

Debate Pack

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General debate on Holocaust Memorial Day

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1

Background

There will be a general debate on Holocaust Memorial Day in the Commons Chamber on Thursday 26 January 2023. The debate will be on the motion: “That this House has considered Holocaust Memorial Day.”

Holocaust Memorial Day (HMD) has taken place in the UK on 27 January since 2001.

Each year, the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust chooses a different theme to enable audiences on Holocaust Memorial Day to learn something new about the past. Every theme is relevant to the Holocaust, Nazi persecution and to each subsequent genocide.

This year “Ordinary People” is the theme for Holocaust Memorial Day 2023.

According to the [Holocaust Memorial Day website](#), this theme highlights the ordinary people “who let genocide happen, the ordinary people who actively perpetrated genocide, and the ordinary people who were persecuted”:

Our theme will also prompt us to consider how ordinary people, such as ourselves, can perhaps play a bigger part than we might imagine in challenging prejudice today.

2

Press and journal articles

[BBC readies three docs for Holocaust Memorial Day](#)

BBC | 9 Jan 2023

The BBC is to show three new documentaries this month to mark Holocaust Memorial Day on 27 January.

In *How the Holocaust Began* on BBC Two and iPlayer, historian James Bulgin uncovers the lost origins of the Holocaust following the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union, exploring the mass shootings, collaboration and experimentation that led to the Final Solution.

The three part series for BBC Four and iPlayer, *The US and the Holocaust*, directed by Ken Burns, Lynn Novick and Sarah Botstein, examines how the American people and their leaders responded to one of the greatest humanitarian disasters of the twentieth century.

With narration from Helena Bonham Carter, the *Storyville* film, *Three Minutes: A Lengthening* on BBC Four and iPlayer unravels the stories hidden in three minutes of footage, all that remains of the Jewish community of Nasielsk, Poland, filmed in 1938 by photographer David Kurtz.

[History of Holocaust Memorial Day](#)

Sky History | January 2023

Holocaust Memorial Day is a chance to look back at some of the darkest moments in history, remember the people who lost their lives and look forward to ways to avoid and prevent such brutality in the future. Let's explore the history of Holocaust Memorial Day in more depth.

Holocaust Memorial Day takes place on 27th January every year. While it began as an occasion to remember and learn about the millions of people murdered during the Holocaust in Nazi Germany, it has also come to represent much more. Now, it is the day to remember those not only murdered in the Holocaust but also genocides in Rwanda, Cambodia, Bosnia, and Darfur.

[Holocaust Memorial Ceremony 2023 - International Day of Commemoration in memory of the victims of the Holocaust](#)

United Nations | 27 Jan 2023

The ceremony will include remarks by the United Nations Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the Permanent Representatives of Israel and the United States. Professor Debórah Dwork, Holocaust scholar and educator, will deliver the keynote address. Holocaust survivor Mr. Jacques Grishaver, and Dr. Ethel Brooks, Romani scholar will speak. Dr. Karen Frostig will share her experience as the granddaughter of Holocaust victims. Musicians Ms. Shoshanna Shattenkirk, Professor Renee Jolles, Mr. Michael Shaham (grandson of Holocaust survivors) will perform. Cantor Nissim Saal will recite memorial prayers.

[New portraits of local Holocaust survivors to go on display at Manchester's Imperial War Museum](#)

The Manc | 17 Jan 2023

Never-before-seen portraits of local Holocaust survivors are to go on display at the Imperial War Museum (IWM) North in Manchester later this month.

The new photography exhibition is set to open and mark Holocaust Memorial Day 2023. Following its successful inaugural run at IWM London back in 2021, the exhibition – which is titled Generations: Portraits of Holocaust Survivors – features 60 contemporary portraits of

[Why an Arab nation has opted to teach the Holocaust in its schools](#)

CNN | 13 Jan 2023

The United Arab Emirates will soon become the first Arab nation to teach the horrors of the Nazi Holocaust in its schools, a historic move that has been praised in some quarters – but also criticized in others.

The UAE plans to include Holocaust education in the curriculum for primary and secondary schools, the country's embassy in the United States tweeted last week.

The UAE says it will work with the Tel Aviv- and London-based Institute for Monitoring Peace and Cultural Tolerance in School Education, and Yad Vashem, the Holocaust memorial museum in Jerusalem to help build a new curriculum, according to a report in the Times of Israel.

3 Parliamentary Material

3.1 Parliamentary Questions

[Holocaust Memorial Day](#)

16 Jan 2023 | Oral questions | HC Deb 726 c13

Asked by: Daniel Kawczynski | **Party:** Conservative Party

As well as educating children about the horrors of the holocaust and the second world war, can we take the opportunity to educate children about the tremendous courage, bravery and sacrifices of the Righteous Among the Nations? Many people on the continent gave up their lives to protect their Jewish friends and neighbours. One example was a member of my family, Jan Kawczynski, his wife Helena and their 13-year-old daughter Magdalena, who were all shot by the Germans for protecting and hiding their Jewish friends and neighbours on their estate in western Poland. As well as educating children about the misery of the holocaust, we must give them inspiration from the fact that many of our brothers and sisters in occupied Europe made the ultimate sacrifice to protect friends and neighbours of the Jewish faith.

Answered by: Robert Halfon | **Department:** Education

Hear, hear. It was very moving to hear of the experience of my hon. Friend's family, and I entirely agree with him: we must teach and remind people that there were many righteous Gentiles who suffered while doing everything possible to save Jews. A famous Polish lady, Irena Sendler, saved 2,000 Jewish children from the Warsaw ghettos, and was remembered in a special exhibition in the House of Commons in 2018, which I was pleased to attend. My hon. Friend has made a powerful point, and I am sure that schools up and down the country will be listening to what he says.

[Holocaust Memorial Day](#)

16 Jan 2023 | Oral questions | HC Deb 726 c13

Asked by: Daniel Kawczynski | **Party:** Conservative Party

What steps her Department is taking to commemorate Holocaust Memorial Day in schools.

Answered by: The Minister of State, Department for Education (Robert Halfon)

Many schools and colleges already mark Holocaust Memorial Day—I have attended such a remembrance service at Harlow College—and they work closely with the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust and the Holocaust Educational Trust, two institutions that the Government support. That is all the more important given the 128 incidents of antisemitism in one year in our higher education institutions, and the fact that, sadly, such incidents are now at an all-time high.

[Topical Questions](#)

16 Jan 2023 | Topical questions | HC Deb 726 c24

Asked by: Nickie Aiken

When I met Jewish students studying in universities in my constituency, I was appalled to learn of the antisemitism they have to suffer, often on a daily basis. That was made worse by the recent report into the National Union of Students' handling and challenging of antisemitism. In the month when we mark Holocaust Memorial Day, I would be interested to hear the Minister's assessment of that NUS report.

Answered by: Robert Halfon | **Department:** Education

I have been shocked and sobered by reading that report that the NUS was in essence a hostile place for Jewish students. That is not acceptable. The National Union of Students, the main body for students, should be a place that is not just safe but welcoming for Jewish students. The proof of the pudding with this report will be in the eating; I expect to see the changes and the recommendations implemented in full, and once that has occurred I will re-engage with the National Union of Students.

[Engagements](#)

09 Nov 2022 | Prime Minister's questions | HC Deb 722 cc251-2

Asked by: Bob Blackman (Harrow East) (Con)

Eighty-four years ago today in Germany, hundreds of synagogues were destroyed, Torah scrolls were desecrated, and thousands of Jewish

businesses and shops were destroyed. Ninety-one Jewish people were murdered, and later 30,000 Jewish men were sent to the concentration camps. So as we commemorate Kristallnacht, let us remember that it was started with anti-Jewish hatred, it became antisemitism and it is still prevalent in society today. So will my right hon. Friend condemn antisemitism in all its forms, but congratulate the holocaust survivors, who give their testimony year after year? In particular, will he congratulate the Holocaust Educational Trust on the brilliant work it does in ensure that we will never, ever forget what happened in the holocaust?

Answered by: The Prime Minister | **Department:** Prime Minister

I thank my hon. Friend for his powerful question and his continued work on this issue. I completely agree that antisemitism has no place in our society, and we are taking a strong lead in tackling it in all forms. We became the first country to adopt the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance definition of antisemitism, and the Government's independent adviser on antisemitism regularly provides advice to Ministers on how best to tackle this issue. May I join my hon. Friend, as I know the whole House will, in praising the work of those survivors who so bravely tell their stories so that we might never forget?

[National Holocaust Memorial Centre and Learning Service](#)

05 Sep 2022 | WPQ | UIN 41919

Asked by: Sir Peter Bottomley | **Party:** Conservative Party

To ask the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, when the potential merits of the proposal to site the National Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre at Victoria Tower Gardens were compared with the potential merits of placing it with the Imperial War Museum; how the decision was taken; and if he will place the comparison in the Library.

Answering member: Paul Scully | **Department:** Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

The UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation considered almost 50 locations for the Holocaust Memorial, including the Imperial War Museum, none of which were deemed to meet the published criteria. The Foundation subsequently suggested Victoria Tower Gardens as a potential location and following investigations into the feasibility of this site, recommended it to Government in January 2016 as the best choice of site. The then Prime Minister accepted

this recommendation and announced Victoria Tower Gardens as the chosen site on Holocaust Memorial Day 2016.

Poland: Holocaust

14 Jul 2022 | WPQ | HL UIN1379

Asked by: Baroness Deech | **Party:** Crossbench

To ask Her Majesty's Government what plans they have, during their chairmanship of the 2024 International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance, to prioritise the case for Poland to set up a scheme (1) to make restitution of, and (2) to commemorate, private property stolen during the Holocaust.

Answering member: Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon | **Department:** Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office

The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) is an important intergovernmental organisation uniting governments and experts to strengthen Holocaust remembrance. The UK is still considering the focus of its chairmanship in 2024. IHRA's remit does not include property restitution.

The UK continues to meet its commitments under the Terezín declaration. The UK has raised concerns with the Polish Government about legislation introduced last year on property restitution. The UK's Special Envoy for post-Holocaust issues, Lord Pickles, has followed developments closely and, through the British Embassy in Warsaw, we have been acting in consultation with our likeminded partners to engage with the Polish Government. Following the passage of the legislation, which the UK Government judges will have a negative effect on legitimate claimants, the then Minister for Europe (Wendy Morton) publicly expressed her disappointment and called for legal avenues for claims to remain open. Lord Pickles will chair a discussion on restitution at the Terezín Declaration Conference on the 3rd of November 2022. Working with like-minded partners and the World Jewish Restitution Organisation (WJRO), FCDO will continue to urge Poland to fairly, objectively and sensitively deal with Holocaust-era property restitution.

Antisemitism

12 Jul 2022 | WPQ | UIN 29932

Asked by: Tobias Ellwood | **Party:** Conservative Party

To ask the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, what steps his Department is taking to help tackle anti-Semitism.

Answering member: Paul Scully | **Department:** Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

Antisemitism has absolutely no place in our society, which is why we are taking a strong lead in tackling it in all its forms. The UK became the first country to adopt the International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA) Working Definition of Antisemitism and we have encouraged councils and universities to do the same. We have provided funding for innovative projects, such as Holocaust Educational Trust, to reinforce messages of tolerance for our young people and teach them about the dangers of hate. We have provided over £65 million to date for the Protective Security Grant to help secure Jewish schools, colleges, nurseries, and community sites, including synagogues and we are also working to tackle antisemitism online through the Online Safety Bill.

History: Education

08 Mar 2022 | WPQ | HL UIN 6403

Asked by: Lord Taylor of Warwick | **Party:** Non-affiliated

To ask Her Majesty's Government what plans they have to include Gypsy, Roma and Traveller history in the school curriculum to combat bullying in schools.

Answering member: Baroness Barran | **Department:** Department for Education

The history curriculum gives teachers and schools the freedom to use specific examples to teach pupils about the history of Britain and the wider world.

Gypsy, Roma and Travellers' history can already be taught as part of schools offering a broad and balanced curriculum. Resources are available from experts in the communities themselves and bodies such as the Historical Association.

In recognition of its importance, the Holocaust is the only historic event which is compulsory within the national curriculum for history at key stage 3. The curriculum gives teachers and schools the freedom to decide how to teach the subject and what resources to use to support an understanding of the Holocaust, and the experiences of non-Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

The department is providing over £1.1 million of funding, between 10 August 2021 and 31 March 2022, to five anti-bullying organisations, to support schools to tackle bullying. We are working with all five organisations to ensure any training and resources produced as part of these projects are in line with our requirements.

Our preventing and tackling bullying guidance sets out that schools should develop a consistent approach to monitoring bullying incidents and evaluating the effectiveness of their approaches.

Alongside guidance, the department's Educate Against Hate website provides teachers, school leaders and parents with advice and trusted resources to safeguard young people from radicalisation, build resilience to all types of extremism and promote shared values. We have also published the Respectful School Communities: Self-review and Signposting Tool to support schools to develop a whole-school approach which promotes respect and discipline. This can help education settings combat bullying, harassment, and prejudice of any kind, including hate-based bullying.

[Holocaust: Education](#)

03 Mar 2022 | WPQ | UIN 128172

Asked by: Barry Sheerman | **Party:** Labour Party · Cooperative Party

To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what steps is he taking to help ensure that the genocide of Roma and Sinti peoples during the Holocaust is taught as part of the national curriculum.

Answering member: Mr Robin Walker | **Department:** Department for Education

The department is fully committed to Holocaust education. In recognition of its importance, the Holocaust is the only historic event which is compulsory within the national curriculum for history at key stage 3. The curriculum gives teachers and schools the freedom to decide how to teach the subject and what resources to use to support an understanding of the Holocaust, and the experiences of non-Jewish victims of Nazi persecution.

The department supports school pupils' and teachers' understanding of the Holocaust by providing funding for several programmes. This includes £500,000 in the 2021/22 financial year for University College London's Centre for Holocaust Education, which is match funded by the Pears Foundation, and

£2.1 million in the 2021/22 financial year for the Holocaust Educational Trust's Lessons from Auschwitz project.

As part of Holocaust education, a wide range of resources are available to help teachers explain the Nazi persecution of different groups of people. The Lessons from Auschwitz project and the knowledge and training provided by the Centre for Holocaust Education both include information and resources to support an understanding of the Holocaust, including Nazi persecution of non-Jewish groups.

History: Education

23 Feb 2022 | WPQ | HL UIN 6110

Asked by: Lord Alton of Liverpool | **Party:** Crossbench

To ask Her Majesty's Government what plans they have to adopt the Council of Europe's recommendation to "include the history of Roma and Travellers in school curricula and teaching materials", published in their list of recommendations on 1 July 2020; and what plans they have to make the teaching mandatory and educate those unaware of the genocide of the Roma population in the Holocaust.

Answering member: Baroness Barran | **Department:** Department for Education

The history curriculum gives teachers and schools the freedom to use specific examples from history to teach pupils about the history of Britain and the wider world.

Gypsy, Roma and Travellers' history can already be taught as part of schools offering a broad and balanced curriculum. Resources are available from experts in the communities themselves and bodies such as the Historical Association.

As part of Holocaust education, which is the only compulsory topic in the history curriculum at key stage 3, a wide array of resources are available to help teachers explain the persecution by the Nazis of different groups of people. The Holocaust Educational Trust's Lessons from Auschwitz programme and the knowledge and training provided by University College London's Centre for Holocaust Education include information and resources to support an understanding of the Holocaust and the Nazis' persecution of other non-Jewish groups, including the genocide of the Roma.

Holocaust: Education

02 Feb 2022 | WPQ | UIN 111581

Asked by: Jim Shannon | **Party:** Democratic Unionist Party

To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what steps he is taking to increase teaching of the events of the Holocaust in UK schools.

Answering member: Mr Robin Walker | **Department:** Department for Education

The government has supported Holocaust education for many years and is fully committed to continuing this support.

In recognition of its importance, the Holocaust is the only historic event which is compulsory within the national curriculum for history at key stage 3. This ensures that young people from every background can continue to learn about the Holocaust and its relevance today. Effective teaching about the Holocaust can support pupils to learn about the possible consequences of antisemitism and extremism, to understand how society can prevent the repeat of such a catastrophe.

The department further supports school pupils' and teachers' understanding of the Holocaust by providing funding for several programmes. This includes £500,000 in the 2021/22 financial year for University College London's Centre for Holocaust Education which is match funded by the Pears Foundation, and £2.126 million in the 2021/22 financial year for the Holocaust Educational Trust's Lessons from Auschwitz project. The latter has been provided on an online basis during the COVID-19 outbreak and has therefore had the capacity to reach more pupils. These programmes help reach all types of schools and help to develop high-quality teaching across the school sector.

Education is a devolved matter, and approaches to Holocaust education may differ in Northern Ireland, Wales and Scotland.

Community Development

31 Jan 2022 | WPQ | UIN 109284

Asked by: Rachael Maskell | **Party:** Labour Party · Cooperative Party

To ask the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, what steps he will take to assist local Jewish communities engage with their local history, including former synagogues and other significant sites.

Answering member: Eddie Hughes | **Department:** Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities

I would encourage all local authorities to celebrate and commemorate Judaism and to acknowledge the valuable contribution made by the Jewish community in their area.

The Association of Jewish Refugees (AJR) and the Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) recently launched a new resource to enrich teaching and learning about the Holocaust. The new website, WWW.UKHOLocaustMAP.ORG.UK will help communities across the country learn about their local connections to the Holocaust, Jewish refugees and British responses to Nazism.

3.2

Debates

International Holocaust Memorial Day

19 Jan 2023 | House of Lords | 826 cc1944-1978

Lord Pickles (Con): That this House takes note of International Holocaust Memorial Day.

Holocaust Memorial Day 2022

27 Jan 2022 | House of Commons | 707 cc1128-1186

Robert Jenrick (Newark) (Con): that this House has considered Holocaust Memorial Day 2022.

3.3

Early Day Motions

[Holocaust Memorial Day 2023](#)

EDM 748 (session 2022-23) | 11 Jan 2023 | Primary sponsor: Bob Blackman

That this House notes that, on 27 January 2023, the UK will observe Holocaust Memorial Day, marking the 78th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau, where more than 1.1 million people died, including nearly one million Jewish men, women and children; commemorates the six million victims of the Holocaust and the millions of other victims of Nazi persecution; further notes that the House pays tribute to the commitment of Holocaust survivors and Kindertransport refugees who share their experiences with young people across the country; acknowledges the importance of the Holocaust Educational Trust's work in schools across the UK and in particular the Lessons from Auschwitz Project, which has so far given tens of thousands of students and teachers the opportunity to visit Auschwitz-Birkenau; welcomes the establishment of a permanent National Holocaust Memorial and Learning Centre adjacent to Parliament; pays tribute to the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust for organising the national Holocaust Memorial Day event; and urges all Right hon. and hon. Members to observe this day so that the appalling events of the Holocaust are always understood by future generations.

[80th anniversary of acknowledgement of Holocaust in the House of Commons](#)

699 (session 2022-23) | 12 Dec 2022 | Primary sponsor: Kirsten Oswald

That this House notes that Saturday 17 December marks the 80th anniversary of the Government first publicly acknowledging the Holocaust in the House of Commons chamber; recalls that then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr Anthony Eden MP, during a statement to the House regarding a joint declaration from European allied countries condemned in the strongest possible terms this bestial policy of cold-blood extermination; understands that the House responded to this statement with a spontaneous moment of silence; appreciates the vital work carried out now by the Holocaust Memorial Day Trust, ensuring people across the UK are aware of the Holocaust and more recent genocides; appreciates their work to ensure that testimony is shared and lessons learned are understood and remembered; and notes that on Thursday 15 December a moment of silence will be observed in the House and survivors of the Holocaust will be present in the Speaker's gallery.

3.4 Further reading and events

[Holocaust Memorial Day Trust \(HMDT\)](#)

Holocaust Memorial Day Trust (HMDT) is the charity established and funded by the UK Government to promote and support Holocaust Memorial Day (HMD) in the UK.

HMD has taken place in the UK since 2001, with a UK Commemorative Ceremony and more than 10,000 local activities taking place all across the UK on or around 27 January each year.

The UK played a leading role in establishing HMD as an international day of commemoration in 2000, when 46 governments signed the [Stockholm Declaration](#).

The UK Government had responsibility for running HMD from 2001-2005, organised through the Home Office.

In May 2005 HMDT was registered as a charity (charity no: 1109348) and the Home Secretary appointed HMDT Trustees for the first time. The [professional team](#) started work in October 2005.

The [Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities](#) (previously Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government) has funded our work since 2007.

To date, we have overseen massive growth of local HMD activities. We have worked in partnership with many organisations to ensure the life stories of survivors are shared with hundreds of thousands of people.

In March 2022 we launched [Holocaust Memorial Day 2022 in Review](#), a publication summarising the work of HMDT in promoting and supporting Holocaust Memorial Day and setting out how we are achieving the five goals which guide our organisation.

With reflections on HMD across the UK, HMD 2022 projects, the UK Ceremony and more, this publication explores how thousands of people marked HMD 2022.

HMDT is governed by a [Board of Trustees](#), which is made up of a diverse range of individuals and organisations. Our Trustees set the strategic vision and have responsibility for the governance of the charity.

We are privileged that The former Prince of Wales is [Patron of HMDT](#).

[The National Holocaust Centre and Museum](#)

The National Holocaust Centre and Museum promotes an understanding of the roots of discrimination and prejudice, and the development of ethical values, leading to a greater understanding within society. The Centre uses the history of genocide as a model of how society can break down and emphasises how current and future generations must carefully examine and learn from these tragedies. The Centre promotes respect for human rights, equal opportunities and good citizenship, which has greater resonance than ever in our culturally diverse society.

[International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance](#)

The International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance unites governments and experts to strengthen, advance and promote Holocaust education, research and remembrance and to uphold the commitments to the 2000 Stockholm Declaration.

The IHRA (formerly the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research, or ITF) was initiated in 1998 by former Swedish Prime Minister Göran Persson. Today the IHRA's membership consists of 35 member countries, each of whom recognizes that international political coordination is imperative to strengthen the moral commitment of societies and to combat growing Holocaust denial and antisemitism.

The IHRA's network of trusted experts share their knowledge on early warning signs of present-day genocide and education on the Holocaust. This knowledge supports policymakers and educational multipliers in their efforts to develop effective curricula, and it informs government officials and NGOs active in global initiatives for genocide prevention.

[UK Holocaust Memorial Foundation](#)

The United Kingdom Holocaust Memorial is the UK's national establishment for remembrance of the Holocaust. It is dedicated to the 6 million Jewish men, women and children murdered in the Holocaust and all other victims of the Nazis and their collaborators.

The Memorial will stand as a reminder of the horrors of the past and will encourage reflection on their implications for British government and society, both at the time and subsequently. The view of Parliament from the Memorial will serve as a permanent reminder that political decisions have far-reaching consequences. By setting history's worst example of the disintegration of democratic values against the greatest emblem of Britain's aspirations for democracy, it will stand as a permanent reminder of the responsibilities of citizens in a democracy to be vigilant and responsive whenever and wherever those values are threatened.

We seek to preserve the memory of the Holocaust whilst also considering its contemporary relevance. The Holocaust – the murder of Europe's Jews by Nazi Germany and its collaborators – remains unsurpassed as a historical event in its aims and extent, yet the questions it raises have many echoes in the modern world, including (but not restricted to) subsequent genocides and the persistence of antisemitism.

Deeper understanding of the Holocaust, and of Britain's responses to it, therefore prompts us to ask challenging questions about human behaviour and the world around us. The UK Holocaust Memorial will thus aim both to remember and to encourage reflection on the lessons of the past amongst all British citizens and visitors of all nationalities. In dedicating itself to this mission, Britain reaffirms its commitment to stand up against antisemitism, prejudice and hatred in all its forms

[The Jewish Museum London](#)

Museum events for HMD 2023:

[Holocaust Memorial Day Event: Ordinary People 2023](#)

[Holocaust Memorial Day Broadcast for Secondary Schools](#)

[Holocaust Memorial Day Public Candle Lighting](#)

The Jewish Museum London was founded in 1932 by Professor Cecil Roth, Alfred Rubens and Wilfred Samuel. Originally located in Woburn House in Bloomsbury, it moved to an elegant early Victorian listed building in Camden Town in 1994.

The London Museum of Jewish Life was founded in 1983 as the Museum of the Jewish East End with the aim of rescuing and preserving the disappearing heritage of London's East End – the heartland of Jewish settlement in Britain. While the East End has remained an important focus, the Museum expanded

to reflect the diverse roots and social history of Jewish people across London, including the experiences of refugees from Nazism. It also developed an acclaimed programme of Holocaust and anti-racist education.

In 1995 the two Museums were amalgamated. Between 1995 and 2007 the combined Jewish Museum ran on two sites, but with a long term aim to find the means to combine the two collections, activities and displays within a single site.

Following years of planning and fundraising the Museum bought a former piano factory behind the Camden Town site and raised the required funds to combine and remodel the buildings. The new Museum opened to the public on 17 March 2010.

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