

# Holocaust Memorial Day



HOLOCAUST  
MEMORIAL  
DAY 27/1

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

THE **P**OWER HOLOCAUST  
OF **WORDS** MEMORIAL DAY 2018

For 2018, the theme for Holocaust Memorial Day  
is **The power of words**

# Stand Up! Education Against Discrimination

Empowering young people in mainstream schools to learn about and **challenge discrimination**, racism, antisemitism and anti-Muslim hatred



@standupEAD



Programme supporters:



Department for  
Communities and  
Local Government



**TellMAMA**  
Measuring Anti-Muslim Attacks



**MACCABI GB**  
For an *active* Jewish Community

# What is discrimination?

1. the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.

For example: 'victims of racial discrimination'

2. recognition and understanding of the difference between one thing and another.

For example: 'discrimination between right and wrong'

**Take a vote:**

Is discrimination  
illegal in the UK?



# The Equality Act 2010



# The Equality Act 2010





# Holocaust Memorial Day film



# Questions to answer

1. What examples of hatred and prejudice are shown in this film?
2. In what ways are humans shown 'doing dastardly things'?
3. In what ways are humans shown 'doing wonderful things'?
4. What did the sign around Bea's father's neck say?
5. What is discrimination against Jewish people called?
6. What is the link between the story of what the Nazis did to Bea's father, and the contemporary hate crimes shown in the film?



# 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.



# Jo Ingabire



Jo is from Rwanda.

Rwanda is a small country in central Africa.

Jo is a survivor of the genocide that happened there in 1994.



Flag of Rwanda



During the genocide in Rwanda, propaganda was broadcast over the radio.

# Questions to answer

1. Which words were used against the Tutsi people in this story?
2. What does it mean to say that these words are 'dehumanising'?
3. What is the impact of making people think of a group as subhuman?



# What is propaganda?

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

## How might propaganda be shared?

Some techniques used in propaganda:

- Using existing stereotypes
- Separating groups from each other
- Blaming a group for large problems in society. This is called 'scapegoating'.

# The Holocaust



The Nazis came to power in Germany in 1933, led by Adolf Hitler.

The Nazis used propaganda and changed laws to deny human rights to Jews.

They used centuries of antisemitism as their foundation.

Between 1941 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.

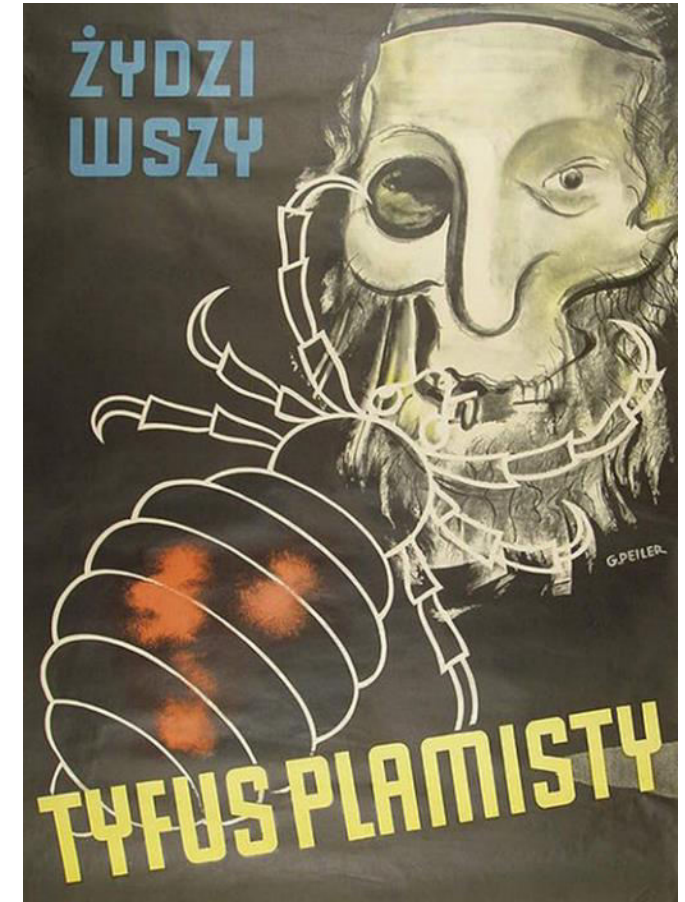
In total the Nazis murdered six million Jews.



# Nazi Propaganda

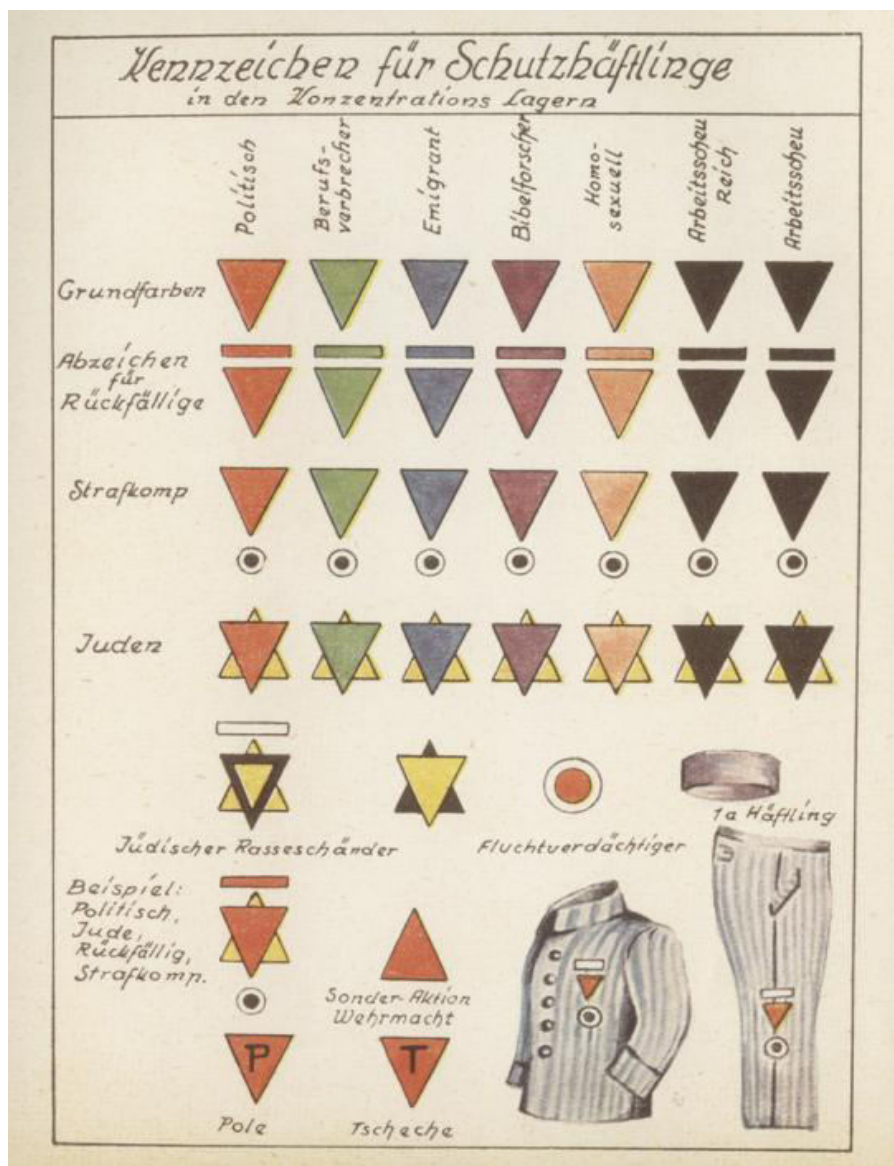


By Hans Schweitzer (Mjölñir). From Library of Congress  
Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA



By German propaganda ministry, PROMI (de:Propagandaministerium) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

# Classification badges



Although the symbols worn by prisoners differed from camp to camp, the Nazis used badges to differentiate between the prisoners in camps.

At Auschwitz-Birkenau, prisoners were also assigned a number which was tattooed onto their skin.

**Yellow stars or triangles**

Jews

**Red triangles**

Political prisoners

**Green triangles**

Criminals

**Blue triangles**

Foreign prisoners

**Brown triangles**

Roma and Sinti

**Pink triangles**

Homosexual men

**Black triangles**

‘Asocials’  
(Including homeless people and the mentally ill)

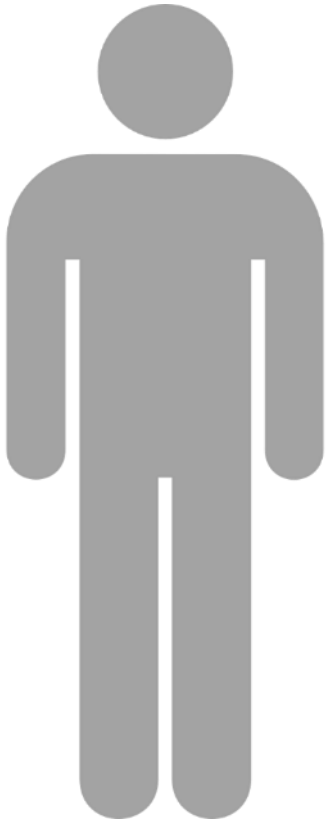
Prisoners also had the first initial of the place they came from on their badges if they were non-German, and a variety of colours if they fell into a number of categories.



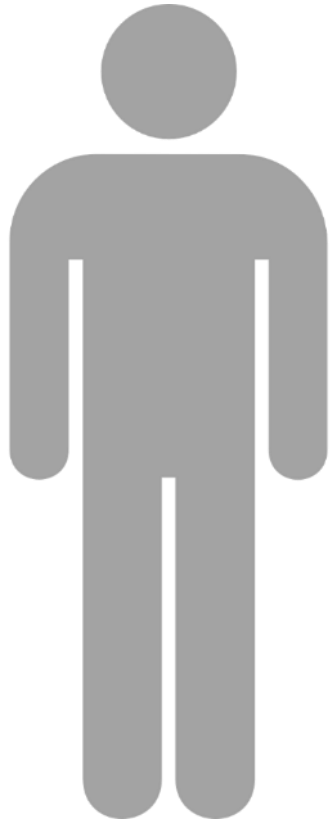
# Who else was discriminated against by the Nazis?

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

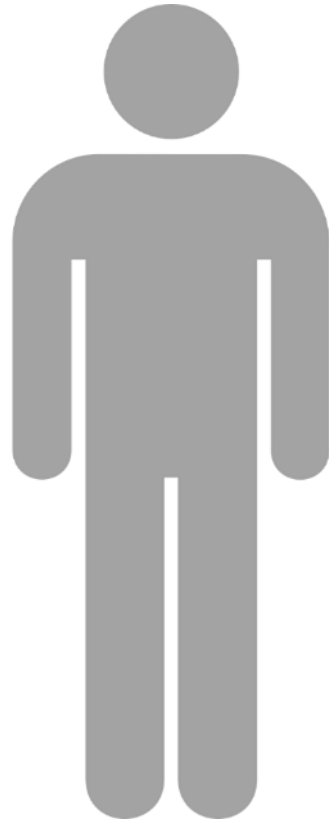
Jews



Christians



Jehovah's  
Witnesses



Muslims



Buddhists



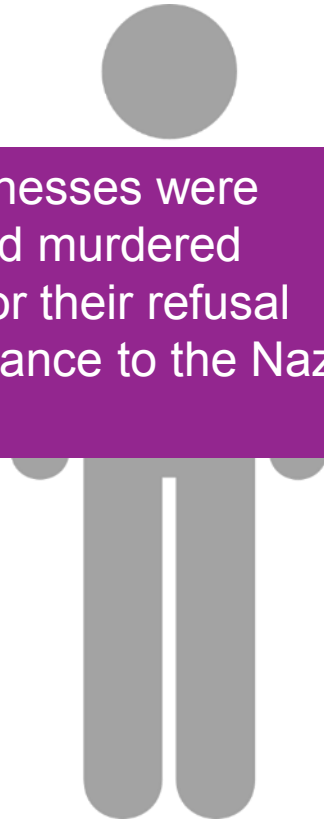
# Who else was discriminated against by the Nazis?

Jews



Jews were persecuted and murdered by the Nazis during the Holocaust. Jews are still discriminated against today.

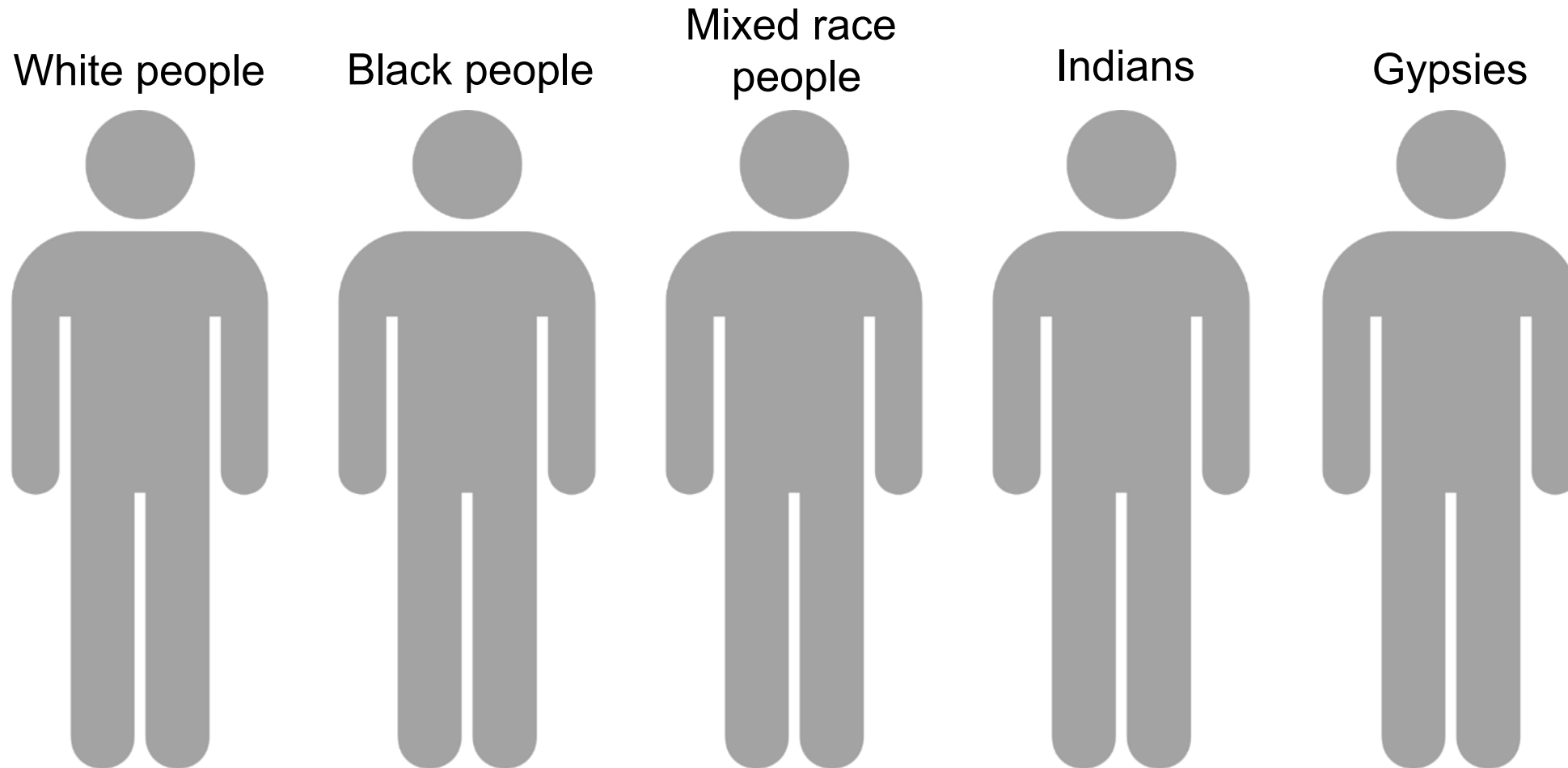
Jehovah's  
Witnesses



Jehovah's Witnesses were persecuted and murdered by the Nazis for their refusal to swear allegiance to the Nazi regime.

# Who else was discriminated against by the Nazis?

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



# Who else was discriminated against by the Nazis?

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 is still a big problem today.

Mixed race  
people



Gypsies



The Nazis targeted Europe's Roma and Sinti (Gypsy) population for total destruction. 200,000 people were murdered.

Roma communities still face discrimination today in the UK.

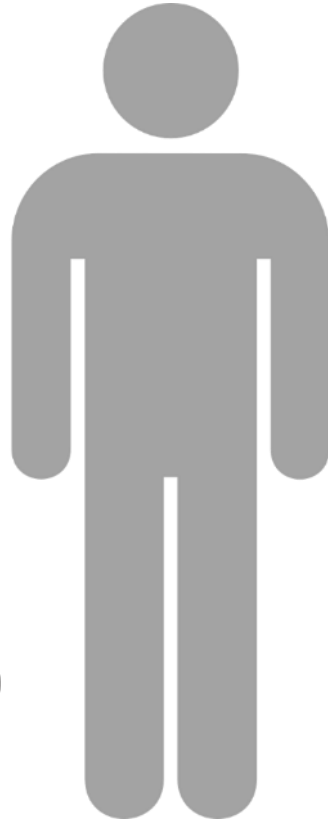
# Who else was discriminated against by the Nazis?

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

Physically  
disabled



Mentally  
disabled



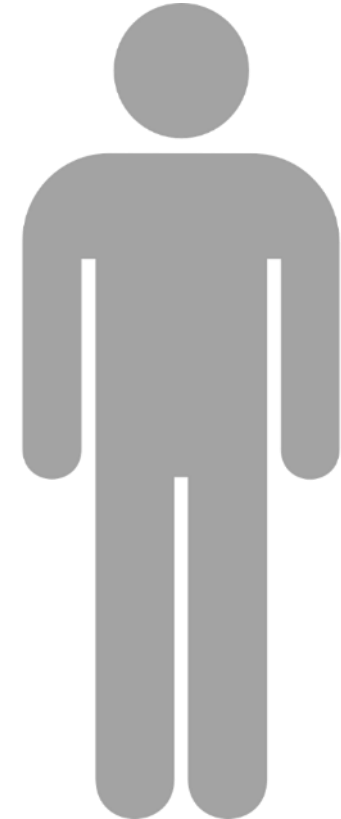
Homosexuals



'Asocials'



Political  
opponents



# Who else was discriminated against by the Nazis?

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

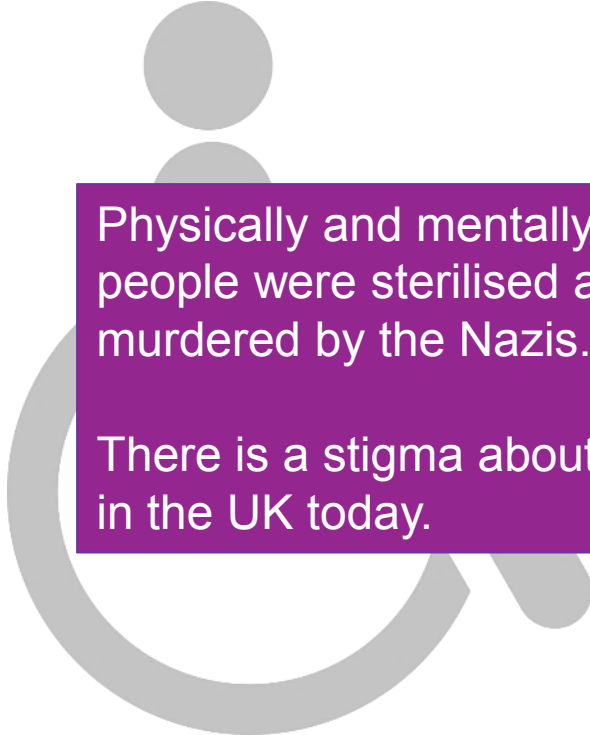
Physically  
disabled

Mentally  
disabled

Homosexuals


Criminals

Political  
opponents



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

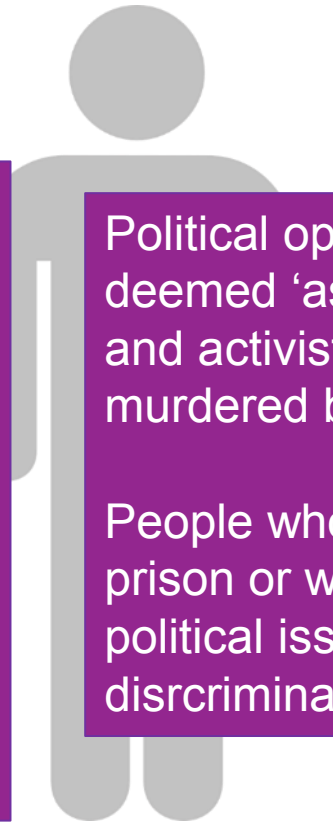
There is a stigma about disability in the UK today.



The Nazis imprisoned, sterilised and murdered gay men.

Gay women were seen as less of a threat.

Homophobic hate crimes are still a problem today.



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.



# Discrimination today: 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



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.

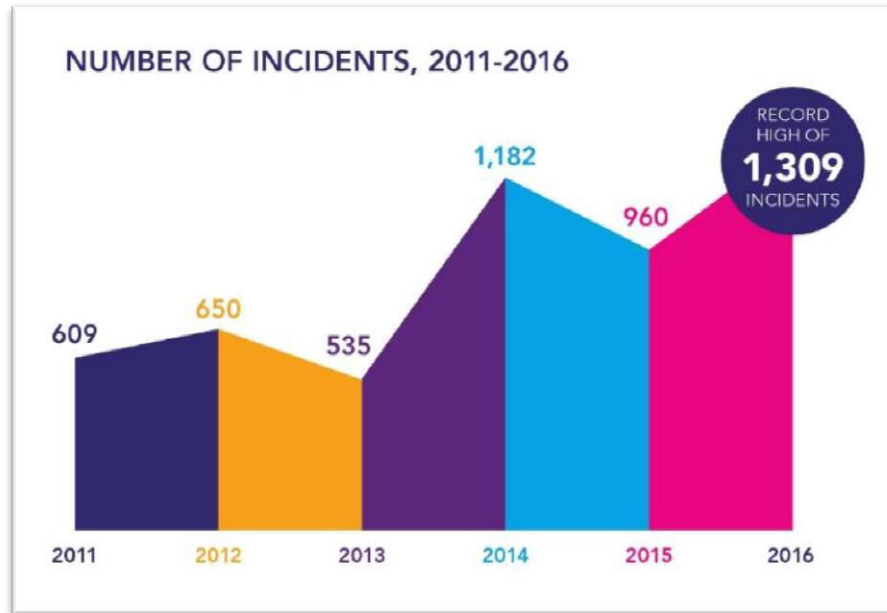
– The Guardian, 7 June 2017

# Questions to answer

1. 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?
2. Can verbal abuse be as bad or upsetting as other forms of abuse?
3. If you witness or experience something like this, what can you do?
4. The majority of anti-Muslim attacks happen by men towards women, why do you think this is?

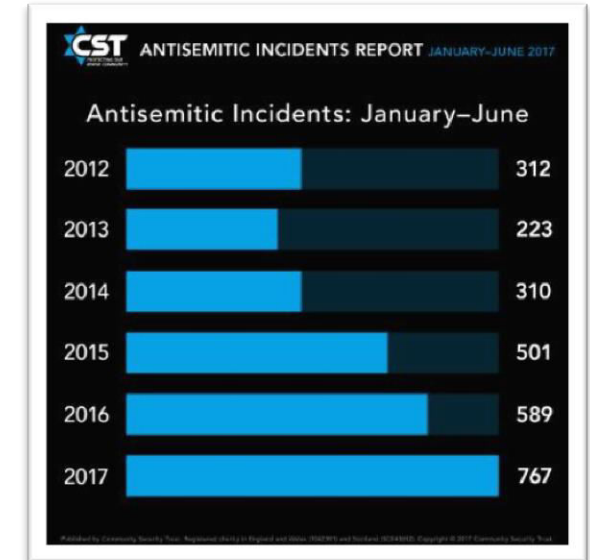


# Antisemitism online



2016 shows a record high of 1,309 antisemitic incidents in the UK.

19% of the total antisemitic incidents recorded in January to June 2017 involved social media.



# Questions to answer

1. How do these images of online antisemitism make you feel?
2. What do you think are the intentions behind them?
3. Why can online abuse sometimes be just as dangerous **or more** dangerous than abuse in person? Give at least three reasons.
4. How can you report online abuse on social media?



# 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**

# Plenary

- What is one thing you have learnt from this session?
- Is there anything that we discussed that you want to learn more about?
- What positive action can you do after learning about discrimination?