

## Genocide of the Belarusian people

The \_\_\_\_\_ Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Belarus opened a criminal case under Article 127 of the Criminal Code on the facts of the commission of \_\_\_\_\_ on the territory of the Republic of Belarus by Nazi criminals and their accomplices during the Great \_\_\_\_\_ War and in the post-war period.

Genocide is an act committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a \_\_\_\_\_, ethnic, racial or religious group. The term Genocide was coined in \_\_\_\_\_ by Raphael Lemkin.

The Nazi invaders in Belarus envisaged:

- 75% of the population, unsuitable from the point of view of the Nazis, according to racial and \_\_\_\_\_ assessments, should be destroyed or deported to the east;
- 25% were subject to Germanization and use as agricultural \_\_\_\_\_.

According to the investigation of atrocities on the territory of the BSSR temporarily occupied by the Nazis, it was established:

- more than 260 \_\_\_\_\_ camps (of which 14 are children's concentration camps) were created by the Nazis to exterminate prisoners of war and civilians: the Trostenets death camp (more than 206,500 people were killed); a camp near the village Masyukovshchina (more than 80,000 people); camp on Shirokaya Street (20,000 people);
- \_\_\_\_\_ large punitive operations were carried out by the occupiers on the territory of Belarus;
- the invaders burned 10,500 \_\_\_\_\_ and hamlets of the republic: of these, 5,295 settlements shared the fate of Khatyn, that is, they were destroyed along with all or part of the population;
- \_\_\_\_\_ villages were never revived.