

## An Outline of Jewish Persecution in the Church Age

- a) for more than 60 years after the destruction of Jerusalem, Jews and Nazarenes (Jewish Christians) lived side-by-side
- b) in the Second Jewish Rebellion against Rome, the Rabbi Akiba proclaimed the General Ben Koseba to be Messiah
- c) Jewish Christians still living in the land were expelled and dubbed “apostate”, thus placing a breach between Christian and Jew
- d) with the conversion of the Emperor Constantine (c. 324 AD) and the establishment of Christianity (his version) as the official state religion, he began to officially suppress paganism and Judaism alike
- e) in the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, theological Anti-Semitism can be traced to theologians like Augustine, Thomas Aquinas, and Hippolytus.
- f) it was called Replacement Theology, (i.e. all the promises to Israel have been inherited by the Church, Israel has no more part in God’s Plan); today the system is called Covenant Theology, or Amillennialism, a denial of the most basic promises of God to Abraham and his seed – Gal 3:15-16
- g) As the Catholic Church gained power, theological persecution was established – by the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> centuries, Replacement Theology had taken root.
- h) In Spain, c. 613 AD, Jews who refused baptism were expelled from the country, and their children over seven years of age were taken from them, to be reared as Christians.
- i) 632-638: King Dagobert expelled all Jews from France.
- j) 694-711: Judaism was outlawed, their property was confiscated, and Jews were enslaved by Visigoth rule in Spain.
- k) 717-720: Caliph Omar II imposed a heavy tax on Jews in Syria and Palestine, and forced them to wear distinctive headdress, as well as the first instance of badges; Jews were forbidden from riding camels or having their heads higher than any Moslem.
- l) 795: Pope Leo II introduced public disputations between Jews and Christians, resulting in forced conversions to Christianity.
- m) 1012: Henry II of Germany expelled all Jews from Mainz (southeast Germany).

### Middle Ages

- a) 1073: Pope Gregory VII prohibited Jews from holding office in Christian Europe.
- b) 1096: the first Crusade in Germany resulted in the killing of 12,000 Jews along cities of the Rhine River; also, Jews were massacred en route to Jerusalem by the Crusaders.
- c) 1121: Jews were driven out of Belgium until they repented of killing Christ.
- d) 1144: Norwich, England, reported blood libel (the charge that Jews kidnapped Christian children, sacrificed them, and used their blood in the Passover ritual).
- e) 1146: The Catholic Church decreed that any Christians volunteering to fight in the Crusade would be released from all debts owed to Jews.
- f) 1145-1153: Jews who purchased protection in fortified castles of barons and noblemen in the Rhineland during the Second Crusade were betrayed to ravaging mobs.
- g) 1147: Jews in North Africa were persecuted by the Almohades and fled the area, were converted to Islam, or were forced to wear distinctive clothing.
- h) 1170: the Third Crusade – Jews accused of blood libel and massacred.
- i) 1182: King Philip of France expelled the Jews, confiscated their property, turned synagogues into churches, and forced Jews to wear identification badges.
- j) 1189: at the coronation of Richard the Lionhearted, a persecution against Jews broke out unexpectedly – many were killed, their houses burned, and their property confiscated.
- k) 1198-1216: Pope Innocent III promoted Fourth Crusade, demanding Christian rulers make Jews atone for the sin of “deicide” – in 1215 the Fourth Lateran Council

introduced the idea that European Jews wear special badges.

- l) 1226-1274: King Louis IX demanded all Jews be baptized, and burned 24 cartloads of the Talmud in Paris, with the approval of Pope Gregory IX.
- m) 1260: the Mameluks defeated the Mongols and took control of Syria – anti-Semitic laws re-enacted, including forcing Jewish women to wear one black shoe and one red.
- n) 1261: Archbishop Robert seized all Jewish property and held influential Jews for ransom by relatives (inspiration for Goering in WWII).
- o) 1267: Jews forced to wear cone-shaped hats in addition to badges in Vienna.
- p) 1290: King Edward I banished Jews from England, forcing 16,000 to leave.
- q) 1298: the German Knight Rindfleisch alleged he had received divine orders to kill all Jews – persecution broke out in Franconia, Bavaria, and Austria, resulting in 140 Jewish communities being destroyed and 100,000 Jews being killed.
- r) 1306: Philip the Tall expelled 100,000 Jews from France and seized all their property, and from 1322-1359 France was officially without a Jewish population – elsewhere they were denied the right to hold public office, keep Christian servants, and work or eat meat on Christian holidays; accused of desecrating the Host (wafer of communion) and poisoning wells, their villages were systematically destroyed by mobs incited to violence.
- s) 1336-1338: “Armleder”, a systematic campaign by German peasants to murder, rob and annihilate whole Jewish communities was begun.
- t) 1348-1350: Jews were accused of poisoning wells and causing the Black Death (Bubonic Plague, so called because it turned the victim’s skin black – this epidemic did not infect the Jewish population because of their strict sanitary practices, but their immunity from it led to rumors that lepers and Jews had plotted against Christians by poisoning their wells – Emperors granted immunity to anyone who murdered a Jew)
- u) 1391: In Spain, Jews were forced to leave or be massacred and have their bodies dismembered; 70 communities were destroyed.
- v) 1411-1412: Jews were forced to listen to Christian preaching in synagogues and be converted.
- w) 1421: Jews in Vienna had possessions confiscated and children forcibly converted; 270 were burned at the stake.
- x) 1453: Jews of Poland had all civil rights withdrawn.
- y) 1483-1492: the Spanish Inquisition, under direction of General Torquemada of the Roman Catholic Church, perpetrated against Jews (and non-Catholics). Torture, heavy fines, confiscation of property, banishment, and often death resulted; 300,000 Jews were expelled from Spain in 1492.

#### Reformation Period

- a) 1516: first ghetto established in Venice.
- b) 1542: Martin Luther tried to convert Jews to Christ – after failing in his effort, he turned against them and wrote a pamphlet entitled “The Jews and Their Lies”, 200 pages of anti-Semitic rhetoric condemning them to hell; he claimed that “a good Jew is a dead Jew”, and frequently used extreme profanity against them.
- c) 1593: Pope Clement VII banished Jews from the Vatican State.
- d) 1624: Ghettos established in Italy.
- e) 1648-1656: Jews massacred as “cooperatives” during Poland’s wars against Sweden and Russia.
- f) 1670: Blood libel charges excluded Jews from voting and holding office.
- g) 1719: Rhode Island law excluded Jews from voting and holding public office.

### Enlightenment Period

- a) 1768 –1788: Haidamack massacred Jews of Poland.
- b) 1791: Russia established the “Pale of Settlements”, limiting places where Jews could reside in 25 provinces of Czarist Russia; in 1794 Jews had to pay double the taxes that were imposed on Christian merchants.
- c) 1827: Compulsory military service imposed on Jewish minors under 18 yrs of age in Russia – men were made to serve 25 yrs, many were abused or murdered.
- d) 1835: Nicholas I, known as the “Russian Haman”, considered Jews to be parasites on society and sought to destroy them because they refused to assimilate.
- e) 1861-1865: during the Civil War, Jews from both the North and South were accused by newspapers and political leaders of aiding the enemy, smuggling, profiteering, and draft-dodging.
- f) 1877: Jews refused accommodations at the newly built Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga Springs, New York.

### Modern Period

- a) 1879: In Germany, Wilhelm Marr coined the word anti-Semitism; the concept was introduced into higher learning schools and institutions.
- b) 1880: In America signs appeared saying, “We prefer not to entertain Hebrews” – Jews were denied entrance into clubs, private schools, institutions, and associations.
- c) 1881-1884: Pogroms (“destruction”) swept over southern Russia against all Jews living in the Pale, causing emigration of Russian Jews to the West.
- d) 1893: Karl Lueger, Mayor of Vienna, introduced the anti-Semitic Christian Social Party; Adolf Hitler (among others) influenced toward anti-Semitism by Lueger.
- e) 1899: Houston Stewart Chamberlain, racist and anti-Semitic author, published “Foundations of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century”, which became a basis of National Socialist ideology – it postulated pseudo-racist theories of a superior Aryan race, which was embodied in the philosophy of Nazism.
- f) 1904: “Protocols of the Elders of Zion” was produced by the secret police of Russia’s Nicholas II, making Jews the scapegoats for Russia’s problems, it implied they had a conspiracy to conquer and rule the world. Henry Ford published the work in America, under the title “The International Jew”.
- g) 1906-1913: Pogroms and boycotts were conducted against Jews in Russia and Poland.
- h) 1915: the Ku Klux Klan, an American white supremacy organization, was reorganized and espoused anti-Semitism.
- i) 1917-1921: Pogroms in the Ukraine, Poland, Siberia, Mongolia, and Hungary resulted in the deaths of thousands of Jews.
- j) 1933: Hitler began boycotts against Jews and started to build concentration camps.
- k) 1935: Hitler enacted the Nuremberg Laws, depriving Jews of German citizenship, removing them from professional and educational positions, and setting in motion a systematized plan for complete isolation and extermination of European Jewry.
- l) 1920-1930s: Eastern U.S. colleges established a quota system for Jews under a variety of guises – Christians were preferred over Jews for office, sales, and executive positions; Jews were excluded from faculty positions, and were generally unwelcome in fashionable sections of the cities and suburban developments in America.
- m) 1938: Charles E. Coughlin (Roman Catholic priest) began his weekly anti-Semitic broadcast in Detroit, Michigan.
- n) 1939: Holocaust of WWII began with the German occupation of Poland.
- o) 1940: Extermination of Jews began with the use of Zyklon B gas; the Warsaw Ghetto was formed.
- p) 1941: Jewish immigration quotas in the U.S. severely restricted.

- q) 1942: “Final Solution” to exterminate Jews of Europe originated in Berlin on Jan 20<sup>th</sup> – Jews were transported from Belgium, Holland, and other European countries under Nazi power to death camps at Auschwitz, Bergenbelsen, Treblinka, and others.
- r) 1942-1944: in an effort to court the favor of Arab nations in WWII, the U.S. supplies arms and financial assistance, rejects pleas from Israeli Jews for help (since they had “no where else to go”, the U.S. felt no need to court their favor)
- s) 1943-1944: U.S. bombers refused permission to bomb train tracks carrying Jews to death camps.
- t) 1945: Holocaust ended with an estimated 6,000,000 Jews killed during WWII.
- u) 1946- 1948: English quotas restrict emigration of Jews to Palestine; arms and weapons given to Israeli Arabs but denied to Jewish residents.
- v) 1948: Seven Arab nations attack newly established nation of Israel, barely failing in their mission to destroy the population (the U.S. offered no assistance).
- w) 1964: The Palestine Liberation Organization with the Palestine Liberation Army formed, declared objective was the destruction of Israel.
- x) 1967: Arab nations attack Israel, barely failing in their mission to destroy the population (the U.S. offered no assistance).
- y) 1972: Jewish athletes at the Munich Olympics kidnapped and murdered.
- z) 1973: Arab nations attack Israel, barely failing in their mission to destroy the population (the U.S. offered no assistance).