

A SIMPLE GUIDE TO COMBAT ANTISEMITISM

Trigger warning: Contains antisemitic imagery and language

WHAT IS ANTISEMITISM?

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

The **International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA)** **definition of antisemitism** is the only intergovernmental organisation mandated to focus solely on Holocaust-related issues, developed in response to the rise of antisemitism.

Below is the IHRA definition which was created by experts to begin to address the problem of antisemitism, to clarify what antisemitism is:

“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”

“Manifestations might include the targeting of the state of Israel, conceived as a Jewish collective. However, criticism of Israel similar to that levelled against any other country cannot be regarded as antisemitic. Antisemitism frequently charges Jews with conspiring to harm humanity, and it is often used to blame Jews for “why things go wrong.” It is expressed in speech, writing, visual forms and action, and employs sinister stereotypes and negative character traits”

To guide IHRA in its work, the following examples may serve as illustrations.

- 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 mendacious, 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.
- Accusing Jews as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoing committed by a single Jewish person or group, or even for acts committed by non-Jews.
- 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).
- Accusing the Jews as a people, or Israel as a state, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust.
- Accusing Jewish citizens of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations.
- Denying the Jewish people their right to self-determination, e.g., by claiming that the existence of a State of Israel is a racist endeavour.
- Applying double standards by requiring of it a behaviour not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation.
- Using the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Israel or Israelis.
- Drawing comparisons of contemporary Israeli policy to that of the Nazis.
- Holding Jews collectively responsible for actions of the state of Israel.

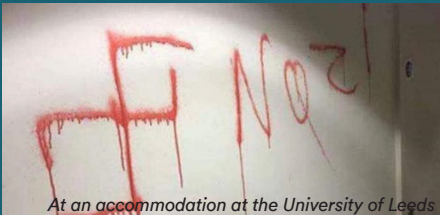


Scan for Additional
Resources

EXAMPLES OF WHAT TO LOOK OUT FOR

Historical tropes & conspiracy theories

(e.g., hooked nose, wealth, power & control)



Graffiti or Damage

Derogatory language

(Can manifest in casual conversation and debate)



allthings5weet commented:
Ugly bitch with a huge 🍌, go die 8m

♡ Reply



allthings5weet commented:
BIG FKN 🍌🍌🍌🍌🍌🍌🍌
🍌 9m

Abuse on social media

POINTS TO CONSIDER

- Be aware that antisemitism happens both online and on campus
- Language is extremely important; make sure you're aware of what you're saying and what's being said around you
- Educate yourself and others
- Be an active bystander and call out antisemitism

What to do if you witness antisemitism?

Emergency – 999

UJS office - 0207 424 3288

CST National Emergency Number (24-hr) - 0800 032 3263