



Just Now

*a toolbox
for teaching
human rights*

Antisemitism

JustNow timeline cards set

The “JustNow – A Toolbox for Teaching Human Rights” project is focused on the development of methodological-didactical materials relating to human rights education, combined with simulation games and diversity learning in non-formal and formal youth educational work.

This timeline cards set focuses on teaching about antisemitism through history up until today, covering some key milestones, leading figures, events, legislation and organizations. The cards can be used in history or civics education, or in non-formal education settings. It is advised that educators supplement the cards with local (history) examples.

The cards were created using images and information researched online, with sources noted on the back of the cards. The cards are created for exclusively non-profit educational purpose and use, in classrooms or non-formal educational settings.

Created by: JustNow project team

The content of these materials does not reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Responsibility for the information and views expressed in the materials lies entirely with the author(s).



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Antisemitism (definition)

Antisemitism in simple terms can be defined as hatred toward Jews. Rhetorical and physical manifestations of antisemitism are directed toward Jewish or non-Jewish individuals and/or their property, towards Jewish community institutions and religious facilities.

Contemporary examples of antisemitism include, but are not limited to:

- Calling for, aiding, or justifying the killing or harming of Jews in the name of a (radical) ideology or an extremist view of religion.
- Making false, dehumanizing, demonizing, or stereotypical allegations about Jews as such or the power of Jews as collective — such as, especially but not exclusively, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy or of Jews controlling the media, economy, government or other societal institutions.
- Denying the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of National Socialist Germany and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust).
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel), etc.



Judaism

20th - 18th century BC

Judaism (originally from Hebrew יהודה, Yehudah) is a religion with ethnic components, comprising the collective religious, cultural, and legal tradition and civilization of the Jewish people. Judaism is the world's oldest monotheistic religion, dating back nearly 4,000 years. Followers of Judaism believe in one God who revealed himself through ancient prophets. Judaism is considered by religious Jews to be the expression of the covenant that God established with the Children of Israel.

It encompasses a wide body of texts, practices, theological positions, and forms of organization. The Torah is part of the larger text known as the Tanakh or the Hebrew Bible, and supplemental oral tradition represented by later texts such as the Midrash and the Talmud. With between 14.5 and 17.4 million adherents worldwide, Judaism is the tenth largest religion in the world.



Image: József Molnár, Abraham's Journey from Ur to Canaan by Jozsef Molnar (1850), Wikimedia Commons
Text: Anti-Defamation League (2020), www.adl.org/sites/default/files/brief-history-of-antisemitism.pdf

Abraham

10th century BC

Abraham, the father of three major monotheistic religions (Judaism, Christianity, and Islam), led his family to Canaan almost 1,000 years before the Common Era (BCE), where a new nation—the people of Israel—came into being. During those centuries before Christ, the Hebrews (the early Jewish people) experienced intermittent persecution because they refused to adopt the religion of the locale or ruler and worship the idols of the kingdoms of the Middle East, as was the custom at the time. This refusal to worship idols was seen as stubborn and was resented.



The trial and death of Jesus Christ

A.D. 30 or A.D. 33

The Bible blames Jews for the betrayal and death of Jesus Christ, himself a Jew. This has been used over the centuries as so-called proof of their wickedness, and a justification to persecute Jews.

In the New Testament, it is claimed that Christ was brought to a Jewish court where he is accused of blasphemy and sorcery, mocked and beaten before being handed over to the Romans.



Siege of Jerusalem

70 AD

In 70 AD the Roman army conquered Jerusalem and sacked the city.

In retaliation for the Jews rebelling against Roman rule the Romans destroyed the Temple, the most important Jewish holy site of the time. This attack on Jews at the time led to most Jews being scattered throughout the ancient world.



The Middle Ages

During the Middle Ages, a new pattern of institutionalized discrimination against Jewish people took form. For instance, Jews were forbidden to marry Christians (399 AD), were prohibited from holding positions in government (439 AD) and were prevented from appearing as witnesses against Christians in court (531).

Denying Jews of their basic rights led to strange myths about Jews in Northern Europe, exacerbating antisemitism during this period. For example, it was alleged that Jews had horns and tails and engaged in ritual murder of Christians. In 1150, Thomas of Monmouth, a monk living in England, used the term “blood libel” to explain the mysterious death of a Christian boy. This was a pretext to accuse and attack Jews.



Crusades

1095 - 1492

In 1095, Pope Urban II made a general appeal to the Christians of Europe to take up the cross and sword and liberate the Holy Land from the Muslims, beginning what was to be known as the Crusades.

The Crusader army, which more closely resembled a mob, also swept through Jewish communities looting, raping and massacring Jews as they went. Thus the concept of a pogrom—the organized massacre of a targeted group of people—was born.



Image: Codex Manesse Süßkind von Trimberg, Wikimedia Commons

Text: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jewish_hat

The Jewish hat

13th century

Laws in Europe increasingly restricted the freedom of Jews. They were required to wear a distinctive symbol (a badge or a pointed hat) so that they could be immediately recognised and were restricted to living in ghettos.

The Jewish hat, also known as the Jewish cap, *Judenhut* (German) or Latin *pileus cornutus* ("horned skullcap"), was a cone-shaped pointed hat, often white or yellow, worn by Jews in Medieval Europe and some of the Islamic world. Initially worn by choice, its wearing was enforced in some places in Europe after the 1215 Fourth Council of the Lateran for adult male Jews to wear while outside a ghetto to distinguish them from others.



Image: A woodcut "Burning of Jews", from Hartmann Schedel's World Chronicle (1493), Wikimedia Commons
Text: Anti-Defamation League (2020), www.adl.org/sites/default/files/brief-history-of-antisemitism.pdf

Bubonic Plague and Jews

14th century

During the middle of the 14th century, the Bubonic Plague spread throughout Europe, killing an estimated one-third of the population. Fear, superstition and ignorance prompted the need to find someone to blame, and the Jews were a convenient scapegoat because of the myths and stereotypes that already existed. Though Jews were also dying from the plague, they were accused of poisoning wells and spreading the disease. In Germany and Austria it is estimated that 100,000 Jews were burned alive for this and other false accusations. Such accusations included using the blood of Christian boys to make Passover Matzoth and for desecrating sacramental wafers. Stereotypes in Christian church art were used to inflame the masses.



Image: Albrecht Dürer, *Of Usury De vsurariis et fœeneratoribus* (1494), Wikimedia Commons

Text: Anti-Defamation League (2020), www.adl.org/sites/default/files/brief-history-of-antisemitism.pdf

Money Lending & Expulsions

late Middle Ages

Since Jews were not allowed to own land and the Church did not allow Christians to loan money for profit, Jews had few alternatives but to become moneylenders. Once they became associated with the forbidden trade of usury—the practice of lending money and charging high interest—a new set of stereotypes evolved around the Jews, portraying them as money-hungry and greedy.

As moneylenders, Jews were frequently useful to rulers who used their capital to build cathedrals and outfit armies. As long as the Jews benefited the ruling elite, either through finance or by serving as convenient scapegoats, they were tolerated. When it suited the ruling elite, they were expelled — from England in 1290, France in 1394, and Spain in 1492.

Sonden Sü-
den vnd iren
Lügen.

M. Luth.

Gedruckt zu Wittenberg/
Durch Hans Lufft.

MD. XLIII.



Image: Cover of Martin Luther's "On the Jews and Their Lies" (1543), Wikimedia Commons

Text: Anti-Defamation League (2020), www.adl.org/sites/default/files/brief-history-of-antisemitism.pdf

Martin Luther

1545

Martin Luther, the founder of 16th century Reformation and Protestantism, wrote a pamphlet in 1545 entitled *The Jews and Their Lies*, claiming that Jews thirsted for Christian blood. He urged people to slay Jews. The Nazis reprinted the pamphlet in 1935. These scurrilous attacks are seen by some as marking the transition from anti-Judaism (attacks motivated by the Jewish refusal to accept Christianity) to antisemitism (hatred of Jews as a so-called race that would contaminate the purity of another race).



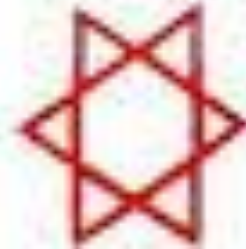
Wilhelm Marr

1873

Wilhelm Marr, a German political agitator, used and popularized the term “Antisemitism” in his work *Victory of Judaism over Germanism*. His thesis was that Jews were conspiring to run the state and should be excluded from citizenship.

In 1879 Marr founded the League of Antisemites (Antisemiten-Liga), the first German organization committed specifically to combating the alleged threat to Germany posed by the Jews and advocating their forced removal from the country.

1930



EL GOBIERNO MUNDIAL INVISIBLE

o

EL PROGRAMA JUDIO
PARA SUBYUGAR AL
MUNDO

The Protocols of the Elders of Zion

1903

In Russia, czarist secret police published a forged collection of documents that became known as *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. It told of a secret plot by rabbis to take over the world. It was then translated into multiple languages and disseminated internationally.

In 1921, the London *Times* presented conclusive proof that *the Protocols* was a “clumsy plagiarism.”



Image: Aron Gerschel, Alfred Dreyfus (1859-1935), Wikimedia Commons

Text: Anti-Defamation League (2020), www.adl.org/sites/default/files/brief-history-of-antisemitism.pdf

The Dreyfus Affair

1894

In 1894, Alfred Dreyfus, a Jew who was a captain in the French Army, was falsely accused and convicted of selling military secrets to the Germans. When evidence was discovered that Dreyfus was innocent, it was quickly covered up by French Officers of the General Staff who wanted to blame the crime on a Jew.

Although Dreyfus was eventually vindicated, “The Dreyfus Affair,” as it became known, showed how deep-rooted and pervasive antisemitism was in France.



Image: photo believed to show the victims, mostly Jewish children, of a 1905 pogrom in Yekaterinoslav (today's Dnipro), Wikimedia Commons
Text: Anti-Defamation League (2020), www.adl.org/sites/default/files/brief-history-of-antisemitism.pdf

Pogrom

1905 - 1917

In Russia, although most Jews themselves were extremely poor, Jews were blamed for all the problems of the Russian peasantry. Pogroms were instigated by the czarist secret police.

In 1905, Russia's loss in the Russo-Japanese War moved the government to incite a bloody pogrom in Kishinev. Between 1917 and 1921, after the Russian Revolution, more than 500 Jewish communities in the Ukraine were wiped out in pogroms. About 60,000 Jewish men, women and children were murdered.

Foreign Office,

November 2nd, 1917.

Dear Lord Rothschild,

I have much pleasure in conveying to you, on behalf of His Majesty's Government, the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations which has been submitted to, and approved by, the Cabinet

His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavours to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country"

I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation.

Y. W.
Ang Jan B. Spn

The Balfour Declaration

November 02, 1917

The Balfour Declaration was a public statement issued by the British government during the First World War, announcing support for the establishment of a “national home for the Jewish people” in Palestine, at the time an Ottoman region with a small minority Jewish population.



Image: Unknown, Sholom Schwartzbard Henry Torres Oct 1928, Wikimedia Commons

Text: LICRA, <https://archives.licra.org/26-octobre-1927-le-proces-schwartzbard-naissance-dun-combat>

The International League against Racism and Anti-Semitism

1927

In 1927, French journalist Bernard Lecache created "The League Against Pogroms", and launched a media campaign in support of Sholom Schwartzbard who assassinated Symon Petliura on 25 May 1926 in the Latin Quarter of Paris. Schwartzbard viewed Petliura as responsible for numerous pogroms in Ukraine. After Schwartzbard's acquittal, the league evolved into LICA (Ligue internationale contre l'antisémitisme or International League Against Anti-Semitism). Schwartzbard was a prominent activist in this organization. The International League against Racism and Anti-Semitism— later renamed Ligue Internationale Contre le Racisme et l'Antisémitisme (LICRA) in French is opposed to intolerance, xenophobia and exclusion.

LICRA aims to stay permanently vigilant concerning discrimination, whether in the media or in everyday life. It also supports victims of discrimination in understanding their rights.



**Wer dieses
Zeichen trägt,
ist ein
Feind
unseres Volkes**

Image: "Whoever wears this sign is an enemy of our people" – *Parole der Woche* (wall newspaper published by the propaganda department of the Nazi Party), 1 July 1942, Wikimedia Commons

Nuremberg Laws

1935

The Nuremberg Laws were racist and anti-semitic laws enacted on the 15th of September 1935 in Nazi Germany. They consisted of several laws:

- 1) The Law for the Protection of German Blood and German Honour - which made marriage and intercourse illegal between Jews and Germans
- 2) The Reich Citizenship Law - which stated that only those of "German or related blood" could be citizens. Everybody else became a state subject without citizenship rights.

These laws were later extended to include Roma and Black people.



Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass, November Pogrom)

November 9 - 10, 1938

Kristallnacht—literally, "Crystal Night"—is usually translated from German as the "Night of Broken Glass." It refers to the violent anti-Jewish pogrom of November 9 and 10, 1938. The pogrom occurred throughout Germany, which by then included both Austria and the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia. Hundreds of synagogues and Jewish institutions all over the German Reich were attacked, vandalized, looted, and destroyed. Many were set ablaze. Firemen were instructed to let the synagogues burn but to prevent the flames from spreading to nearby structures. The shop windows of thousands of Jewish-owned stores were smashed and the wares within looted. Jewish cemeteries were desecrated. Many Jews were attacked by mobs of Storm Troopers (SA). At least 91 Jews died in the pogrom. (from: US Holocaust Memorial Museum - Holocaust Encyclopedia)



Image: the Villa Am Grossen Wannsee, where the Wannsee Conference (1942) was held, A.Savin, CC BY-SA 3.0, Wikimedia Commons
Text: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC (n.d.) Wannsee Conference and the "Final Solution"
<https://encyclopedia.ushmm.org/content/en/article/wannsee-conference-and-the-final-solution>

Wannsee Conference

January 20, 1942

On January 20, 1942, 15 high-ranking Nazi Party and German government officials gathered at a villa in the Berlin suburb of Wannsee to discuss and coordinate the implementation of what they called the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question." The "Final Solution" was the code name for the systematic, deliberate, physical annihilation of the European Jews. At some still undetermined time in 1941, Adolf Hitler authorized this European-wide scheme for mass murder. At the time of the Wannsee Conference, most participants were already aware that the Nazi regime had engaged in mass murder of Jews and other civilians in the German-occupied areas of the Soviet Union and in Serbia.

Approximately 11,000,000 Jews in Europe would fall under the provisions of the "Final Solution." In this figure, he included not only Jews residing in Axis-controlled Europe, but also the Jewish populations of the United Kingdom, and neutral nations (Switzerland, Ireland, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, and European Turkey).



Image: Jews were sent either to work or to the gas chamber. Unknown photographer, Selection on the ramp at Auschwitz-Birkenau, 1944 (Auschwitz Album) 1a (around May 1944) Wikimedia Commons

The Holocaust

1941-1945

The Holocaust, also known as the Shoah, was the genocide of European Jews during World War II. Nazi Germany and its collaborators systematically murdered some six million Jews across German-occupied Europe, around two-thirds of Europe's Jewish population.

The murders were carried out in pogroms and mass shootings; through a policy of extermination through work in concentration camps; and in gas chambers and gas vans in German extermination camps, chiefly Auschwitz, Bełżec, Chełmno, Majdanek, Sobibór, and Treblinka in occupied Poland.



Image: Unknown, Henry Ford (1938), Wikimedia Commons

Text: American Experience | PBS, www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/henryford-antisemitism/

Henry Ford's antisemitic views

1863 - 1947

Henry Ford (1863 - 1947) was an American industrialist who revolutionised factory production with his assembly-line methods. With his production of the Model T automobile, Ford had a tremendous impact on American life and on industrialisation in general.

In 1918, Henry Ford purchased his hometown newspaper, *The Dearborn Independent*. A year and a half later, he began publishing a series of articles that claimed a vast Jewish conspiracy was infecting America. The series ran in the following 91 issues. Ford bound the articles into four volumes titled "The International Jew," and distributed half a million copies to his vast network of dealerships and subscribers. The rhetoric was not unusual for its content, as much as its scope. As one of the most famous men in America, Henry Ford legitimized ideas that otherwise may have been given little authority.



Image: last known photograph of Anne taken in May 1942, passport photo (Photo collection Anne Frank House, Amsterdam), Wikimedia Commons
Text: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Anne Frank: Diary (Apr 23, 2019)

Anne Frank

1929 - 1945

The diary of Anne Frank is a personal account of World War II and the Holocaust from the perspective of a young Jewish girl. It is the first, and sometimes only, exposure many people have to the history of the Holocaust. Meticulously handwritten during her two years in hiding, Anne's diary remains one of the most widely read works of nonfiction in the world. Anne has become a symbol for the lost promise of the more than one million Jewish children who died in the Holocaust.

It was Anne's dream to become a published author. After her death the diary has sold over 35 million copies and has been translated into more than 70 different languages.



SCHINDLER'S LIST

Schindler's List

1993

Schindler's List is a movie based on the true story about a German Industrialist and his wife who saved more than a thousand Jews by employing them in his factories.

The movie exemplifies one of many instances where people risked their lives to save others during World War II.

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JERUSALEM

SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1948

THE PALESTINE POST

THE PALESTINE
POST

THE SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT
has returned to The Palestine Post
offices, Hasspeli Street,
Jerusalem, Tel. 4233.

PRICE: 25 MILLS
VOL. XXIII, No. 6714

STATE OF ISRAEL IS BORN

The first independent Jewish State in 19 centuries was born in Tel Aviv as the British Mandate over Palestine came to an end at midnight on Friday, and it was immediately subjected to the test of fire. As "Medinat Yisrael" (State of Israel) was proclaimed, the battle for Jerusalem raged, with most of the city falling to the Jews. At the

same time, President Truman announced that the United States would accord recognition to the new State. A few hours later, Palestine was invaded by Moslem armies from the south, east and north, and Tel Aviv was raided from the air. On Friday the United Nations Special Assembly adjourned after adopting a resolution to appoint a med-

iator but without taking any action on the Partition Resolution of November 29.

Yesterday the battle for the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road was still under way, and two Arab villages were taken. In the north, Acre town was captured, and the Jewish Army consolidated its positions in Western Galilee.

Most Crowded Hours in Palestine's History

Between Thursday night and this morning Palestine went through what by all standards must be among the most crowded hours in its history.

For the Jewish population there was the anguish over the fate of the few hundred Haganah men and women in the Kfar Etzion bloc of settlements near Hebron. Their surrender to a fully equipped superior foreign force desperately in need of a victory was a foregone conclusion. That could not be known, with no communications since Thursday morning, was whether and to what extent the Red Cross and the Truce Comsuls would secure civilized conditions for prisoners and wounded, and proper respect for the dead. Doubts on some of these anxious questions have now been resolved.

On Friday afternoon, from Tel Aviv, came the expected announcement of the Jewish State, its official naming at birth, "Medinat Yisrael"—State of Israel.

Under of Jewish settlements in North-Eastern Galilee.

The Security Council met yesterday in a special session to consider action on the invasion of

JEWS TAKE OVER SECURITY ZONES

The Battle for Jerusalem, which began when the British forces withdrew on Friday morning, continued all day Friday and yesterday. The crackle of small-arms fire and explosions of mortar shells were still being heard in the early hours of this morning as the battle entered its third day.

Repeated efforts on Friday evening and again on Saturday by the U.N. Truce Commission to bring about a "cease fire" were brought to naught when the Arab representatives failed to agree within the specified time limit.

On Friday morning, Jewish forces entered the Russian Compound and Zone C to re-

Egyptian Air Force Spitfires Bomb Tel Aviv; One Shot Down

Kol Israel, the Tel Aviv broadcasting station, reported at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon that Tel Aviv had been bombed three times in the previous evening and morning, and that one plane had been shot down and its Egyptian pilot taken prisoner.

In the first raid, four planes attacked from a height of 300 feet. Two dropped bombs, while the others strafed the city. Little damage was caused. In the second attack two hours later, the airport to the north of the city was bombed, and an Air France plane parked there was damaged. The third raid was launched shortly before midday, but the planes were driven off without causing any damage.

A country-wide blackout was ordered by Air Raid Precaution Headquarters in Tel Aviv.

Mr. David Ben Gurion, the Prime Minister, broadcast from Tel Aviv to the people of America yesterday morning. As he spoke, Egyptian planes were bombing the city.

In the north, the settlements of Ein Gev and Shaar Hagolan and Dan had been shelled, but no further details were available.

Kalanda airfield was taken by the Jewish army on Friday morning, shortly after the High Commissioner had left there by plane for Haifa. The field was evacuated, together with the neighbouring

U.S. RECOGNIZES JEWISH STATE

WASHINGTON, Saturday. —Ten minutes after the termination of the British Mandate on Friday, the White House released a formal statement by President Truman that the U.S. Government intended to recognize the Provisional Jewish Government as the *de facto* authority representing the Jewish State.

The U.S. is also considering lifting the arms embargo but it is not known whether to Palestine only or the entire Middle East, and the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Jewish Provisional Government.

The White House press secret-

Proclamation by Head Of Government

The creation of "Medinat Yisrael", the State of Israel, was proclaimed at midnight on Friday by Mr. David Ben Gurion, until then Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive and now head of the State's Provisional Council of Government.



The first act of the Council of Government, as announced by its head, was to abolish all legislation of the 1939 White Paper of the late Mandatory Power, particularly the Ordinances and Orders relating to immigration and land transfer.

In the declaration of independence, Mr. Ben Gurion called on the Arabs of Palestine to restore peace, assuring them full civic rights and full representation in all governmental organs of the State.

Mr. Ben Gurion prefaced

Image: The Palestine Post (1948), Wikimedia Commons

Text: Harvey Sicherman, Establishment of Israel. The war of 1948, www.britannica.com/place/Israel/Establishment-of-Israel

Establishment of the State of Israel

May 14, 1948

David Ben-Gurion, the head of the Jewish Agency, proclaimed the establishment of the State of Israel. Israel's declaration of independence on May 14, 1948, was quickly recognized by the United States, the Soviet Union, and many other governments, fulfilling the Zionist dream of an internationally approved Jewish state. Neither the UN nor the world leaders, however, could spare Israel from immediate invasion by the armies of five Arab states—Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, and Transjordan (now Jordan)—and within a few days, the state's survival appeared to be at stake.



Image: Criticisms of Israel labelled as antisemitism - Cartoon [Carlos Latuff/Twitter], CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 Deed

Text: Amar Diwakar (2021). How can we distinguish between criticism of Israel and anti-Semitism? TRT World.

Anne Frank House (n.d.). Is criticism of Israel anti-semitic? www.annefrank.org/en/topics/antisemitism/all-criticism-israel-antisemitic/

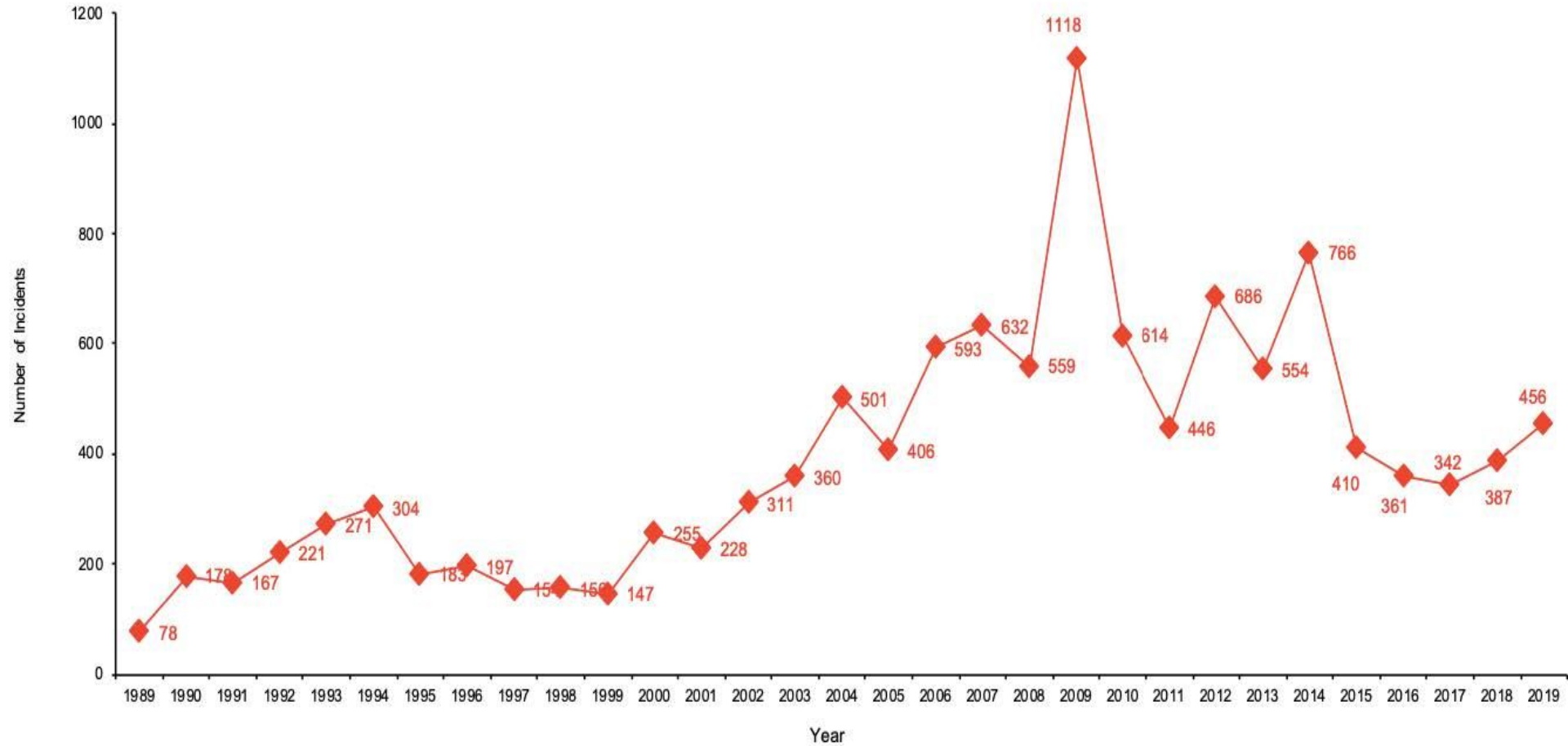
Criticising Israel = antisemitism?

2000s - present

Criticism of Israel or of the policies of the Israeli government is not automatically antisemitic. For example, anyone is free to reject or criticise the Israeli government's policy regarding the Palestinian territories. This happens in Israel, too. Even taking action against Israel or in favour of the Palestinian cause is not automatically hateful towards all Jews and therefore not necessarily a form of antisemitism. In theory, it should be possible to disagree about everything that relates to the State of Israel. Among Jews, too, opinion is often divided. But this shouldn't make people blind to antisemitism when it rears its head, as it often does happen in relation to this heavily polarized issue.

Watch a short video about this topic on the Anne Frank House website:
www.annefrank.org/en/topics/antisemitism/all-criticism-israel-antisemitic/

Antisemitism - Major Violent Incidents Worldwide 1989-2019



Graph of Violent Incidents Worldwide

1989 - 2019

This graph refers to acts of violence and vandalism as well as desecration acts perpetrated directly against Jewish individuals, synagogues and community centers and against Jewish private property worldwide. The figures are based on the Kantor Database for the Study of Contemporary Antisemitism and Racism (usually accumulated from open sources and contributor special reports) and reports of the Coordination Forum for Countering Antisemitism. It should be stressed that the graphs reflect only major violent incidents (such as arson, weapon attacks, weaponless attacks, serious threats, and vandalism or desecration).

The Moshe Kantor Database on Antisemitism is an up to date collection of materials and resources on trends and events related to contemporary antisemitism, which includes English summaries ("abstracts") based on source materials in all languages and formats (texts, visuals and audiovisuals). The Kantor Center for the Study of Contemporary European Jewry was inaugurated in May 2010 at Tel Aviv University. (https://en-humanities.tau.ac.il/kantor/db/what_is_the_kantor_database)



**THE WHOLE WORLD KNOWS
THE HOLOCAUST HAPPENED.**

NOW SHE NEEDS TO PROVE IT.

DENIAL

based on a true story

Denial (movie)

2016

This film is based on a true story.

David Irving (Timothy Spall) is a British author who specializes in World War II, with a focus on Adolf Hitler. When Deborah Lipstadt (Rachel Weisz) publishes a book about Holocaust denial, in which she explicitly refers to Irving as a denier, he sues her in a British court for libel. She and her publisher, Penguin Books, hire some of Britain's best lawyers, including Richard Rampton (Tom Wilkinson), an expert for such cases. British law requires the defendants to prove the plaintiff's wrongdoing to legitimize their former claim, in this case the denial of the Holocaust by Irving. However, this turns out to be not that easy, and the case is viewed as a precedent by the media and the public. Ultimately the court will make a decision regarding the Holocaust, and many people in the Jewish community fear what happens if the denial gets legitimized by the court and urges Deborah to settle the case. The pressure on her gets immense from all sides as the trial goes on.



Image: ブルーエンジェル, Billboards of national consultation on the Soros plan in Zichyújfalu, Fejér County, Hungary 3, CC0 1.0 , Wikimedia Commons
Text: www.politico.eu/article/hungary-lashes-out-at-soros-with-poster-campaign/

Hungarian government attack on billionaire George Soros

2017

George Soros (born György Schwartz in Hungary in 1930) is a Jewish Hungarian-born American billionaire investor and philanthropist. Large posters of the philanthropist appeared all over Hungary in the summer of 2017. Soros is depicted smiling, with the text “Let’s not allow Soros to have the last laugh” beside his head. The top of the poster states “99 percent reject illegal immigration.” The government spent an estimated 5.7 billion forints (€19 million) on the campaign.

Some posters were placed on tram floors so travelers would walk on the image of Soros’ face. Some of the billboards were quickly defaced with anti-Semitic graffiti, adding to worries among Orbán’s critics and within the Hungarian Jewish community that the government is fanning the flames of xenophobia in a country where anti-Jewish conspiracies have a long history.



ADL GLOBAL 100: AN INDEX OF ANTI-SEMITISM®

2019

The **Anti-Defamation League (ADL)** is an international Jewish non-governmental organization based in the United States. ADL is a leading anti-hate organization founded in 1913 in response to an escalating climate of antisemitism and bigotry, whose mission is to stop the defamation of the Jewish people and to secure justice and fair treatment to all.

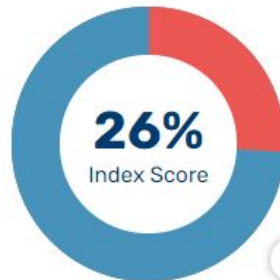
The ADL Global 100: An Index of Anti-Semitism® is the most extensive survey ever conducted, based on 53,100 total interviews among citizens aged 18 and over, across 101 countries. It provides important insights into national and regional attitudes toward Jews, the levels of acceptance of antisemitic stereotypes and knowledge of the Holocaust.

Global results



4,161,578,905

Total adult population of countries surveyed



1,090,000,000

People in the world
harbor anti-Semitic attitudes



changing
thechants

Combating antisemitism in football through
non-formal education and law enforcement in
Europe

Changing the Chants (project)

2019 - 2021

Changing the Chants is a two-year project, supported by the European Union's Rights, Equality and Citizenship Programme. It consists of an innovative and international cooperation between Borussia Dortmund, Feyenoord Rotterdam, Fare Network and the Anne Frank House. The goal is to deepen the understanding of approaches that football clubs can use to educate fans about antisemitic behaviour in the football stadiums and to empower football communities seeking to combat antisemitism through non-formal education to develop their own meaningful programmes and to prevent and respond to manifestations of antisemitic hate-speech.



Present-day antisemitism in Europe

2021

A Rabbi attacked in the street. A synagogue daubed with a swastika. Hate shouted from a loudspeaker in a Jewish neighborhood.

These are only a few of the alarming incidents of antisemitic hatred witnessed in Europe in 2021, including in the UK, Germany and Austria. As Jewish groups have been warning, antisemitism is on the rise again in Europe.

Much of this stems from traditional far-right beliefs, and more recently from those protesting Covid-19 restrictions. They are a reminder that antisemitism is never far away.