Lesson Plan

BASIC INFORMATION	
Summary	On Day 7 of the *Night* unit, students will be able to analyze what constitutes antisemitism
Grade Level	10th grade
Time Frame	1 hour 25 minutes
Subject(s)	Honors English 10
Topic(s)	
Instructional Materials & Prep	1. Google Slides 2. Daily Journal March 15, 2022 3. Godwin's Law Project 4. Godwin's Law Project Groups 5. Godwin's Law Project Debate Agenda 6. Godwin's Law Project Negative Position Graphic Organizer 7. Night 1 Resources: 1.
STANDARDS	
CA Content Standard(s)	CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RI.9-10.4 Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including figurative, connotative, and technical meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language of a court opinion differs from that of a newspaper).
CA ELD/ELA Standard(s)	
Differentiated Instruction/UDL/CSP/SDAIE	Zoya Syed has 504 for hearing loss Cepha Biggs has IEP for autism Cecily Kingsley Williams has 504 for attention and auditory processing Peter Pacha has 504 for ADHD
OBJECTIVES	
	Students will be able to analyze what constitutes antisemitism.
ASSESSMENT	

	[Godwin's Law Project](#) [Godwin's Law Project Groups](#) [Godwin's Law Project Debate Agenda](#) [Godwin's Law Project Negative Position Graphic Organizer](#)
WARM UP	
	Read excerpt of I am Malala

Ambassador Gilad Erdan
Ambassador of Israel to the United States
Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations

השגריר גלעד ארדן
שגריר ישראל לארצות הברית
ראש משלחת ישראל לאומות המאוחדות

July 19, 2021

The Honorable

Governor of

RE: Antisemitic act of Discrimination and Boycott by Ben & Jerry's

Dear Governor,

As a friend of the Jewish people and the State of Israel and in the name of our shared values of democracy and equality, I wish to bring an important matter to your attention and ask for your assistance.

Earlier today, July 19th, Ben & Jerry's announced their intention to boycott hundreds of thousands of citizens living in Judea and Samaria. We view this decision very severely as it is the de-facto adoption of antisemitic practices and advancement of the de-legitimization of the Jewish state and the de-humanization of the Jewish people.

In addition to the great moral difficulties that derive from such a boycott, Ben & Jerry's announced policy seems to also trigger potential legal ramifications, based on laws legislated by over 35 States, including your state, meant to counter these types of hate driven boycotts.

I believe today, as I did back in 2018 when I served as Israel's Minister of Strategic Affairs, that rapid and determined action must be taken to counter such discriminatory and antisemitic actions. We must stand united and send an unequivocal message that this will not be tolerated.

As Arab nations cancel their decades long boycott of the Jewish state and sign peace agreements with Israel, and cultural and economic cooperation in our region is growing, American companies with radical ideological agendas cannot be allowed to go against the policy of the United States and act against normalization and peace. Moreover, the past has proven that the citizens of Israel are never the only ones who suffer from such boycotts as these significantly harm Palestinians as well. For example, in the supermarkets in Judea and Samaria where Ben & Jerry's products are sold, both Israelis and Palestinians work and shop.

The BDS movement is not interested in promoting peace or a better future for the Palestinians, but rather in demonizing and discriminating against Israel, the one true democracy and America's strongest ally in the Middle East

Very similarly to the Airbnb case of November 2018, Ben & Jerry's policy seems, as mentioned above, to also violate the anti BDS laws of many states, including the law of your own great state.

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As a response to the policy change announced by Airbnb in 2018, several lawsuits were filed against the company both in Israel and in the United States, and several states spoke out and even acted to enforce their laws against the company. These combined efforts were successful in getting Airbnb to reverse its discriminatory policy within a short period of time.

I ask that you consider speaking out against the company's decision, and taking any other relevant steps, including in relation to your state laws and the commercial dealings between Ben & Jerry's and your state.

Sincerely,



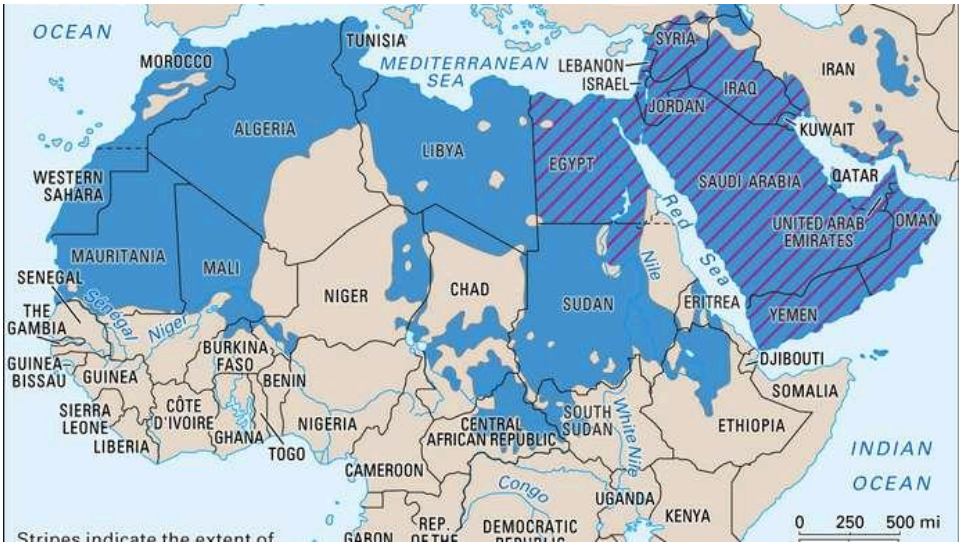
Gilad Erdan

Ambassador of Israel to the United States and the United Nations

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Ambassador Gil Erdan Tweet
Ben & Jerry's Tweet
Ben & Jerry's Ben & Jerry's Will End Sales of Our Ice Cream in the Occupied Palestinian Territory
New York Times: We're Ben and Jerry. Men of Ice Cream. Men of Principle.
The Atlantic: What the Ben & Jerry's Decision Reveals About Israel
New York Times: N.J. to Pull $182 Million Out of Unilever Over Ben & Jerry's and Israel
AP: Israel vows to 'act aggressively' against Ben & Jerry's
Vox: Israeli-Palestinian tensions erupt into open conflict
The Daily Signal: Why Unilever Should Shed the Ben & Jerry's Brand
The Electronic Intifada: Palestine in Pictures: June 2021

	The Atlantic: Removing a Hyphen Won't Stop Anti-Semitism The Guardian: Emma Watson pro-Palestinian post sparks antisemitism row NPR: Antisemitism Spikes, And Many Jews Wonder: Where Are Our Allies? "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." IHRA: The working definition of antisemitism Washington Post: The dueling histories in the debate over 'historic Palestine' New York Times: The Myth of Coexistence in Israel
AGENDA	
1. Warm Up: 2. Godwin's Law Project Debate 3. Antisemitism 4. Elie Wiesel 5. Review: Night 1	1. Warm Up: Daily Journal March 15, 2022 2. Anti-semitism • ADL: A Brief History of Anti-Semitism • ADL: Antisemitism in Global History • ADL: Antisemitism Uncovered • UNESCO: Anti-Semitism: Learning the lessons of history • Antisemitism: how the origins of history's oldest hatred still hold sway today • Antisemitism: how the origins of history's oldest hatred still hold sway today • 'Jews will not replace us': Why white supremacists go after Jews "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." IHRA: The working definition of antisemitism Who are the Semites? **semite** (*noun*): A member of any of the peoples who speak or spoke a Semitic language, including in particular the Jews and Arabs. **semetic** (*noun*): of, relating to, or constituting a subfamily of the Afro-Asiatic language family that includes Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, and Amharic



Source: [Britannica Semitic languages]

30 AD: Jesus Christ is crucified in Jerusalem. The Roman prefect Pontius Pilate of Judea presided over the trial of Jesus and ordered his crucifixion.

“Then answered all the people, and said, His blood be on us, and on our children.”

- Matthew 27:25

63 AD: The Roman General Pompey captured Jerusalem.

66 AD: First Jewish Revolt. Jews revolted against the Romans over taxation and imperialism. Jewish forces expel Romans from Jerusalem.

The expansion of the Roman Empire to AD 117



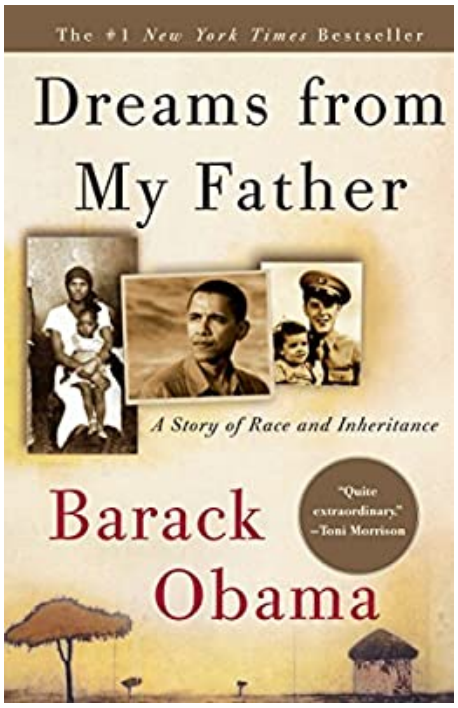
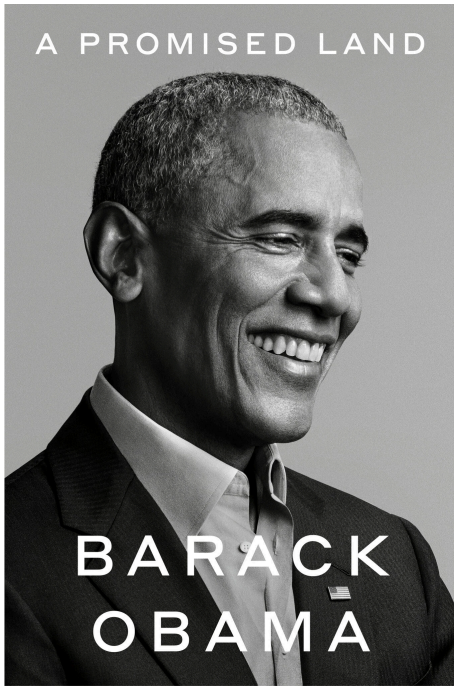
	Source: https://www.deviantart.com/undevicesimus/art/The-expansion-of-the-Roman-Empire-to-AD-117-451381374 70 AD: Fall of Jerusalem: Roman general Titus besieged Jerusalem by cutting off supplies into the city. The Romans break into Jerusalem, kill the remaining Jews and destroy the Second Temple. The Western Wall in Jerusalem is the only remnant of the Second Temple  Source: https://antisemitism.adl.org/antisemitism-in-global-history/ Jews Killed Jesus Source: ADL: Jews Killed Jesus 312: Roman Emperor Constantine I converts to Christianity. 313: Constantine issued the Edict of Milan that established religious toleration for Christianity throughout the Roman Empire. Christians banned from moneylending Jews banned from owning land Jews banned from joining guilds Source: Britannica: Edict of Milan Source: Slate: Why Jews Don't Farm In Europe, persecution of Jews began after the Roman Emperor Constantine converted to Christianity. In the eleventh and twelfth centuries, crusading mobs massacred Jews throughout Europe. Crusaders blamed Jews for crucifying

	Jesus, an accusation that was extended in order to claim that Jews were committing the ritual murder of Christian children, known as the blood libel. Middle ages: Jews banned from commerce Aeon: On money and morals 1140: A collection of canon law for the Catholic church *Decretum Gratiani* prohibits Christians from lending money with interest to other Christians But love ye your enemies, and do good, and lend, hoping for nothing again; and your reward shall be great, and ye shall be the children of the Highest: for he is kind unto the unthankful and to the evil. - Luke 6:35 Traditionally, the Catholic Church forbade Christians to lend money to other Christians at interest, basing its prohibition on the Vulgate's translation of Luke 6:35. Prohibitions can be found in the *Decretum* of Gratian (q. 3, C. IV and q. 4, C. IV) and in chapters 2, 5, 7, 9, 10, and 13 of the *Decretals of Gregory IX*. Library of Congress: The Consilia of Alessandro Nievo: On Jews and Usury in 15th Century Italy Living as they did at the margins of society, Jews performed economic functions that were vital to trade and commerce. Because premodern Christianity did not permit moneylending for interest and because Jews generally could not own land, Jews played a vital role as moneylenders and traders. 1275, Edward I of England issued a decree forbidding Jews from lending money with interests after English knights blamed Jewish lenders for increasing debt. Jews were also required to wear badges to identify them. This was also influenced by financial pressures. Kings, especially Henry III (1216-72), tried to extract large sums of money from the Jewish community as taxes and forced 'gifts'. In order to pay these sums, Jewish lenders often sold on the debts owed to them by Christians, and the new owners of the debt pressured the debtors to pay up. As English knights became increasingly indebted, Jewish lenders got the blame. In Parliament, from the 1260s onwards, local representatives demanded measures be taken to curb Jewish lending. It is likely that these changes contributed to several thousand Jews deciding to leave England. By 1275, Edward I decreed that Jews could no longer loan money for a living and would have to convert to being merchants, labourers or owning farmland. This statute also confirmed long-standing rules for Jews, e.g. requiring Jews to wear badges (in the shape of stone tablets) to identify them 1290: King of England Edward I issues Edict of Expulsion expelling all Jews from England. In exchange, Parliament grants Edward I a £116,000 tax – the largest single tax of the Middle Ages – to finance his wars. By 1290, Edward was under pressure: having run up

	large debts waging war abroad, he needed to negotiate a financial settlement. But Parliament's permission was needed before a tax would be raised. One thing Edward was willing to barter was the remaining Jewish population. In return for an Edict of Expulsion, Parliament granted Edward a tax of £116,000 – the largest single tax of the Middle Ages. Source: Why were the Jews expelled from England in 1290? Black Death (1346-1353): Jews were blamed for Source: Britannica: Anti-Semitism in medieval Europe 1596: *Merchant of Venice* by William Shakespeare Source: Four Hundred Years Later, Scholars Still Debate Whether Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" Is Anti-Semitic 1837: *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens Wilhelm Marr • United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: Antisemitism • Jewish Virtual Library: Wilhelm Marr • My Jewish Learning: Who Are the Semites? Source: Facing History: From Religious Prejudice to Antisemitism **1873**: German nationalist Wilhelm Marr coins the term "anti-Semitism" in his pamphlet *Der Weg zum Siege des Germanenthums über das Judenthum* (The Way to Victory of Germanism over Judaism, 1879). According to The Way to Victory of Germanism over Judaism, Marr argues that Germans and Jews were locked in an eternal conflict, which he attributed to race. Marr argued that European countries giving Jews equal citizenship rights allowed the Jews to control Germany's finance and industry. The conflict between Jews and Germans could not be resolved by assimilating Jews into Germany. Marr claims that the Jews were winning this conflict and a Jewish victory would result in the end of the German people. The term "anti-Semitism" was coined by Wilhelm Marr, a German political agitator 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 German journalist Wilhelm Marr published a pamphlet, Der Sieg des Judenthums über das Germanenthum. Vom nicht confessionellen Standpunkt aus betrachtet (The Victory of the Jewish Spirit over the Germanic Spirit. Observed from a non-religious perspective) in which he used the word Semitismus interchangeably with the word Judentum to denote both "Jewry" (the Jews as a collective) and "jewishness" (the quality of being Jewish, or the Jewish spirit).[21][22][23]

	This use of Semitismus was followed by a coining of "Antisemitismus" which was used to indicate opposition to the Jews as a people] and opposition to the Jewish spirit, which Marr interpreted as infiltrating German culture. His next pamphlet, Der Weg zum Siege des Germanenthums über das Judenthum (The Way to Victory of the Germanic Spirit over the Jewish Spirit, 1880), presents a development of Marr's ideas further and may present the first published use of the German word Antisemitismus, "antisemitism". Source: ADL: A Brief History of Anti-Semitism Source: Wikipedia: Antisemitism Marr took these philosophies one step further by rejecting the premise of assimilation as a means for Jews to become Germans. In his pamphlet *Der Weg zum Siege des Germanenthums über das Judenthum* (The Way to Victory of Germanism over Judaism,[12] 1879) he introduced the idea that Germans and Jews were locked in a longstanding conflict, the origins of which he attributed to race—and that the Jews were winning. He argued that Jewish emancipation resulting from German liberalism had allowed the Jews to control German finance and industry. Furthermore, since this conflict was based on the different qualities of the Jewish and German races, it could not be resolved even by the total assimilation of the Jewish population. According to him, the struggle between Jews and Germans would only be resolved by the victory of one and the ultimate death of the other. A Jewish victory, he concluded, would result in *finis Germaniae* (the end of the German people). To prevent this from happening, 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. Source: Wikipedia: Wilhem Marr Dreyfus Affair 1894: Alfred Dreyfus, a Jewish captain in the French Army was falsely accused of selling secret military documents or *bordereau* to the Germans. Dreyfus was dishonorably discharged, demoted, and exiled to Devil's Island off the coast of French Guiana. 1896: New evidence surfaces that French major Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy wrote the *bordereau*. 1898: The Dreyfus affair case reopened. The original forgeries used to implicate Dreyfus was discovered. 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 anti-Semitism was in France. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: Alfred Dreyfus and the "Dreyfus Affair"

	The Jewish Question United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: The Jewish Question United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: Adolf Hitler Issues Comment on the "Jewish Question" United States Holocaust Memorial Museum: Nazi Party Platform The Atlantic: The Jewish Problem in America The Jewish Problem: How To Solve It by Louis D. Brandeis Adolf Hitler: On the Jewish Question Is It Time for the Jews to Leave Europe? Jewish Naturalisation Act 1753 Why the Charlottesville Marchers Were Obsessed With Jews Negroes Are Anti-Semitic Because They're Anti-White 3. Memoir vs Autobiography Memoir v Autobiography **memoir** (noun): A historical account or biography written from personal knowledge. **autobiography** (noun): An account of a person's life written by that person.

“Whatever the label that attaches to this book - autobiography, memoir, family history, or something else - what I’ve tried to do is write an honest account of a particular province of my life.” (Obama xvii)	
Former President Barack Obama’s new memoir will be published in November, shortly after the election, his publisher, Penguin Random House, announced on Thursday. The 768-page book, “A Promised Land,” will be the first of two volumes, this one encompassing parts of his early political life, his presidential campaign in 2008 and ending with the death of Osama bin Laden in 2011.	

Memoir	Autobiography
Memoirs is a sliver of the author’s life	Autobiographies is the whole story of the author’s life

	<table><tr><td>Memoirs can be about anybody's life</td><td>Autobiographies are usually about famous and important people</td></tr><tr><td>Memoirs can be written chronologically but may use flashbacks to move back and forth in time</td><td>Autobiographies are usually written in chronological order, from birth to the present day</td></tr><tr><td>Memoirs place a greater emphasis on sensory details and emotional experiences</td><td>Autobiographies place a greater emphasis on facts and history</td></tr></table> 4. Elie Wiesel 5. Review: Night 1
Homework	

AUTOPSY
Warm Up 9:08 - 9:30 Godwin's Law Project Debate 9:35 - 9:50 Elie Wiesel 10:08 - 10:20 Review: Night 1 10:20 - 10:28 Stopped at: 5. In those days it was still possible to buy emigration certificates to Palestine. I had asked my father to sell everything, to liquidate everything, and to leave. (Wiesel 8-9) a. Where was Palestine before World War II? Review of Night 1 seemed to go much faster than via distance learning. May need to come up with more material.