



Periphery

THE ONTARIO JEWISH ARCHIVES and NO SILENCE ON RACE Present PERIPHERY a film by SARA YACOBI-HARRIS,
Cinematography by MARCUS ARMSTRONG, Edited by MARCUS ARMSTRONG, Music by NOAH SHUFUTINKSY (WESTSIDE
GRAVY),RENA BRANSON, MARNI LOFFMAN and KEVIN SPORT, Animation by VERONICA ROGERS, Still photography by LIAT AHARONI

Intro to Judaism

Resilience and Power on the Margins:
Culturally responsive curriculum to
combat antisemitism and racism through
the lens of Jews of Colour in Canada

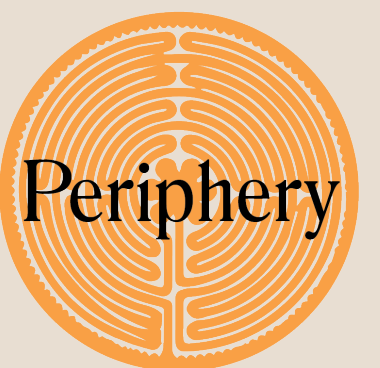




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Purpose of this Deck

Periphery

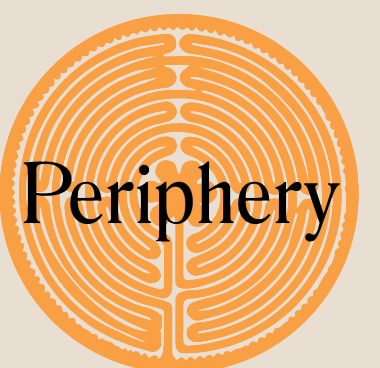
Intro to Judaism

Jewish Diversity: Race, Ethnicity, Whiteness

Jewish History in Ontario

Antisemitism in Canada

Additional Resources



Purpose of this Deck

The WHAT

This presentation is designed for teachers to introduce students to Judaism, diversity within the Jewish community, Jewish history in Canada, and antisemitism in Canada.

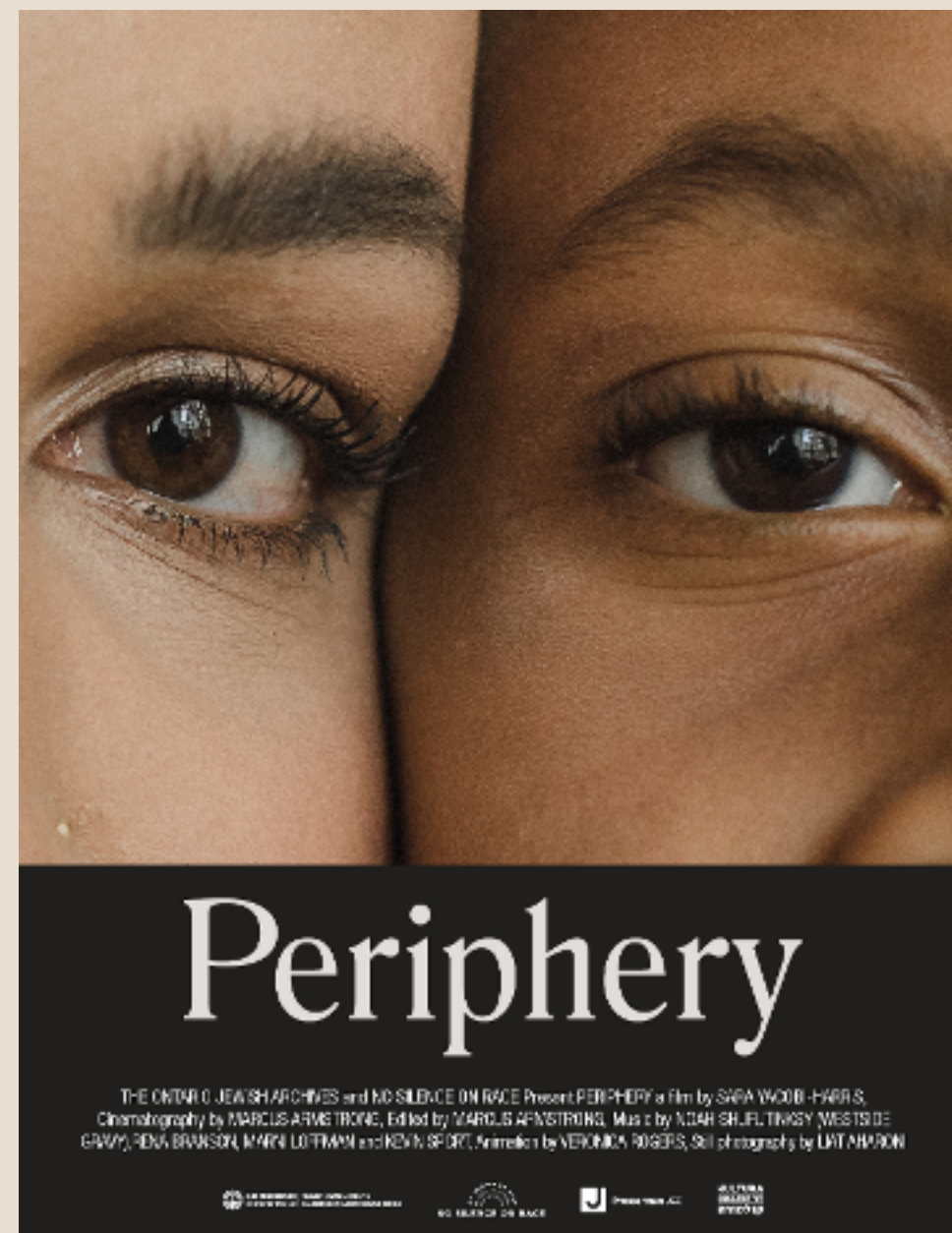
This presentation is NOT all encompassing. We provide an overview of complex and nuanced concepts as a foundation for further learning

The HOW

Create a space to dispel myths. Consider creating space for students to anonymously ask questions about Judaism to use as a basis for beginning or furthering conversation

Consider bringing in a guest facilitator to assist with answering questions about Judaism

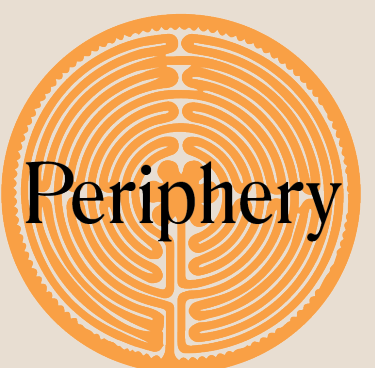




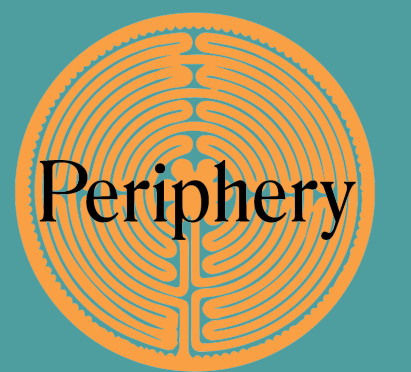
Periphery is a short film and portrait series is about ethnic diversity in the Jewish community in Canada. Through dance, poetry, and personal narratives, 10 Jews of Black/African, Korean, Iraqi, Indian, and South American ancestry challenge perceptions of who is a Jew.



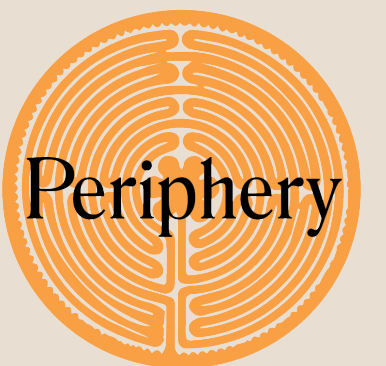
Periphery, The Extended Series includes 9 videos with associated curriculum lessons. The content supports students and viewers delve into participants' stories and explore topics such as intersectional identity, Jewish identity, race, antisemitism, multiculturalism in Canada and social justice.



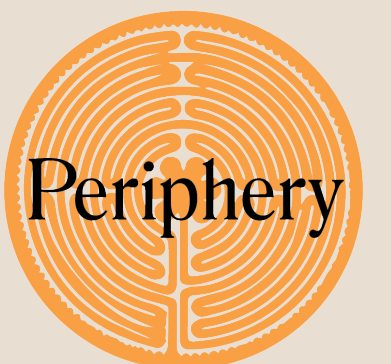
Why are we talking about Jewish Diversity?



Antisemitism is perpetuated through myths and stereotypes. A lack of understanding of who Jewish people actually are perpetuates false narratives. Talking about diversity can change this.



Appreciating intersectionality within Judaism builds relationships across communities. It brings us closer together.



Intro to Judaism

Everyone's personal experience and relationship to their Jewish identity and to G-d and Torah and to the Jewish community is their own.

- Maxine (Periphery Participant)



Judaism: The Religion

Judaism is the **oldest** of the major **monotheistic religions** (Judaism, Christianity, and Islam).

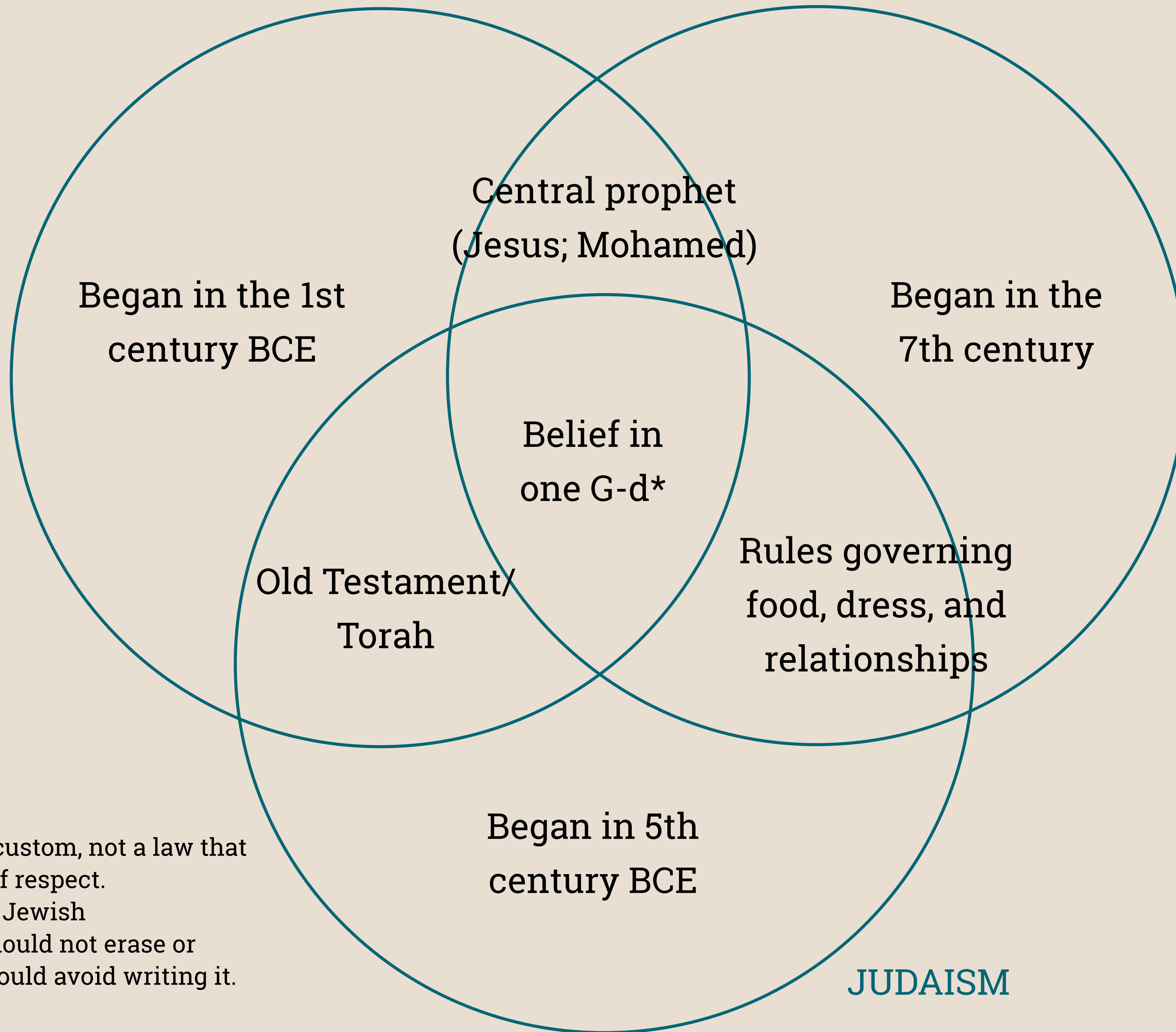
Judaism is considered an **ethno-religion**: Jewish people as an ethnic group are linked by a religious tradition.

There are about **14-15 million** Jews worldwide.

They are less than **0.2%** of the global population; Christians are roughly 30% and Muslims are 24%.



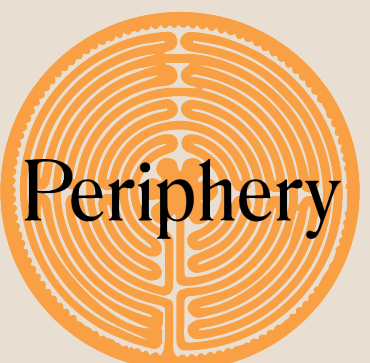
CHRISTIANITY



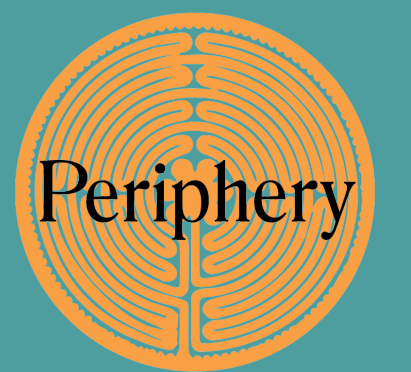
ISLAM

JUDAISM

*G-d denotes "God". It is a custom, not a law that some believe to be a sign of respect. According to the medieval Jewish commentator, Rashi, we should not erase or destroy G-d's name and should avoid writing it.



These are few Jewish religious practices...





Shabbat

Shabbat (pronounced "SHAH-baht") is the Jewish day of rest. It takes place every week from Friday at sundown till Saturday sundown.

Jews often gather together with their families and communities on this day and celebrate the end of the week. They bless candles, wine, and bread before enjoying a meal together.

Synagogue

A Jewish house of worship is called a "Synagogue". They differ based on denomination and geography.

Jewish services are led by a "Rabbi" who reads from the Old Testament, which is called the "Torah".

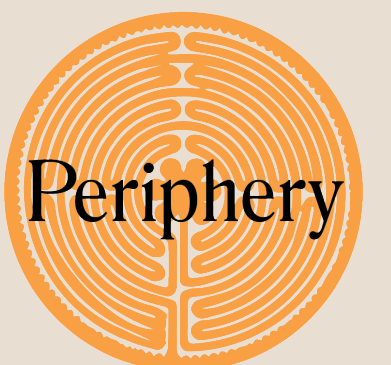




Yom Kippur

Yom Kippur ("Yo-m Kee-pour") also called the Day of Atonement is the most important holiday in the Jewish calendar. On this day, Jews seek forgiveness from G-d and from the people in their lives they have transgressed.

Jews typically fast from sundown till sundown and attend services at the synagogue where the shofar (seen left) is blown to signal the end of the fast.

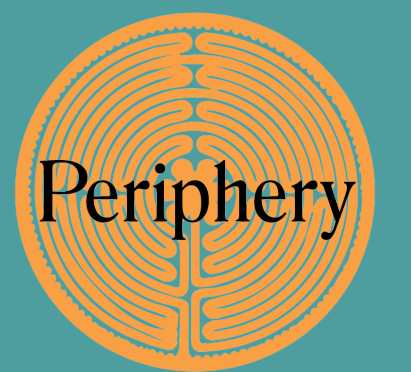


Discussing and interpreting Jewish religious texts and customs are part of the tradition...



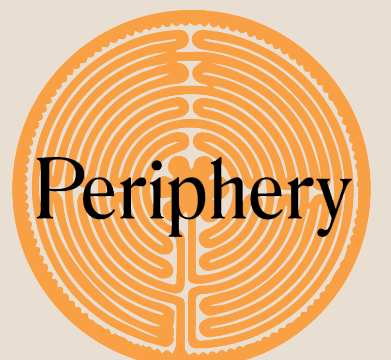
Fiddler on the Roof shows it best. [Click here to watch this scene.](#)

...this has lead to several denominations of Judaism



Jewish Denominations

<p style="text-align: center;">ORTHODOX</p> <p>Strict adherence to traditional understanding of Jewish law.</p> <p>MODERN ORTHODOX: Synthesis of Jewish law with secular world.</p> <p>CHASSIDIC AND HAREDI: Follows interpretation of Jewish Law of a particular line of rabbis. Often live in communities and adhere to strict dress (e.g. men wear black suits and black hats)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CONSERVATIVE</p> <p>Committed to Jewish law, but also to adapting it for modern circumstances.</p> <p>Believes that multiple opinions on matters of law can be accurate.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">RECONSTRUCTIONIST</p> <p>Liberal tradition that views Judaism as an evolving civilization grounded in peoplehood, where Jews in every period are shaping Judaism.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">REFORM</p> <p>The largest denomination in North America. A liberal stream that emphasizes ethical traditions and personal choice in matters of Jewish law and ritual observance.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">HUMANISTIC</p> <p>Belief in creating a meaningful Jewish life free from supernatural authority.</p> <p>Celebration of Jewish culture/identity with adherence to humanistic values.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NO DENOMINATION</p> <p>Some Jews don't belong to any of these denominations and may practice Judaism as a culture with little or no religious observance OR they may practice outside of the official denominational bounds.</p>



Some Jews experience their Judaism as:

Religious

Spiritual

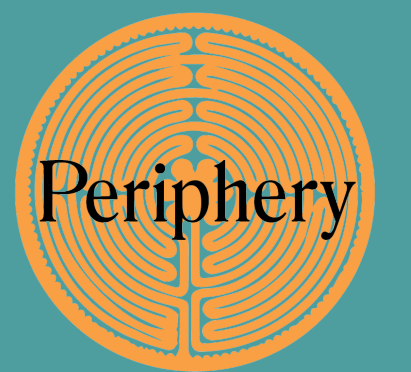
Cultural

Ethnic

Ancestral or Familial and/or invoking a sense of

Peoplehood or

Community.



Judaism is...

Religion

e.g.
Torah
Ritual
Shabbat
Jewish Law
Denominations

Culture

e.g.
Food
Music
Values
Clothing
Literature
Mentality

Ethnicity

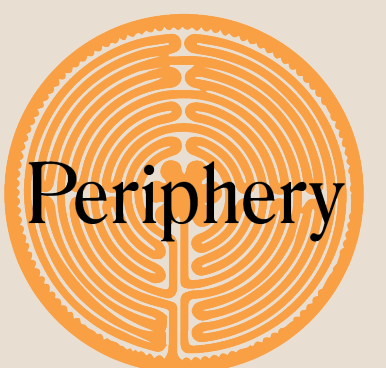
e.g.
Ashkenazi
Bene Israel
Beta Israel
Jewpanese
Mizrahi
Sephardic

Language

e.g.
Hebrew
Aramaic
Amharic
Yiddish
Ladino

Peoplehood

e.g.
Shared responsibility to
take care of fellow Jews,
ensuring each other's
safety and wellbeing.



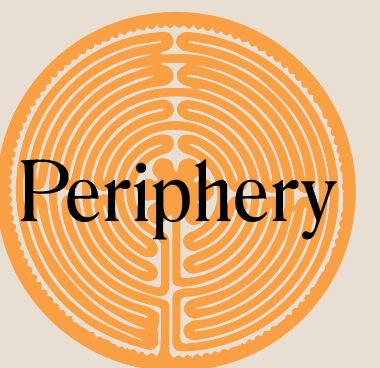
Jewish People, Race, and Whiteness

Let's challenge this idea that there's only one voice speaking for Jews...and dispel this myth that there's only one way to be Jewish.

-Nobu (Periphery Participant)



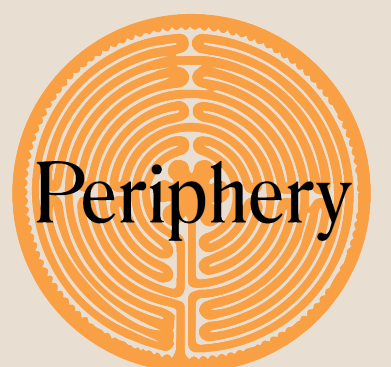
There are multiple perspectives about whether or not Jews identify as white. It's important to understand how identity and antisemitism may impact how a Jewish person considers their own identity in relation to whiteness.



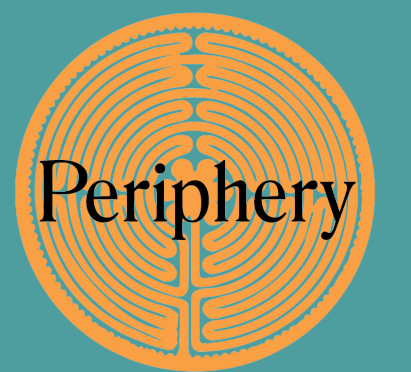
Jewish people are considered an ethnic group. This ethnic group is subdivided by where Jewish people have settled across the globe.

Many Jews benefit from aspects of White passing privilege due to their appearance, however this does not mean that Jewish people do not experience being targeted by hate and antisemitism.

White supremacist groups do not consider Jewish people White (regardless of their skin colour or heritage). In Nazi Germany, for example, Jews were deemed an inferior race, as a way to justify their extermination.



Here's a glance at a few of the ethnic groups that belong to the Jewish People...



Ashkenazi Jews

Ashkenazi Jews settled in Central and Eastern Europe. They make up 80% of Jewish people today.

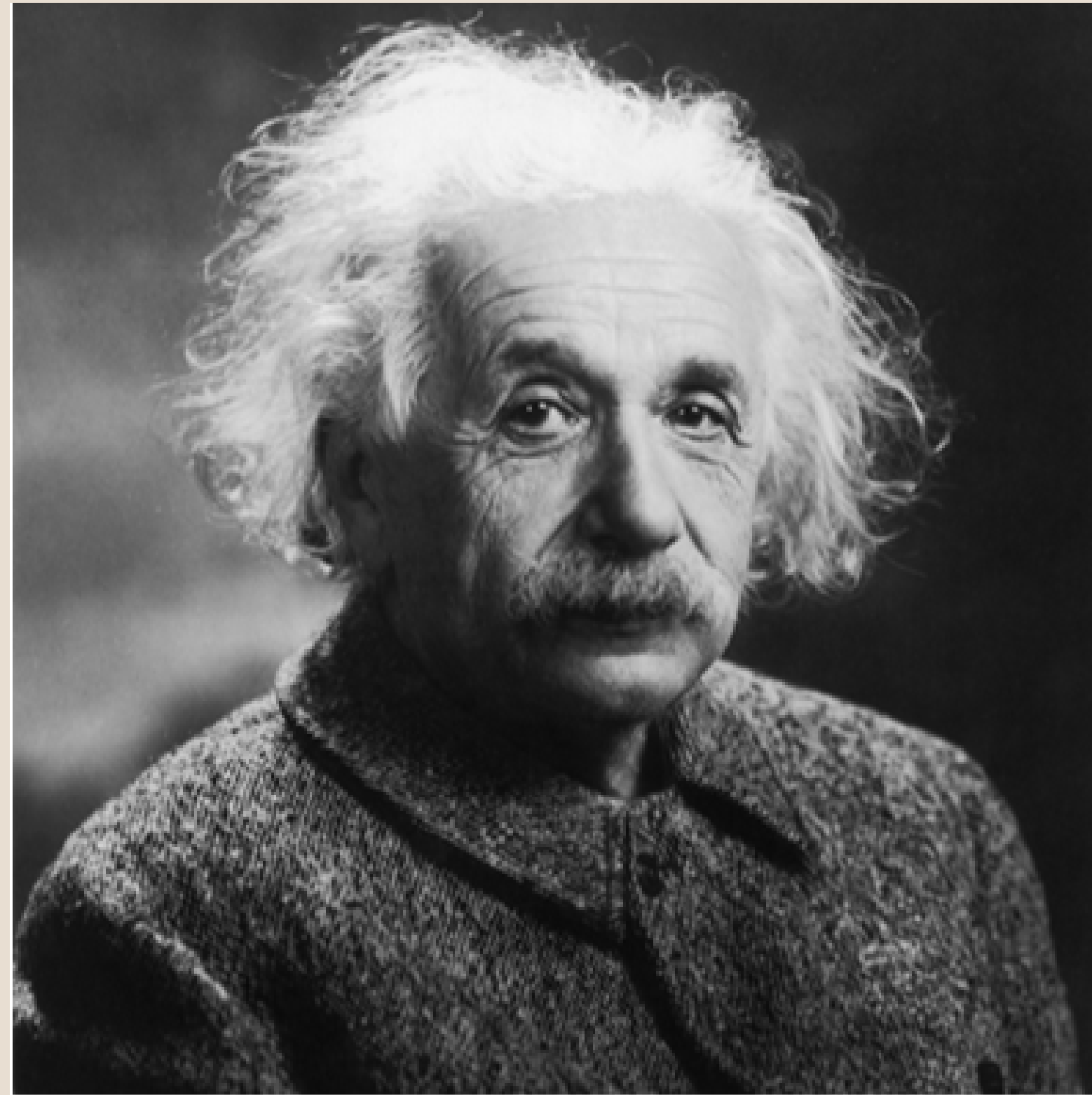
Up until the Holocaust, many of them spoke Yiddish (a language combining a language combining elements of Hebrew, German, and Slavic languages, and written in Hebrew characters).





Scarlett Johansson is of Polish and Russian Jewish Ashkenazi heritage.

Photo: Gage Skidmore via [Wikimedia Commons](#).



Albert Einstein was born into an Ashkenazi family in the German empire.

Photo: MPI/Getty Images, sourced from [biography.com](#)



Chassidic men on street in Borough Park, New York City, 2013. *Photo: Adam Jones via [Wikimedia Commons](#).*

Sephardic Jews

Sephardic Jews are from the Iberian peninsula (Portugal and Spain). During the Spanish Inquisition (1492), facing forced conversion or even death, many Sephardic Jews fled, settling in North Africa, France, the Netherlands, Italy, and the Balkans.

Traditionally, they spoke Ladino, a language containing elements of Hebrew, Portuguese, Arabic, and Balkan languages.





Altaras-Zevulun, a Turkish-Jewish wedding in Istanbul, at the Zülfaris Synagogue, June 3, 1950) *Photo: Nesi Altaras.*



Sephardi Jewish couple from Sarajevo in traditional clothing, ca. 1900. *Photo: public domain via [Wikimedia Commons](#).*

Mizrahi Jews

Mizrahi Jews are Jewish people from North Africa and the Middle East. This includes Modern Iraq (Babylonia), Iran (Persia), Yemen and Syria.

Also included are Bukharian Jews who are from the territory in Central Asia that is today demarcated by the independent states of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Bukharian Jews speak a form of Judeo-Farsi and like many Mizrahi communities, their cultural traditions are also informed by neighboring ethnic groups they have historically lived among.





Yemenite Henna Wedding Ceremony (Smadar Tsubari)



Bukharan Jewish dance performed in Jerusalem by members of the Rina Nikova ballet school, 1946. *Photo: Public domain via Wikimedia Commons.*



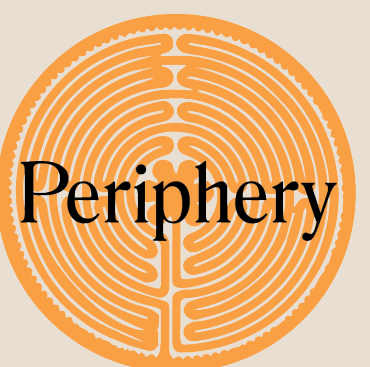
Daniel Sourani from Periphery, Iraqi-Canadian. Photo by Liat Aharoni. Courtesy of Ontario Jewish Archives.

Beta Israel (House of Israel)

Beta Israel is the term used to describe Jewish people of Ethiopian descent. Until the mid 20th century, Ethiopian Jews lived in complete isolation from other Jews around the globe. Early Beta Israel communities were scattered across the country they came back together around the 14th and 15th century.

The Beta Israel have a Bible and a prayer book written in Ge'ez, an ancient Ethiopian language. They have a history of preservation and adherence to Jewish traditions. They celebrate a unique holiday called Sigd that occurs every year 50 days after Yom Kippur (the holiest year in the Jewish calendar).

The majority of Ethiopian Jews now reside in Israel (approx 150,000) with an estimated few thousand still in Ethiopia awaiting migration to Israel





Sarah from Periphery. Ethiopian-Canadian. Photo by Liat Aharoni. Courtesy of Ontario Jewish Archives.

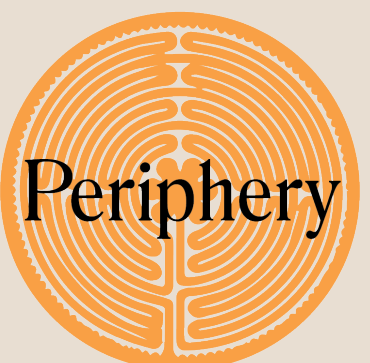


Members of the Israeli Ethiopian community pray during a ceremony marking the Ethiopian Jewish holiday of Sigd, Jerusalem, Nov. 27, 2019. Photo: Reuters / Corinna Kern

Bene Israel (Children of Israel)

Bene Israel is the term used to describe one of the oldest and largest of 3 Indian Jewish populations. The other two are Cochin Jews and the Baghdadi. Over the centuries, the “Bene” Israel (as they spell it in India) lost touch with mainstream Judaism and survived with just oral traditions handed down from one generation to the next. Therefore, they only followed the holidays and rituals that were established prior to the destruction of the First Temple.

Congregation BINA in Toronto was founded to serve the needs of the Indian Jewish community upon their arrival in Toronto in the 1960s.





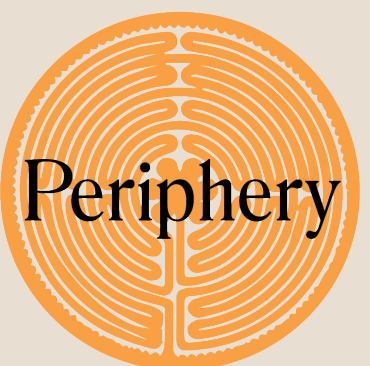
Lishai Peele, author. Lishai is of mixed Askenazi-Bene Israel & Israeli heritage. Photo: Lishai Peele.



Esther David, Author & Artist. Photo: Dinesh Shukla



Ariella Daniels, Periphery. Photo by Liat Aharoni. Courtesy of Ontario Jewish Archives.



Periphery

Mountain Jews (Kavkazi Jews)

Mountain Jews, also known as Kavkazi Jews, are of eastern and northern caucasus region including Azerbaijan, Chechnya, Dagestan, Karachay-Cherkessia, Kabardino-Balkaria. They are one of the oldest ethnic groups in the Caucasia and Daghestan.

The Mountain Jewish dialect is known as Jewish Tat. This dialect, which acquired the status of an independent language in Soviet times, was the basis for literacy and a literature in the past.

Prior to the Second World War, the majority of Mountain Jews lived in cities and spoke Russian. For this and other reasons (including the Soviet policy restricting the use of ethnic languages), the Mountain Jews stopped using the Tat language for school instruction and instead used only Russian. The mountain Jews have preserved very little written history, passing knowledge and teachings orally from generation to generation.



Group of men praying at the Museum of Mountain Jews in Red Settlement near Guba, Azerbaijan. Photo: Azerbaijan Tourism Board.

Georgian Jews

Georgian Jews are believed to have appeared in Georgia at least as early as 2600 years ago, as a result of the exile of Jews following the destruction of the 1st and 2nd Temples in Jerusalem. Georgian Jews have their own dialect called Kivrouti. Georgian Jews lived with relative freedom of worship until the 1930s when increased religious repression ensued in the former USSR.

The Georgian Jews spearheaded the Exodus struggle in the Soviet Union. The community collectively authored the 1969 Letter from 18 Jewish Families of Georgia to the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations to make Aliyah to Israel. With the Exodus of the Georgian Jews during the last decades of the 20th century, most of them now live in Israel.



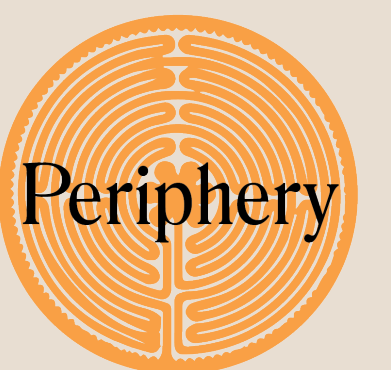


Synagogue in Tbilisi, Georgia, 2007. Photo: David Holt via Wikimedia Commons.



Hannanshvili Family at Pesach Seder in Tbilissi, Georgia, 1924.

Photo: Beit Hatfutsot, Museum of the Jewish People. The Oster Visual Documentation Center. Courtesy of Luba Danielov, Israel



Converting to Judaism

Jewish Converts sometimes called "Jews by Choice", refers to people who are not born into a Jewish family and that convert to Judaism.

This process can look differently for each person who embarks on the journey of conversion and can differ based on the religious sect that a convert is entering into (i.e. Orthodox, Conservative, Reform Judaism, etc.)

Conversion can take place at any age or stage of life.

Conversion is a time-intensive process that can take many months or years to complete. In Jewish tradition, once someone converts, their conversion is not discussed unless they choose to raise it themselves.

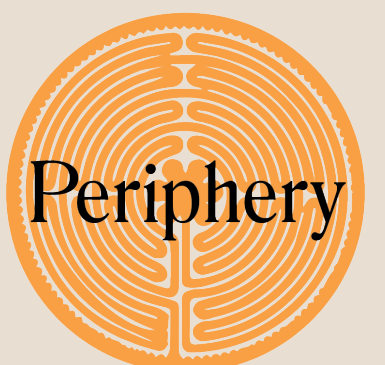


“I am a Jew because I chose to be a Jew . . . Jewish life in Rio was not an easy one. I felt looked at and rejected. Today, as a member of Temple Emanu-El . . . I am welcomed and celebrated.”

— Fábio Sena

“I’m attached to a liturgical perspective of the Jewish spirituality, but always in a progressive, diverse and inclusive expression.”

— André Sena



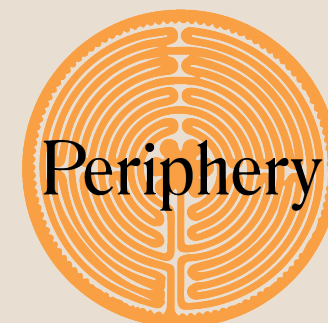
Jews of Colour (JOC) & Multi-Ethnic Jews



Nobu Adilman from Periphery: Ashkenazi Jewish and Japanese

Photo: Liat Aharoni. Courtesy of Ontario Jewish Archives.

The term JOC describes Jewish people with multiple different ethnic heritage including (but not limited to) Indigenous, African American, Chinese American, Ethiopian, Puerto Rican, Arab, Indian, Peruvian, Yemenite, Mizrahi, Sephardi, Ashkenazi, Mixed Heritage, and Jews by choice. (Mckinney-Baldon, (2020)). These individuals could be part of interfaith families, conversion to Judaism, adoption or Jewish parents of differing ethnic heritage. Jewpanese (Japanese/Jewish), Hinju, Jewbu are also names created to combine ethnic groups. It is important to note that JOC is not a widely adopted term, each individual may identify differently depending on their relationship to their distinct identities.



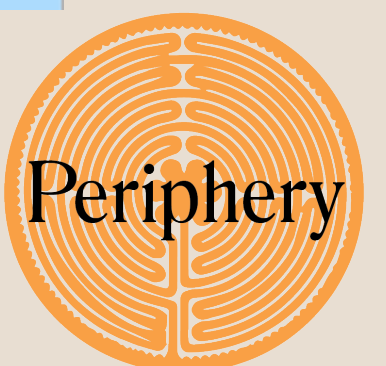
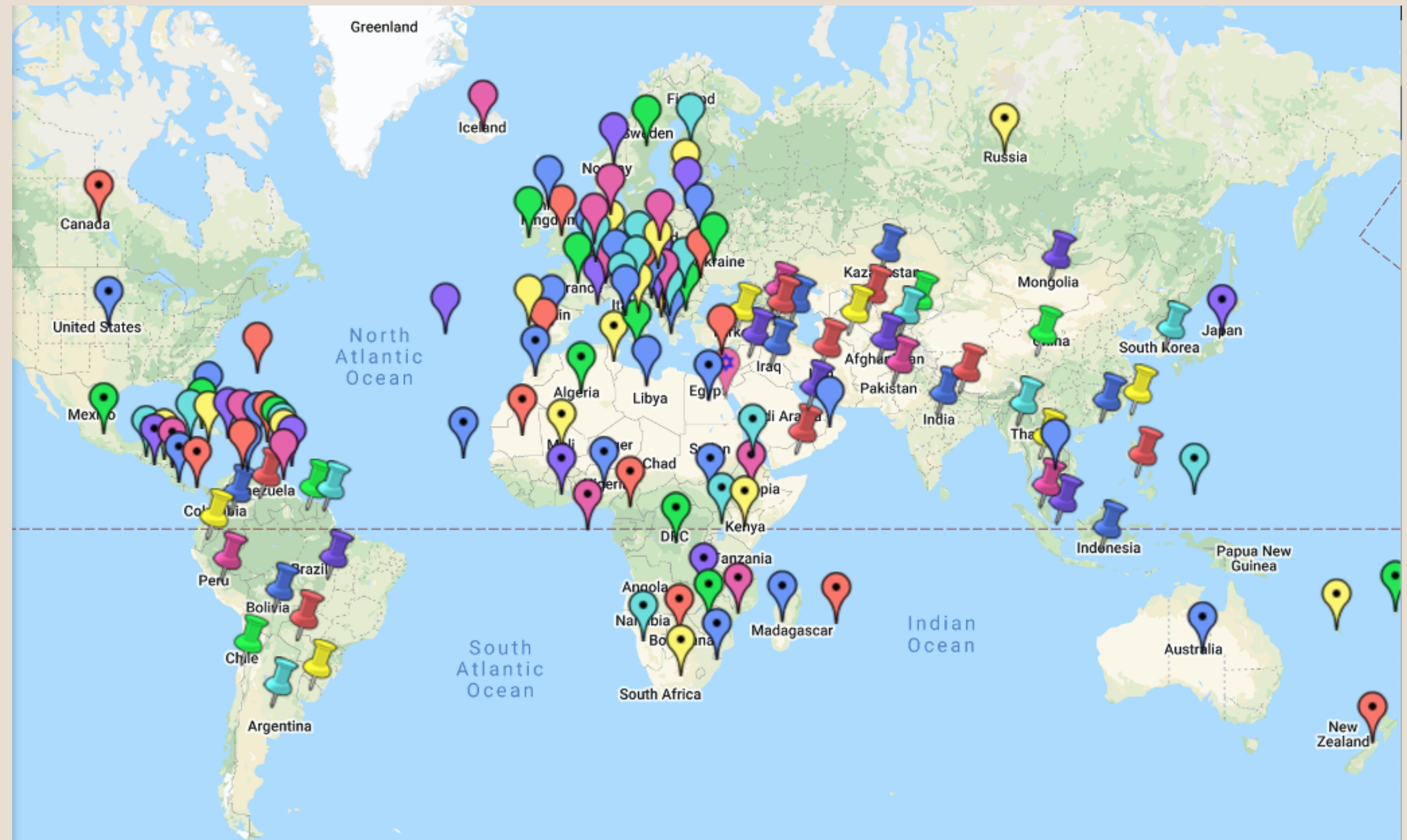
Asha Allen-Silverstein & Sage Pearce from Periphery: Afro-Caribbean & Ashkenazi Jewish
Photo: Liat Aharoni. Courtesy of Ontario Jewish Archives

Virtual Jewish History Tour

Anywhere you see a pin there has been or there currently exists Jewish community or interesting Jewish history to be explored!



[Click here to explore the map](#)



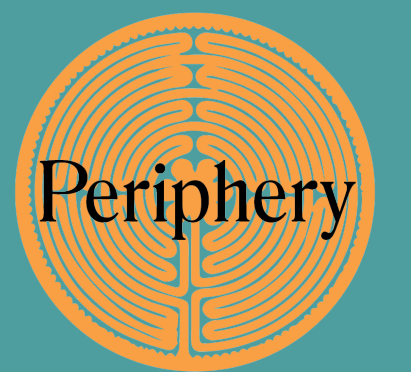
Jewish History in Ontario

People who identify as Jewish come from all different backgrounds; there isn't one "image" and that's what makes being Jewish so unique.

- Sarah (Periphery Participant)



**Today, there are roughly 189,000 Jews in Ontario
and nearly 392,000 Jews in all of Canada.**



PRE WORLD WAR II

1860s

Jewish immigration to Ontario begins. Jews are mostly from Germany, England and the United States. Ontario recorded less than 600 Jews by 1871.

1881

Mass Jewish immigration to Canada from Eastern Europe following the assassination of the Russian Tsar Alexander II. These immigrants were escaping waves of anti-Jewish riots and persecution called the pogroms.

1901 - 1931

Continuation of migration from Eastern Europe. Jewish population in Toronto increases from 3,000 to over 45,000.



Teraulay St., (now Bay Street), Toronto, ca. 1910. Teraulay St. was in the heart of St. John's Ward, the Jewish settlement area of Toronto. Photo: Ontario Jewish Archives.

Areas of Settlement



Trachter's Creamery, Kensington Market, 1925.
Photo: Ontario Jewish Archives.

Toronto

St. John's Ward
Kensington Market
The Junction
The Beaches

Ontario

London, Windsor, Hamilton, Niagara Falls,
Owen Sound, North Bay, Kingston, Belleville,
Sudbury, Kirkland Lake, Thunder Bay, and
more.

WORLD WAR II

1933 - 1945

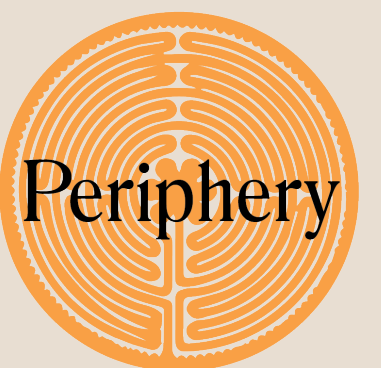
Canada accepted fewer than 5000 Jewish refugees, less than any other Western nation.

In relation to admittance of Jewish refugees to Canada, an immigration official in William Lyon Mackenzie King's government famously uttered the words "none is too many."

Over 17,000 Jewish servicemen and women in Canada enlisted during the Second World War, the most of any ethnic community in Canada. Nearly 500 died in service.

"None is too many"

*- Senior Immigration Official for the
Government of Canada*



WORLD WAR II - 1950s

1947 - 1950

15,000 Jews with sponsors immigrated to Canada.

1950s

Jews in Toronto begin to shed the image of the “inferior” Eastern European Jewish “foreigner” of the early 20th century. Ashkenazi Jews were “becoming” White (albeit White Others), as the Canadian-born, English-speaking children of earlier Jewish immigrants were able to achieve upward social mobility in light of the post-war economic boom.



Jewish immigrants on board the General Sturgis (Halifax, NS), 6 Feb. 1948. Photo: Ontario Jewish Archives

1960s - TODAY

1957 - 1970s

8,053 Jews immigrated from North Africa, including 7,744 Moroccan Jews, 270 Tunisian Jews, and 39 Algerian Jews.

1964 - 1980

First wave of Indian Jewish immigrants arrive in Toronto.

1976 - 1991

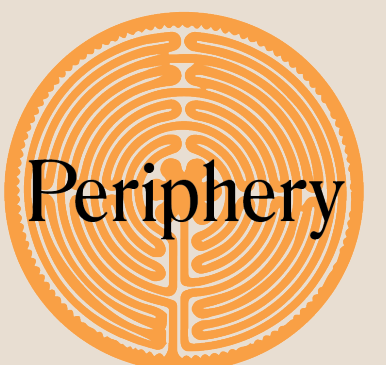
Soweto uprising in South Africa (1976) sparks a large wave of Jewish emigration. 4,100 Jews left South Africa for Canada.

1990s - Today

Jewish immigrant groups have arrived in Canada from Russia and former Soviet Union countries, Israel, Iran and the Middle East, Latin America, and Ethiopia.



For over 40 years, Congregation BINA has been serving Indian Jewish families in the GTA.



Antisemitism in Canada

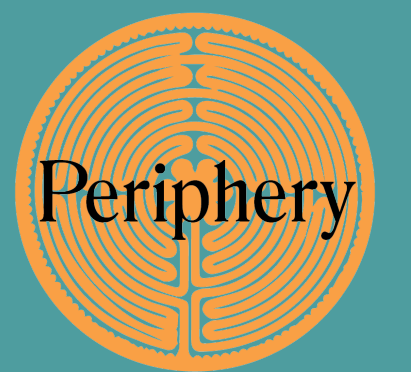
Our parents have uncomfortable conversations with us. One about antisemitism, the hate Jewish people experience

-Ariella (Periphery Participant)



Despite the fact that Jews have integrated into fabric of Canadian society, as an ethnic group they have endured discriminatory practices and hate.

The latter still exists in Canada today.

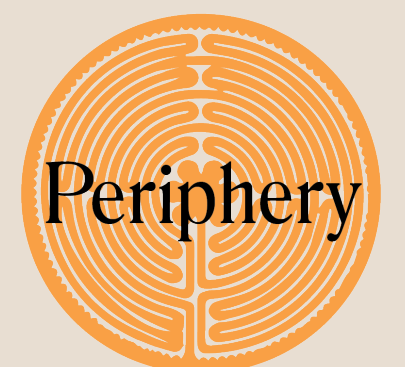


Roots of Antisemitism

For centuries, Jews were persecuted as a minority group whose loyalties were questioned by polytheistic and, later, Christian and Islamic regimes.

Though some ancient societies admired Jewish solidarity, ethics and monotheism, Jews often paid a terrible price for their religious difference and statelessness, as well as for their economic successes, which induced bafflement, envy and outrage among masses of people who felt themselves more deserving*

*Cited from **ADL Antisemitism Uncovered: A Guide to old myths in a new era**



A Minority within a Majority Culture

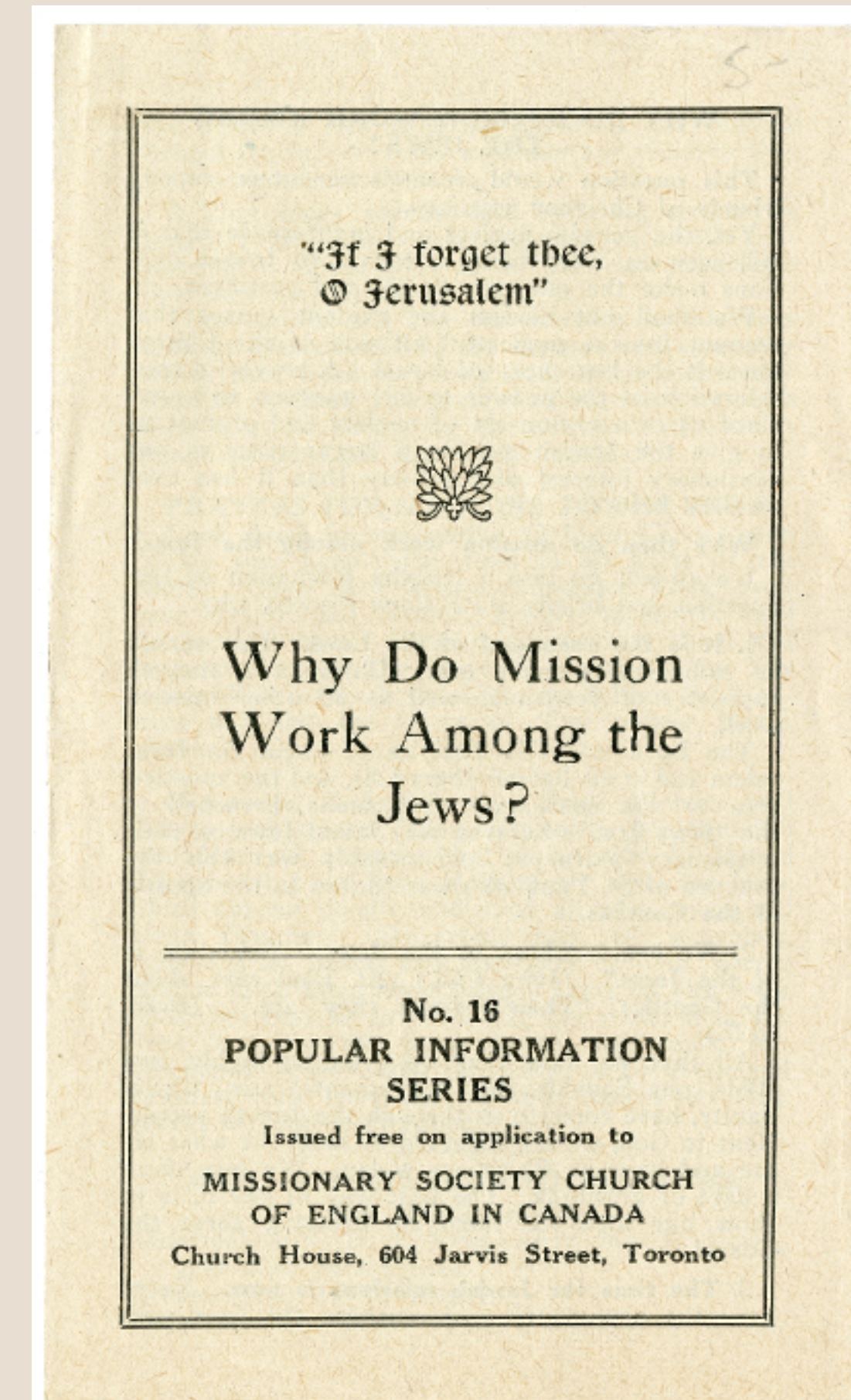
As an emerging minority within a majority culture, in the 19th century and early 20th, Jews suffered from overt discrimination as well as subtler forms of system injustice such as the following:

Christian Missions

Late 19th-early 20th century Christian missions and missionaries actively worked within new Jewish immigrant populations to convert Jews to Christianity.

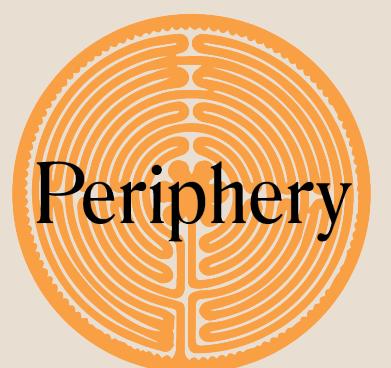
Blue Laws

Sunday “blue laws” forced Jews to work on their Sabbath (Saturday) and prevented them from engaging in work and recreation on Sundays, forcing many in the community to work clandestinely and illegally.



Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada pamphlet no. 16:

Why Do Mission Work Among the Jews? ca. 1927. Photo: Ontario Jewish Archives.



Antisemitism in Canada 1910-1930: Nazism, Ignorance and Hate

Christie Pits Riot

On August 16, 1933, the Christie Pits Riot took place at Toronto's Willowvale Park (Christie Pits). The riot was the result of rising tensions between the local Swastika Club and members of the Jewish community, who were subjected to antisemitic acts and displays of Nazi symbols in the Beaches area of Toronto.



Excerpts from the Globe newspaper and the Canadian Jewish Chronicle, 1933.

Antisemitism in Canada 1910-1930

Refused Entry

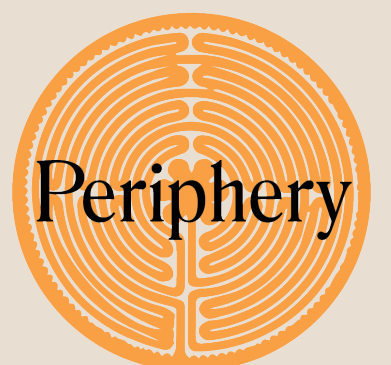
M.S. St. Louis

In 1939, the M.S. St. Louis, a boat carrying Jewish-German passengers to Canada who were fleeing Nazi Germany during the Second World War was denied safe haven in Canada. The boat was forced to return to Europe where 254 refugees were later murdered in the Holocaust.

The global lesson: The M.S. St. Louis represents the dangers of seeing people as others; whose culture and way of life may differ from ours and the systems in place to enable societies to disregard the other and leave them to fend for themselves in a time of war and dire vulnerability



No Jews Wanted" sign, Jackson's Point, Ontario, 1938. Photo: Ontario Jewish Archives.



Antisemitism in Canada: Camps at Home

Jews from Germany & Austria that escaped to Great Britain during the Holocaust were interned as "enemy aliens" after Britain declared war on Germany in 1940. The British courts classified the enemy aliens into 3 groups:

Group A: Those considered a threat to the country's safety

Group B: Those presenting little risk, known as friendly enemy aliens

Group C: Those presenting no risk to national security

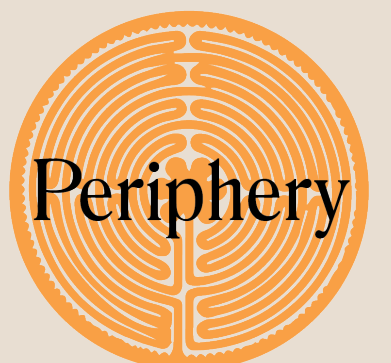
Between 1940 and 1943, more than 2,000 Jewish refugees from groups B & C were sent to internment camps in Canada to live alongside other prisoners of war (POWs). Although most of the prisoners were Jewish refugees fleeing Nazism, Canada still considered them a potential threat and interned them in camps in Quebec, Ontario, and New Brunswick. It was through the efforts of the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC) that the internees were finally released.



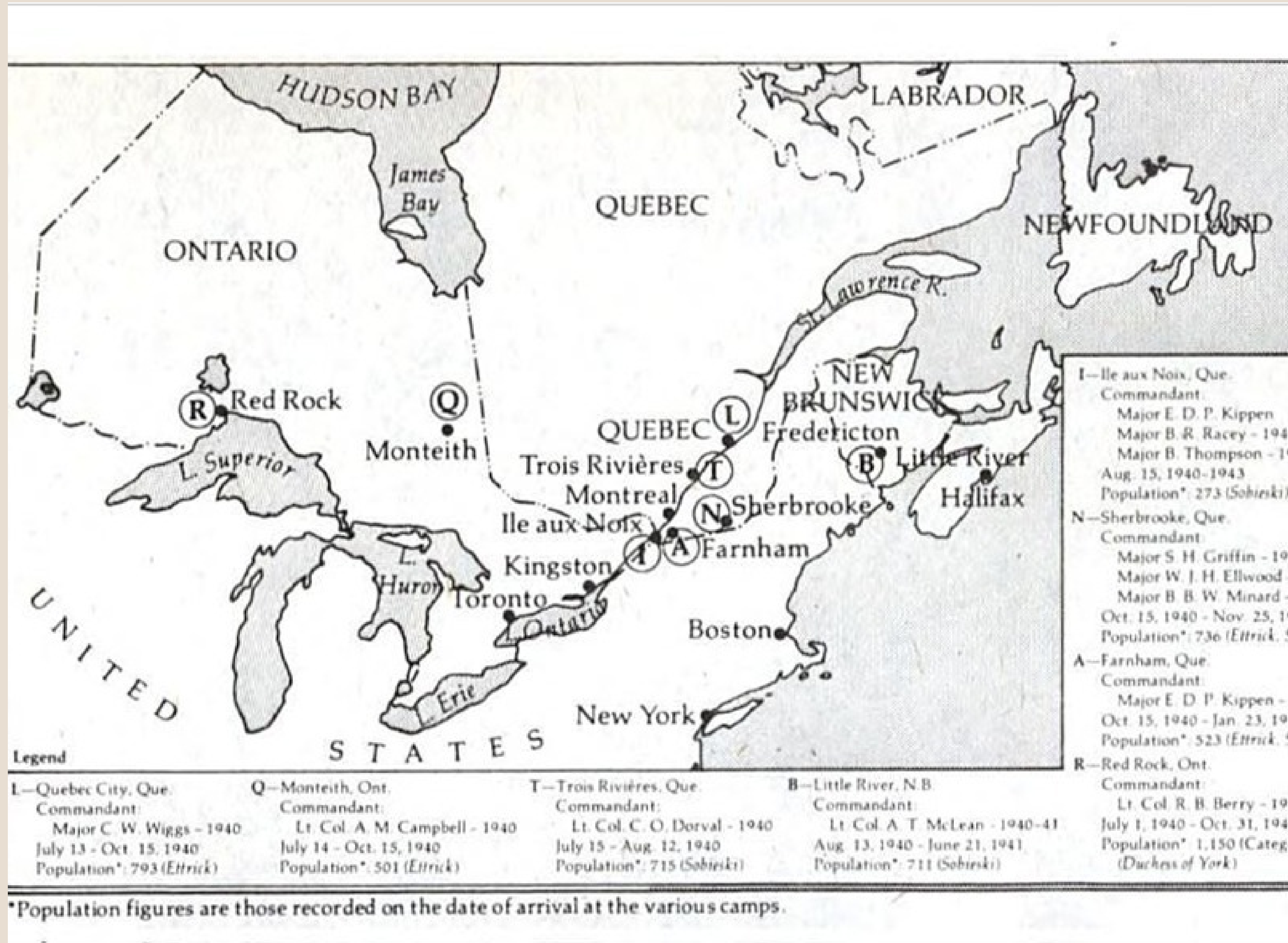
Heinz Cassel was interned in Camp L in Quebec City. He was later moved to Camp N, near Sherbrooke, Quebec. This is his internment photo, ca. 1940.

Photo: Ontario Jewish Archives.

*Cited from <https://museeholocauste.ca/en/resources-training/enemy-aliens-canada/>



Map of the internment camps



Antisemitism in Canada: Neo-Nazis

Allan Gardens Riot

-In late May 1965, William John Beattie, founder and leader of the Canadian Nazi Party (later the Canadian National Socialist Party) held a neo-Nazi rally in Toronto's Allan Gardens. Beattie was known for his antisemitic, Holocaust-denying open-air "sermons" and for targeting leaders within the Jewish community.

In response, nearly five thousand protesters -- many Holocaust survivors -- showed up to protest the rally. The protest turned violent and became known as the Allan Gardens Riot.



William John Beattie at Allan Gardens three years after the riot, 5 May 1968. Photo: Ontario Jewish Archives.

Antisemitism in Canada: The Response

An important outcome of the Allan Gardens riot was the emergence of an organized (although splintered) defense by the Jewish community against neo-Nazi activity as well as community work around the establishment of hate speech laws.

Neo-Nazi activity became increasingly problematic during the 1970s and 1980s, with notorious figures like Ernst Zundel being repeatedly confronted and challenged by the Canadian Jewish Congress and Holocaust survivor groups.

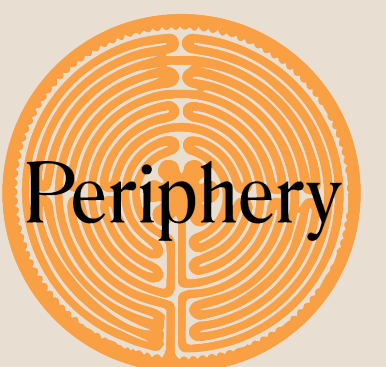


Anti-Zundel rally in front of Old City Hall, 19 Jan. 1984.
Photo: Ontario Jewish Archives

Antisemitism in Canada: 1990-Present

While antisemitism has sometimes escalated to violent or genocidal levels, it more often appears in subtler ways, such as insensitive remarks that are brushed off, or negative stereotypes that go unchallenged.*

*Cited from **ADL Antisemitism Uncovered: A Guide to old myths in a new era**



Resurgence of Historical Antisemitic Stereotypes



Image from [ADL Antisemitism Uncovered: A Guide to old myths in a new era](#). Courtesy of the Anti Defamation League



Antisemitism in Canada: 1990-Present

Today in Canada we are
witnessing...

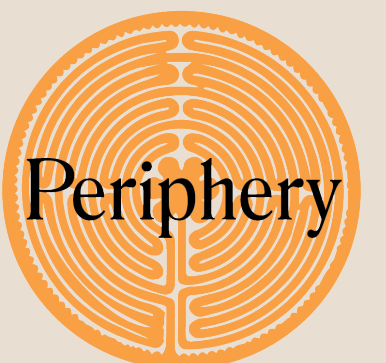
**Resurgence of Antisemitic
Stereotypes**

**Holocaust Denial
& Misinformation**

**Antisemitism Masked
As Criticism of Israel**

Click on the following links to learn more:

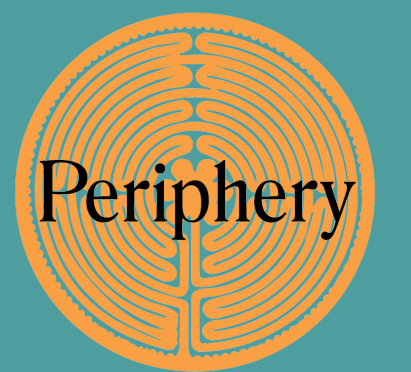
- [Nearly Identical Antisemitic Graffiti Found at 3 Toronto High Schools](#)
- [Community Members Call for End to Racism after Report Highlights Antisemitic Incidents in Winnipeg](#)
- [3 Nazi Salutes in One Month Highlight Antisemitism in TDSB Schools, B'nei Brith says](#)
- [Teens Need Holocaust Education to Counteract Nazi Imagery Online, Experts Say](#)



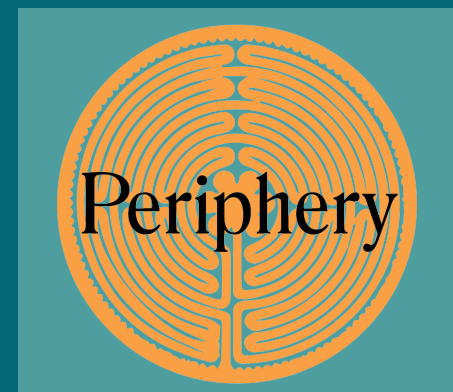
Final Thoughts:

“Prejudices always reveal more about the people who hold them than they do about those at whom they are directed. You will not learn much useful information about Judaism or Jews by studying antisemitism, but you can learn quite a lot about anti-Semites, their insecurities and their fears.”

- Dr. Doris Bergen, professor at the University of Toronto**



Additional Resources



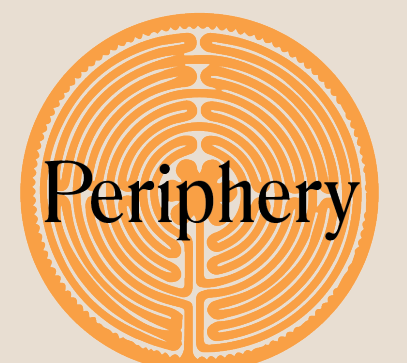
Refer to the following resources to engage with Jewish life, education and culture in more depth

Jewish Life & Culture

1. [Hey Alma](#)
2. [UJA Genesis](#)

Jewish Education & Antisemitism

1. [ADL](#)
2. [Facing History and Ourselves Canada](#)
3. [Friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies](#)
4. [Liberation75](#)
5. [Neuberger Holocaust Education Centre](#)
6. [Ontario Jewish Archives](#)
7. [United States Holocaust Memorial Museum](#)
8. [Learn more about the plan in Ontario to combat Antisemitism \(January 2022\)](#)



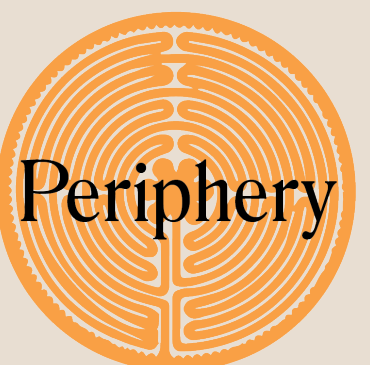
Check out the work of the following Jewish and multi-faith organizations furthering dialogue and action about diversity within the Jewish community and inter-faith advocacy:

Canada

1. JQT: Jewish Queer and Trans non-profit
2. No Silence on Race
3. Jews of Colour Canada

United States

1. Be'Chol Lashon
2. Jews of Colour Initiative
3. Dimensions Educational Consulting
4. Jews of Colour North American Directory



**Jump back into
Periphery to deepen
your knowledge
about the diverse
Jewry around the
world**

