

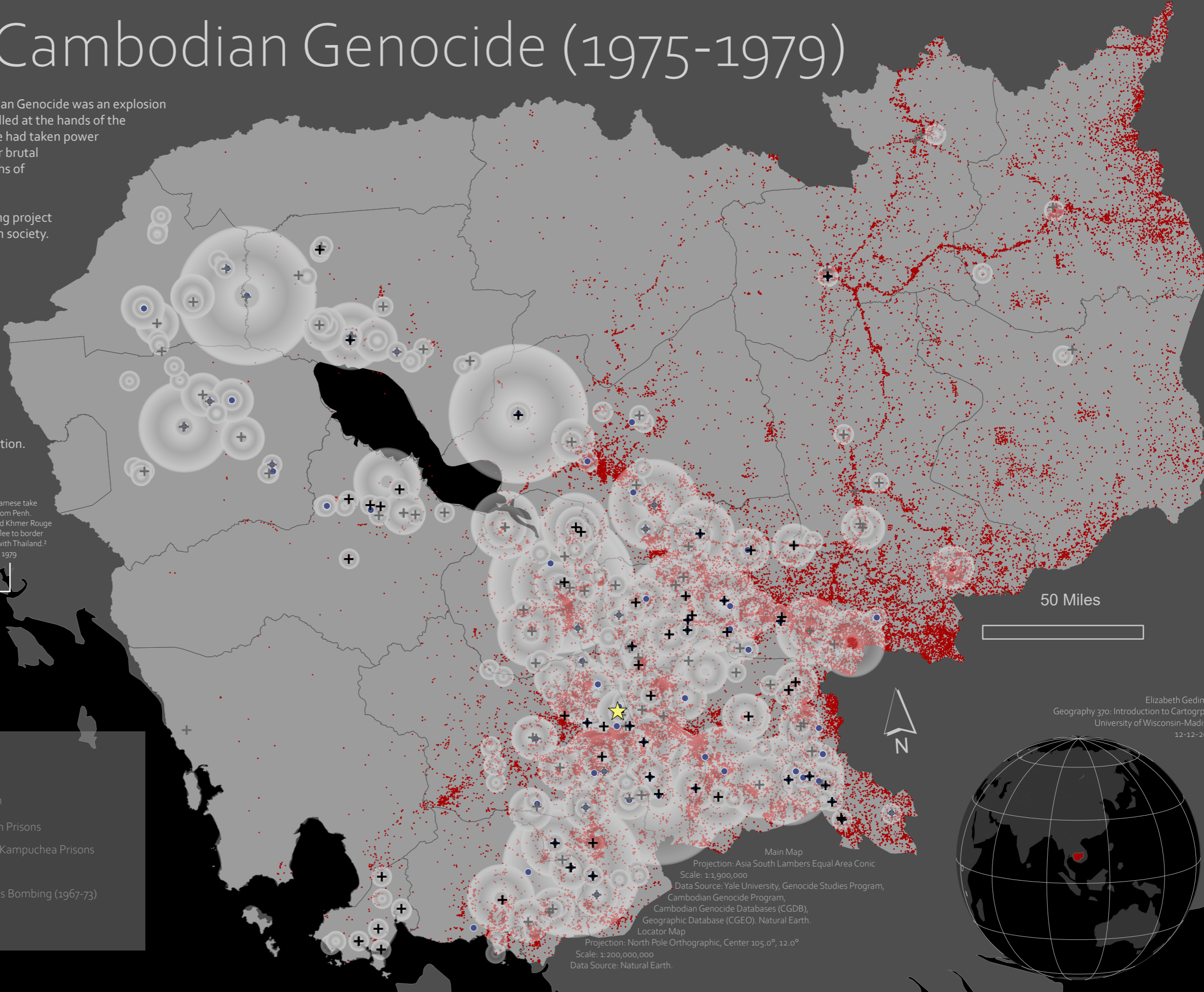
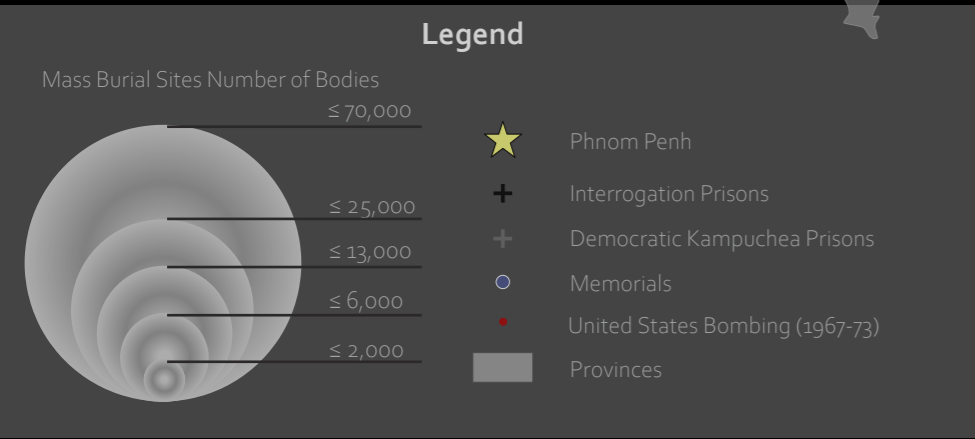
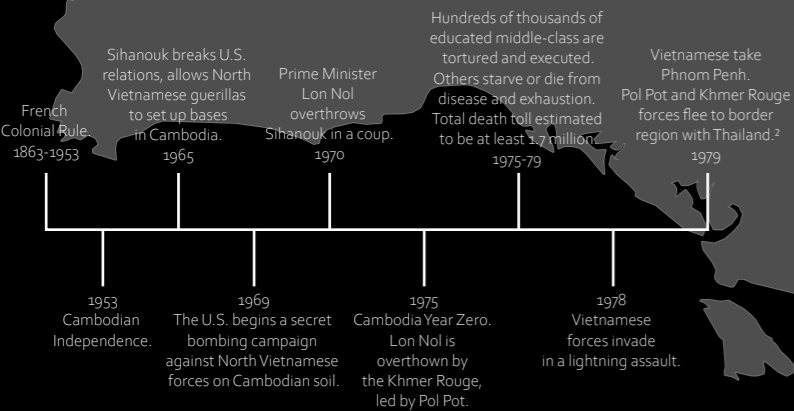
Mapping the Cambodian Genocide (1975-1979)

"Lasting for four years (between 1975 and 1979), the Cambodian Genocide was an explosion of mass violence that saw between 1.5 and 3 million people killed at the hands of the Khmer Rouge, a communist political group. The Khmer Rouge had taken power in the country following the Cambodian Civil War. During their brutal four-year rule, the Khmer Rouge was responsible for the deaths of nearly a quarter of Cambodians.

The Cambodian Genocide was the result of a social engineering project by the Khmer Rouge, attempting to create a classless agrarian society. The regime would ultimately collapse when the neighboring Vietnam invaded, establishing an occupation that would last more than a decade."¹

This map is an incomplete document illustrating data from the Cambodian Genocide Geographic Database at Yale University.

For more information on the conflict and Cambodian history, visit Yale University's Genocide Studies Program, University of Minnesota's Holocaust and Genocide Studies Program, and the University of Southern California's Shoah Foundation at the Institute for Visual History and Education.



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Geography 370: Introduction to Cartography
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12-12-2023

¹ University of Minnesota, College of Liberal Arts, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, Cambodia.

² "A Chronology of Key Events", Cambodia Profile, BBC News.