

Antisemitism Checklist for Pre-K- through Higher-Education

The definition: “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.” This definition, while not legally binding, helps establish whether a crime or incident is an act of Jew hatred.

Are actual or perceived Jews or Israelis targeted?

☐ Yes / ☐ No

- Jews as individuals, groups, communities, facilities, institutions, their property, or other collectives
- Non-Jews as individuals, groups, or organizations who support Jews in any of the forms listed above

Does the incident involve an expression of hatred targeting actual or perceived Jews or Israelis?

☐ Yes / ☐ No

- rhetorical/verbal/documentary (direct or implied)
- physical
- legal / criminal / discriminatory

CLARIFYING EXAMPLES:

☐ **Stereotypes:** Does the incident involve portraying Jews or Israelis as sinister, racialized, grotesque, or having stereotyped characteristics?

☐ **Actual/Implied Harm:** Does the incident involve calling for, or justifying, the killing or harming of Jews or Israelis?

☐ **Dehumanizing:** Does the incident involve claims about Jews, or the power of Jews collectively, which are deceitful, dehumanizing, demonizing, racialized, or stereotypical (for example, the myth about a world Jewish conspiracy in which Jews secretly control the media, economy, government)?

☐ **Scapegoating:** Does the incident accuse Jews or Israelis as a people of being responsible for real or imagined wrongdoings committed by a single Jewish person or group, or for acts committed by others?

☐ **Scapegoating:** Does the incident blame Jews or Israelis for “why things go wrong”?

☐ **Conspiracy Theories:** Does the incident involve charges against Jews or Israelis as a group for conspiring to harm humanity?

☐ **Dual Loyalty Accusation:** Does the incident accuse Jews or Israeli immigrants of being more loyal to Israel, or to the alleged priorities of Jews worldwide, than to the interests of their own nations?

☐ **Erasure:** Does the incident deny or ignore the racial and ethnic identity and diversity of the Jewish or Israeli people?

☐ **Denying Right to Self-Determination:** Does the incident deny the Jewish or Israeli people’s right to self-determination, for example, by claiming that the very existence of a State of Israel is a “racist,” “colonialist,” or “white colonialist” endeavor?

☐ **Denying Indigeneity:** Does the incident deny the indigeneity of Jews to Israel?

☐ **Denying Indigeneity:** Does the incident deny the right of Jews everywhere to relate to Israel as our ancestral indigenous homeland?

☐ **Collective Blame:** Does the incident hold Jews individually or collectively responsible for the actual or implied actions of the Israeli government?

☐ **Double Standard:** Does the incident apply a double standard such as requiring from Israel a level of behavior not expected or demanded of any other democratic nation?

☐ **Holocaust Inversion:** Does the incident draw comparisons between contemporary Israeli government policy and that of the Nazis?

☐ **Holocaust Denial:** Does the incident accuse Jews as a people, or Israel as a nation, of inventing or exaggerating the Holocaust?

☐ **Holocaust Denial:** Does the incident deny the fact, scope, mechanisms (e.g. gas chambers) or intentionality of the racialized genocide of the Jewish people at the hands of the Nazi regime, and its supporters and accomplices during World War II (the Holocaust)?

☐ **Blood Libel:** Does the incident use the symbols and images associated with classic antisemitism (e.g., claims of Jews killing Jesus or blood libel) to characterize Jews, Israel, or Israelis?

☐ **Discrimination:** Does the incident involve denial to Jews of opportunities or services available to others (such as refusing religious accommodation academically or at work, or requiring training on Friday nights, Saturdays, or Jewish holidays)?

This screening tool is based on the widely accepted “International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance Working Definition of Antisemitism,” and has been adapted to help Pre-K through higher-education communities identify and respond to anti-Jewish hate crimes and hate incidents in educational spaces.