A Brief Chronology of Anti-Semitism

3rd cent. B.C.E.	Manetho, Greco-Egyptian historian, says Jews were expelled from Egypt as lepers.
38 C.E.	Anti-Jewish riots in Alexandria (Egypt): many Jews killed, and all the Jews were confined to one quarter of the city.
19 C.E.	Emperor Tiberius expels the Jews from Rome and Italy.
66 C.E.	Massacre of the Jews of Alexandria (Egypt) in which 50,000 were killed.
1st cent. C.E.	Apion of Alexandria surpasses other Hellenistic anti-Semites in the crudeness of his fabrications.
200	Tertullian, Church Father, writes his anti-Jewish polemic in Latin Adversus Judaeos.
325	After the ecumenical council, Nicaea, the Christian Church formulates its policy toward the Jews: the Jews must continue to exist for the sake of Christianity in seclusion and humiliation.
386-387	John Chrysostom, Church Father in the East, violently anti-Jewish, delivers eight sermons in Antioch.
438	Theodosius II, Roman emperor of the East, legalizes the civil inferiority of the Jews.
468	Persecutions of the Jews in Babylonia.
c. 470	Jews persecuted in Babylonia by Firuz, the exilarch, and many Jews killed and their children given to Mazdeans.
535-553	Emperor Justinian I issues his novellae to <i>Corpus Juris Civilis</i> expressing his anti-Jewish policy.
612	Visigothic king Sisebut of Spain inaugurates a policy of forcible conversion of all Jews in the kingdom.

- 624-628 Jewish tribes of Hejaz (Arabia) destroyed by Muhammad.628 Dagobert I expels Jews from Frankish kingdom.
- Heraclius, Byzantine emperor, decrees forced baptism of all Jews in the Byzantine empire.
- Official Church doctrine on conversion of Jews in Spain formulated.
- Visigothic king Chintila compels the sixth council of Toledo to adopt resolution proclaiming that only Catholics may reside in the kingdom Spain.
- All Jews under Visigothic rule in Spain declared slaves, their possessions confiscated and the Jewish religion outlawed.
- Caliph Omar 11 introduces series of discriminatory regulations against the dhimmi, the protected Christians and Jews, among them the wearing of a special garb.
- 1009-13 Fatimid caliph Al-Hākim in Erez Israel issues severe restrictions against Jews.
- Emperor Henry 11 of Germany expels Jews from Mainz, the beginning of persecutions against Jews in Germany.
- **1096-99** First Crusade. Crusaders massacre the Jews of the Rhineland (1096).
- Blood libel at Norwich (England); first record, blood libel.
- Anti-Jewish riots in Rhineland by the Crusaders of the second Crusade.
- Beginning of the brutal persecutors of the of North Africa under the Almohads, lasted until 1212.
- King Philip Augustus of France decrees the expulsion of the Jews from his kingdom and the confiscation of their real estate.
- Anti-Jewish riots in England: massacre at York, and other cities.
- 1215 Fourth Lateran Council introduces the Jewish Badge.
- 1235 Blood libel at Fulda, Germany.

1236 Severe anti-Jewish persecutions in western France. 1240 Disputation of Paris which led to the burning of the Talmud. 1242 Burning of the Talmud at Paris. 1255 Blood libel at Lincoln, England. 1263 Disputation of Barcelona. Expulsion of the Jews from England, the first of the great general expulsions of the 1290 Middle Ages. Massacre of thousands of Jews in 146 localities in southern and central Germany led 1298-99 by the German knight Rindfleisch. 1306 Expulsion of Jews from France. Pastoureaux ("Shepherds"), participants of the second Crusade in France against the 1306-20 Muslims in Spain, attack the Jews of 120 localities in southwest France. Persecutions against Jews in central France in consequence of a false charge of their 1321 supposed collusion with the lepers. **1321-22** Expulsion from the kingdom of France. Persecutions against Jews in Franconia and Alsace led by lawless German bands, the 1336-39 Armleder. Black Death Massacres which spread throughout Spain, France, Germany and Austria, 1348-50 as a result of accusations that the Jews had caused the death of Christians by poisoning the wells and other water sources. 1389 Massacre of the Prague (Bohemia) community. 1391 Wave of massacres and conversions in Spain and Balearic Islands. 1394 Expulsion from the kingdom of France. Blood libel in Poznan. 1399

Oppressive legislation against Jews in Spain as an outcome of the preaching of the 1411-12 Dominican friar Vicente Ferrer. Disputation of Tortosa (Spain). The most important and longest of the Christian-1413-14 Jewish disputations the consequence of which was mass conversions and intensified persecutions. Persecutions of Jews in Vienna and its environs, confiscation of their possessions, and 1421 conversion of Jewish children, 270 Jews burnt at stake, known as the Wiener Gesera(Vienna Edict). Expulsion of Jews from Austria. 1435 Massacre and conversion of the Jews of Majorca. 1438 Establishment of *mellahs* (ghettos) in Morocco. John of Capistrano, Italian Franciscan friar, incites persecutions and expulsions of 1452-3 Jews from cities in Germany. 1473 Marranos of Valladolid and Cordoba, in Spain massacred. 1474 Marranos of Segovia, Spain, massacred. 1480 Inquisition established in Spain. Torquemada appointed inquisitor general of Spanish Inquisition. Expulsion of Jews 1483 from Warsaw. Blood libel in La Guardia, town in Spain, where the alleged victim became revered as 1490-91 a saint. 1492 Expulsion from Spain. **1492-93** Expulsion from Sicily. 1495 Expulsion from Lithuania. **1496-97** Expulsion from Portugal: mass forced conversion. Massacre of Marranos in Lisbon. 1506

1510 Expulsion of Jews from Brandenburg (Germany). 1516 Venice initiates the ghetto, the first in Christian Europe. 1531 Inquisition established in Portugal. 1535 Jews of Tunisia expelled and massacred. 1541 Expulsion from the kingdom of Naples. Expulsion from Prague and crown cities. 1544 Martin Luther, German religious reformer, attacks the Jews with extreme virulence. 1550 Expulsion from Genoa (Italy). 1551 Expulsion from Bavaria. 1553 Burning of the Talmud in Rome. 1554 Censorship of Hebrew books introduced in Italy. 1556 Burning of Marranos at Ancona, Italy. Expulsion from the republic of Genoa (Italy). 1567 1569, Expulsion from the Papal States (Italy). 1593 Vincent Fettmilch, anti-Jewish guild leader in Frankfort, Germany, attacks with his 1614 followers the Jews of the town and forces them to leave the City. 1624 Ghetto established at Ferrara (Italy). Massacres initiated by Bogdan Chmielnicki, leader of the Cossacks, and peasant uprising against Polish rule in the Ukraine, in which 100,000 Jews were killed and 300 1648-49 communities destroyed. 1650 Jews of Tunisia confined to special quarters (*Hãra*). 1655-56 Massacres of Jews during the wars of Poland against Sweden and Russia.

Johann Andreas Eisenmenger writes his Entdecktes Judenthum ("Judaism 1711 Unmasked"), a work denouncing Judaism and which had a formative influence on modern anti-Semitic polemics. 1712 Blood libel in Sandomierz (Poland) after which the Jews of the town were expelled. Pope Pius VI issues a severe "Edict concerning the Jews", in which he renews all 1715 former restrictions against them. 1734-36 Haidamacks, paramilitary bands in Polish Ukraine, attack Jews. 1745 Expulsion from Prague. Haidamacks massacre the Jews of Uman (Poland) together with the Jews from other 1768 places who had sought refuge there. 1788 Haidamacks massacre the Jews of Uman (Poland): 20,000 Jews and Poles killed. **1790-92** Destruction of most of the Jewish communities of Morocco. Pale of Settlement -twenty-five provinces of Czarist Russia established, where Jews 1791 permitted permanent residence: Jews forbidden to settle elsewhere in Russia. 1805 Massacre of Jews in Algeria. A series of anti-Jewish riots in Germany that spread to several neighboring countries 1819 (Denmark, Poland, Latvia and Bohemia) known as Hep! Hep! Riots, from the derogatory rallying cry against the Jews in Germany. Compulsory military service for the Jews of Russia: Jewish minors under 18 years of 1827 age, known as "Cantonists," placed in preparatory military training establishments. Oppressive constitution for the Jews in Russia issued by Czar Nicholas 1. 1835

Blood libel in Saratov (Russia), bringing a renewal of the blood libel throughout

Blood libel in Damascus (The Damascus Affair).

Expulsion from Vienna. Blood libel at Metz (France).

1670

1840

1853

Russia.

Abduction of a 7-year-old Jewish child, Edgard Mortara, in Bologna by Catholic conversionists (Mortara Case), an episode which aroused univeral indignation in 1858 liberal circles. Adolf Stoecker, German anti-Semitic preacher and politician, founds the Social 1878 Workers' Party, which marks the beginning of the political anti-Semitic movement in Germany. Heinrich von Treitschke, German historian and politician, justifies the anti-Semitic 1879 campaigns in Germany, bringing anti-Semitism into learned circles. 1879 Wilhelm Marr, German agitator, coins the term anti-Semitism. **1881-84** Pogroms sweep southern Russia, beginning of mass Jewish emigration. 1882 Blood libel in Tiszaeszlar, Hungary, which aroused public opinion throughout Europe. 1882 First International Anti-Jewish Congress convened at Dreseden, Germany. A series of "temporary laws" confirmed by Czar Alexander III of Russia in May, 1882 1882 ("May Laws"), which adopted a systematic policy of discrimination, with the object of removing the Jews from their economic and public positions. Expulsion of about 10,000 Russian Jews, refugees of 1881-1884 pogroms, from 1885 Germany. 1891 Blood libel in Xanten, Germany. 1891 Expulsion from Moscow, Russia. Karl Lueger establishes in Vienna the anti-Semitic Christian Social Party and becomes 1893 mayor in 1897. 1894 Alfred Dreyfus trial in Paris. Alexander C. Cuza organizes the Alliance Anti-sémitique Universelle in Bucharest, 1895 Rumania. Houston Stewart Chamberlain, racist and anti-Semitic author, publishes his *Die* 1899 Grundlagen des 19 Jahrhunderts which became a basis of National-Socialist ideology. 1899 Blood libel in Bohemia (the Hilsner case). 1903 Pogrom at Kishinev, Russia. Pogroms n the Ukraine and Bessarabia, perpetuated in 64 towns (most serious in 1905 Odessa with over 300 dead and thousands wounded). 1905 First Russian public edition of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion appears. Pogroms In Bialystok and Siedlce, Russia. 1906 1909-10 Polish boycott against Jews. **1911-13** Menahem Mendel Beilis, blood libel trial at Kiev. 1912 Pogroms in Fez (Morocco). 1915 Ku Klux Klan, rascist organization in the U.S., refounded. Pogroms in the Ukraine and Poland. 1) Pogroms by retreating Red Army from the Ukraine (spring, 1918), before the German army. 2) Pogroms by the retreating Ukraine army under the command of Simon Petlyura, resulting in the deaths of over 8,000Jews. 3)Pogroms by the counter revolutionary "White Army" under the 1917-21 command of General A.I. Denikin (fall, 1919) in which about 1,500 Jews were killed. 4) Pogroms by the "White Army" in Siberia and Mongolia (1919). 5) Pogroms by anti-Soviet bands in the Ukraine (1920-21), in which thousands of Jews were killed. Abolishment of community organization and non-Communist Jewish institutions in 1919 Soviet Russia. 1919 Pogroms in Hungary: c. 3,000 Jews killed. Adolf Hitler becomes Fuehrer, of the National-Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei 1920 (NSDAP), later known as National Socialist. Henry Ford I begins a series of anti-Semitic articles based on the *Protocols of the* 1920 Elders of Zion, in his Dearbon Independent. 1924 Economic restrictions on Jews in Poland.

1925-27 Adolf Hitier's Mein Kampf appears.

1933	concentration camps (Dachau, Oranienburg, Esterwegen and Sachsenburg).
1935	Nuremberg Laws introduced.
1937	Anti-Semitic legislation in Rumania.
1937	Discrimination against Jews in Polish universities.
1938	After <i>Anschluss</i> , pogroms in Vienna, anti-Jewish legislation introduced: deportations to camps in Austria and Germany.
1938	Charles E. Coughlin, Roman Catholic priest, starts anti-Semitic weekly radio broadcasts in U.S.
1938	Kristallnacht, Nazi anti-Jewish outrage in Germany and Austria (Nov. 9-10, 1938): Jewish businesses attacked, synagogues burnt, Jews sent to concentration camps.
1938	Racial legislation introduced in Italy (Nov. 17, 1938). Anti Jewish economic legislation in Hungary.
1939	Anti-Jewish laws introduced in the Protectorate (Czechoslovakia).
1939	Outbreak of World War 11 (Sept. 1, 1939), Poland overrun by German army: pogroms in Poland; beginning of the Holocaust.
1940	Nazi Germany introduces gassing.
1940	Formation of ghettos in Poland: mass shootings of Jews: Auschwitz camp, later an extermination camp, established; Western European Jews under Nazis. Belzec extermination camp established.
1940	Algerian administration applies social laws of Vichy.
1941	Germany invades Russia and the Baltic states. Majdanek extermination camp established. Chelmno and Treblinka extermination camps established. Anti-Jewish laws in Slovakia. Pogroms in Jassy, Rumania. Pogroms and massacres by the <i>Einsatzgruppen</i> and native population in Baltic states and the part of Russia occupied by Germany. Expulsions of Jews from the German Reich to Poland. Beginning of deportation and murder of Jews in France.

Severe riots against Jews in Iraq in consequence of Rashid Ali al-Jilani's coup d'état. 1941 Nazi Germany introduces gassing in extermination camps. Conference in Wannsee, Berlin, to carry out the "Final Solution" (Jan. 20, 1942). Beginning of mass transports of Jews of Belgium and Holland to Auschwitz. 1942 Massacres 'In occupied Russia continue. Death camps of Auschwitz, Majdanek and Treblinka begin to function at full capacity: transports from ghettos to death camps. Sobibor extermination camp established. Germany declared *Judenrein*. Transports of Jews from all over Europe to death camps. 1943 Final liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto (May 16, 1943). Annihilation of most of the ghettos. Transport of Italian Jews to death camps. 1944 Extermination of Hungarian Jewry. Germany surrenders (May 8, 1945) estimated Jewish victims in the Holocaust 1945 5,820,960. Pogroms at Kielce, Poland, 42 Jews murdered and many wounded (July 4, 1946). 1946 1948 Jewish culture in U.S.S.R. suppressed and Jewish intellectuals shot. 1948 Pogroms in Libya. Prague Trials (Slánský): Murder of Yiddish intellectuals in Russia and many Jews 1952 disappear or sent to work camps. Accusation of "Doctors' plot" in the U.S.S.R., cancelled with Stalin's death. 1953 1956 Jews of Egypt expelled. 1967 Arabic version of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion published in Egypt. Fresh wave of anti-Semitism in Poland; emigration of most of the remaining Jews of 1968 Poland. 1969 Jews executed in Iraq. 1970 Leningrad, and other trials of Soviet Jews, who agitate for right to emigrate.

1970- 1990	Spread of Neo-Nazi publications in US and other parts of the world denying the Holocaust
1972	Eleven Israeli athletes massacred at the Munich Olympic Games, which continue after a brief memorial ceremony.
1975	UN General Assembly passes a resolution equating Zionism with racism.
1987	First Intifada
1988	Steven Cokely, an adviser to the mayor of Chicago and his link to Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan, accuses Jewish doctors of purposely infecting blacks with the AIDS virus in order to further a plan for world domination.
1991	Iraq fires scud missiles at Israel in reaction to allied attacks during first Gulf War
1996	Terror attacks in Israel increase.
1999	Shooting attack on Jewish Community Center in Los Angeles, CA
2000	Thirteen Iranian Jews tried as Israeli spies.Outbreak of anti-Israel violence at second ("Al-Aqsa") intifada.
2001	 The UN World Conference Against Racism in Durban becomes a platform for anti-Israel and anti-Semitic demonstrations by thousands. Coordinated "9/11" attacks against United States targets by Islamic terrorists blamed on Jewish conspiracy.
2002	• Increase in frequency of attacks on Jews and Jewish sites in Europe
2003	 Attacks on Jewish targets in Europe, including bombing of a Jewish school in Paris and simultaneous bombings of two synagogues in Istanbul during prayer services. University of Berlin report showing rise of anti-Semitism in Europe released

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after being suppressed by EU.