

Psalm 129

Jesus is the *True Israel*

This psalm compares Israel to Jesus. One alternate definition of Jesus is *the sum total of all of God's promises to men*. Israel was supposed to be *the light of the world* to all men as well. Jesus fulfilled many assignments that the nation failed to complete.

For Christ is the fulfillment of the law for righteousness to everyone who believes.” (Romans 10:4)

The nation Israel was actually formed/birthered in Egypt (symbolic for this unfeeling and unholy world). God called them to leave that unsympathetic place for a more abundant life. They left Egypt reluctantly. God had to let the abuses ramp up to just get them to want to go back to their rightful homeland. God uses the glory before us and fire behind us to move down the trail to freedom. God had a glorious dream for Israel. The children of Israel were very stubborn students.

“When Israel was a child, I loved him, And out of Egypt I called My son. (Hosea 11:1)

“This is he who was in the congregation in the wilderness with the messenger who spoke to him on Mount Sinai, and with our fathers, the one who received the living words to give to us, whom our fathers would not obey, but rejected. And in their hearts they turned back to Egypt, (Acts 7:38-4)

Jesus fulfilled the command to literally leave Egypt; and come to the place filled with God's promises..

Now when they had departed, behold, an angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream, saying, “Arise, take the young Child and His mother, flee to Egypt, and stay there until I bring you word; for Herod will seek the young Child to destroy Him.” When he arose, he took the young Child and His mother by night and departed for Egypt, and was there until the death of Herod, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken by the Lord through the prophet, saying, “Out of Egypt I called My Son.” (Matthew 2:13-15)

Israel was supposed to be a royal priesthood.

Now therefore, if you will indeed obey My voice and keep My covenant, then you shall be a special treasure to Me above all people; for all the earth is Mine. And

you shall be to Me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation.’ These are the words which you shall speak to the children of Israel.” (Exodus 19:5-6)

We know that the Aaronic priesthood misrepresented God; and eventually was complicit and participated in the killing of Jesus. Moses and all the laws and societal safeguards that he built eventually faded and failed. Jesus succeeded where the traditions and priesthood failed.

Therefore, holy brethren, partakers of the heavenly calling, consider the Apostle and High Priest of our confession, Christ Jesus, who was faithful to Him who appointed Him, as Moses also was faithful in all His house. For this One has been counted worthy of more glory than Moses, inasmuch as He who built the house has more honor than the house. For every house is built by someone, but He who built all things is God. And Moses indeed was faithful in all His house as a servant, for a testimony of those things which would be spoken afterward, but Christ as a Son over His own house, whose house we are if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm to the end. (Hebrews 3:1-6)

Israel has not become what God called them to be. One day, they will be (at his coming). Ultimately, Jesus is the fulfillment.

But it is not as though the word of God hath come to nought. For they are not all Israel, that are of Israel: neither, because they are Abraham’s seed, are they all children: but, In Isaac shall thy seed be called. That is, it is not the children of the flesh that are children of God; but the children of the promise are reckoned for a seed. (Romans 9:6-8)

Now to Abraham were the promises spoken, and to his seed. He saith not, And to seeds, as of many; but as of one, And to thy seed, which is Christ. (Galatians 3:16)

Dual Fulfillments of Scripture

Read Psalm 129:1-3: Are we reading about Jesus or the nation Israel? Both. There are many prophesies in the scriptures where there are *multiple fulfillments*.

A *double fulfillment* or *dual fulfillment* of a Bible prophecy is where prophecy has both a short-term and long-term fulfillment. Perhaps the writer may have been looking at someone in his community; but God turned it into a double truth. A prophecy is made, and the first fulfillment may come to pass relatively soon thereafter. Later, there is a second fulfillment to the prophecy, and that second fulfillment is usually fuller and more literal. So, there is a “near” fulfillment and a

“far” fulfillment. A prophecy having a dual fulfillment helps to unify Scripture and emphasizes God’s masterful control of events. There are several examples of prophecies with a double fulfillment. Jesus and Paul spoke much about Old Testament promises already fulfilled; and were yet to be fulfilled in a much bigger way. Here are some examples:

In Isaiah 7 the Aramites and Israelites (10 tribes) were seeking to conquer Jerusalem, and King Ahaz of Judah was fearful. The prophet Isaiah approaches King Ahaz and declares that Aram and Israel would not be successful in their conquest. The Lord offers Ahaz the opportunity to receive a sign, but Ahaz refuses to put God to the test. God responds by giving the sign Ahaz should look for: “The virgin will be with child and will give birth to a son . . . but before the boy knows enough to reject the wrong and choose the right, the land of the two kings you dread will be laid waste”. So, Isaiah referred to a young woman in their community—a virgin when the prophecy was made—who would become pregnant and bear a son; a few years after that, Israel and Aram would be destroyed. That was the “near” fulfillment. In the New Testament, the apostle Matthew connects the virgin birth of Jesus (Matthew 1:23) with the prophecy in Isaiah 7:14. Jesus’ virgin birth is the “far” fulfillment—fuller and more complete. Isaiah 7:14 is therefore a “double-fulfillment prophecy.” It refers to the situation King Ahaz was facing, but also to the coming Messiah who would be the ultimate deliverer.

This psalm states that Israel was afflicted from its youth. Israel became a nation in Egypt. The children of Israel were harshly treated by Pharaoh. They were carried into captivity by Assyria. They were taken captive after being under siege by Babylon. They were forced to speak Greek and forced to accept the Greek gods by their Greek dominators. They were crushed under the fist of Rome as well. We might be more aware of the millions of Jews killed by Hitler or Stalin.

How does Jesus compare? We know that he was severely abused in the process of taking on the cross, for our sins. What about his childhood? Jesus may not have been a good looking young man. It sounds like he was actually fairly unattractive. He is described like an *exposed root out of dry ground*. It says that his actual physical form was *grotesque*. The word used in Isaiah for hiding our faces from him is the word used when turning away from a passing leprous horrible-looking disfigured person. There may not be a mystery why we never hear of childhood buddies. His life was under the cloud of being accused as being an illegitimate son (pregnant unmarried mother). His brothers did not take him seriously at first. He

was someone for them to chuckle about. In fact, we are told that his family was concerned about his mental health as he made claims to be the son of God.

Who has believed our report? And to whom has the arm of the LORD been revealed? For He shall grow up before Him as a tender plant, And as a root out of dry ground. He has no form or comeliness; And when we see Him, There is no beauty that we should desire Him. He is despised and rejected by men, A Man of sorrows and acquainted with grief. And we hid, as it were, our faces from Him; He was despised, and we did not esteem Him. Surely He has borne our griefs And carried our sorrows; Yet we esteemed Him stricken, Smitten by God, and afflicted. But He was wounded for our transgressions, He was bruised for our iniquities; The chastisement for our peace was upon Him, And by His stripes we are healed. (Isaiah 53:1-5)

The psalm says that Israel was afflicted many times. I was aware of the most obvious national abuses of the Jews. I was also aware of how the world empires used Jews as a scapegoat; but I learned this week of how much further the antisemitism goes beyond all of these *well-known* events. The plowing of his back in these verses can obviously compare the flagellum used by the Romans to torture Jesus.



The nation Israel was familiar with whips and instruments of torture as well.

And the foremen of the people of Israel, whom Pharaoh's taskmasters had set over them, were beaten and were asked, "Why have you not done all your task of making bricks today and yesterday, as in the past?" (Exodus 5:14)

Here is a brief listing of antisemitism over the centuries. We are already familiar with some of the modern antisemitism in Germany and Russia, etc... So some of the antisemitism that took place previously is listed below:

740 BC

The [Assyrian captivity](#) during which several thousand [Israelites](#) of ancient [Samaria](#) were resettled as captives by [Assyria](#).

586 BC

During the reign of King [Nebuchadnezzar II](#), the [Neo-Babylonian Empire](#) destroys the [temple](#) in [Jerusalem](#), and captures the [Kingdom of Judah](#) and 10,000 Jewish families.

475 BC

[Haman](#) attempts [genocide](#) against the Jews. ([Purim](#)).

175 BC–165 BC

The Deuterocanonical [First](#) and [Second Books of the Maccabees](#) record that [Antiochus IV Epiphanes](#) attempts to erect a statue of [Zeus](#) in [Jerusalem](#). The festival of [Hanukkah](#) commemorates the uprising of the [Maccabees](#) against this attempt.

139 BC

[Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio Hispanus](#) expels all Jews from the city of [Rome](#).

124 BC

described in [2 Maccabees](#) families forced to bow down to idols or be defiled and killed

63 BC

12,000 Jews die and many more are sent into [the diaspora](#) as a result of [Pompey's conquest of the East](#).

59 BC

[Cicero](#) criticizes Jews for being too influential in public assemblies. He also refers to Jews and Syrians as "races born to be slaves."^[7]

19 AD

Roman Emperor [Tiberius](#) expels Jews from [Rome](#).

38 AD

Thousands of Jews killed by mobs in the [Alexandrian pogrom](#), as recounted by [Philo of Alexandria](#) in *Flaccus*. Synagogues are defiled, Jewish leaders are publicly scourged, and the Jewish population is confined to one quarter of the city.^[8]

50 AD

Jews are ordered by Roman Emperor [Claudius](#) "not to hold meetings",

66 AD

Under the command of [Tiberius Julius Alexander](#), Roman soldiers killed about 50,000 Jews in the [Alexandria riot](#).

66–73 AD

The [First Jewish–Roman War](#) against the Romans is crushed by [Vespasian](#) and [Titus](#). Titus refuses to accept a wreath of victory, because there is "no merit in vanquishing people forsaken by their own God."**70 AD**

Over 1,000,000 Jews perish and 97,000 are taken as slaves following the destruction of the [Second Temple](#).^[9]

73 AD

Roman governor had a legion lay siege to Masada, , when Romans entered the fortress they found its defendants had set all buildings but food storerooms ablaze and committed mass suicide or killed each other, 960 men, women, and children in total\

94 AD

Fabrications of anti-Jewish poetry. and old antisemitic myths in his work

96 AD

nephew of the [Roman Emperor Vespasian](#) and supposed convert to Judaism is put to death on charges of atheism.

100 AD

[Tacitus](#) writes anti-Jewish polemic in his [Histories](#) (book 5). He reports on several old myths of ancient antisemitism (including that of the donkey's head in the Holy of Holies), but the key to his view that Jews "regard the rest of mankind with all the hatred of enemies" is his analysis of the extreme differences between [monotheistic](#) Judaism and the [polytheism](#) common throughout the Roman world.

115–117 AD

Thousands of Jews are killed during civil unrest in Egypt,

119 AD

[Roman Emperor Hadrian](#) bans [circumcision](#), making Judaism *de facto* illegal.

132–135 AD

Crushing of the [Bar Kokhba revolt](#). According to Cassius Dio 580,000 Jews are killed. Hadrian orders the expulsion of Jews from Judea, which is merged with [Galilee](#) in order to form the province of [Syria Palaestina](#). . Hadrian constructs a [pagan](#) temple to Jupiter at the site of the [Temple in Jerusalem](#), builds [Aelia Capitolina](#) among the ruins of Jerusalem.^[14]

136 AD

Hadrian renames [Jerusalem](#) to Aelia Capitolina and builds a Roman monument over the site of the [Temple Mount](#). Jews are banned from visiting. Judea is renamed Palestine to suppress the Jewish connection with the land.

167 AD

Earliest known accusation of [Jewish deicide](#) (the notion that Jews were held [responsible for the death of Jesus](#)), made in a sermon *On the Passover*, attributed to [Melito of Sardis](#).

175

[Apollinaris the Apologist](#) writes two books against the Jews.

259 AD

The Jewish community of [Nehardea](#) is destroyed.

306 AD

The [Synod of Elvira](#) bans intermarriage between [Christians](#) and [Jews](#). Other social intercourses, such as eating together, are also forbidden.

315 AD

[Constantine I](#) enacts various laws regarding the Jews: Jews are not allowed to own Christian slaves or to circumcise their slaves. Conversion of Christians to Judaism is outlawed. Congregations for religious services are restricted, but Jews are also allowed to enter the restituted Jerusalem on the anniversary of the Temple's destruction.

325 AD

Jews are expelled and banned from [Jerusalem](#).

325 AD

[First Ecumenical Council of Nicaea](#). The [Christian Church](#) separates the calculation of the date of [Easter](#) from the Jewish [Passover](#): "It was ... declared improper to follow the custom of the Jews in the celebration of this holy festival, because, their hands having been stained with crime, the minds of these wretched men are necessarily blinded.... Let us, then, have nothing in common with the Jews, who are our adversaries. ... avoiding all contact with that evil way. .

330 AD

[Rabbah bar Nahmani](#) is forced to flee to the forest where he dies.

339 AD

Intermarriage between Christians and Jews is banned in the Roman Empire, declaring the punishment death.

351 AD

[Book burning](#) of Jewish texts in [Persia](#).^[*citation needed*]

351–352 AD

[Jewish revolt against Constantius Gallus](#). Jews rise up against the corrupt rule of Gallus. Many towns are destroyed, thousands are killed.

353 AD

[Constantius II](#) institutes a law stating that any Christian who [converts to Judaism](#) will have their property confiscated.

361 AD

Roman Emperor [Julian the Apostate](#), allows the Jews to return to "Holy Jerusalem which you have for many years longed to see rebuilt" and to rebuild the Temple.

380 AD

St. Gregory of Nysa calls Jews "murders of the Lord, assassins of the prophets, rebels and detesters of God, companions of the devils, a race of vipers."

386 AD

[John Chrysostom](#) of [Antioch](#) writes eight [homilies](#) called [Adversus Judaeos](#) (lit: Against the Judaizers). See also: [Christianity and antisemitism](#).

388 AD

1 August: A Christian mob incited by the local bishop plunders and burns down a [synagogue](#) in [Callinicum](#).

399 AD

The Western [Roman Emperor Honorius](#) calls Judaism *superstitio indigna* and confiscates gold and silver collected by the synagogues for Jerusalem.

408 AD

Roman laws pass which prohibit Jews from setting fire to [Haman](#), stating that they are mocking Christianity.

418 AD

The first record of Jews being [forced to convert](#) or face expulsion. Bishop [Severus of Menorca](#), claimed to have forced 540 Jews to accept Christianity upon conquering the island. The synagogue in Magona, now [Port Mahon](#) the capital of Menorca, is burned.

419 AD

The [monk](#) Barsauma (not to be confused with the [famous Bishop of Nisibis](#)) gathers a group of followers and for the next three years, he destroys synagogues throughout the province of Palestine.

425 AD

The final [nasi](#) of the ancient [Sanhedrin Gamliel VI](#) is executed by the Roman Empire. This subsequently ended the Jewish patriarchate.

429 AD

The [East Roman Emperor Theodosius II](#) orders that all funds raised by Jews to support their schools be turned over to his treasury.

438 AD

Theodosius II's wife visits Jerusalem, and arranges for Jews to visit and pray at the ruins of the [Temple Mount](#). This leads to Jews emigrating to Jerusalem, where some are killed after being stabbed and stoned by local monks. At the trial for the deaths the monks claimed that the stones fell from heaven and thus they were acquitted.

439 AD

The [*Codex Theodosianus*](#), the first imperial compilation of laws. Jews are prohibited from holding important positions involving money, including judicial and executive offices. The ban against building new synagogues is reinstated. The anti-Jewish statutes also apply to the [Samaritans](#). The *Code* is also accepted by Western [Roman Emperor, Valentinian III](#).

451 AD

[Sassanid](#) ruler [Yazdegerd II of Persia](#)'s decree abolishes the [Sabbath](#) and orders executions of Jewish leaders, including the [Exilarch](#) Mar Nuna.

465 AD

Council of [Vannes](#), Gaul prohibited the Christian clergy from participating in Jewish feasts.

469 AD

Half of the [Jewish population of Isfahan](#) is put to death and their children are brought up as 'fire-worshippers' over the alleged killing of two [Magi Priests](#).

470 AD

[Exilarch](#) Huna V is executed as a result of persecution under [King Peroz \(Firuz\) of Persia](#).

502 AD

After the [Jews of Babylon](#) revolt and gain a short period of independence, the [Persian King Kobad](#) crucifies the [Exilarch Mar-Zutra II](#) on the bridge of [Mahoza](#).

506 AD

Synagogue of Daphne is destroyed and its inhabitants are massacred by a Christian mob celebrating the result of a chariot race.

517 AD

Christians are banned from participating in Jewish feasts as a result of the [Council of Epaone](#).

519 AD

[Ravenna](#), Italy. After the local synagogues were burned down by the local mob, the [Ostrogothic](#) king [Theodoric the Great](#) orders the town to rebuild them at its own expense.

529–559 AD

[Byzantine](#) Emperor [Justinian the Great](#) publishes [Corpus Juris Civilis](#). New laws restrict citizenship to Christians. These regulations determined the status of Jews throughout the Empire for hundreds of years: Jewish civil rights restricted: "they shall enjoy no honors". The principle of *Servitus Judaeorum* (Servitude of the Jews) is established: the Jews cannot testify against Christians. The emperor becomes an arbiter in internal Jewish matters.^{[\[clarification needed\]](#)} The use of the [Hebrew language](#) in worship is forbidden. [Shema Yisrael](#) ("Hear, O Israel, the Lord is one"), sometimes considered the most important prayer in Judaism, is banned as a denial of the [Trinity](#). Some Jewish communities are converted by force, their synagogues turned into churches.

531 AD

Emperor Justinian rules that Jews cannot testify against Christians. Jewish liturgy is censored for being "anti-trinitarian."

535 AD

Synagogue of [Borion](#) is closed and all Jewish practices are prohibited by order of Justinian.

535 AD

The [First Council of Clermont](#) (of Gaul) prohibits Jews from holding public office.

538 AD

The Third Council of [Orléans](#) (of Gaul) forbids Jews to employ Christian servants or possess Christian slaves. Jews are prohibited from appearing in the streets during [Easter](#): "their appearance is an insult to Christianity". A Merovingian king [Childebert](#) approves the measure.

547 AD

Jews and Samaritans of [Caesarea](#) are massacred after revolting.

576 AD

Clermont, Gaul. Bishop Avitus offers Jews a choice: accept Christianity or leave Clermont. Most emigrate to [Marseilles](#).

589 AD

The Council of [Narbonne](#), Septimania, forbids Jews from chanting [psalms](#) while burying their dead. Anyone violating this law is fined 6 ounces of gold. The third [Council of Toledo](#), held under [Visigothic](#) King [Reccared](#), bans Jews from slave ownership and holding positions of authority, and reiterates the mutual ban on intermarriage.^[23] Reccared also rules children out of such marriages to be raised as Christians.

590–591 AD

The [Exilarch](#) Haninai is executed by [Khosrau II](#) for supporting [Mihrevandak](#). This halted all forms of Jewish self-governance for over 50 years.

592 AD

The entire Jewish population of [Antioch](#) is punished because a Jew violated a law.^[24]

598 AD

Bishop Victor of Palermo seizes the local synagogues and repurposes them into churches.^[25]

608–610 AD

Massacres of Jews all across the Byzantine Empire.

610–620 AD

After many of his anti-Jewish edicts were ignored, King [Sisebur](#) prohibits [Judaism](#) in Hispania and Septimania. Those not baptized fled. This was the first incidence where a prohibition of Judaism affected an entire country.

614 AD

[Fifth Council of Paris](#) decrees that all Jews holding military or civil positions must accept baptism, together with their families.

615 AD

Italy. The earliest referral to the *Juramentum Judaeorum* (the Jewish Oath): the concept that no heretic could be believed in court against a Christian. The oath became standardized throughout Europe in 1555.

617 AD

After breaking their promise of Jewish autonomy in Jerusalem, the Persians forbid Jews from settling within three miles of the city.

624 AD

Mohammed watches as 600 Jews are decapitated in Medina in one day.

626–627 AD

The Council of Clichy declared that any Jew who accepts public office must convert.

627 AD

93 Jews are killed in the [Battle of Khaybar](#).^[26]

629 AD

Byzantine Emperor [Heraclius](#) with his army marches into Jerusalem. Jewish inhabitants support him after his promise of amnesty. Upon his entry into Jerusalem the local priests convince him that killing Jews is a good deed. The only Jews that survived were the ones who fled to Egypt or the mountains.

629 AD

[Frankish](#) King [Dagobert I](#), encouraged by [Byzantine Emperor Heraclius](#), expels all Jews from the kingdom.

634–641 AD

[Jews living in the Levant](#) are forced to pay the [Jizya](#) as a result of the [Muslim conquest of the Levant](#)

640 AD

Jews expelled from Arabia.

642 AD

The [Jizya](#) is imposed on the native Jews of [Egypt](#), [Cyrenaica](#), [Tripolitania](#) and [Fezzan](#).

653 AD

The Jews of [Toledo](#) are forced to convert or be expelled.

681 AD

The [Twelfth Council of Toledo](#) enacts antisemitic laws.

682 AD

[Visigothic](#) king [Erwig](#) begins his reign by enacting 28 anti-Jewish laws. He presses for the "utter extirpation of the pest of the Jews" and decrees that all converts must be registered by a parish priest, who must issue travel permits. All holidays, Christian and Jewish, must be spent in the presence of a priest to ensure piety and to prevent the *backsliding*.

692 AD

[Quinisext Council](#) in Constantinople forbids Christians on pain of excommunication to bathe in public baths with Jews, employ a Jewish doctor or socialize with Jews.

694 AD

17th Council of Toledo. King [Ergica](#) believes rumors that the Jews had conspired to ally themselves with the [Muslim](#) invaders and forces Jews to give all land, slaves and buildings bought from Christians, to his treasury. He declares that all Jewish children over the age of seven should be taken from their homes and raised as Christians.

717 AD

Possible date for the Pact of Umar, a document that specified restrictions on Jews and Christians ([dhimmi](#)) living under Muslim rule. However, academic historians believe that this document was actually compiled at a much later date.

720 AD

Caliph [Omar II](#) bans Jewish worship on the [Temple Mount](#).^[27]

722 AD

[Byzantine emperor Leo III](#) forcibly converts all [Jews](#) and [Montanists](#) in the empire into mainstream Byzantine Christianity.

740 AD

First [Archbishop of York Ecgbert](#) bans Christians from eating with Jews.^[28]

787 AD

Empress Irena decries the practice of forced conversion against Jews.

788 AD

[Idriss I](#) attacks Jewish communities, imposes high per capita taxes, and forces them to provide annual virgins for his harem for refusing to attack other Jewish communities. According to Maghrebi tradition, the Jewish tribe Ubaid Allah left and settled in Djerba.^[29]

807 AD

[Abbasid Caliph Harun al-Rashid](#) orders all Jews in the Caliphate to wear a [yellow belt](#), with Christians to wear a blue one.

820 AD

[Agobard](#), [Archbishop of Lyons](#), declares in his essays that Jews are accursed and demands a complete segregation of Christians and Jews. In 826 he issues a series of pamphlets to convince Emperor [Louis the Pious](#) to attack "Jewish insolence", but fails to convince the Emperor.

850 AD

[Al-Mutawakkil](#) decrees that [Dhimmi](#) — Jews and Christians — wear garments to distinguish them from Muslims, that their places of worship be destroyed with demonic effigies nailed to the door, and that they be allowed little involvement in government or official matters.

870 AD

[Ahmad ibn Tulun](#) flattens Jewish cemeteries and replaces them with Muslim tombs.

874 AD

[Basil I](#) decrees that all [Byzantine Jews](#) are to be baptized, by force if necessary.^[30]

878–879 AD

Around 120,000–200,000 foreign merchants (including [Jews](#), [Muslim Arabs](#), Muslim [Persians](#), [Zoroastrian](#) Persians, and [Christians](#)) are [slaughtered](#) in [Guangzhou, China](#).^[31]

884 AD

[Basil I](#) reinforces law that prohibits Jews from holding any civil or military position in [Epanagoge](#).

888 AD

Church council in [Metz](#) forbids Christians and Jews from eating together.^[32]

897 AD

[Charles the Simple](#) donates all Jewish owned land to the Bishop of Narbonne. There is no recourse against the action.^[dubious – discuss]

900–929 AD

French king [Charles the Simple](#) confiscates Jewish-owned property in [Narbonne](#) and donates it to the Church.

925 AD

Jews of [Oria](#) are raided by a Muslim mob during a series of attacks on Italy. At least ten rabbinical leaders and many more are taken as captives. Among those captured is 12-year-old [Shabbetai Donnolo](#), who would go on later to be a famous physician and astronomer.

931 AD

Bishop Ratherius of Verona begs the town elders to expel the Jews from the city until they agree to temporarily expel them.

931–942 AD

[Romanos I Lekapenos](#) decreed that all Jews should be forced to convert and subjugated if they refuse. This leads to the death of hundreds of Jews and the destruction of numerous synagogues.^[33]

932 AD

The Jewish quarter of Bari, Italy is destroyed by a mob and a number of Jews are killed.^[34]

943–944 AD

[Byzantine Jews](#) from all over the Empire flee from persecution into [Khazaria](#). The King of Khazaria at the time, who was Jewish, subsequently cut ties with the Byzantine Empire.

945 AD

[Venice](#) bans Jews from using Venetian vessels.

985 AD

Entire Jewish population of [Sparta](#) is expelled after [Nikon the Metanoicite](#) says it will rid the city of a plague.^[35]

985 AD

A number of Jewish residents in [Barcelona](#) are killed by the Muslim leader [Almanzor](#). All Jewish owned land is handed over to the Count of Barcelona.^[36]

1008

[Caliph Al-Hakim bi-Amr Allah](#) ("the Mad") issues severe restrictions against Jews in the [Fatimid Empire](#). All Jews are forced to wear a heavy wooden "[golden calf](#)" around their necks. Christians had to wear a large wooden cross and members of both groups had to wear black hats.

1009

Caliph Abu Ali-Mansur orders the destruction of synagogues, Torah scrolls and Jewish artifacts among other non-Muslim buildings.^[37]

1010

The Jews of [Ligomes](#) are given the choice of baptism or exile.

1011

The [Abbasid](#) Caliph [Al-Qadir](#) publishes the [Baghdad Manifesto](#), which accuses the Fatimids of being descended from Jews, instead of being "family of the prophet."

1011

A Muslim mob attacks a Jewish funeral procession, resulting in the arrest of 23 Jews.^[38]

1011

Pogrom against [Sephardic Jews](#) in [Córdoba](#) by a Muslim mob.^[39]

1012

One of the first known persecutions of Jews in [Germany](#): [Henry II, Holy Roman Emperor](#) expels Jews from [Mainz](#).

1013

During the fall of the city, Sulayman's troops looted Córdoba and massacred citizens of the city, including many Jews. Prominent Jews in Córdoba, such as [Samuel ibn Naghrela](#) were forced to flee to the city in 1013.

1016

The Jewish community of [Kairouan](#), Tunisia is forced to choose between conversion and expulsion.^[40]

1021

A violent earthquake occurs, which some Greeks maintain is caused by a [desecration of Jesus](#) by the Jews. For this a number of [Roman Jews](#) are burnt at the stake.^[41]

1026

Probable date of the chronicle of [Raoul Glaber](#). The French chronicler blamed the Jews for the destruction of the [Church of the Holy Sepulchre](#), which was destroyed in 1009 by (Muslim) Caliph Al-Hakim. As a result, Jews were expelled from [Limoges](#) and other French towns.

1032

[Abul Kamal Tumin](#) conquers [Fez, Morocco](#) and decimates the Jewish community, killing 6,000 Jews.

1033

Following their conquest of the city from the Maghrawa tribe, the forces of Tamim, chief of the Zenata Berber Banu Ifran tribe, perpetrated a massacre of Jews in Fez. [Fez massacre](#)

1035

Sixty Jews are put to death in Castrojeriz during a revolt, because the Jews were considered "property" of the kingdom by the locals. ^{[42][43]}

1039

A Muslim mob raids the palace of the Jewish vizier and kills him after the ruler al-Mondhir is assassinated.

1040

[Exilarch Hezekiah Gaon](#) is imprisoned and tortured to death by the [Buyyids](#). The death of Hezekiah ended the line of the [Geonim](#), which had begun four centuries earlier.

1050

Council of [Narbonne](#), France forbids Christians to live in Jewish homes.

1066

[Granada massacre](#): Muslim mob stormed the royal palace in [Granada](#), [crucified Jewish vizier Joseph ibn Naghrela](#) and massacred most of the Jewish population of the city. "More than 1,500 Jewish families, numbering 4,000 persons, fell in one day."^[44]

1071

Jerusalem falls to the Seljuk Turks, many synagogues are destroyed and life for Jews in Jerusalem becomes much more restricted.

1090

The Jewish community of Granada, which had recovered after the attacks of 1066, attacked again at the hands of the [Almoravides](#) led by [Yusuf ibn Tashfin](#), bringing the [golden age of Jewish culture in Spain](#) to end.

1092

Jews are prohibited from working on Sunday or marrying Christians as a result of the [Synod of Szabolcs](#).

1096

The [First Crusade](#). Three hosts of crusaders pass through several [Central European](#) cities. The third, unofficial host, led by [Count Emicho](#), decides to attack the Jewish communities, most notably in the [Rhineland](#), under the slogan: "Why fight Christ's enemies abroad when they are living among us?" Eimicho's host attacks the synagogue at [Speyer](#) and kills all the defenders. [800 are killed in Worms](#). Another 1,200 Jews commit suicide

in [Mainz](#) to escape his attempt to forcibly convert them (see [German Crusade, 1096](#)), and 600 are massacred in [Mainz](#) on 27 May.^[45] Attempts by the local bishops remained fruitless. All in all, 5,000 Jews were murdered.^[46]

1099

Jews fight side by side with Muslim soldiers to defend [Jerusalem](#) against the Crusaders and [face massacres when it falls](#).^[47] According to the Muslim chronicle of [Ibn al-Qalanisi](#), "The Jews assembled in their synagogue, and the Franks burned it over their heads."^[48] However, a contemporary Jewish communication does not corroborate the report that Jews were actually inside of the Synagogue when it was set on fire.^[49] This letter was discovered among the [Cairo Geniza](#) collection in 1975 by historian [Shelomo Dov Goitein](#).^[50] Historians believe that it was written just two weeks after the siege, making it "the earliest account on the conquest in any language."^[50] However, all sources agree that a synagogue was indeed burned during the siege.

1106

Son of [Yusuf ibn Tashfin](#) decrees the death penalty for any Jews living in Marrakesh.

1107

Moroccan [Almoravid](#) ruler [Yusuf ibn Tashfin](#) ordered all Moroccan Jews to convert or leave.

1108

Many Jews are massacred and their houses and synagogues are burned following a Muslim victory at the [Battle of Uclés \(1108\)](#). Of those murdered is Solomon ibn Farissol, the leader of the Castile community. This incident greatly impacted the Hebrew poet Judah HaLevi, and completely shifted the focus of his poetry.

1113

Upon the death of [Sviatopolk II](#), leader of the [Kievan Rus'](#), widespread riots and plundering of Jewish homes commenced.^[51]

1124

The Jewish Quarter of Kiev is destroyed by arson.

1135

A Muslim mob in [Córdoba](#) storms into Jewish homes, takes their possessions and kills a number of them.

1141

During the fight for succession between Matilde and Stephen ([The Anarchy](#)), the Jews of Oxford are forced to pay ransom to both sides of the conflict or their houses are to be burned.

1143

150 Jews are killed in [Ham](#), France.^[52]

1144

The case of [William of Norwich](#), a contrived accusation of murder by Jews in Norwich, England.

1145

[Abd al-Mu'min](#) gives the Jewish population of [Sijilmasa](#) the choice of converting to Islam or death. At least 150 Jews who refuse to convert are massacred.

1146

100,000 Jews are massacred by the [Almohads](#) in [Fez, Morocco](#) and 120,000 in [Marrakesh](#).^[53]

1147

Jews are expelled from [Muslim Spain](#).^[54]

1148

The mostly-Jewish town [Lucena](#) is captured by the [Almohads](#). The local Jews are given the choice of Islam or death. This was the end of the Jewish community of Lucena.

1148–1212

The rule of the [Almohads](#) in [al-Andalus](#). Only Jews who had converted to Christianity or Islam were allowed to live in [Granada](#). One of the refugees was [Maimonides](#), who settled in [Fez](#) and later in [Fustat](#) near [Cairo](#).

1160

Appalled by the annual practice of beating Jews during Palm Sunday, Bishop William issues an order which would excommunicate any priest who continues the practice.^[55]

1165

Forced mass conversions in [Yemen](#).

1165

New [Almohad](#) ruler decrees that all Jews in [Fez](#) must convert to Islam or face death. Judah ha-Kohen ibn Shushan is burnt alive for refusing, and famous Rabbi [Maimonides](#) is displaced and permanently leaves for Egypt.^[56]

1168

[Harold of Gloucester](#) is found floating in a river. The local [Benedictine monks](#) use the discovery to claim that "the child had been spirited away by the Jews on the 21st February for them to torture him to death on the night of 16th March". It established that the mythology created around [William](#)'s death could be used as a template for explaining later deaths.

1171

In [Blois](#), France 31 Jews were burned at the stake for blood libel.

1171

Jews of [Bologna](#) are expelled for no known reason.^[57]

1173

Following multiple church-inspired riots against the Jews of Poland, [Mieszko III](#) forbids all kinds of violence against the Jews.

1177

King Alfonso II, Spain, creates a charter which defines the status of Jews in [Teruel](#). Jews are defined as "slaves of the king, belonging entirely to the royal treasury." The fee for killing a Jew is half of what the fee is for killing a Christian, and is to be paid directly to the king (since Jews are considered property of the crown).

1179

The [Third Lateran Council](#), Canon 26: Jews are forbidden to be plaintiffs or witnesses against Christians in the courts. Jews are forbidden to withhold inheritance from descendants who had accepted Christianity.

1179

The body of a Christian girl is found near the shore. The Jews of [Boppard](#) are blamed for her death, resulting in 13 Jews being murdered.

1180

[Philip Augustus of France](#) after four months in power, imprisons all the Jews in his lands and demands a ransom for their release.

1181

Philip Augustus annuls all loans made by Jews to Christians and takes a percentage for himself. A year later, he confiscates all Jewish property and expels the Jews from [Paris](#).

1181

The [Assize of Arms of 1181](#) orders that all weapons held by Jews must be confiscated, claiming they have no use for them. This led to the Jewish community of England being a lot more vulnerable during Anti-Jewish riots.

1182

Jews are expelled from [Orléans](#).

1184

Jewish martyr Elhanan, the son of Ri is murdered for refusing to convert.^{[1581](#)}

1188

The [Saladin tithe](#). Jews are taxed 25% of their income and personal worth, while Christians are taxed 10%.

1189

[Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I Barbarossa](#) orders priests not to preach against Jews.

1189

A Jewish deputation attending coronation of [Richard the Lionheart](#) was attacked by the crowd. Pogroms in London followed and spread around England.

1190

All the Jews of Norwich, England found in their houses were slaughtered, except a few who found refuge in the castle.

1190

57 Jews in St. Edmunds are killed in a massacre on Palm Sunday.^{[1591](#)}

1190

500 Jews of [York](#) were massacred after a six-day siege by departing [Crusaders](#), backed by a number of people indebted to Jewish money-lenders.^[60]

1190

[Saladdin](#) takes over [Jerusalem](#) from [Crusaders](#) and lifts the ban for Jews to live there.

1191

More than 80 Jews in [Bray-sur-Seine](#) are burned at the stake after trying to execute a murderer who had killed an Israelite.^[61]

1195

After falsely being accused of ritual murder with no evidence, the daughter of Rabbi Isaac bar Asher ha-Levi is murdered, dismembered and her body parts are hung around the market place for days. Ha-Levi was killed the following day along with 8 other Jews after trying to recover what was left of his daughter's body from the mob.

1197

In an attempt to isolate the Jewish population economically, Christians were barred from buying food from Jews or having conversations with them under the threat of excommunication.^[62]

1198

Philip Augustus readmits Jews to Paris, only after another ransom was paid and a taxation scheme was set up to procure funds for himself. August: Saladdin's nephew al-Malik, caliph of Yemen, summons all the Jews and forcibly converts them.



Judensau at the Cathedral of St. Peter in [Regensburg](#)

13th century

Germany. Appearance of [Judensau](#): obscene and dehumanizing imagery of Jews, ranging from etchings to Cathedral ceilings. Its popularity lasted for over 600 years.

1203

Jewish quarter of [Constantinople](#) is burned down by crusaders during the [Siege of Constantinople \(1203\)](#).

1204

In 1204 the [papacy](#) required Jews to segregate themselves from Christians and to wear distinctive clothing.^[63]

1205

Jews are expelled from villages and towns all around Spain by Muslims.^[64]

1206

Jewish homes are burned, looted, Israelites are killed and the remaining Jewish population of [Halle](#) is expelled.^[65]

1209

[Béziers](#) is stormed and its inhabitants are massacred. Among those were 200 Jews. All Jewish children who survived and didn't flee were forcibly baptized.^[66]

1209

[Raymond VI, Count of Toulouse](#), humiliated and forced to swear that he would implement social restrictions against Jews.

1210

[King John of England](#) imprisoned much of the Jewish population until they paid up 66,000 marks.

1212

Forced conversions and mass murder of the Jewish community of [Toledo](#).

1215

The [Fourth Lateran Council](#) headed by [Pope Innocent III](#) declares: "Jews and Saracens of both sexes in every Christian province and at all times shall be marked off in the eyes of the public from other peoples through the character of their dress." (Canon 68). See [Judenhut](#). The [Fourth Lateran Council](#) also noted that the Jews' own law required the wearing of identifying symbols. [Pope Innocent III](#) also reiterated papal injunctions against forcible conversions, and added: "No Christian shall do the Jews any personal injury...or deprive them of their possessions...or disturb them during the celebration of their festivals...or extort money from them by threatening to exhume their dead."^[67]

1217

French noblewoman [Alix de Montmorency](#) imprisons the Jewish population of [Toulouse](#) for refusing to convert. She eventually released them all except for children under six, who were taken and adopted by Christians.

1221

An anti-Jewish riot erupts in Erfurt, where the Jewish quarter is destroyed along with two synagogues. Around 26 Jews are killed, and others throw themselves into fire rather than be forcibly converted. [Samuel of Speyer](#) was among those martyred.^[68]

1222

Council of [Oxford](#): [Archbishop of Canterbury Stephen Langton](#) forbids Jews from building new synagogues, owning slaves or mixing with Christians.

1223

[Louis VIII of France](#) prohibits his officials from recording debts owed to Jews, reversing his father's policy of seeking such debts.

1227

The Synod of Narbonne reaffirms the anti-Semitic decrees of the [Fourth Lateran Council](#).

1229

[Raymond VII, Count of Toulouse](#), heir of Raymond VI, also forced to swear that he would implement social restrictions against Jews.

1229

[Treaty of Jaffa](#) is signed between Frederick II and the Sultan [Al-Kamil](#) of Egypt. Jews are once again banned from residing in Jerusalem.

1230

[Theodore Komnenos Doukas](#) is defeated. Since Theodore decreed many anti-Jewish laws and seized Jewish property, he was handed over to two Jews by [John Asen II](#) to personally kill him. After having pity on him and refusing to kill Theodore, the Czar had the Jews thrown off a cliff.

1232

Forced mass conversions in [Marrakesh](#), over 1,000 [Moroccan Jews](#) are killed.

1235

The Jews of Fulda, Germany were accused of [ritual murder](#). To investigate the [blood libel](#), Emperor Frederick II held a special conference of Jewish converts to Christianity at which the converts were questioned about Jewish ritual practice. Letters inviting prominent individuals to the conference still survive. At the conference, the converts stated unequivocally that Jews do not harm Christian children or require blood for any rituals. In 1236 the Emperor published these findings and in 1247 [Pope Innocent IV](#), the Emperor's enemy, also denounced accusations of the [ritual murder](#) of Christian children by Jews. In 1272, the papal repudiation of the [blood libel](#) was repeated by [Pope Gregory X](#), who also ruled that thereafter any such testimony of a Christian against a Jew could not be accepted unless it is confirmed by another Jew. Unfortunately, these proclamations from the highest sources were not effective in altering the beliefs of the Christian majority and the libels continued.^[69]

1236

[Crusaders](#) attack Jewish communities of [Anjou](#) and [Poitou](#) and attempt to baptize all the Jews. Those who resisted (est. 3,000) were slaughtered.

1236

A Jew and a Christian fisherman get into a heated argument about prices, which turns physical. It ends when the Jew deals a devastating blow to the Gentile's head which leads to his death. This enrages the local Christian population, who attack the Jewish quarter of Narbonne. Don Aymeric, the governor of Narbonne prevents a massacre and restores all stolen Jewish property to their rightful owner.^{[70][71]}

1240

Duke Jean le Roux expels Jews from [Brittany](#).

1240

[Disputation of Paris](#). [Pope Gregory IX](#) puts [Talmud](#) on trial on the charges that it contains [blasphemy](#) against [Jesus](#) and [Mary](#) and attacks on the Church.

1241

A pogrom against the Jews of Frankfurt takes place after conflicts over Jewish-Christian marriages and the enforced baptism of interfaith couples. 180 Jews are killed as a result and 24 agree to be baptized. This became known as the *Judenschlacht* (German for *Slaughter of the Jews*).

1241

In England, first of a series of royal levies against Jewish finances, which forced the Jews to sell their debts to non-Jews at cut prices.^[72]

1242

[Following a show trial](#), the Talmud is "convicted" of corrupting the Jews. 24 cart-loads of hand-written Talmudic manuscripts, some 10,000 volumes and comprising most of the extant volumes in France, are burned in the streets of Paris.

1242

[James I of Aragon](#) orders Jews to listen to conversion sermons and to attend churches. Friars are given power to enter synagogues uninvited.

1243

The first ever accusation of [Host Desecration](#). The entire Jewish population of [Beelitz](#) was burned at the stake after being accused of torturing Jesus and the spot it happened was named "Judenberg."

1243

11 Jews are tortured to death following a blood libel in [Kitzingen](#) Germany.^[73]

1244

[Pope Innocent IV](#) orders [Louis IX of France](#) to burn all Talmud copies.

1249

[Alphonse of Poitiers](#) orders the expulsion of all Jews in [Poitou](#).

1250

[Saragossa](#) Spain: death of a choirboy [Saint Dominguito del Val](#) prompts [ritual murder](#) accusation. His sainthood was revoked in the 20th century but reportedly a chapel dedicated to him still exists in the [Cathedral of Saragossa](#).

1253

[Henry III of England](#) introduces harsh anti-Jewish laws.^[74]

1254

Louis IX expels the Jews from France, their property and synagogues confiscated. Most move to Germany and further east, however, after a couple of years, some were readmitted back.

1255

Henry III of England sells his rights to the Jews (regarded as royal "chattels") to his brother Richard for 5,000 marks.

1257

The [Badge of shame](#) is imposed locally on the [Italian Jews](#).

1260

Mongols are defeated and Syria is brought under Mamluk rule. Anti-Jewish laws are once again decreed, and Jewish life becomes a lot more restricted in the Levant.

1260

Jews are banned from ascending above the 7th step on the [Cave of the Patriarchs](#). This ban would last 700 years.

1260

[Thomas Aquinas](#) publishes [Summa Contra Gentiles](#), a summary of Christian faith to be presented to those who reject it. The Jews who refuse to convert are regarded as "deliberately defiant" rather than "[invincibly ignorant](#)".

1263

[Disputation](#) of [Barcelona](#).

1264

[Pope Clement IV](#) assigns Talmud censorship committee.

1264

[Simon de Montfort](#) inspires massacre of Jews in London.^[75]

1265

German-Jewish convert [Abraham of Augsburg](#) publicly assails Christianity, severs the heads of crucifix figurines and is sentenced to [torture](#) and [death by burning](#).

1267

In a special session, the [Vienna](#) city council forces Jews to wear [Pileum cornutum](#) (a cone-shaped headdress, prevalent in many medieval illustrations of Jews). This distinctive dress is an addition to [Yellow badge](#) Jews were already forced to wear. Christians are not permitted to attend Jewish ceremonies.

1267

Synod of [Breslau](#) orders Jews to live in a segregated quarter.

1267

After an accusation from an old woman that the Jews had bought a Christian child from her to kill, the entire Jewish community of [Pforzheim](#) face massacres and expulsion. Rabbi Samuel ben Ya'qar ha-Levi, Rabbi Isaac ben Eliezer and Rabbi Abraham ben Gershom commit suicide to escape the cruel torture they feared.

1275

King [Edward I of England](#) passes the [Statute of the Jewry](#) forcing Jews over the age of seven to wear an identifying [yellow badge](#), and making usury illegal, in order to seize their assets. Scores of English Jews are arrested, 300 hanged and their property goes to the Crown. In 1280 he orders Jews to be present as [Dominicans](#) preach conversion. In 1287 he arrests heads of Jewish families and demands their communities pay ransom of 12,000 pounds.

1276

Massacre in [Fez](#) to kill all Jews stopped by intervention of the Emir^[76]

1278

The Edict of [Pope Nicholas III](#) requires compulsory attendance of Jews at conversion sermons.

1279

Synod of Ofen: Christians are forbidden to sell or rent [real estate](#) to or from Jews.

1282

John Pectin, [Archbishop of Canterbury](#), orders all London synagogues to close and prohibits Jewish physicians from practicing on Christians.

1283

[Philip III of France](#) causes mass migration of Jews by forbidding them to live in the small rural localities.

1283

10 Jews are slain in [Mainz](#) after claims of blood libel.^[77]

1285

[Blood libel](#) in [Munich, Germany](#) results in the death of 68 Jews. 180 more Jews are burned alive at the synagogue.

1287

A 16-year-old boy is found dead in the Rhine. Immediately the Jews of [Oberwesel](#) are accused of killing the boy. Over 40 men, women and children were killed by rioters as a response.

1287

Jews are arrested and accused of [coin clippage](#). Even without evidence, the whole community is convicted and expelled.

1288

The Jewish population of [Troyes](#) is accused of ritual murder. 13 Jewish martyrs are burned at the stake, sacrificing themselves to spare the rest of the community.^[78]

1288

104 Jews in [Bonn, Germany](#) are killed during a pogrom.^[79]

1289

Jews are expelled from [Gascony](#) and [Anjou](#).

1290

[Edict of Expulsion](#): [Edward I](#) expels all Jews from [England](#), allowing them to take only what they could carry, all the other property became the [Crown](#)'s. Official reason: continued practice of [usury](#).

1290

A Jewish man named Jonathan and his wife are accused of [stabbing the wafer to torture Jesus](#). They are both burned at the stake, their house is destroyed and replaced with a chapel.^[80]

1290

The Jews of [Baghdad](#) are massacred.

1290

18 July [Edward I of England](#) issues [Edict of Expulsion](#), decreeing all Jews to be expelled from England.

1291

[Philip the Fair](#) publishes an ordinance prohibiting the Jews to settle in France.

1291

Jewish physician and grand [vizier Sa'ad al-Dawla](#) is killed by Muslims who felt it a degradation to have a Jew placed over them. [Persian Jews](#) suffer a long-period of violent persecution by the Muslim population.

1292

Forced conversion and expulsion of the [Italian Jewish](#) community.

1298

Accusations of [Host desecration](#) against the [German Jews](#). More than 140 Jewish communities face forced conversions.

1298

During the civil war between [Adolph of Nassau](#) and [Albrecht of Austria](#), German knight [Rintfleisch](#) claims to have received a mission from heaven to exterminate "the accursed race of the Jews". Under his leadership, the mob goes from town to town destroying Jewish communities and massacring about 100,000 Jews, often by mass burning at stake. Among 146 localities in Franconia, Bavaria and Austria are Röttingen (20 April), Würzburg (24 July), Nuremberg (1 August).^[81]

1301

Riots break out in [Egypt](#), which are encouraged by the Mamluks. Many Jews are forcibly converted to Islam, including the entire Jewish population of [Bilbeis](#). Many synagogues are appropriated into mosques.^[82]

1305

[Philip IV of France](#) seizes all Jewish property (except the clothes they wear) and expels them from France (approx. 100,000). His successor [Louis X of France](#) allows French Jews to return in 1315.

1306

Jews of [Sens](#), [Yonne department](#) of France, are expelled. This was the third and final expulsion (after those in 876 and 1198).^[83]

1306

Jews expelled from [Castelsarrasin](#), [France](#).^[84]

1310

[Frederick II of Aragon](#) adopts anti-Jewish laws, which require them to mark their clothes and shops with the [yellow badge](#). Jews were also forbidden from having any relationship with Catholics.

1318

[Rashid-al-Din Hamadani](#), a [Persian Jewish](#) convert to [Islam](#) was executed on fake charges of poisoning [Öljeitü](#) and for several days crowds carried his head around his native city of Tabriz, chanting "This is the head of the Jew who abused the name of God; may God's curse be upon him!"

1319

Jews are expelled from [Breslau](#).^[85]

1320

Jews are expelled from [Milan](#) during a persecution of so-called heretics.^[86]

1320

152 Jews massacred in [Castelsarrasin](#), [France](#).^[87]

1320

[Shepherds' Crusade](#) attacks the Jews of 120 localities in southwest France.

1321

King [Henry II of Castile](#) forces Jews to wear [Yellow badge](#).

1321

Jews in central France accused of [ordering lepers to poison wells](#). After massacre of est. 5,000 Jews, [King Philip V](#) admits they were innocent.

1321

A Muslim mob destroys a synagogue in [Damascus](#).^[88]

1322

King [Charles IV](#) expels Jews from France.

1328

5,000 Jews are massacred and their houses are burned down following [anti-Jewish](#) preaching by a Franciscan [friar](#).

1328

Jewish martyr [Aaron ben Zerah](#), along with his wife and four of his sons are executed.

1333

Forced mass conversions in [Baghdad](#)

1336

Persecutions against Jews in [Franconia](#) and [Alsace](#) led by lawless German bands, the [Armleder](#) under the highwayman [Arnold von Uissigheim](#). Roughly 1500 Jews are killed.

1336

The [Aleinu](#) prayer is banned in Castile.^[89]

1337

Host desecration accusations. Violence spreads to over 51 Jewish communities.

1338

Pogroms over [host desecration](#) in Wolfsberg. The Jews are accused of stealing the bread of the [Eucharist](#) and trying to burn it. Over 70 Jews are burned at the stake and the entire Jewish community is destroyed.^[90]

1343

Pre-Easter massacres spread from Germany across Western Europe. Jews fleeing persecution are welcomed in Poland by [Casimir the Great](#).

1344

The citizens ask the King's permission to confiscate the houses of the Jews for the cities benefit – he grants their request.^[91]

1348

European Jews are blamed for the plague in the [Black Death persecutions](#). Charge laid to the Jews that they poisoned the wells. Massacres spread throughout Spain, France, Germany and Austria. More than 200 Jewish communities destroyed by violence. Many communities have been expelled and settle down in Poland.

1349

[Basel](#): 600 Jews burned at the stake, 140 children forcibly baptized, the remaining city's Jews expelled. The city synagogue is turned into a church and the Jewish cemetery is destroyed.



1349 burning of Jews (from a European chronicle written on the [Black Death](#) between 1349 and 1352)

1349

The [Erfurt massacre](#) was a massacre of around 3,000 Jews as a result of [Black Death Jewish persecutions](#)

1349

The entire Jewish population of Speyer is destroyed. All Jews are either killed, converted, or fled. All their property and assets was confiscated. Part of the [Black Death Jewish persecutions](#).

1349

600 Jews are burned at the stake and the entire Jewish community of [Zurich](#) is annihilated as a part of the [Black Death Jewish persecutions](#).

1349

The Jewish community of [Worms](#) is completely destroyed as a result of the [Black Death Jewish persecutions](#). Hundreds of Jews set fire to their homes to avoid the oncoming torture. Their property was seized by the locals.

1349

Jews of [Berlin](#) are expelled and many are killed as a part of the [Black Death Jewish persecutions](#).^[92]

1349

Jews of [Breslau](#) are expelled as part of the [Black Death Jewish persecutions](#).^[85]

1349

60 Jews are murdered in Breslau. The city claims all property and synagogues, while the Emperor was given the cemetery and all Jewish debts.

1349

The Jewish quarter of Cologne is destroyed by an angry mob, and the most of the community is killed. All of their property was split up between the ransackers. It was part of the [Black Death Jewish persecutions](#).^[93]

1349

The [Strasbourg massacre](#) was a part of the [Black Death persecutions](#), where several hundred Jews were publicly burned to death, and the rest of them were expelled. It was one of the first and worst pogroms in pre-modern history.

24 August 1349

6,000 Jews are burned to death in [Mainz](#) as a part of the [Black Death Jewish persecutions](#). When the angry mob charged, the Jews initially fought back, killing around 200 of their attackers.^{[94][95]}

1350

[Brussels](#) Jewish community is decimated after [they are blamed for the Plague](#).

1352

Church officials order the expulsion of [Jews from Bulgaria](#) for "heretical activity."

1354

12,000 Jews are massacred throughout [Spain](#) following a bloody civil war.

1359

[Charles V of France](#) allows Jews to return for a period of 20 years in order to pay ransom for his father [John II of France](#), imprisoned in England. The period is later extended beyond the 20 years.

1360

Jews are expelled from [Breslau](#).^[85]

1360

Furious with a pogrom against Castilian Jews in [Miranda de Ebro](#), [Peter of Castile](#) publicly boils one of the perpetrators, roasts another, and executes others with an axe.

1360

[Sephardic Jew Samuel ben Meir Abulafia](#) is arrested and tortured to death in prison for no apparent reason. His lands are confiscated by the king.^[96]

1365

Jews of [Lorraine](#) are expelled after their presence is cited as the cause of lightning strikes which destroyed twenty-two houses.

1367

[Host desecration](#) trials are held against the Jews of [Barcelona](#). They were initiated by the crown prince Don Juan of Aragon.

1368

Some 6,000 Jews are killed during a siege in [Toledo](#).

1370

The entire Jewish population of [Brussels is massacred](#) over allegations of [host desecration](#). It was an end of the Hebrew community in Brussels. The event was commemorated by local Christians as the Sacrament of Miracle.

1376

Jews are expelled from [Hungary](#). Most of them flee south into [Greece](#) and neighboring areas.^[97]

1377

Another [Host desecration](#) trial is held against Jews in [Teruel](#) and [Huesca](#). The person behind it, as with the previous trial, is the crown prince Don Juan of Aragon. Many Jews are tortured and burned alive publicly.^[98]

1382

16 Jews are murdered in the Mailotin Riots.

1384

200 Jews are killed in [Noerdlingen](#) and the community ceases to exist.^[99]

1386

[Wenceslaus, Holy Roman Emperor](#), expels the Jews from the [Swabian League](#) and [Strasbourg](#) and confiscates their property.

1385

John of Castile reinforces previous anti-Jewish legislation.

1385

All Jews in the Swabian League are arrested, and their books are confiscated.

1389

18 March, a Jewish boy is accused of plotting against a priest. The mob slaughters approx. 3,000 of [Prague's](#) Jews, destroys the city's synagogue and Jewish cemetery. Wenceslaus insists that the responsibility lay with the Jews for going outside during [Holy Week](#).

1391

Anti-Jewish riots led by [Ferrand Martinez](#) erupt in Seville.

1391

Led by [Ferrand Martinez](#), countless massacres devastate the Sephardic Jewish community, especially in [Castile](#), [Valencia](#), [Catalonia](#) and [Aragon](#). The Jewish quarter in Barcelona is completely destroyed. By the end of the pogroms, at least 10,000 Jews are murdered and thousands more are forcibly converted.

1391

[Pogrom](#) against the Jews of [Toledo](#) on the [Seventeenth of Tammuz](#). Jewish martyrs [Israel Alnaqua](#) and Judah ben Asher died at the stake together.

1391

Over 250 Jews are massacred by a mob in [Valencia](#).

1391

All Jewish inhabitants of [Palma, Majorca](#) are either converted or killed.

1391

More than 400 Jews are massacred in [Barcelona](#).

1392

The Jews of [Damascus](#) are accused by Muslims of setting fire to the central mosque. Although there was no evidence presented, one Jew was burned alive, the leaders of the community were tortured, and the local synagogue was appropriated into a mosque.^[88]

1392

[Sicilian Jews](#) are forced to live in Ghettos and severe persecution breaks out in [Erice](#), [Catania](#) and [Syracuse](#).^[100]

1394

3 November, [Charles VI of France](#) expels all Jews from France.

1397

[Jewish ghettos](#) across [Slovenia](#) are set on fire by an anonymous mob.

1399

A Christian woman is accused of stealing hosts and giving them to Jews [for the purpose of desecration](#). Thirteen members of the Jewish community of [Posen](#), along with the woman are all tortured and burned alive slowly. The community is then forced to pay a special tax every year until the 18th century.

1399

80 Jews are murdered in [Prague](#) after a converted Jew named Peter accuses them of denigrating Christianity. A number of Jews are also jailed, including [Yom-Tov Lipmann-Muhlhausen](#).

1401

Two Jews are burned to death for an alleged [host desecration](#) in Glogau.^[101]

1404

Many members of the Jewish community of [Salzburg](#) and [Hallein](#) is burned alive on charged of [host desecration](#).^[98]

1407

Blood libel accusations against the Jews of [Kraków](#) led by a fanatic priest result in anti-Jewish riots.

1411

Oppressive legislation against Jews in Spain as an outcome of the preaching of the [Dominican](#) friar [Vicente Ferrer](#).

1413

[Disputation](#) of [Tortosa](#), Spain, staged by [the Avignon Pope Benedict XIII](#), is followed by forced mass conversions.

1418

All Jews living in Trier are expelled.

1420

All Jews are expelled from [Lyons](#).

1421

Persecutions of Jews in [Vienna](#), known as [Wiener Gesera](#) (Vienna Edict), confiscation of their possessions, and forced conversion of Jewish children. 270 Jews burned at stake.

1421

All [Viennese Jews](#) are expelled following persecution.

1422

[Pope Martin V](#) issues a Bull reminding Christians that [Christianity](#) was derived from [Judaism](#) and warns the friars not to incite against the Jews. The Bull was withdrawn the following year on allegations that the Jews of Rome attained it by [fraud](#).

1424

The Jewish population of [Zurich](#) is exiled.^[102]

1424

Jews are expelled and banned from Cologne.

1426

Jews are expelled from [Iglau](#) after they are accused of being in league with the [Hussites](#).^[103]

1427

All Jews living in [Bern](#) are expelled and their property is seized.^[104]

1428

Jews are expelled from [Fribourg](#).^[105]

1430

Pogrom in [Aix-en-Provence](#) breaks out in which 9 Jews are killed, many more are injured and 74 are forcibly converted.^[106]

1434

Council of Basel, Sessio XIX: Jews are forbidden to obtain academic degrees and to act as agents in the conclusion of contracts between Christians.

1435

Massacre and forced conversion of [Majorcan](#) Jews.

1435

Jews are expelled from Speyer "forever."

1436

Jews of Zurich are expelled.^[102]

1438

Jewish inhabitants of [Augsburg](#) and [Düsseldorf](#) are expelled.

1438

Establishment of [mellahs](#) (ghettos) in [Morocco](#).

1442

Synagogues and other Jewish buildings are destroyed by a riot of [Glogau](#).^[101]

1442

Jews are expelled from Upper Bavaria.^[107]

1444

Jewish population of [Utrecht](#) are expelled.^[108]

1447

[Casimir IV](#) renews all the rights of Jews of [Poland](#) and makes his charter one of the most liberal in Europe. He revokes it in 1454 at the insistence of Bishop Zbigniew.

1449

The Statute of Toledo introduces the rule of [purity of blood](#) discriminating [Conversos](#). [Pope Nicholas V](#) condemns it.

1450

[Louis IX, Duke of Bavaria](#) expels all Jews who reject baptism.

1453

Around 40 Jews in Breslau are burned at the stake on charges of [host desecration](#), while the head Rabbi hung himself to avoid the torture. Jewish children under 7 were stolen and forcibly baptized. The few Jews remaining were banished from Breslau.^[109]

1456

Pope Calixtus III issues a papal bull which prohibits Jews from testifying against Christians, but permits Christians to testify against a Jew.

1458

The city council of [Erfurt](#), Germany votes to expel the Jews.

1463

Pope Nicholas V authorizes the establishment of the [Inquisition](#) to investigate heresy among the [Marranos](#). See also [Crypto-Judaism](#).

1465

The [Moroccan revolt](#) against the [Marinid](#) dynasty, accusations against one Jewish [Vizier](#) lead to a massacre of the entire Jewish population of [Fes](#).

1465

Over 30 Jews in Cracow are killed by an angry mob.^[110]

1468

Many Jewish homes and plundered and a number are killed during anti-Jewish in Posen.^[111]

1468

Sultan [Qaitbay](#) forces Jews of Cairo to pay 75,000 gold pieces or be expelled. This severely impoverished the local Jewish community.^[112]

1470

The Jewish community of [Bavaria](#) are expelled, many migrate into [Bulgaria](#).^[113]

1473

Massacres of [Marranos](#) of [Valladolid](#), [Cordova](#), [Segovia](#), [Ciudad Real](#), Spain

1474

On [Assumption day](#) 15 August 1474, Christians wreaked brutal havoc on the Jewish dwellers of the Cartellone area of [Modica](#). It was the first and most horrible massacre of [Sicilian Jews](#). During the evening a number of Christians slaughtered about 360 Jews causing a total and fierce devastation in [La Giudecca](#). They ran through the streets chanting: "Hurrah for Mary! Death to the Jews!" (Viva Maria! Morte ai Giudei!).



[Simon of Trent](#) blood libel. Illustration in Hartmann Schedel's Weltchronik, 1493

1475

A student of the preacher [Giovanni da Capistrano](#), [Franciscan Bernardine of Feltre](#), accuses the Jews in murdering an infant, [Simon](#). The entire community is arrested, 15 leaders are burned at the stake, the rest are expelled. In 1588, [Pope Sixtus V](#) confirmed Simon's cultus. Saint Simon was considered a martyr and patron of kidnap and torture victims for almost 500 years. In 1965, [Pope Paul VI](#) declared the episode a fraud, and decanonized Simon's sainthood.

1478

Jews of [Passau](#) are expelled.^[107]

1481

The [Spanish Inquisition](#) is instituted.

1484

Pogrom against the [Jewish section of Arles](#). A number of Jews are killed and 50 men are forced to convert.

1487–1504

Bishop Gennady exposes the [heresy](#) of Zhidovstvuyushchiye ([Judaizers](#)) in [Eastern Orthodoxy](#) of [Muscovy](#).

1490

[Tomás de Torquemada](#) burns 6,000 volumes of Jewish manuscripts in [Salamanca](#).

1490

Jews are expelled from [Geneva](#) and not allowed to return for over 300 years.

1491

The [blood libel](#) in La Guardia, Spain, where the alleged victim [Holy Child of La Guardia](#) became revered as a saint.

1491

[Muhammad al-Maghili](#) orders the expulsion and murder of the Jewish community in [Tlemcen](#).

1492

The Jewish population of [Tuat](#) is massacred in a pogrom inspired by the preacher al-Maghili.^[114]

1492

[Ferdinand II](#) and [Isabella](#) issue [General Edict on the Expulsion of the Jews](#) from Spain: approx. 200,000. Some return to the [Land of Israel](#). As many localities and entire countries expel their Jewish citizens (after robbing them), and others deny them entrance, the legend of the *Wandering Jew*, a condemned harbinger of calamity, gains popularity.

1492

Jews of [Mecklenburg](#), Germany are accused of stabbing a consecrated wafer. 27 Jews are burned, including two women. The spot is still called the *Judenber*. All the Jews are expelled from the Duchy.

1492

[Askia Mohammad I](#) decrees that all Jews must convert to Islam, leave or be killed. Judaism becomes illegal in Mali. This was based on the advice of [Muhammad al-Maghili](#). The region of [Timbuktu](#) had previously been tolerant of other religions before Askia got into power.

1493

[John II of Portugal](#) deports several hundred Jewish children to the colony of [São Tomé](#), where most of them die.

1493

Expulsion from [Sicily](#): approx. 37,000.

1494

16 Jews are burned at the stake after a blood libel in [Trnava](#).

1494

After a fire destroys the Jewish quarter of Cracow, the Polish king [Jan I Olbracht](#) transfers the Jews to [Kazimierz](#), which would become the first Polish ghetto. Jews were confined to the ghetto until 1868.

1495

Jews in [Lithuania](#) are expelled and their property is seized. They were allowed to return 8 years later.^[115]

1495

The Jews of [Lecce](#) are massacred and the Jewish quarter is burned to the ground.

1495

The French conquer [Naples](#) and persecute the local Jews.

1496

Jews living in [Styria](#) are expelled and all their property is confiscated.^[116]

1496

[Forced conversion](#) and expulsion of Jews from [Portugal](#). This included many who fled Spain four years earlier.

1497

Entire Jewish community of [Graz](#) is expelled.

1497

[Manuel I of Portugal](#) decrees that all Jews must convert or leave Portugal without their children.

1498

Prince [Alexander](#) of [Lithuania](#) forces most of the Jews to forfeit their property or convert. The main motivation is to cancel the debts the nobles owe to the Jews. Within a short time trade grinds to a halt and the Prince invites the Jews back in.

1498

[French Jews](#) are expelled from most of France.

1499

Jews of [Nuremberg](#) are expelled.

1499

Jews are banished from [Verona](#). The Jews who were money lenders were replaced with Christian usurers who oppressed the poor so bad that the Jews were very shortly called to return.^[117]

1499

All [New Christians](#) are prohibited from leaving Portugal, even those who were forcibly baptized.^[118]



Jews from [Worms, Germany](#) wear the mandatory [yellow badge](#). A moneybag and garlic in the hands are an antisemitic [stereotype](#) (sixteenth-century drawing).

1501

[French Jews](#) living in Provence are expelled.

1504

Jews living in [Pilsen](#) are expelled on charges of [host desecration](#).^[119]

1504

Several Jewish scholars are burned at the stake for proselytizing in [Moscow](#).^[120]

1505

Ten [České Budějovice](#) Jews are tortured and executed after being accused of killing a Christian girl; later, on his deathbed, a shepherd confesses to fabricating the accusation.

1506

A [marrano](#) expresses his doubts about miracle visions at St. Dominics Church in [Lisbon, Portugal](#). The crowd, led by Dominican friars, kills him, then ransacks Jewish houses and slaughters any Jew they could find. The countrymen hear about the massacre and join in. Over 2,000 marranos killed in three days.

1509

A converted Jew [Johannes Pfefferkorn](#) receives authority of [Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor](#) to destroy the Talmud and other Jewish religious books, except the [Hebrew Bible](#), in [Frankfurt](#).

1510

Forty Jews are executed in [Brandenburg, Germany](#) for allegedly [desecrating the host](#); remainder expelled. 23 November. Less-wealthy Jews expelled from Naples; remainder heavily taxed. 38 Jews burned at the stake in [Berlin](#).

1510

Spanish gain control of [Calabria](#) and expel all [Jews](#) and [New Christians](#).^[121]

1510

Spain gains control of [Naples](#) and expels the Jewish population.

1511

The officials of [Conegliano](#) try to expel the Jewish population but are unsuccessful.^[122]

1511

Eight Roman Catholic converts from Judaism burned at the stake for allegedly reverting.

1511

Most [Apulian Jews](#) are either expelled or are tortured to death. Jewish property is seized and Synagogues are replaced with Catholic Churches.

1514

The Jewish population of [Mittelberg](#) is accused of [host desecration](#).

1515

Jews are expelled from Laibach.^[123]

1515

Jews are expelled from the city of [Genoa](#), but are allowed back in a year later.^[124]

1515

Emperor Maximilian expels Jews from [Ljubljana](#).^[125]

1516

The first [ghetto](#) is established, on one of the islands in [Venice](#).

1517

[1517 Hebron attacks](#): Jews are beaten, raped and killed in [Hebron](#), as their homes and businesses are looted and pillaged.

1517

[1517 Safed attacks](#): The Jews of Safed is attacked by Mamluk forces and local Arabs. Many Jews are killed and their homes are plundered.

1519

The Jewish community of Ratisbon is expelled. The synagogue is destroyed and replaced with a chapel. Thousands of Jewish gravestones are taken and used for buildings.

1519

[Martin Luther](#) leads [Protestant Reformation](#) and challenges the doctrine of [Servitus Judaeorum](#) "... to deal kindly with the Jews and to instruct them to come over to us". 21 February. All Jews expelled from [Ratisbon/Regensburg](#).

1520

[Pope Leo X](#) allows the Jews to print the Talmud in [Venice](#).

1523

The conquest of Cranganore by the Portuguese leads to the complete destruction of the local Jewish community. Most refugees fled to Cochin.^[126]

1523

Mexico bans immigration from those who can't prove four generations of Catholic ancestry.^[127]

1526

Jews are expelled from [Hungary](#), [Croatia](#), and [Slovakia](#) following the [Battle of Mohács](#).

1527

Jews are ordered to leave [Florence](#), but the edict is soon rescinded.

1528

Three [judaizers](#) are burned at the stake in [Mexico City](#)'s first [auto da fe](#).

1529

30 Jewish men, women, and children are burned at the stake in [Pezinok](#).^[128]

1532

[Solomon Molcho](#) is burned at the stake for refusing to return to Catholicism after reverting to Judaism.

1535

After Spanish troops capture [Tunis](#) all the local Jews are sold into slavery.

1539

Jews are expelled from [Nauheim](#).^[129]

1539

[Katarzyna Weiglowa](#), a [Roman Catholic](#) woman from the [Kingdom of Poland](#) who converted to Judaism is burned at the stake in Kraków under the charge of apostasy for refusing to call [Jesus Christ](#) the [Son of God](#). She is regarded by Jews (among others) as a [martyr](#).

1540

All Jews are [banished](#) from [Prague](#).

1542

Moses Fishel of Cracow is accused of proselytizing and dies a martyr.

1543

Jews are exiled from [Basel](#).^[130]

1543

Jeronimo Diaz, a New Christian physician, is burned at the stake for holding heretical opinions in Goa, India.^[131]



Bookcover of [On the Jews and Their Lies](#)

1543

In his pamphlet [On the Jews and Their Lies](#) Martin Luther advocates an eight-point plan to get rid of the Jews as a distinct group either by [religious conversion](#) or by expulsion:

"...set fire to their synagogues or schools..."

"...their houses also be razed and destroyed..."

"...their prayer books and Talmudic writings... be taken from them..."

"...their rabbis be forbidden to teach henceforth on pain of loss of life and limb..."

"...safe-conduct on the highways be abolished completely for the Jews..."

"...usury be prohibited to them, and that all cash and treasure of silver and gold be taken from them..." and "Such money should now be used in ... the following [way]... Whenever a Jew is sincerely converted, he should be handed [certain amount]..."

"...young, strong Jews and Jewesses [should]... earn their bread in the sweat of their brow..."

"If we wish to wash our hands of the Jews' blasphemy and not share in their guilt, we have to part company with them. They must be driven from our country" and "we must drive them out like mad dogs."

Luther "got the Jews expelled from Saxony in 1537, and in the 1540s he drove them from many German towns; he tried unsuccessfully to get the [elector](#) to expel them from Brandenburg in 1543. His followers continued to agitate against the Jews there: they sacked the Berlin synagogue in 1572 and the following year finally got their way, the Jews being banned from the entire country."^[132] (See also [Martin Luther and the Jews](#))

1546

Martin Luther's sermon *Admonition against the Jews* contains accusations of ritual murder, black magic, and poisoning of wells. Luther recognizes no obligation to protect the Jews.

1547

[Ivan the Terrible](#) becomes ruler of Russia and refuses to allow Jews to live in or even enter his kingdom because they "bring about great evil" (quoting his response to request by Polish king [Sigismund II](#)).

1547

10 out of the 30 Jews living in [Asolo](#) are killed and their houses are robbed.^[133]

1550

Dr. Joseph Hacoen is chased out of [Genoa](#) for practicing medicine; soon all Jews are expelled.

1553

[Pope Julius III](#) forbids Talmud printing and orders burning of any copy found. Rome's Inquisitor-General, Cardinal Carafa (later [Pope Paul IV](#)) has Talmud publicly burnt in Rome on Rosh Hashanah, starting a wave of Talmud burning throughout Italy. About 12,000 copies were destroyed.

1554

[Cornelio da Montalcino](#), a [Franciscan](#) Friar who converted to Judaism, is burned alive in Rome.

1555

In [Papal Bull *Cum nimis absurdum*](#), Pope Paul IV writes: "It appears utterly absurd and impermissible that the Jews, whom God has condemned to eternal slavery for their guilt, should enjoy our Christian love." He renews anti-Jewish legislation and installs a locked nightly ghetto in Rome. The Bull also forces Jewish males to wear a [yellow hat](#), females – [yellow kerchief](#). Owning real estate or practicing medicine on Christians is forbidden. It also limits Jewish communities to only one synagogue.

1555

The [Martyrs of 1555](#). 25 Jews in Ancona are hung or burned at the stake for refusing to convert to Christianity as a result of Pope Paul IV's Bull of 1555.

1556

A rumor is sent around that a poor woman in Sokhachev named Dorothy sold Jews the holy wafer received by her during communion, and that it was stabbed until it bled. The Bishop of Khelm accuses the local Jews, and eventually three Jews along with Dorothy Lazhentska are arrested, put on the rack, and sentenced to death on charges of [host desecration](#).^[134] They were burned at the stake. Before their death, the martyred Jews made a declaration:

"We have never stabbed the host, because we do not believe that the host is the Divine body, knowing that God has no body nor blood. We believe, as did our forefathers, that the Messiah is not God, but His messenger. We also know from experience that there can be no blood in flour."

1557

Jews are temporarily banished from Prague.

1558

[Recanati](#), Italy: a baptized Jew Joseph Paul More enters synagogue on [Yom Kippur](#) under the protection of [Pope Paul IV](#) and tries to preach a conversion sermon. The congregation evicts him. Soon after, the Jews are expelled from Recanati.

1559

Pope Pius IV allows Talmud on conditions that it is printed by a Christian and the text is censored.

1560

The [Goa Inquisition](#) begins.

1561

[Ferdinand I](#) takes an oath to expel the Jews. Mordechai Zemach runs to Rome and convinces Pope Pius IV to cancel the decree.

1563

Russian troops take [Polotsk](#) from [Lithuania](#), Jews are given ultimatum: embrace [Russian Orthodox Church](#) or die. Around 300 Jewish men, women and children were thrown into ice holes of [Dvina](#) river.

1564

[Brest-Litovsk](#): the son of a wealthy Jewish tax collector is accused of killing the family's Christian servant for ritual purposes. He is tortured and executed in line with the law. King [Sigismund II](#) of Poland forbids future charges of ritual murder, calling them groundless.

1565

Jews are temporarily banished from Prague.

1566

Antonio Ghislieri elected and, as [Pope Pius V](#), reinstates the harsh anti-Jewish laws of Pope Paul IV. In 1569 he expels Jews dwelling outside of the ghettos of Rome, Ancona, and Avignon from the [Papal States](#), thus ensuring that they remain city-dwellers.

1567

Jews are allowed to live in France.

1569

[Pope Pius V](#) expels all the Jews of [Bologna](#). He then gave their cemetery away and commended all Jewish gravestones to be destroyed.^[135]

1569

[Pope Pius V](#) issues the Bull *Hebraeorum gens sola* which orders the expulsion of all Jews who refuse to convert.

1571

Jews in [Berlin](#) are forced to leave and their property is confiscated.^[92]

1571

The [Mexican Inquisition](#) begins.

1574

First [auto-da-fé](#) in Mexico.

1581

[Pope Gregory XIII](#) issues a Bull which prohibits the use of Jewish doctors.

1583

Three Portuguese [conversos](#) are burned at the stake in [Rome](#).^[136]

1586

[Pope Sixtus V](#) forbids printing of the Talmud.

1590

Jewish quarter of [Mikulov](#) (Nikolsburg) burns to ground and 15 people die while Christians watch or pillage. [King Philip II of Spain](#) orders expulsion of Jews from [Lombardy](#). His order is ignored by local authorities until 1597, when 72 Jewish families are forced into exile.

1591

Philip II, King of Spain, banished all Jews from the [duchy of Milan](#).^[137]

1592

Esther Chiera is executed with one of her sons by the Sultan Murad III's calvary.^[138]

1593

[Pope Clement VIII](#) confirms the Papal bull of Paul III that expels Jews from Papal states except ghettos in Rome and Ancona and issues *Caeca et obdurata* ("Blind Obstinacy"): "All the world suffers from the usury of the Jews, their monopolies and deceit. ... Then as now Jews have to be reminded intermittently anew that they were enjoying rights in any country since they left Palestine and the Arabian desert, and subsequently their ethical and moral doctrines as well as their deeds rightly deserve to be exposed to criticism in whatever country they happen to live."

1593

At least 900 are expelled from [Bologna](#).^[135]

1595

10 people are accused of practicing Judaism in [Lima](#), [Peru](#). Four of them are released and one named Francisco Rodríguez, is burned alive.^[139]

1596

[Francisca Nuñez de Carabajal](#) was a [Marrana](#) (Jewish convert to Christianity) in [New Spain](#) executed by the [Inquisition](#) for "[judaizing](#)" in 1596. One of her children, Isabel, in her twenties at the time, was tortured until she implicated the whole of the Carabajal family. The whole family was forced to confess and abjure at a public [auto-da-fé](#), celebrated on Saturday, 24 February 1590. Luis de Carabajal the younger (one of Francisca's sons), along with Francisca and four of her daughters, was condemned to perpetual imprisonment, and another one of Francisca's sons, Baltasar, who had fled upon the first warning of danger, was, along with his deceased father Francisco Rodriguez de Matos, burnt in effigy. In January 1595, Francisca and her children were accused of a relapse into Judaism and convicted. During their imprisonment they were tempted to communicate with one another on Spanish pear seeds, on which they wrote touching messages of encouragement to remain true to their faith. At the resulting auto-da-fé, Francisca and her children Isabel, Catalina, Leonor, and Luis, died at the stake, together with Manuel Diaz, Beatriz Enriquez, Diego Enriquez, and Manuel de Lucena. Of her other children, Mariana, who lost her reason for a time, was tried and put to death at an auto-da-fé held in Mexico City on 25 March 1601; Anica, the youngest child, being "reconciled" at the same time.

1598

3 Jews in Lublin are brutally tortured and executed by quartering, after a Christian boy is found in a nearby swamp.^[140]

1600

14 Judaizers are punished in [Lima](#), [Peru](#).^[139]

1603

[Frei Diogo da Assumpção](#), a partly Jewish friar who embraced Judaism, burned alive in [Lisbon](#).

1605

16 Judaizers are arrested in [Lima, Peru](#).^[139]

1608

The [Jesuit order](#) forbids admission to anyone descended from Jews to the fifth generation, a restriction lifted in the 20th century. Three years later [Pope Paul V](#) applies the rule throughout the Church, but his successor revokes it.

1612

The [Hamburg Senate](#) decides to officially allow Jews to live in [Hamburg](#) on the condition there is no public worship.



Expulsion of the Jews from Frankfurt on 23 August 1614: "1380 persons old and young were counted at the exit of the gate"

1614

[Vincent Fettmilch](#), who called himself the "new [Haman](#) of the Jews", leads a raid on [Frankfurt](#) synagogue that turned into an attack which destroyed the whole community.

1615

King [Louis XIII of France](#) decrees that all Jews must leave the country within one month on pain of death.

1615

The Guild led by Dr. Chemnitz, "non-violently" forced the Jews from [Worms](#).

1616

Jesuits arrive in [Grodno](#) and accuse the Jews of host desecration and blood libel.^[115]

1618

Anti-semitic pamphlet [Mirror of the Polish Crown](#) is published by professor [Sebastian Miczyński](#). It accuses the Jews of murder, sacrileges, witchcraft, and urges their expulsion. It would go on to inspire anti-Jewish riots across Poland.

1619

Shah Abbasi of the Persian Sufi Dynasty increases persecution against the Jews, forcing many to outwardly practice Islam. Many keep practicing Judaism in secret.

1622

[King Christian IV](#) invites Jews to come and live in Denmark.

1624

[Ghetto](#) established in [Ferrara, Italy](#).

1624

Christian theologian Antonio Homem is burned at the stake for pursuing Judaism.

1625

[Jews of Vienna](#) forced to live in a ghetto in [Leopoldstadt](#).

1628

[Roman Jewish](#) mistress of the son of the duke of Parma is burned alive.^[141]

1630

Jewish merchant Moses the Braider is burned alive after being accused of [host desecration](#).

1631

Due to awful conditions in the Jewish Ghetto of [Padua](#), 421 out of the 721 Jews living in the ghetto perish.^[142]

1632

King [Ladislaus IV of Poland](#) forbids [antisemitic](#) books and printings.

1632

Shortly after Miguel Rodriguez is discovered holding onto Jewish rites, an [Auto-da-fé](#) is held in the presence of the King and Queen. Miguel and his wife Isabel Alvarez, and 5 others are burned alive publicly.^[143]

1632, 20 April

Jewish-convert and martyr [Nicolas Antoine](#) is burned at the stake for heresy.

1633

Jews are banned from [Radom](#).^[144]

1635

[Anti-Jewish riots](#) take place in [Vilna](#).

1637

Four Jews are publicly tortured and executed in [Kraków](#).

1639

Over 60 Judaizers are burned at the stake at an [Auto-da-fé](#) in [Lima, Peru](#). Among those martyred was physician [Francisco Maldonado de Silva](#).

1639

Two [Roman Jewish](#) children are forcibly baptized by [Pope Urban VIII](#).^[145]

1639

Jews of Lenchitza are accused of ritual murder after a young child is found dead in the woods. The blame falls on the Jews after a local gentile named Foma confesses to the crime then says he had been coerced into doing it by the Jews. Despite the lack of evidence, two Jewish elders named Meyer and Lazar are arrested and tortured, and eventually quartered publicly.^[146]

1644

Jewish martyr Judah the Believer is burned at the stake as he recites prayers in Hebrew.

1647

Jewish martyr [Isaac de Castro Tartas](#) is burned at the stake while he recites the [Shema](#) along with 6 other Jews.^[147]

1648–1655

The [Ukrainian Cossacks](#) led by [Bohdan Chmielnicki](#) massacre about 100,000 Jews and similar number of [Polish nobles](#), 300 Jewish communities destroyed.

1649

Largest [Auto-da-fé](#) in the New World. 109 victims, 13 were burned alive and 57 in effigy.^[148]

1655

[Oliver Cromwell](#) readmits Jews to England.

1656

All Jews are expelled from [Isfahan](#) because of the common belief of their impurity. The ones who don't are [forced to convert to Islam](#).

1657–1662

Jews throughout Iran (including 7,000 in Kashan alone) are forced to convert to Islam as a result of persecutions by [Abbas II of Persia](#).^[149]

1661

Sephardic poet [Antonio Enríquez Gómez](#) is publicly burned in effigy in [Seville](#).^[150]

1663

Two [Christian Janissaries](#) accuse the [Jews of Istanbul](#) of killing a child who had actually been killed by his own father. After killing his own son, he threw his body onto the Jewish quarter in order to implicate the Jews in the crime. Once the Grand Vizier learned the facts of the case from his spies stationed in the Greek quarter, he informed the Sultan and the Janissaries were put to death. 20 Jews were killed in total by the Greek mobs.^[151]

1664 May

Jews of [Lemberg](#) (now [Lvov](#)) ghetto organize self-defense against impending assault by students of Jesuit seminary and Cathedral school. The militia sent by the officials to restore order, instead joined the attackers. About 100 Jews killed.

1669

The majority of Jews in [Oran](#) are expelled.^[152]

1670

Jews expelled from [Vienna](#).

1670

[Raphael Levy](#) is burned at the stake over [blood libel](#). After being offered a chance to convert and live, he declared that he had lived a Jew and would die a Jew.

1679

The [Exile of Mawza](#). It is considered the single most traumatic event experienced collectively by the [Jews of Yemen](#). All Jews living in nearly all cities and towns throughout Yemen were banished by decree of the king, Imām al-Mahdi Ahmad, and sent to a dry and barren region of the country named Mawza to withstand their fate or to die. Only a few communities who lived in the far eastern quarters of Yemen were spared this fate by virtue of their Arab patrons who refused to obey the King's orders. Many would die along the route and while confined to the hot and arid conditions of this forbidding terrain.

1680

[Auto-da-fé](#) in Madrid.

1681

Mob attacks against Jews in [Vilna](#). It was condemned by King John Sobieski, who ordered the punishment of the guilty.

1682

Largest trial against alleged Judaizers in [Lisbon](#), [Portugal](#). 117 were tried in 3 days.

1683

Hungarian rebels known as [Kuruc](#) rushes into the town of [Uherský Brod](#), massacring the majority of its Jewish inhabitants. Most of the victims were recent refugees who were expelled from Vienna in 1670. One of the Hebrews killed by the mob was Jewish historian [Nathan ben Moses Hannover](#), who was a survivor of the [Chmielnicki massacres](#). Most of the survivors fled to Upper Hungary.

1684

Attack on the Jewish ghetto of [Buda](#).^[153]

1686

Only 500 Jews survive after Austrian sieged the city of [Buda](#). Half of them are sold into slavery.^{[153][154]}

1689

[Worms](#) is invaded by the French and the Jewish quarter is reduced to ashes.

1689

The Jewish Ghetto of [Prague](#) is destroyed by French troops. After it was over 318 houses, 11 synagogues, and 150 Jews were dead.^[155]

1691

219 people are convicted of being Jewish in [Palma, Majorca](#). 37 of them are burned to death. Among those martyred is Raphael and his sister Catalina Benito, who although declaring she wanted to live, jumped right into the flames rather than to be baptized.^{[156][157]}

1696

A number of [Converso](#) Jews are burned alive in [Évora, Portugal](#).

1698

A female child is found dead at a church in Sandomierz. The mother of the child first said she placed her body in the church because she could not afford a burial, but after torture accused the Jewish leader Aaron Berek of the local community of murdering her daughter. The mother and Berek were sentenced the death.^[158]

1699

A mob attacks the Jewish Quarter of [Bamberg](#) but runs away after one Jew stops them by pouring baskets of ripe plums on the attackers. The event is still commemorated on the 29th of Nisan as the *Zwetschgen-Ta'anit* (Prune-Fest).^[159]

1703

The Aleinu prayer is prohibited in most of Germany.

1706

After a plague hits [Algeria](#) which pushes the Jewish community into poverty, the local ruler decides the plague was caused by the Jews and orders their expulsion. Property is confiscated, synagogues are destroyed, until a sum is paid which further impoverishes the Jews of Algiers.^[160]

1711

[Johann Andreas Eisenmenger](#) writes his *Entdecktes Judenthum* ("Judaism Unmasked"), a work denouncing [Judaism](#) and which had a formative influence on modern antisemitic polemics.

1712

[Blood libel](#) in [Sandomierz](#) and expulsion of the town's Jews.

1715

Elector Max Emanuel orders the deportation of all Jews living in Bavaria.^[161]

1717

All Jews living in [Gibraltar](#) are expelled.

1718

The last Jews of Carniola, Styria and Carinthia are expelled.

1720

Arab creditors set fire to an Ashkenazi synagogue, fed up with debts. Ashkenazic Jews are banned from Jerusalem along with anyone who looks like an Ashkenazi Jew. Some Ashkenazim dressed up like Sephardic Jews in order to fool the authorities.^[162]

1721

[Maria Barbara Carillo](#) was [burned at the stake](#) for heresy during the [Spanish Inquisition](#). She was executed at the age of 95 or 96^[163] and is the oldest person known to have been executed at the instigation of the Inquisition.^[164] Carillo was sentenced to death for heresy for returning to her faith in Judaism.

1724

Jews of [Radom](#) are exiled.^[144]

1727

Edict of [Catherine I of Russia](#): "The Jews... who are found in Ukraine and in other Russian provinces are to be expelled at once beyond the frontiers of Russia."

1734

1736: The [Haidamaks](#), paramilitary bands in Polish Ukraine, attack Jews.

1736

[María Francisca Ana de Castro](#), called *La bella toledana*, a Spanish immigrant to Peru, was arrested in 1726, accused of "judaizing" (being a practicing Jew). She was burned at the stake after an [auto de fe](#) in 1736. This event was a major spectacle in Lima, but it raised questions about possible irregular procedures and corruption within the [Inquisition](#).

1737

Blood libel in [Jarosław](#) leads to Jews being tortured and others being put to death.^[165]

1742

[Elizabeth of Russia](#) issues a decree of expulsion of all the Jews out of [Russian Empire](#). Her resolution to the Senate's appeal regarding harm to the trade: "I don't desire any profits from the enemies of Christ". One of the deportees is Antonio Ribera Sanchez, her own personal physician and the head of army's medical dept.

1743

The Russians gain control of [Riga](#) and all local Jews are expelled.^[166]

1744

[Frederick II](#) The Great (a "heroic genius", according to Hitler) limits [Breslau](#) to ten "protected" Jewish families, on the grounds that otherwise they will "transform it into complete Jerusalem". He encourages this practice in other Prussian cities. In 1750 he issues *Revidiertes General Privilegium und Reglement vor die Judenschaft*: "protected" Jews had an alternative to "either abstain from marriage or leave Berlin" (Simon Dubnow).

1744

Archduchess of Austria [Maria Theresa](#) orders: "... no Jew is to be tolerated in our inherited duchy of Bohemia" by the end of Feb. 1745. In December 1748 she reverses her position, on condition that Jews pay for readmission every ten years. This extortion was known among the Jews as [malke-geld](#) (queen's money).^[167] In 1752 she introduces the law limiting each Jewish family to one son.

1746

The city of [Radom](#) bans Jews from entering.^[144]

1753

The Jewish community of [Kaunas](#) is expelled.

1755

Jeronimo Jose Ramos, a merchant from [Bragança, Portugal](#), is burned at the stake for being secretly Jewish.

1761

Several Jews from [Alsace](#) are executed after being accused of [host desecration](#).

1761

The Jews of [Kaunas](#) are expelled after anti-Jewish riots.^[168]

1762

[Rhode Island](#) refuses to grant Jews citizenship stating "no person who is not of the Christian religion can be admitted free to this colony."

1766

All but 6 Jews are expelled from [Toruń](#).^[169]

1768

[Haidamaks](#) massacre the Jews of [Uman, Ukraine](#).

1775

[Pope Pius VI](#) issues a severe *Editto sopra gli ebrei* (Edict concerning the Jews). Previously lifted restrictions are reimposed, Judaism is suppressed.

1776

The [Jewish community of Basra](#) is massacred.^[170]

1782

[Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II](#) abolishes most of persecution practices in [Toleranzpatent](#) on condition that [Yiddish](#) and [Hebrew](#) are eliminated from public records and judicial autonomy is annulled. Judaism is branded "quintessence of foolishness and nonsense". [Moses Mendelssohn](#) writes: "Such a tolerance... is even more dangerous play in tolerance than open persecution".

1783

The [Sultan](#) expels the [Moroccan Jews](#) for failing to pay an exorbitant ransom.^[171]

1785

Ali Burzi Pasha murders hundreds of [Libyan Jews](#).^[172]

1786

Jews are expelled from [Jeddah](#), most of them flee to Yemen.^[173]

1790

[Yazid](#) becomes the [Sultan](#) of [Morocco](#) and immediately orders troops to massacre and plunder the Jewish quarter of [Tétouan](#).

1790

The [Touro Synagogue](#)'s warden, Moses Seixas, wrote to [George Washington](#), expressing his support for Washington's administration and good wishes for him. Washington sent a letter in response, which read in part:

"... the Government of the United States ... gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance. ... May the children of the Stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other Inhabitants; while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and figtree, and there shall be none to make him afraid. May the father of all mercies scatter light and not darkness in our paths, and make us all in our several vocations useful here, and in his own due time and way everlastingly happy."

— *Letter of George Washington to the Hebrew Congregation in Newport, Rhode Island*^[174]

There is an annual event reading Washington's letter, and speakers at the annual event have included Supreme Court Justices [Ruth Bader Ginsburg](#) and [Elena Kagan](#),^[175] and [Brown University](#) Presidents [Ruth Simmons](#)^[176] and [Christina Paxson](#).^[177]

1790, 20 May

Eleazer Solomon is quartered for the alleged murder of a Christian girl in [Grodno](#).^[178]

1790–1792

Destruction of most of the Jewish communities of [Morocco](#).

1791

[Catherine II of Russia](#) confines Jews to the [Pale of Settlement](#) and imposes them with double taxes.^[179]

1797

[Napoleon](#) calls for the end of Jewish segregation, ghettoization and the denial of equal rights.

Nineteenth and 20th century antisemitism is more well known, and omitted from this list.

Life in God's Family

Read Psalm 129:4-8: The psalmist has described that some things about Israel and Jesus are somewhat interchangeable to a degree. Jesus came as the King of the Jews. He has associated himself with the descendants of Abraham.

The LORD did not set His love on you nor choose you because you were more in number than any other people, for you were the least of all peoples; but because the LORD loves you, and because He would keep the oath which He swore to your fathers, the LORD has brought you out with a mighty hand, and redeemed you from the house of bondage, from the hand of Pharaoh king of Egypt. “Therefore know that the LORD your God, He is God, the faithful God who keeps covenant and mercy for a thousand generations with those who love Him and keep His commandments; and He repays those who hate Him to their face, to destroy them. He will not be slack with him who hates Him; He will repay him to his face. (Deuteronomy 7:7-10)

I will make you a great nation; I will bless you And make your name great; And you shall be a blessing. I will bless those who bless you, And I will curse him who curses you; And in you all the families of the earth shall be blessed.” (Genesis 12:2-3)

Being associated with Jesus is a great thing. This current life is as bad as we will ever experience. For those outside of God’s family, this life is as good as it gets. In the same way, we experience some of the same sentiment that Jesus did. Jesus is the light of the world. People in sin do not want to be exposed. I cannot say that I have been very vocal about the gospel in the workplace; but it seems like I have always been a flashlight. I do not want to throw anybody under the bus; but I cannot stand by and watch evil continue.

“If the world hates you, you know that it hated Me before it hated you. If you were of the world, the world would love its own. Yet because you are not of the world, but I chose you out of the world, therefore the world hates you. Remember the word that I said to you, ‘A servant is not greater than his master.’ If they persecuted Me, they will also persecute you. If they kept My word, they will keep yours also. (John 15:18-21)

God has built a sense of right and wrong into us all. In fact, we criticize others from a misuse of this moral compass built into each of us.

Therefore you are inexcusable, O man, whoever you are who judge, for in whatever you judge another you condemn yourself; for you who judge practice the same things. But we know that the judgment of God is according to truth against those who practice such things. And do you think this, O man, you who judge those practicing such things, and doing the same, that you will escape the judgment of God? (Romans 2:1-3)

This moral compass of right and wrong is supposed to keep us on track with God's plan for our life. We are supposed to be like moths that are attracted to light...not like cockroaches who scurry into darkness when the light comes on.

For you were once darkness, but now you are light in the Lord. Walk as children of light (for the fruit of the Spirit is in all goodness, righteousness, and truth), finding out what is acceptable to the Lord. And have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather expose them. For it is shameful even to speak of those things which are done by them in secret. But all things that are exposed are made manifest by the light, for whatever makes manifest is light. Therefore He says: "Awake, you who sleep, Arise from the dead, And Christ will give you light. (Romans 5:8-13)

For the time has come for judgment to begin at the house of God; and if it begins with us first, what will be the end of those who do not obey the gospel of God? (1 Peter 4:17)

We are well served to hear his still small voice, then to face the forceful messages that follow.

I will instruct you and teach you in the way you should go; I will guide you with My eye. do not be like the horse or like the mule, Which have no understanding, Which must be harnessed with bit and bridle, Else they will not come near you. (Psalm 32:8-9)

God has all kinds of tools in his toolbox to tune us up.

For indeed I am raising up the Chaldeans, A bitter and hasty nation Which marches through the breadth of the earth (Habakkuk 1:6)

The LORD has made all for Himself, Yes, even the wicked for the day of doom. (Proverbs 16:4)

I form the light and create darkness, I make peace and create calamity; I, the LORD, do all these things.' (Isaiah 45:17)

And we know that all things work together for good to those who love God, to those who are the called according to His purpose. (Romans 8:28)

The main tool might actually be the devil. He is metaphorically compared to various kings of hostile gentile nations. Their intention is to conquer and destroy; and yet they are unknowingly carrying out justice and needed change by force.

They have no desire to help God; so they will be judged when their purpose is complete. God's will is always done in this regard. God turns the table on his haters at every turn. They just do not see it. The deceivers have been deceived.

*“Woe to **Assyria**, the rod of My anger And the staff in whose hand is My indignation. I will send him against an ungodly nation, and against the people of My wrath I will give him charge, To seize the spoil, to take the prey, And to tread them down like the mire of the streets. (Isaiah 10:5-6)*

How the hammer of the whole earth has been cut apart and broken!
How **Babylon** has become a desolation among the nations! (Jeremiah 50:23)