows a contemporary account of the France's reaction to the events in Turkey. This is a French perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. Very poignant.

Morgenthau, Henry. "The Greatest Horror in History." *The Red Cross Magazine* Mar. 1918: 7-15. Print.

Written at the time of the Genocide, Henry Morgenthau, Ex-Ambassador to Turkey, writes down his accounting of the Armenian Genocide. He lists all of the crimes that were committed towards the Armenians, and he states that America has the responsibility to step in and put a stop to all of the evil. I used Morgenthau's facts to demonstrate how Germany and the U.S. felt about the Armenian Genocide at the time.

"Only 200,000 Armenians Now Left in Turkey." *New York Times* 22 Oct. 1915, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world's reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

Palootzian, Khanum, Mesrob Kloian, and Zakaria Kloian. "Witnesses To The Armenian Genocide."

Armenian Genocide Resource for Teachers. n.p. n.d. Web. 19 Mar. 2014.

These survivor interviews are key parts of understanding the Genocide and being able to connect the horrors to the rest of the world. The details underline the rights of the Armenians being stripped away as they wondered who would take responsibility.

Photographs of Armenian Genocide. Photograph. 1915. Armenian Genocide Photos. *Genocide 1915*.
Web. 12 Mar. 2014.

These photos of Genocide victims provide witness to the events in Turkey. The photos underline the horror and reinforce the abdication of responsibility by Turkey for its actions.

“Report Turks Shot Women and Children.” *New York Times* 4 Aug. 1915, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world’s reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

Russian News (Moscow) 1916, n. pag. Web. 31 Mar, 2014.

This newspaper cover gives a contemporary example of Russia’s reaction to the events in Turkey. This is a Russian perspective that shows the awareness of the actions being taken by Turkey. No doubt that worldwide communication is taking place.

“Says Extinction Menaces Armenia.” *New York Times* 25 Sep. 1915, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world’s reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

“Tales of Armenian Horrors Confirmed.” *New York Times* 27 Sep. 1915, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world’s reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

“The Assassination of a Race.” *New York Independent* 18 Oct. 1915, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world’s reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

“The Ottoman Empire in Asia since 1792.” Map. *The Cambridge Modern History Atlas of 1912*. Web. 10 Dec. 2013.

This historical map is from the time of the genocide and shows the Ottoman Empire. I used it to illustrate how large the Ottoman Empire was at the time of the genocide.

“Whole Plain Strewn by Armenian Bodies.” *New York Times* 20 Mar. 1915, n. pag. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This newspaper article gives a contemporary account of the world’s reaction to the events in Turkey. This is an American perspective that mirrors and reinforces Western responsibility and awareness of the events in Turkey. U.S. reaction is particularly strong and the populace is well-informed of the serious nature of the events in Turkey.

Secondary Sources

Anderson, Tim. "Chapter Two: Carrying Out The Atrocities." *Armenian Genocide*. 2. US: Great Neck Publishing, 2009. *History Reference Center*. Web. 10 Dec. 2013.

In chapter two of his book, Anderson explains a few methods of how Armenians were murdered and how their lives were completely changed. This article helped me look at some of the methods of death used in the Armenian Genocide.

Artsakh, Ara. "Armenian Folk Culture Music." Online video. *YouTube*. YouTube, 26 Oct. 2010. Web. 10 Dec. 2013.

This is a short video that shows pictures of Armenian culture, and a folk music in the background. I selected a short clip from it to use on my website. A source that provides historical context and allows for deeper understanding of the genocide.

Avedian, Vahagn. "State Identity, Continuity, And Responsibility: The Ottoman Empire, The Republic Of Turkey And The Armenian Genocide." *European Journal Of International Law* 23.3 (2012): 797-820. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 15 Nov. 2013.

This article discusses Turkey's denial that the Armenian Genocide happened. The psychological mind-blockades that may have led up to Turkey's denial are explained. I used some of the facts from this article to explain why Turkey denies the Armenian Genocide.

Bilali, Rezarta. "National Narrative And Social Psychological Influences In Turks' Denial Of The Mass Killings Of Armenians As Genocide." *Journal Of Social Issues* 69.1 (2013): 16-33. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 15 Nov. 2013.

This report clarifies the social influences of Turkey's denial of the Armenian Genocide in Turkey. A survey given to Turkish students showed that their beliefs lined up with what the government proclaimed. I saw how most of Turkey believed that the Armenian Genocide never even happened.

Bloxham, Donald. "Rethinking The Armenian Genocide." *History Today* 55.6 (2005): 28-30. *History Reference Center*. Web. 11 Dec. 2013.

In this selection, Bloxham discusses multiple points of view about the problem of great power involvement. With this article, I acquired multiple points of view on all actions related to the Armenian Genocide.

Boghossian, Paul. "The Concept Of Genocide." *Journal Of Genocide Research* 12.1/2 (2010): 69-80. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 9 Jan. 2014.

In this article, Boghossian explores what the meaning of genocide truly is. Because of many debates about whether one event was a genocide, Boghossian uses facts and history to uncover the true meaning of the word genocide. I used this article to fully understand what genocide means.

Cad, Alimbey. *The History of Anatolia*. 2011. Photograph. BodrumAnatolia, Bodrum. Web. 1 Apr 2014.

This photo shows a historical view of Turkey that reinforces the long history of the region.

Council of Europe. Parliamentary Assembly. *Commemoration of the Armenian Genocide of 1915*. 1998.

Web. 30 Mar. 2014.

This document represents the European powers officially recognizing the Armenian Genocide and taking responsibility to show willingness to come to terms with the horror. This is an international responsibility to take ownership of the facts.

Gavin, Philip. "Genocide in the 20th Century." *The History Place*. N.p., 6 Nov. 2000. Web. 11 Mar. 2014.

This website provides valuable insight into the regional history of Turkey and Armenia. This allows me to view the events in context with historical events and happenings.

Gruner, Wolf. "Peregrinations Into The Void?" German Jews And Their Knowledge About The Armenian Genocide During The Third Reich." *Central European History (Cambridge University Press / UK)* 45.1 (2012): 1-26. *History Reference Center*. Web. 11 Dec. 2013.

Gruner talks about Hitler's famous and apocryphal quote, "After all, who remembers the Armenians?" This article connects the Holocaust and the Armenian Genocide by talking about how Hitler first was determined to exterminate all of Poland and its government. This article helped me show how Germany's reaction to the Armenian Genocide might have inspired Hitler later on.

Gunter, Michael M. "What Is Genocide? The Armenian Case." *Middle East Quarterly* 20.1 (2013): 37-46. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 15 Nov. 2013.

This article questions the validity of calling the mass murder of Armenians a genocide or not. Gunter compares, in detail, what happened in the Armenian Genocide to the United Nation Genocide Convention's definition of a genocide. This article compared the Armenian Genocide to the definition of a genocide, helping me explain how The Armenian Genocide was a genocide.

Harutyunyan, Hasmik. "Sassuni Oror (Armenian lullabies)." Online MP3. *YouTube*. YouTube, 16 Mar. 2012. Web. 9 Dec. 2013.

This is a traditional Armenian lullaby. I selected a short clip from it to show part of the Armenian culture. A source that provides cultural context and allows for deeper understanding of the Armenian people.

Jenkins, Philip. "Armenia's Survivors." *Christian Century* 130.12 (2013): 45. *History Reference Center*. Web. 9 Dec. 2013.

This article, written in a church periodical, talks about the survivors of the Armenian Genocide and how them surviving preserved the oldest Christian civilization ever. It explained that the Bible was first translated into Armenian around 451 C.E. Armenians had a thriving culture of Christians for a thousand years, and if there were no survivors, the culture would be long gone today. I used this article's facts to explain the history and persistence of the Armenian culture.

Kaufmann, Chaim. "See No Evil." *Foreign Affairs* 81.4 (2002): 142-149. *History Reference Center*. Web. 10 Dec. 2013.

Here, Kaufmann asks why American officials have faced stronger incentives to avoid action about genocide than to take it. Also, other great powers haven't done much when genocides were going on in other places on the globe. For 2 years, the U.S. drafted the Convention on Genocide, but 40 years went by during the ratification process. This helped me show that the U.S. government does not want to demand justice for the Armenians.

Rachidian, Hayk. *Armenia Noravank*3. Digital image. Haykland.com. 2012. Web. 10 Dec. 2013.

This is a photograph of a 12th century monastery. I used it to show part of the Armenians' Christian culture. A source that provides historical context and allows for deeper understanding of the Armenian culture and history.

Robertson, Geoffrey. "A Genocide Denied." *New Statesman* 138.4979 (2009): 36. *History Reference Center*. Web. 12 Dec. 2013.

In this periodical, Robertson uncovers the mystery of the government tampering with original documents to change what people thought what happened in the Armenian Genocide. This way, British government wouldn't have to recognize the Armenian Genocide, officially, as genocide. A reason why it might have been changed is because it is "inconvenient" for it to be a genocide. This article's information was used to help explain why countries might be secretive about any affairs related to the Armenian Genocide.

Schaller, Dominik J., and Jürgen Zimmerer. "Late Ottoman Genocides: The Dissolution Of The Ottoman Empire And Young Turkish Population And Extermination Policies - Introduction." *Journal Of Genocide Research* 10.1 (2008): 7-14. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 9 Jan. 2014.

This essay discusses the Young Turks' takeover of the Ottoman Empire, and their new ruling forces. It shows how easily the Young Turks disposed of the Ottoman Empire and its leader. In addition, the policies used for the genocide are explained. This article provided a variety of information, all useful in many different areas of my website.

Sémhur. "Armenian Genocide Map." Map. *Wikimedia Commons*. n.p. 2008. Web. 22 Mar. 2014.

This map provides a detailed and historical explanation of the Armenian peoples' deportation and extermination routes within and out of Turkey. The detailed routes show a concerted effort to cleanse Turkey and not a small outbreak of killing.

Tachjian, Vahé. "Gender, Nationalism, Exclusion: The Reintegration Process Of Female Survivors Of The Armenian Genocide." *Nations & Nationalism* 15.1 (2009): 60-80. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 9 Jan. 2014.

Tachjian focuses on the aftermath of the genocide, and what it was like for women survivors. Many had been forced to sell their children or marry Turkish men, and the children of these couples were controversial subjects. This article helped me discuss

"The Ottoman Empire." Map. *The Islam Project*. n.p., n.d. Web. 18 Mar. 2014.

This map of the Ottoman Empire provides historical context for Turkey's change into a new nation. This allows one to understand motivations of pride that may lead to ethnic cleansing.

Thum, Erica. *Armenian Genocide Memorial*. Digital image. Emotional Lightscapes. 2012. Web. 10 Dec. 2013.

This is a photo of a memorial of the Armenian Genocide. I display it on my website. A source that provides modern context and allows for deeper understanding of the genocide and its impact on the Armenian people and the world.

Torosyan, Apo. "The Morgenthau Story." Online video documentary. YouTube. YouTube, 29 Jun. 2008. Web. 10 Dec. 2013.

This is a documentary about the descendants of Henry David Morgenthau, Sr. I have used a clip from the documentary as part of my world reaction webpage. A secondary source derived from a primary source that provides historical context and allows for deeper understanding of the genocide.

Travis, Hannibal. "Did The Armenian Genocide Inspire Hitler?" *Middle East Quarterly* 20.1 (2013): 27-35. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 14 Nov. 2013.

In this Journal report, Hannibal Travis takes a different approach as he looks to see if the Armenian Genocide inspired Hitler to start the Holocaust. He says that Hitler probably saw how so many Armenians were killed, and how Turkey wasn't penalized at all. Travis also believes that since Hitler was so interested about how the Armenian Genocide occurred, he followed the Ottoman Empire's model.

"Turkey warns U.S. over Armenia genocide vote." *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston, MA) 5 Mar. 2010, n. pag. Web. 31 Mar. 2014.

This detailed image shows the forces that face America's wish to recognize the Genocide when faced by modern international politics. This highlights the differing governmental levels of responsibility to come to terms with the Genocide.

"Turks Massacre Armenians." *Great Events*. 127. US: Salem Press, 1999. *History Reference Center*. Web. 9 Jan. 2014.

This article provides some details on possible reasons why the Young Turks decided to strike against the Armenians. Some of the deportation and attack procedures are outlined. To add, short descriptions of some of the most influential individuals in the genocide are included.

Ulgen, Fatma. "Reading Mustafa Kemal Ataturk On The Armenian Genocide Of 1915." *Patterns Of Prejudice* 44.4 (2010): 369-391. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 15 Nov. 2013.

Ulgen dives deeply into the topic of how M.K. Ataturk, more commonly known as the Father of Modern Turkey, stands on the subject of the Armenian Genocide. During the Genocide, Ataturk was a minor member of the Young Turks, but afterwards, he despised the Genocide, privately as well as publicly. Ulgen wonderfully and clearly states the facts this puzzling topic.

Üngör, Uğur Ümit. "Orphans, Converts, And Prostitutes: Social Consequences Of War And Persecution In The Ottoman Empire, 1914–1923." *War In History* 19.2 (2012): 173-192. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 14 Nov. 2013.

This article talks about the aftermath of the Armenian Genocide, and the ways that survivors lived afterwards. Üngör discusses the treatment of converts and Armenian orphans afterwards, including how they were isolated from any surviving Armenians still living in Turkey.

Vidlickova, Alica. "Turkish-Armenian Relations And The Issue Of The Recognition Of The Claims Of The Armenian Genocide." *Alternatives: Turkish Journal Of International Relations* 11.1 (2012): 1-16. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 9 Jan. 2014

Vidlickova talks about the relationships between Turkey and Armenia, based on their different points of view about the Armenian Genocide. Also examined are the relationships between turkey and the rest of the world power. Because some of the more positive relationships are fragile, countries often try to stay neutral on the topic of the Armenian Genocide.

Watenpaugh, Keith David. "'Are There Any Children For Sale?': Genocide And The Transfer Of Armenian Children (1915–1922)." *Journal Of Human Rights* 12.3 (2013): 283-295. *Academic Search Complete*. Web. 15 Nov. 2013.

Watenpaugh discusses what happened in the Armenian Genocide for children. During this time, kids were enslaved, or sold to other women by desperate mothers. This was a horrible time for many parents, as after selling their kids, even though they knew it would save them, the parents went crazy.