



MUSEO
MEMORIA
Y TOLERANCIA

Memory and Tolerance Museum

In 1999, Memoria y Tolerancia, is constituted as a non-lucrative association with the purpose of transmitting tolerance through historical memory. By showing the major examples of the intolerance humans can come to, as genocides are, we may understand the importance of tolerance and diversity.

Why in Mexico?

Memoria y Tolerancia regards our country as a land of freedom, of incomparable wealth, of warm and inclusive people that faces everyday challenges, which only a conscious and committed can overcome. In order to reach this goal, our initiative intends to motivate a reflection, within Mexican society, about our role and our responsibility in the events in our environment.

Mission

To transmit to broad audiences the importance of tolerance and diversity. To create awareness through historical memory, focusing on genocides and other crimes. To warn about the dangers of indifference, discrimination and violence for generating, instead, responsibility, respect and awareness in each individual.

Goals

To promote the values of tolerance and respect.

To encourage the search of a wholesome and committed coexistence in the new generations.

To bring the visitor into a state of introspection to generate a change of attitude.

To contribute to reflections that can lead to social actions.

To educate and to create a conscious commitment towards the necessities of unprotected communities.

Visitors

The message aims to any kind of audiences, although we have a special interest in Mexican youth being the future of our country. The Museum is a new space where young people will find a place for dialogue, reflection and participation.

Location

The Museum is located in Mexico City's downtown (Centro Histórico), on Avenida Juárez, in Juárez Square (Plaza Juárez) – a masterpiece from the renowned architect Ricardo Legorreta. The Museum shares Juárez Square with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs building (Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores) and the Family Court building (Tribunales Familiares).

Grounds

It has 1,500 square meters (1,794 square yards) of land and 7,000 square meters (8,372 square yards) of construction, comprising seven floors.

A Cultural Center rather than a Museum

The Museum includes also a Library and Hybrid-library, a Temporary exhibitions gallery, an auditorium and an Educational center.

The Museum is divided in two major sections: Memory and Tolerance.

Memory: exhibitions about 20th and 21st centuries genocides.

Before the overwhelming amount of crimes that have outraged the course of human history, it is not easy to define a criterion to structure the exhibition. It is necessary to point out that the selection does not intend to establish hierarchical order of the evils, the victim's suffering or the importance of the crimes committed.

The adopted definition of "genocide" is that of the "Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" of 1948. For this reason the crimes exposed are those perpetrated from the 20th century on, which have been officially recognized as genocides or are being examined by courts or truth commissions in order to obtain that status.

Galleries:
Holocaust.

European Society: Jewish modernity and diversity in pre-war Europe.

Rise of National-Socialism: Economic, social and political crisis faced in Germany, and its contribution for the rise of National-Socialism.

Law: Racial theories; laws of social exclusion; civil, political and economic rights restrictions.

Propaganda: Nazi regime propaganda. Hitler Youth.

Terror: Persecution campaign, Book burning, the Night of Broken Glass (Kristallnacht), Economic boycott and the Évian Conference.

World War II: The War, "Euthanasia" and "Kindertransport" programs.

Ghettos: Ghettos' creation and function. The life in the Ghettos, moral dilemmas and resistance.

Einsatzgruppen: Mobile Death Squads Operation.

Wannsee Conference: Meeting to determinate the “Final Solution of the Jewish Question”.

The Final Solution: Deportation, arrival, separation and selection in Extermination Camps.

Concentration and Extermination Camps: Arrival, formation, selection, separation, gas chamber and crematorium, First Day in the Camp (tattoo, shaved and delivery of uniforms). Life in the camps (forced labor, famine, thirst, cold, overcrowding, humiliations, selection, disease, death, hope, faith, heroism). Medical experiments, different victims and death marches.

Liberation: Liberation of the Camps.

Reconstructing Life: Building a new life, arrival of survivors to Mexico.

Nuremberg Trials: The Nuremberg Trials and Its lessons about the Holocaust.

Genocides and Crimes Against Humanity: Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

Armenians: The World War I facts which served as support for creating the term of “Genocide”.

Former-Yugoslavia: The Balkan Conflict that resulted in Srebrenica Genocide.

Rwanda: The Genocide against Tutsis in Rwanda.

Cambodia: The Khmer Rouge regime and its policies leading to the death of nearly 2 million people.

Guatemala: The Genocide of Mayan Indigenous People.

Darfur, Sudan: Current conflict that continues to attract international attention but has not been stopped yet.

International Criminal Court: The Court’s work and the cases on which it is currently working. What is the definition of Genocide, Crimes against Humanity and War Crimes?



Tolerance: this exhibition covers a range from everyday life to public issues through its different galleries. It deals with subjects such as: tolerance, dialogue, discrimination, Human Rights, the power of the media, the richness of diversity, among others.

Exhibitions:
The Other and I

Dialogue

The power of words

Stereotype and Prejudice

Walking toward Tolerance

Discrimination

Tolerance

The power of Media: stereotype and discrimination examples on television, cinema, publicity, internet, video-games and radio.

Human Rights

The richness of Diversity

Working for humanity: institutions and organisms which work for the benefit of mankind.

Our world: global situation of human rights.

Intolerable realities: reflections on different subjects such as poverty, child abuse, immigrants and human trafficking.

Current affairs: daily news on human rights.



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Our Mexico: an exhibition displaying our country's huge diversity, with a particular focus on indigenous peoples and on migration flows that have shaped and enriched our national culture; Our Mexico exhibition closes presenting discrimination and human rights violations in our country.

Inspiring actions: nonviolence, civil rights and altruism.

Your responsibility: a forum presenting different daily life circumstances where discriminatory and/or irresponsible actions are committed. Solutions are founded with reflections that lead to a change of attitude.

Commitment or Indifference (Help Mexico): reflection processes are guided into the channels of social action. It also presents social projects that work each day for building a better and fairer country.

Choose your attitude.

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Phone: (55) 51 30 55 55

Museum admission:

\$65 | Adults

\$49 | Students and teachers with current ID, seniors (60 and over)

Guides tours in english available, reservation is required.

Museum hours:

9:00 a.m. - 6:00 p.m. | Tue. - Fri.

10:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. | Weekends and holidays