|  |
| --- |
| **Calendar of Jewish Persecution** |
| 70 A.D. | Destruction of Jerusalem 1,100,000 Jews were killed and 97,000 taken into slavery and captivity. |
| 115 | Rebellion of the Jews in Mesopotamia, Egypt, Cyrene and Cyprus. Jews and Romans inflicted many barbaric atrocities on each other, causing the death of several hundreds of thousands of Romans and Jews. |
| 132-35 | The Bar Kochba rebellion (Bar Kochba was a false Messiah). Caused the death of 500,000 Jews; thousands were sold into slavery or taken into captivity. |
| 135 | Roman Emperor Hadrian commenced his persecution of the Jews. Jerusalem established as a pagan city. Erection of a Jupiter temple on the temple mountain (Moriah) and a temple to Venus on Golgotha. Jews were forbidden to practice circumcision, the reading of the Law, eating of unleavened bread at Passover or any Jewish festival. Infringement of this edict brought the death penalty. |
| 315 | Constantine the Great established "Christianity" as the State religion throughout the Roman Empire; issued many anti-Jewish laws. |
| 379-95 | Theodosius the Great expelled Jews from any official gate position or place of honor. Permitted the destruction of their synagogues if by so doing, it served a religious purpose. |
| 613 | Persecution of the Jews in Spain. All Jews who refused to be baptized had to leave the country. A few years later the remaining Jews were dispossessed, declared as slaves and given to pious "Christians" of position. All children 7 years or over were taken from their parents and given to receive a "Christian" education. |
| 1096 | Bloody persecutions of the Jews at the beginning of the First Crusade, in Germany. Along the cities on the Rhine River alone, 12,000 Jews were killed. The Jews were branded second only to the Moslems as the enemies of Christendom. |
| 1121 | Jews driven out of Flanders (now part of Belgium). They were not to return nor to be tolerated until they repented of the guilt of killing Jesus Christ. |
| 1130 | The Jews of London had to pay compensation of 1 million marks for allegedly killing a sick man. |
| 1146-47 | Renewed persecution of the Jews in Germany at the beginning of the Second Crusade. The French Monk, Rudolf, called for the destruction of the Jews as an introduction to the Second Crusade. It was only because of the intervention of Emperor Conrad who declared Nuremberg and a small fortress as places of refuge for the Jews, and that of Abbot Bernard of Clairvaux, that the result was not quite as devastating as at the time of the First Crusade. |
| 1181 | French King Philip banished the Jews from his domain. They were permitted to sell all movable possessions, but the immovable such as land and houses reverted to the king. Seven years later he called the Jews back. |
| 1189 | At the coronation of Richard the Lionhearted, unexpected persecution of the Jews broke out in England. Most Jewish houses in London were burned, and many Jews killed. All possessions of the Jews were claimed by the Crown. Richard's successor alone, relieved the Jews of more than 8 million marks. |
| 1215 | At the IV Lateran Church Council, restrictions against the Jews by the church of Rome were issued. |
| 1290 | Edward I banished the Jews from England. 16,000 Jews left the country. |
| 1298 | Persecution of the Jews in Franconia, Bavaria and Austria. The Nobleman Kalbfleish alleged that he had received a divine order to destroy all the Jews. 140 Jewish communities were destroyed, and more than 100,000 Jews were mercilessly killed. |
| 1306 | King Philip the Fair banished the Jews from France. 100,000 Jews left the country. |
| 1320 | In France, 40,000 shepherds dedicated themselves for the Shepherd Crusade to free Palestine from the Moslems. Under the influence of criminals and land speculators, they destroyed 120 Jewish communities. |
| 1321 | Jews were accused of having incited outlaws to poison wells and fountains in the district of Guienne, France. 5,000 Jews were burned at the stake. |
| 1348 | Jews were blamed for the plague throughout Europe, especially in Germany. In Strasberg 2,000 Jews were burned. In Mainz 6,000 were killed in most gruesome fashion, and in Erfurt 3,000; and in Worms 400 Jews burned themselves in their homes. |
| 1370 | Jews were blamed for having defiled the "Host" (wafer used in the Mass) in Brabant. The accused were burned alive. Again, all Jews were banned from Flanders and until the year 1820, every 15 years a feast was kept to celebrate the event. |
| 1391 | Persecutions in Spain. In Seville and 70 other Jewish communities, the Jews were cruelly massacred and their bodies dismembered. |
| 1394 | Second banishment of Jews from France. |
| 1453 | The Franciscan monk, Capistrano, persuaded the King of Poland to withdraw all citizens' rights of the Jewish people. |
| 1478 | The Spanish inquisition directed against the Jews. |
| 1492 | The banishment of Jews from Spain. 300,000 Jews who refused to be "baptized" into the Church of Rome left Spain penniless. Many migrated to the Muslim country, Turkey, where they found tolerance and a welcome. |
| 1497 | Banishment of the Jews from Portugal. King Manuel, generally friendly to the Jews, under pressure from Spain instigated forced baptism to keep the Jews. 20,000 Jews desired to leave the country. Many were ultimately declared slaves. |
| 1516 | First Ghetto established in Venice. |
| 1540 | Banishment of Jews from Naples and 10 years later, from Genoa and Venice. |
| 1794 | Restriction of Jews in Russia, Jewish men were forced to serve 25 years in the Russian military. Many hundreds of thousands of Jews left Russia. |
| 1846-78 | All former restriction, against the Jews in the Vatican State were re-inforced by Pope Pius IX. |
| 1903 | Renewed restrictions of Jews in Russia. Frequent pogroms (massacres); general impoverishment of Russian Jewry. |
| 1933 | Commencement of persecution of Jews in Hitler Germany. Inception of the systematic destruction of 6,000,000 Jews throughout Nazi-occupied Europe. |