

# Holocaust Memorial Day



**HOLOCAUST  
MEMORIAL  
DAY 27/1**

**Holocaust Memorial Day is on  
27 January every year**

# Identity

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What characteristics, beliefs, attributes, and traits does your identity comprise? Please list different components of your identity.

- Which of these identities are visible/invisible?
- Which identities have you chosen?
- How do your different identities shape your life? What do they mean to you?

# Identity and discrimination

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q\\_cYxuS4emc&source\\_ve\\_path=OTY3MTQ&feature=emb\\_imp\\_woyt](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q_cYxuS4emc&source_ve_path=OTY3MTQ&feature=emb_imp_woyt)



- What examples of hatred and prejudice are shown in this film?
- What is the link between what the Nazis did to Bea's father and the contemporary hate crimes shown in the film?
- How are humans shown to support those who face hate and prejudice due to their identity?

# What is discrimination?

Discrimination means treating someone less favourably or unfairly, or causing disadvantage to someone, because of some characteristics of their identity.

# What is antisemitism?

Antisemitism is a certain perception of Jews, which may be expressed as **hatred toward Jews**.

**Rhetorical** and **physical** manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish **individuals** and/or their **property**, toward Jewish **community institutions and religious facilities**.

- Extract from International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance definition, adopted by the UK Government, December 2016

Antisemitism has been referred to as 'The Longest Hatred' having survived and mutated throughout history.



The Star of David  
– a symbol of Jewish  
faith.



# The Holocaust



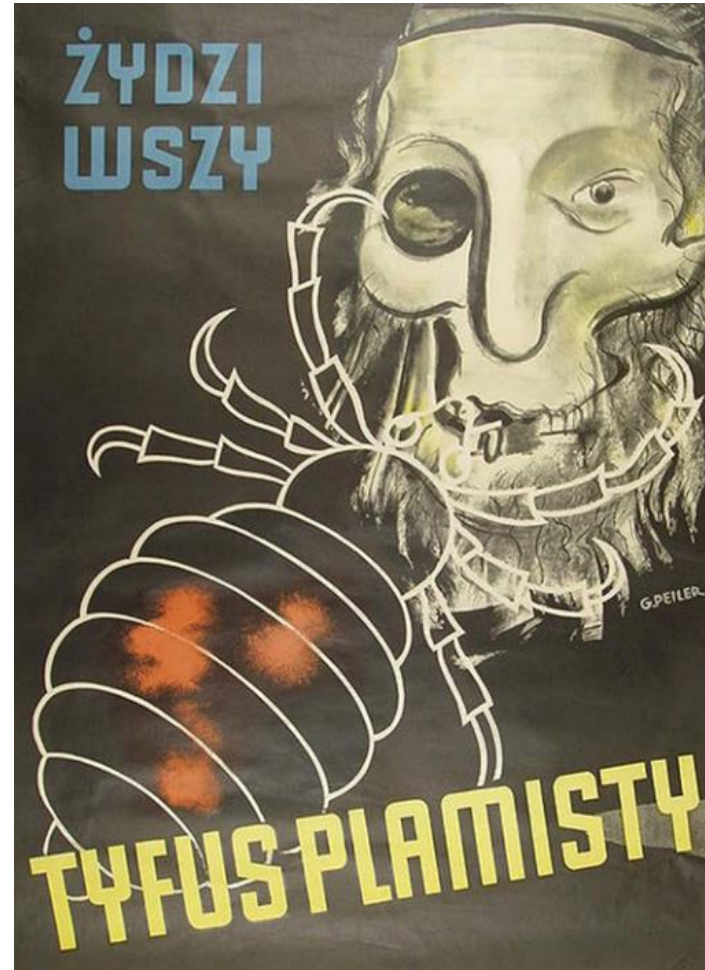
The Nazis came to power in Germany in 1933 led by Adolf Hitler. The Nazis used propaganda and centuries of antisemitism as their foundation to justify changing laws to deny human rights to Jews. In 1935, the Nazis passed the Nuremberg Laws that defined who was Jewish and prohibited marriage between Jews and non-Jews.

Between 1933 and 1945, the Nazis attempted to annihilate all of Europe's Jews.

This systematic and planned attempt to murder European Jewry is known as the Holocaust. In total the Nazis murdered six million Jews.

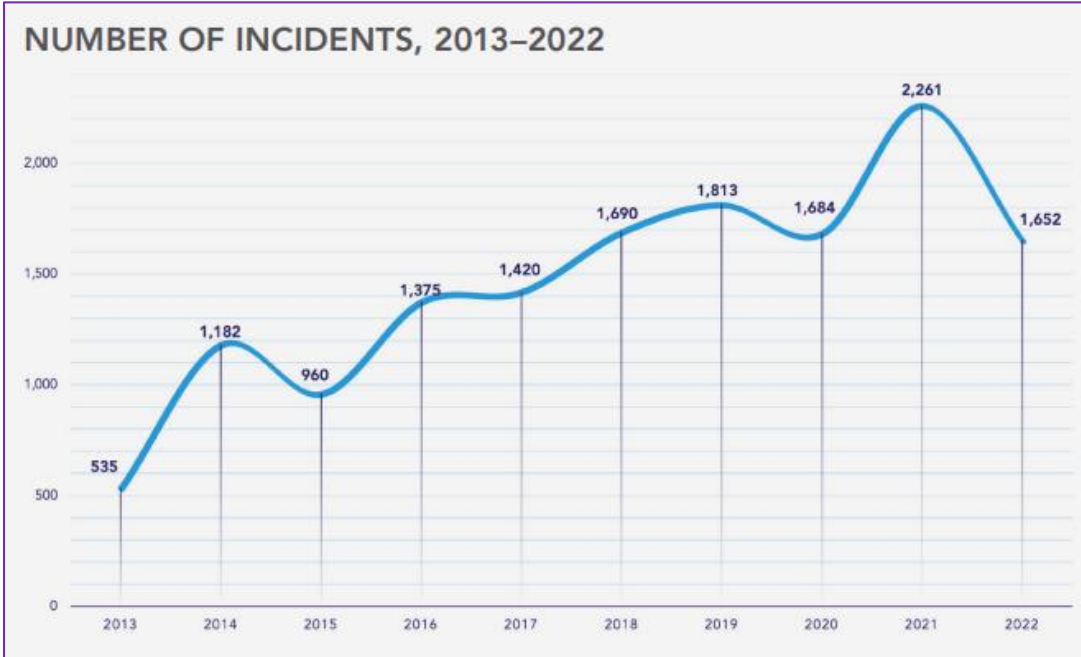
circa 1937: A banner reading 'Deutsche, kauft nicht beim Juden' ('Germans, do not buy from Jews') in front of the Fasanenstrasse Synagogue in Berlin, Germany. The synagogue was later burned by Nazis during the 'Kristallnacht' riots on November 9, 1938. (Photo by Anthony Potter Collection/Getty Images)

# Nazi Propaganda



Propaganda is information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.

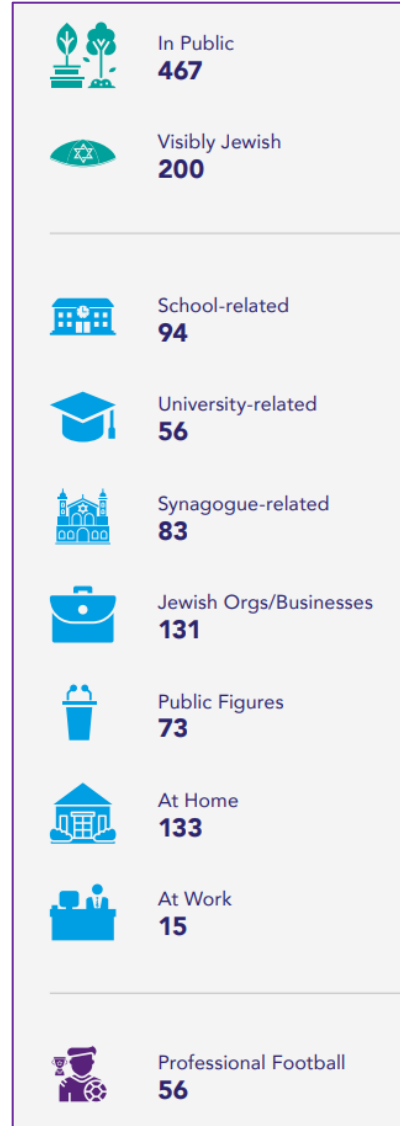
# Antisemitism today



CST, *Antisemitic Incidents* (2022).

Community Security Trust (CST) recorded 1,652 antisemitic incidents in the UK in 2022 and 2,261 in 2021.

Online hate constituted 25% of antisemitic abusive behaviour.



“I walk down a main street every Shabbos day – I don't think a week goes by that I don't get a hoot or middle fingers. It's very intimidating.”  
– An anonymous man



# Questions to answer

- Where does antisemitism take place?
- Why is antisemitism common online?
- What impact or consequences does it have?
- How can you report online abuse on social media?

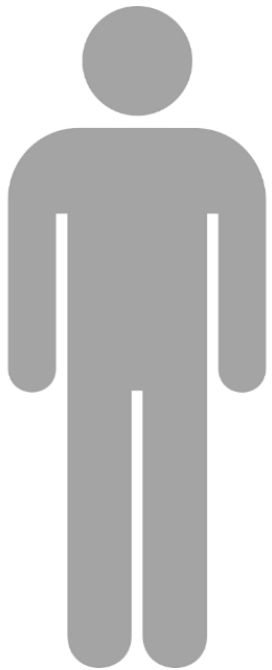


# The Nazi persecution of other groups

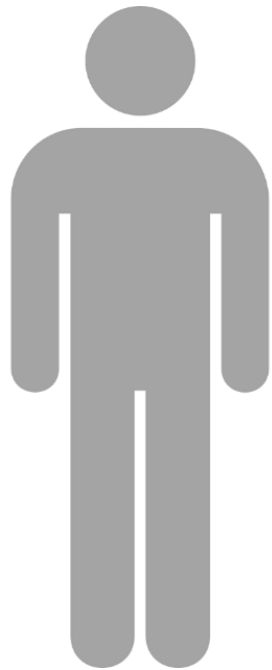
The Nazis discriminated against different groups of people.

Of these groups, who do you think the Nazis targeted?

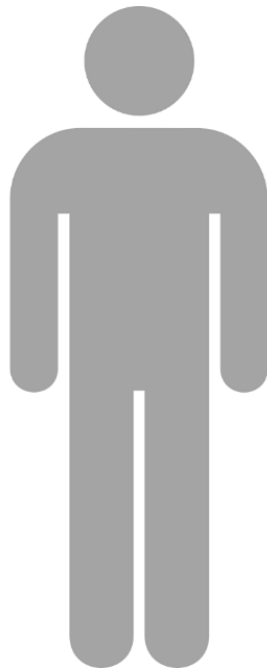
White people



Black people



Mixed race  
people



Indigenous  
people



Roma and  
Sinti





# The Nazi persecution of other groups

White people



The Nazis targeted Eastern European Jews and political opponents, many of whom were white. They were not targeted because of their race.

Black people



The Nazis' racist policies meant that many black and mixed-race Europeans were persecuted by the Nazis.

The Nazis believed that Germans were a superior race, and that their race needed to be kept 'pure'.

Racism continues today.

Mixed race  
people



Roma and Sinti



The Nazis targeted Europe's Roma and Sinti population for total destruction. Estimated 200,000-500,000 people were murdered.

Roma communities still face discrimination today in the UK.

# The Nazi persecution of other groups

Of these groups, who do you think the Nazis targeted?

Physically  
disabled



Mentally  
disabled



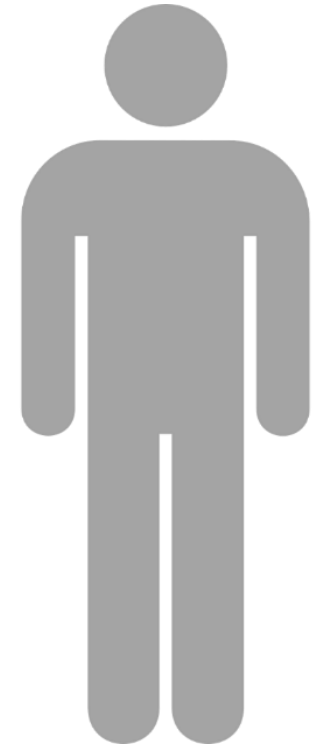
Homosexuals



'Asocials'



Political  
opponents



# Who else was discriminated against by the Nazis?

**All of these groups were targeted and murdered by the Nazis.**

Physically  
disabled

Physically and mentally disabled people were sterilised and murdered by the Nazis.

There is a stigma about disability in the UK today.

Mentally  
disabled

Homosexuals

The Nazis imprisoned, sterilised and murdered gay men.

Homophobic hate crimes still occur today.

'Asocials'

Political opponents and people deemed 'asocial' such as criminals and activists were imprisoned and murdered by the Nazis.

People who have served time in prison or who campaign about political issues can still face discrimination and hatred today.

Political  
opponents



# Discrimination today in the UK



# The Equality Act 2010 – Protected characteristics



# Anti-Muslim hatred

**Anti-Muslim hatred** is any hateful act aimed at Muslim people, their property or Islamic institutions (e.g. mosques or Islamic schools,) where there is evidence of anti-Muslim motivation or content; or where the victim was targeted because of their Muslim identity. This also includes cases where the victim was *perceived* to be Muslim

-Tell MAMA

OSCE ODHIR Hate  
Crime reporting  
identified 3,469 anti-  
Muslim hate crimes  
in the UK in 2021



Allah (God) written in Arabic

## Case study

Ash Siddique, the secretary of the Al-Madina mosque in Barking, east London, said women coming to the mosque suffered attacks, including one being grabbed around the throat at a bus stop.

‘We’ve had a number of ladies who have been verbally abused and a number of ladies who have been spat on. We’ve had a couple of telephone calls, physical threats – ‘we are going to attack you’ – and that sort of thing.’ said Siddique.

– The Guardian, 7 June 2017

# Questions to answer

- How do you think other Muslims who pray at this mosque feel when they hear that some of the other members have faced abuse because of their identity?
- Most anti-Muslim attacks happen by men towards women, why do you think this is?
- If you witness or experience something like this, what can you do?



# Reporting hate and discrimination



**In an emergency call the Police (999)**



Report antisemitism to CST – **cst.org.uk**



Report anti-Muslim hatred to Tell Mama - **tellmamauk.org**



Report LGBT+ hate crime to Galop - **galop.org.uk**



Report racism in football to Kick it out - **kickitout.org**



Report any type of hate crime to True Vision - **report-it.org.uk**

- What is one thing you have learnt from this presentation?
- How has this presentation changed your thinking about discrimination?
- Is there anything that we discussed that you want to learn more about?

Discuss ways that our school community can address discrimination.

# Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination

Stand Up! is an interfaith project led by [Maccabi GB](#) and [CST](#). It brings Muslim and Jewish educators to mainstream school classrooms. Through safe spaces and interactive workshops, students learn to combat racism and discrimination, focusing on antisemitism and anti-Muslim hate. They also learn to report hate crimes and develop a sense of social responsibility to their communities and British society. For more information visit: [www.standupeducation.org](http://www.standupeducation.org)



Programme  
supporters:



MAYOR OF LONDON  
OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

BMCF  
BETTY MESSENGER  
CHARITABLE FOUNDATION



Meta

TellMAMA  
Measuring Anti-Muslim Attacks

CST  
PROTECTING OUR  
JEWISH COMMUNITY

MACCABI GB  
For an active Jewish Community