



## A Short Review of a Troubled History

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**Antisemitic incidents throughout 2,000 years of the history of the 'Christian' world. A short overview**

### **A Short Review of a Troubled History**

**by Fritz Voll**

The study of anti-Jewish incidents in history clearly shows that the arguments, accusations and actions of the antisemites of our day are not new, but old and very dangerous. The historical incidents related here are examples only taken from a variety of locations. Sometimes Jews were protected by the church against the civic authorities. At other times these authorities protected them against a raging church. And at times both the church and the civic authorities persecuted them, or both could or would not stop mob attacks, often incited by the lower

clergy against the will of the bishops. The following list of incidents is meant to create an interest in the study of the troubled Christian-Jewish relationship. It may also serve to show that the Nazi Holocaust was preceded by a long history of ill-treatment of Jews in so-called Christian countries and that the Christian church through its "teaching of contempt" (Jules Isaac) contributed in great measure to Jewish suffering.

The categories of anti-Jewish behaviour reach from hateful words to mass murder:

**Hateful words**

in writings, sermons, plays (especially passion plays), tales, jokes and lies about conspiracies...

**Accusations**

of deicide (murder of God/Christ), ritual murder, desecration of the host (of the Eucharist), conspiracies..

**Threats or coercions**

to extort

ransom  
money, to  
drive from  
home, to  
convert...

**Restrictions**

on Jewish  
religious  
practice,  
social  
interaction,  
trade and  
professions,  
civil and  
political  
rights,  
residence (g  
hettoization),  
ownership...

**Force**

used to  
make Jews  
pay higher  
taxes, take  
away their  
children (to  
raise them  
as  
Christians),  
lootings,  
vandalism,  
expulsions...

**Violence**

in the attack  
of individual  
Jews and  
whole comm  
unities, in  
beatings and  
torture...

**Murder and mass  
murder**

in "judicial"  
hangings,  
burnings,  
slaughters in  
riots, mob  
attacks,  
Crusades  
and  
pogroms...

**The Nazi "Final  
Solution"**

to the so-

called  
"Jewish  
Problem" in  
the  
Holocaust. It  
turns out to  
really have  
been a  
Christian  
problem  
throughout

Common

Era

70

The  
Romans  
under  
Titus  
retaliated  
against a  
Jewish  
uprising,  
destroyed  
Jerusalem and the  
Temple,  
enslaved  
many  
leaders  
and  
dispersed  
the  
Jewish  
people. In  
79 Titus  
succeeded  
Vespasian as  
emperor.  
Jews and  
Christians  
suffered  
under him  
and  
emperor  
Domitian.  
88 - 97 Pope St.

Clement  
blamed  
the Jews  
for Nero's  
persecuti  
on of the  
Christians

113 - 116 The  
second  
Jewish  
revolt  
against  
Rome  
under  
emperor  
Trajan  
was unsu

135 The third  
Jewish  
rebellion  
against  
Rome  
was  
crushed  
and its  
leader,  
Bar  
Kochba,  
whom  
many  
Jews had  
accepted  
to be the  
Messiah,  
was  
killed.

Rabbi  
Akiba  
was  
tortured  
and killed  
as well.

200 When  
emperor  
Severus  
created  
laws  
forbidding  
heathens,  
under  
penalty of  
severe pu

nishment,  
to  
embrace  
Judaism,  
the  
Bishop of  
Alexandria,  
Origen,  
wrote:  
"We may  
thus  
assert in  
utter confidence  
that the  
Jews will  
not return  
to their  
earlier  
situation,  
for they  
have committed  
the most  
abominable  
of crimes,  
in forming  
the conspiracy  
against  
the Savior  
of the  
human  
race ...  
Hence  
the city  
where  
Jesus  
suffered  
was necessarily  
destroyed,  
the  
Jewish  
nation  
was  
driven  
from its  
country,  
and  
another  
people  
[meaning  
the

church]  
was  
called by  
God to  
the  
blessed  
election."  
300 Eusebius,  
Bishop of  
Caesaria,  
claimed  
that Jews  
in every c  
ommunity  
crucified  
a  
Christian  
at their  
Purim  
festival as  
a  
rejection  
of Jesus.  
He used  
the  
charge of  
ritual  
murder  
made by  
the  
pagans D  
emocritus  
and  
Apion,  
which the  
Romans  
had first  
made  
against  
the early  
Christians  
. Eusebius  
made a  
distinction  
between  
Hebrews  
who were  
good men  
in the Old  
Testamen  
t and  
Jews  
whom he

306 characteri  
zed as  
evil.  
The  
church  
Synod of  
Elvira  
(Spain)  
banned  
all comm  
unity  
contacts  
between  
Christians  
and the  
"evil"  
Hebrews  
and  
stated  
that  
Christians  
could not  
marry  
Jews.

324 When Co  
nstantine  
became  
emperor  
he  
claimed  
to be a  
Christian  
and urged  
his  
subjects  
to convert  
to Christia  
nity. He  
reenacted  
the laws  
of his pre  
decessor  
s  
forbidding  
Jews to  
live in Jer  
usalem  
and to  
engage in  
any prose  
lytizing  
activity.

325 The  
church



Council of  
Nicea,  
called by  
Constanti  
ne, to  
settle a th  
eological  
controver  
sy concer  
ning the  
nature of  
Christ,  
continued  
efforts to  
separate  
Christianit  
y from  
Judaism  
by  
deciding  
that  
Easter  
should no  
longer be  
determine  
d by the  
Jewish  
Passover  
(pesach):  
"For it is u  
nbecomin  
g beyond  
measure  
that on  
this  
holiest of  
festivals  
we should  
follow the  
customs  
of the  
Jews. He  
nceforth  
let us  
have  
nothing in  
common  
with this  
odious

337 Emperor  
Constanti  
us  
declared:

"Let my  
will be  
religion  
and the  
law of the  
church!"  
One of  
his first  
acts was  
to prohibit  
under pun  
ishment  
of death  
the  
marriage  
between  
a Jew  
and a  
Christian  
woman.

367 - 376 St. Hilary  
of Poitiers  
wrote and  
spoke of  
the Jews  
as a  
perverse  
people  
forever  
accursed  
by God.  
St.  
Ephroem  
refers in  
his hymns  
to synago  
gues as w  
horehous  
es.

379 - 395 Emperor  
Theodosi  
us  
protected  
the Jews  
from the  
church"s  
persecuti  
ons of  
heretics.  
Chrysosto  
m and  
Ambrose  
of Milan -  
both

sainted -  
wanted to  
include  
Jews in  
this perse-  
cution. Ch-  
rysostom:  
"The  
Jews are  
the most  
worthless  
of all  
men...  
They are  
perfidious  
murderer-  
s of  
Christ.  
They  
worship  
the devil,  
their  
religion is  
a sicknes-  
s..."  
Ambrose  
reprimand-  
ed the  
emperor  
for  
rebuilding  
a synago-  
gue and  
offered to  
burn it  
down  
himself.  
St.  
Gregory  
of Nyssa  
characteri-  
zed Jews  
as  
assassins  
of the  
prophets,  
companio-  
ns of the  
devil, a  
race of  
vipers, a  
sanhedrin  
of  
demons,

enemies  
of all that  
is  
beautiful,  
hogs and  
goats in  
their lewd  
grossnes  
s."

The  
church  
Council of  
Laodicea  
forbade  
Christians  
to respect  
the  
Jewish  
Sabbath.

395 - 408 Christian  
fanaticism  
was  
resisted  
by the  
Byzantine  
Emperor  
Arcadius.  
He did  
not allow  
the destru  
ction of sy  
nagogues  
. St. Epip  
honius ch  
aracterize  
d Jews as  
dishonest  
and  
indolent.

408 - 450 Theodosi  
us II  
forbade  
Jews to  
build new  
synagogu  
es.

415 St. Cyril,  
the  
Bishop of  
Alexandri  
a, incited  
a mob  
against  
the Jews

and had  
them  
expelled.  
Bishop  
Severus  
burned a  
synagogu  
e and  
incited  
people to  
attack  
and  
harass  
Jews in  
the  
streets.  
Many  
Jews  
converted  
to Christia  
nity out of  
fear.  
St. Augus  
tine,  
Bishop of  
Hippo:  
"The true  
image of  
the  
Hebrew is  
Judas  
Iscaiot,  
who sells  
the Lord  
for silver.  
The Jew  
can never  
understan  
d the  
Scriptures  
and  
forever  
will bear  
the guilt  
for the  
death of

418 Bishop  
Severus  
of  
Majorca  
forced  
Jews to  
convert.

Violent street fighting broke out with a mob incited by the bishop. The synagogue was burnt. Finally the leaders of the Jewish community gave in and 540 Jews were converted. St. Jerome, who had studied with Jewish scholars in Palestine and translated the Bible into Latin (the Vulgate), wrote about the synagogue: "If you call it a brothel, a den of vice, the Devil's refuge, Satan's fortress, a place to deprave the soul,

an abyss  
of every conceivable  
disaster  
or  
whatever  
you will,  
you are  
still  
saying  
less than  
it deserves."

489

A  
Christian  
mob set  
fire to the  
synagogues in  
Antioch  
and threw  
the  
bodies of  
slain  
Jews into  
the fire.

506

A  
Christian  
mob  
attacked  
and  
destroyed  
the synagogue at  
Daphne  
near  
Antioch.  
The congregation  
was slaughtered.

519

The  
Christian  
population of  
Ravenna  
attacked  
Jews and  
burnt the  
synagogue.

528

Under  
emperor  
Justinian

Roman Law was systematized and codified as Corpus Iuris Civilis also known as the Justinian Code. Church Law and doctrine became state policy. Jews were not permitted to testify against Christians. They could not celebrate Passover before Easter and were allowed only a prescribed version of Scripture in their synagogues and were prohibited to use prayers that were seen as anti-trinitarian. The church Synod of Clarendon decreed that Jews

535



could not hold public office or have authority over Christians.

538 Jews were (again) forbidden to have Christian servants or slaves, which effectively excluded them from agriculture. The Third and Fourth Councils of Orleans forbade Jews to appear in public during the Passion and Easter periods.

554 Bishop Avitus of Aversa tried to convert the Jews with no result. Then he incited a mob which destroyed the synagogues. The Jews had to choose

between  
baptism  
and  
expulsion.  
One Jew  
converted  
. During  
the proce  
ssion  
after his  
baptism a  
Jews  
sprinkled  
him with  
rancid oil.  
That  
enraged  
the mob  
and many  
Jews  
were  
killed. 500  
Jews  
allowed th  
emselves  
to be  
baptized.  
The rest  
fled to Ma

561 The  
Bishop of  
Uzes in  
France  
forced the  
Jews in  
his  
diocese  
to decide  
between  
baptism  
and  
expulsion.

582 John of  
Ephesus  
turned  
seven  
Jewish sy  
nagogues  
into  
churches.  
Under  
king  
Chilperic

of Merovingia all Jews in his kingdom had to choose between conversion or having their eyes torn out.

589 The king of Visigoth Spain, Recared, ordered children born of mixed marriages to be forcibly baptized.

612 - 621 The Spanish king Sisebut severely restricted the rights of Jews in his kingdom. They were not allowed to own or work the land or operate certain trades. Later he issued an ultimatum to all Jews: convert or be exiled.

628 - 629 Emperor Heraclius

ordered the forced conversion of all Jews in his empire and renewed the Hadrian and Constantine codes that barred Jews from Jerusalem.

Dagobert, the Merovingian king, followed the example of Heraclius and forced the Jews in his kingdom under the threat of death to convert to Christianity.

633

The Third Council of Toledo decided against forcible conversions. However, Jews who had in the past been forcibly converted were not

allowed to return to Judaism and had to separate from the Jewish communities. Jewish children were taken from their parents and raised in monasteries.

Neither Jews nor converts to Christianity were allowed to hold public office.

The Council was chaired by Isodore, Bishop of Hispalis (Seville).

638

The Fourth Council of Toledo decreed that Jewish children baptized as Christians were not to be returned to their blood parents.

Converts had to be strictly supervised by church authorities. Jews had to swear that they had given up Jewish law and practice. Penalties ranged from flogging, loss of limb, confiscation of property to burning at the stake. The Bishops of Seville and Toledo, Isidore and Julian wrote polemical papers against

638 - 642 Non-Catholics were expelled from Visigoth Spain.

653 The Eighth Council of Toledo agreed with king Recceswinth of Spain

who  
appeared  
before the  
Council,  
called  
Judaism  
a  
pollution  
of his  
country  
and  
asked for  
removal  
of all unb  
elievers.  
Jews had  
to sign an  
oath  
(placitum)  
that made  
the  
practice  
of  
Judaism  
almost im  
possible.  
Violations  
were  
punished  
by  
burning or  
stoning.

655

The Ninth  
Council of  
Toledo  
ordered  
converted  
Jews to  
spend all  
Jewish  
and  
Christian  
holy days  
in the  
presence  
of a  
bishop.

681

King  
Erwig of  
Spain  
forbade  
practicing  
Jews to  
enter

seaports.  
All Jews  
were  
ordered  
to be  
baptized.  
Converts  
hat to  
listen to  
Christian  
sermons  
and were  
not  
allowed to  
follow  
dietary  
laws.  
The  
Twelfth  
Council of  
Toledo  
confirmed  
the orders  
of the  
king and  
decreed  
to burn  
the  
Talmud  
and other  
Jewish  
literature.  
The  
Trulanic  
Synod (Q  
uinisext)  
of the  
Eastern  
empire  
prohibited  
Christians  
attendanc  
e of  
Jewish  
feasts,  
friendly  
relations  
with Jews  
and  
patronage  
of Jewish  
physician  
s.

692

693 - 694 The



Sixteenth  
and Seve  
nteenth  
Councils  
of Toledo,  
chaired  
by king  
Egica and  
the  
successor  
of Bishop  
Julian,  
Felix,  
again  
severely  
restricted  
the rights  
of Jews  
and  
charged  
them with  
undermini  
ng the  
church,  
massacre  
of  
Catholics,  
plotting  
with the  
Moors  
and destr  
uction of  
the  
country.  
Jews  
were  
declared  
slaves,  
their  
property  
was confi  
scated  
and their  
children  
forcibly  
raised in  
Catholic  
families  
or monast  
eries.  
Judaism  
was  
outlawed  
in the

722

empire of  
Leo III  
and Jews  
were  
forcibly  
baptized.  
Some  
burned to  
death in  
their syna

829 The Arch  
bishop of  
Lyon, St.  
Agobard,  
wrote in  
his  
Epistles  
that Jews  
were born  
gogues.  
slaves.

and that  
they were  
stealing  
Christian  
children  
to sell  
them to  
the  
Arabs.

845 The  
bishops  
of Lyon,  
Rheims,  
Sens and  
Bourges  
called the  
Council of  
Meaux to  
renew ant  
i-Jewish r  
estrictions  
. Emperor  
Charles  
the Bald  
refused to  
implemen  
t them in  
the  
council of  
Paris  
(846).

855 Louis II,  
king of

Italy,  
expelled  
the Jews  
effective  
October  
1, 855.  
In  
sermons  
during the  
Easter  
season  
the  
people in  
Beziers  
were enc  
ouraged  
to  
revenge  
the  
crucifixion  
of Jesus.  
The  
nobility of  
Toulouse  
had for  
some  
years the  
privilege  
of publicly  
boxing  
the ears  
of the  
president  
of the  
Jewish co  
mmunity  
on Good  
Fridays.  
Later this  
was  
changed  
to an  
annual  
payment  
the Jews  
had to  
make.

1009 -  
1012 As a  
result of  
the destru  
ction by  
Muslims  
of the  
Holy

Sepulcher  
in Jerusalem  
Jewish communities  
were attacked  
by mobs in  
Orleans,  
Rouen,  
Limoges  
and  
Rome.  
Jews who  
refused conversion  
were expelled  
from  
Mainz  
under  
emperor  
Henry II  
in the first  
serious persecution  
in  
Germany.  
Rome  
was  
struck by  
an earthquake and  
a  
hurricane  
on Good  
Friday. A  
number of  
Jews  
were  
arrested  
and  
accused  
of having  
put a nail  
through a  
host the  
day  
before,  
thereby  
causing  
the  
natural

1021

disaster.  
Under  
torture  
they conf  
essed to  
host dese  
cration  
and were  
burned to  
death.  
Host dese  
cration  
became a  
widespre  
ad  
charge. It  
was often  
made  
worse by  
rumors  
that the  
host had  
bled. To  
the unedu  
cated and  
superstiti  
ous  
masses it  
confirmed  
the  
dogma of  
the  
Eucharist.  
When  
soldiers  
on their  
marches  
attacked  
Jewish co  
mmunitie  
s during  
the war to  
oust the  
Saracen  
from  
Spain,  
Pope  
Alexander  
II warned  
the  
French  
leaders of  
the  
armies

1063

1078 not to harm the Jews. Pope Gregory VII decreed that Jews could not hold office or be superiors to Christians. In 1081 Alfonso VI of Toledo, Spain, was reprimanded by the Pope for appointing Jews to offices of the state. Jews had to pay extra taxes to support the

1095 - 1096 Pope Urban II called for a Crusade against the Turks. The Duke of Lorraine tried to gather an army for the Crusade. To collect money he spread the rumor

that he would kill the Jews to avenge the death of Christ. The Jews of the Rhineland paid him 500 pieces of silver as ransom. Emperor Henry IV ordered the knights of his empire not to attack the Jews. Crusaders slaughtered Jews of Rouen and other cities in Lorraine. Jewish communities in Germany supplied the army of Peter the Hermit thereby trying to avoid the attacks of the Crusaders. An estimated 10,000 Jews were massacred in France

and  
Germany.  
Emich of  
Leisinger  
with his  
band of th  
ousands  
of Crusad  
ers  
ignored  
the order  
of the  
emperor  
and  
began a  
terror  
campaign  
against  
the Jews.  
In Speir  
he killed  
twelve.  
The rest  
of the co  
mmunity  
was  
protected  
by the  
Bishop of  
Speir who  
punished  
some of  
the murde  
rers by  
cutting  
their  
hands off.  
Count  
Emich  
then  
moved  
his band  
to  
Worms,  
where  
500 Jews  
were  
murdered  
in spite of  
having  
paid  
protection  
money.  
The



Bishop of Worms could not protect the Jews in his diocese. The Archbishop of Mainz (Mayence) and civil authorities gave sanctuary to Jews and closed the gates of the city to Count Emich. His soldiers forced the gates open and killed 1,000 Jews. The Jews of Cologne had fled, only two were killed and the synagogue was burned. When the bands moved down through the Rhine Valley an estimated 12,000 Jews were murdered in the cities

along the  
Rhine  
River.  
Bands of  
troops  
moved  
through  
the  
Moselle  
Valley  
killing  
Jews on  
their way.  
The  
Jewish co  
mmunity  
of Treves  
was given  
protection  
by the  
Bishop  
under  
condition  
of conver  
sion.  
Many  
were  
baptized,  
others co  
mmitted  
suicide.  
The Crus  
aders of  
William  
the  
Carpenter  
executed  
others.  
The  
knight  
Volkmar  
arrived in  
Hungary  
with  
10,000  
men to  
join the  
army of  
Peter the  
Hermit.  
He  
attacked  
the  
Jewish co

community  
in  
Prague.  
Bishop  
Cosmos  
and city  
leaders  
tried in  
vain to  
stop the  
slaughters.  
When he  
tried to  
attack the  
Jews in  
Nitra, the  
Hungarians  
came  
to their  
defense  
and  
defeated  
the Crusaders.  
Gottschalk, a  
knight in  
the army  
of Peter  
the  
Hermit,  
led the  
section  
under his  
command  
to  
massacre  
the  
Jewish  
community  
of  
Ratisbon.  
The Crusaders  
under  
Godfrey  
of  
Bouillon  
conquered  
Jerusalem.  
He  
massacred  
the  
Muslims  
and drove

1099

Jews, Ra  
bbanites  
and  
Karaites  
into a syn  
agogue  
and  
burned  
them  
alive.

1100 The first  
pogroms  
against  
the Jews  
in Kiev. In  
several  
riots the  
mobs  
looted  
homes  
and  
plundered  
the  
Jewish  
section.

1120 Pope  
Urban II  
stated  
that Jews  
should be  
tolerated.  
In his call  
for the  
Crusade  
he spoke  
favorably  
about the  
Jews.  
Though  
the  
Crusades  
were  
directed  
against  
the  
Muslims  
in the  
Holy  
Land, the  
gathering  
bands of  
Crusader  
s  
marching

through  
the  
country  
brought  
untold  
suffering  
to Jews  
who  
together  
with  
Muslims  
were  
seen as  
the  
enemies  
of Christia  
nity.

1140

The  
Cistercian  
monk  
Rudolf  
enflamed  
people  
against  
the Jews  
in France  
and  
Germany.  
Massacre  
s  
occurred  
in  
Cologne,  
Mainz,  
Worms,  
Spier and  
Strasbour  
g. The Ar  
chbishop  
of Mainz  
and  
Cologne  
urged  
Bernard  
of  
Clairvaux  
to silence  
Rudolf  
and to  
order the  
people  
not to  
molest  
Jews.

When this had no effect, Bernard finally came to Germany and ordered Rudolf back into the monastery. Though Bernard opposed the killing of Jews he also demonized them and called for the Second

1144

The first recorded charge of ritual murder against Jews occurred in Norwich, England. Jewish leaders were killed. Peter the Venerable of Cluny tried to turn Louis VII of France against the Jews. He wanted them to finance the Crusa

- 1146 des.  
The preaching of the monk Rudolf continued to have effect in mob attacks, massacres and forced baptisms all over the Rhine Valley. Simon the Pious of Treves and a Jewish woman in Speir were killed when they refused to be baptized, in spite of attempts of civil and church authorities to protect the Jews.
- 1147 Crusaders in Germany murdered 20 Jews in Wurzburg. In Belitz all Jews were burned. 150 Jews were murdered

- in  
Bohemia.  
Attacks  
on Jewish  
communit  
ies also in  
France.
- 1171 Charge of  
ritual  
murder in  
Blois,  
France.  
The entire  
Jewish co  
mmunity  
of 34 men  
and 17  
women  
were  
tortured  
and  
burned.
- 1181 Ritual  
murder  
charge at  
Bury St.  
Edmund,  
England.  
1183 the  
same in  
Bristol.  
1192 in W  
inchester.
- 1188 When  
Richard I  
was  
crowned,  
mobs  
attacked  
the  
Jewish co  
mmunitie  
s in  
London  
and York.  
Richard  
punished  
the  
rioters.  
Jews who  
had been  
forcibly  
baptized  
were



1190 allowed to return to their faith. King Richard was able to protect the Jews as long as he was in the country. When he left for a new Crusade, the assembled Crusaders in England attacked Jewish communities. The Jewish quarters of the Port of Lynn in Norfolk were burned and the Jews were slaughtered. Norwich Jews took refuge in the royal castle. 1,500 Jews were murdered in York. The Jewish community at Stamford was pillaged

and those  
who did  
not reach  
the castle  
were

1191 In France  
the town  
of Bray  
was surro  
killed by  
und by  
king  
Philip.  
Jews had  
the  
choice  
between  
baptism  
and  
death.  
The com  
munity co  
mmitted  
suicide.  
Philip  
burned  
100.  
Children  
under 13  
were  
spared.

1194 The Jews  
of London  
had to  
pay three  
times the  
amount  
that  
Christian  
citizens  
had to  
pay  
toward  
the  
ransom of  
Richard I.

1195 A priest,  
Fulk of  
Neully,  
who  
wanted to  
reform  
the  
church,

preached  
all over  
France  
against  
usury and  
urged  
usurers to  
give their  
earnings  
back to  
the poor.

Mobs  
used his  
sermons  
to attack  
Jews, and  
Barons  
used  
them as  
an  
excuse to  
expel  
Jews  
from their  
realms of  
authority  
and  
confiscate  
Jewish  
property.

1209

During  
the  
Crusade  
against  
the Albige  
nsians (c  
onsidered  
a  
Christian  
heresy)  
20,000  
people  
including  
the  
Jewish co  
mmunity  
were mas  
sacred  
when the  
city of  
Bezziers  
was  
stormed.

1215

The

Fourth Lateran Council, which was presided over by Pope Innocent III, ordered Jews to wear a distinctive yellow badge in the form of a ring. This was the first time in the West that Jews were required to distinguish themselves from the rest of the population by their clothing. (The Code of Omar had decreed this before in Muslim countries). Jews were not allowed to wear their best clothes on Sunday or walk in public on special days such as Easter.

1218 King Henry II made this Conciliar decree into a secular one and ordered all Jews in England to wear a badge on their outer clothing at all times to distinguish them from Christians

1222 During the Council of Canterbury the English bishops issued an injunction forbidding Christians under pain of ex-communication to sell provisions to Jews. To counteract this, the king's justiciar, Hubert de Burgh issued an order forbidding the king's subjects, under pain of imprisonment

nt, to  
refuse to  
provide  
Jews with  
the neces  
sities of

1231 Pope  
Gregory  
IX establi  
shed the  
Inquisition  
to counter  
act many  
Christian  
heresies  
that had  
sprang up  
due to  
greater  
freedoms  
in the  
rebirth of  
European  
countries.  
They chal  
lenged  
the  
authority  
of the  
Roman  
Church.  
The  
Inquisition  
was to  
root out  
heresies  
before  
they  
spread to  
the  
masses.  
Tribunals  
compose  
d mostly  
of monks  
served as  
police, pr  
osecution  
, judge  
and jury.  
Secular a  
uthorities  
carried

out the  
torture  
and  
burning at  
the stake  
of unrepe  
nant  
heretics,  
because  
the Inquis  
itors were  
to avoid  
the  
shedding  
of blood.  
Jews  
were, of  
course,  
especially  
vulnerabl  
e to  
attacks  
during  
these  
purges.

1232

Pope  
Gregory  
IX compla  
ined to  
the  
bishops in  
Germany  
that the  
Jews  
there  
were  
treated  
too well.  
He  
forbade  
friendly  
relations  
between  
Christians  
and Jews.

1235

The  
Bishop of  
Lincoln  
stated  
that Jews  
were to  
be in  
captivity  
to the

princes of  
the earth.  
They  
have the  
brand of  
Cain and  
are conde  
mned to  
wander  
the face  
of the  
earth. But  
they were  
to have  
the  
privilege  
of Cain  
also.  
They  
should  
not be  
killed.

1236

Jewish co  
mmunitie  
s in  
Anjou,  
Poitou,  
Bordeaux  
and Ango  
uleme  
were  
attacked  
by Crusa  
ders. 500  
Jews  
chose co  
nversion  
and over  
3,000  
were mas  
sacred.  
Pope  
Gregory  
IX, who  
originally  
had  
called the  
Crusade,  
was  
outraged  
about this  
brutality  
and  
criticized



the clergy  
for not preventing  
it.

1239 -  
1242

By order  
of Pope  
Gregory  
IX all  
copies of  
the  
Talmud  
were to  
be turned  
over to  
the orders  
of the Fra  
nciscans  
and Domi  
nicans for  
examinati  
on.

It seems  
that the  
papal  
decree  
was  
carried  
out only  
in France.  
Jewish  
books  
and the  
Talmud  
were also  
seized in  
England  
and book  
burnings  
took  
place. In  
Paris 24  
cartloads  
of Talmud  
copies  
were  
burned.  
Pope  
Innocent  
IV  
stopped  
the confis  
cations  
and  
ordered

the  
Talmud  
copies to  
be  
returned,  
though  
not  
without  
first expu  
nging the  
passages  
that  
seemed o  
bjectiona  
ble to the

1244 Jews in  
London  
were  
accused  
of ritual  
murder  
and  
assessed  
a high  
amount of  
money as  
punishme  
nt.

1247 When the  
church.  
murder  
charge  
became  
more wid  
espread  
and  
caused  
many  
atrocities,  
Pope  
Innocent  
IV  
ordered  
an investi  
gation of  
the  
charge  
that  
proved it  
to be an a  
nti-Jewish  
invention.

1255 The dead

body of  
Little St.  
Hugh of  
Lincoln  
was discovered in a  
cesspool  
near the  
house of  
a Jew.  
Under  
torture he  
confessed that  
Hugh had  
been  
murdered  
for a  
ritual.  
King  
Henry III  
ordered  
his  
hanging  
after he  
was  
dragged  
alive  
through  
the  
streets  
tied to a  
horse.  
100 Jews  
were  
brought to  
London  
for trial.  
18 were  
hanged  
without  
trial. 79  
others  
were  
convicted  
and  
hanged, 2  
were  
pardoned  
and one  
was  
acquitted.

1261 -  
1264     Canterbury

students,  
priests  
and  
monks  
attacked  
the  
Jewish  
quarter.  
Mobs  
sacked  
the  
Jewish  
section of  
London in  
1262 and  
1264.

1263 A disputat  
ion was  
held at Ba  
rcelona,  
Spain,  
before  
King  
James I,  
nobility,  
bishops  
and  
leading  
monks.  
Rabbi  
Moses  
ben  
Nachman  
had to  
defend  
the  
Talmud  
against a  
converted  
Jew,  
Pablo  
Christiani,  
who tried  
to prove  
Christianit  
y's  
efficacy  
from the  
Talmud.  
King  
James  
ordered  
the Jews  
to erase

1267 passages from the Talmud that were objectionable to Christians. The Synod of Vienna decreed that Christians were forbidden to attend Jewish ceremonies. Learned Jews were forbidden to dispute with simple Christians. Jews had to wear horned hats, called pileum cornutum. People actually believed that Jews had horns which they were hiding under these hats and that they were children of the devil. Thomas Aquinas (1226-1274) said that Jews

- could not be treated as neighbours but should live in perpetual servitude.
- 1270 Jews were massacred in Germany: Weissenberg, Magdeburg, Sinzig, Erfurt and other cities. In Sinzig the community was locked in the synagogue on the Sabbath and burned
- 1272 The main synagogue in London was closed. The reason given was that the chanting disturbed the devotion of the monks in the neighborhood. Jews had to gather in private homes but even that was

restricted  
by order  
of the  
Bishop of  
London.  
1275 The  
Statutum  
Judeismo  
was  
passed in  
England  
under  
King  
Edward I.  
The law  
forbade  
Jews to  
charge  
interest,  
restricted  
the areas  
where  
they  
could live,  
ordered  
all Jews  
from the  
age of  
seven to  
wear the  
badge  
and  
required  
those  
above the  
age of  
twelve to  
pay an  
annual  
poll tax at  
Easter.  
But the  
law also  
allowed  
Jews, for  
the first  
time, to  
lease  
land for  
farming  
and  
become  
merchant  
s and

- 1278 artisans.  
Edward I charged Jews with coin clipping. House-to-house searches took place throughout England and 680 Jews were thrown into the Tower of London. Many were hanged and their property seized by the crown.
- 1280 In Poland civic authorities attempted to attract Jews by establishing Jewish life on a rational basis. But the church insisted that Jews be isolated from the rest of the population. The Synod of Buda introduced the



Jewish badge.  
In Spain Jews were forced to listen to conversion sermons of the monks in their own synagogues.

Fanatical mobs attacked Jews against the orders of civic authorities.

1281 Most Spanish Jews were arrested in their synagogues on a Sabbath in January, but released again on promise to pay a huge amount of ransom money.

1282 The Archbishop of Canterbury closed all synagogues in his diocese.

1283 - 1285 Ten Jews were murdered by a mob

in Mainz  
after they  
had been  
charged  
with ritual  
murder.  
26 Jews  
were  
killed as a  
result of a  
ritual  
murder  
charge in  
Bacharach.  
40 Jews  
were  
murdered  
after a  
ritual  
murder  
charge in  
Oberwelle  
l.  
In Munich  
180 Jews  
were  
burned  
alive in  
the synag  
ogue after  
a ritual  
murder

1290 On July  
18 King  
Edward I  
in Council  
ordered  
all Jews  
in  
England  
under  
pain of  
death to  
leave the  
country  
by the  
first of No  
vember.

1298 Severe p  
ersecutio  
ns took  
place in F

ranconia,  
Bavaria  
and  
Austria. A  
German  
nobleman  
by the  
name of  
Rindfleisc  
h (he was  
called the  
Judenschl  
ächter)  
gathered  
a small  
army and  
began to  
slaughter  
Jews  
from city  
to city. In  
about six  
months  
he burned  
and mass  
acred an  
estimated  
100,000  
Jews in  
140 com  
munities  
including  
Wurzburg  
,  
Ratisbon,  
Nurember  
g, Augsbu  
rg,  
Heilbronn  
and Rotti  
ngen.  
Under  
Philip IV  
(le Bel) all  
Jews of  
his realm,  
approxim  
ately  
100,000,  
were impr  
isoned on  
July 22.  
They  
were told

1306

to leave  
the  
country  
within one  
month.  
They  
could only  
take the  
clothes  
on their  
backs  
and  
provisions  
for one  
day. Their  
property  
left  
behind  
was used  
by Philip  
to  
replenish  
the royal  
treasury,  
which had  
been exhausted  
through  
his feud  
with the  
Pope and  
his war  
against  
the  
Flemish.

1308

The  
Bishop of  
Strasbourg,  
John of  
Dirpheim,  
demanded  
the  
Jews of  
Sulzmatt  
and  
Rufach  
on the  
charge of  
host desecration.  
They  
were  
burned  
alive.

- 1315 King Louis X called back the Jews who had been expelled from France. They in turn set conditions which were met. But again they had to wear badges.
- 1320 Pope John XII ordered the Inquisition in Toulouse. There and in Perpignan the Talmud was burned. During the Crusade of the Shepherds 40,000 shepherds and peasants marched from Agen to Toulouse and killed any Jew who was not willing to be baptized. In Verdun 500 Jews had fled

to a tower. When they were besieged they committed suicide.

120 Jewish communities in southern France and northern Spain were wiped out.

1328 Thousands of Jews were murdered by mobs around Estella when a monk preached inflaming anti-Jewish sermons.

1338 Bishop John of Dirpheim caused the massacre of Jews in Strasbourg on the anniversary of the Conversion of St.

1348 When the plague raged in Europe Jews in Spain

were  
charged  
with  
planning  
to poison  
the wells  
of Christians. In  
France,  
Spain and  
Switzerland  
and Jews  
were  
murdered  
because  
people  
believed  
they had  
poisoned  
the wells  
or  
intended  
to do so.  
In September  
Pope  
Clement  
VI issued  
a papal  
bull  
declaring  
the Jews  
innocent  
of the  
charge of  
causing  
the  
plague.  
He urged  
the clergy  
to protect  
the Jews  
and even  
excommunicated  
murderers.  
But the  
mobs  
could not  
be  
stopped.  
10,000  
Jews  
were

murdered  
by mobs  
in the  
cities  
bordering  
Germany  
in spite of  
the royal  
protection  
given to  
them by  
King  
Casimir.

The  
mayor of  
Strasbourg,  
Conrad  
of Wintertur,  
together  
with other  
authorities  
defended  
the Jews  
against  
mob  
attacks  
and the  
accusations  
of the  
bishop.

The  
Councils  
of other  
cities tried  
the same.

1349

The  
Jewish  
community  
of Basle  
was  
burned to  
death in a  
specially  
built  
structure.  
2,000  
Jews  
perished  
in Strasbourg.  
In  
Worms  
400 Jews



were  
burned. In  
Oppenheim  
the  
Jews  
burned themselves  
in fear of  
torture.  
The same  
happened  
in  
Frankfurt.  
In Mainz  
6,000  
Jews  
were  
burned to  
death  
when a  
mob set  
fire to  
their  
houses.  
In Erfurt  
the  
Jewish community  
of 3,000  
was slaughtered  
and in  
Breslau  
all Jews  
perished.  
In Vienna  
the Jews  
committed suicide  
on the  
advice of  
their rabbis  
to avoid  
torture.  
The  
Jewish communities  
of Augsburg,  
Würzburg  
and  
Munich  
were destroyed.

Jews  
were  
expelled  
from Heil  
bronn.  
The Jews  
of Nurem  
berg who  
had not  
fled were  
burned to  
death in a  
place that  
since is  
known as  
Judenbüh  
l. The  
Jews of K  
onigsberg  
were mur  
dered. In  
Brussels  
approxim  
ately 500  
Jews died  
in a mass  
acre.

1354

12,000  
Jews  
were  
murdered  
in Toledo

1357

When the  
plague  
returned  
a second  
time in Fr  
anconia,  
the Jews  
again  
were  
blamed of  
poisoning  
the wells.  
The  
plague,  
also  
called the  
Black  
Death,  
killed thou  
sands.  
During  
this time

the myth of an international Jewish conspiracy was invented that in spite of its absurdities is still believed by many, even

1366 - 1369 While the Spanish civil war raged between King Pedro and Henry of Trastámara many Jews were killed by mercenaries employed by both sides.

1384 The Jews in Nordlingen were attacked and massacred.

1389 Mobs attacked and murdered thousands of Jews in Prague.

1391 The Inquisition turned against the Jews who had

converted to Christianity. In many cases they secretly continued to practice Judaism and were therefore considered heretics. Throughout the Inquisition an estimated number of 50,000 Jews were killed and another 160,000 forcibly baptized. In many cities in Spain synagogues and mosques were turned into churches and Jewish communities suffered terrible persecution. After 300 Jews were killed or committed suicide in Barcelona, 11,000

Jews  
allowed themselves  
to be  
baptized.

1399 In Posen,  
Poland, a  
rabbi and  
13 elders  
of the  
Jewish community  
were  
slowly  
burned to  
death on  
the  
charge of  
stabbing  
the host  
and  
throwing  
it into a  
pit.  
Rumors  
had  
circulated  
that the  
host had  
bled,  
which, of  
course,  
confirmed  
the  
dogma of  
the  
Eucharist.

1407 The fiery  
sermons  
of the  
monk and  
reformer  
Vincent  
Ferrer  
caused  
oppressive  
actions  
against  
the Jews  
of Spain  
and mob  
attacks.  
He is  
credited

- with  
20,000  
forced  
baptisms  
in Castille  
and  
Aragon.
- 1413 -  
1415 Don  
Ferdinand  
of Aragon  
convened  
disputatio  
ns in  
Tortosa.  
They  
were  
supposed  
to make it  
easier for  
Jews to  
convert to  
Christianit  
y. The  
leading  
Jews of  
Aragon  
were  
forced to  
debate  
with a  
converted  
Jew,  
Geronimo  
de Sante  
Fe. The di  
sputatio  
ns lasted  
for one  
year and  
nine  
months  
with  
negative  
results for  
the  
Jewish co  
mmunitie
- 1419 Pope  
Martin V  
and the  
Spanish  
kings  
restored

Jewish rights. Synagogues and Talmud copies were returned to them.

1422

The Crusade against the Hussites in Bohemia and Moravia caused much harm to Jewish communities. On their march to Prague the army of the German emperor Sigismund with Dutch mercenaries destroyed Jewish communities along the Rhine River, in Thuringia and Bavaria, all to avenge the insulted God of the Christians.

1427 -  
1429

A bull issued by Pope

Martin V forbade sea captains to transport Jews to the Holy Land. He also, in another bull, urged the protection of the Jews and established community rights, among them allowing Jews to study at universities

1431

A ritual murder charge led to the destruction of the southern German Jewish communities of Ravensburg, Ulm, and Lindau.

1432

Jews were expelled from Saxony.

1434

The Council of Basle, presided over by Pope Eugenius



IV  
revoked  
the  
freedoms  
Martin V  
had bestowed.  
Jews  
were to  
live in  
separate  
quarters  
of the  
cities,  
attend conversion  
sermons  
and were  
not  
permitted  
to attend  
universities.

1443 Jews in  
Venice  
had to  
wear the  
yellow  
badge.

1451 Pope  
Nicholas  
V in a bull  
confirmed  
the old ex-  
clusions  
of Jews  
from  
Christian  
society  
and all  
honorable  
walks of  
life. John  
of Capistrano  
was appointed  
by the  
Pope to  
lead the  
Inquisition  
of the  
Jews. In  
his  
sermons

he repeated the charges of ritual murder and host desecration which led to persecutions in Breslau under King Ladislav of Silesia. 1454 When the Polish army was defeated by the Teutonic Order and the Prussians, the clergy, who had been stirred by Capistranos sermons in Poland, blamed the royal leniency toward the Jews for the calamity. Jewish rights were withdrawn and mobs attacked Jewish communities. 1457 Polish troops on march to the Crusade

against  
the Turks  
attacked  
the Jews  
of Cracow  
and killed

1492 All Jews  
were  
expelled  
from  
Catholic  
Spain.

1500 - 1530 The Domi  
nicans  
baptized  
many  
Jews.  
These  
converts,  
however,  
were not  
much  
safer from  
mob  
attacks.  
Some of  
the  
converts  
wrote  
extremely  
hostile an  
ti-Jewish  
volumes,  
intending  
to cause  
damage  
to Jewry:  
Victor of  
Carben  
1505,  
John Pfeff  
erkorn  
(four  
vitriolic  
pieces)  
1505-09,  
Anthony  
Margharit  
a 1530.  
The Domi  
nicans  
also reno  
unced the

- study of the Hebrew language.
- 1509 Emperor Maximilian authorized John Pfefferkorn to destroy everything that was blasphemous or hostile to Christianity. He began in Frankfurt, Main, where he searched Jewish homes and synagogues and confiscated more than 1,500 manuscripts.
- 1517 At the time of the Reformation the Pope issued a bull, "Cum nimis absurdum". It is recognized as the most devastating Christian anti-Jewish document ever written. It required Jews to

wear  
badges of  
shame,  
live in  
ghettos,  
and sell  
any  
property  
outside  
the ghetto  
walls.

1521 -  
1523

In "The Magnificat" and in his treatise "That Jesus Christ was born a Jew," Martin Luther reacted against the harsh treatment of Jews, hoping they would eventually convert. The Reformation contributed to more freedom for Jews. In Protestant countries they enjoyed greater tolerance and fewer restrictions and were able to develop a more dynamic culture

than in  
Catholic  
countries.  
However,  
Jews  
continued  
to live pre  
carious  
lives ever  
ywhere.

In  
Catholic  
countries  
ghettoizat  
ion  
became  
the norm.

Jewish  
culture  
was  
stifled  
and the  
new stere  
otype of  
the ghetto  
Jew was  
added to  
the many  
already in  
existence.

1541

John Eck,  
the  
Roman  
Catholic p  
olemistic,  
wrote a  
treatise  
against  
David  
Gans, a  
Jew.

Gans  
expected  
Protestan  
tism to be  
more  
tolerant of  
Judaism.

Eck's  
pamphlet,  
"Refutatio  
n of a  
Jewish  
Book",

renews all  
the  
ancient  
charges:  
ritual  
killing of  
infants,  
host dese  
cration  
etc. In  
addition  
he called  
Germany"  
s Protesta  
nts  
"toadies  
and  
lovers of

1543 This accu  
sation  
may have  
contribute  
d to  
Luther"s  
change of  
attitude  
towards  
the Jews.  
He leaked  
a series  
of tracts,  
entitled  
"On the  
Jews and  
their lies,  
On Shem  
Hamphor  
as":  
"Their syn  
agogues  
should be  
set on  
fire... their  
houses  
should  
likewise  
be broken  
down and  
destroyed  
... Let  
them earn  
their  
bread by

the sweat  
of their  
noses, as  
is  
enjoined  
upon  
Adam's  
children."  
He  
reverted  
to a  
medieval  
position  
sensing  
the  
danger of  
Eck's  
attack  
against Pr  
otestantis  
m and  
believing  
Eck's  
stories  
that the  
Jews  
killed  
children  
for their  
rituals. In  
a tract,  
"On the  
last words  
of David",  
he moder  
ated his  
position,  
but  
followed  
the  
tradition  
of interpre  
ting the  
Old Testa  
ment in C  
hristologic  
al terms.  
These pa  
mphlets  
proved  
unpopular  
and  
would  
have



been forgotten, if the Nazis had not resurrected them in the Munich Edition (first vol.3, 1934). Some famous men at the time of the Reformation who were sympathetic towards Jews were John Brenz (1499 - 1570), the Swabian Reformer and the theologians Andrew Osiander (1498 - 1552) and Matthias Flacius (1520 - 1575).  
In Geneva Theodore Beza published a book on "Why heretics should be punished by the magistrates." This was

1554

a  
rejoinder  
to  
Sebastian  
Castellio"  
s  
eloquent  
plea for  
religious  
freedom.  
Castellio  
had been  
removed  
from  
Geneva  
by the  
Reformer  
John  
Calvin  
because  
he  
doubted  
that the  
Songs of  
Songs  
belonged  
into the S  
criptures.

1580 -  
1620

The  
Republic  
of the  
Seven Ne  
therlands  
(Holland)  
became  
very  
tolerant of  
Jews. It  
became a  
haven for  
Jews  
fleeing  
the Inquis  
ition.  
There Ca  
stellio"s a  
rguments  
for  
religious  
freedom  
won out  
over the  
influence  
of Beza.

- 1582 When the Netherlands came under the rule of Charles V of Spain, the Jews were expelled. In the "Scots Confession" ch.18 Reformer John Knox upheld the original Calvinist tenet of intolerance, distinguishing "the Harlot" (Rome) and "the filthy synagogues" from "the true Kirk".
- 1622 King Christian IV of Denmark and others invited Jews to reside in their lands, when the Thirty Year War raged in central
- 1646 - 1647 "The Westminster Confession", by act of the

Scottish parliament, superseded the Scots Confession, defining the church in universal terms with no anti-Roman or antisemitic defamations in its chapter on the church.

1648 -  
1649

During the rebellion of the Cossacks and Russian peasants in Poland, Ukraine, White Russia and Lithuania the most cruel tortures were invented for the Jews. Thousands died under prolonged brutality. Children were not spared. There are reports of rapes and gruesome slaughter

s, of  
people  
being  
slowly  
killed with  
spears, of  
women  
being slit  
open and  
live cats  
sewed up  
in them...

The city  
of  
Hamburg  
expelled  
its Jews.

1654 On September 22  
Peter Stuyvesant  
sent an anti-  
Semitic  
letter  
home  
from the  
Colonies  
in the  
New  
World to  
the West  
India Company,  
which  
indicates  
that the  
Jews  
here were  
in trouble  
too. The  
Puritans  
in New  
England  
saw Jews  
as  
challenge  
to  
Christian  
evangelism.

1656 Oliver  
Cromwell  
allowed

Jews to resettle in England, supposedly as reward for Jewish "Intelligence rs" (old English for "spies") which are said to have enabled Cromwell to avert the projected invasion of England planned at Brussels early in 1656 between Charles II. and the Spanish government.

1718

Charles XIII of Sweden opened the country to Jewish immigration. However, economic and travel restrictions were imposed.

1744

Jews were expelled from Bohemia and 1745

from  
Moravia  
under  
Empress  
Maria  
Theresa.  
1753 Under the  
Empress  
Elizabeth  
Petrovna  
about  
35,000  
Jews  
were  
expelled  
from  
Russia.  
1768 Russia"s  
expansio  
n and the  
defeat of  
Poland co  
nfronted  
the  
Russians  
with large  
establishe  
d Jewish  
communit  
ies, who  
had  
previously  
not been  
under  
their rule.  
Czarina  
Catherine  
II, the  
Great, est  
ablished  
a territory,  
the so-  
called  
Pale of S  
ettlement.  
It was to  
prevent  
the  
Jewish po  
pulation  
from influ  
encing  
Russian  
society

and to be  
a buffer  
between  
Russia  
and its  
western n  
eighbours  
. Jews  
needed  
special  
permits to  
travel  
outside  
the Pale.  
Persecuti  
ons of  
Jews  
continued  
violently  
in Poland,  
Lithuania  
and  
Russia,  
were  
Jews had  
fled from  
Crusader  
s and the  
Inquisition  
in  
western  
Europe.  
1791 Jews  
were  
given citiz  
enship in  
France.  
The age  
of the Enli  
ghtenmen  
t (or  
reason)  
produced  
a rationali  
sm that  
was  
applied to  
social and  
economic  
issues.  
The  
narrowing  
sense of  
nationhoo



- d brought trouble to the Jews again, because they were living across many nations.
- 1796 The Netherlands granted Jews full equality and citizenship.
- 1808 - 1810 Czar Alexander I wanted to integrate Jews into Russian society and ordered them to leave the villages where they resided. A ship. An estimated 500,000 Jews left the countryside and flooded into the cities, where thousands starved, froze to death or died of disease. Fear of an epidemic brought about the cancellation

on of the  
law.  
1814 - Jews in  
1820 Denmark  
were  
granted  
almost  
complete  
emancipa  
tion.  
German  
cities still  
regularly  
expelled  
Jews:  
Lübeck,  
Bremen,  
Würzburg  
and many  
towns in  
Franconia  
, Swabia  
and  
Bavaria.  
The so-  
called  
HEP!  
HEP! riots  
(a Crusad  
er"s  
shout: Hie  
rosolyma  
est  
Perdita -  
Jerusale  
m is lost)  
took  
place in  
Frankfurt,  
Darmstad  
t,  
Beyreuth,  
Karlsruhe  
, Dusseld  
orf, Heide  
lberg,  
Wurzburg  
and even  
in Copen  
hagen.  
1821 Thousand  
s of Jews  
fled  
Greece

- 1844 after anti-Jewish riots. Karl Marx (a Jew) published his treatise "On the Jewish Question", *Zur Judenfrage*, repeating the old stereotypes Christians had used.
- 1845 The French socialist, Alphonse Tousseneil, published his anti-Semitic attack "The Jews, King of the Time", *Les Juifs Rois de l'epoque*.
- 1848 The revolution brought the emancipation of the Jews, but already in 1851 the constitutions of Prussia and Austria included again anti-Jewish restrictions.
- 1850 Riot

- against  
Jews in  
New York  
City led  
by three  
Irish polic  
emen.
- 1855 Comte de  
Gobineau  
published  
his  
"Essay on  
the  
Inequality  
of the  
Human  
Races",  
*Essai sur  
l'inegalite  
des races  
humaines*  
. Modern  
antisemiti  
sm has  
used this  
heavily.
- 1868 Hermann  
Gödsche  
published  
his novel  
"Biarritz"  
under the  
pseudonu  
m of Sir  
John  
Ratcliffe.  
A chapter  
entitled  
"In the  
Jewish  
Cemetery  
in  
Prague"  
he  
descibed  
a secret  
midnight  
meeting  
of represe  
ntatives  
of the 12  
tribes of  
Israel  
receiving

directions from the Devil how to dominate the world. In 1872 only this chapter was reprinted as a pamphlet in St. Petersburg, Russia, with a statement saying that although the story was fiction, it was based on fact. The pamphlet was reprinted later in Moscow, Odessa and

1869 Jews received equal citizen status in Germany.

1870 The Ghetto in Rome was formally abolished - against the wishes of Pope Pius IX - and Jews became

- 1871 equal citizens in the kingdom of Italy. Father August Rohling of Prague published his pamphlet "The Talmud Jew", *Der Talmudju de*. It was a vicious antisemitic attack widely circulated among Catholics.
- 1873 Wilhelm Marr published his pamphlet "Jewry's Victory over Teutonism", *Der Sieg des Judentums über das Germanentum*. Here the term "antisemitism" was used for the first time.
- 1875 Bismarck's Kulturkampf against the Catholics in Germany was inter

preted by Catholics as being influenced by Jewish capital as revenge for the Roman persecution of the Jews.

1878 Adolph Stoecker, the founder of the Christian Socialist Workers Party in Germany, was committed to antisemitism.

More than 100,000 Rumanian Jews immigrated to the United States to avoid starvation because of discriminatory laws in their country.

1879 Professor Heinrich von Treitschke at the University of Berlin made himself a name in the world not only

as a  
historian  
but also  
as a  
modern antisemite.  
In a  
collection  
of essays,  
"A Word  
about our  
Jewry",  
*Ein Wort  
über  
unser Jud  
entum*, he  
stated, for  
example,  
that antisemitism is  
"a natural  
reaction  
of the  
German  
national  
feeling  
against a  
foreign  
element  
which had  
usurped  
too large  
a place in  
our life."

1881 A petition  
with  
250,000 signatures  
was  
submitted  
to  
Bismarck  
by the  
Berlin Movement  
calling for  
severe restrictions  
on Jewish  
life in  
Germany.  
The first  
of many  
severe



pogroms  
against  
the Jews  
were  
initiated  
by the  
Sacred  
League in  
Russia,  
consisting  
of 300  
army  
officers.

The  
pogroms  
caused  
one of the  
major emi  
grations  
in Jewish  
history.

Eugen  
Duhring  
published  
his "The  
Jewish  
Question  
as a  
Problem  
of Race,  
Custom  
and  
Culture,"  
*Die Juden  
frage als  
Rassen-,  
Sitten-  
und Kultu  
rfrage:*

"The  
origin of  
the  
general  
contempt  
felt for the  
Jewish  
race lies  
in its  
absolute  
inferiority  
in all intell  
ectual  
fields.  
Jews

show a  
lack of  
scientific  
spirit, a  
feeble  
grasp of p  
hilosophy,  
an  
inability to  
create in  
mathemat  
ics, art,  
and even  
music.  
Fidelity  
and  
reverence  
with  
respect to  
anything  
great and  
noble are  
alien to  
them. The  
refore,  
the race  
is inferior  
and depra  
ved... The  
duty of  
the  
Nordic  
peoples is  
to extermi  
nate such  
parasitic  
races as  
we exter  
minate  
snakes  
and  
beasts of  
prey."  
Berlin Mo  
vement  
rallies  
ended in  
riots of  
bands  
moving  
through  
streets  
shouting  
"Juden

raus!",  
attacking  
Jews or "  
Jewish-  
looking"  
people,  
smashing  
windows  
of Jewish  
businesses

1882 Father E.  
A.  
Chabauty  
published  
"The  
Jews our  
Master",  
*Les Juifs,  
nos  
Maîtres!*,  
about  
Christian  
nations  
being  
attacked  
by a  
Jewish co  
nspiracy.

1886 The  
German  
Antisemiti  
c Alliance  
was  
formed by  
rightwing  
parties.  
Edouard-  
Adolphe  
Drumont  
published  
his "The  
Jews of  
France",  
*La France  
Juive*, a  
violently a  
ntisemitic  
work  
widely cir  
culated.

1887 Otto  
Boeckel,  
one of the

leaders of the German Antisemitic Alliance was elected to the German Reichstag in Berlin. Karl Lüger, a leftist politician, made his antisemitism public. He became a major leader of Austrian antisemitism. In *Mein Kampf* Hitler attributes his antisemitism to Lüger's influence.

1889

Max Liebermann von Sonnenberg who had been a leader in the Berlin Movement founded the German Social Antisemitic Party, *Deutsch-Soziale Antisemitische Partei*, in Bochum,

Westpahlia.

The first antisemitic newspaper in Hungary appeared in Pressburg.

1890 and Four million Jews fled to Western Europe and America due to persecutions in Eastern Europe. But here too - in the Land of the Free - Jews were restricted and suffered the old accusations. Zionism developed in Europe. Hermann Ahlwardt published his "The Aryan Peoples' Battle of Despair Against Jewry", *Der Verzweiflungskampf der Arischen Völker mit dem Jude*

*ntum*,  
depicting  
Jewry as  
an  
octopus c  
ontrolling  
every  
sector of  
the  
German  
nation.  
Antisemiti  
c parties  
gained  
five seats  
in the  
German  
Reichstag

1892     Edouard  
Drumont  
founded  
the  
French ne  
wspaper  
La Libre  
Parole to  
populariz  
e his antis  
emitism.

1893     Antisemiti  
c parties  
won  
sixteen  
seats in  
the  
German  
Reichstag

.  
Theodor  
Fritsch  
published  
his "Antis  
emitism C  
hatechis  
m" in

1894     The trial  
and court-  
martial of  
the  
French  
officer  
Alfred

Dreyfus  
(a Jew)  
for  
treason  
was later  
proven to  
have  
been  
caused  
by high-  
ranking a  
ntisemitic  
army  
officers  
and  
people in  
the war  
ministry  
who  
forged do  
cuments.

The  
Dreyfus  
Affair  
caused a  
ntisemitic  
riots in  
France.

1899

Houston  
Stewart C  
hamberlai  
n  
published  
his work  
"The Fou  
ndations  
of the Nin  
eteenth  
Century".  
He  
carried G  
obineau"s  
racial  
theory to  
its logical  
conclusio  
n proclai  
ming  
Germans  
as the  
master  
race and  
urging a  
crusade

1900 - 1910  
against all  
Jews.  
Hundreds  
of  
pogroms  
against  
the Jews  
were  
initiated  
and  
supported  
by the  
Czar's  
Black  
Hundreds  
in Russia  
and  
Ukraine.  
A short  
version of  
the  
"Protocols  
of the  
Learned  
Elders of  
Zion" was  
published  
by Pavol  
ckai Krus  
hevan in  
his newsp  
aper  
Znamya  
in St. Pet  
ersburg.  
The acce  
ptance of  
this  
forgery by  
the  
Czar's  
secret  
police  
even by  
Christians  
here and  
later in  
other  
countries  
proved  
how  
Christian  
anti-  
Judaism



had predicted the people to believe the weirdest antisemitic propaganda. S. A. Nilus published the whole text of the Protocols in the third edition of his book, "The Great in the Small", in St. Petersburg. G. Butmi published his version of the Protocols, "The Enemies of the Human Race", in St. Petersburg (four editions in two years). (See also 1917 and 1937).

1911

Werner Sombart published his book, "The Jew and Modern Capitalism". He claimed

that  
Judaism  
and  
capitalism  
are  
practically  
synonym  
ous. He  
stated: "In  
tellectual  
interests  
and intell  
ectual  
skill are  
more  
strongly d  
eveloped  
in him  
[the Jew]  
than  
physical  
(manual)  
powers.  
(Compare  
1881  
where  
Duhring  
had  
stated the  
exact  
opposite).

1914

Anti-  
Jewish  
laws were  
abolished  
so that  
Jews  
could  
fight for  
Holy  
Mother  
Russia in  
WW I.

1915

Grand  
Duke  
Sergei, C  
ommande  
r-in-Chief  
of the  
Russian  
armies  
decreed  
the  
relocation

of all  
Jews  
from the  
Pale  
fearing  
they  
would  
side with  
the  
Germans.  
600,000  
were  
forcibly tr  
ansported  
to the  
interior of  
Russia.  
About  
100,000  
of them  
died from  
exposure  
and starv

1918 - 1920    Up to  
200,000  
Jews  
suffered  
violent  
death  
during  
Russia"s  
fratricidal  
civil war  
and the R  
usso-  
Polish  
war in  
1920. It  
was  
mainly in  
Ukraine,  
but there  
was also  
mass  
murder of  
Jews in  
Minsk,  
Pinsk and  
Vilna by  
the Polish  
army (doc  
umented  
by the US

government) and in Yekaterinburg, Siberia. In July 1919 over 2,000 Jews were slaughtered by the "White" army under Admiral Kolchak. Jews were accused by the Bolsheviks of being capitalists and opposed to them, and by Whites to be Reds and Communists. They suffered more by the Whites, though, who made no difference between them and the Reds. Lenin outlawed pogroms, but the better treatment Jews received from the Reds

gave  
Whites  
more  
"proof"  
that Jews  
were com  
munists.  
Terrible  
tortures  
and slaug  
hters of  
Jews  
happened  
in Ukraine  
under  
General  
Denikin  
whose  
White  
army in  
South  
Russia  
was  
armed  
and  
financed  
mainly by  
the Allies,  
chiefly the  
British.  
In the  
Balfour D  
eclaration  
the British  
Foreign  
Secretary  
declared  
Palestine  
to be the  
"national  
home" for  
the Jews.  
The Arab  
nations  
protested.  
The  
"Protocols  
of the  
Learned  
Elders of  
Zion" was  
first  
published  
in

England.  
In riots in  
Berlin and  
Munich  
Jews  
were  
blamed  
for  
Germany  
losing the  
war.

1920 - Gottfried  
1921 zer Beek  
(Ludwig  
Müller)  
published  
the  
Protocols  
in  
German.  
It reached  
six  
editions.  
Müller's  
version  
became  
the official  
version of  
the Nazis  
in 1929.  
The  
Protocols  
were also  
published  
in France,  
the  
United  
States  
and  
Poland.  
The  
"Return to  
Normalcy  
" revived  
the Ku  
Klux Klan  
in the  
United  
States  
and restri  
ctions of  
all sorts  
were  
imposed

on people  
of  
"Hebrew  
descent".  
Hitler  
made his  
first  
important  
speech  
against  
the Jews  
on Aug.  
13, urging  
to take  
away all  
their  
rights.  
Approxim  
ately  
1,450,000  
Jews had  
immigrate  
d to the  
United  
States  
over a  
period of  
about 30  
years. To  
stem the i  
mmigratio  
n  
President  
Harding  
and the  
Congress  
rewrote  
the laws  
limiting im  
migration  
by  
nationality  
per year  
to three  
percent of  
the  
number of  
people of  
that  
nationality  
already in  
the U.S.  
as of the  
1910

- census.  
Another  
severe  
restriction  
of immigr  
ation was  
legislated  
in 1924.
- 1925 Hitler  
published  
his Mein  
Kampf:  
"If, with  
the help  
of his  
Marxist  
creed, the  
Jew is  
victorious  
over the  
other  
peoples  
of the  
world, his  
crown will  
be the  
funeral  
wreath of  
humanity.  
..Today I  
believe  
that I am  
acting in  
accordan  
ce with  
the will of  
the  
Almighty  
Creator:  
by  
defending  
myself  
against  
the Jew, I  
am  
fighting  
for the  
work of  
the Lord."
- 1926 -  
1933 Pogroms  
continued  
in the  
USSR,  
Poland,



- Rumania,  
Hungary,  
Greece  
and  
Mexico.  
In  
Germany  
Jewish ce  
meteries  
and syna  
gogues  
were des  
ecrated.
- 1933 Hitler  
came to  
power in  
Germany.  
Jews  
were  
barred  
from civil  
service,  
legal prof  
essions  
and unive  
rsities,  
were not  
allowed to  
teach in  
schools  
and could  
not be  
editors of  
newspap  
ers.
- 1934 Anti-  
Jewish  
groups  
formed th  
roughout  
Canada.  
Antisemiti  
sm was  
blatent in  
many ma  
gazines  
and news  
papers.
- 1935 Jews lost  
their citize  
nship in  
Germany.
- 1936 Palestinia  
ns

rebelled against Zionism and the British decision to offer the Jews Arab lands. By 1939 half a million Jews were settled in Palestine. The British tried to block the flow of immigration and to deal with Jewish paramilitary organizations. In the Stalin purges in the USSR many Jews lost their lives. Cardinal Hlud, the Primate of Poland, in a pastoral letter urged Catholics to boycott Jewish businesses.

1937

The Concentration Camps of Sachsenhausen, Buchenwald

und Licht  
enburg  
were esta  
blished in  
Germany.  
All Jewish  
teachers  
lost their  
jobs in  
Italy.  
Jewish  
children  
were segr  
egated.  
The  
Protocols  
were  
published  
in Italian  
and  
widely cir

1938

During  
the night  
of Novem  
ber 9-10  
some  
7,000  
Jewish  
shops  
and busin  
esses  
were  
looted,  
most syn  
agogues  
burned  
and 91  
Jews  
killed in  
Germany.  
About  
30,000  
richer  
Jews  
were  
taken to c  
oncentrati  
on  
camps.  
Later  
most of  
them  
were

freed and given emigration papers after all their possessions had been confiscated. A few hundred-thousand Jews were able to emigrate from Germany, Austria, Bohemia and Moravia by turning all they had over to the Nazis. Jews were barred from public life, from schools and universities. They had to wear yellow badges in the form of the Star of David on their clothing at all times. They were accused of every evil under the sun

and  
always in  
fear of  
being  
beaten up  
or even  
killed on  
the  
streets.

1939 -  
1941

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1942 them into camps. On Jan. 20 a conference of sixteen high-ranking Nazi officials in Berlin-Wannsee planned the "final solution", the complete extermination of European Jewry.

1942 - 1945 Almost six million Jews, among them about one million children, were killed in special extermination camps, all situated in Poland, which was occupied by the German army. The most prominent of these camps was Auschwitz. "Holocaust" is a biblical term which means

burnt offering.  
The Jewish people refer to this most devastating event in their history as the Sho"ah. Many churches in Germany supported Hitler as a national hero. Some resisted him. But Christianity as a whole failed miserably in resisting the evil done to the Jews and other minorities. And when Jewish refugees knocked on the doors of the nations opposed to the Nazis, they were rejected. All over the western world the

churches  
were  
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silent  
when the  
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Holocaust  
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Their own  
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to its  
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nclusion.

In the  
beginning  
was the a



anti-Judaic  
word - in  
the end  
the Final  
Solution.

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