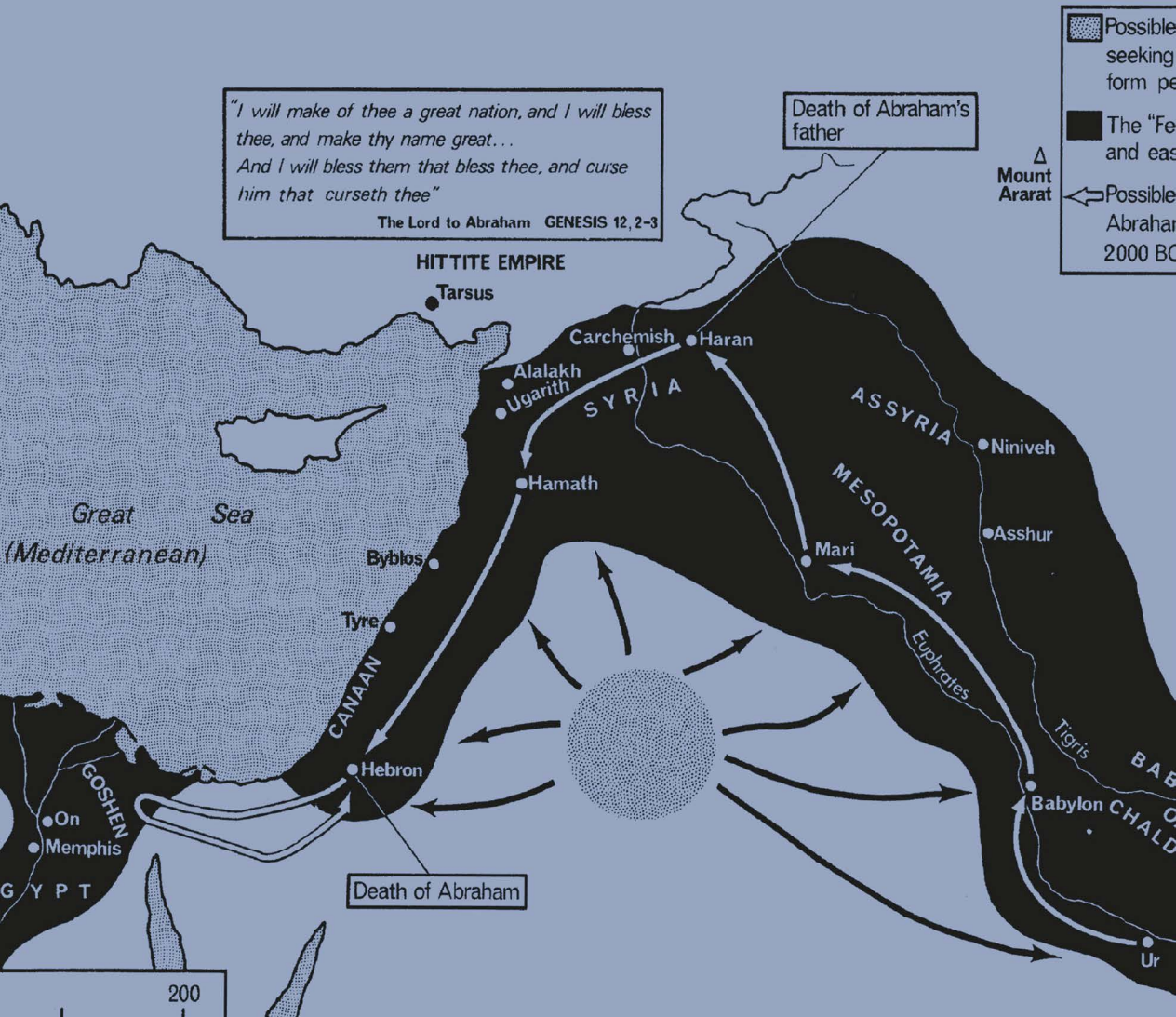


Ninth Edition

The Routledge Atlas of Jewish History

Martin Gilbert
Foreword by Rabbi Jonathan Sacks



THE ROUTLEDGE ATLAS OF JEWISH HISTORY

Praise for previous editions:

“Ranging from 2000 BC to AD 2000, this is an unusual and compelling insight into Jewish history, from the first biblical migrations through diaspora, persecution and Holocaust to the modern State of Israel.”

Fergus Collins, *BBC History*

“There is probably not a single person, Jew or Gentile, scholar or layman, who will not find Gilbert valuable and fascinating, and it is the best possible introduction to Jewish history imaginable.”

S. Benaron, *The Jerusalem Post*

“... it is hard to conceive of any other work, textual or graphical, conveying so much information on Jewish history in as accessible and digestible form.”

Reference Reviews

This 9th edition of Martin Gilbert's *Atlas of Jewish History* spans over four thousand years of history in 196 maps, starting with the worldwide migration of the Jews from ancient Mesopotamia and coming up into the first decades of the twenty-first century. It presents a vivid picture of a fascinating people and the trials and tribulations which have haunted the Jewish story, as well as Jewish achievements. The themes covered include:

- Prejudice and Violence – from the destruction of Jewish independence between 722 and 586 BC to the flight from German persecution in the 1930s. Also covers the incidence of anti-Semitic attacks in the Americas and Europe.
- Migrations and Movements – from ancient dispersals from the promised land, to new maps on the ingathering of exiles from Arab and Muslim lands from 1948, and from the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1992.
- Society, Trade and Culture – from Jewish trade routes between 800 and 900, the geography of the Jews of China, of India, to communal life in the ghettos and the situation of world Jewry in the opening years of the twenty-first century.
- Politics, Government and War – from the Court Jews of the fifteenth century to the founding and growth of the modern State of Israel.

This new edition now includes an additional 39 of Martin Gilbert's maps, across the whole range of Jewish history, originally published across a range of publications, now gathered in this one volume for the first time. Over 50 years on from its first publication, this book is still an indispensable guide to Jewish history.

Sir Martin Gilbert CBE, D Litt, the official biographer of Winston Churchill and a leading historian of the modern world, is the author of 88 books, including among them 11 books on Jewish themes including histories of Israel, of Jerusalem, and of Jews in the diaspora, 9 books on aspects of the Holocaust, and 9 atlases in the Routledge Historical Atlas series. For more information please visit www.martingilbert.com.

BOOKS BY MARTIN GILBERT

The Routledge Atlas of American History
The Routledge Atlas of British History
The Routledge Atlas of Russian History
The Routledge Atlas of the First World War
The Routledge Atlas of the Second World War

The Appeasers (with Richard Gott)
The European Powers, 1900–1945
The Roots of Appeasement
Sir Horace Rumbold, Portrait of a Diplomat
Great Lives Observed: Lloyd George
A History of the 20th Century, 1900–1933
A History of the 20th Century, 1934–1951
A History of the 20th Century, 1952–1999
A Concise History of the 20th Century
Great Lives Observed: Winston Churchill
Churchill, The Wilderness Years
Churchill's Political Philosophy
Churchill's War Leadership
Churchill and Parliamentary Democracy
Churchill at War in Photographs
In Search of Churchill
Churchill and America
Churchill and the Jews
The First World War
Somme, The Heroism and Horror of War
The World in the 20th Century, 2nd World War
The Second World War
D-Day
The Day the War Ended

THE CHURCHILL BIOGRAPHY

Volume III: The Challenge of War, 1914–1916
Document Volumes 6 and 7
Volume IV: World in Torment, 1917–1922
Document Volumes 8, 9 and 10
Volume V: The Coming of War, 1922–1939
Document Volumes 11, 12 and 13
Volume VI: Finest Hour, 1939–1941
Document Volumes 14, 15 and 16
Volume VII: Road to Victory, 1941–1945
Document Volumes 17, 18, 19 and 20
Volume VIII: Never Despair, 1945–1965
Document Volumes 21, 22 and 23

Churchill, A Photographic Portrait
Churchill, An Illustrated Biography
Clarendon Biography: Winston Churchill
Churchill, A Life

The Routledge Atlas of the Holocaust
The Routledge Atlas of Jewish History
The Routledge Atlas of the Arab-Israeli Conflict
The Routledge Historical Atlas of Jerusalem

The Jews in the Twentieth Century
Letters to Auntie Fori, History of the Jewish People
Exile and Return, Struggle for Jewish Statehood
Israel, A History
Jerusalem, Rebirth of a City
Jerusalem in the Twentieth Century
The Story of Israel
The Holocaust, The Jewish Tragedy
Auschwitz and the Allies
Final Journey
Kristallnacht, Prelude to Destruction
The Boys, Triumph over Adversity
Holocaust Journey
Never Again, A History of the Holocaust
The Righteous, Unsung Heroes of the Holocaust
In Ishmael's House, Jews from Muslim Lands
Children's Illustrated Bible Atlas
Atlas of British Charities
The Holocaust, Maps and Photographs
The Jews of Arab Lands, Their History in Maps
The Jews of Russia, Their History in Maps
The Jews of Hope
Shcharansky, Hero of Our Time

EDITIONS OF DOCUMENTS

Britain and Germany Between the Wars
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Servant of India, The Viceroy's Private Secretary
Winston Churchill and Emery Reves, 1937–1964
Surviving the Holocaust, Avraham Tory Diary
Churchill, The Power of Words

THE ROUTLEDGE ATLAS OF JEWISH HISTORY

9th Edition

Martin Gilbert

Foreword, On Sir Martin, by Rabbi Jonathan Sacks

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On Sir Martin

By Rabbi Jonathan Sacks

Sir Martin Gilbert was one of the world's great historians, but for us he was also the voice of Jewish memory in our time. He spoke for Soviet Jews when they were unable to communicate with the world: the "Jews of silence." So that the Holocaust could not be denied he recorded the facts in irrefutable detail. When the right of Israel to exist was being challenged, he told the story of its search for peace.

One of his later works was a history of the Jewish people originally written on postcards to an Indian lady he had adopted as an aunt. As with his monumental biography of Churchill, he wrote with quiet authority and an astonishing mastery of the facts.

He was always conscious of the biblical imperative of Zachor: memory as religious duty. Many years ago, when we bestowed a series of Jewish communal awards, I was given the privilege of naming an individual who, in my view, represented to the world all that was best in Jewish life. Unhesitatingly I chose Martin Gilbert. He was a great scholar, a great man and a great Jew.

He had more friends throughout the world than anyone I know, and he kept in touch with them all. He was the "connector" par excellence. During the long ordeal of his last years he was tended with the most loving care by his wife Esther, for whom we all feel at this time. We will miss him deeply but as the Sages said, "his words will be his memorial" and they will last forever.

Rabbi Jonathan Sacks
London
4 February 2015

Preface, to the Fifth Edition

By Martin Gilbert

This atlas traces the worldwide Jewish migrations from ancient Mesopotamia to modern Israel. It seeks to follow the diverse – and sometimes obscure – path of a far-ranging people, and to map their strange experiences in good times and bad.

My original concern was to avoid undue emphasis upon the many horrific aspects of Jewish history. I wished to portray with equal force the construction, achievements and normalities of Jewish life through almost four thousand years. In part I believe that I have succeeded; for there are many maps of traders, philosophers, financiers, settlers and sages. But as my research into Jewish history progressed, I was surprised, depressed, and to some extent overwhelmed by the perpetual and irrational violence which pursued the Jews in every century and to almost every corner of the globe. If, therefore, persecution, expulsion, torture, humiliation, and mass murder haunt these pages, it is because they also haunt the Jewish story.

But not all these terrors are unmitigated; and I have felt a great relief in being able also to map the other side of the coin – the Jewish revolts against Roman, Chinese and Persian oppression – the often repeated pattern of mutual self-help and communal charity, the self defence leagues organized against the Russian and Ukrainian pogroms, the brave if hopeless risings in ghettos and concentration camps during the Nazi era, and the stubborn resistance to Arab pressures by modern Israel.

If this atlas can help to answer even a small portion of the questions which Jews so often ask about themselves, or can tell Christians something more about the varied experiences of their neighbours, it will have served a purpose. In particular, I hope that the maps succeed in portraying the complex comings and goings of many different sorts of Jews, and the extraordinary diversity of the Jewish saga.

In this atlas I have tried to look at the role of the Jews in their different national settings, and show their reaction to persecution, whether by dispersal, acceptance or defence. Both in resisting the continual pressure of hostile societies and in braving the dangers of flight and exile, the Jewish people have shown high courage and a keen capacity to rise again; “trampled into the dust” as Cardinal Manning described it, “and yet never combining with the dust into which it is trampled.”

For those who wish to follow up some of the themes covered by the maps, I have provided a short bibliography. In it I have included a few general books, together with a number of specialist works in which I found information for remote or neglected topics.

Many of my maps are intended to make certain obscure episodes in Jewish history better known, if only in outline. There are many equally fascinating problems

on which no detailed research has yet been done; and the history of the Jews which most people know is primarily the history of these episodes on which books and monographs have been written. There are still many areas of darkness. But, as I hope this atlas shows, those aspects of Jewish history which can be mapped are full of unusual details and dramatic moments, ranging over every continent and every civilization, and adding a unique dimension to the story of mankind.

Twenty-four years have now passed since the first edition of this atlas. The final maps of this fifth edition show the main developments in Jewish history since then. These include the emigration of more than half a million Jews from the Soviet Union to Israel between 1970 and 1990 (maps 156 and 163). This first map also shows Operation Solomon, which, with Operation Moses (map 155), brought more than 25,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel.

I have brought up to date (to 2009) the map showing the number of non-Jews who were honoured for saving Jewish lives in the Second World War (map 126), and the map showing the number of Jews worldwide: this shows the Jewish population of Israel reaching four million in 1991 (map 171). I have mapped, for the year 1992, the continuing immigration of Jews to Israel from all over the Jewish world (map 170), and from the former Soviet Union (map 162). Three new maps (maps 167, 168 and 169) show the spread of anti-Semitic incidents in 1991 and 1992. Three more (maps 164, 165 and 166) show the revival of Jewish education and culture inside the former Soviet Union. I have also added a map (153) showing the Jews in the new and warring republics of the former Yugoslavia.

Several of the earlier maps have been redrawn with extra material, including a map showing Blood Libel accusations in the Middle Ages and beyond, two maps showing the scale of Jewish resistance during the Holocaust, and a map giving the numbers of non-Jews who were honoured for saving Jewish lives between 1939 and 1945.

I am grateful in this new edition to the cartographic skills of Tim Aspden and Guy Baker, and I should once more welcome any notice of errors, as well as suggestions for further maps.

Martin Gilbert
Merton College, Oxford
26 March 1993

Notes to the Ninth Edition

By Esther Gilbert

Judaism, the Jewish people, and the land that became the modern state of Israel have had a profound and inestimable affect on world history. Though a tiny minority among peoples, the Jews have played a major role in our view of law, societal norms, economics, philosophy and psychology, art and culture, not to mention originating a monotheistic religion steeped in ethical and moral values. Who are these people and why has their presence made such a difference?

In his writing on the 20th century, Martin wove the Jewish aspect into his general history, an aspect rarely found in others' historical writings. He felt their place in history was won by their additions to their society and their world – and their achievements, many that came at terrible cost. An ancient people who have persevered and survived and yet continue to flourish, carrying their history with them as they forge new stories in new and ancient realms. As he has woven the Jewish component into his general histories, Martin's books that focus on the Jewish story are rich in the colourful tapestry of that history.

Geography and history collide in Martin's atlases. Periodically he would update his atlases with new maps, new stories that evolved, new aspects to history. Fifty-four years have passed since Martin first published this atlas of Jewish history. Along with its biblical beginnings, Martin charts the course of 4000 years of history as it has taken Jews throughout the world, searching – and sometimes finding – an elusive peace and prosperity of which we all dream.

Seven years ago Eve Setch, Martin's editor at Routledge, approached me with the idea to update Martin's atlases. Not much of a historian and even less a geographer ("mapmaker, mapmaker, make me a map ..." had been my input), it occurred to me to bring together maps that Martin created for his other books. This ninth edition adds the history of Jews in Muslim lands, the history of Jews in Soviet and post-Soviet lands, and how movement of Jewish populations continue to define and enrich the culture and communities of our world.

Eve and her assistants Zoe Thomson and later Louis Nicholson-Pallett believed that bringing together Martin's maps on this theme would be an important addition to Routledge's series of Martin Gilbert atlases. I am grateful to his non-atlas publishers who have allowed use of these maps which add immeasurably to this atlas of Jewish history. It is due to Eve's devotion and determination that this atlas has been produced. I am grateful to Marie Louise Roberts who has dealt with the technical aspects of its production with kindness and patience, and to Edward Gibbons the Production Editor. They have helped me deal with the queries that came up as I created the indexes, an original addition to this atlas.

Rabbi Michael Laitner, Director of Education for the United Hebrew Congregations of Great Britain and the Commonwealth, went through the map placements and numerous other details, and gave me encouragement and a belief in the value of what this updated edition would add to the teaching of Jewish history. Rabbi Nicky Liss has been a wise guide and a support to me during dark moments. Their help, their patience with me, and their belief in the project has been crucial to the completion of this edition. I am grateful to both of them for their understanding and promotion of the importance of Martin's work and the value of his legacy.

Rabbis Laitner and Liss facilitated with Rabbi Sacks's office for his Foreword. I am grateful to Laurie Reznik of the United Synagogue, and Joanna Benarroch in Rabbi Sacks's office for their generosity in letting me use the powerful words Rabbi Sacks wrote when Martin died. Dr Shirli Gilbert, Professor in the Hebrew and Jewish Studies department at University College London, went over the newly-added sections and map placements and made several key and vital suggestions.

My children, Shoshana and Sol Israel and Mirit Poznansky helped me find a last-minute replacement map from their storehouse of Martin Gilbert books. It is for them – and for all of our children and grandchildren – that this atlas of Jewish history should be a guide to the rich tapestry of Jewish history.

Finally, my thanks go to Martin who, though he laid down his pen and tracing paper far too early, has left us the materials and shown the way to go forward.

Esther Gilbert
Jerusalem
9 May 2023

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(With map numbers)

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Section One

ANTIQUITY




*By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down;
yea, we wept when we remembered Zion.*

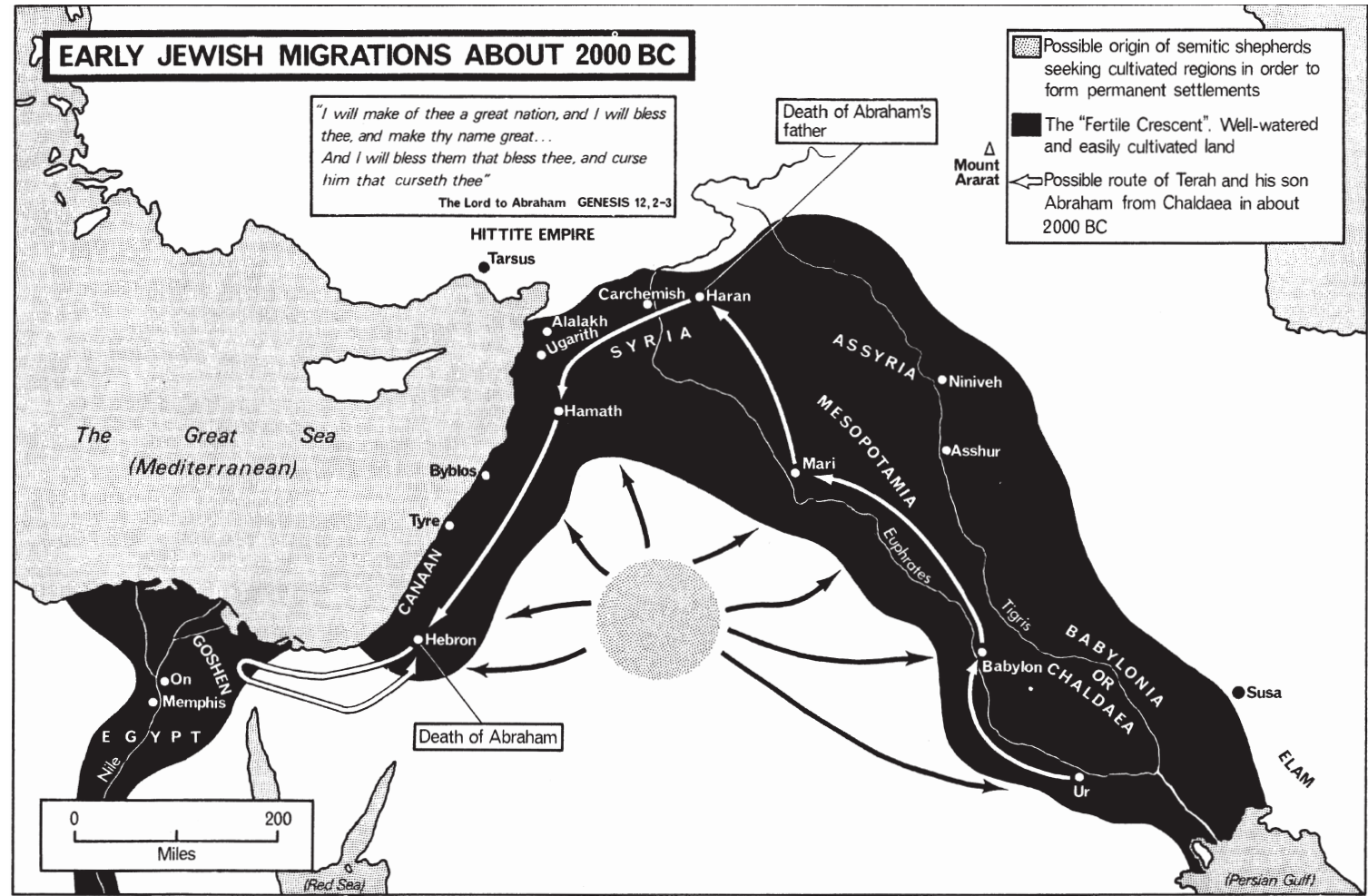
Psalm 137

EARLY JEWISH MIGRATIONS ABOUT 2000 BC

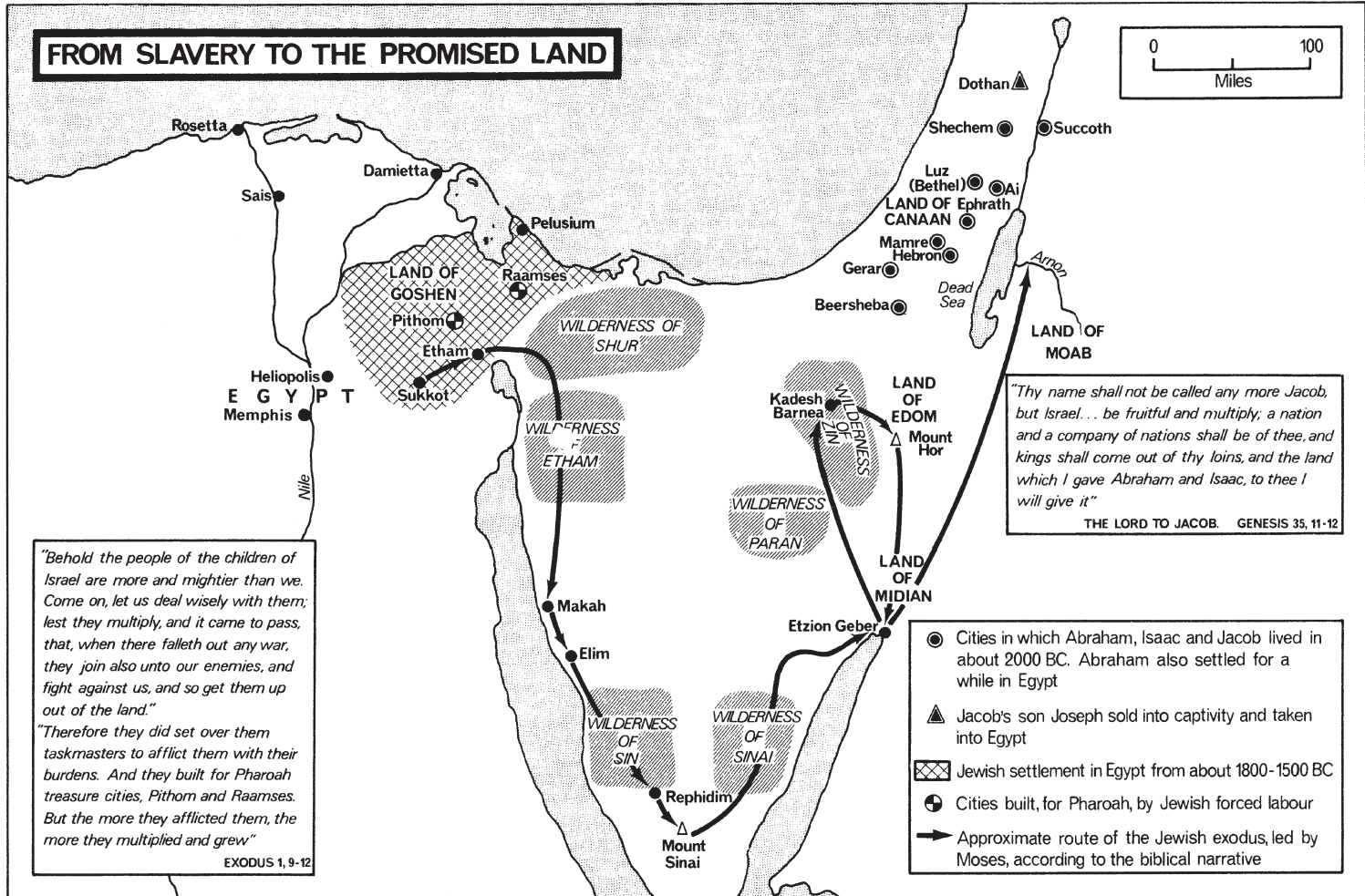
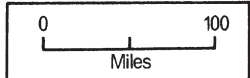
"I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee, and make thy name great... And I will bless them that bless thee, and curse him that curseth thee"
The Lord to Abraham GENESIS 12, 2-3

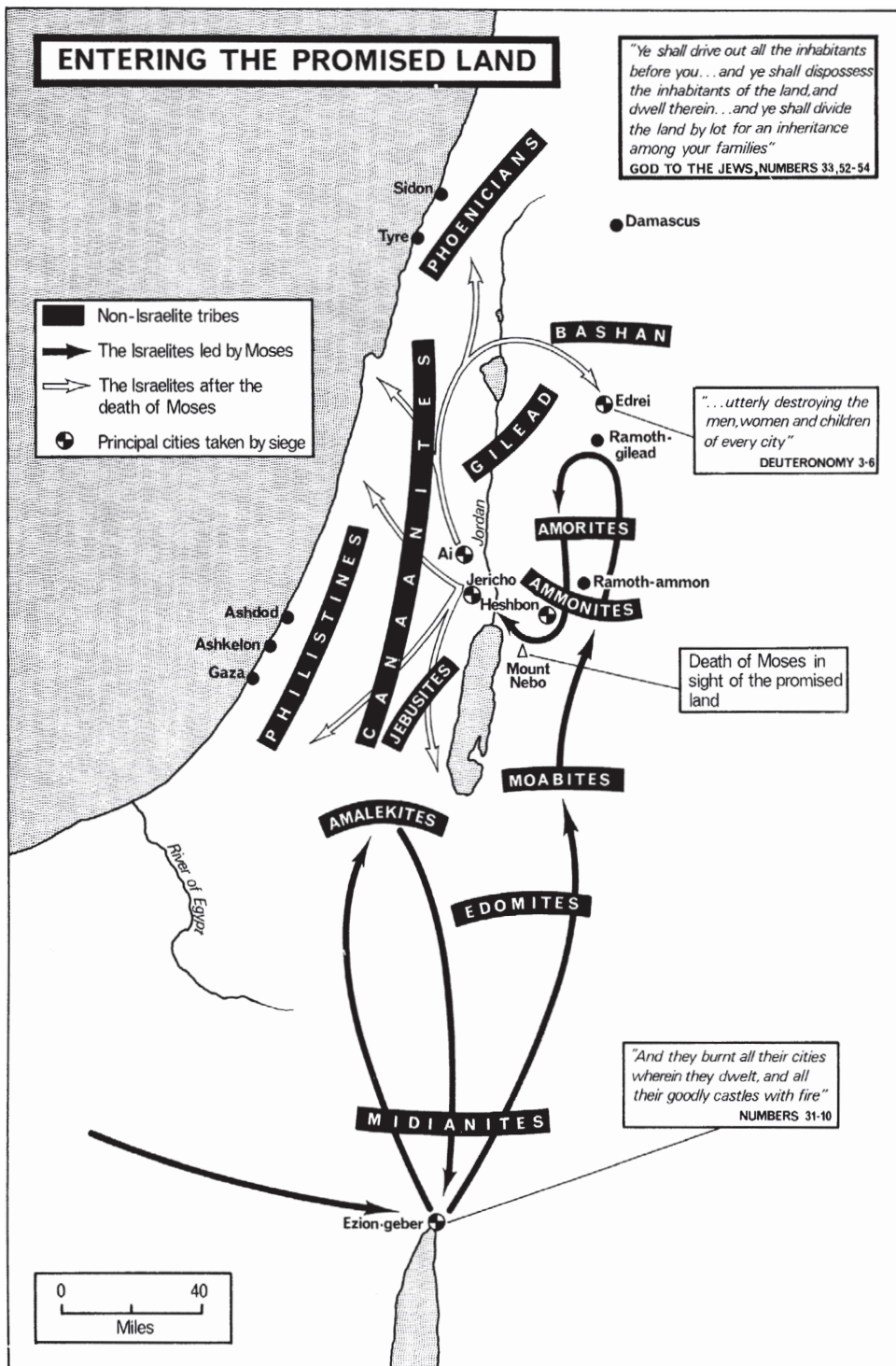
Death of Abraham's father

-  Possible origin of semitic shepherds seeking cultivated regions in order to form permanent settlements
-  The "Fertile Crescent". Well-watered and easily cultivated land
-  Possible route of Terah and his son Abraham from Chaldaea in about 2000 BC



FROM SLAVERY TO THE PROMISED LAND

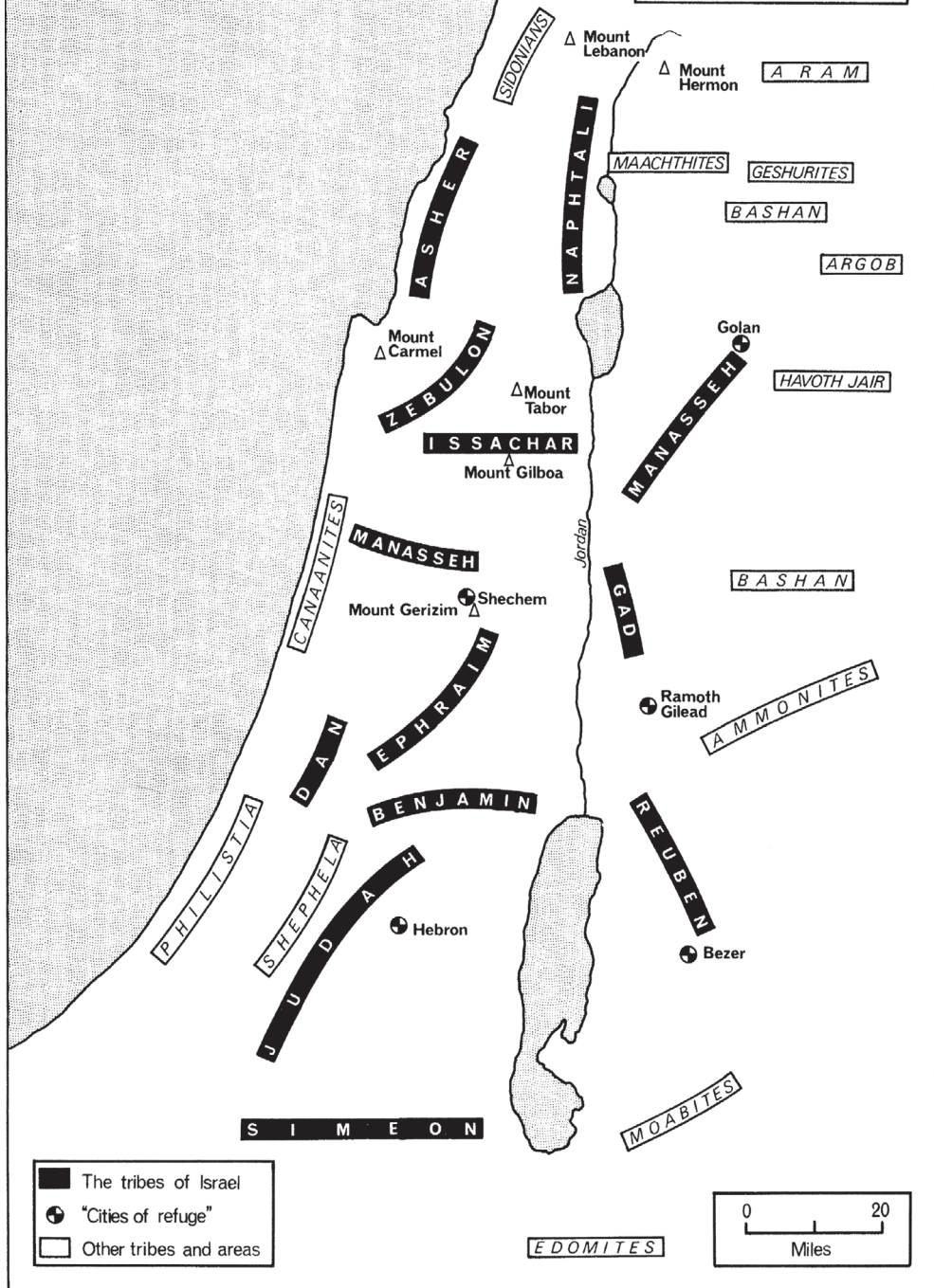


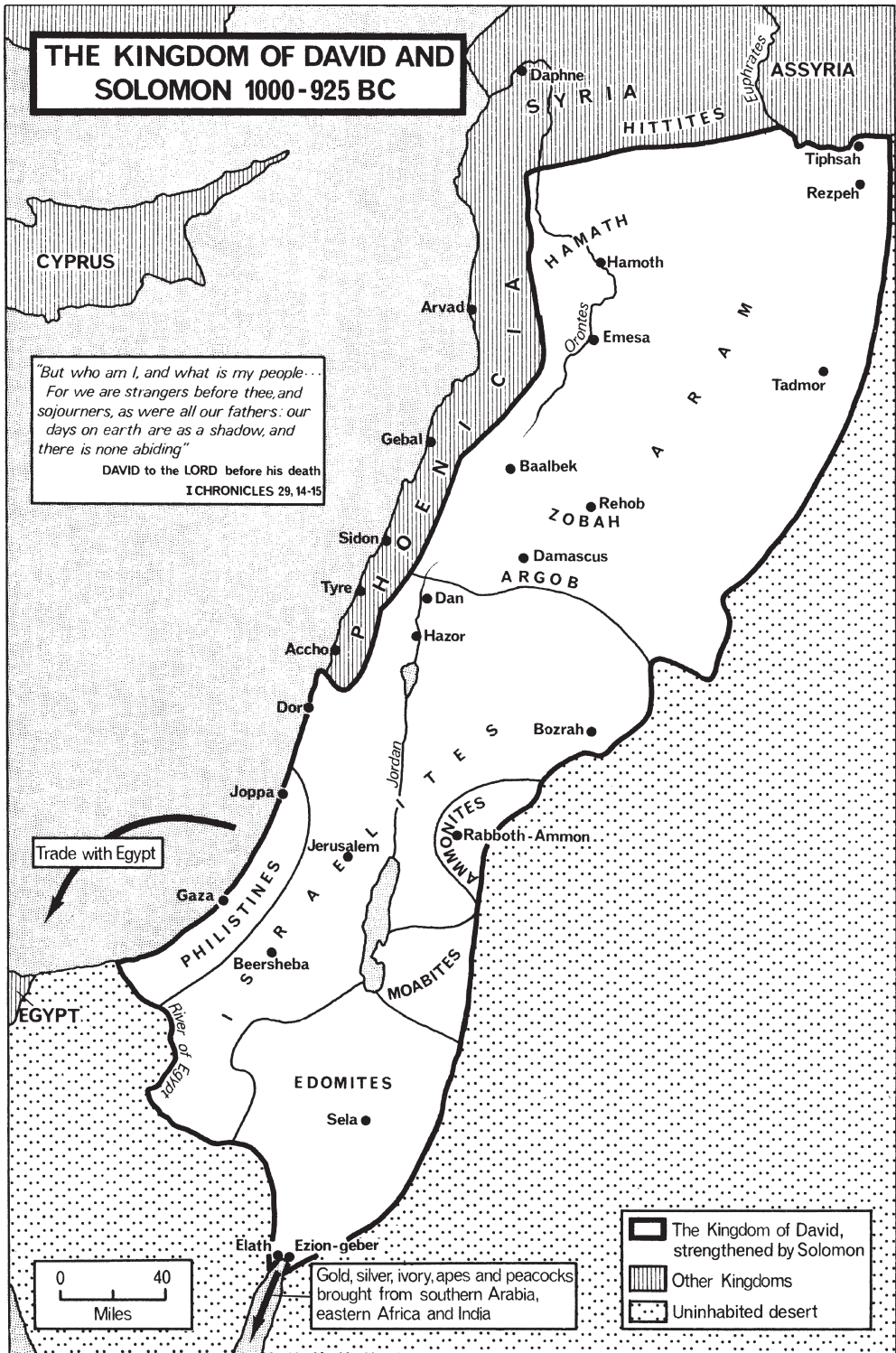


THE TWELVE TRIBES OF ISRAEL

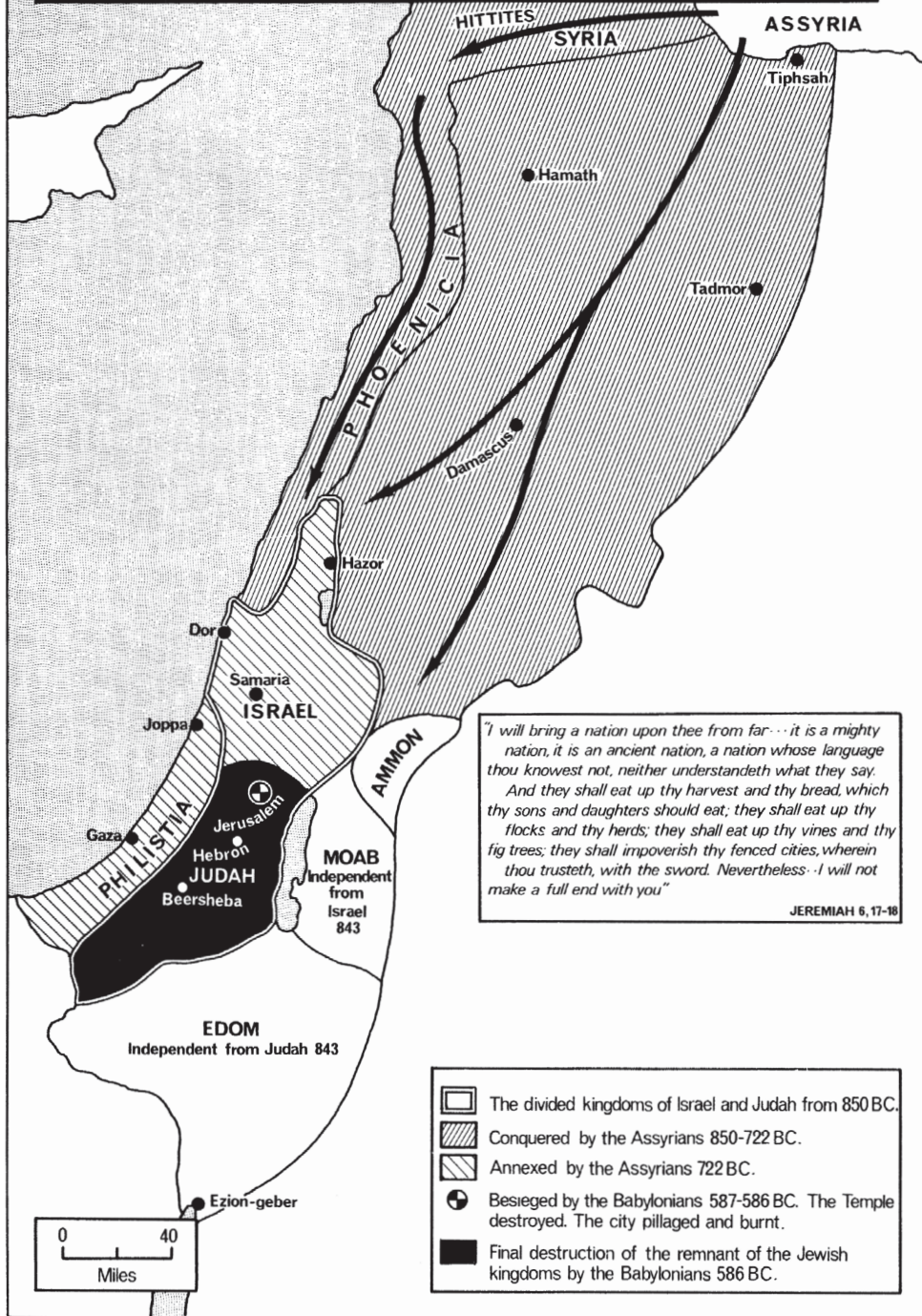
"And I will send an Angel before them... unto a land flowing with milk and honey"

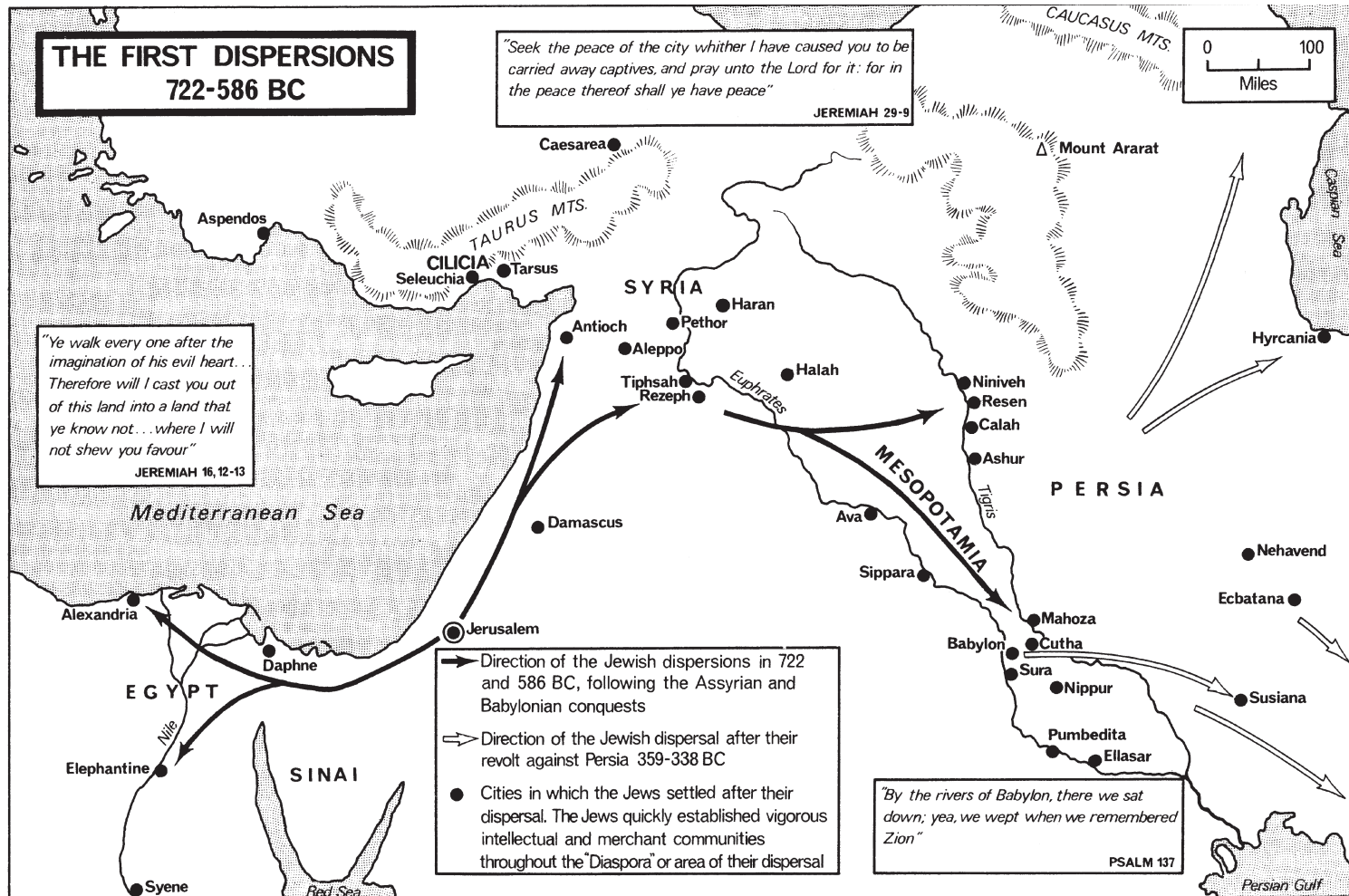
EXODUS 33, 2-3



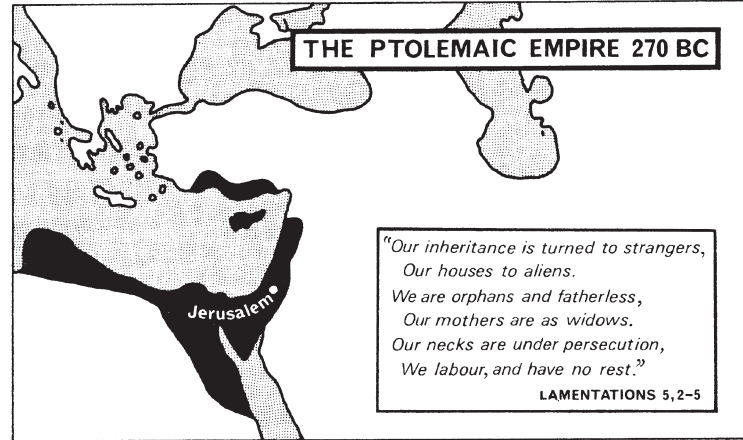
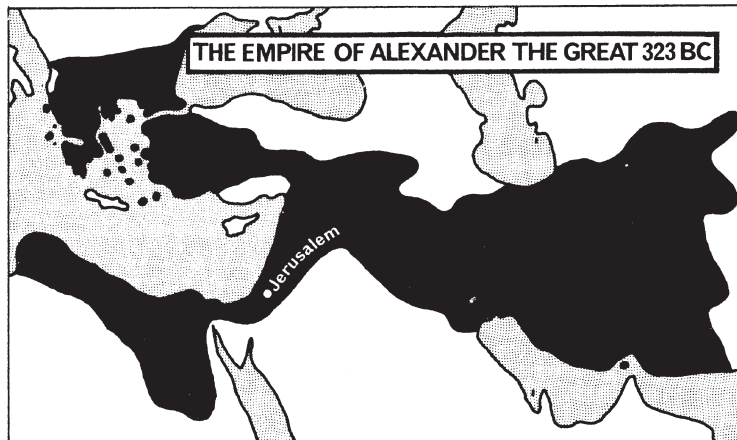
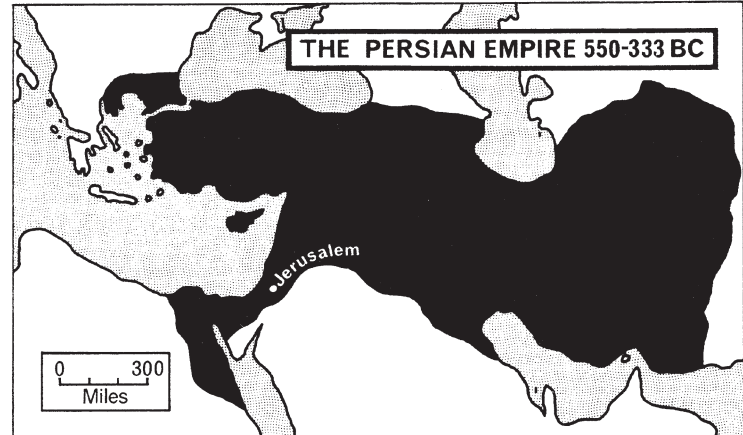
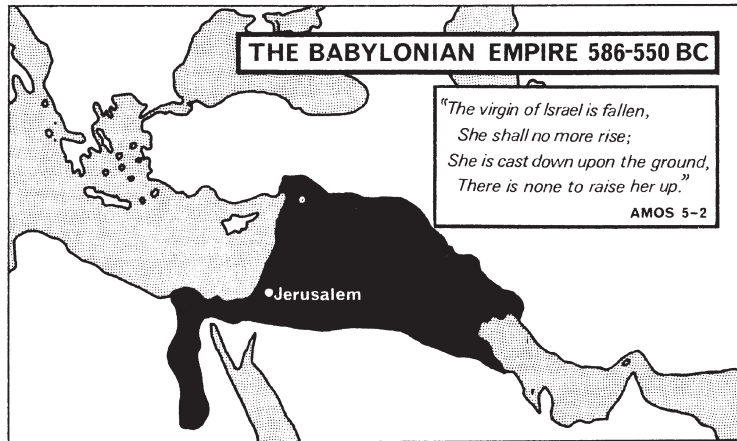


THE DESTRUCTION OF JEWISH INDEPENDENCE 722-586 BC

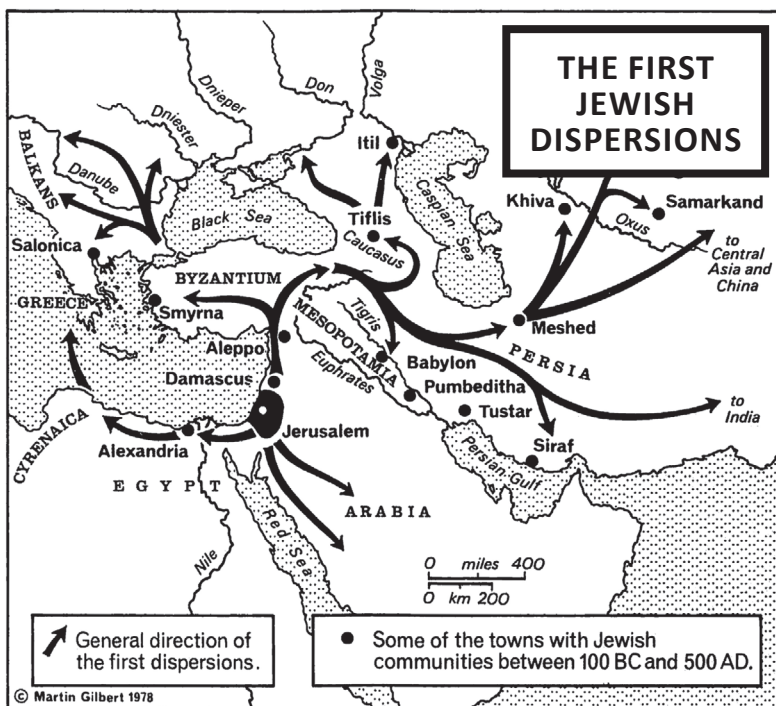




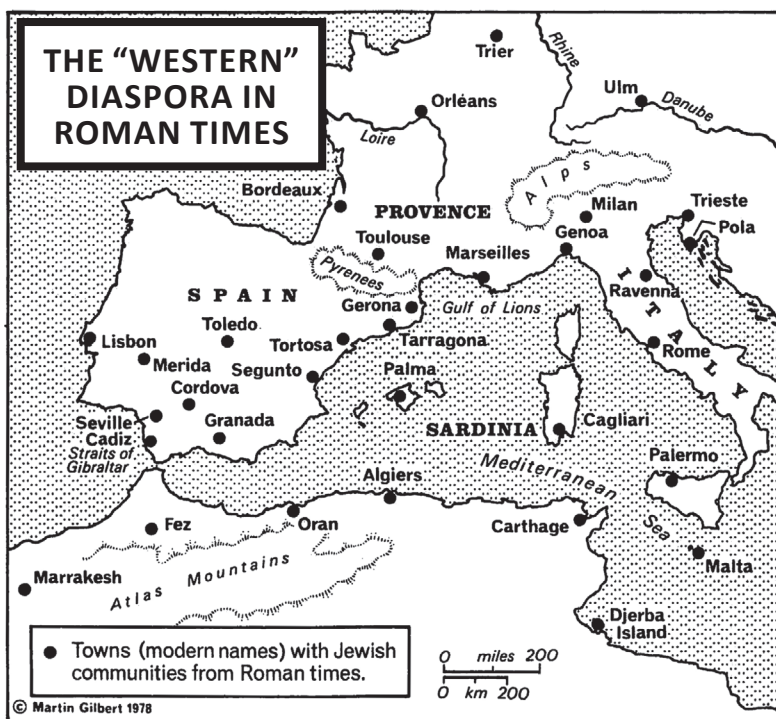
THE IMPERIAL POWERS 586-165 BC



■ Empires controlling Jerusalem after the Assyrian conquest. The Jews gradually settled throughout the territory of the imperial powers.



9



10



THE JEWS OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BOTH BEFORE AND AFTER THE ARAB CONQUEST

0 20
Miles

For more than three thousand years Jews lived in the principal towns of the Eastern Mediterranean. The longest single overlordship of the area was that of Rome (677 years). Jewish rule in Judaea and Samaria in ancient times lasted a total of 641 years. Other rulers of the area included the Arabs (447 years), the Ottoman Turks (401 years) and the Crusaders (192 years)

ANTIOCH

In Roman times, a centre of Jewish settlement, whose Jews were granted equal citizenship rights with Greeks. In 600 AD, after attempts to forcible conversion, the Jews rebelled, and many were killed. In 1171 only 10 Jewish families still remained; in 1750 about 40; in 1894 about 80; in 1928 about 10

TRIPOLI

At the time of the Arab conquest, the Arab Governor established a garrison of Jewish troops to guard the town against Byzantine attack. Early in the 11th century Jews were persecuted, their synagogue turned into a mosque, and several houses destroyed. In the 16th century Jewish refugees from Spain settled and prospered. Early in the 17th century there were further persecutions and many Jews fled. In 1939 there were only four Jewish families left

BEIRUT

In 500 AD there was a flourishing Jewish community, but in 1173 Benjamin of Tudela found only 50 Jews. In 1889 there were 1,500 Jews out of a total population of 20,000, in 1913 5,000 out of 150,000

GAZA

Some Jews settled here in Talmudic times. In 1481 AD Meshullam of Volterra found 60 Jewish house-holders. From 1600-1799 the Jewish community flourished, but in 1799 it fled the city on the eve of Napoleon's arrival. Resettled in the 1880's, some 90 Jews were recorded in 1903

RAFAH

A flourishing Jewish community lived here both before and after the Arab conquest, but in 1080 AD the Jews were driven out after nearly a thousand years of continuous settlement

Make war upon those who have been given scripture... until they pay the tribute readily, having been brought low
KORAN, SURA N9 9, 29

Antioch

Aleppo

ALEPPO

Jews lived here from biblical times. In 1173 AD there were 1,500 Jews; in 1900 more than 10,000 forced to pay an annual poll tax

Hama
Masyaf
Homs

Tripoli

Baalbek

Damascus

DAMASCUS

Contained some 10,000 Jewish inhabitants in Roman times, and over 3,000 when visited by Benjamin of Tudela in 1173 AD. In 1840 a ritual murder charge was brought against the Jews, and in 1880 they were falsely accused of taking part in a massacre of Christians. In 1901 there were eight synagogues, and as many as 20,000 Jews

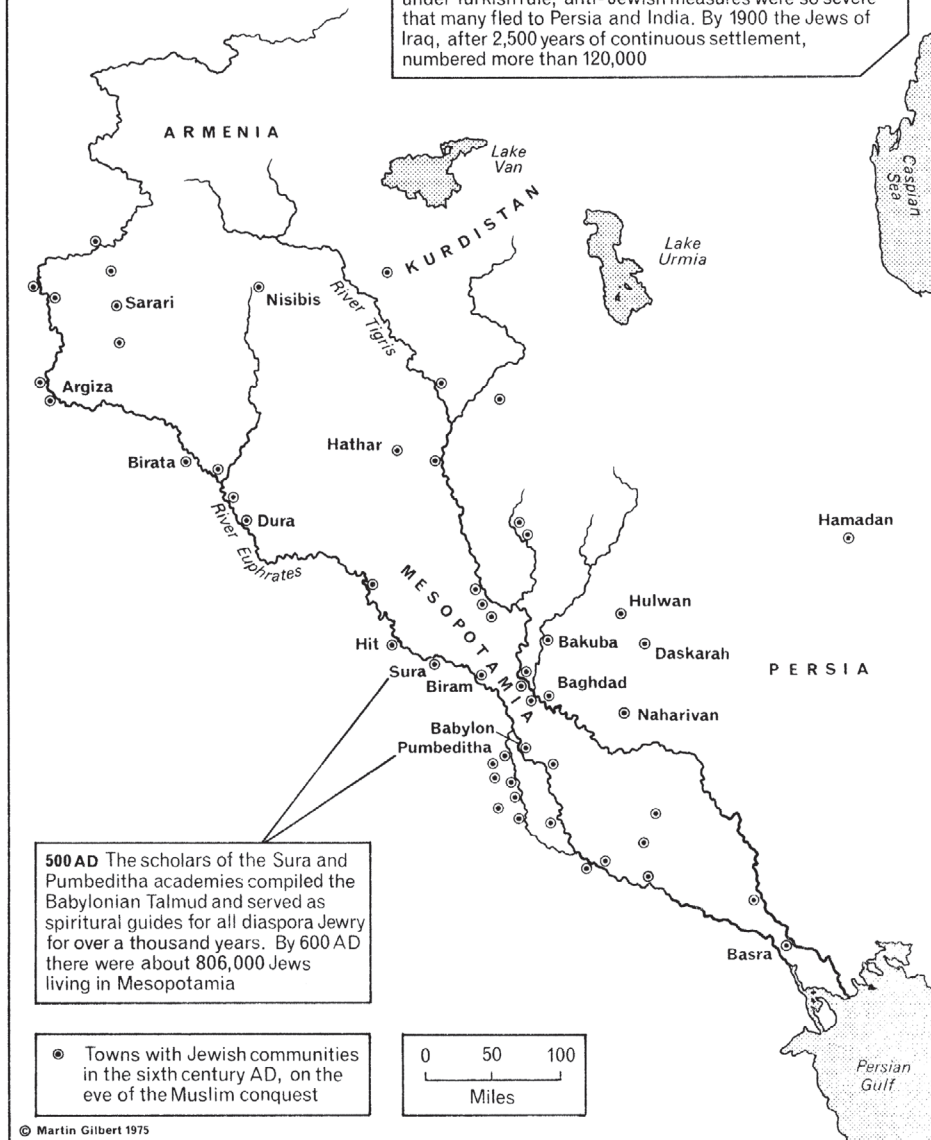
Ayn-al-Yahudiyya

Towns with Jewish inhabitants in Byzantine times, in which Jews were still living both before and after the Arab conquest in the seventh century AD

THE JEWS OF IRAQ 600 BC-1900 AD

Black Sea

The Jews of Iraq formed large communities from biblical times, and were settled in hundreds of towns and villages for more than 1,200 years before the Muslim conquest of 634 AD. After that conquest they continued to prosper, despite spasmodic and at times severe persecution. In 800 AD and again in 850 they were subjected to heavy taxation, restrictions of their residence, and forced to wear a yellow patch on their clothing. In 1000 AD they were subjected to severe oppression, including punitive taxation. In 1333 the synagogues of Baghdad were destroyed and much property looted. From 1750 to 1830, under Turkish rule, anti-Jewish measures were so severe that many fled to Persia and India. By 1900 the Jews of Iraq, after 2,500 years of continuous settlement, numbered more than 120,000



THE JEWS OF PERSIA 500 BC-1960 AD

Jews not allowed to build the walls of their houses as high as those of their Muslim neighbours, or to ride on horseback in the streets

0 200
Miles



THE JEWS OF NORTH AFRICA BEFORE THE ARAB CONQUEST 500 BC - 750 AD


For more than a thousand years before the Arab conquest, Jews lived in flourishing communities throughout the North African coastal area. Sometimes welcomed, sometimes merely tolerated, sometimes savagely persecuted, they created vigorous trading communities, and contributed substantially to the commercial, economic and cultural life of the towns in which they lived

In the first century AD, the Jewish population of the Roman Empire west of Palestine has been put at over six million, of whom a million lived in Egypt, mostly in Alexandria

200 BC Jews active in converting local tribes to Judaism

Atlantic Ocean

0 200
Miles

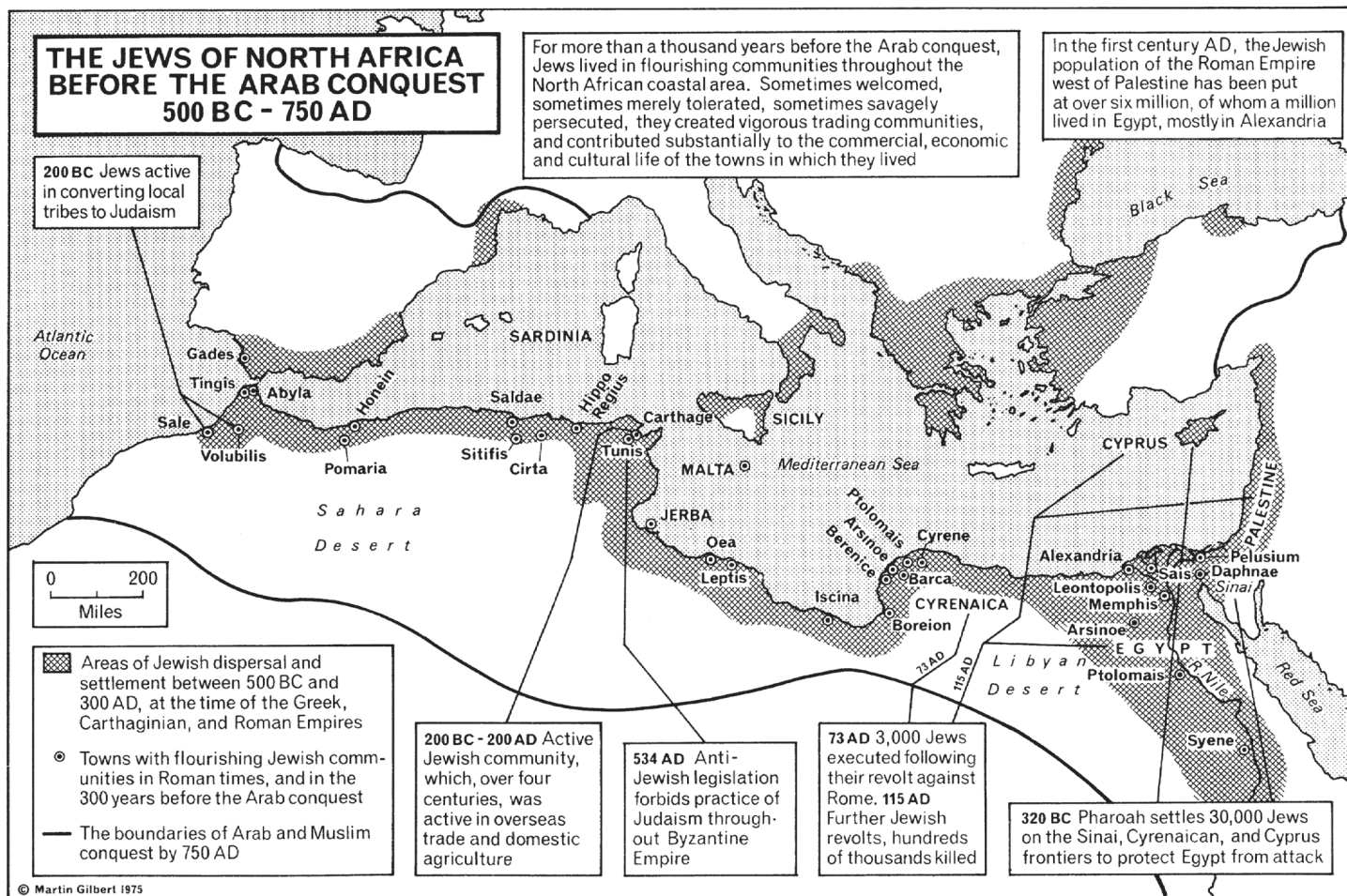
-  Areas of Jewish dispersal and settlement between 500 BC and 300 AD, at the time of the Greek, Carthaginian, and Roman Empires
- ⊙ Towns with flourishing Jewish communities in Roman times, and in the 300 years before the Arab conquest
- The boundaries of Arab and Muslim conquest by 750 AD

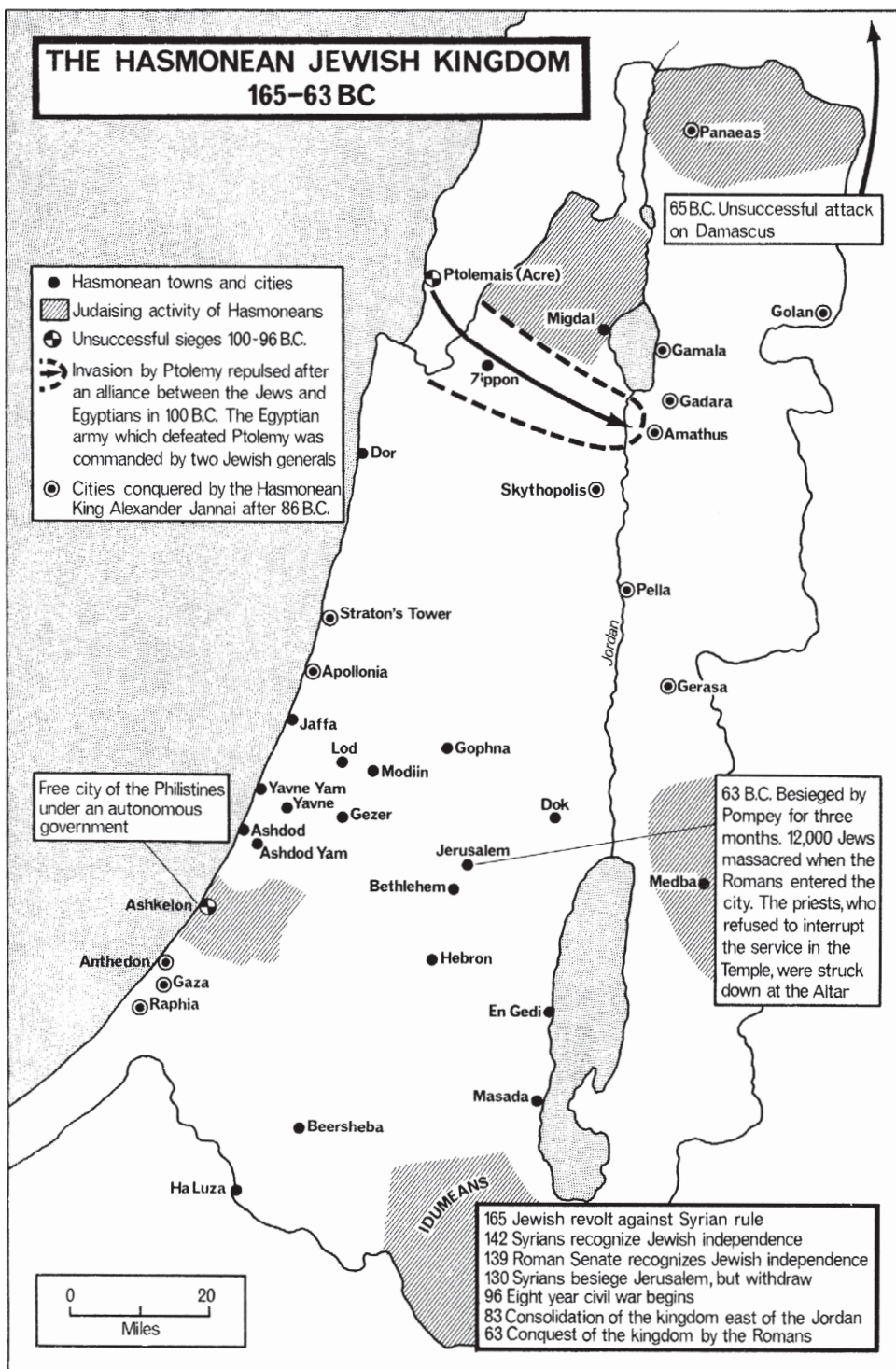
200 BC - 200 AD Active Jewish community, which, over four centuries, was active in overseas trade and domestic agriculture

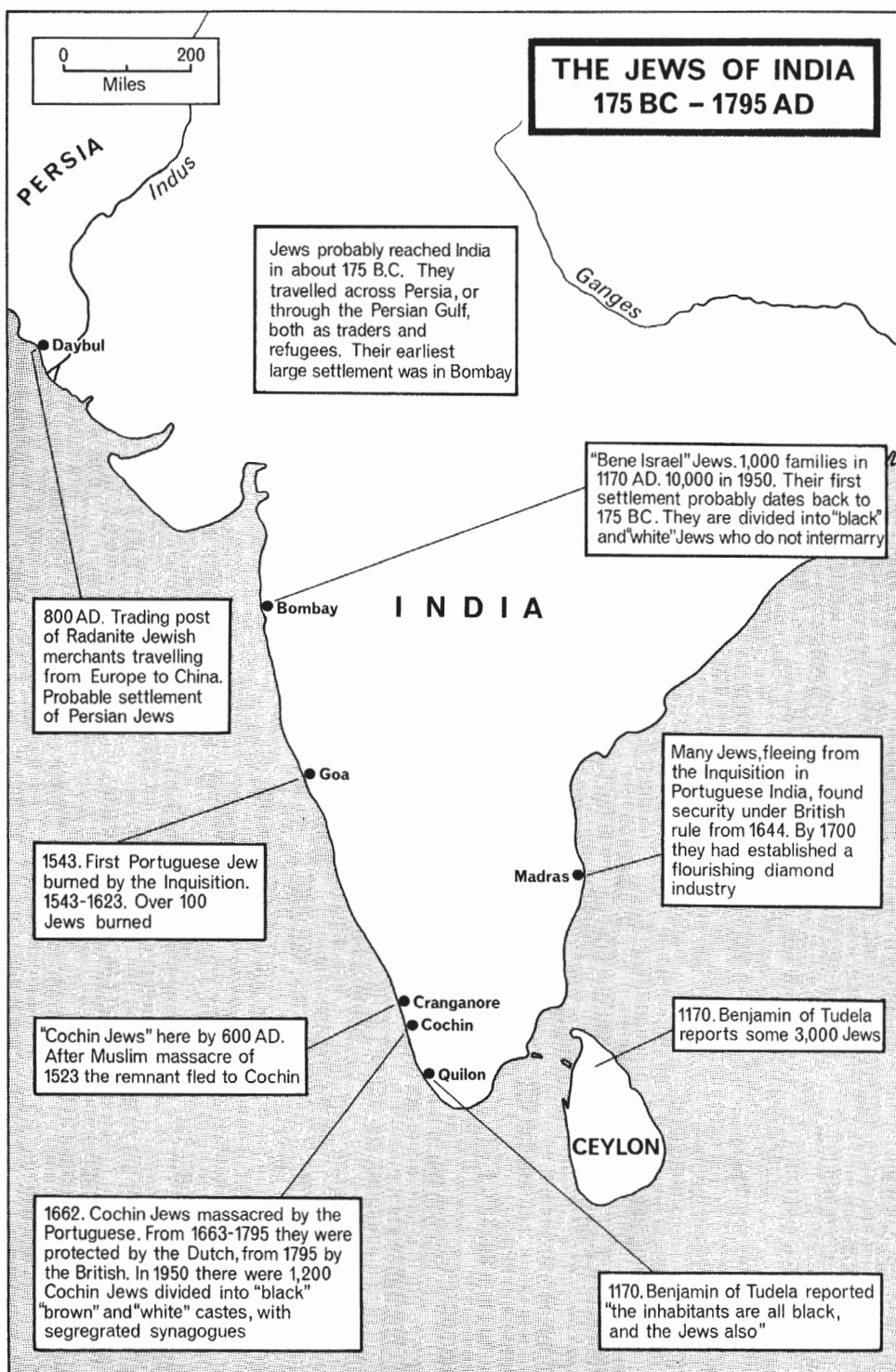
534 AD Anti-Jewish legislation forbids practice of Judaism throughout Byzantine Empire

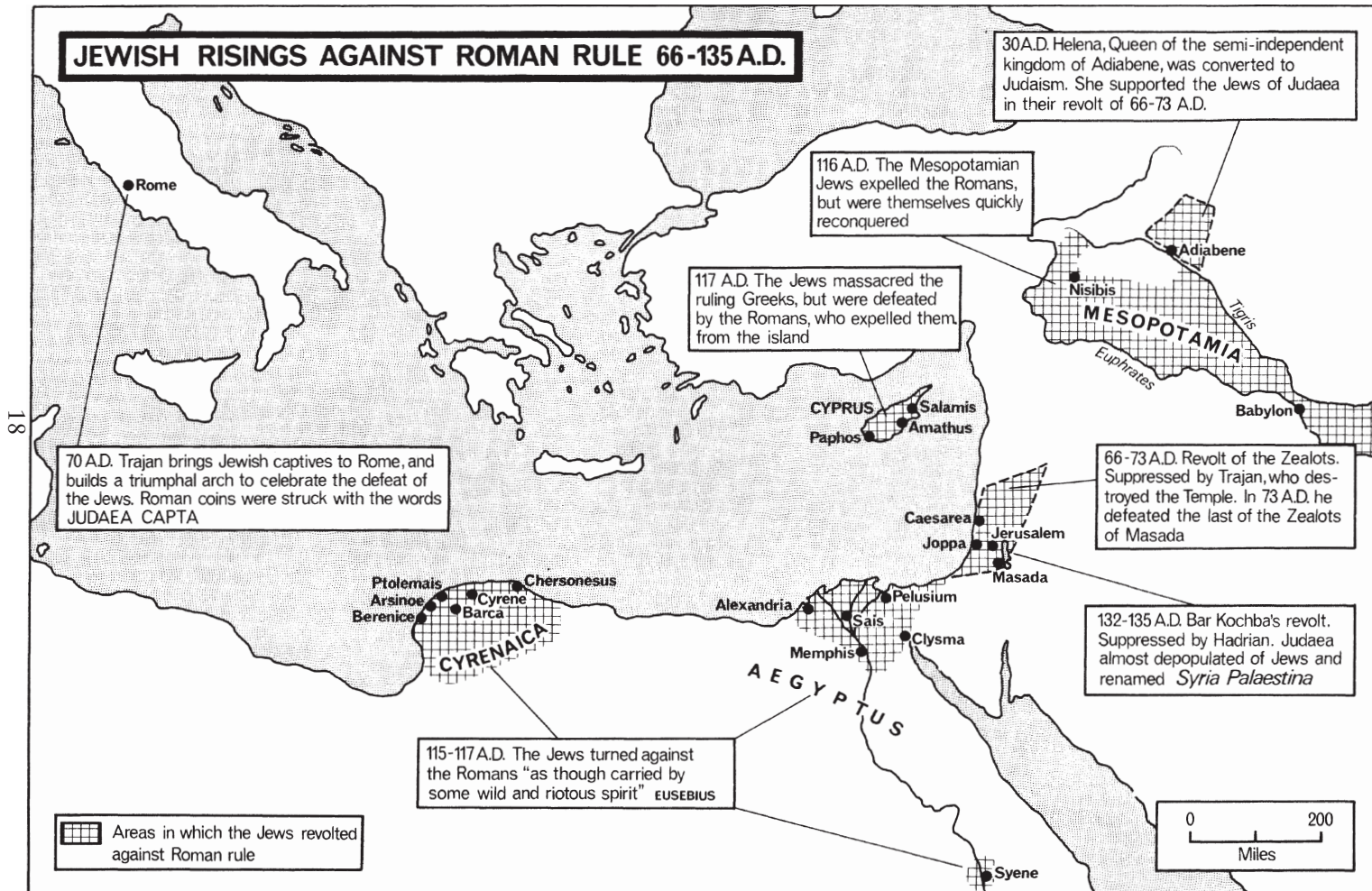
73 AD 3,000 Jews executed following their revolt against Rome. 115 AD Further revolts, hundreds of thousands killed

320 BC Pharaoh settles 30,000 Jews on the Sinai, Cyrenaican, and Cyprus frontiers to protect Egypt from attack

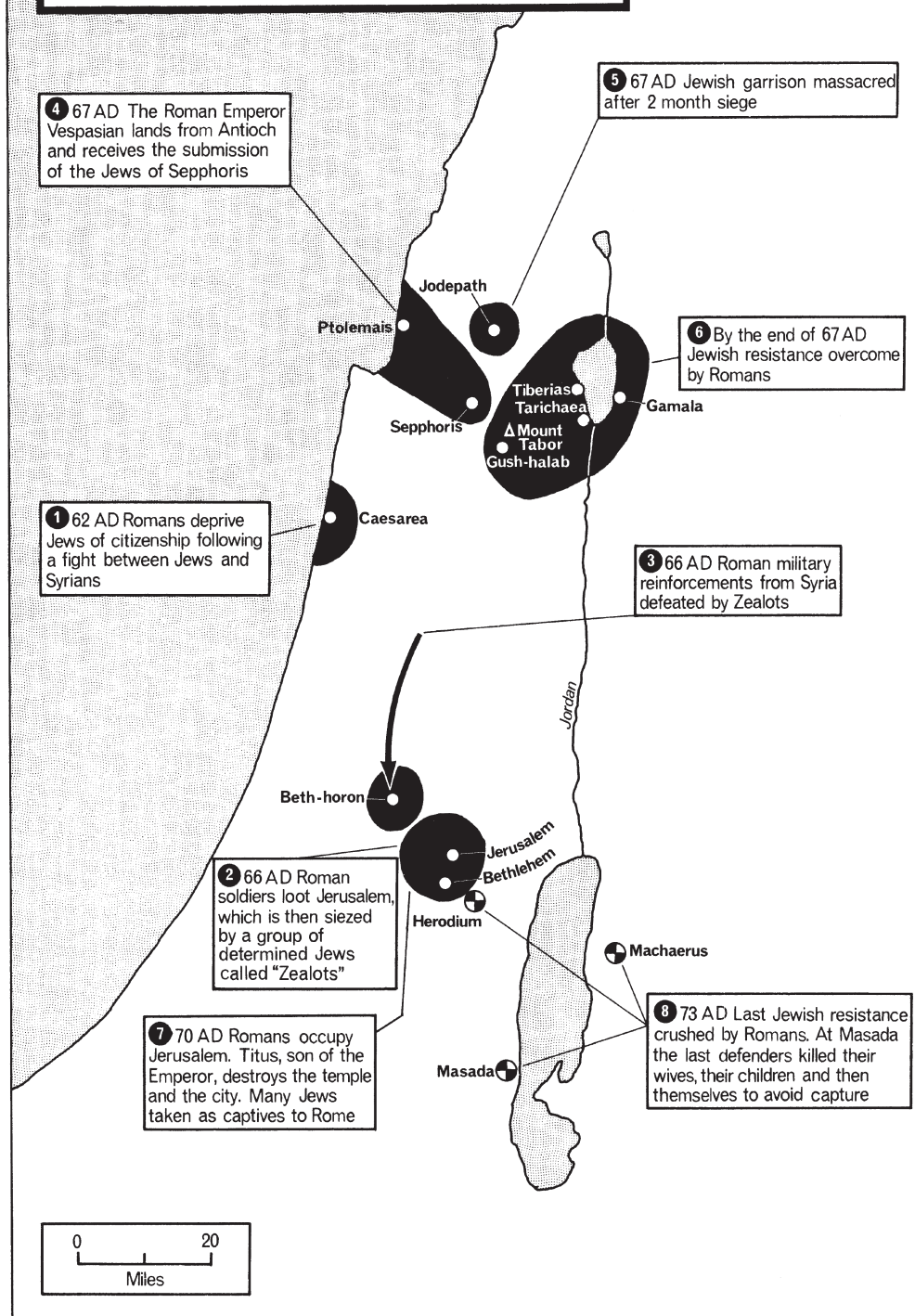








THE REVOLT OF THE ZEALOTS 66-73 AD

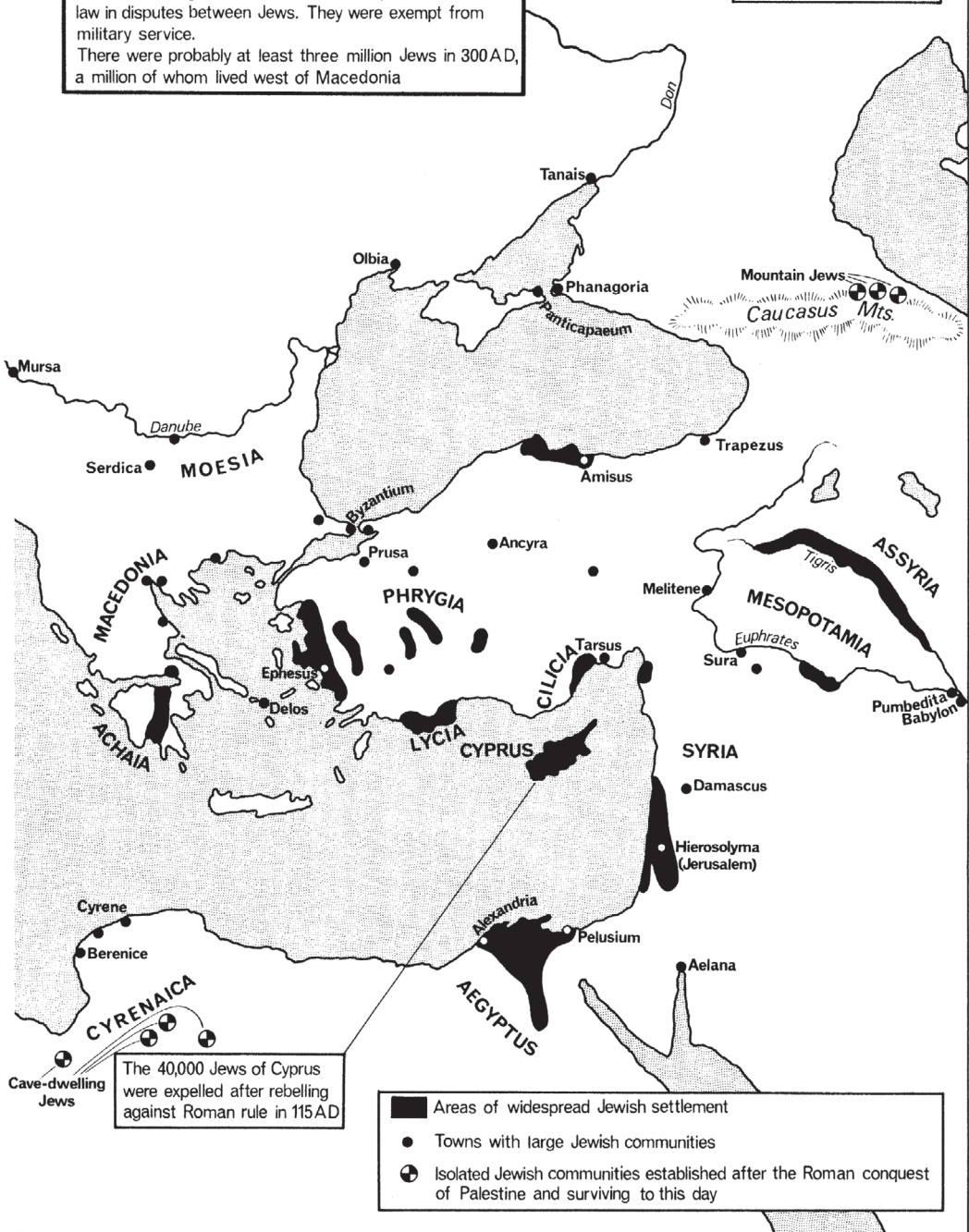
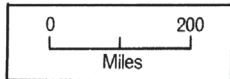


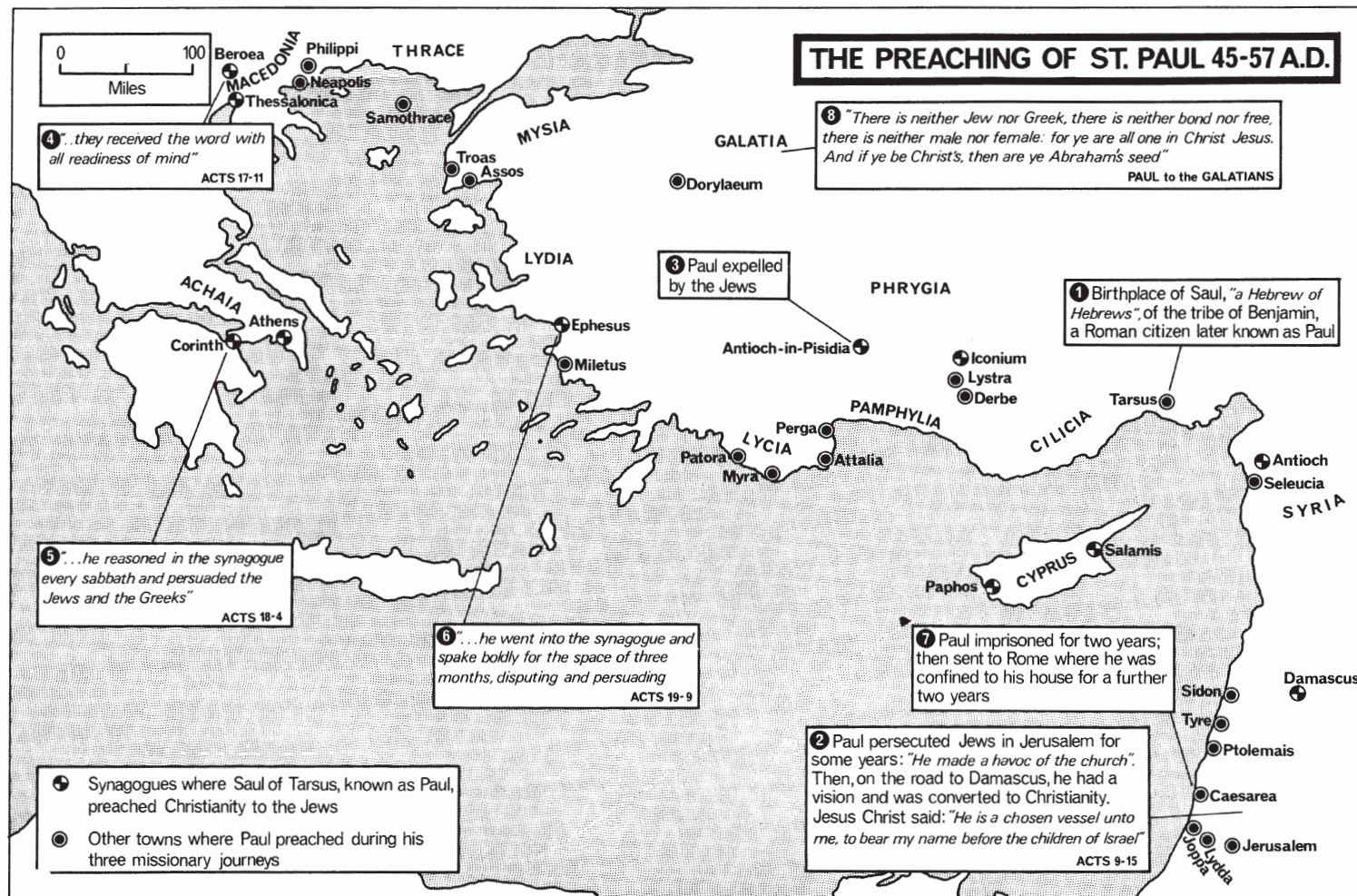
THE JEWS OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE 100-300 AD

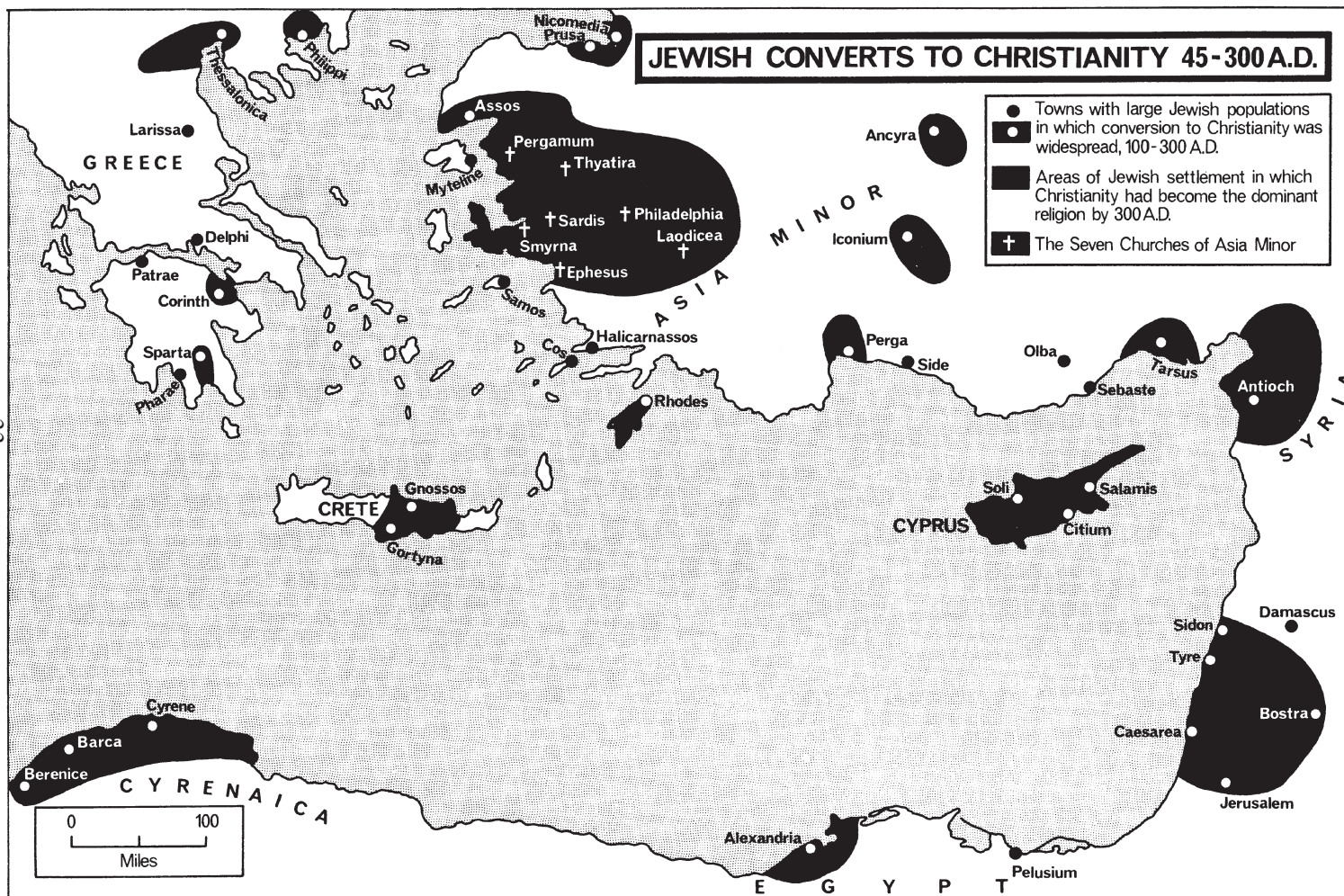


Jews filled many occupations, being farmers and cattle raisers (Mesopotamia), street traders (Egypt), slave-traders (Germany), wine and olive-growers (Spain and North Africa), weavers, garment-makers, actors, bakers and shipping-merchants (Italy). They were equally active as agriculturalists and town dwellers

By 300 A.D. the Jews had settled in every part of the Roman Empire except Britain. They were guaranteed freedom of religion and were allowed to practice Jewish law in disputes between Jews. They were exempt from military service. There were probably at least three million Jews in 300 A.D., a million of whom lived west of Macedonia









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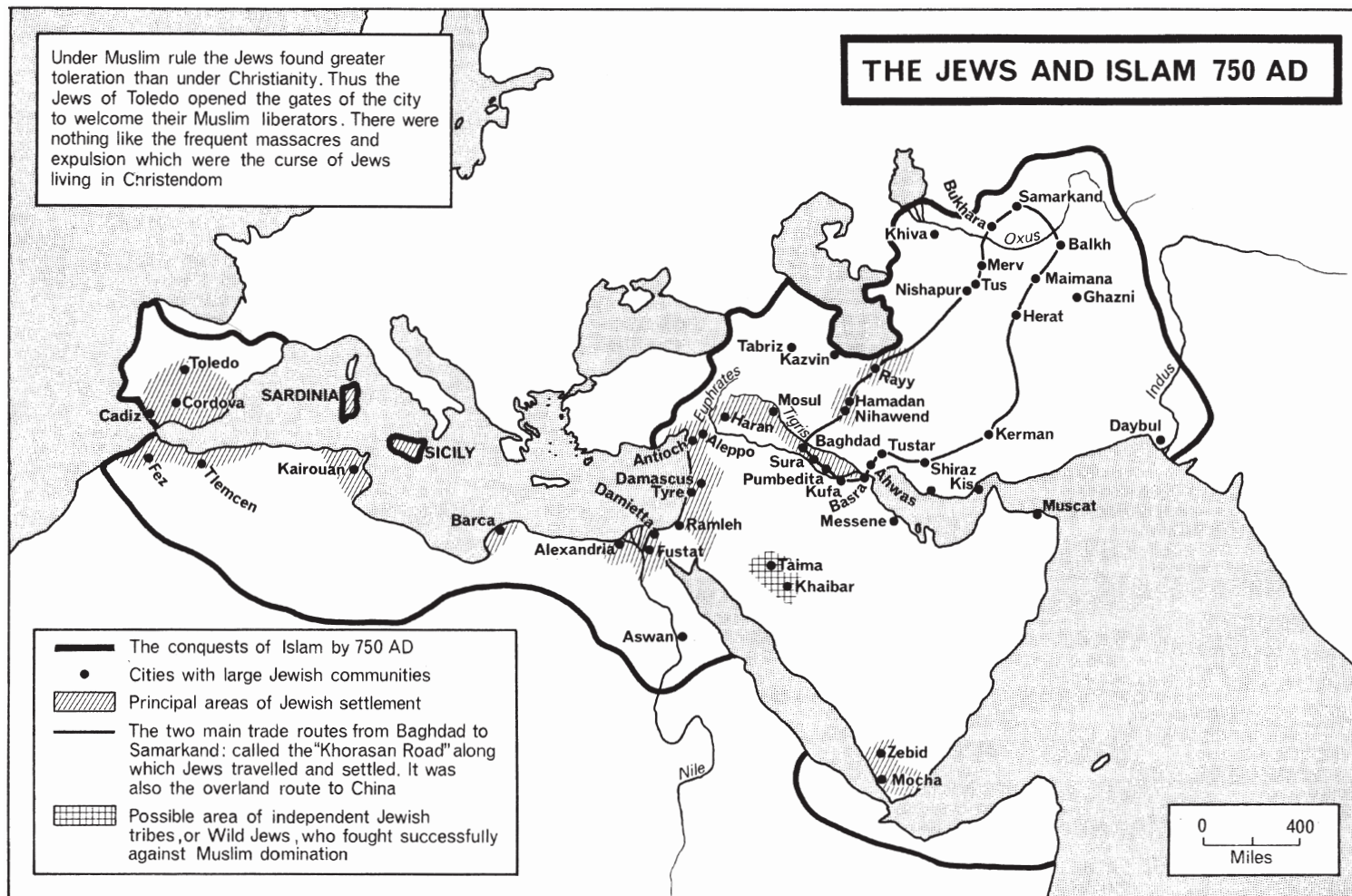
Section Two

THE MEDIEVAL PERIOD

All Jews, wherever in the realm they are, must be under the King's protection ... nor can any of them put himself under the protection of any powerful person without the King's licence, because the Jews themselves and all their chattels are the King's

If anyone detain them or their money the King may claim them, if he so desire, as his own.

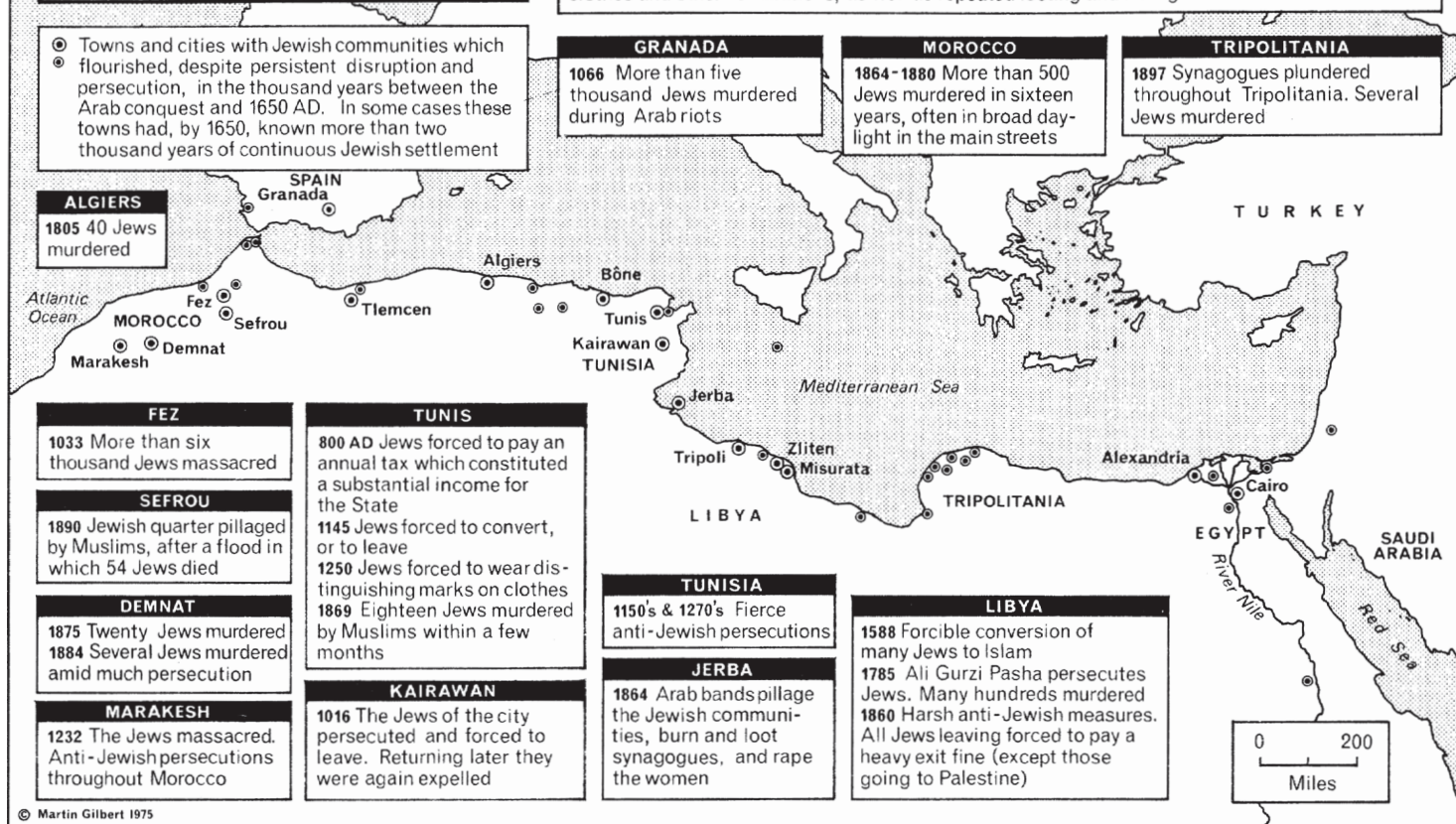
Twelfth Century Law, England

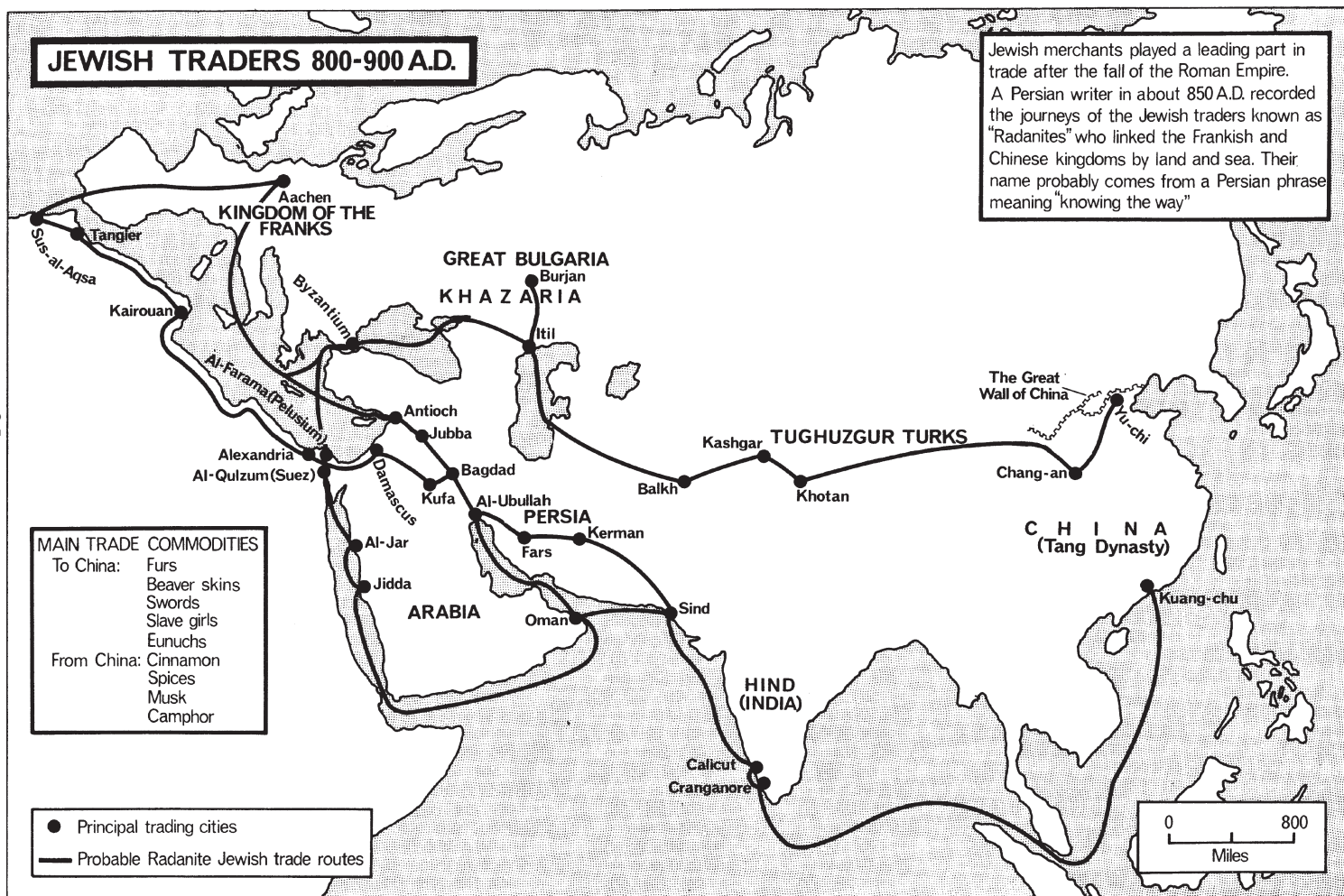


THE JEWISH CONDITION UNDER MUSLIM RULE 750 AD - 1900 AD

- Towns and cities with Jewish communities which flourished, despite persistent disruption and persecution, in the thousand years between the Arab conquest and 1650 AD. In some cases these towns had, by 1650, known more than two thousand years of continuous Jewish settlement

Despite many decades of prosperity, influence, trade and toleration, the Jews living in the Arab and Muslim world faced the continual danger of anti-Jewish discrimination, violence and persecution, sometimes over brief, but sometimes over long periods. From Spain to Saudi Arabia this took the form of confinement to ghettos, punitive taxation, enforced wearing of special clothes and other humiliations, as well as repeated looting and killing





THE JEWS OF CHINA 1000-1932

Tun-huang

Between 200 and 1000 A.D. many Jewish traders from Turkestan and refugees from Persia had settled in China.

In 1286 Marco Polo wrote of the strong commercial and political influence of the Jews in China.

"During the past 40 or 50 years our religion has been but imperfectly transmitted, and although its religious writings still exists, there is none who understands as much as one word of them. . . . It has been our desire to repair the synagogue, and again to procure ministers to serve in it; but poverty prevented us."

LETTER FROM THE JEWS OF KAIFENG
TO THE BRITISH CONSUL AT AMOY 1850

884 Revolt of Jewish and Muslim merchants. Many massacred.

Towns which probably had small Jewish communities by 1200 A.D. Many of these had certainly been founded over 500 years earlier. All but Kaifeng had disappeared by 1650.

By 1890 the only Jews left who still recognized their Judaism were 200 families at Kaifeng.

0 200
Miles

THE JEWS OF KAIFENG

- 1163 Kaifeng synagogue built.
- 1427 Jewish officials organize famine relief.
- 1642 Jews active in the defence of the town against bandits.
- 1663 Restoration of the synagogue.
- 1850 Jews appeal to British Consul at Amoy.
- 1914 Site of synagogue and cemetery bought by Canadian Church of England Mission.
- 1932 Jews photographed by an American traveller.

C H I N A

THE JEWS OF THE BLACK SEA AND CENTRAL ASIA FROM EARLY TIMES

0 200m
0 200km

Few Jews lived in Russia in early medieval times. It was Russian expansion southward and eastward between the 16th and 18th centuries that led to the incorporation of large numbers of Jews (as well as of Tatars, Bulgars, Turkmens, Turks, Khazaks and Uzbeks) under Russian rule.

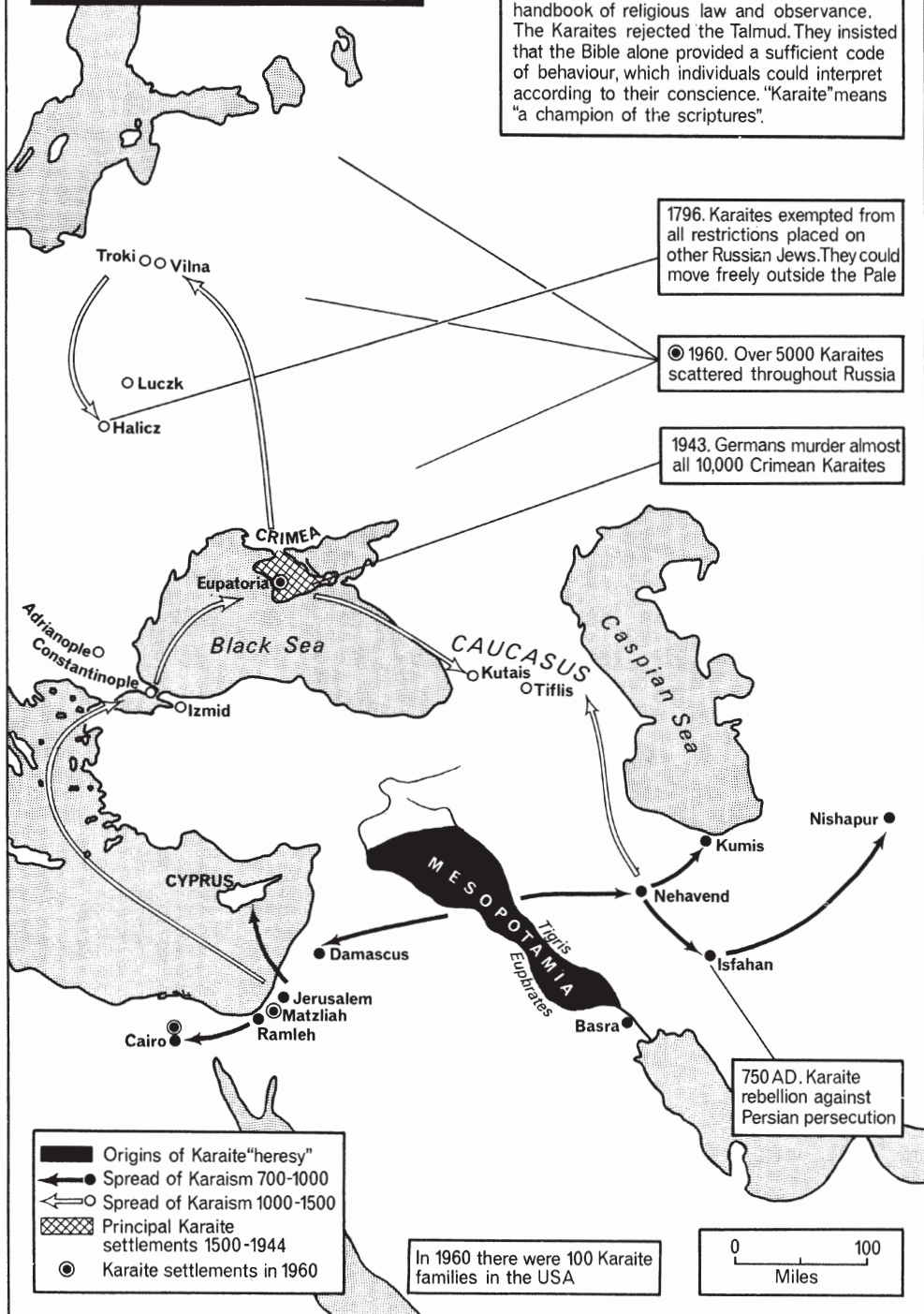
■ The Khazar kingdom, whose king converted to Judaism in 700 AD. Many Jews from Greece, Asia Minor, Persia and Mesopotamia found refuge here from persecution. The kingdom was destroyed by a Russian army in 970 AD.

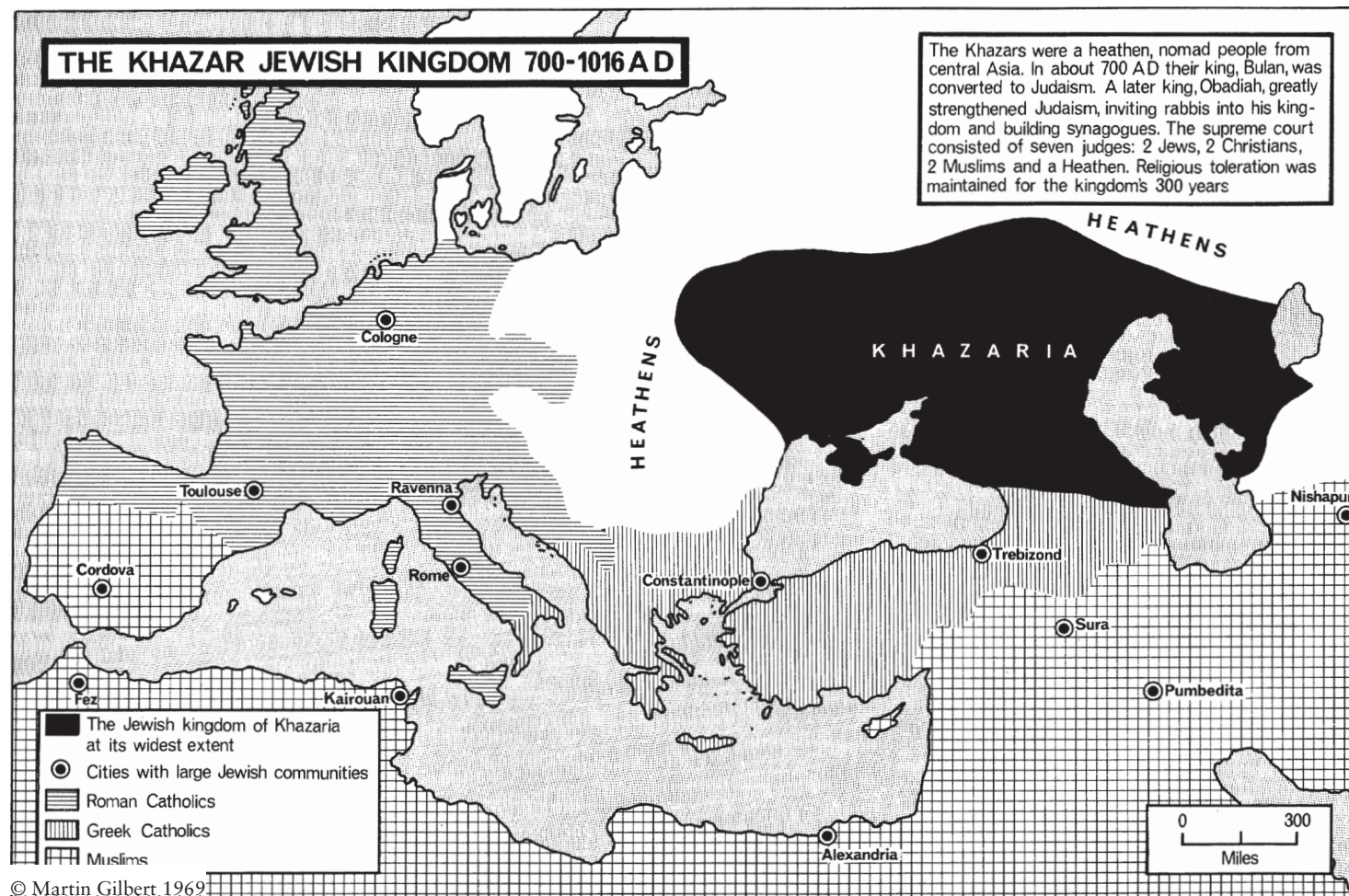
▨ The Karaites, a Jewish religious sect established in the Baltic, by 1250 AD, and in the Crimea from 1500 AD.

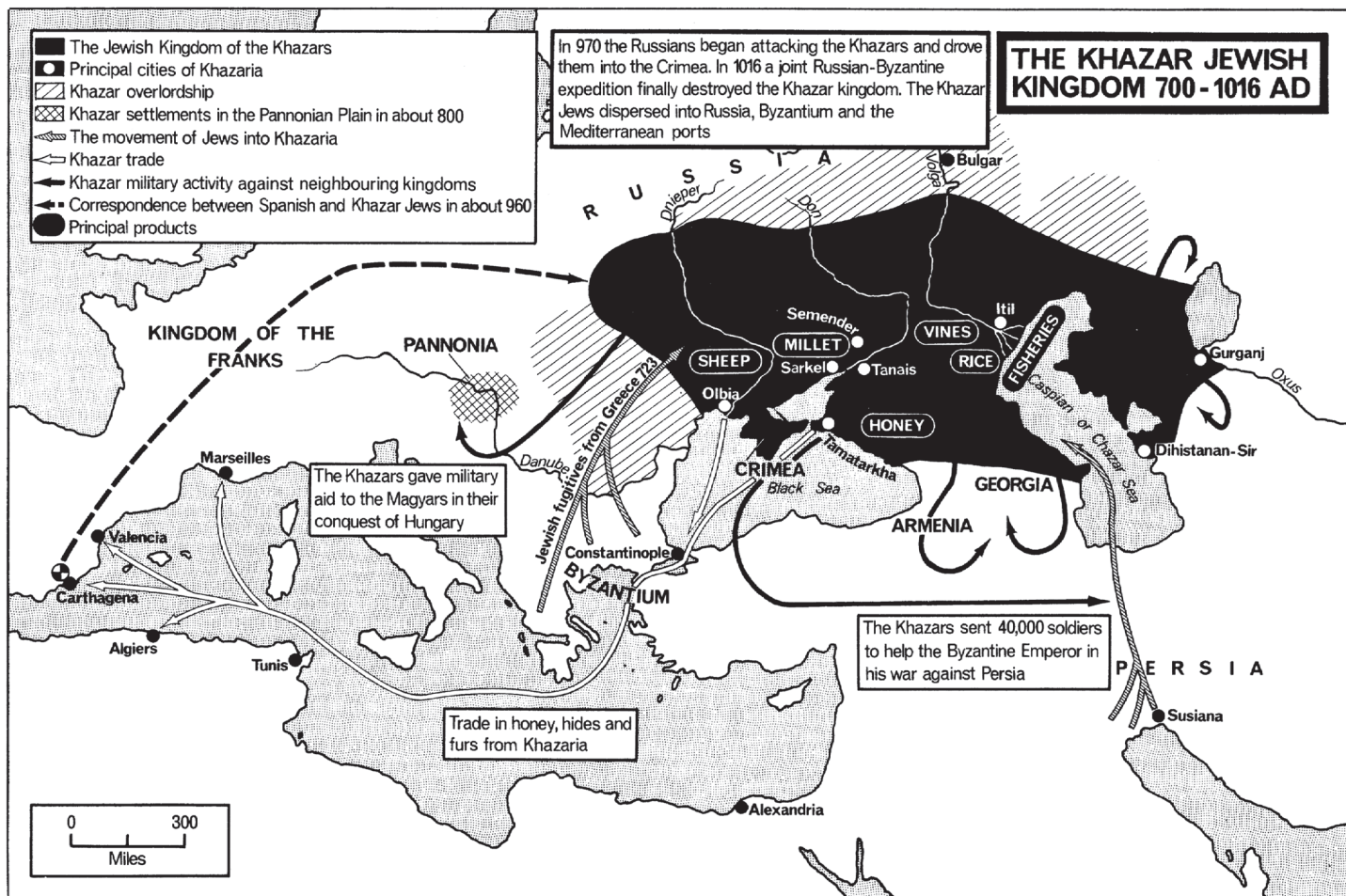


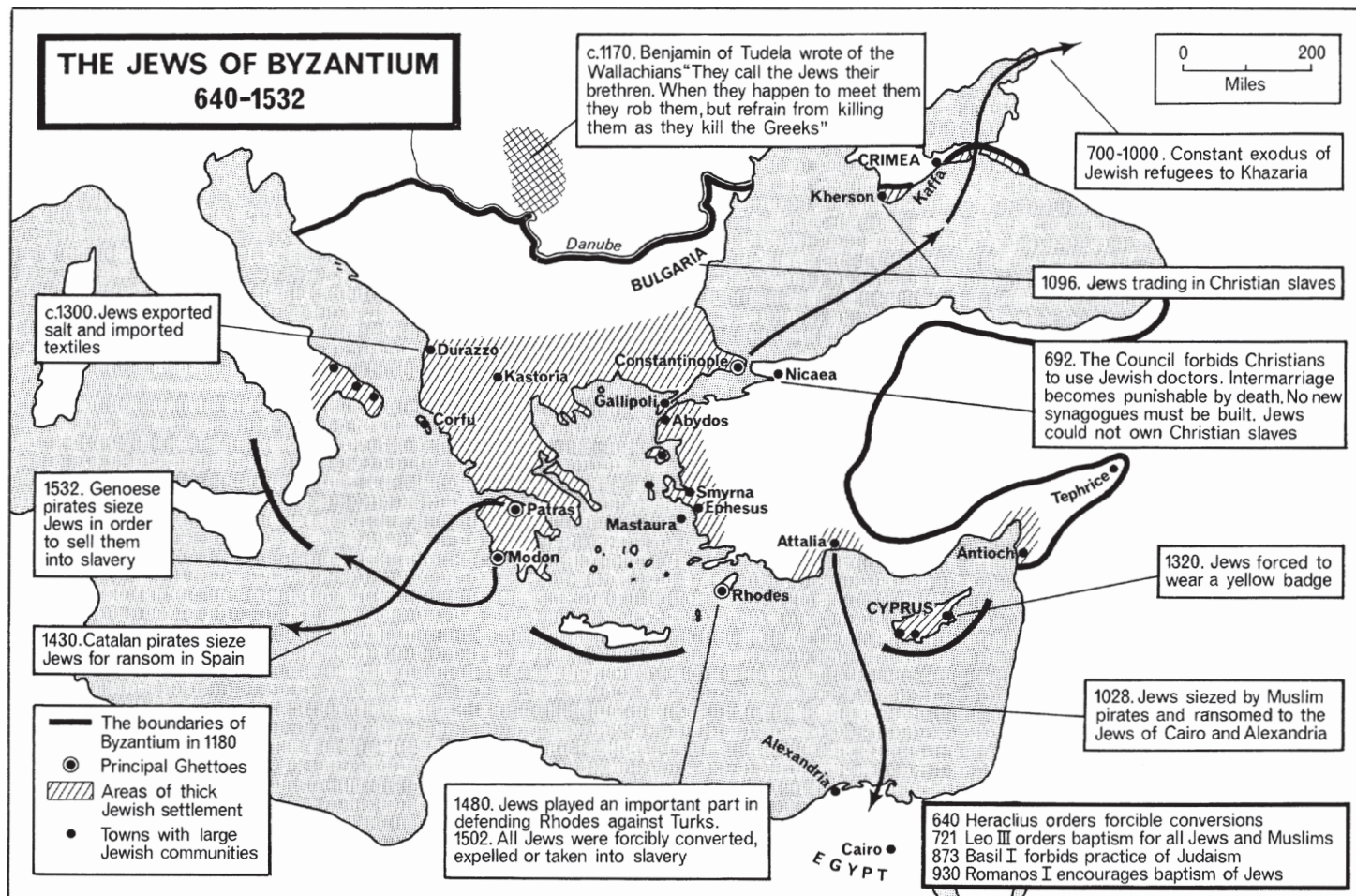
THE KARAITES 700-1960

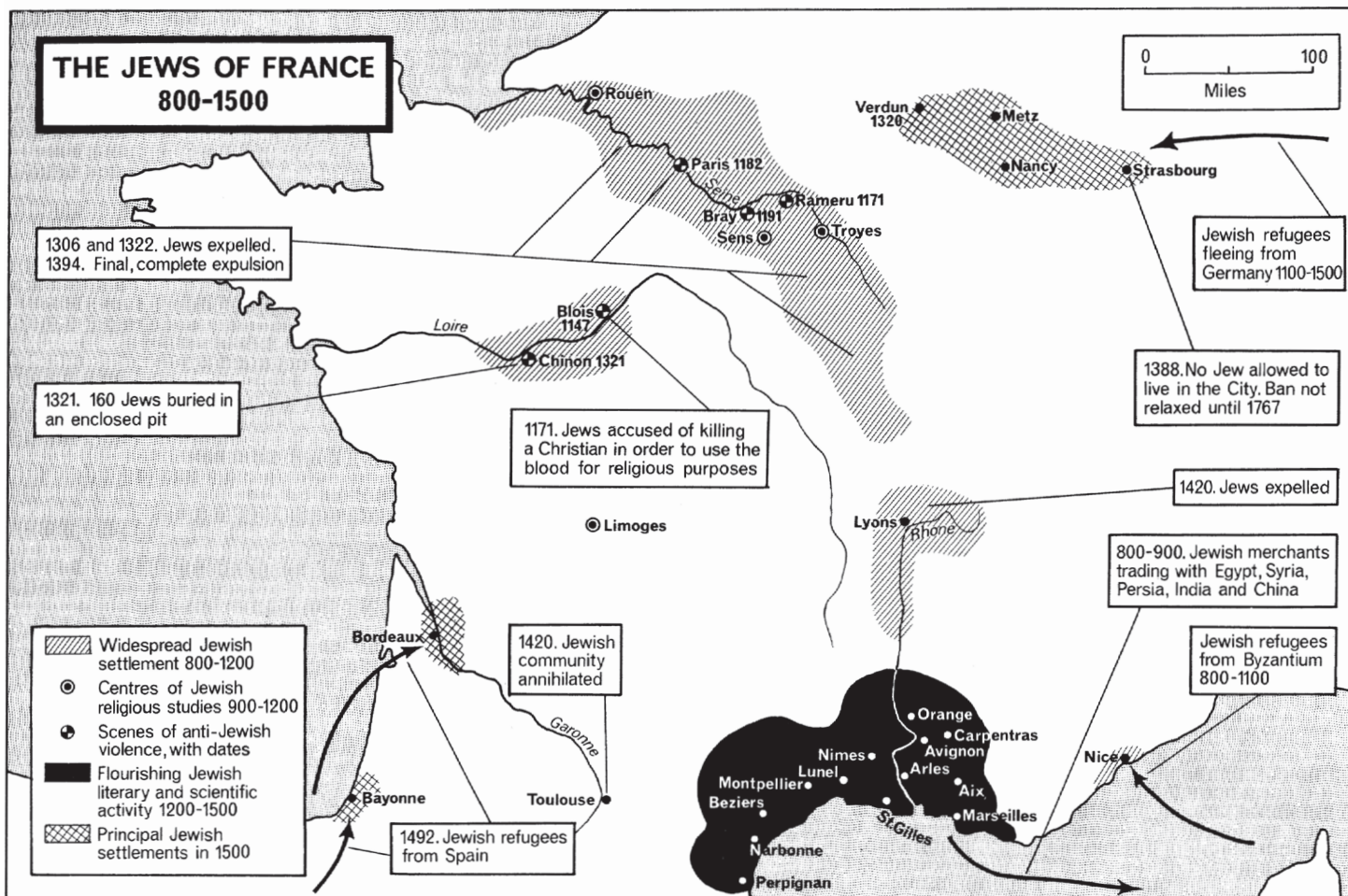
In 500 AD the publication of the Babylonian Talmud provided Jews with an encyclopaedic handbook of religious law and observance. The Karaites rejected the Talmud. They insisted that the Bible alone provided a sufficient code of behaviour, which individuals could interpret according to their conscience. "Karait" means "a champion of the scriptures".

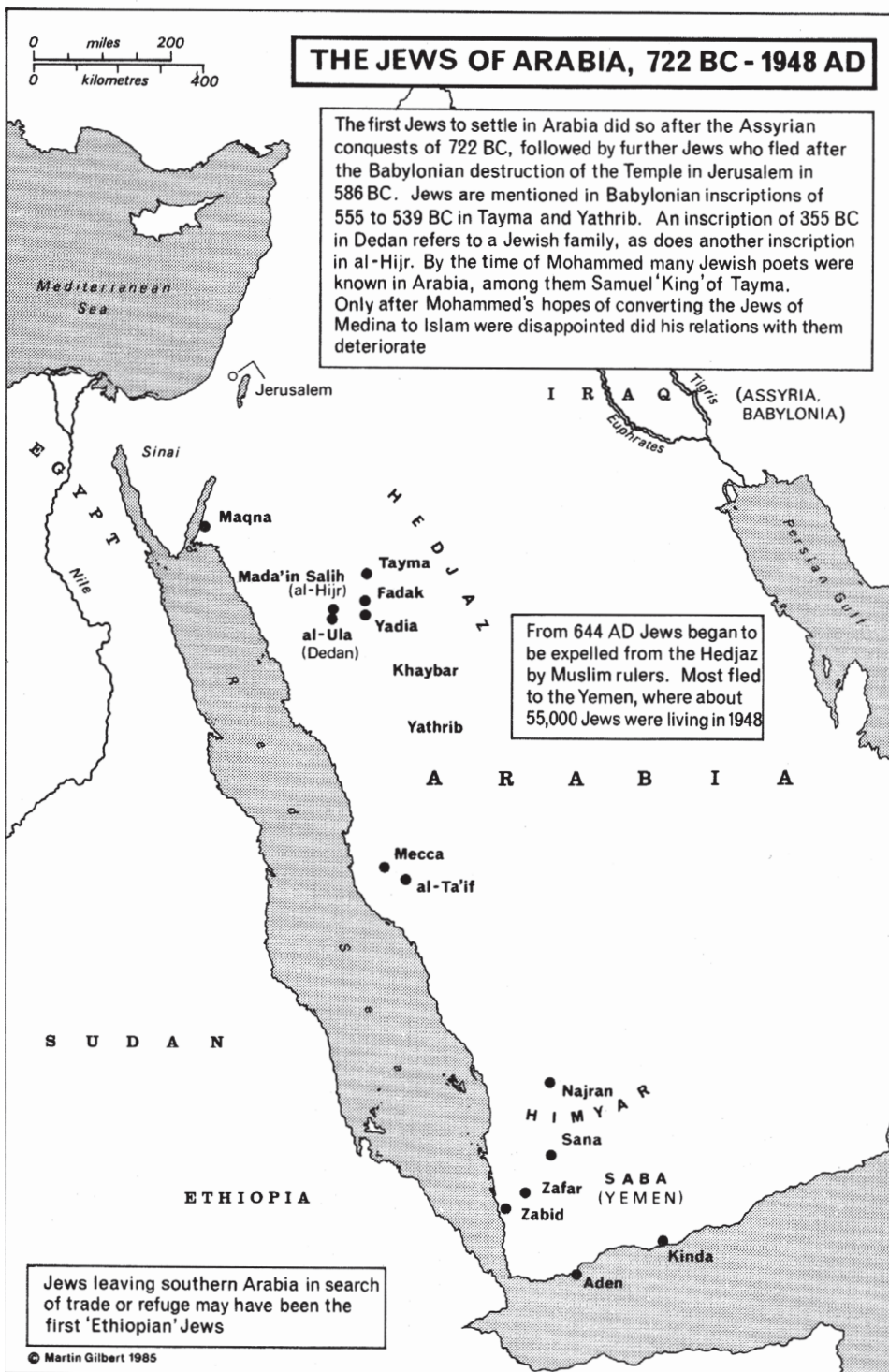


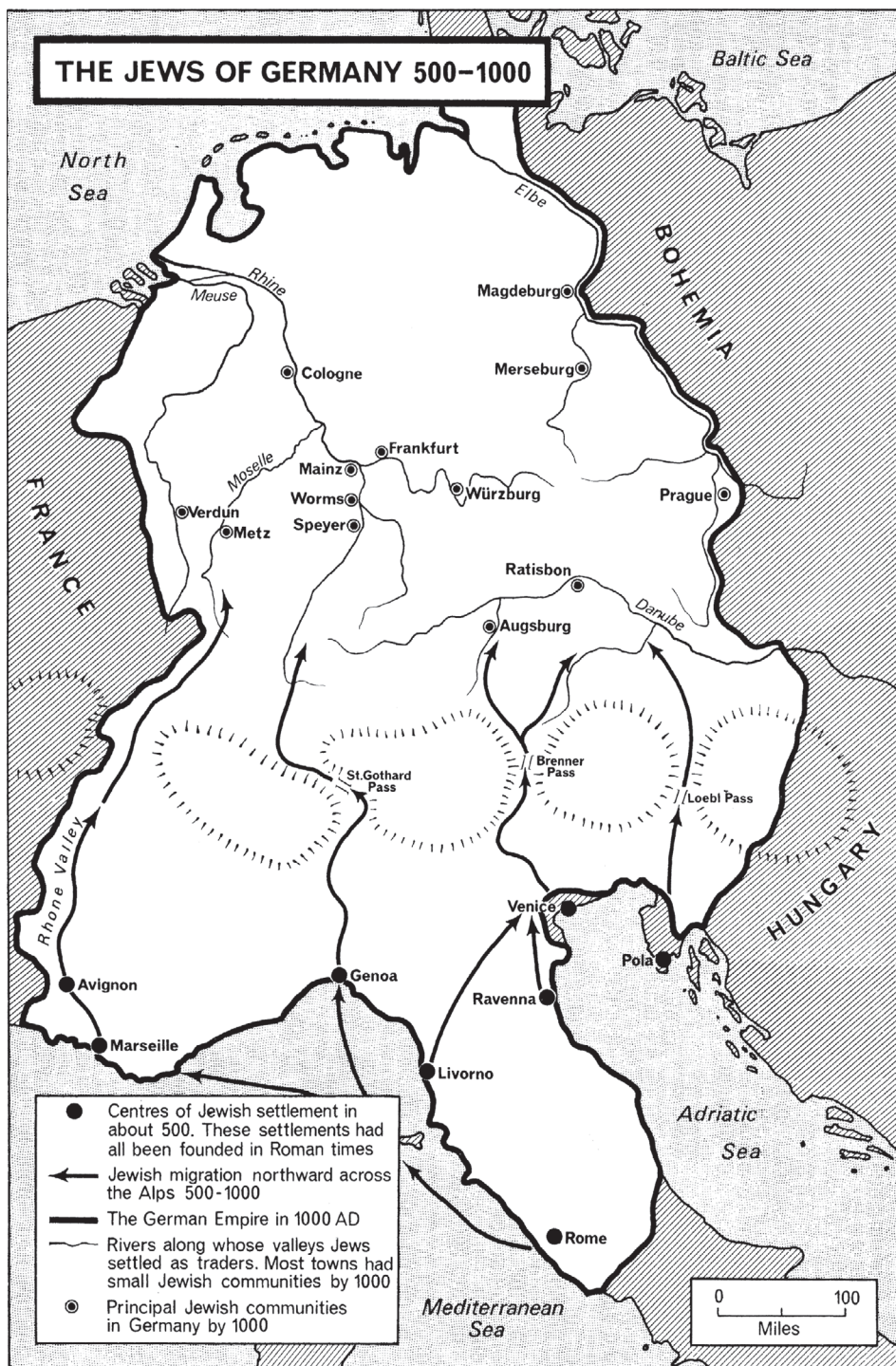




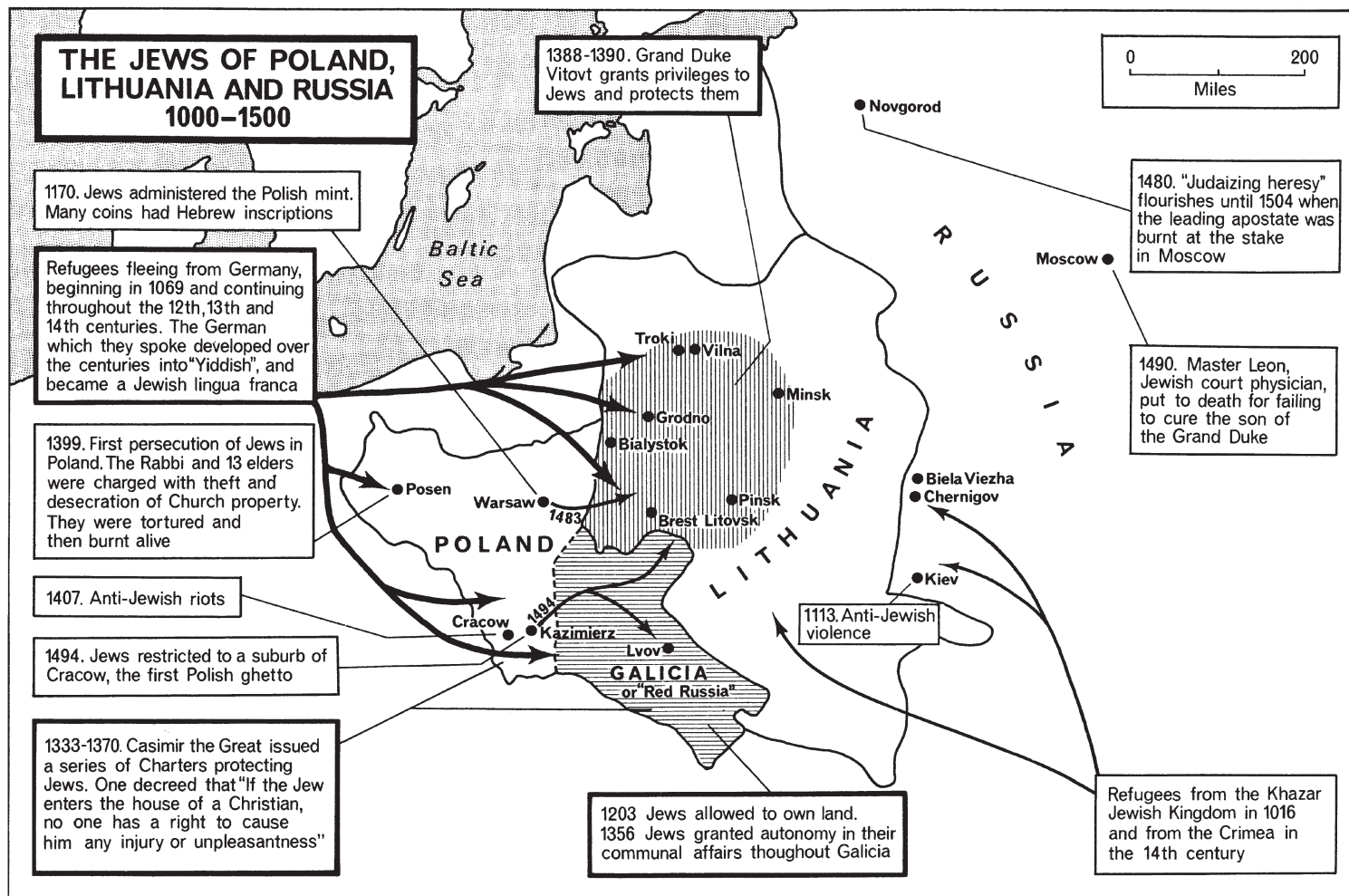


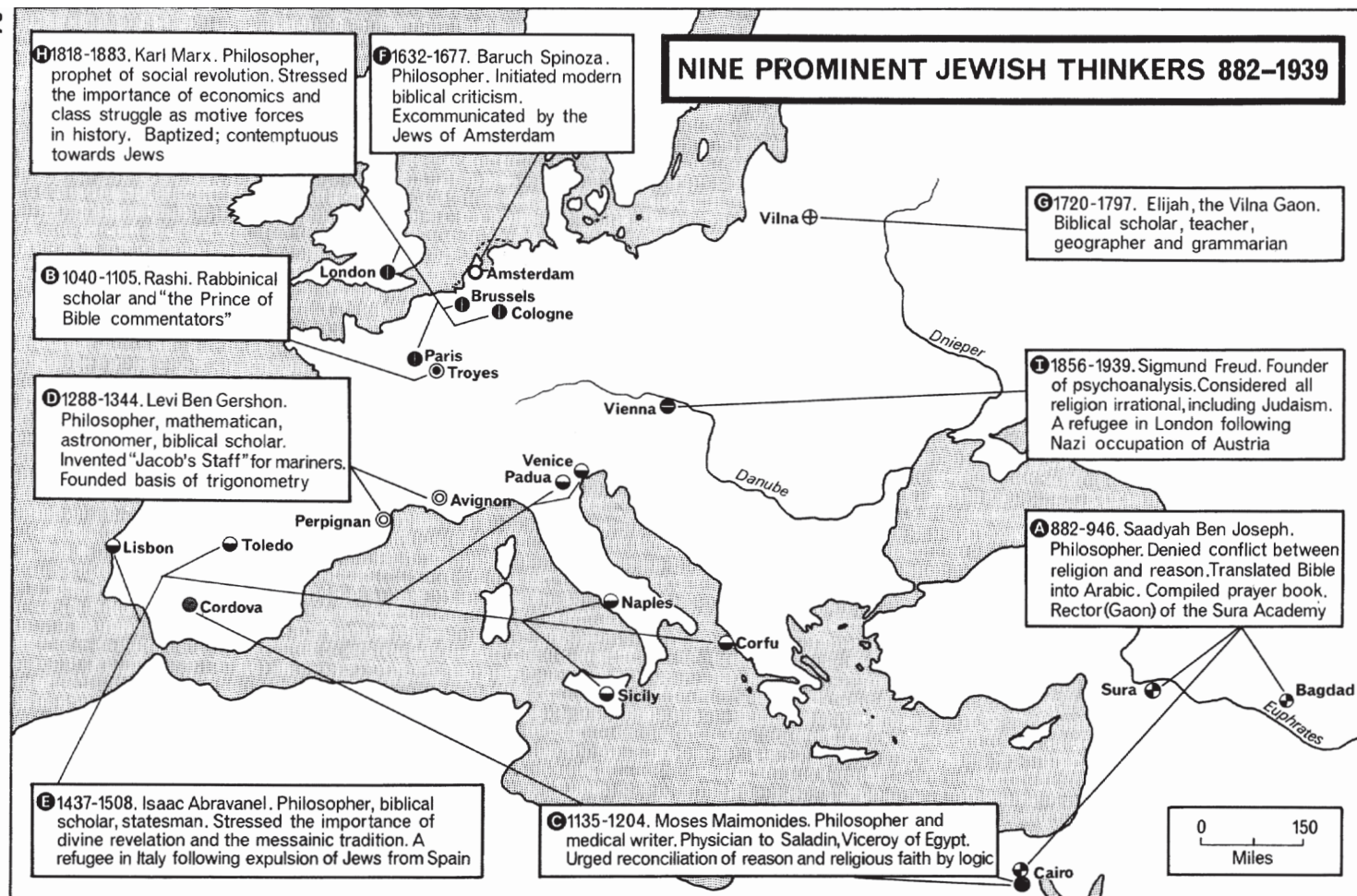


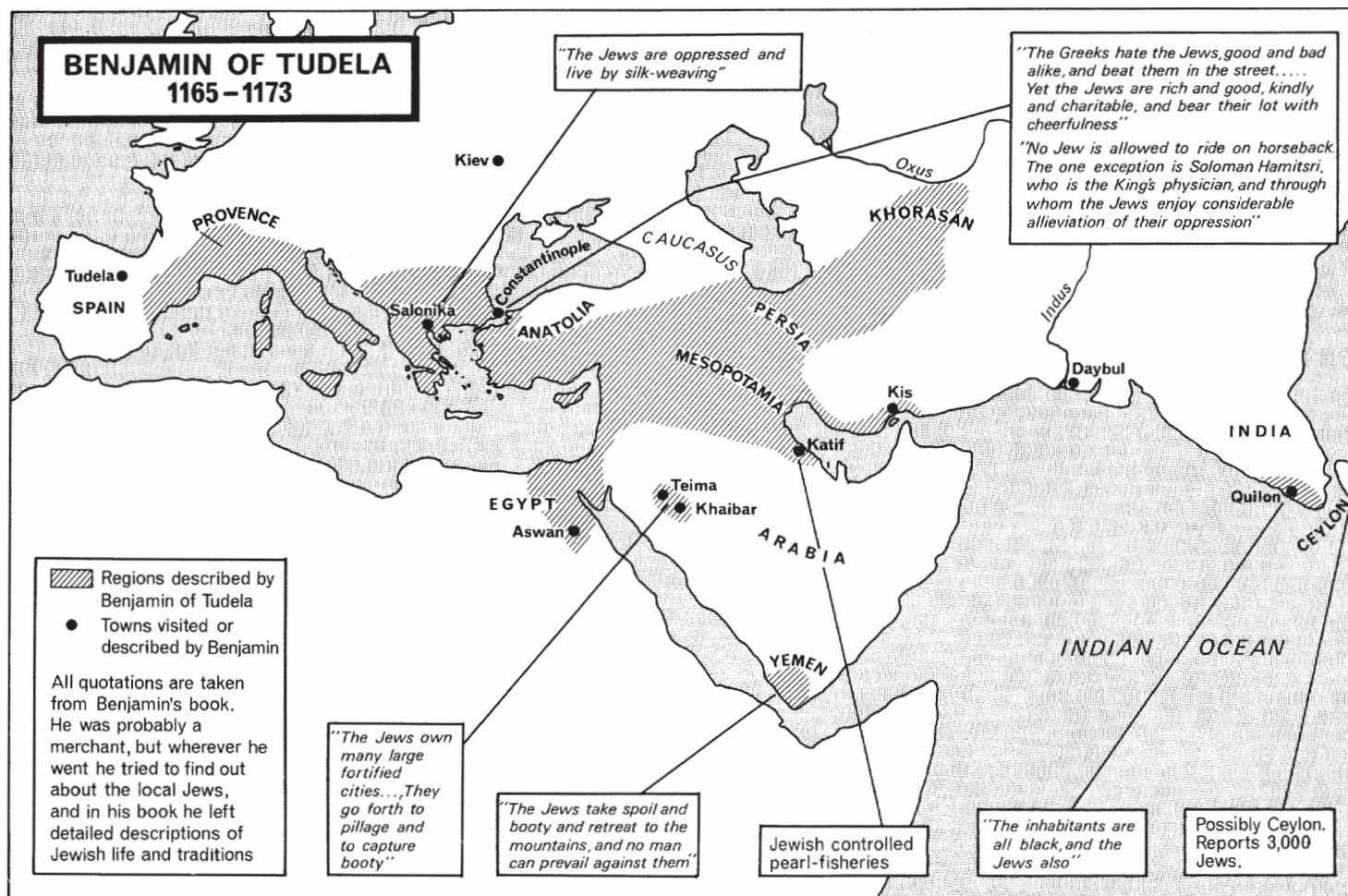


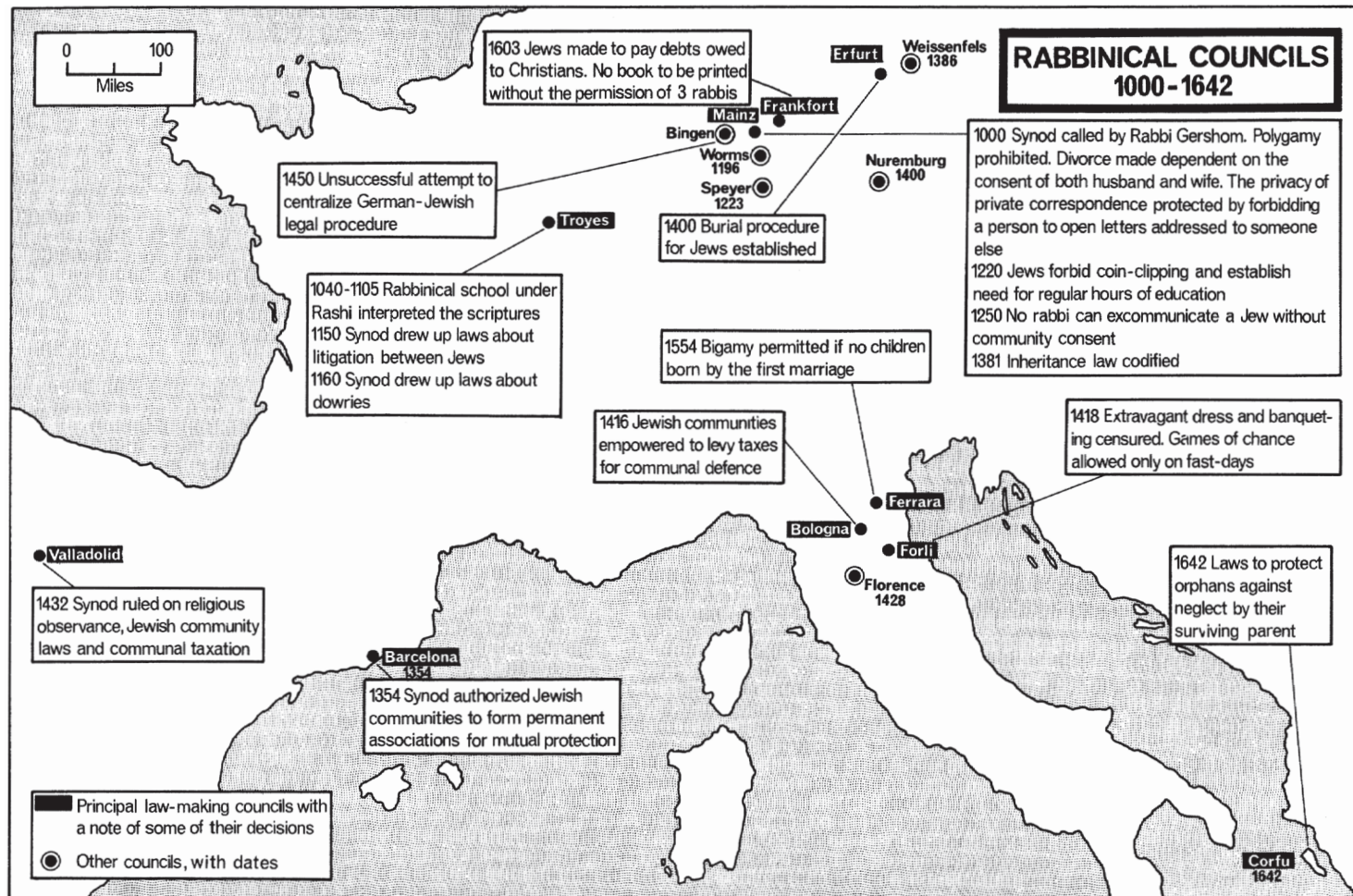


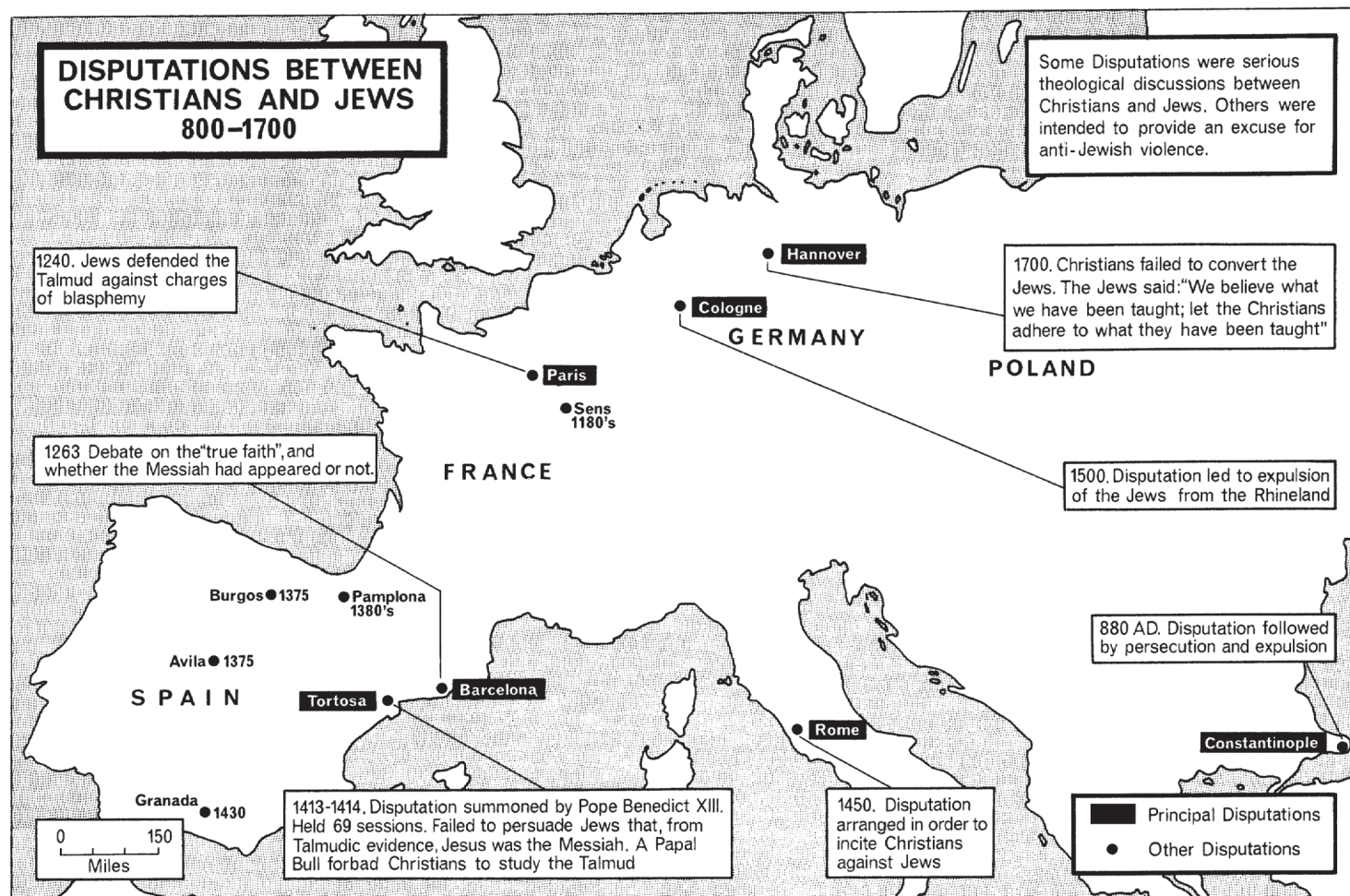
© Martin Gilbert 1969









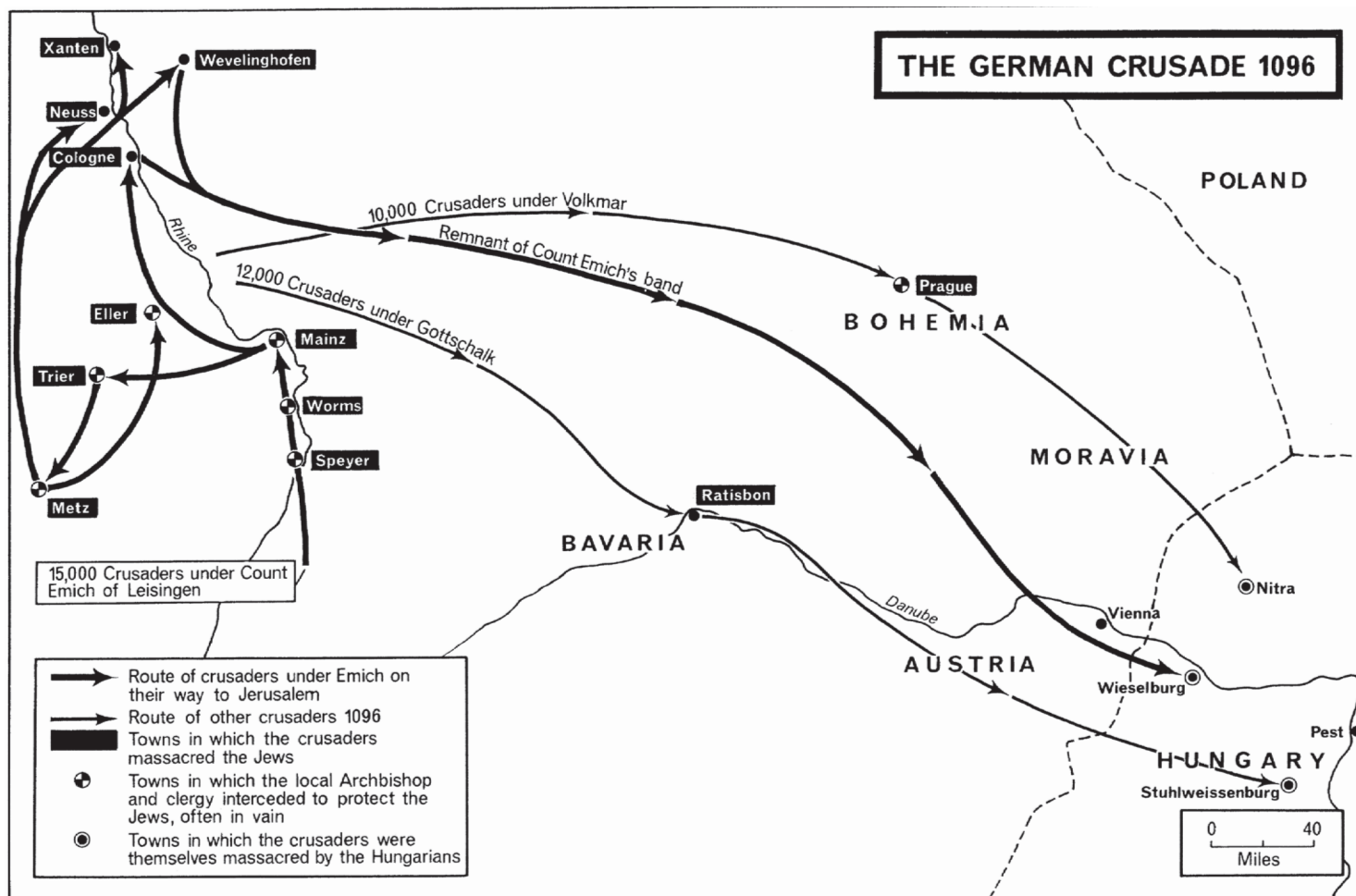


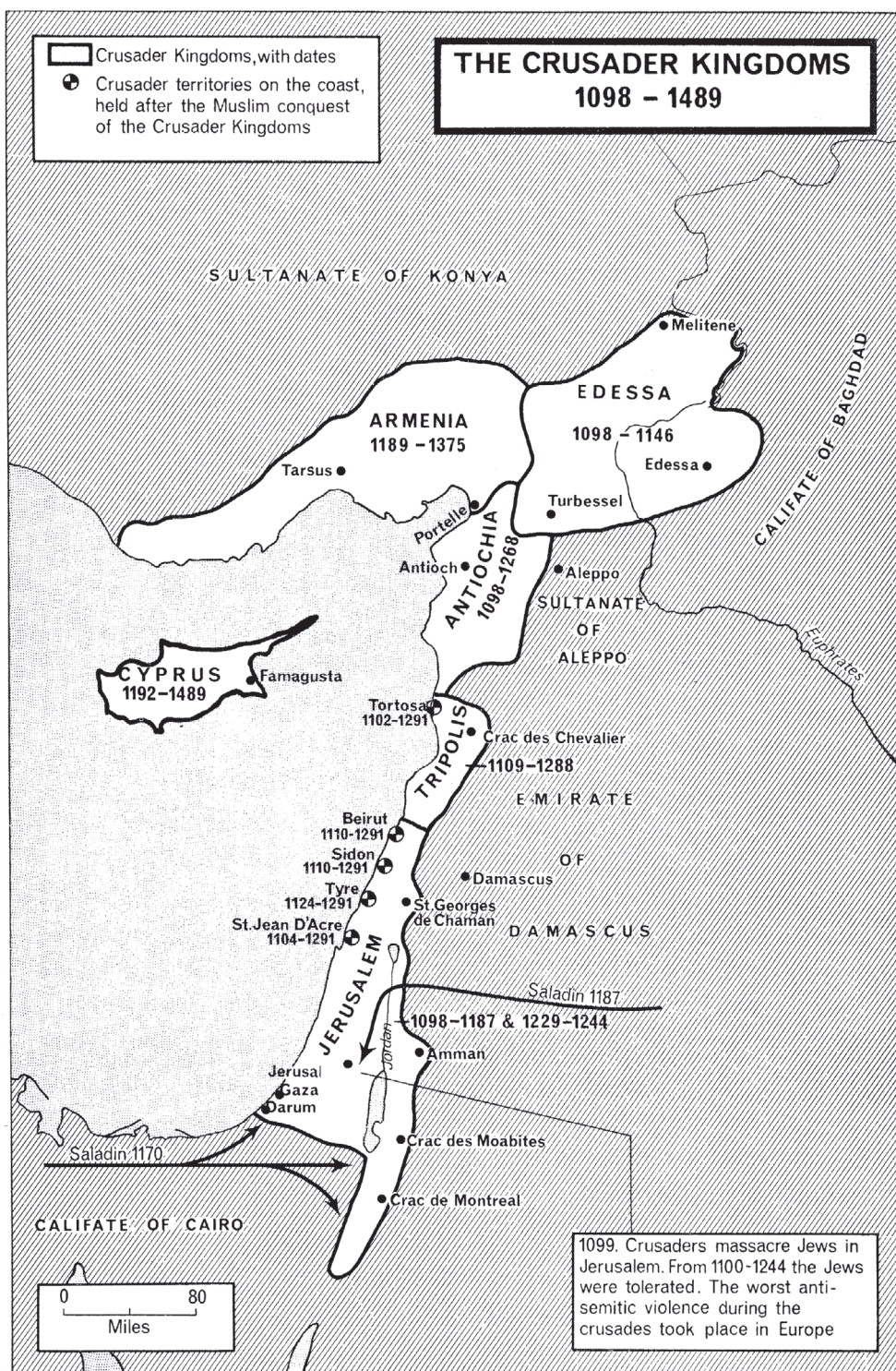
JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN SPAIN DURING MUSLIM RULE 711-1236



JEWS SEEKING REFUGE IN MUSLIM LANDS FROM CHRISTIAN PERSECUTION 1012-1540







THE JEWS OF ITALY 1000-1600

1584. Each week 150 Jews were compelled to attend conversionist sermons.

*"Higgledy piggledy, packed we lie,
Rats in a hamper, swine in a sty,
Wasps in a bottle, frogs in a sieve,
Worms in a carcase, fleas in a sleeve.
Hist! square shoulders, settle your thumbs
And buzz for the bishop—here he comes."*

BROWNING, HOLY-CROSS DAY
JEWS AT A CONVERSIONIST SERMON

0 100
Miles

c.1310. Conference of Italian Jews discussed how to help the persecuted Jews of Germany

1268. Persecution led to total destruction of the Jewish community. Synagogues turned into churches

1550. Jews expelled

1597. 1000 Jews expelled

1000 AD. A Jew was the collector of revenues and director of the mint

1541. The Jews expelled from the Kingdom of Naples. Some settled in northern Italy, others in the Ottoman Empire

887. Jews of Europe first made to wear a "badge of shame" by the Sicilian muslim ruler Ibrahim

- Jewish communities which existed during the Roman Empire, and were still in existence in 1000 AD
- ⊕ Jewish intellectual centres during the Middle Ages
- ⊖ Jewish business centres
- Other large Jewish communities
- ⊙ Ghettos established under Papal pressure, with dates
- ▨ Area of Papal legislation restricting Jewish rights, 1555. No Jew had own property. All Jews had to wear yellow hats, all Jewesses yellow veils. Conversionist preachers had to be admitted to all synagogues

Massacres of 1391 and 1474, when Sicily was ruled by the House of Aragon. The expulsion of 1492 ended a flourishing community of 40,000 Jews

Jewish communities set up in Roman times. Expelled 1492. From 1539, under Knights of St. John, many Jews were captured in raids on Turkish ships and ports, and formed a "community of slaves" with their own synagogue

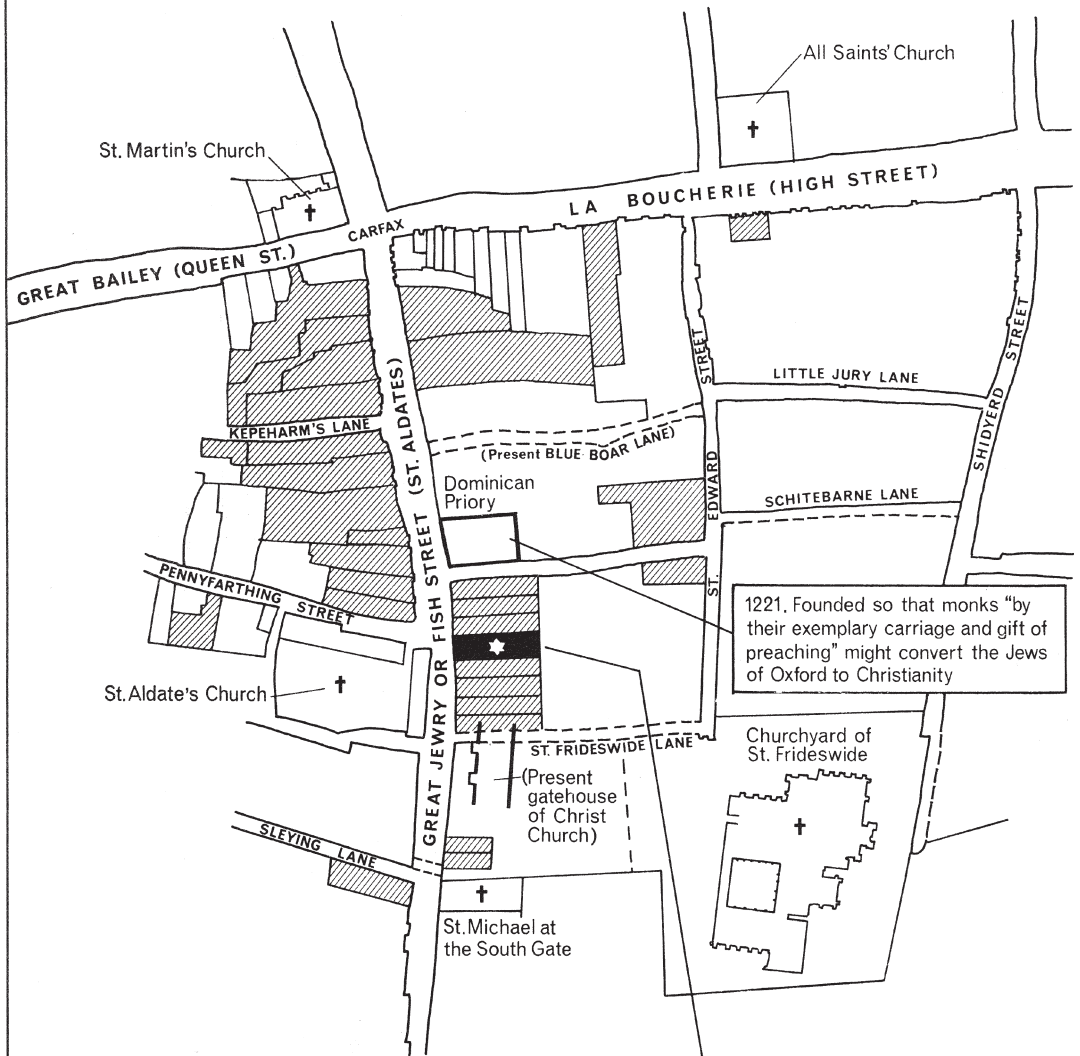
THE JEWS OF ENGLAND 1066-1290




"All Jews, wherever in the realm they are, must be under the King's protection.... nor can any of them put himself under the protection of any powerful person without the King's licence, because the Jews themselves and all their chattels are the Kings.... If anyone detain them or their money the King may claim them, if he so desire, as his own". TWELFTH CENTURY LAW

- Towns with Archae, or official registers of Jewish financial transactions
- Other towns with Jewish communities, often of only three or four families
- Towns from which the Jews were expelled before 1290

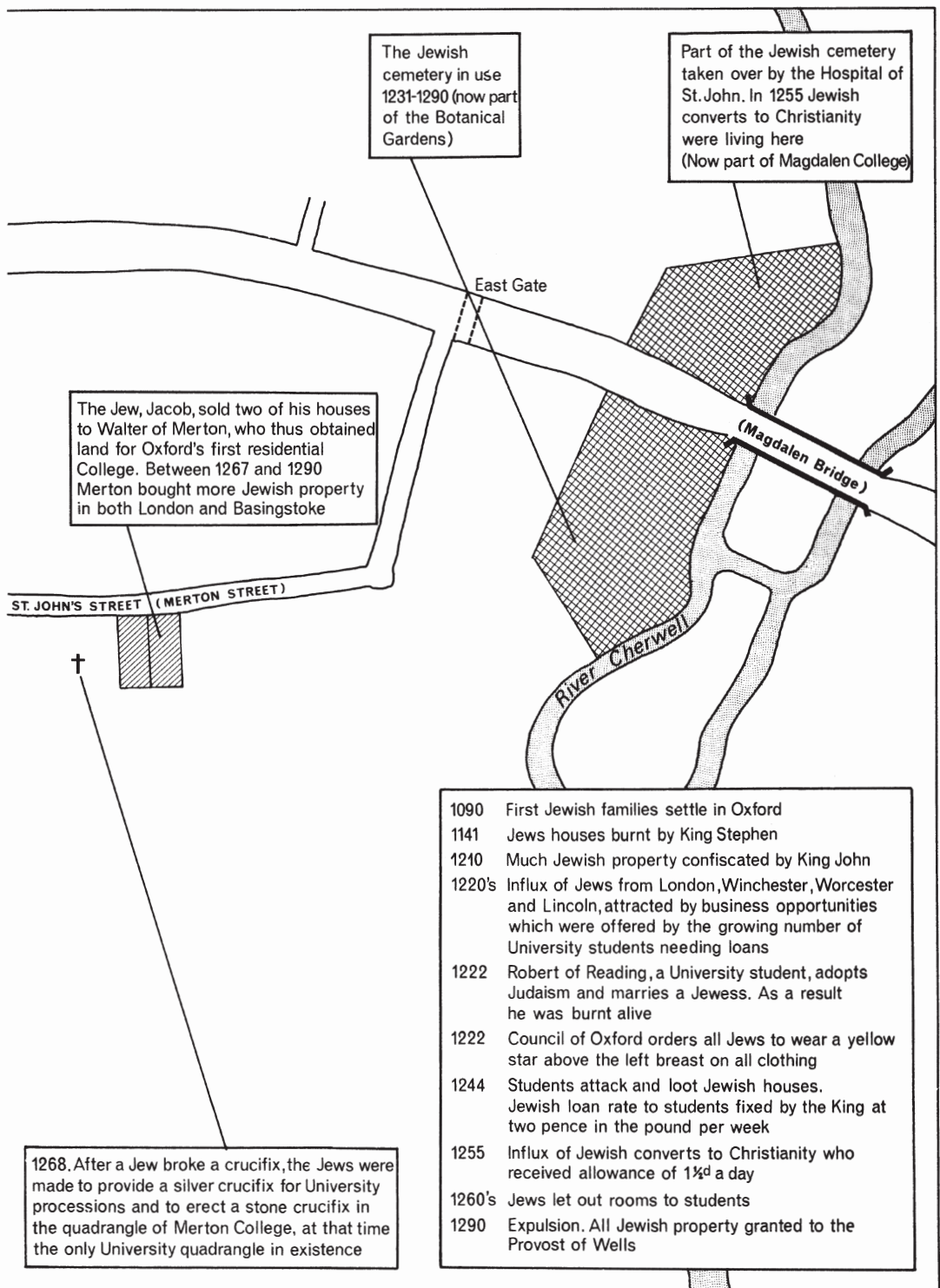


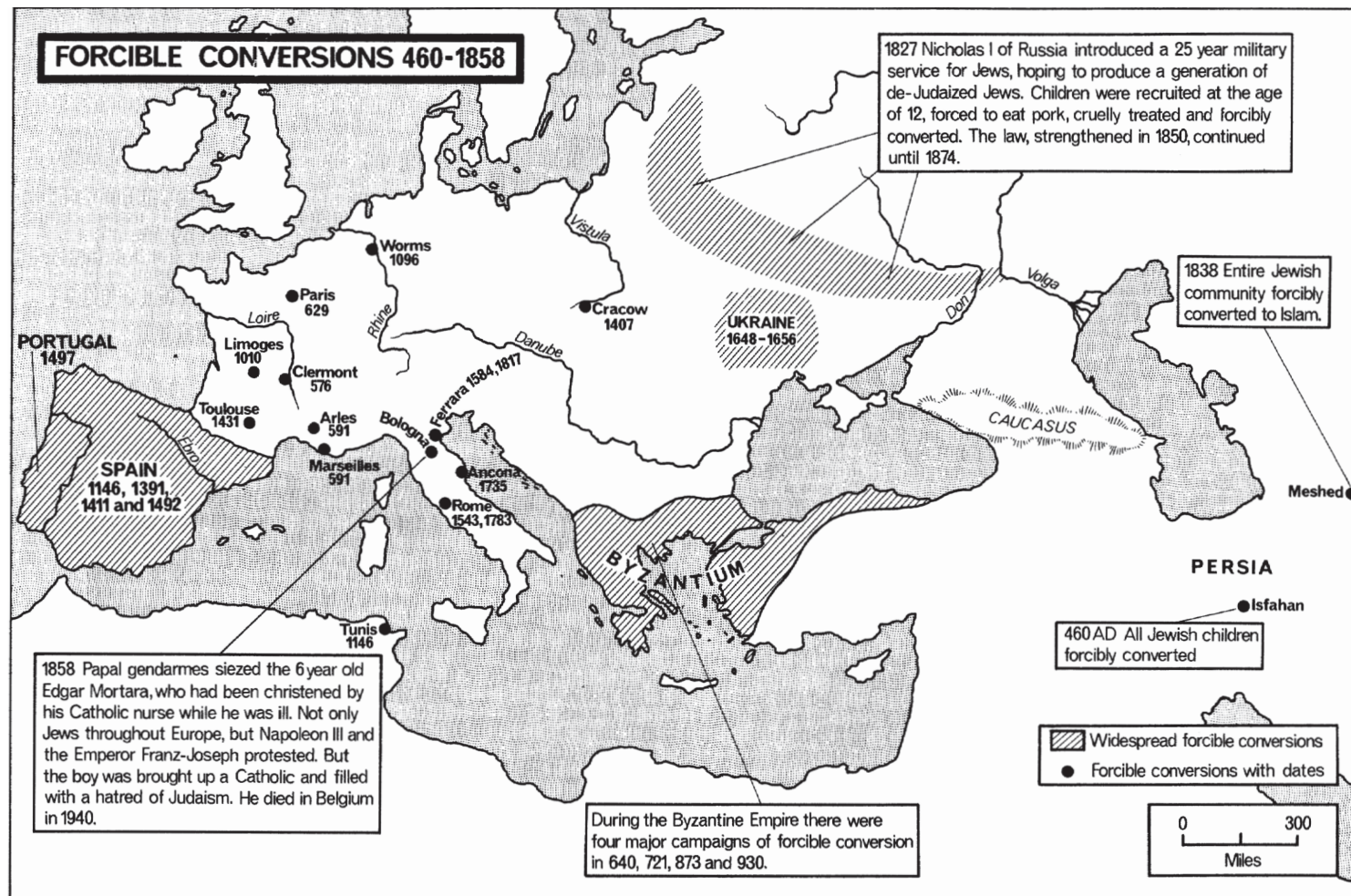
THE JEWS OF OXFORD 1090-1290

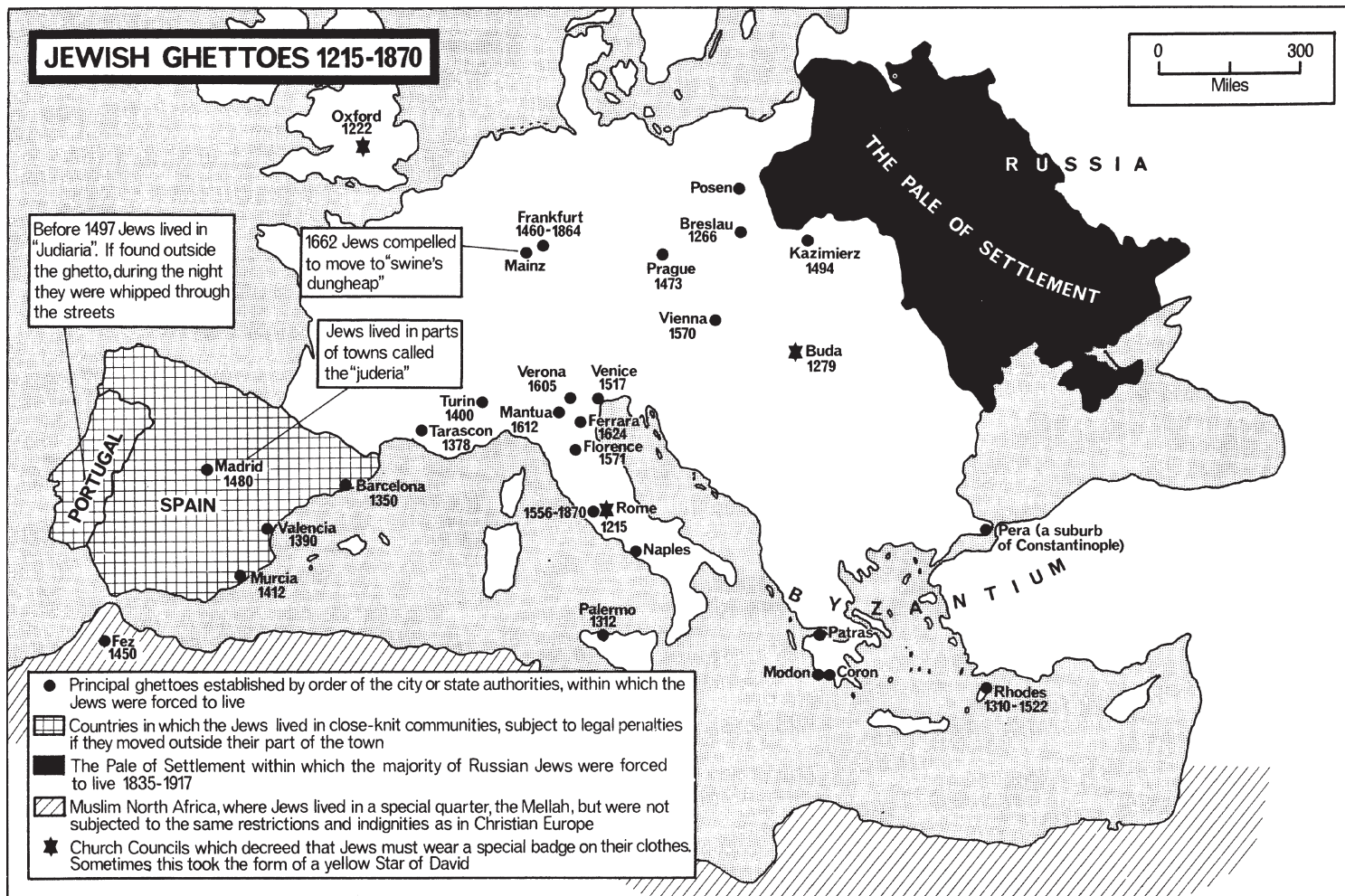


-  Oxford houses known to have been owned by Jews. Many were of stone.
-  The Synagogue
-  In 1177 Jews were allowed to buy land outside London. Their first Oxford purchase was land for a cemetery known as "The Jews' Garden"

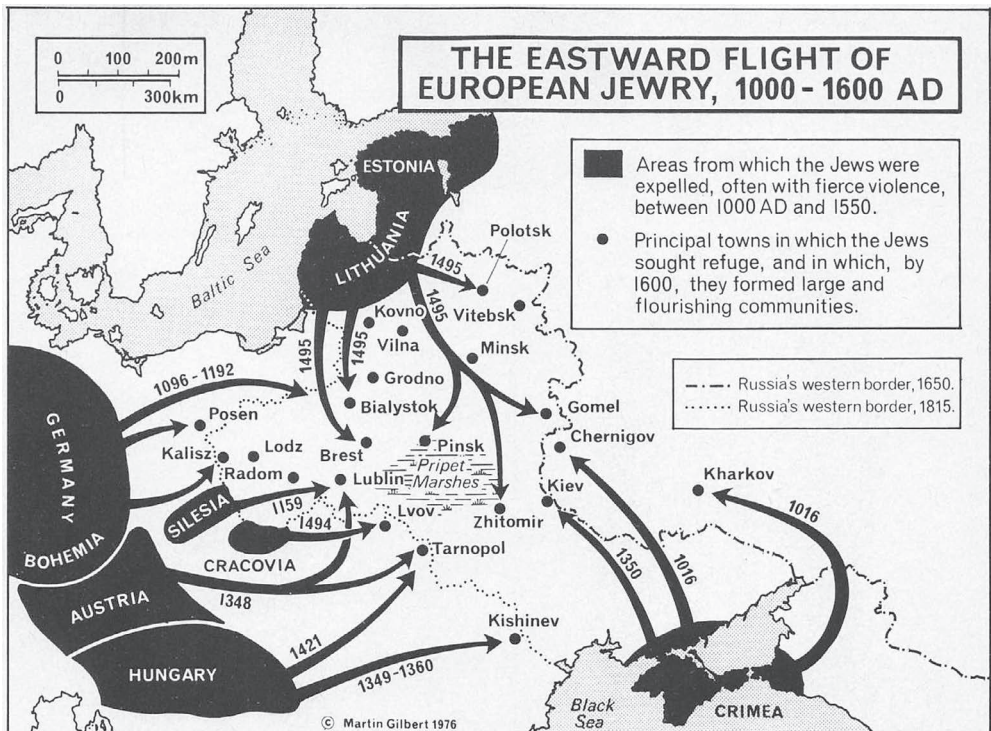
In 1309, after the expulsion, the synagogue became a tavern, "Broadyates," known by 1520 as the "Dolphin".(Now part of Christ Church)



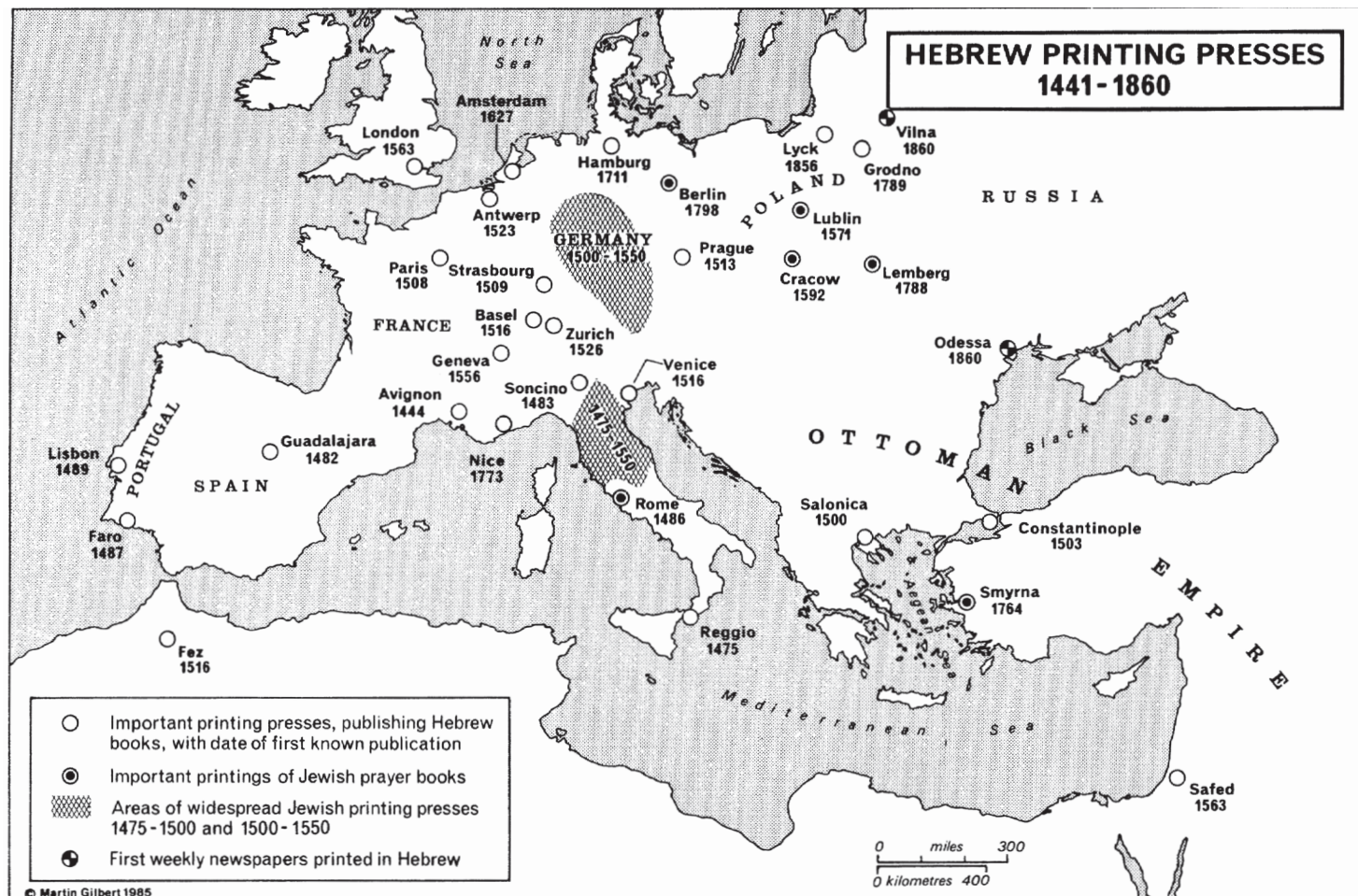








Map 3



SOME EARLY RECORDS OF JEWISH TOWN LIFE IN EUROPE BEFORE 1600

Jewish settlements throughout Europe flourished from Roman times. Early local records show different aspects of Jewish town life, from trade and prosperity to persecution and expulsion. This map gives 19 examples of contemporary records mentioning Jews *before* 1600. By 1937 there were more than 35,000 European towns and villages with Jewish communities. This map shows the European frontiers of that year. The Nazis made it one of their first aims to drive the Jews from their long-established homes, including from each of the towns shown here.

960 AD. Worms The local Jews send a letter to Palestine asking for verification of a rumour that the Messiah had come.

1310. A Jewish scribe completes a fine illuminated manuscript.

321 AD. An Imperial Decree mentions the Jewish citizens.

1074 Permission granted to the Jews to trade without having to pay customs dues.

1561. Tallin. Jews, who had lived in the town for at least 200 years, expelled. They were not allowed to return until the town was annexed by Russia in 1710.

1489. Minsk. Jews obtain the lease of all customs dues

1173. Wroclawek. Local coins discovered with Hebrew inscriptions.

1367. Przemyśl. Local records mention a Jewish community in the town.

1117. Jewish houses attacked during a local rebellion.

576 AD. A local document records that the five hundred Jewish citizens in the town and neighbourhood were forced to chose between baptism and expulsion.

839 AD. Local records reveal a Jewish family owning land outside the city walls, and being protected by special order of the Emperor Louis the Pious.

1229. Munich A Jew appears in court as a witness during a trial.

1188. Strasbourg. Jews flee the town to avoid persecution from the crusaders, but return soon afterwards.

388 AD. Bishop Ambrose comments on the destruction of the synagogue "by act of God". It was soon rebuilt.

1090. Prague. A Christian scribe mentions Jewish citizens.

1204. Vienna. The existence of a synagogue is recorded.

81 AD. A Greek inscription refers to the Jewish community, and to the liberation of a Jewish slave.

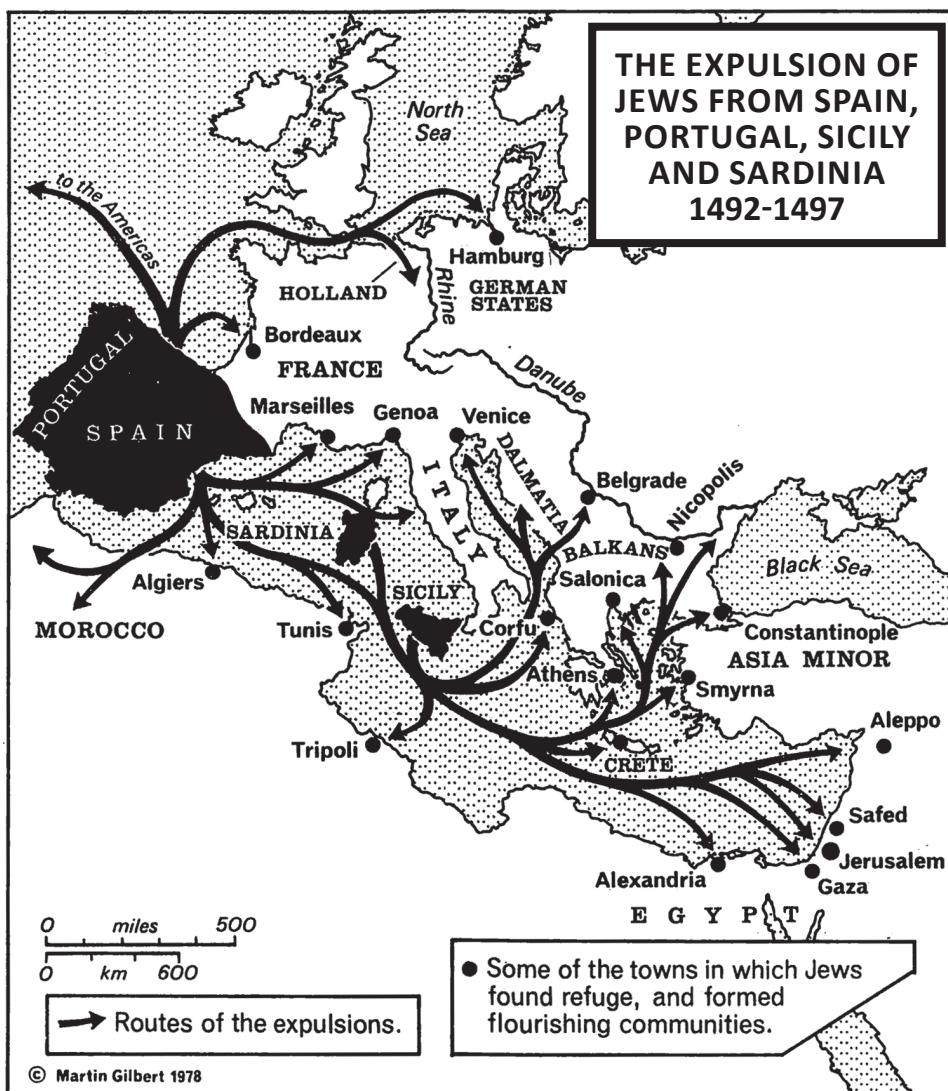
140 BC. A Greek inscription records the arrival of Jews from Egypt.

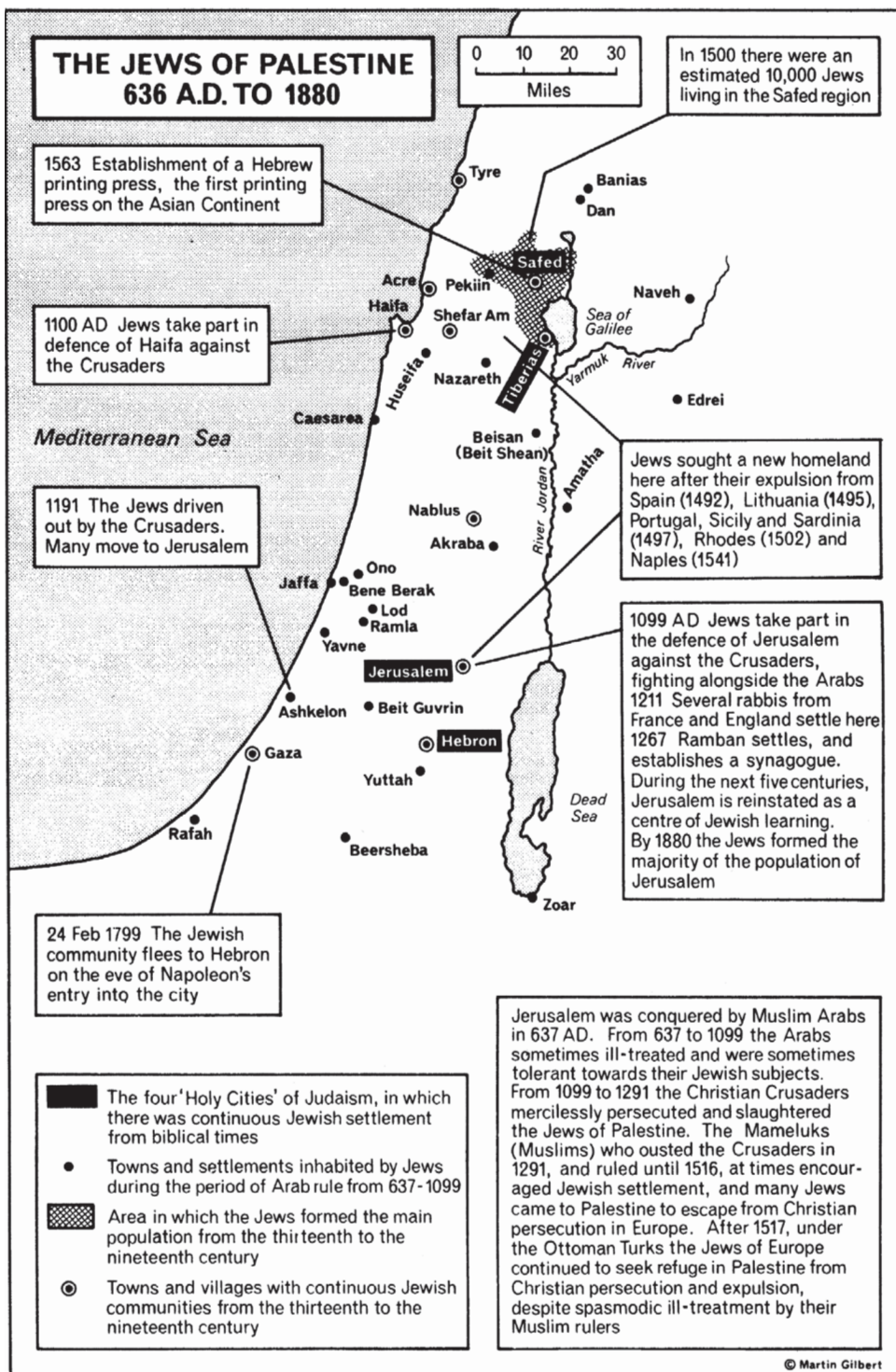
142 BC. Rhodes. A Roman decree announces the renewal of a pact of friendship between the Roman Senate and the Jewish nation.

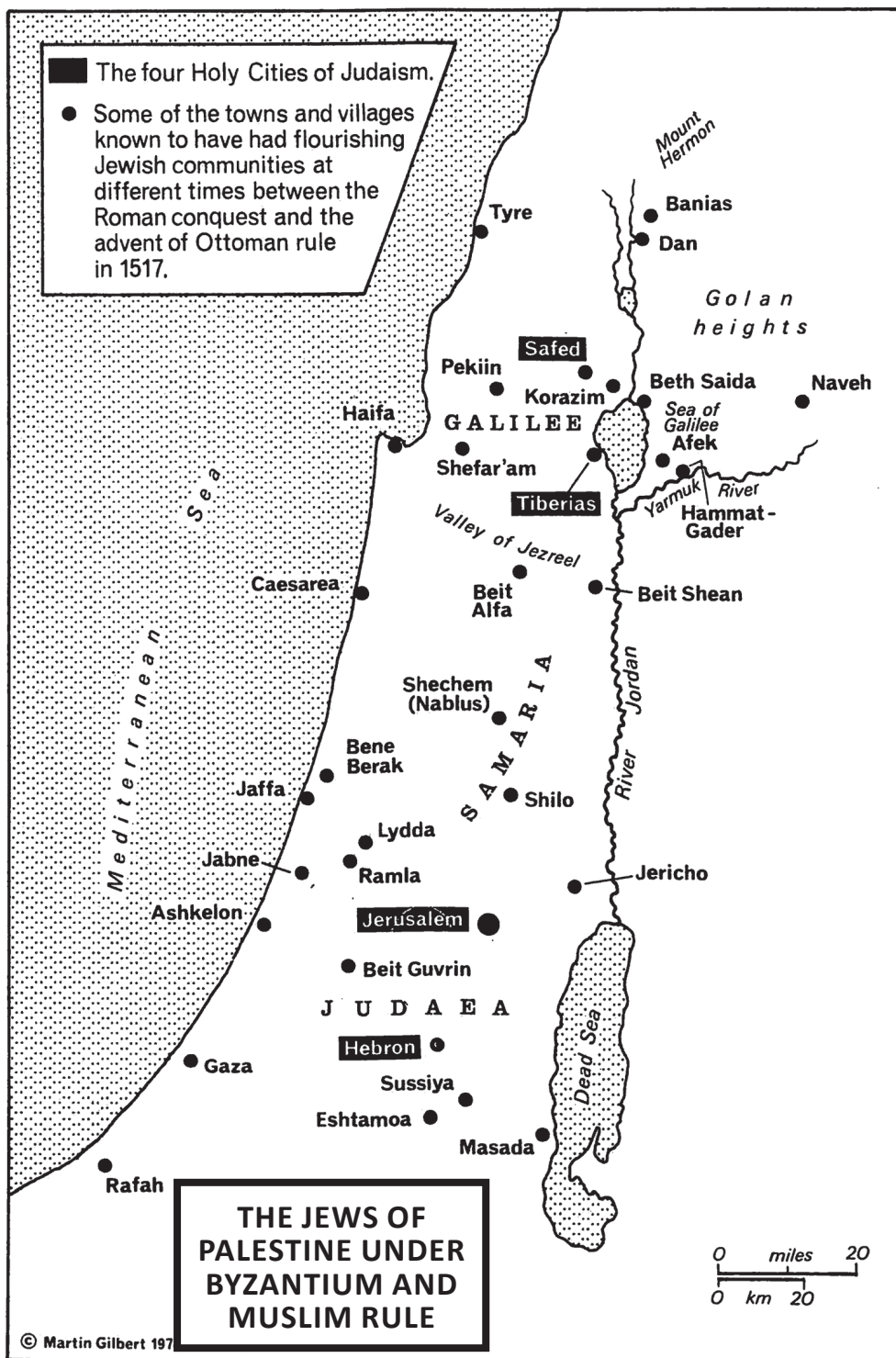
THE JEWS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL 1000-1497

Jews played a leading part in the cultural and economic life of Spain during the Roman, Islamic and Christian periods. Many were converted to Christianity in the 100 years before the expulsion. Jews were active in most occupations, and are known to have been doctors, lawyers, carpenters, tailors, butchers, bookbinders, tax-collectors, moneylenders, candlemakers, shipowners, sheep farmers, horse dealers and even lion-tamers. Jewish merchants dealt in silk, grain, furs, leather, wool and timber

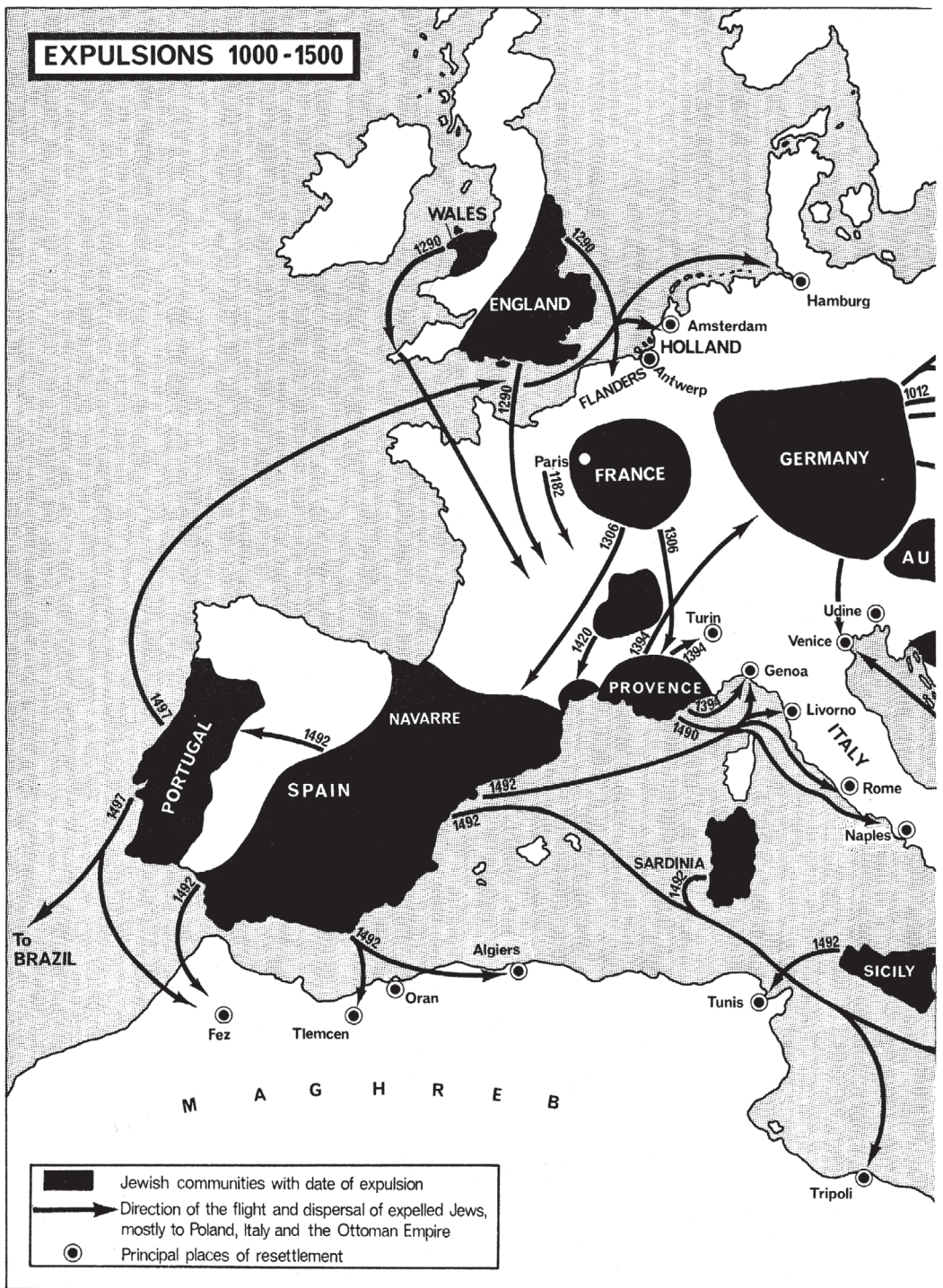


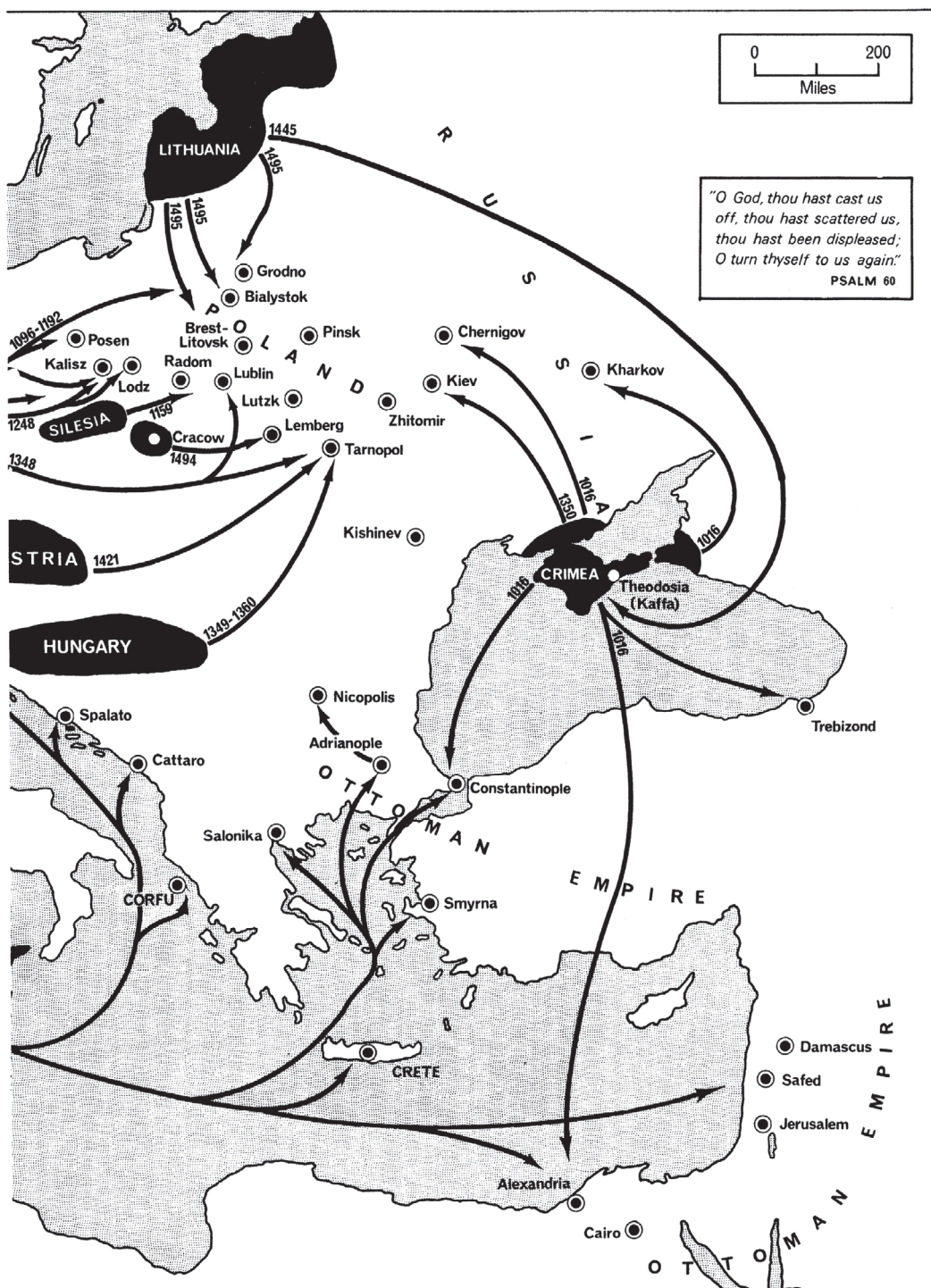






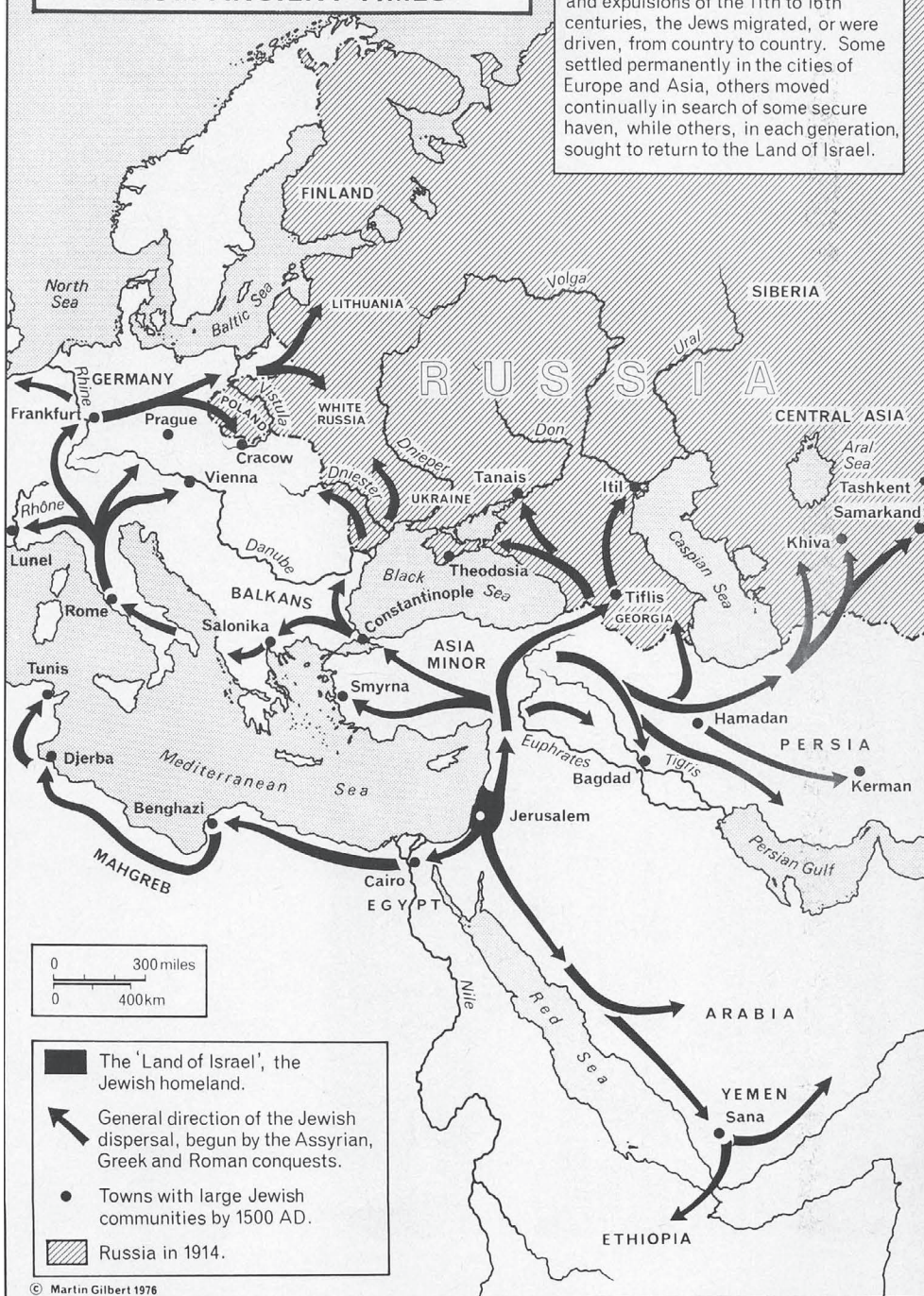
EXPULSIONS 1000 - 1500





THE DISPERSAL OF THE JEWS FROM ANCIENT TIMES

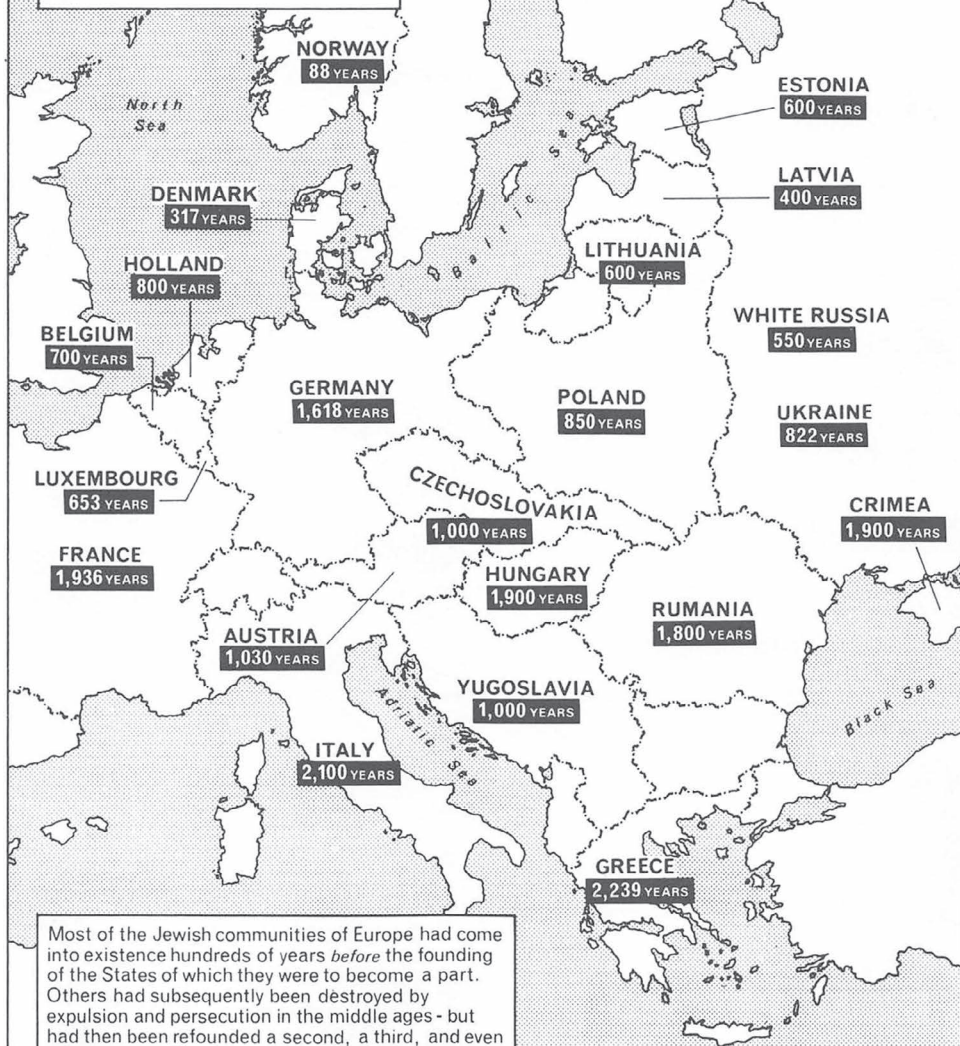
From the time of the Assyrian conquests of 722 BC, to the German persecutions and expulsions of the 11th to 16th centuries, the Jews migrated, or were driven, from country to country. Some settled permanently in the cities of Europe and Asia, others moved continually in search of some secure haven, while others, in each generation, sought to return to the Land of Israel.



TWO THOUSAND YEARS OF JEWISH LIFE IN EUROPE

This map shows the age of the principal European Jewish communities in 1939. It was the Jewish communities shown here - their culture, their customs, and their deep local roots - which the Nazis sought utterly to destroy in the second world war.

0 miles 200
0 km 200



Most of the Jewish communities of Europe had come into existence hundreds of years *before* the founding of the States of which they were to become a part. Others had subsequently been destroyed by expulsion and persecution in the middle ages - but had then been refounded a second, a third, and even a fourth time. The Jews of Germany had already been living continuously in different parts of Germany for more than 1,500 years when the German Empire was established in 1870, the year of German unity under Bismarck.

■ The age, by 1939, of the Jewish communities of Europe.
--- The European frontiers of 1937.



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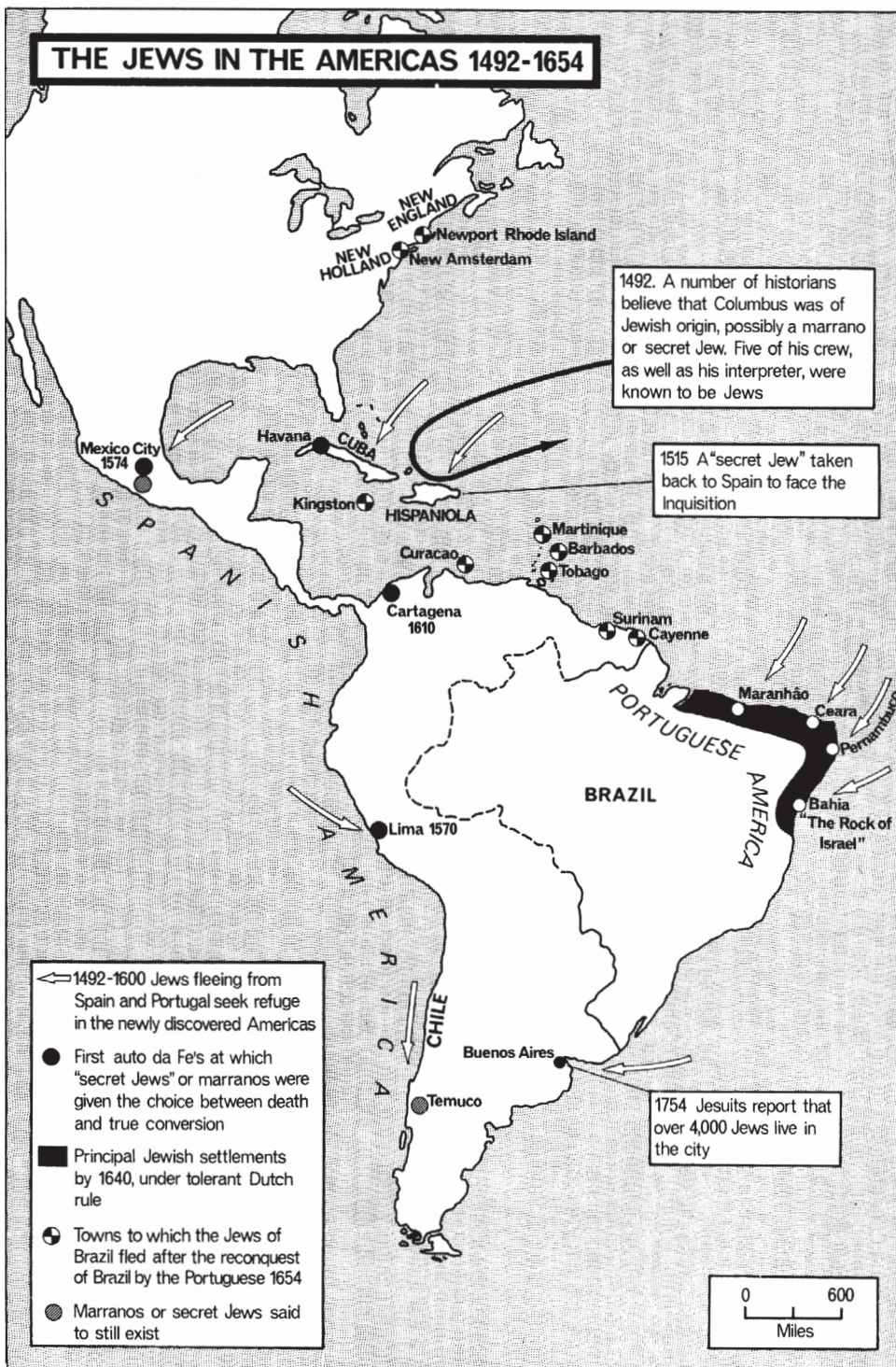
<http://taylorandfrancis.com>

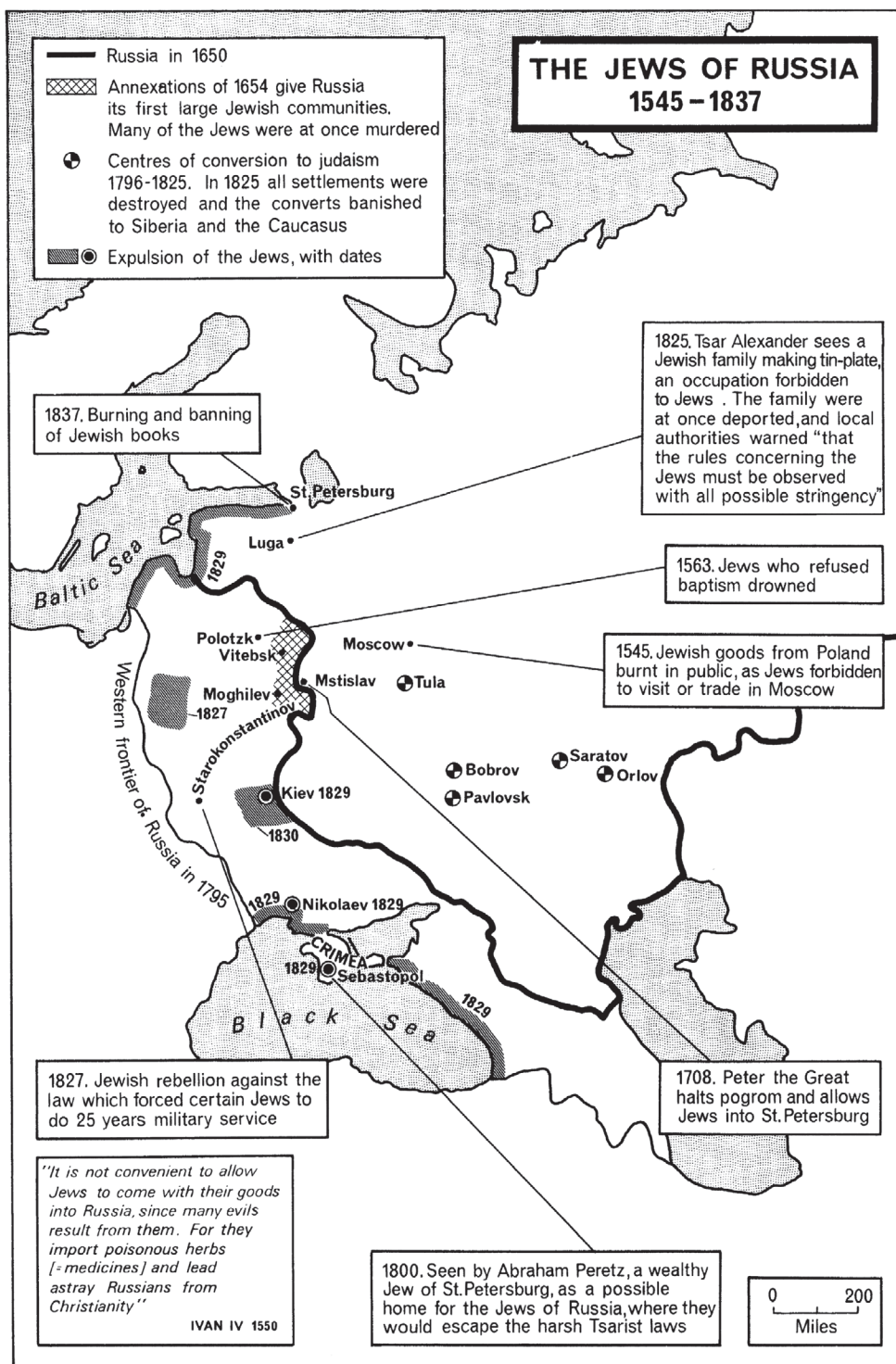
Section Three

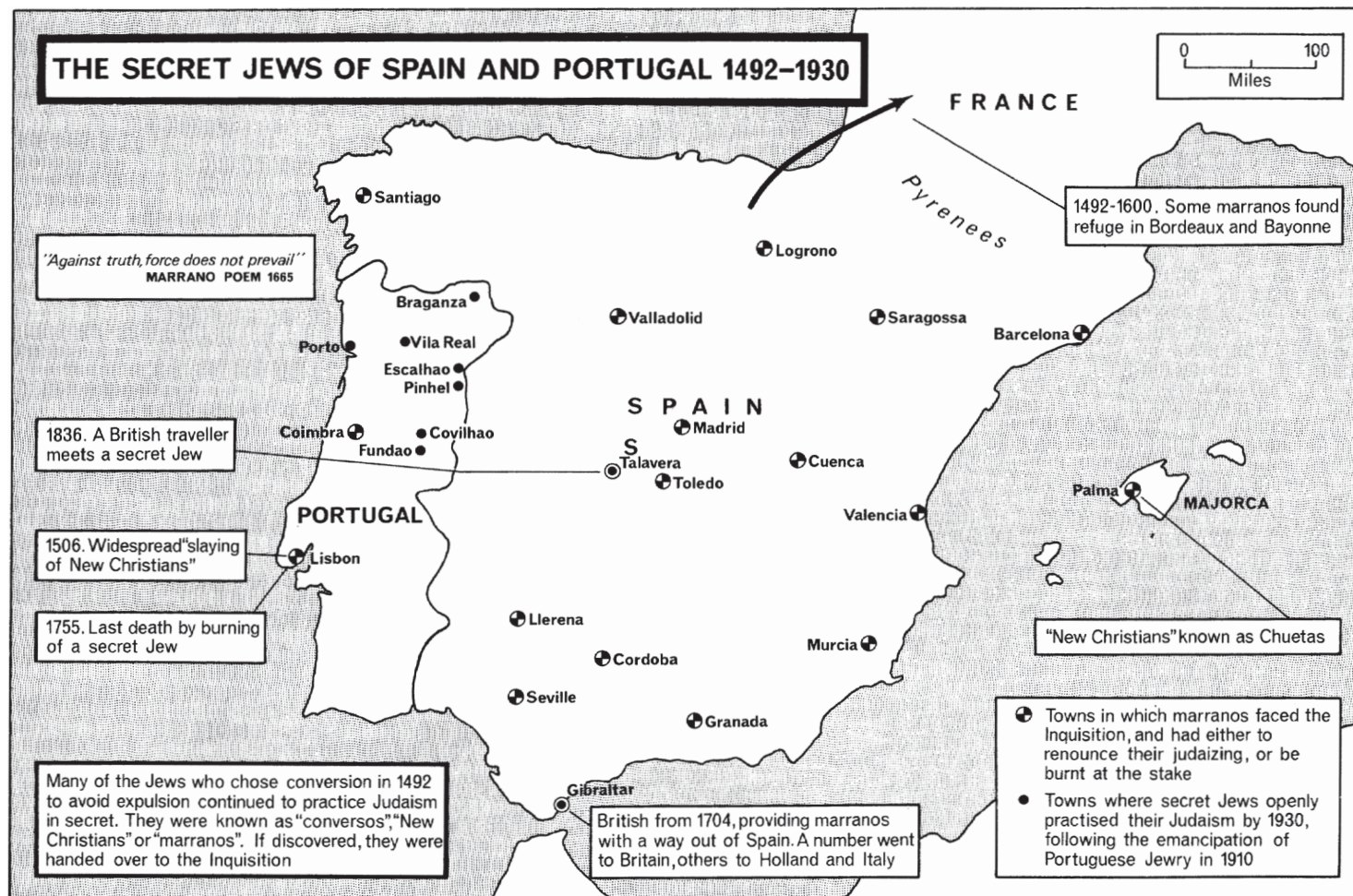
MODERNITY

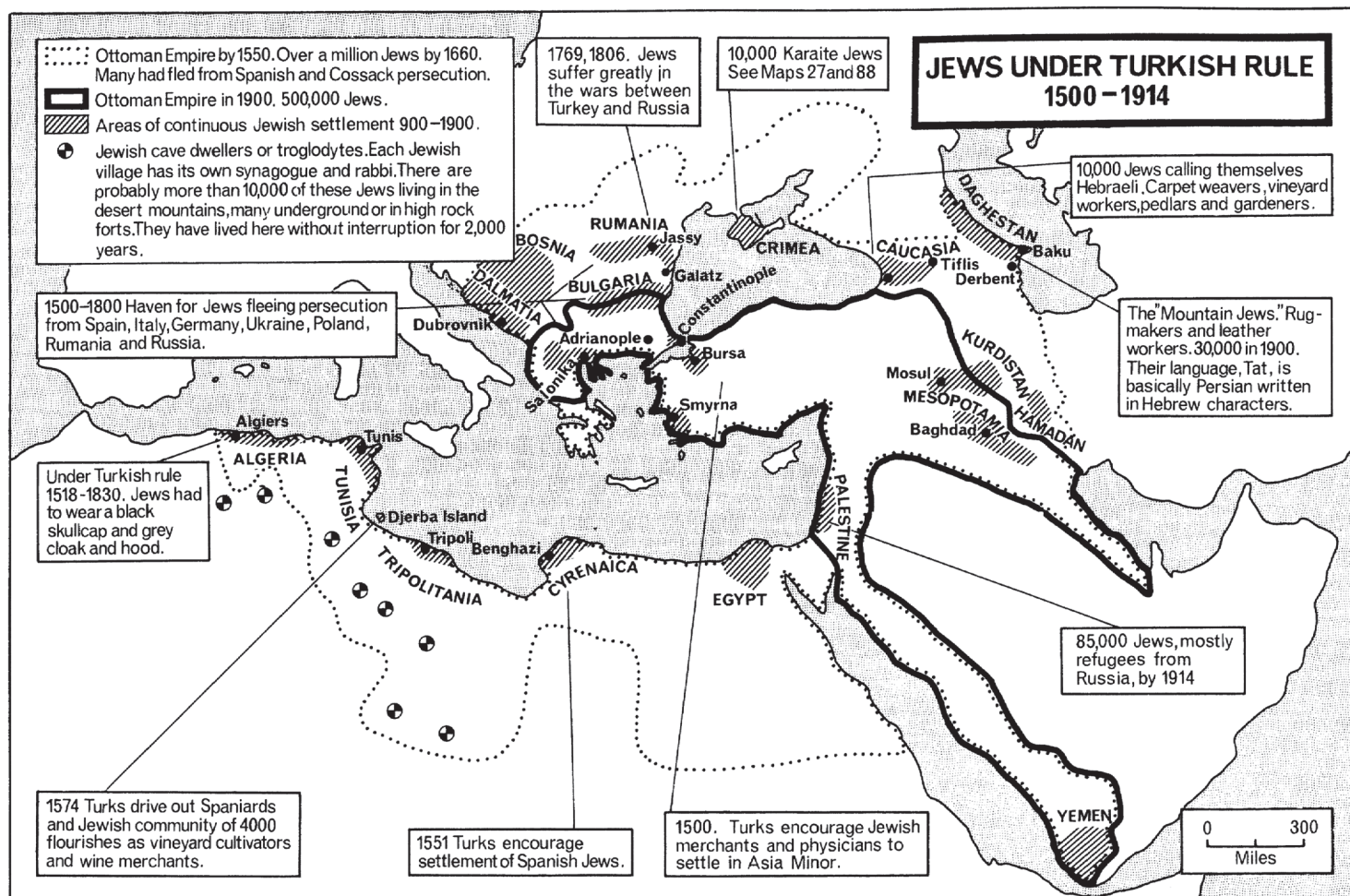
May the children of the Stock of Abraham, who dwell in this land, continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants, in which everyone shall sit in safety, under his own vine and fig-tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid.

George Washington to the Hebrew Congregation
of Newport, Rhode Island, 1790

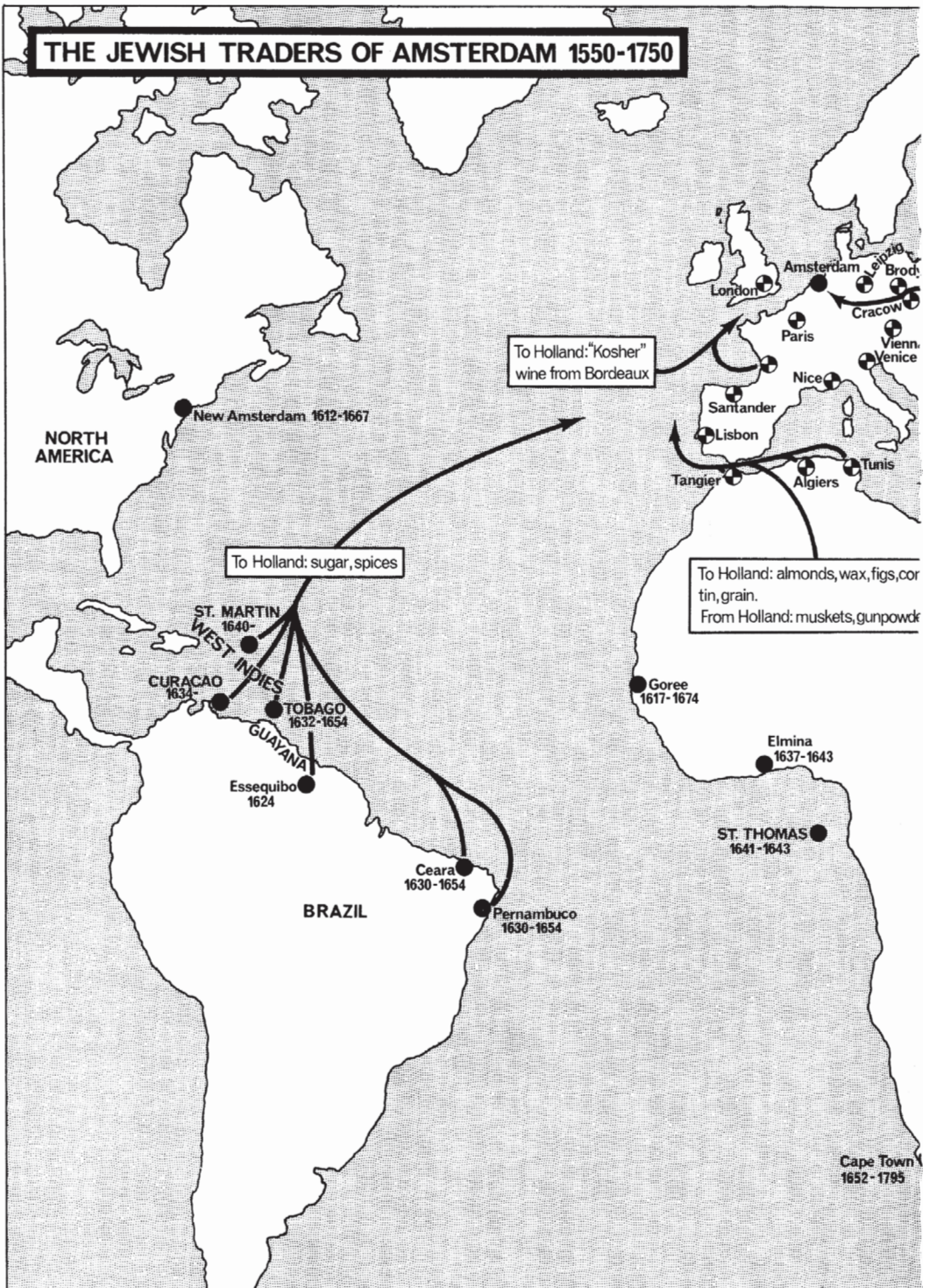


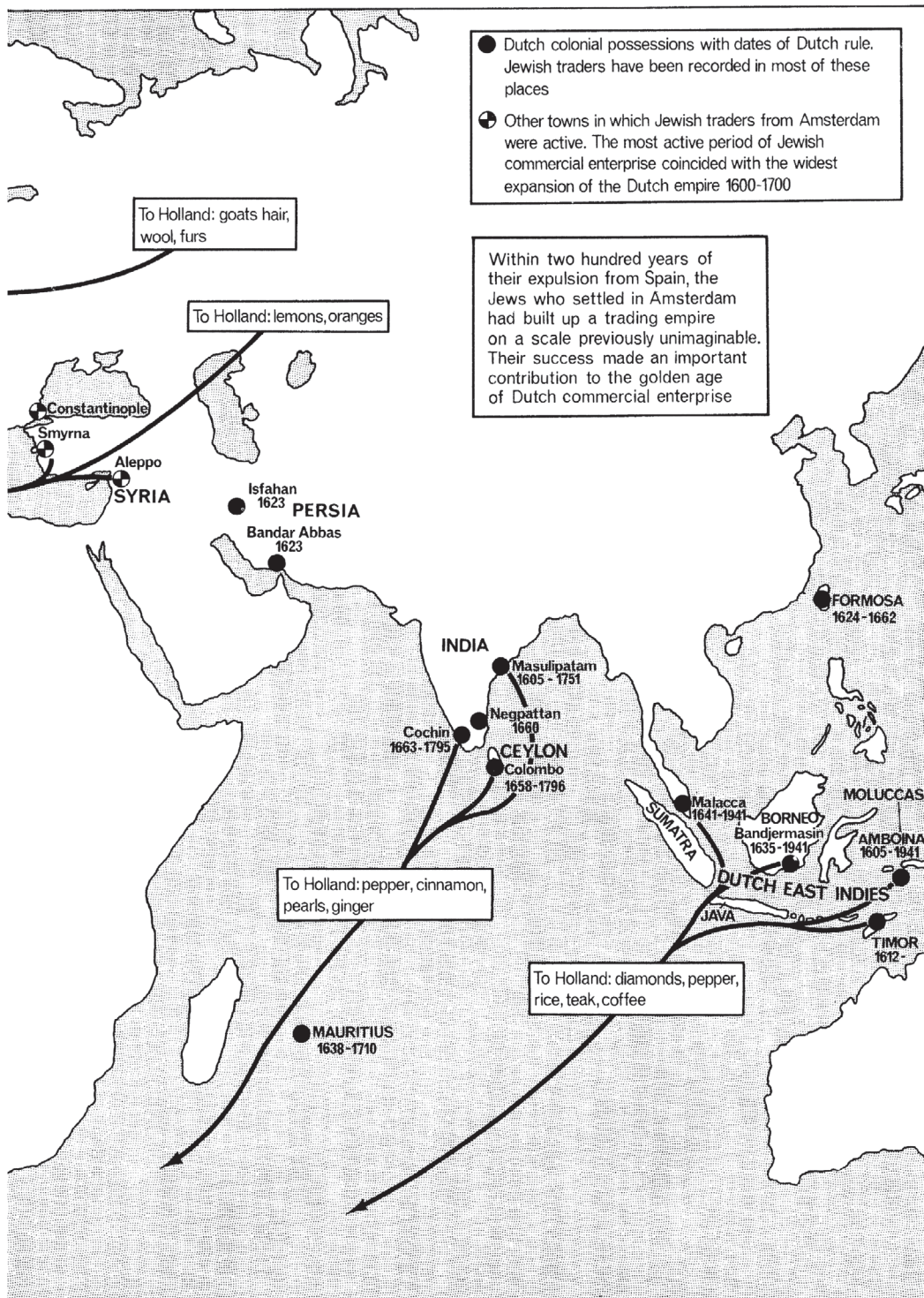


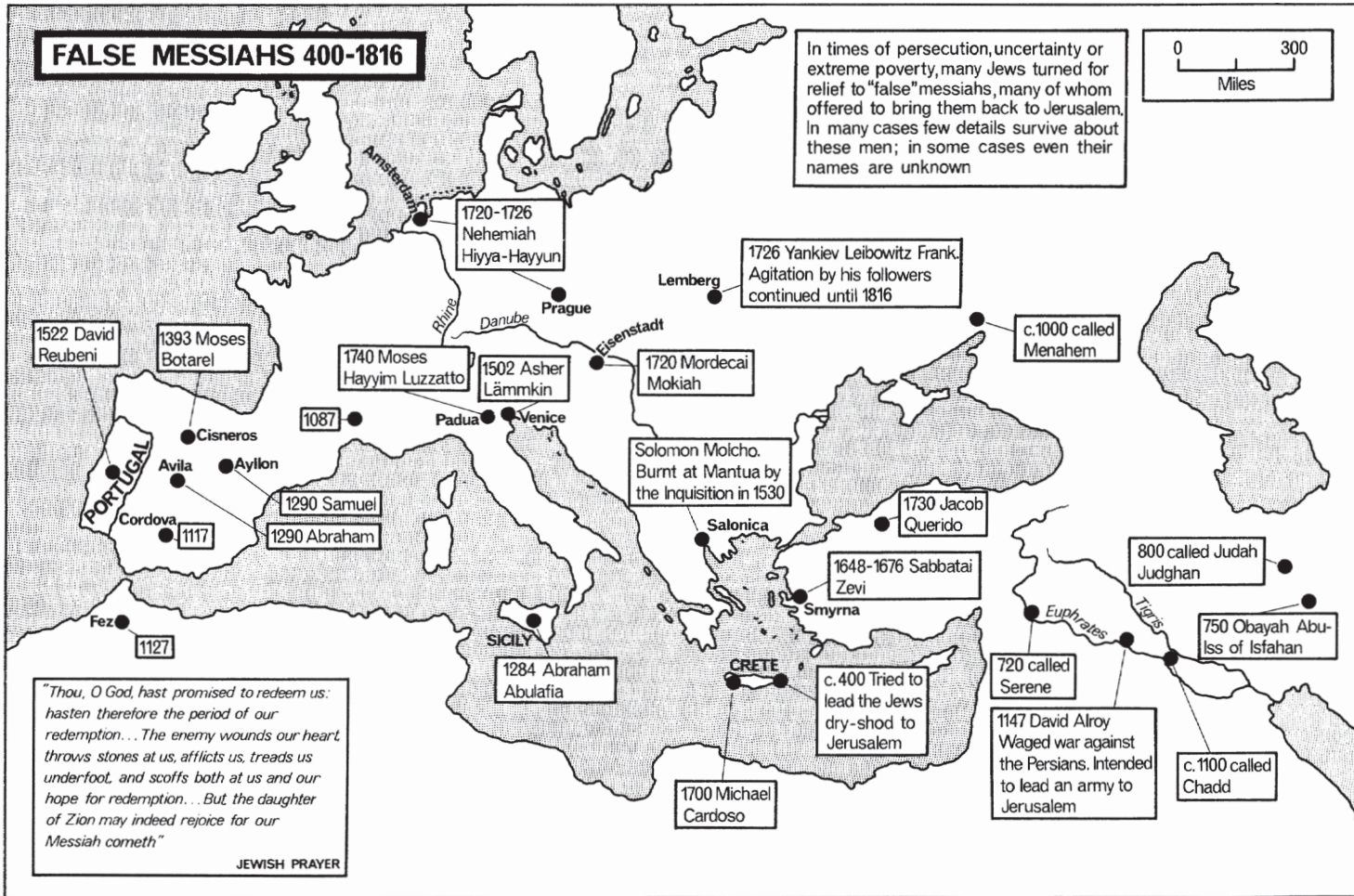


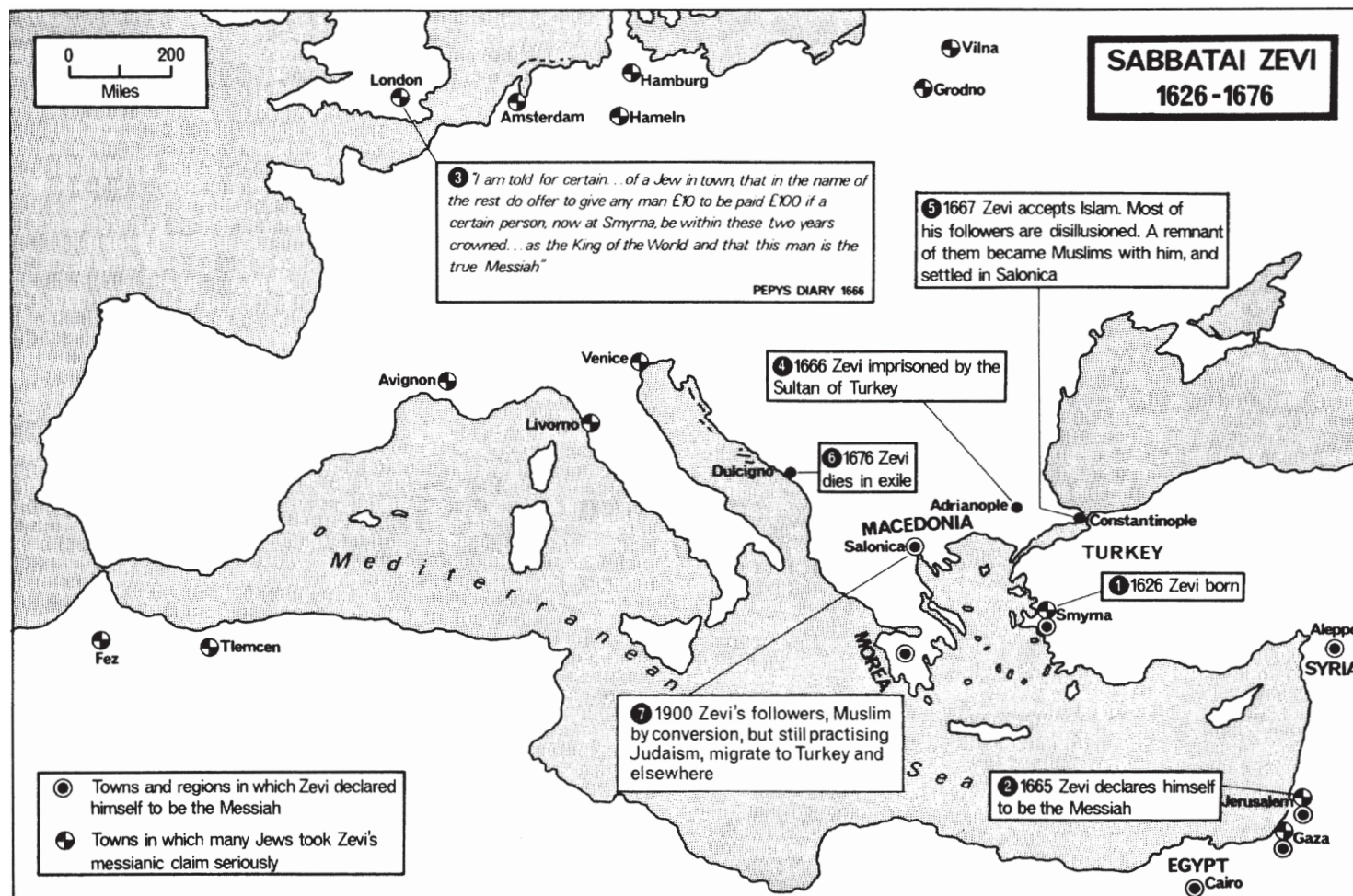


THE JEWISH TRADERS OF AMSTERDAM 1550-1750

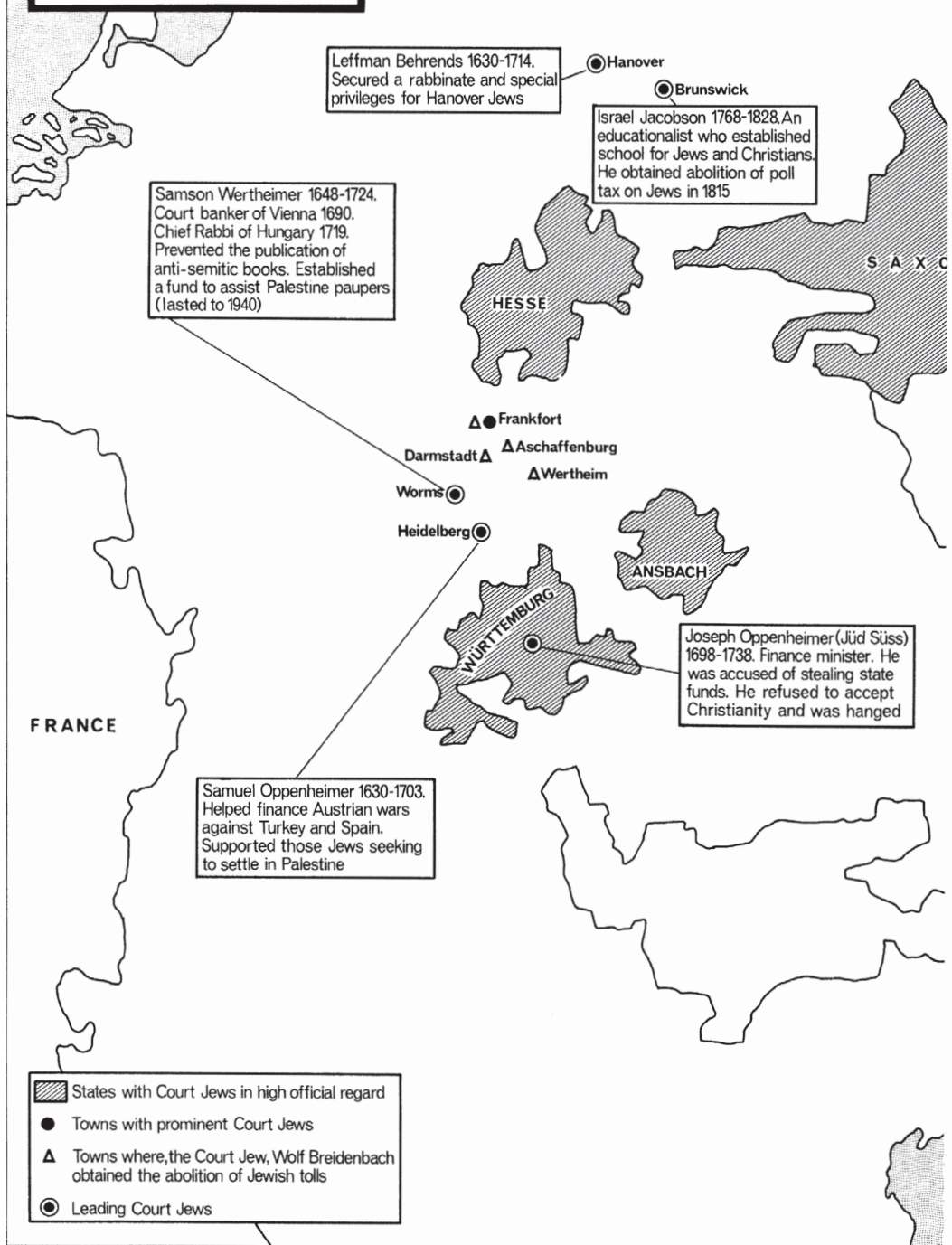


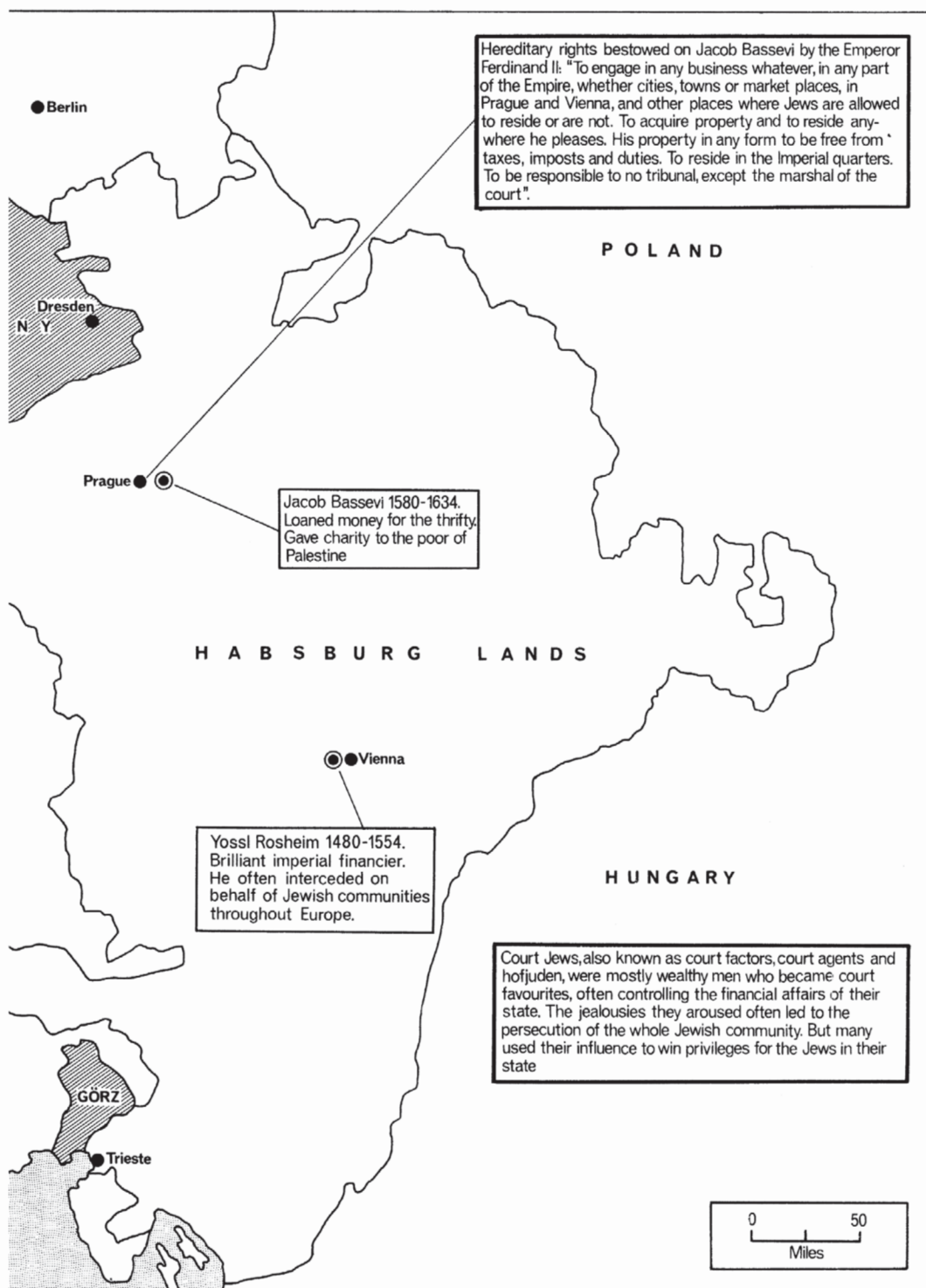






COURT JEWS 1500-1800





The information on the large map was provided by Mikhail Salman of Leningrad, as a result of his researches.

ANTI-JEWISH 'BLOOD LIBELS', 1407 - 1816

● **Poznan**
1736 - 40

● **Gostynin**
1576

● **Sochaczew**
1556 **3** executed
1619 executions

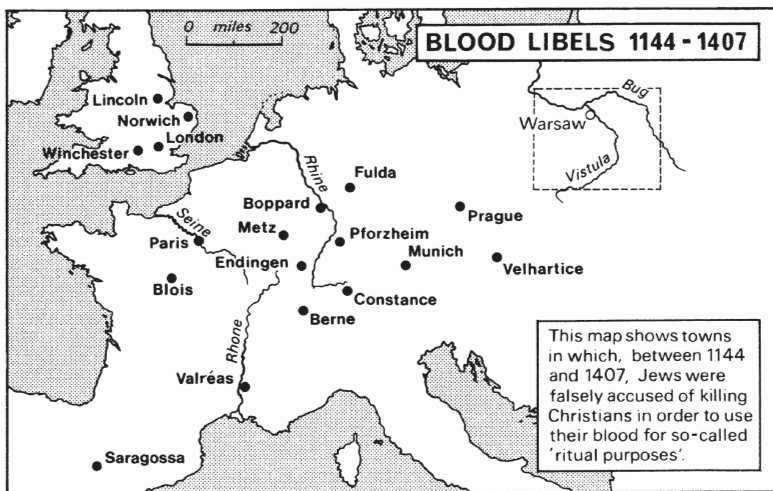
● **Leczyca**
1639 **2** executed

● **Siedlce**
1617 executions
1816 acquitted

● **Bielsk**
1564 **1** executed

● **Miedzyrzec**
1815 acquitted

● **Wlodawa**
1816 acquitted



0 miles 50
0 kilometres 80

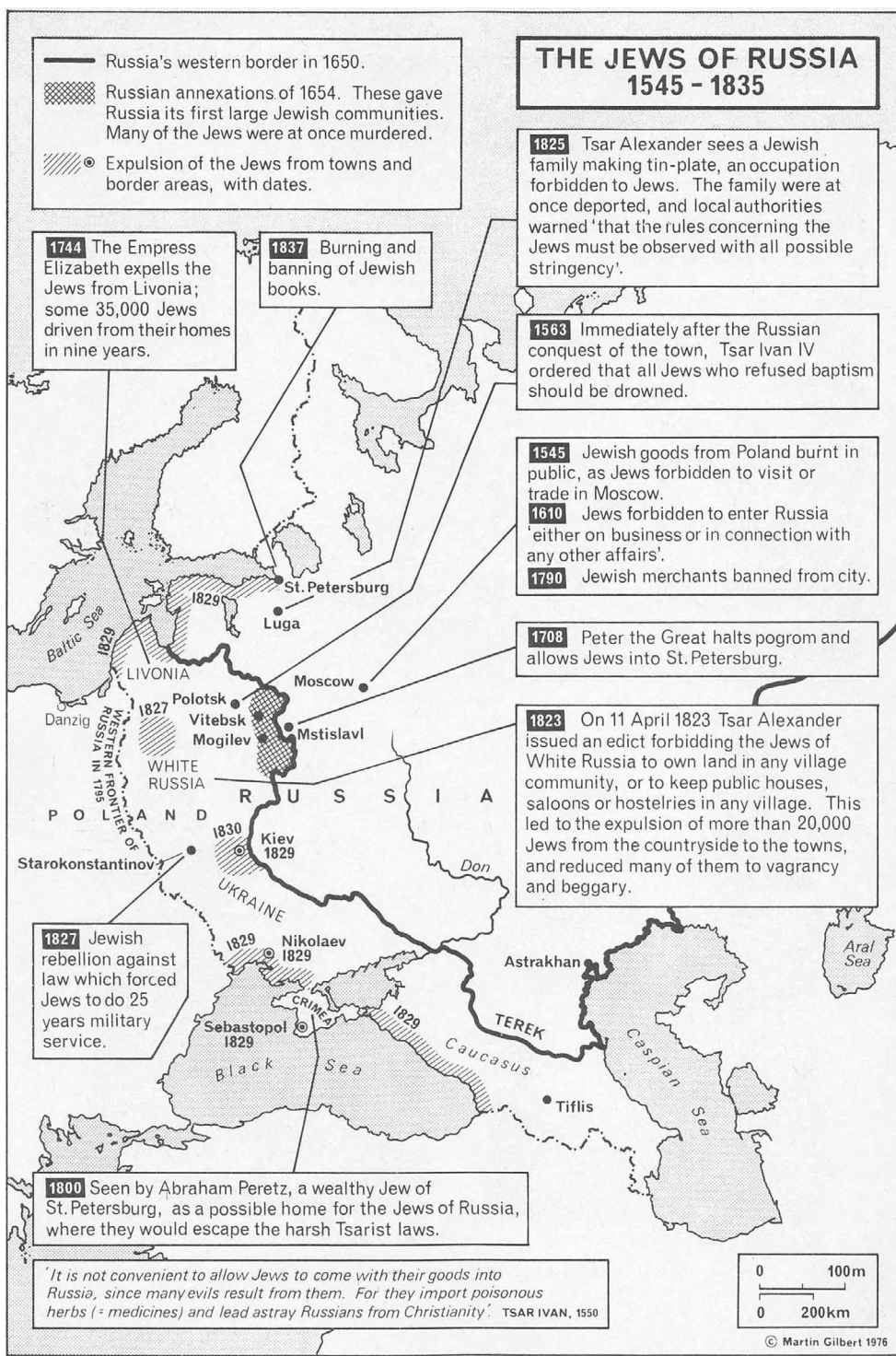
● **Olkusz**
1 executed

● **Cracow**
1407
1637

● **Sandomierz**
1605 executions
1690 **1** executed
1710

● **Lublin**
1598 **1** executed
1636 **2** executed
1713
1816 acquitted

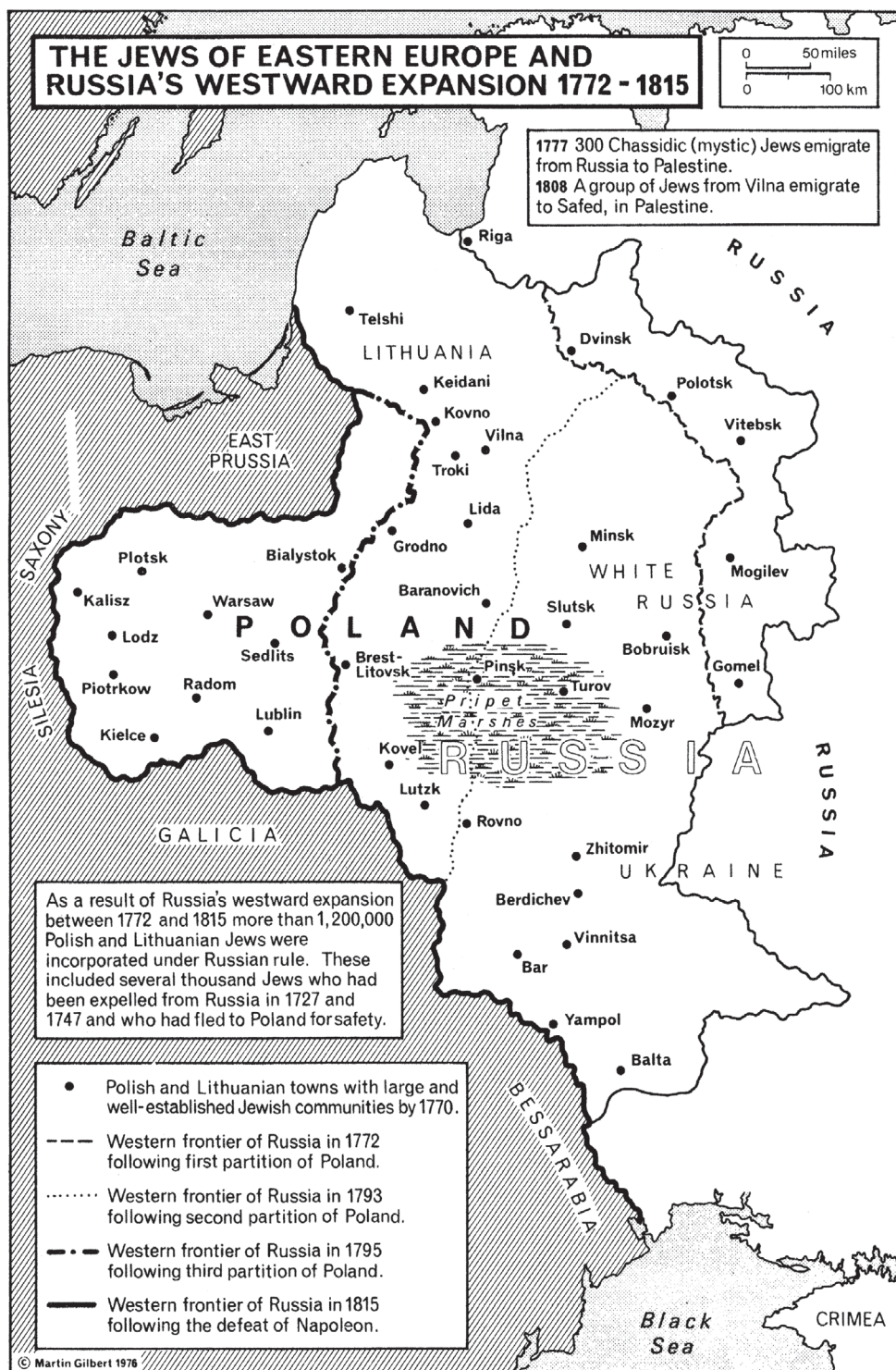
Throughout the Middle Ages, and beyond, Jews were accused at Easter/Passover time of using the blood of murdered Christian children in the baking of Passover bread. This map shows twenty of these 'blood libel' ritual murder accusations in the Vistula region, several of the executions that followed, as well as the acquittals of 1815 and 1816

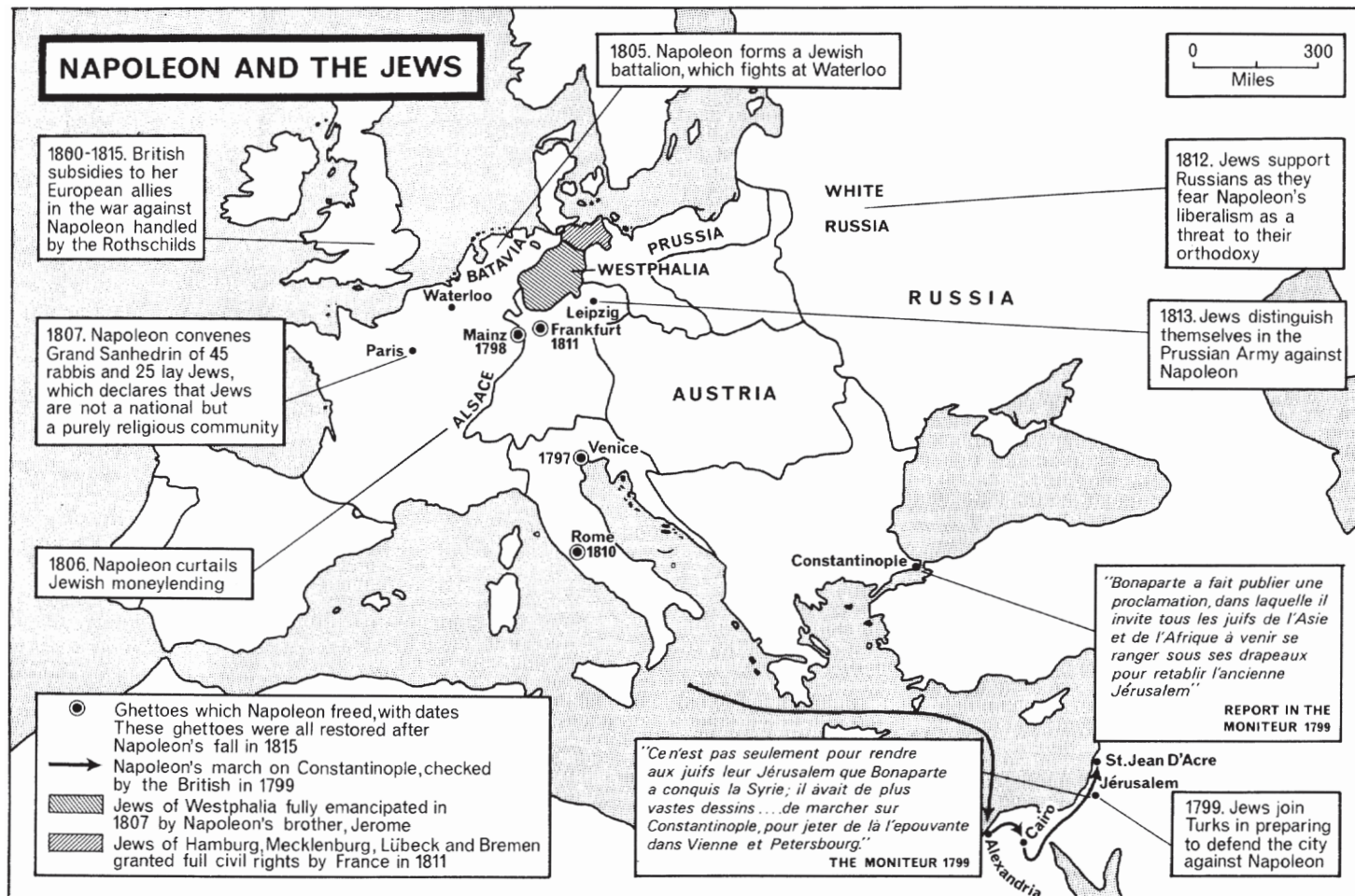


THE JEWS OF EASTERN EUROPE AND RUSSIA'S WESTWARD EXPANSION 1772 - 1815

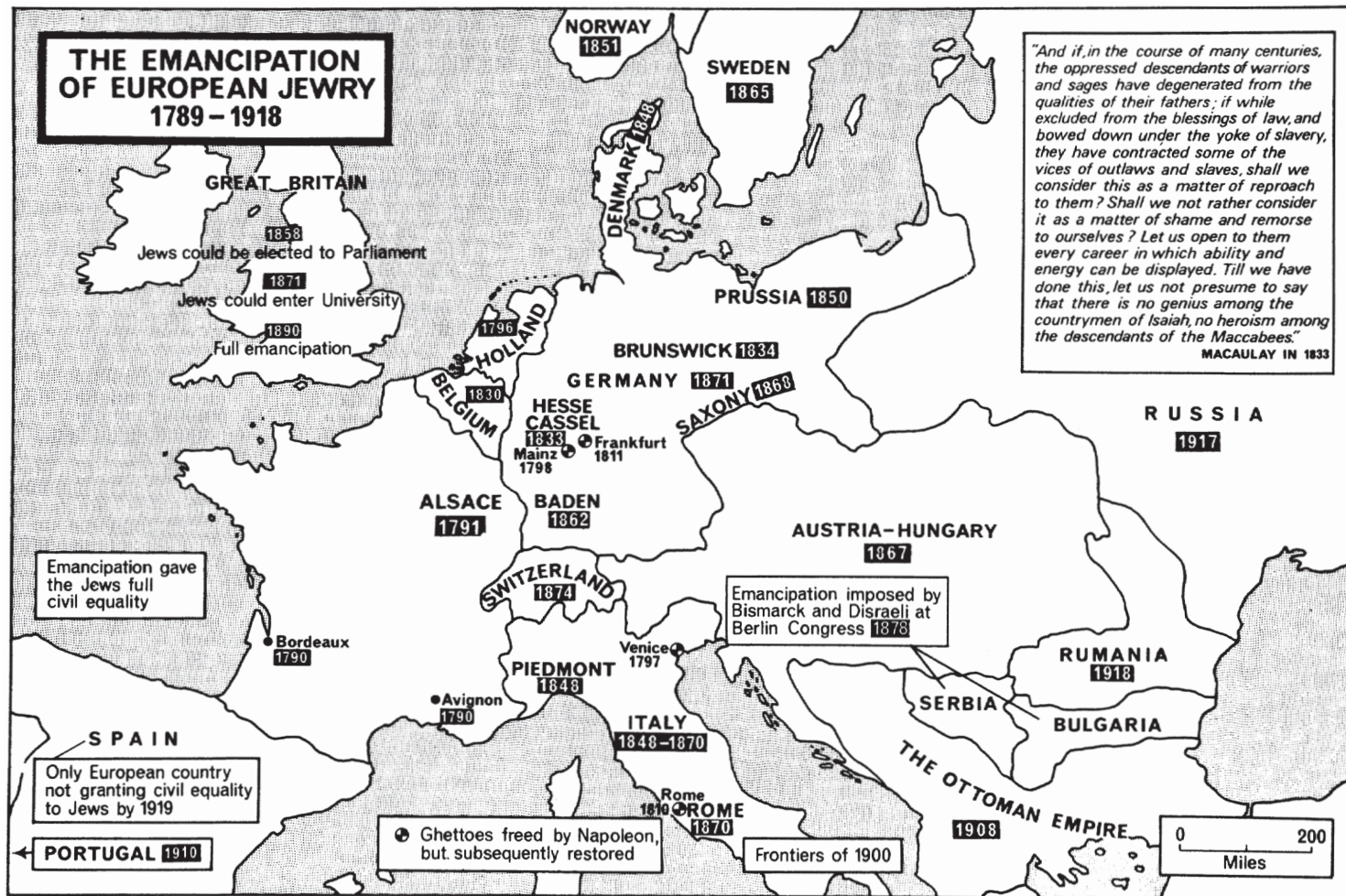
0 50 miles
0 100 km

1777 300 Chassidic (mystic) Jews emigrate from Russia to Palestine.
1808 A group of Jews from Vilna emigrate to Safed, in Palestine.





THE EMANCIPATION OF EUROPEAN JEWRY 1789 - 1918



THE ROTHSCHILD FAMILY 1760-1914

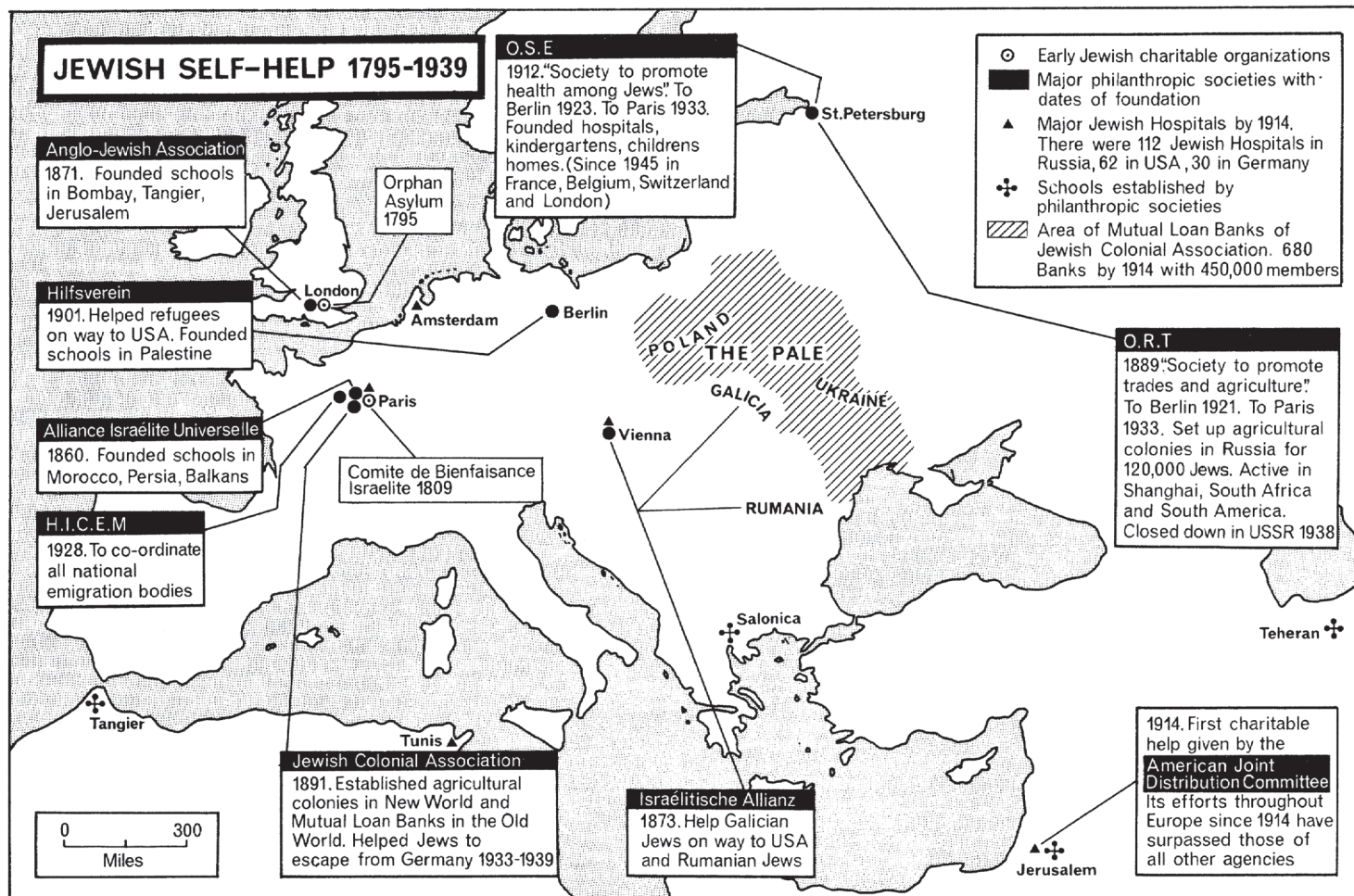
Legend:

- ▲ First Rothschild bank, about 1760
- Banking Houses with dates of foundation set up by the sons of Mayer Rothschild
- Major loans to finance Government expenditure for wars, industry etc.
- ▲ Important investments by Rothschild banks
- ⊕ Loan refused on account of Russia's anti-semitic policies
- ✕ Rival Catholic bank established, but collapsed
- ✱ Rival London bank, Barings, collapsed, but was then sustained by Rothschilds 1893
- ▨ Portuguese Government accepts loan from rival Jewish bankers, Sterns
- Major philanthropic activity of members of the Rothschild family

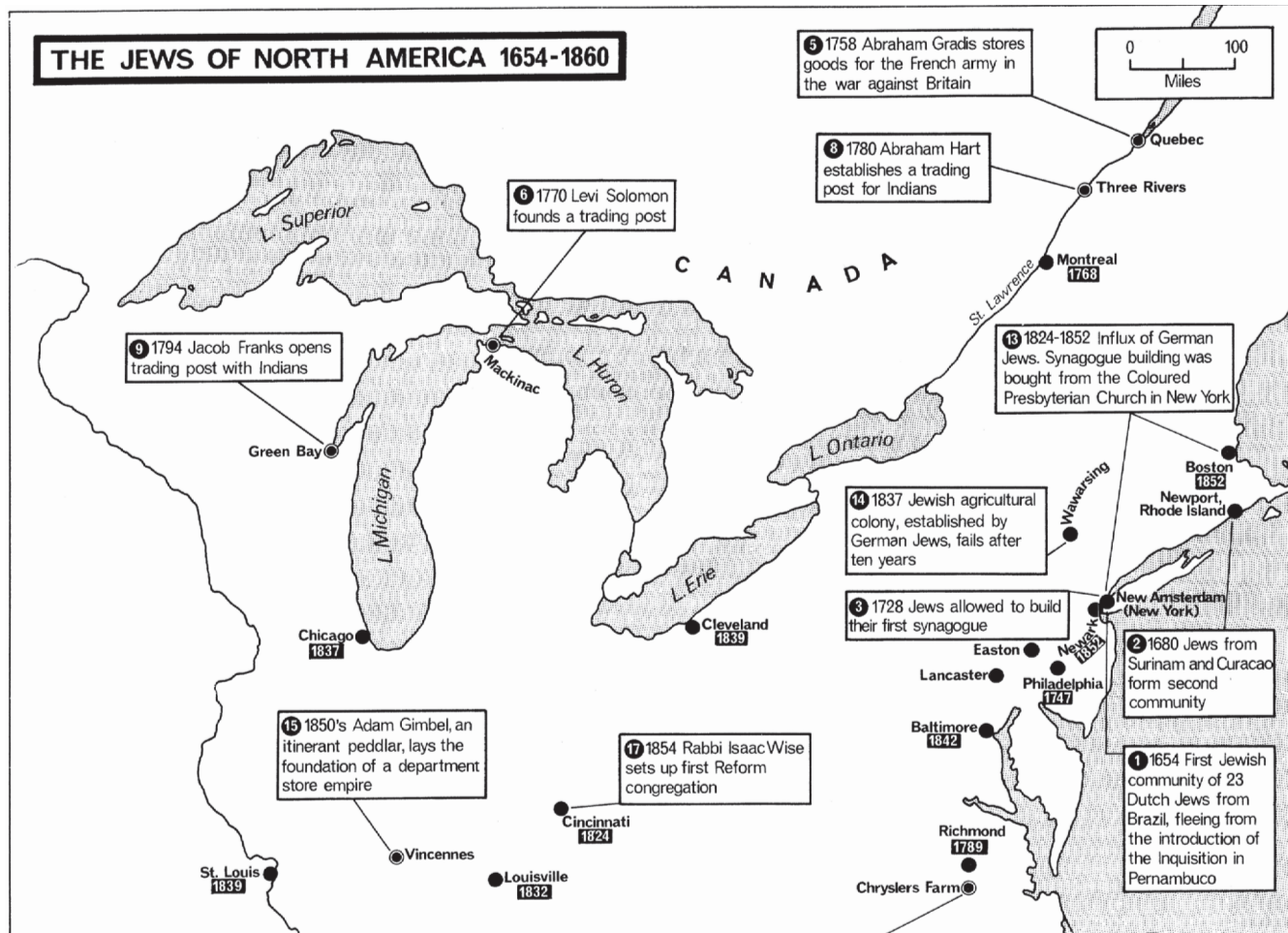
Key Locations and Events:

- St. Petersburg:** Loan refused on account of Russia's anti-semitic policies.
- London:** Loan to Britain for Irish famine (1805); Invalids Kitchen 1859; Home For Aged Incubables 1859.
- HANOVER:** Banking House (1805).
- PRUSSIA:** Berlin 1815.
- FRANKFURT:** Banking House (1806).
- HESSE:** Banking House (1806).
- BADEN:** Banking House (1806).
- BAVARIA:** Banking House (1806).
- Vienna:** 1816; Wittkowitz Iron Works; Hospital 1869; Orphan Asylum; Home for Poor Musicians; Idra silver mines.
- FRANCE:** Paris 1817; 1866 Primary School; 1874 Orphanages; 1904 Poorhouses.
- BRAZIL:** Major philanthropic activity.
- PORTUGAL:** Portuguese Government accepts loan from rival Jewish bankers, Sterns.
- SPAIN:** Rio Tinto copper mines; Almaden mercury mines.
- LUCCA:** Banking House (1806).
- PAPAL STATES:** Banking House (1806).
- Naples:** 1821.
- Dalmatian asphalt lake:** Investment.
- GREECE:** Banking House (1806).
- TURKEY:** Banking House (1806).
- 1854:** Loan to Britain and France for Crimean War against Russia.
- Baku Oil Fields:** Investment.
- During the Civil War in the United States, 1861-1865, the Rothschilds lost money heavily by their support for the bonds of the southern Confederate States, who were defeated in 1865.**
- Agricultural Colonies bought for Zionist settlers 1887.**
- Loan to Britain for Suez Canal shares 1876.**

Scale: 0 to 300 Miles.



THE JEWS OF NORTH AMERICA 1654-1860



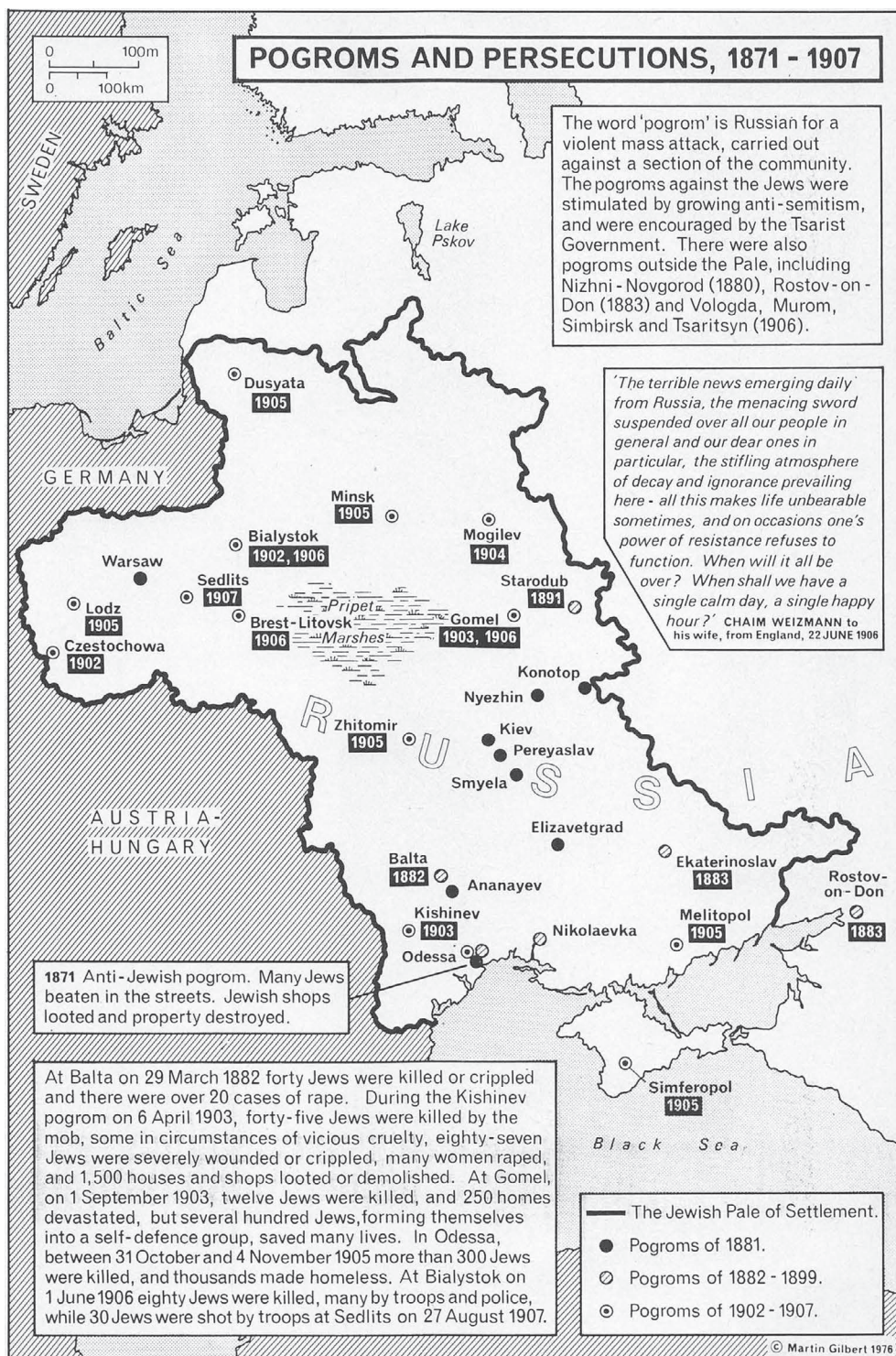
THE JEWISH PALE OF SETTLEMENT IN RUSSIA, 1835 - 1917

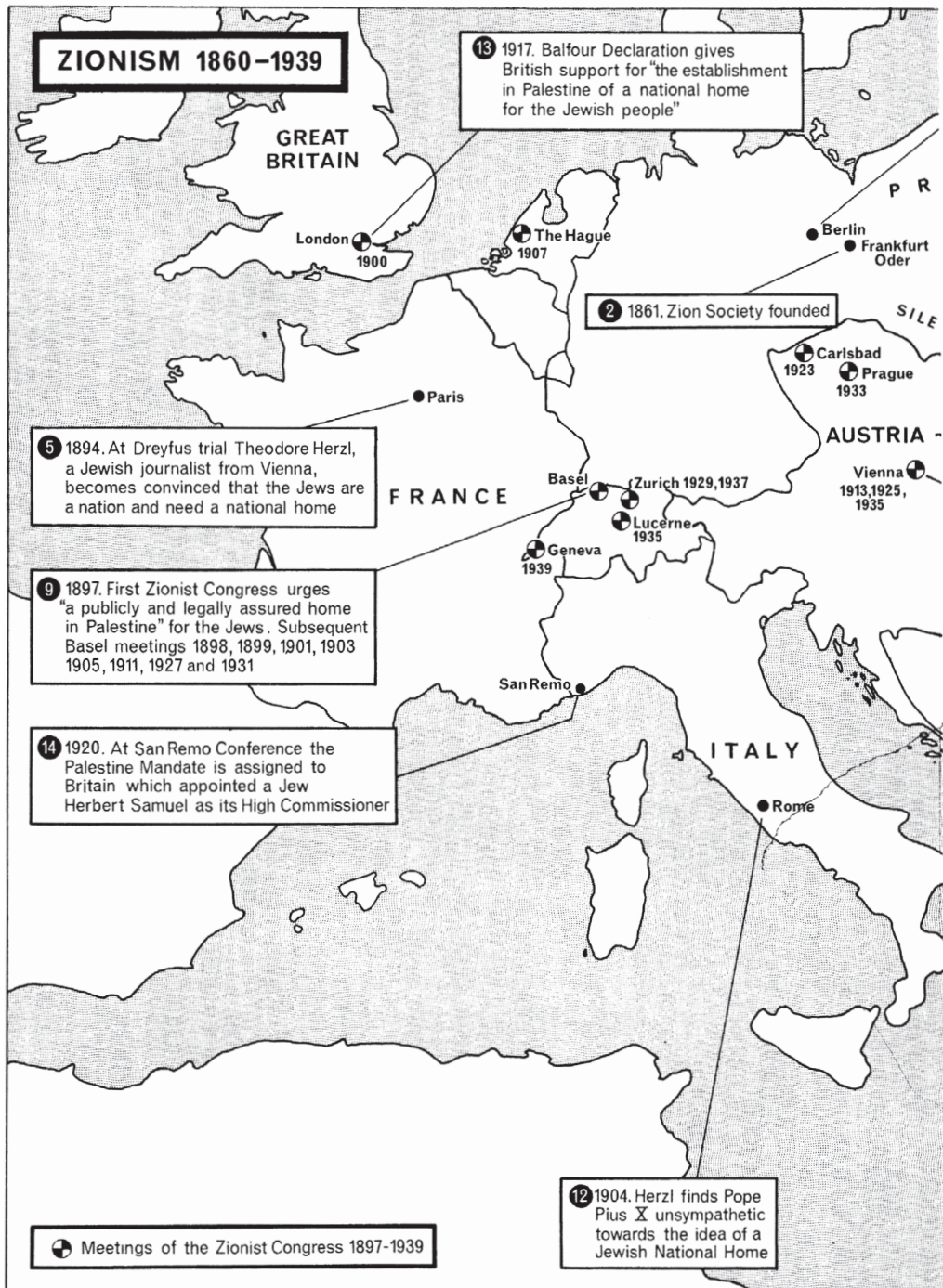
In 1882 500,000 Jews living in rural areas of the Pale were forced to leave their homes and live in towns or townlets (shtetls) in the Pale. 250,000 Jews living along the western frontier of Russia were also moved into the Pale. 700,000 Jews living east of the Pale were driven into the Pale by 1891.

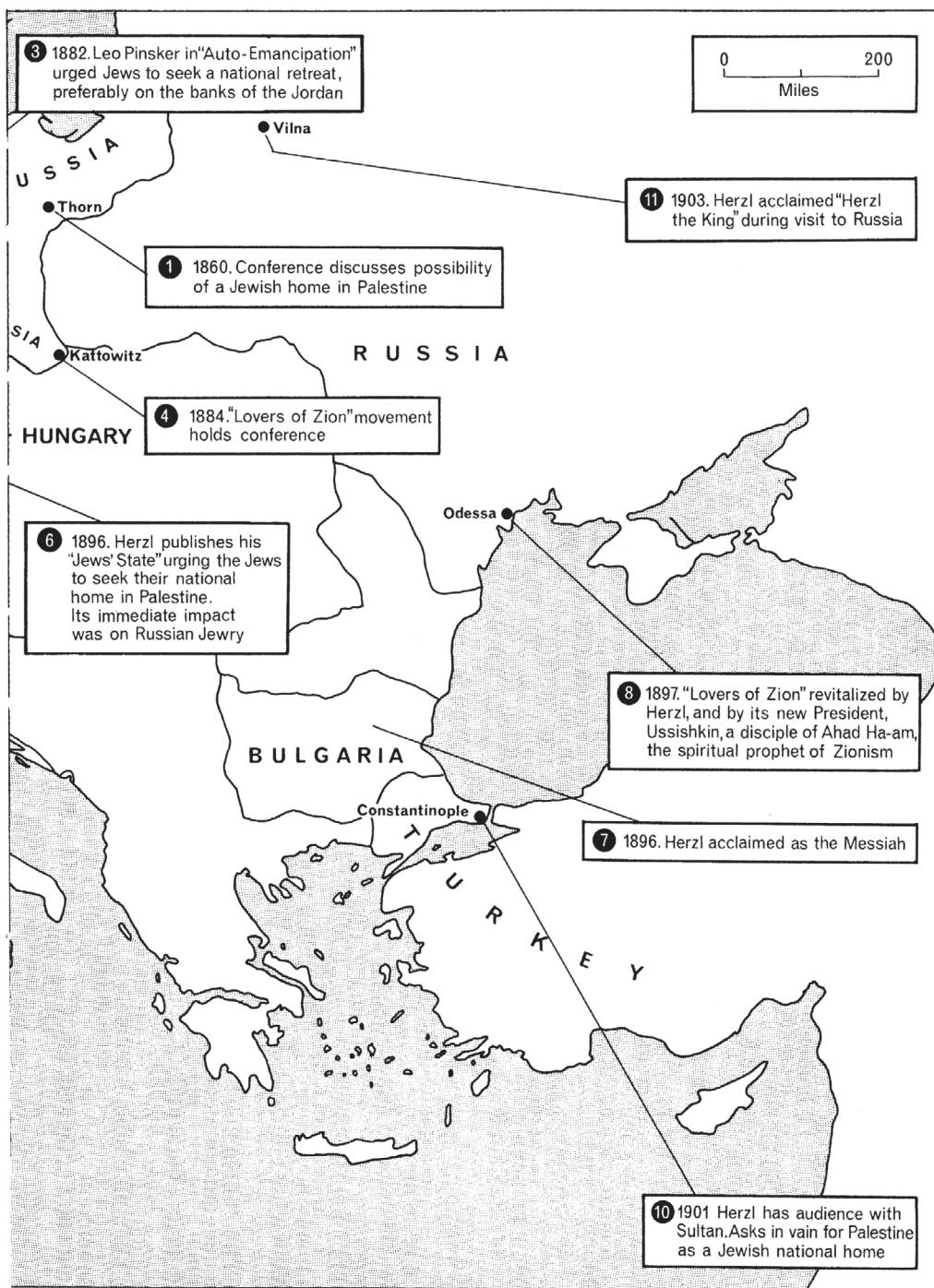
1891 2,000 Jews deported many of them in chains.

1891 20,000 Jews expelled.











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<http://taylorandfrancis.com>

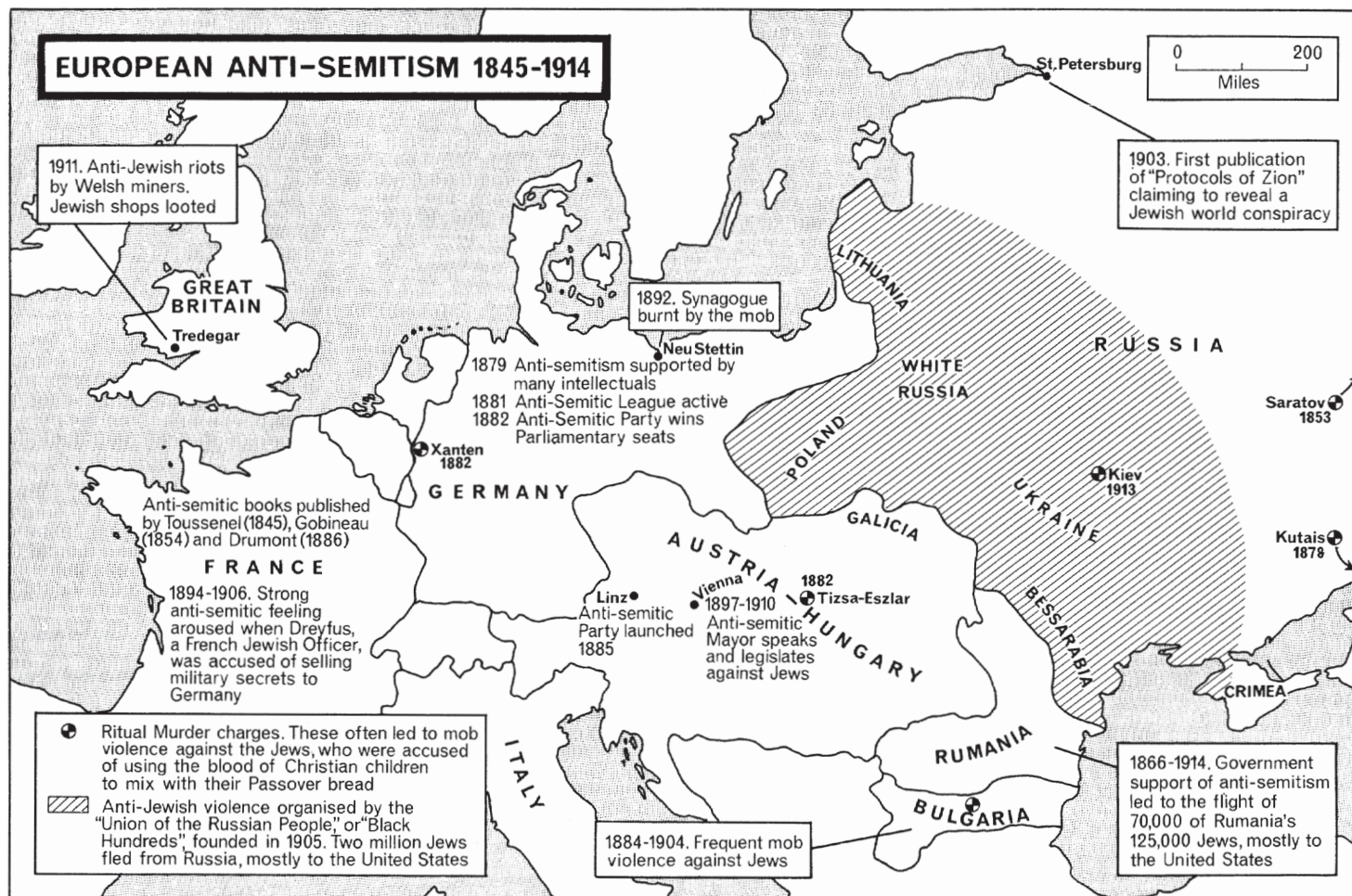
Section Four

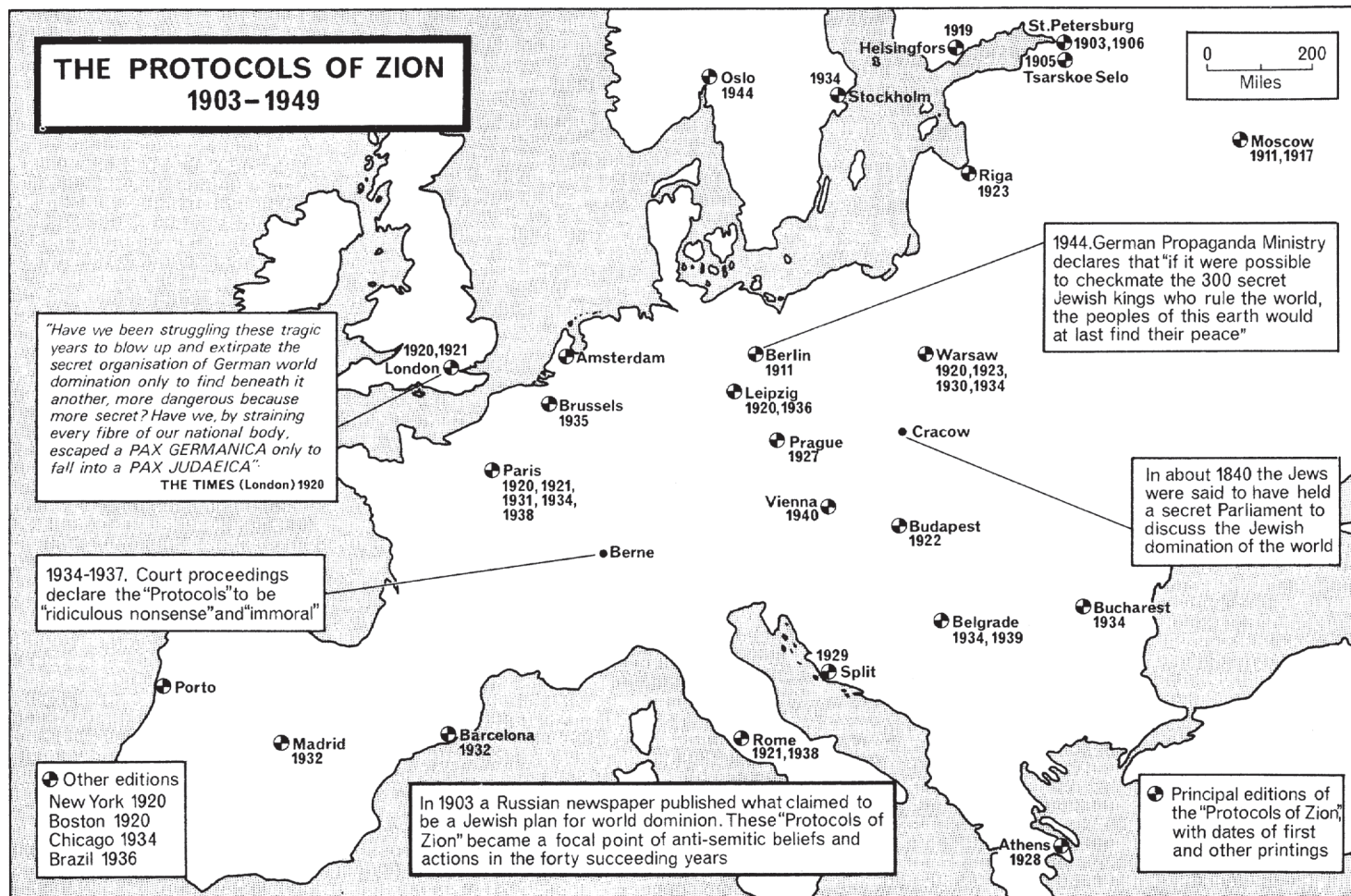
INTO THE 20TH CENTURY, 1900–1945

O that I had wings like a dove!

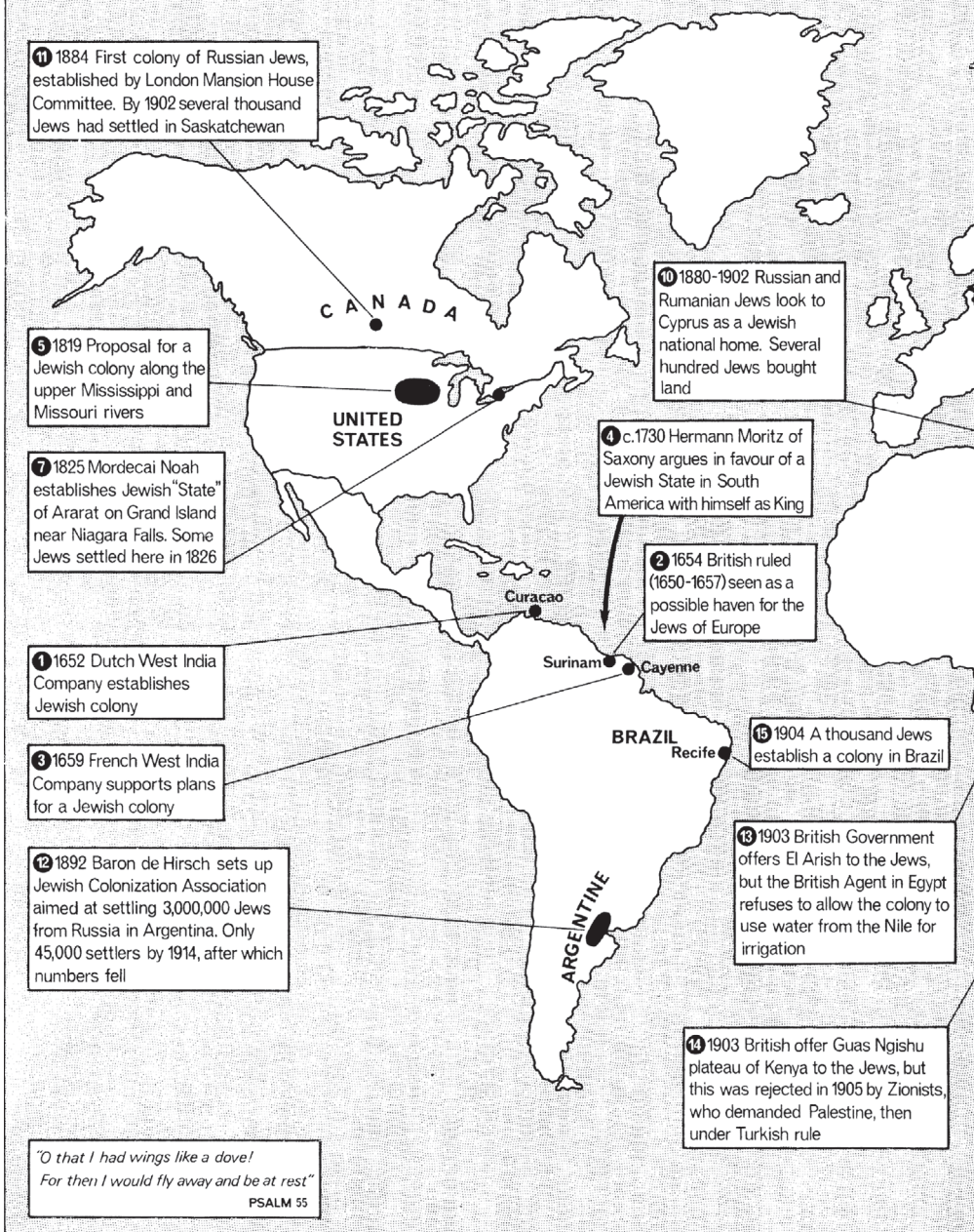
For then I would fly away and be at rest.

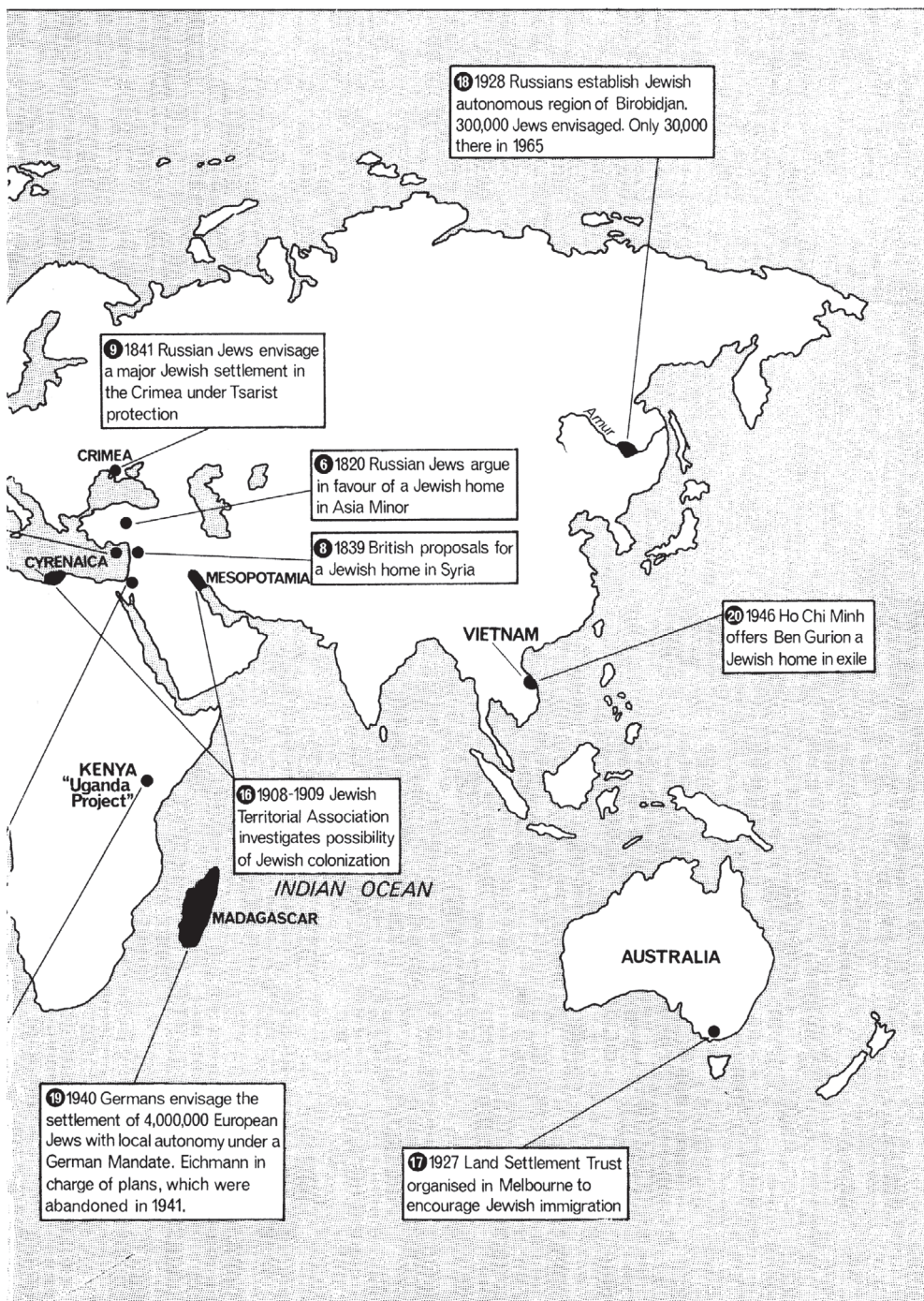
Psalm 55



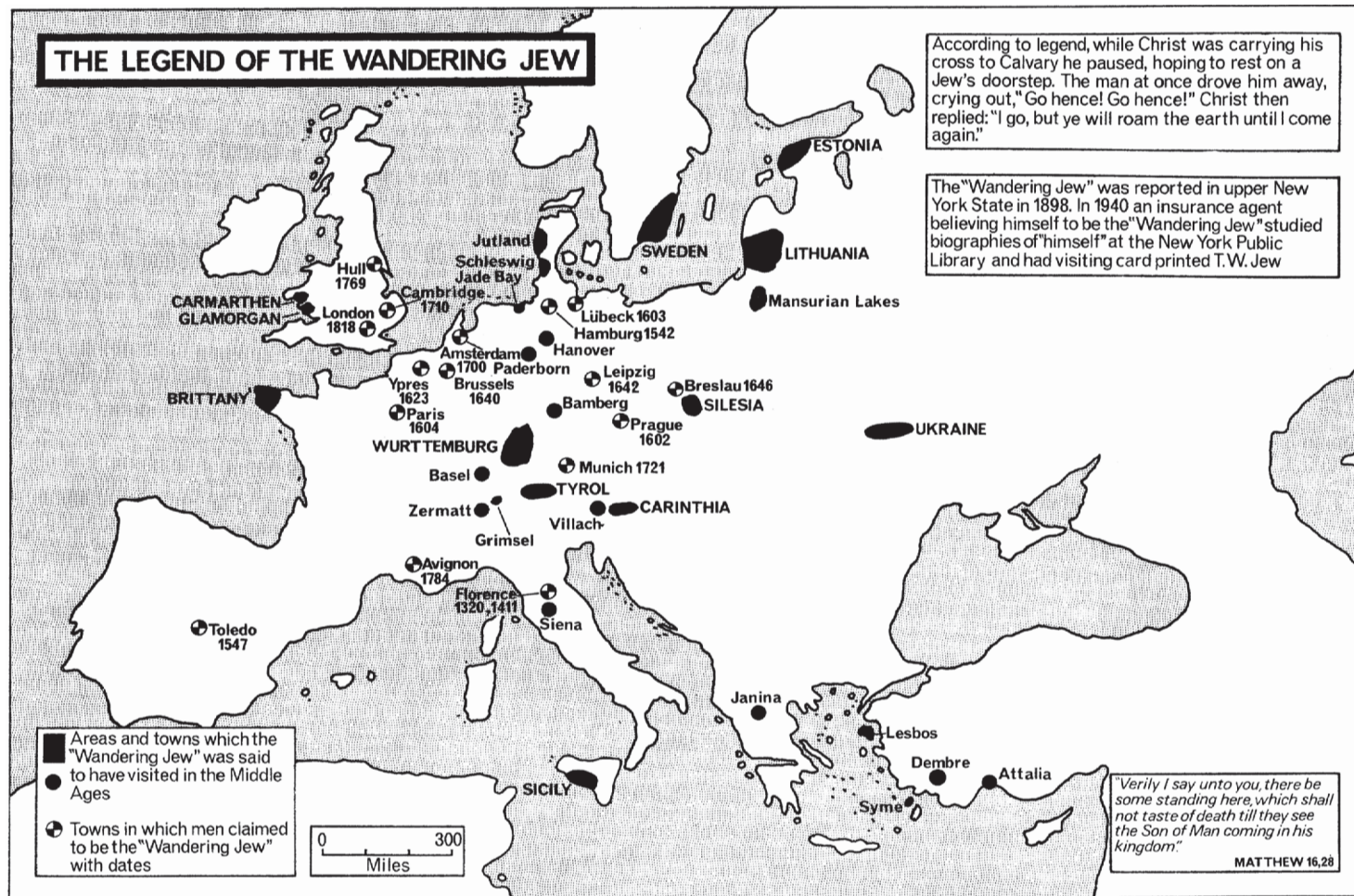


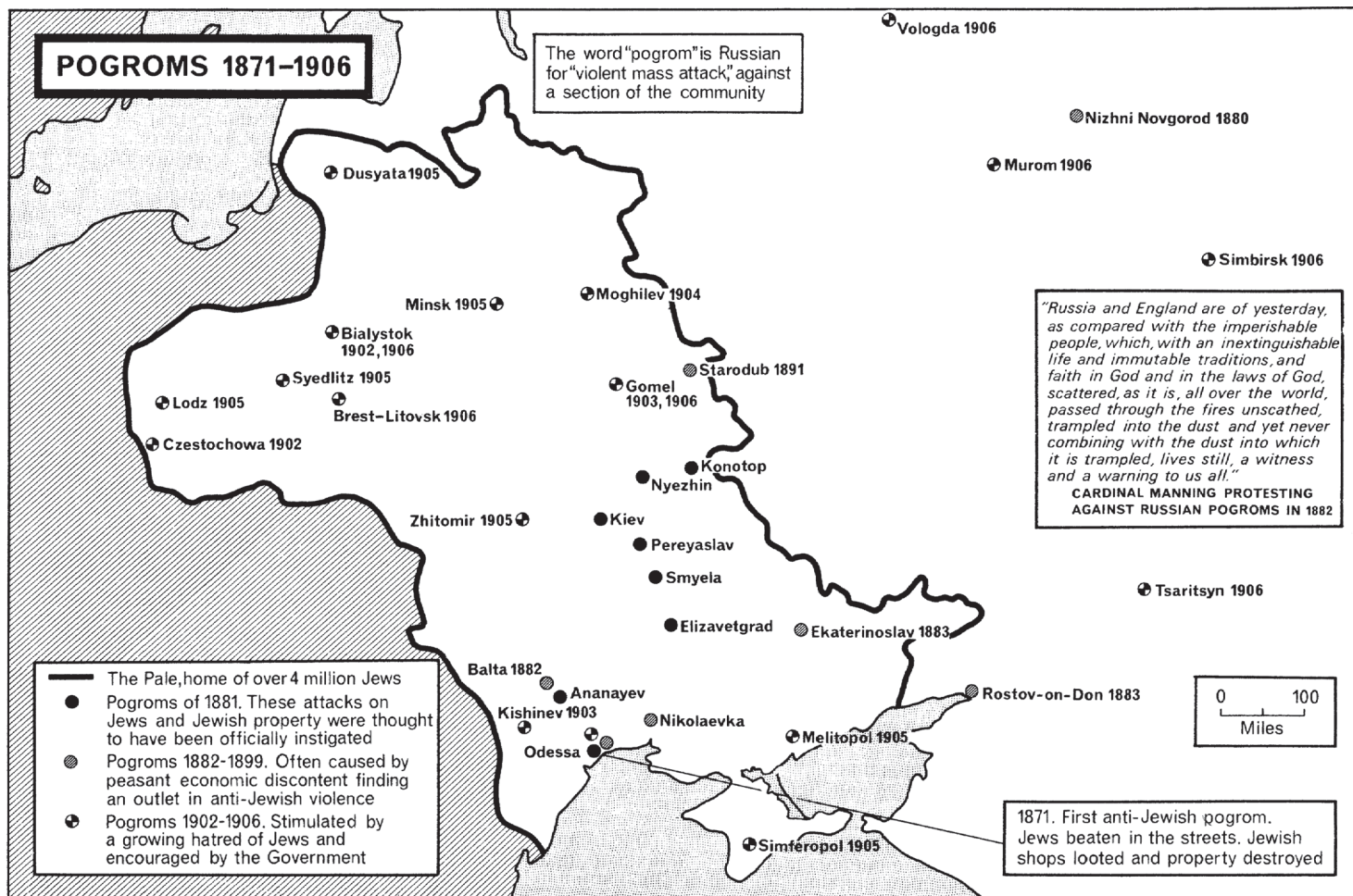
OTHER ZIONS 1652-1946





© Martin Gilbert 1969

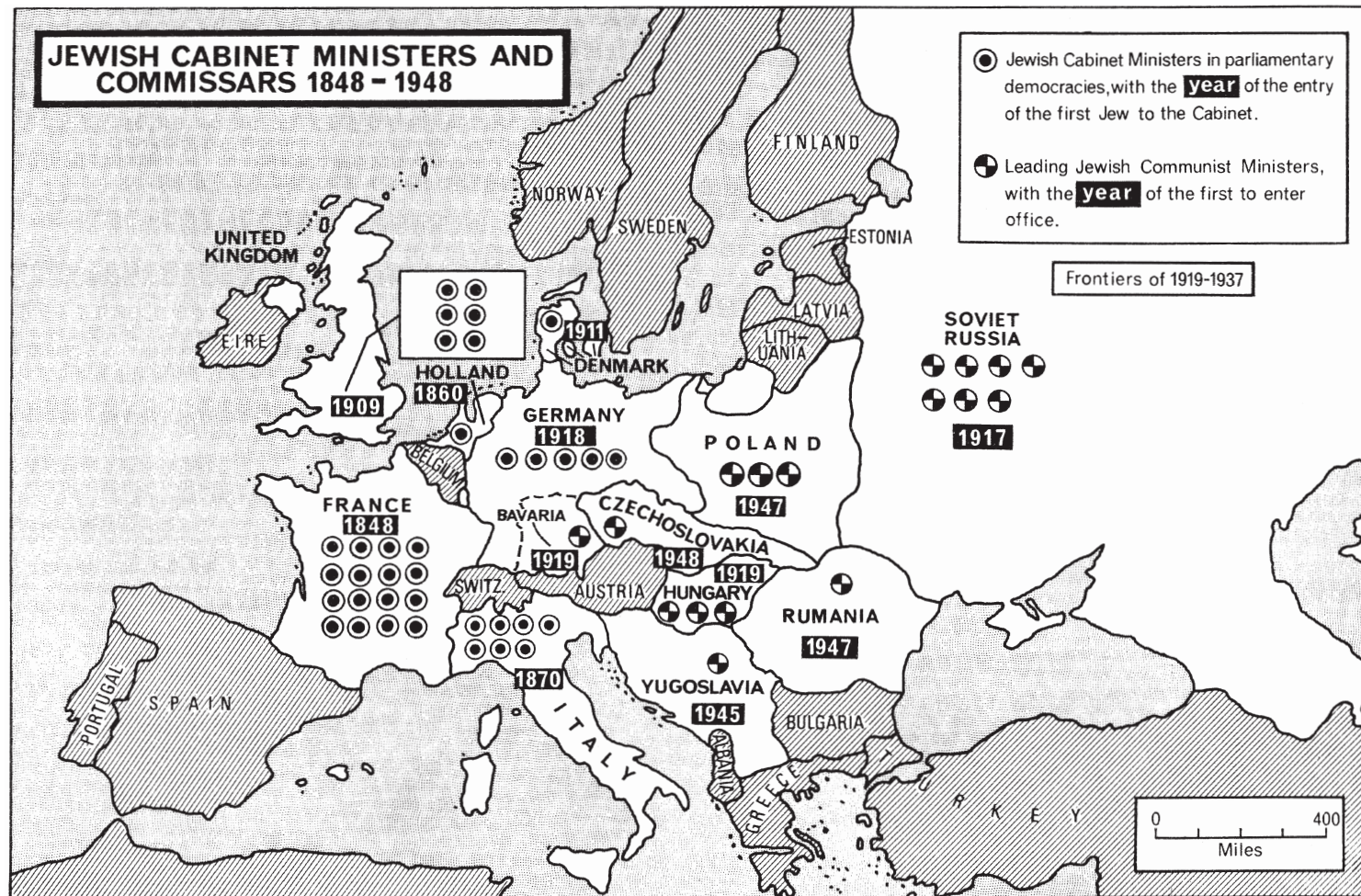


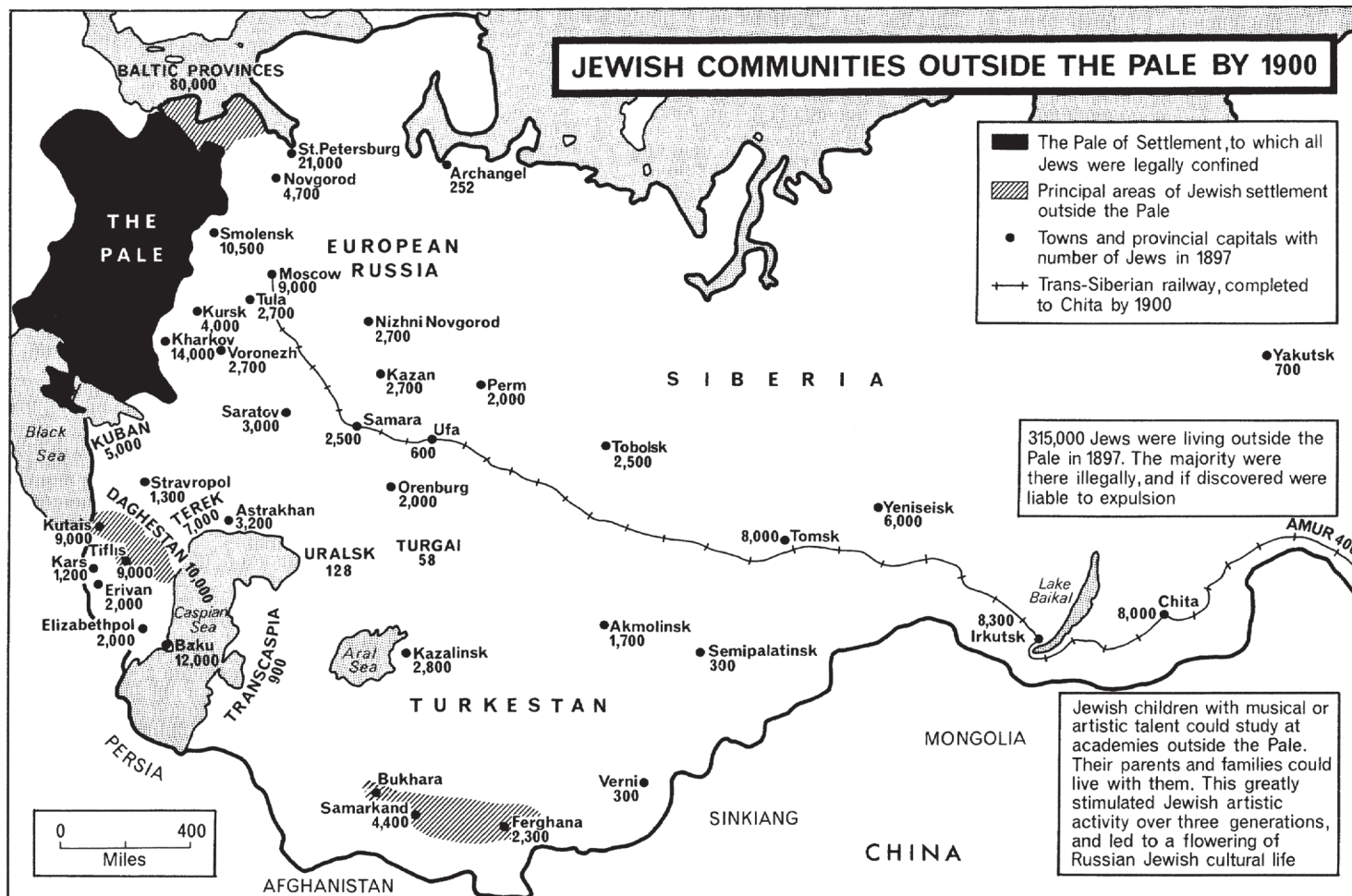


JEWISH CABINET MINISTERS AND COMMISSARS 1848 - 1948

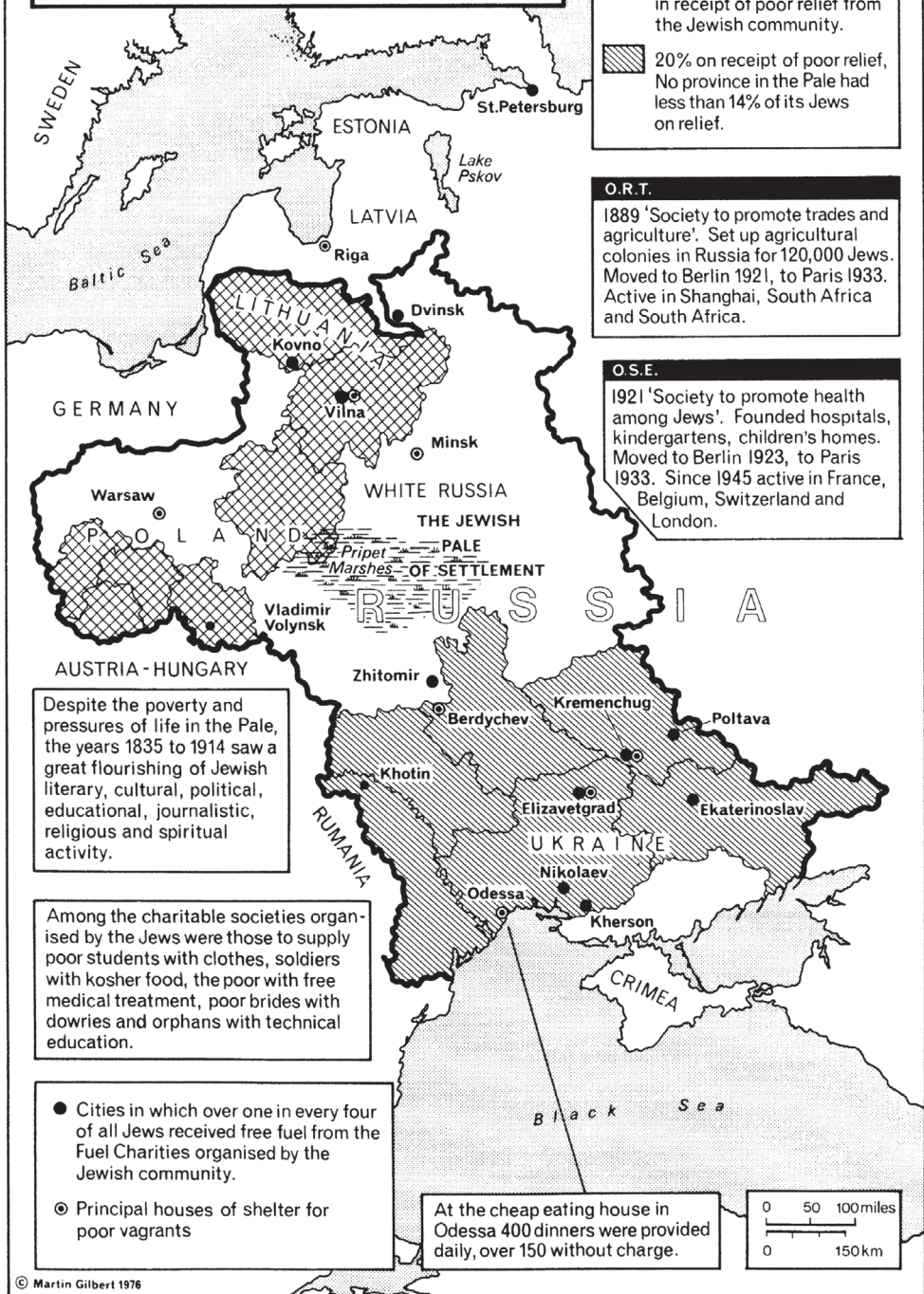
- Jewish Cabinet Ministers in parliamentary democracies, with the **year** of the entry of the first Jew to the Cabinet.
- ⊕ Leading Jewish Communist Ministers, with the **year** of the first to enter office.

Frontiers of 1919-1937

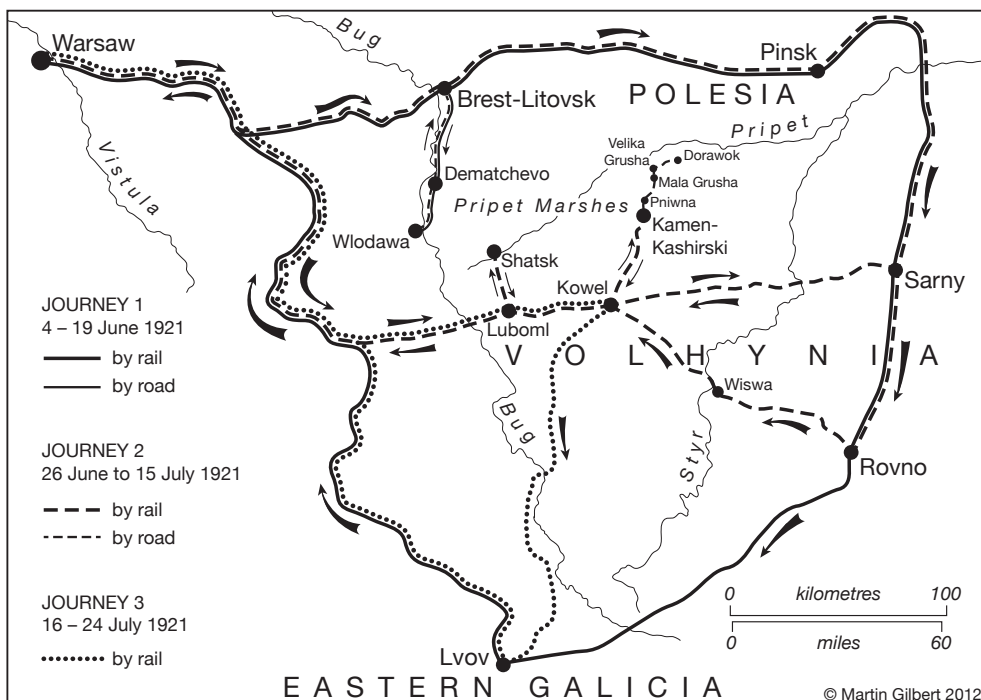




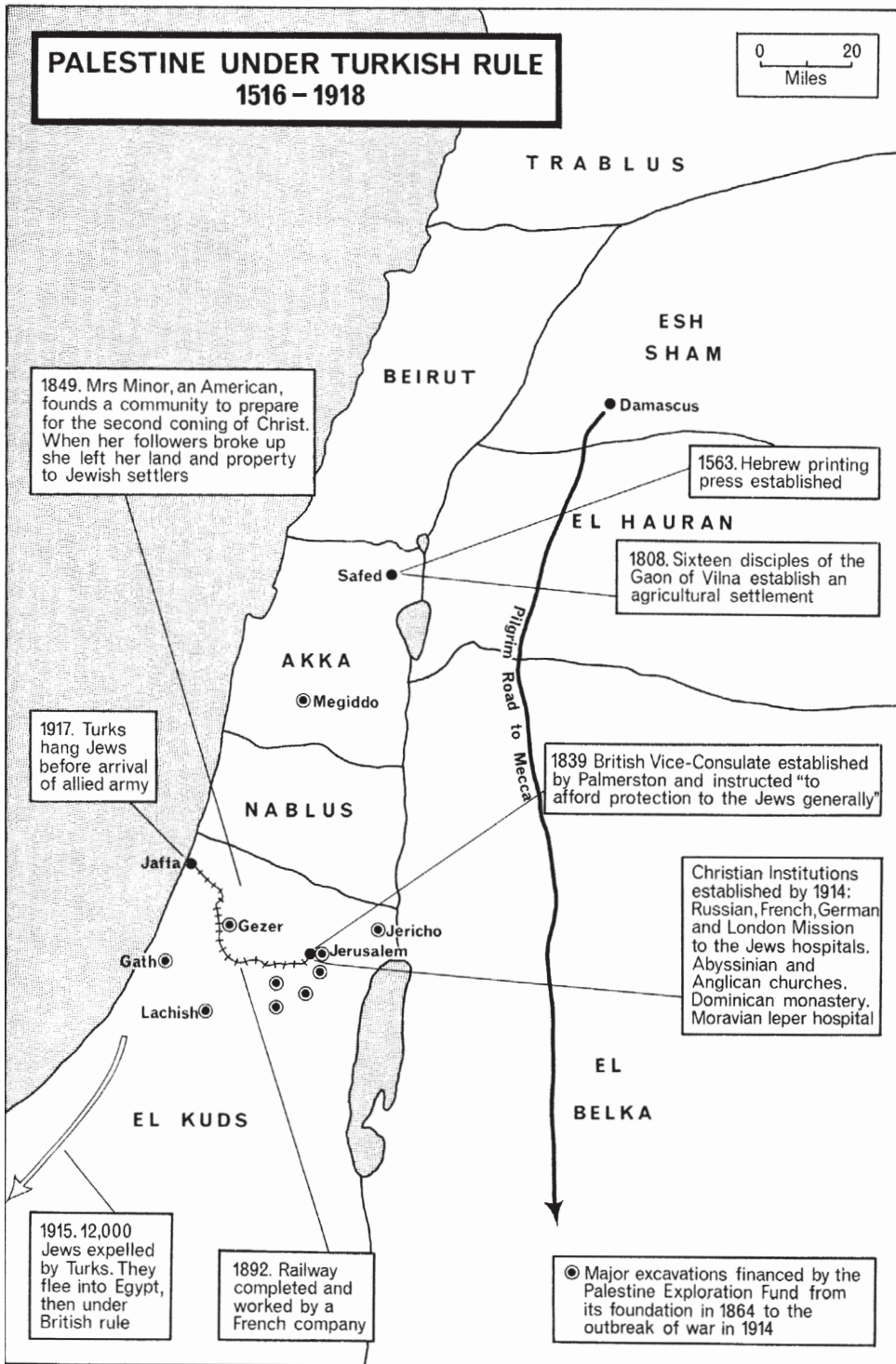
POVERTY AND CHARITY AMONG RUSSIAN JEWS IN 1900



DR. OCHBERG'S TRAVELS IN EASTERN POLAND, 4 JUNE TO 24 JULY 1921

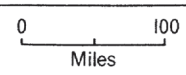


Dr Ochberg brought to South Africa 181 destitute Jewish children who had been orphaned by pogroms and poverty in Volhynia. The map shows his route to collect the children and take them to Warsaw and then on to South Africa.





THE JEWS OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY 1867-1914



1897-1910. Karl Lueger, the Mayor, dismisses Jewish officials and introduces segregation in schools. Anti-Jewish pamphlets, speeches and violence allowed

1885. Schönerer's Linz Programme declares "the removal of all Jewish influences from all sections of public life is indispensable"

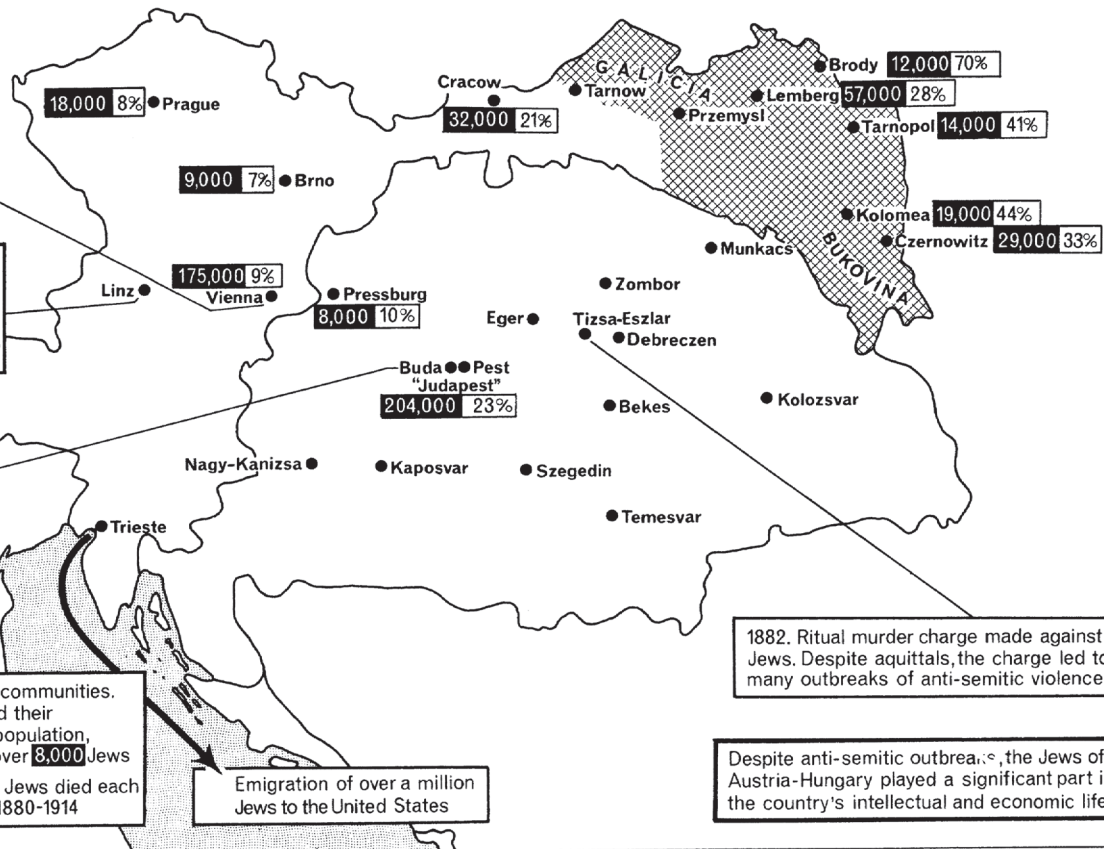
1877. Jewish rabbinical college founded

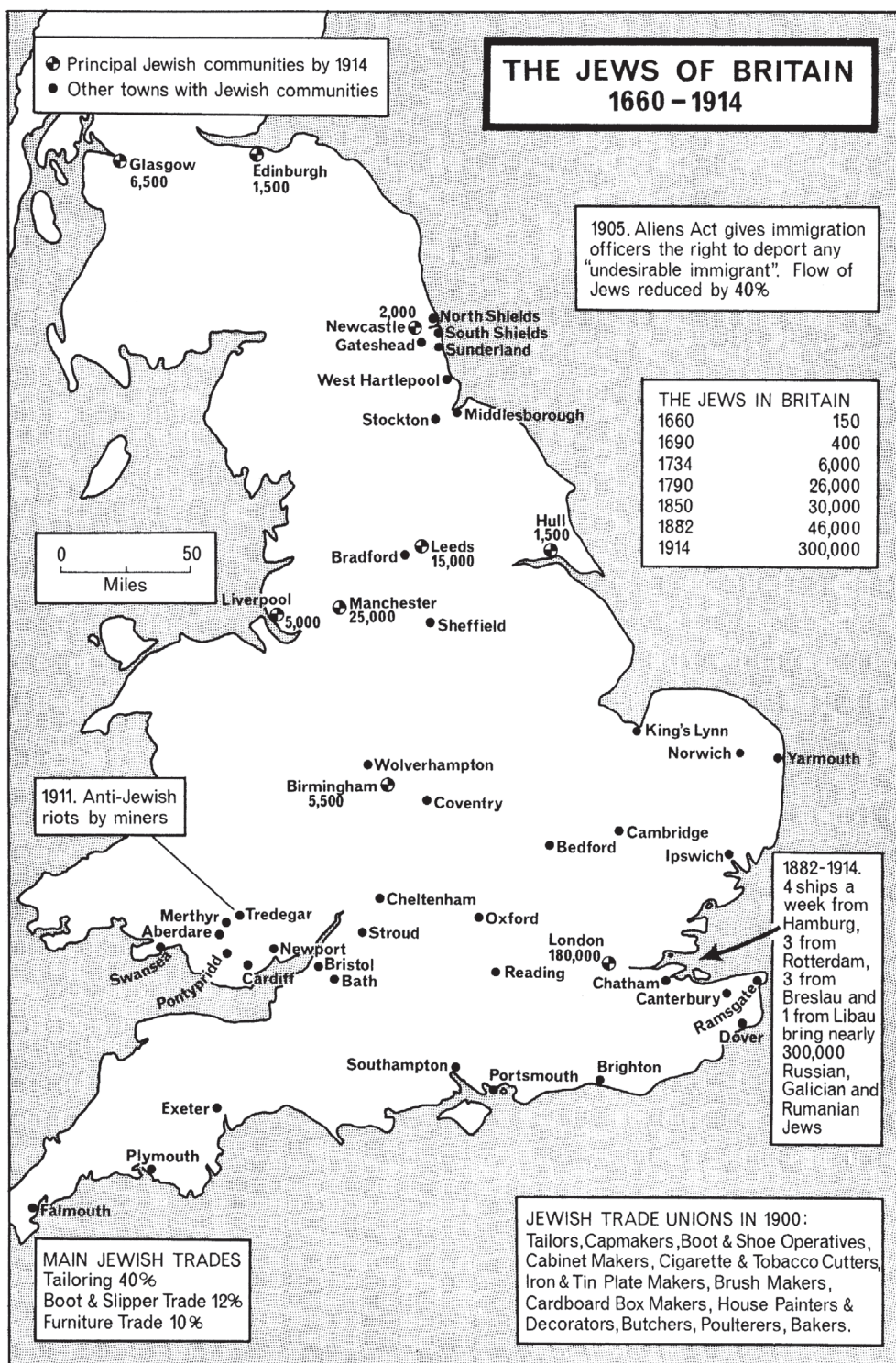
- Towns with large Jewish communities. The number of Jews, and their percentage of the total population, is given for towns with over 8,000 Jews
- ▨ Area in which over 5,000 Jews died each year through starvation 1880-1914

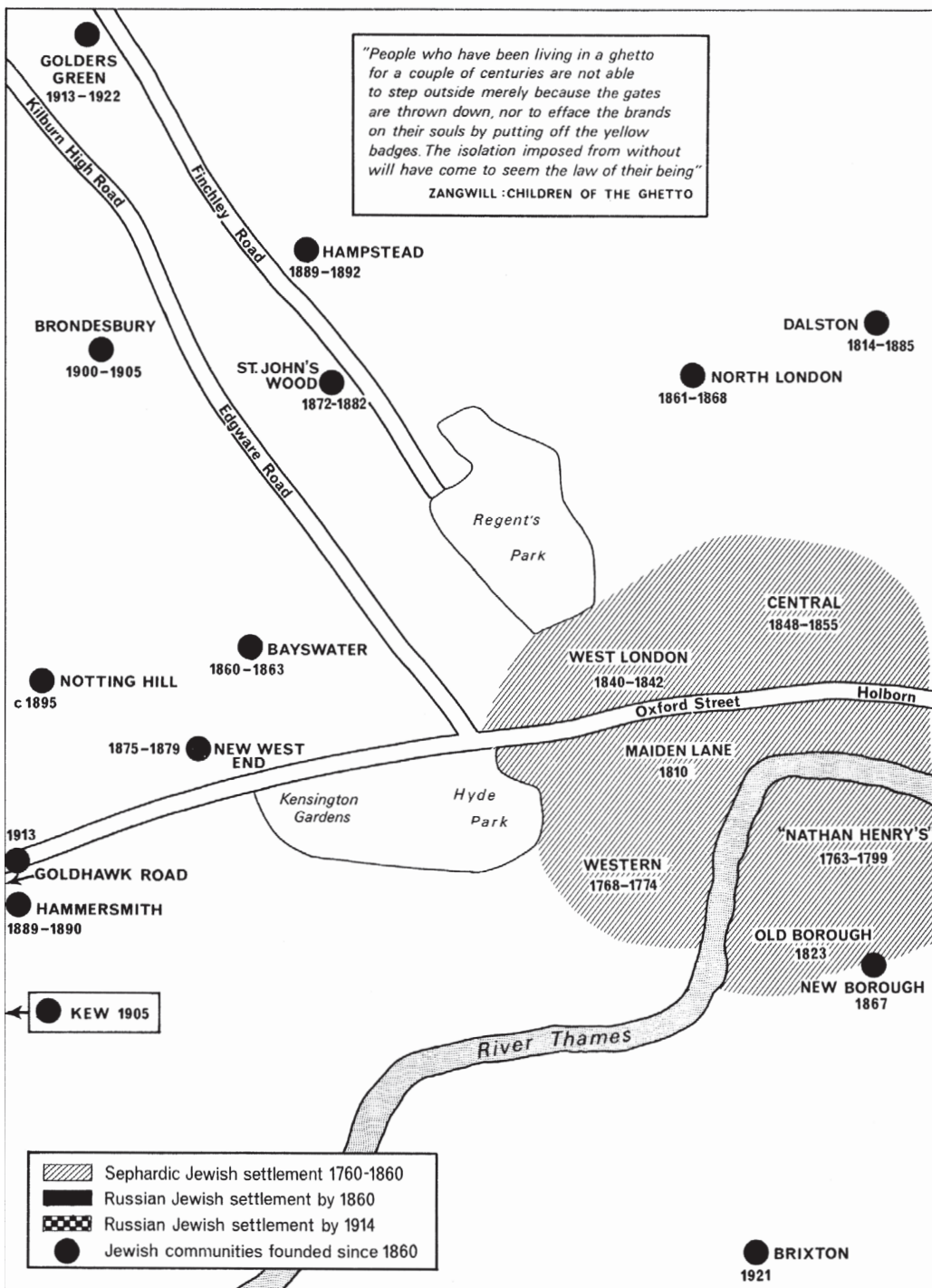
Emigration of over a million Jews to the United States

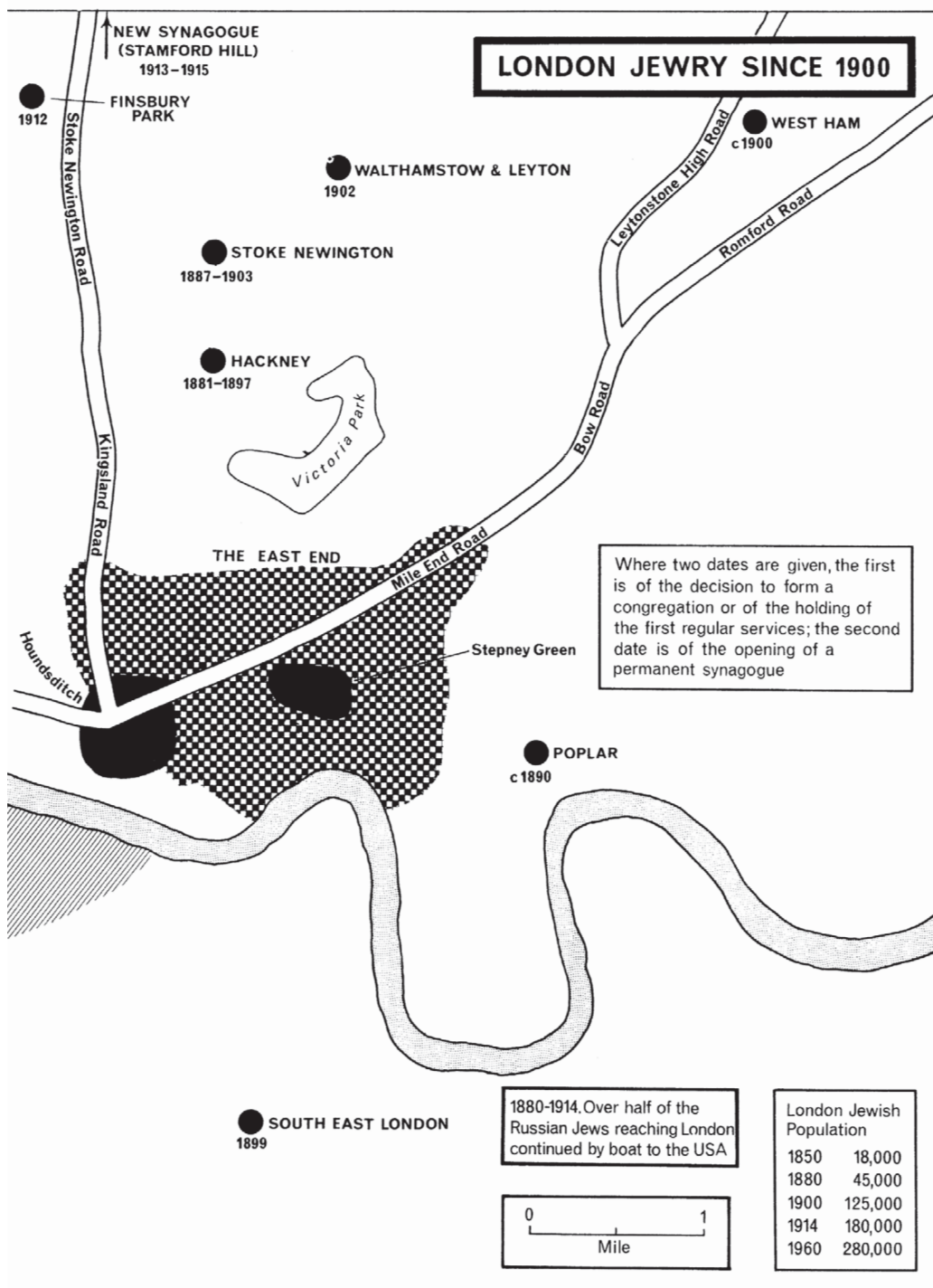
1882. Ritual murder charge made against Jews. Despite acquittals, the charge led to many outbreaks of anti-semitic violence

Despite anti-semitic outbreaks, the Jews of Austria-Hungary played a significant part in the country's intellectual and economic life

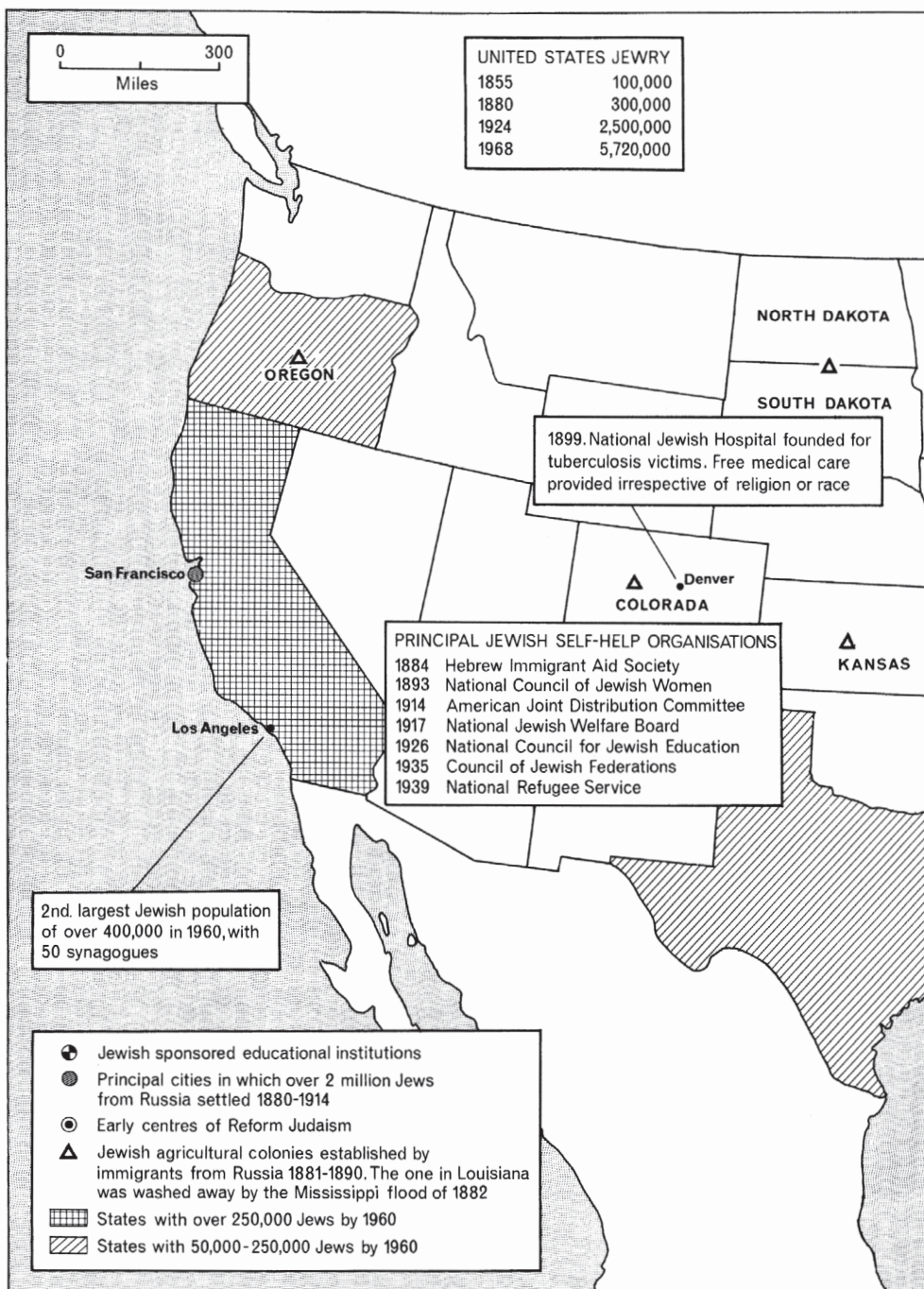




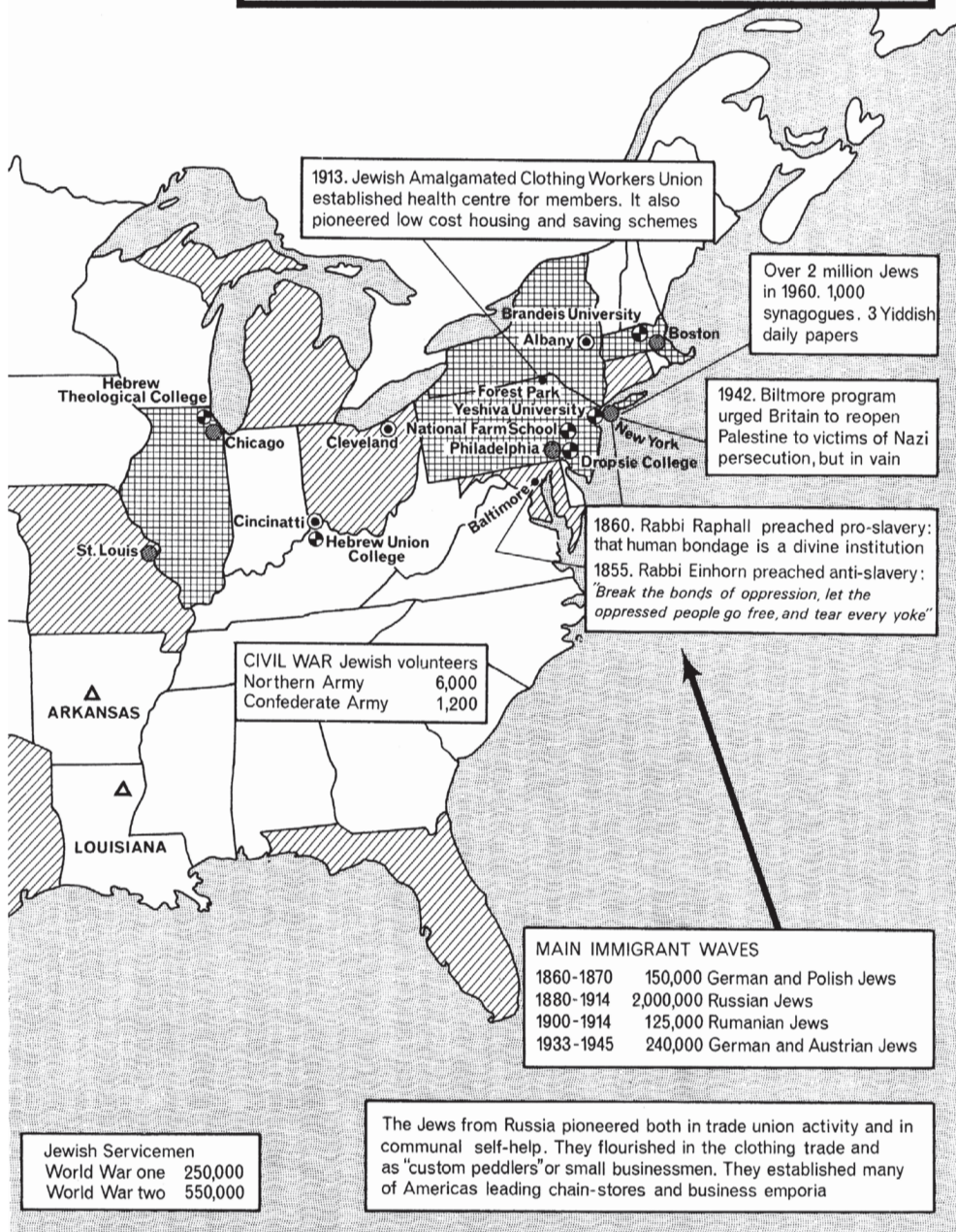




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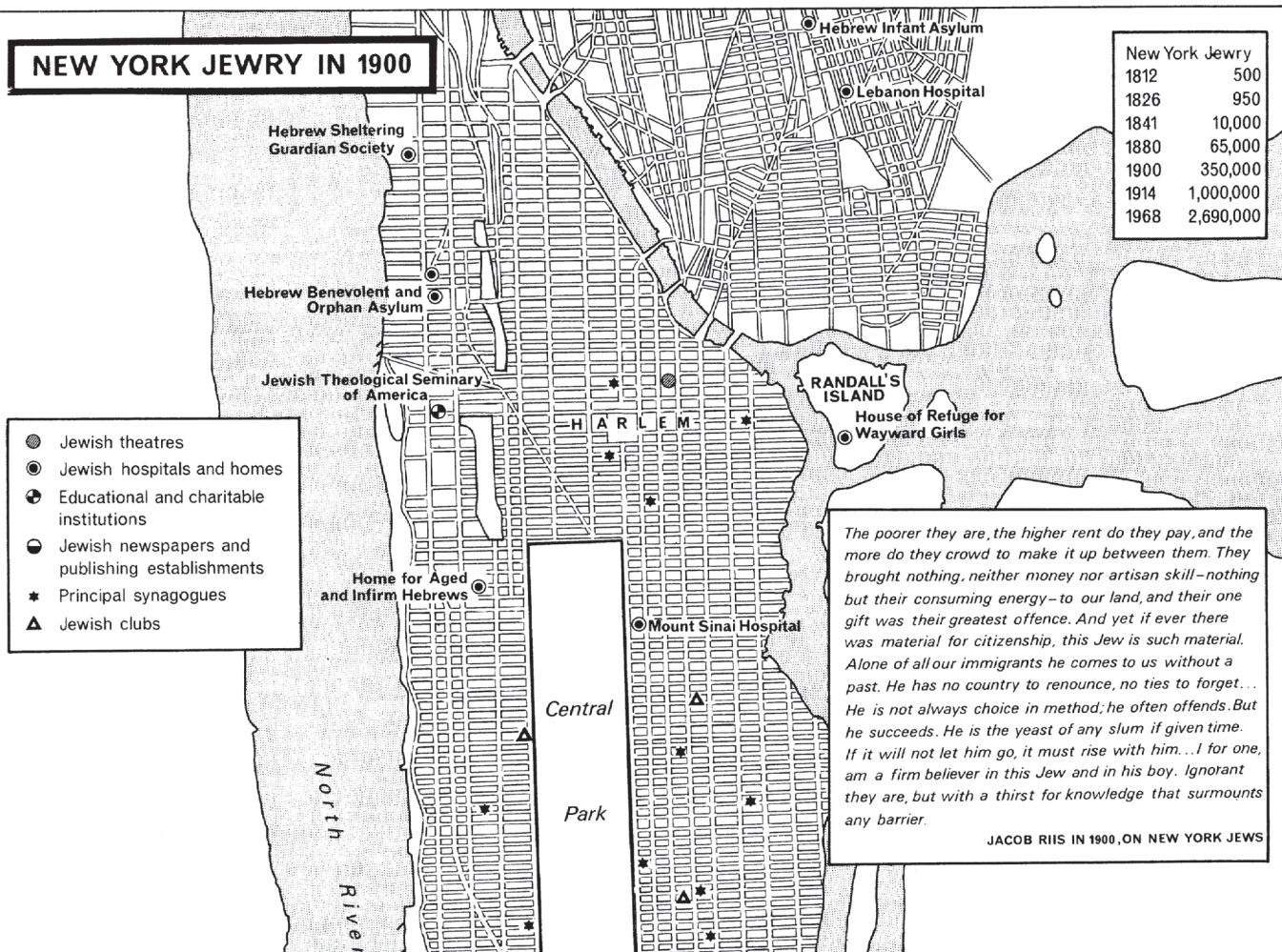


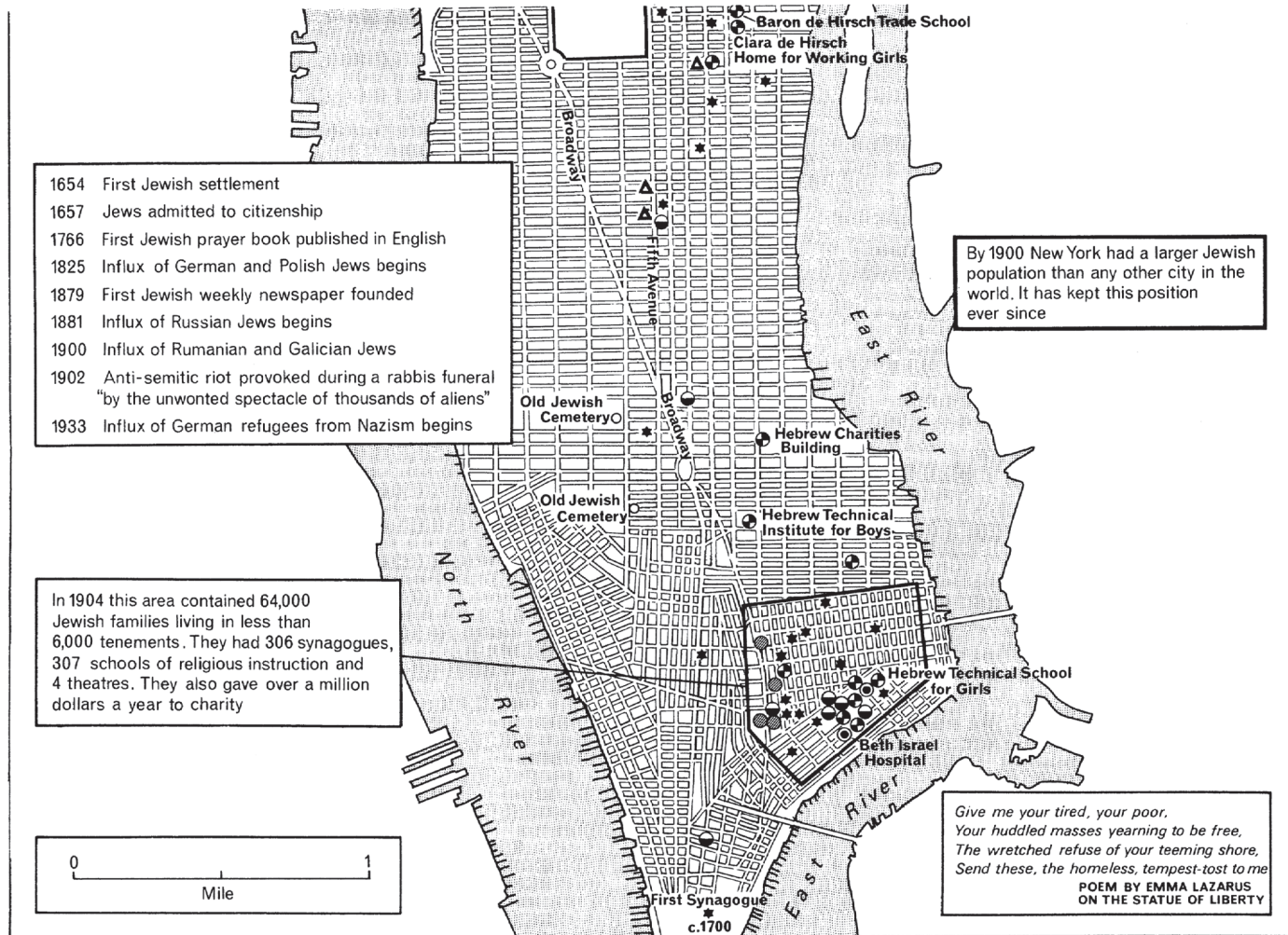
THE JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES 1860-1960

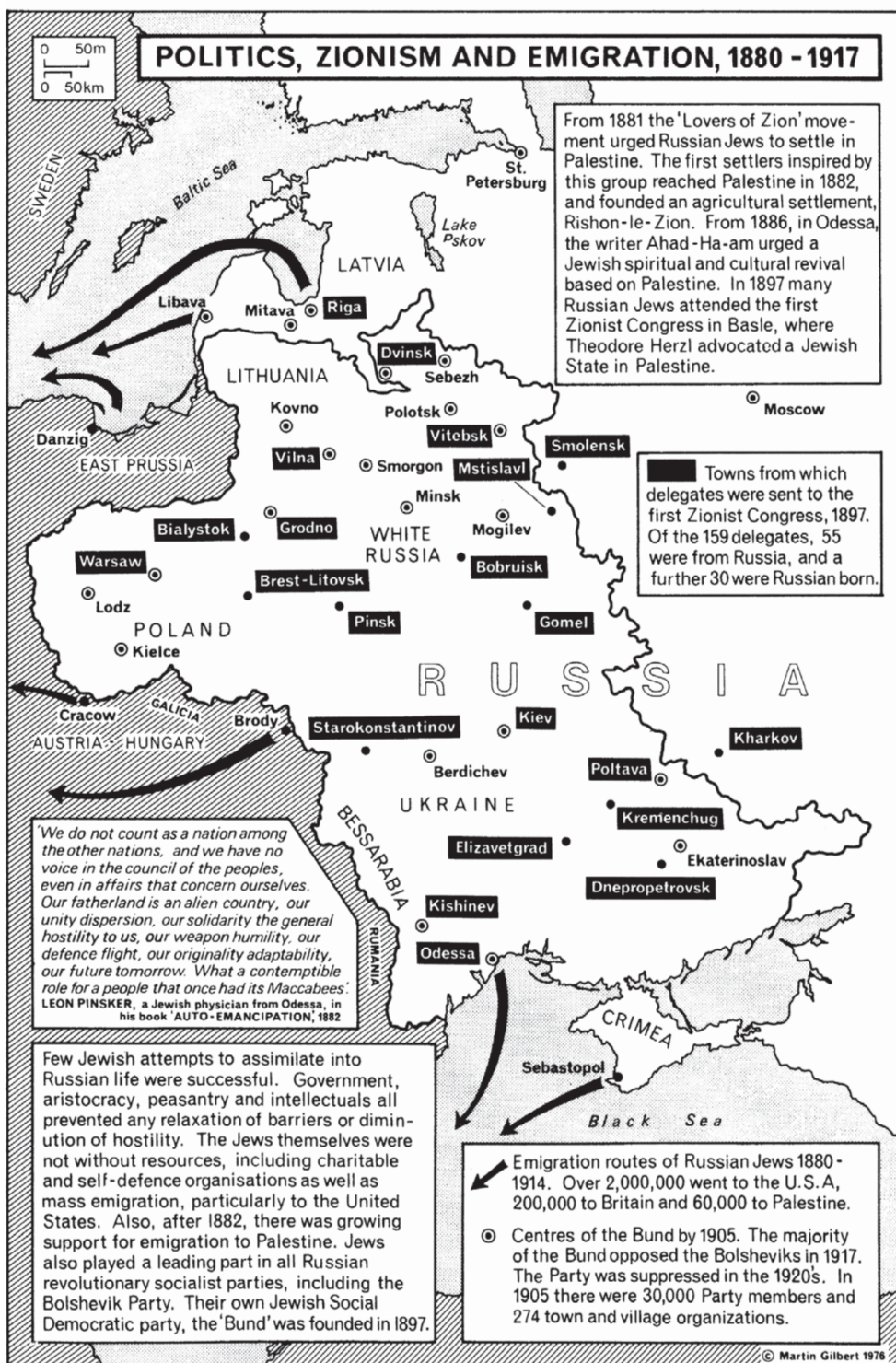


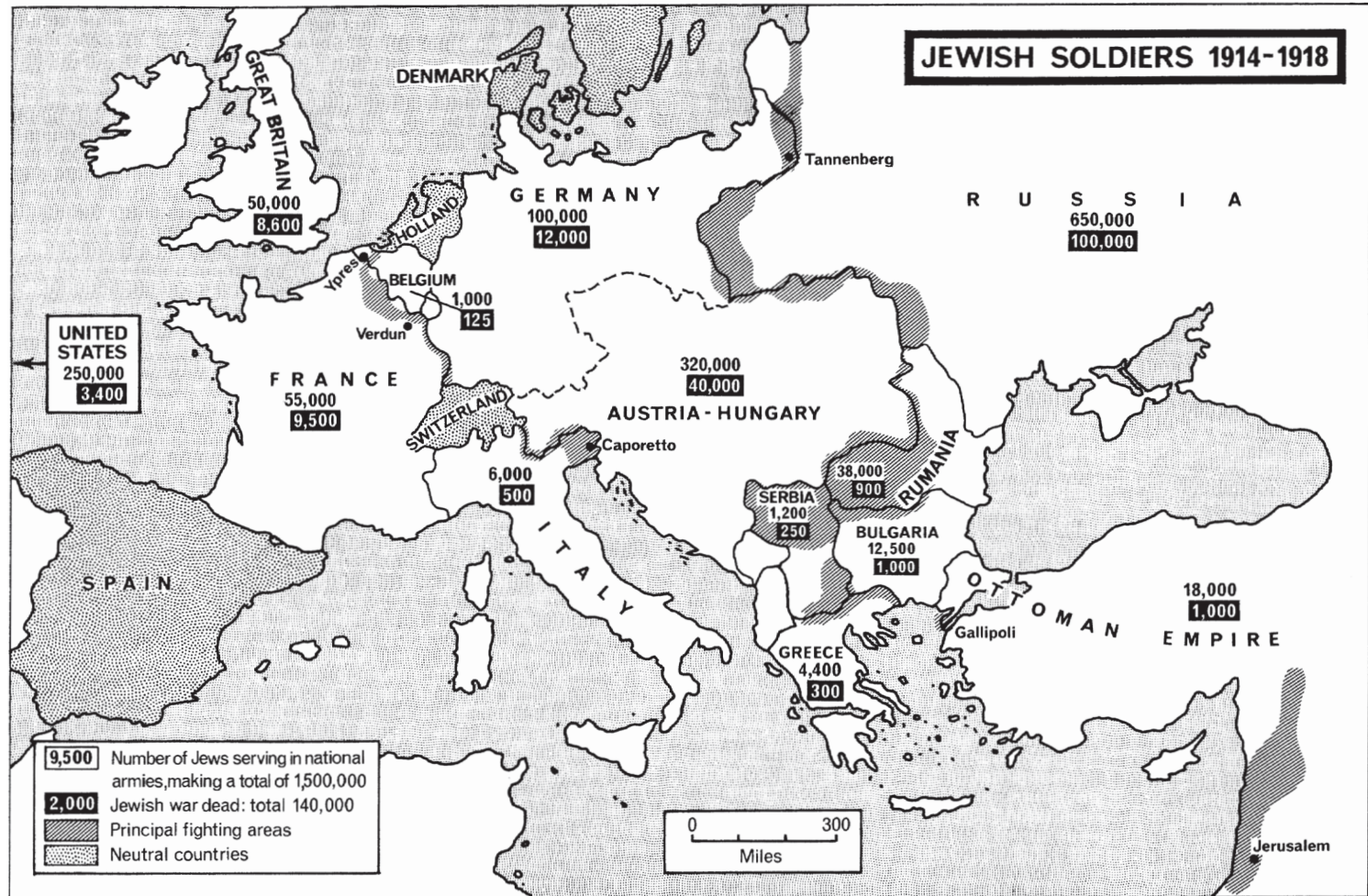
© Martin Gilbert 1969

NEW YORK JEWRY IN 1900



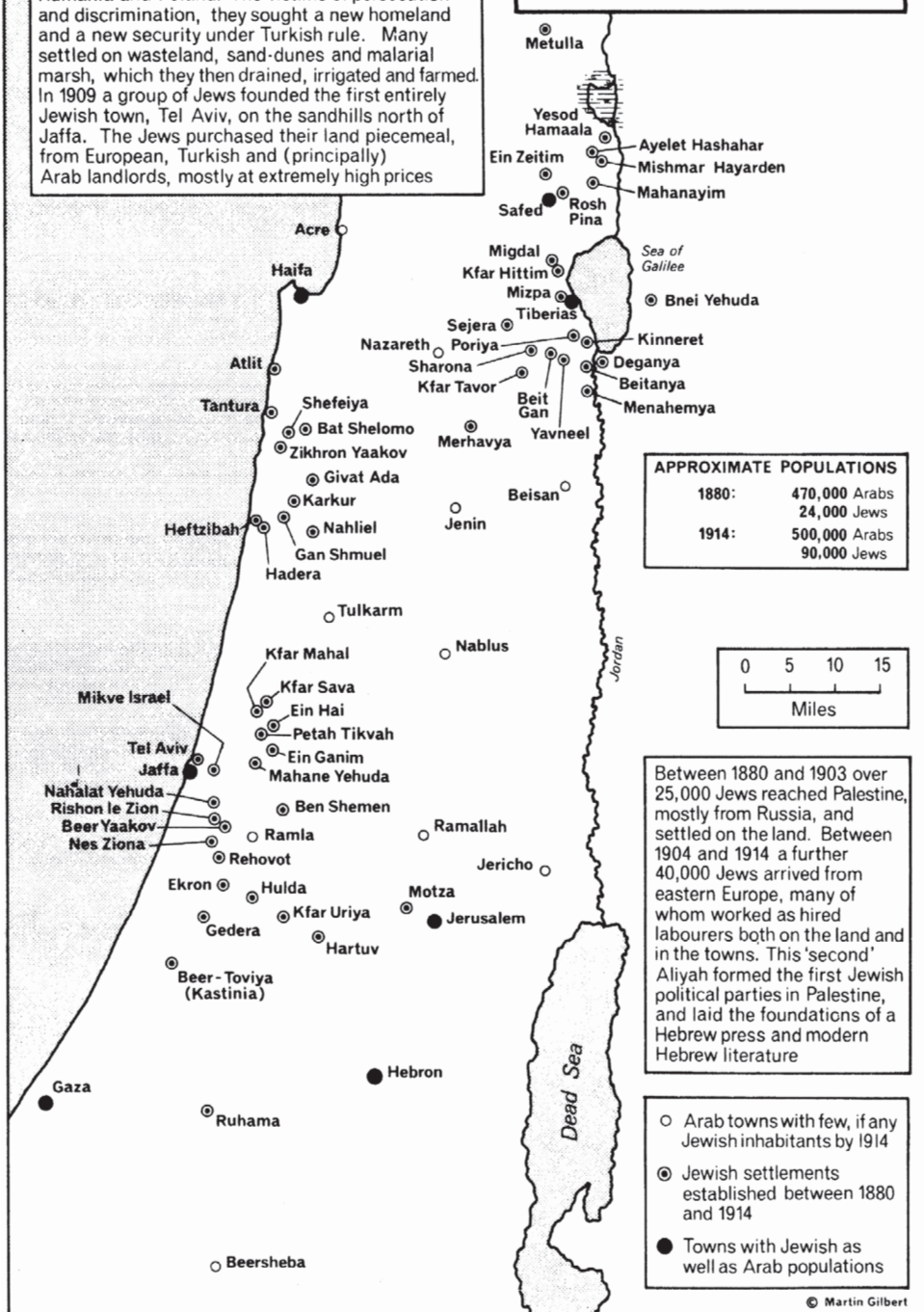






Between 1880 and 1914 over sixty thousand Jews entered Palestine, mostly from Russia, Galicia, Rumania and Poland. The victims of persecution and discrimination, they sought a new homeland and a new security under Turkish rule. Many settled on wasteland, sand-dunes and malarial marsh, which they then drained, irrigated and farmed. In 1909 a group of Jews founded the first entirely Jewish town, Tel Aviv, on the sandhills north of Jaffa. The Jews purchased their land piecemeal, from European, Turkish and (principally) Arab landlords, mostly at extremely high prices

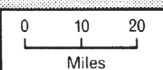
JEWISH SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE 1880 - 1914



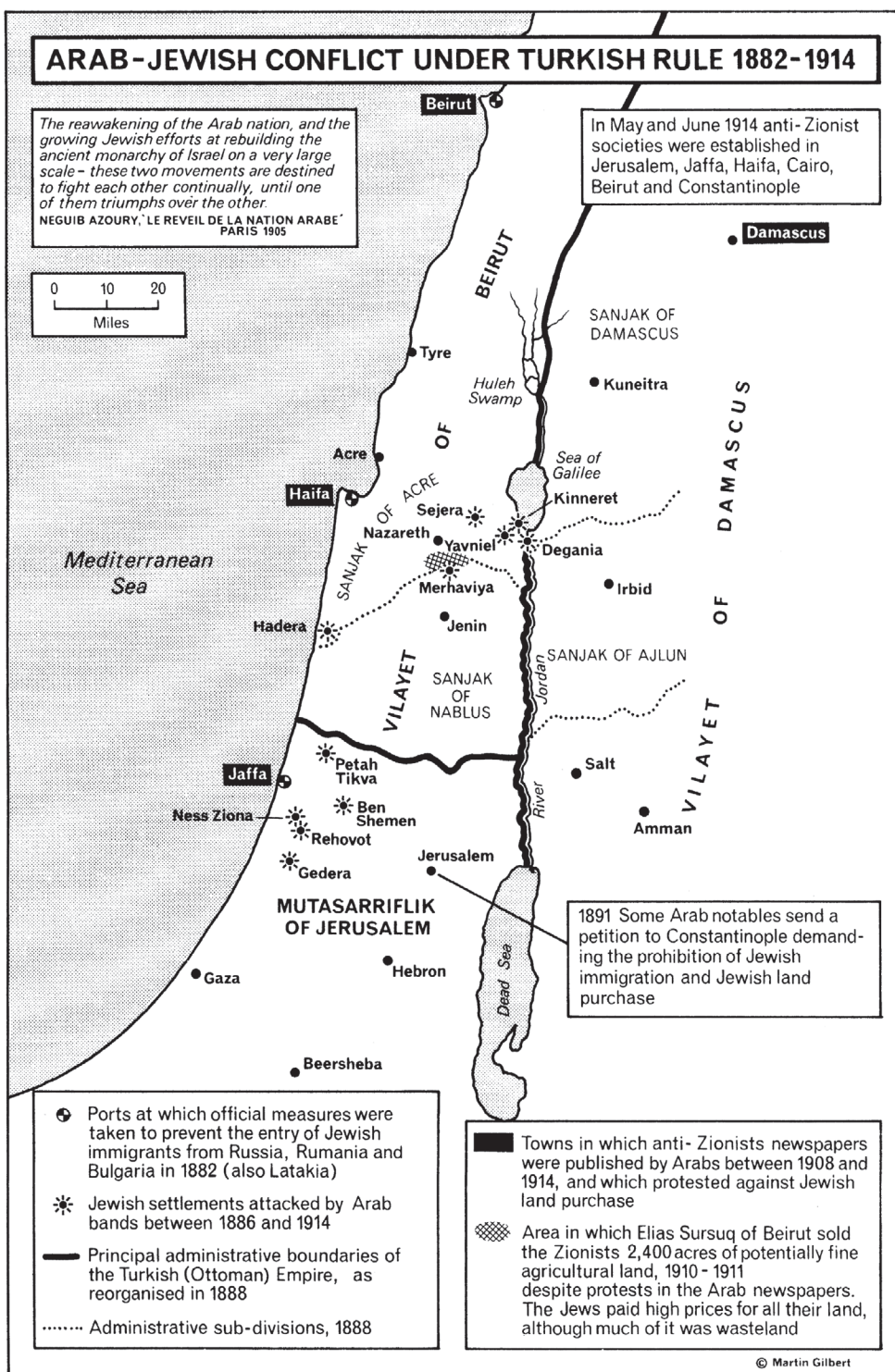
ARAB-JEWISH CONFLICT UNDER TURKISH RULE 1882-1914

The reawakening of the Arab nation, and the growing Jewish efforts at rebuilding the ancient monarchy of Israel on a very large scale - these two movements are destined to fight each other continually, until one of them triumphs over the other.

NEGUIB AZOURY, 'LE REVEIL DE LA NATION ARABE' PARIS 1905



In May and June 1914 anti-Zionist societies were established in Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Cairo, Beirut and Constantinople



- Ports at which official measures were taken to prevent the entry of Jewish immigrants from Russia, Rumania and Bulgaria in 1882 (also Latakia)
- ★ Jewish settlements attacked by Arab bands between 1886 and 1914
- Principal administrative boundaries of the Turkish (Ottoman) Empire, as reorganised in 1888
- Administrative sub-divisions, 1888

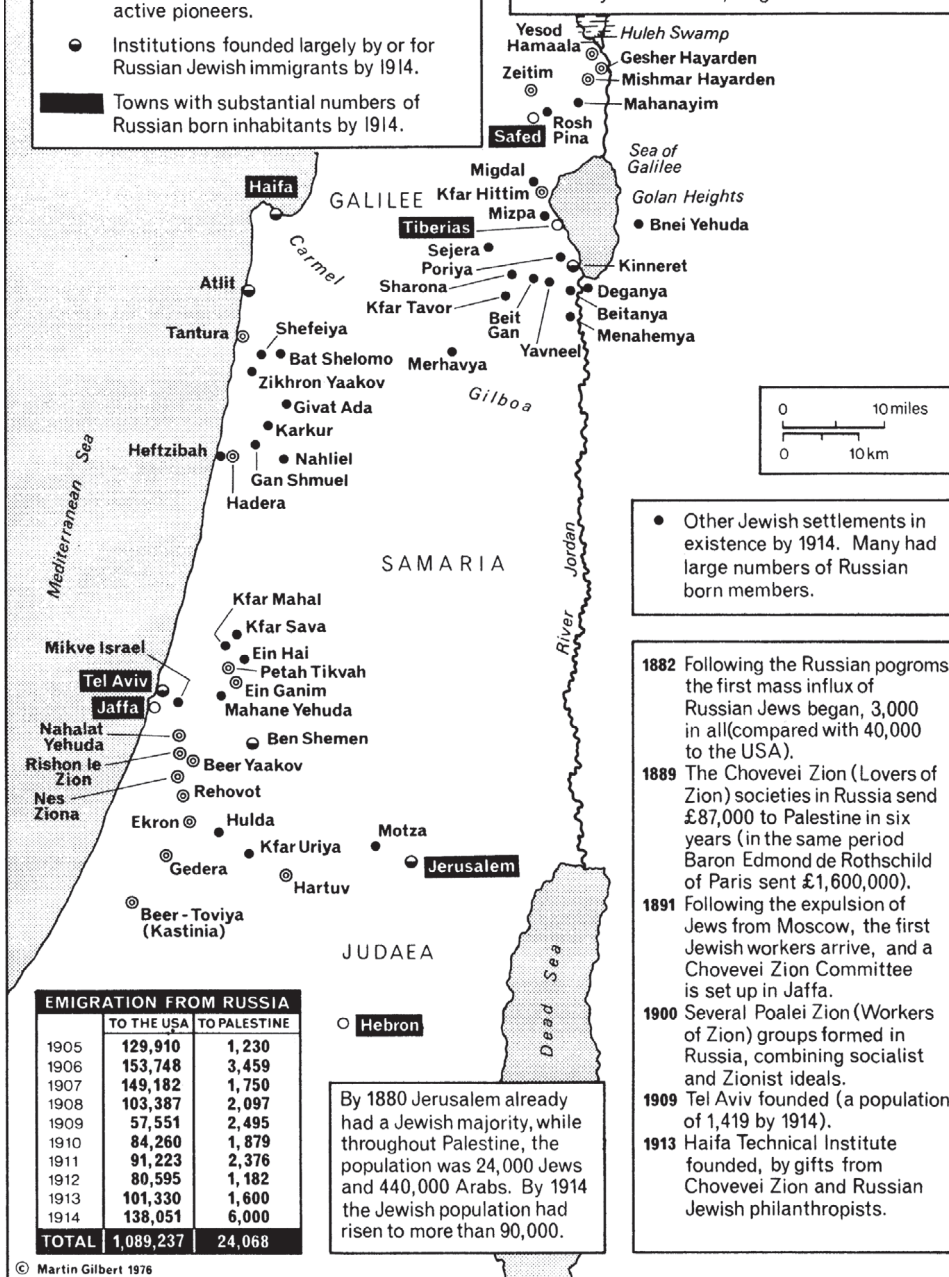
- Towns in which anti-Zionist newspapers were published by Arabs between 1908 and 1914, and which protested against Jewish land purchase
- ▨ Area in which Elias Sursuq of Beirut sold the Zionists 2,400 acres of potentially fine agricultural land, 1910 - 1911 despite protests in the Arab newspapers. The Jews paid high prices for all their land, although much of it was wasteland

© Martin Gilbert

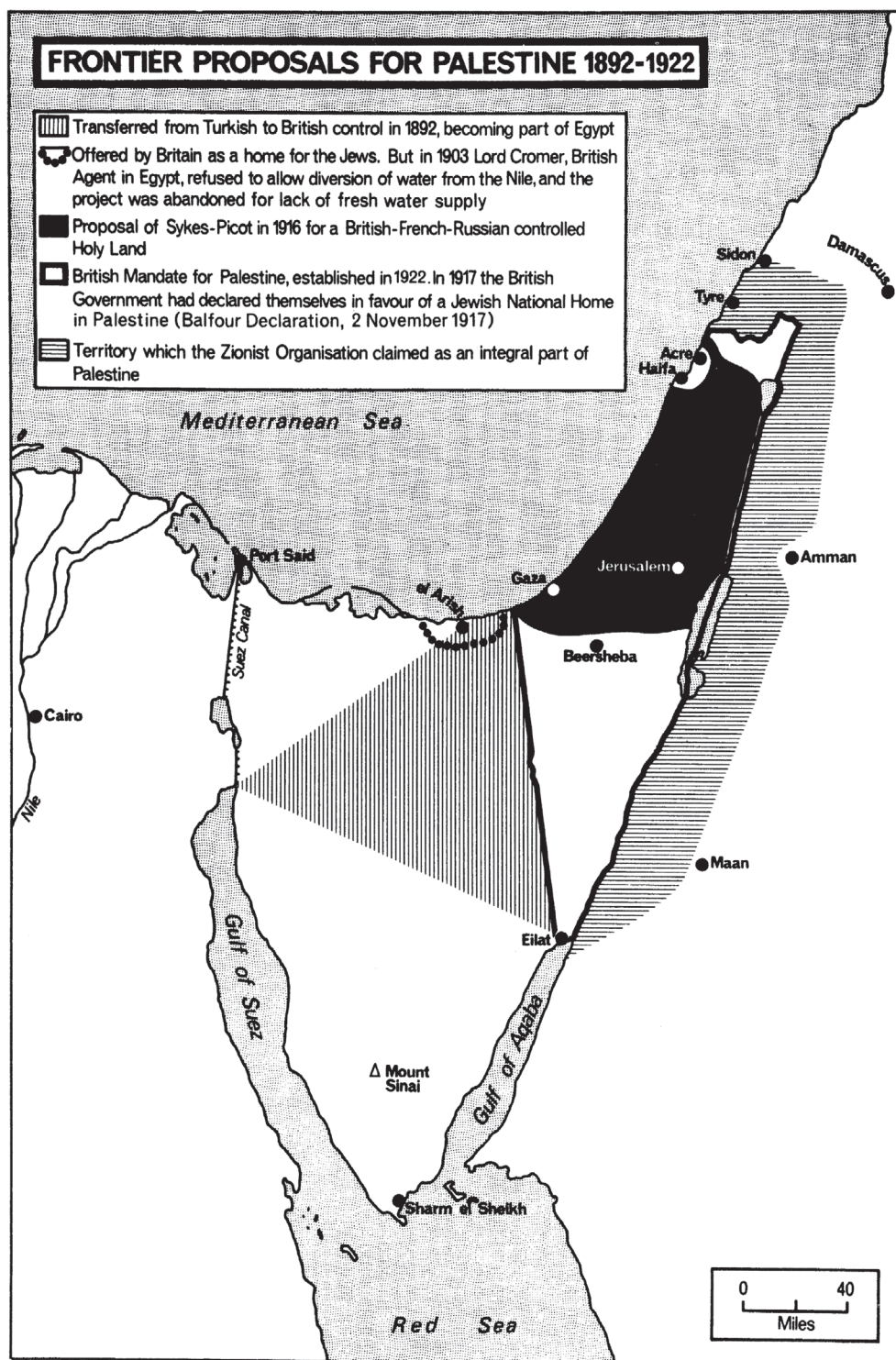
PALESTINE AND THE JEWS OF RUSSIA 1882-1914

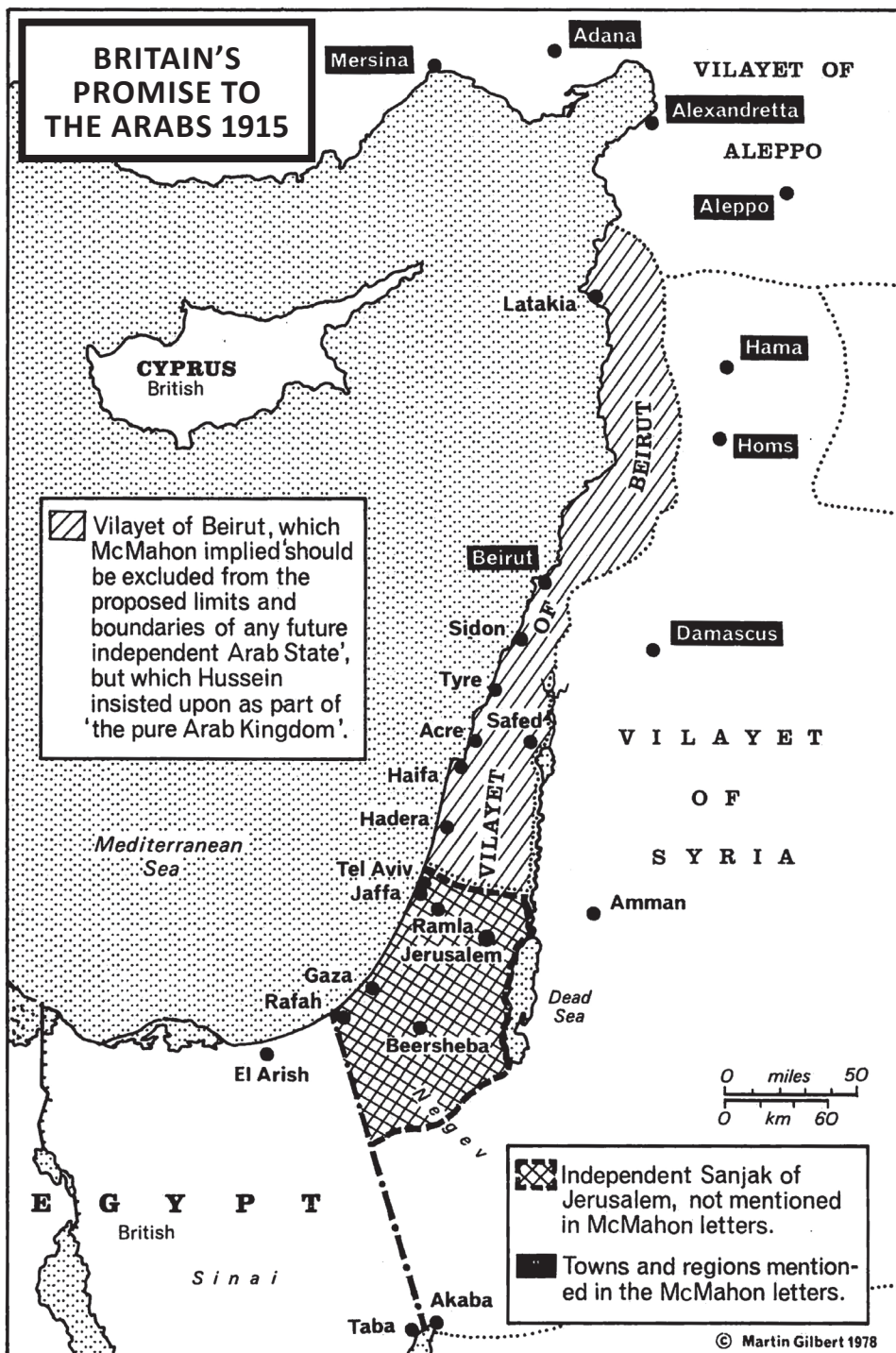
- Farms and villages begun between 1882 and 1913, in which Russian Jews were active pioneers.
- Institutions founded largely by or for Russian Jewish immigrants by 1914.
- Towns with substantial numbers of Russian born inhabitants by 1914.

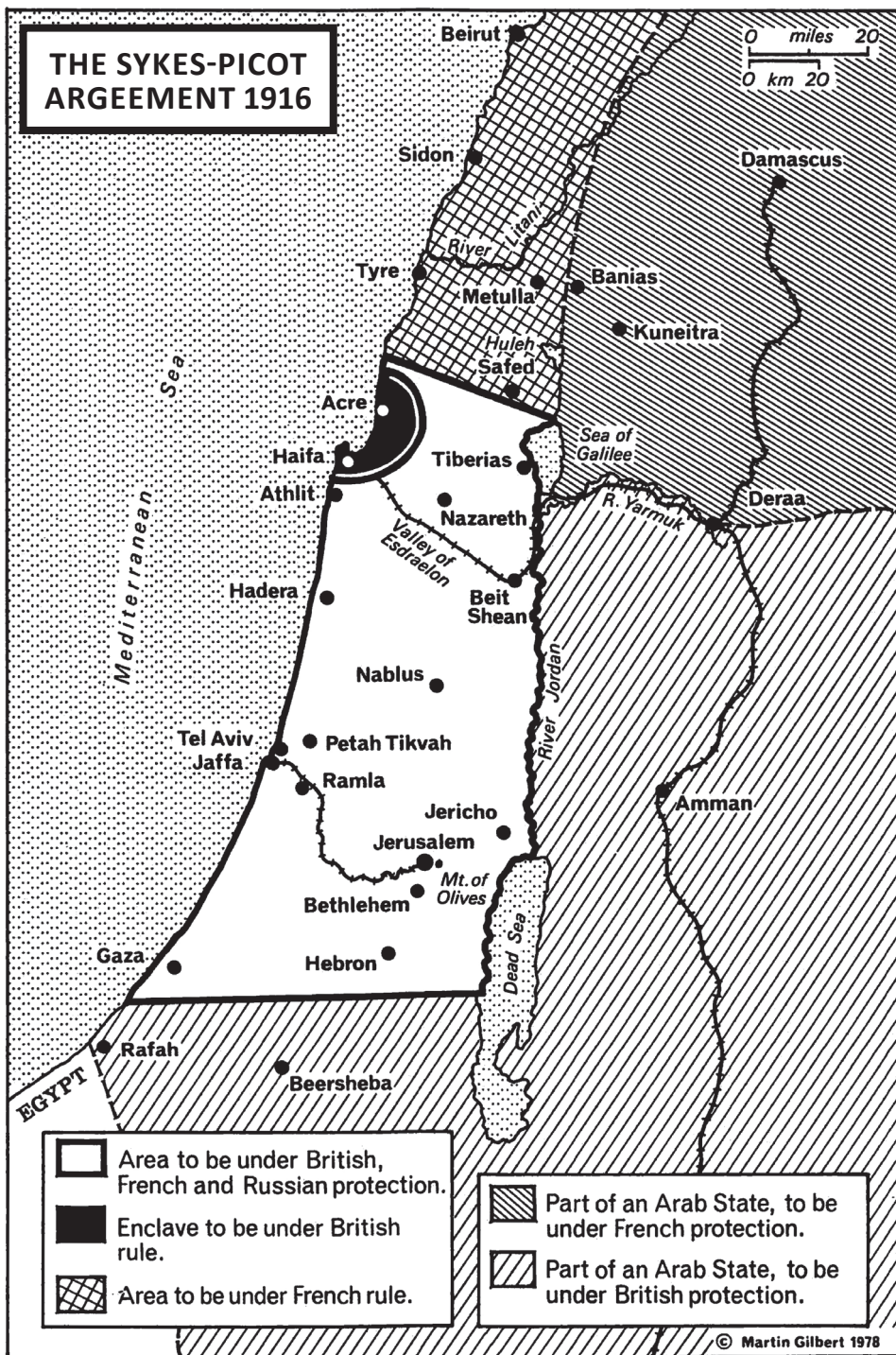
Between 1880 and 1914 over sixty thousand Jews entered Palestine, mostly from Russia, Galicia and Rumania. The victims of persecution and discrimination, they sought a new homeland and a new security under Turkish rule. Many settled on wasteland, sand-dunes and malarial marsh, which they then drained, irrigated and farmed.

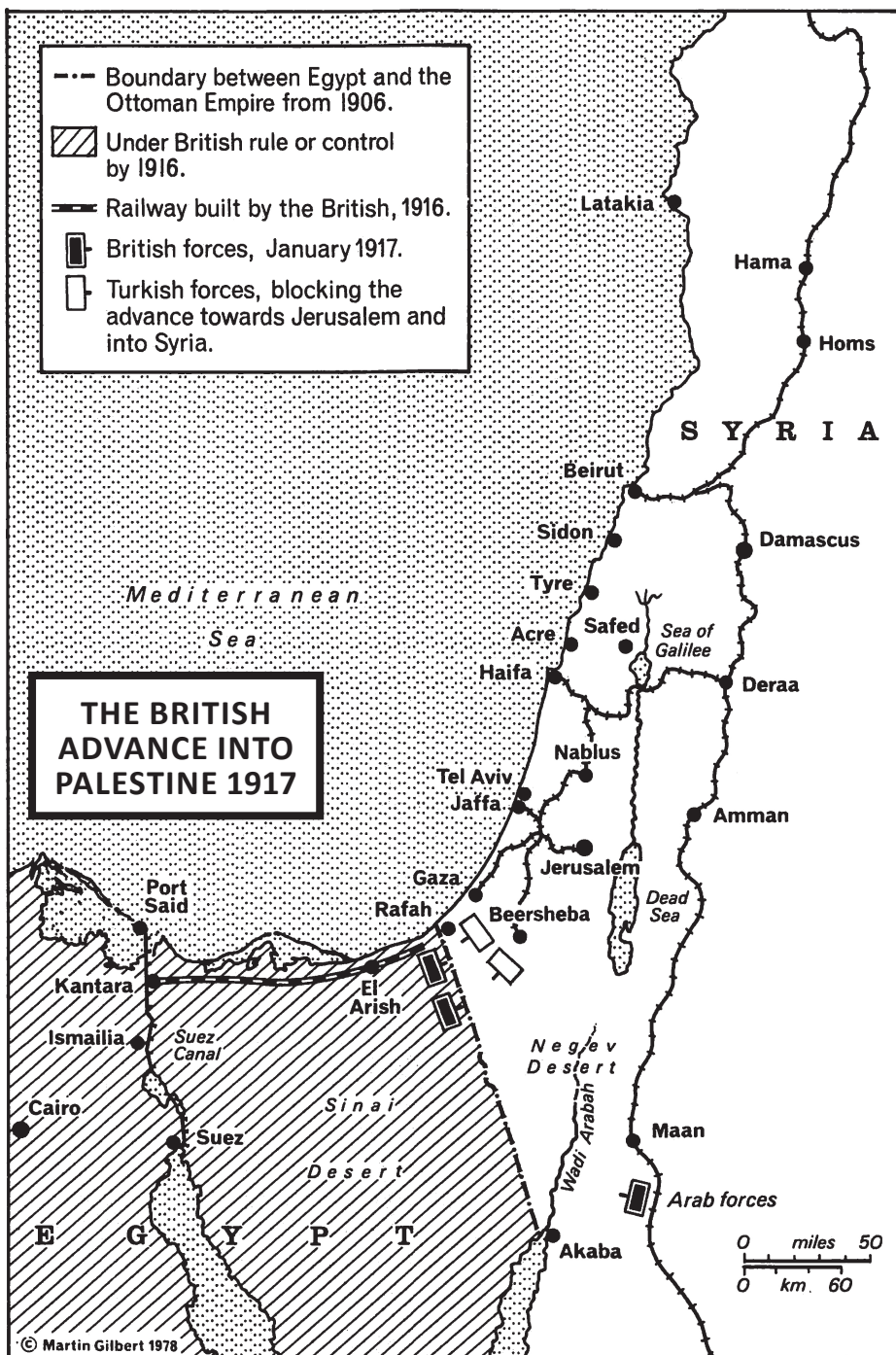


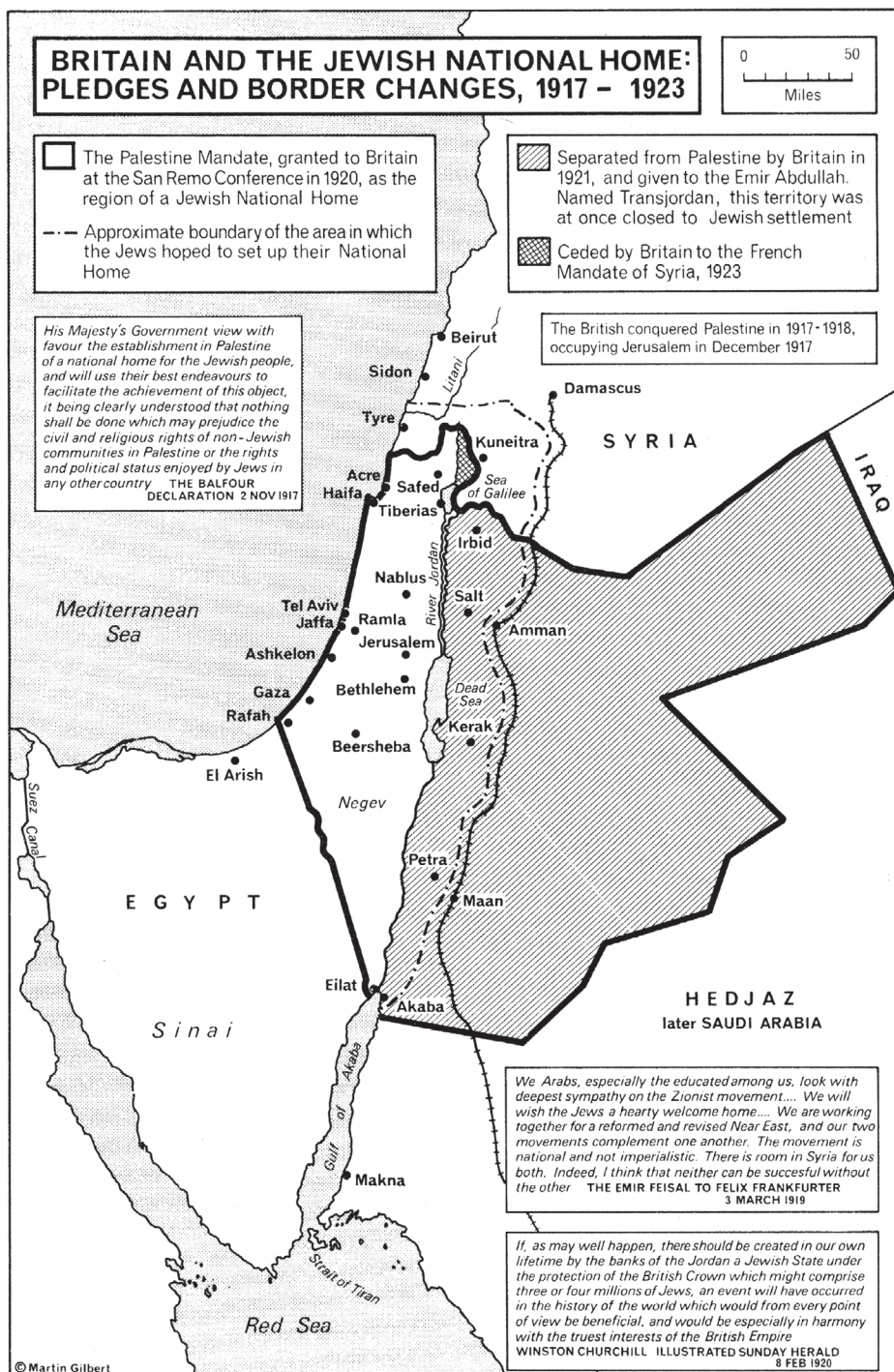
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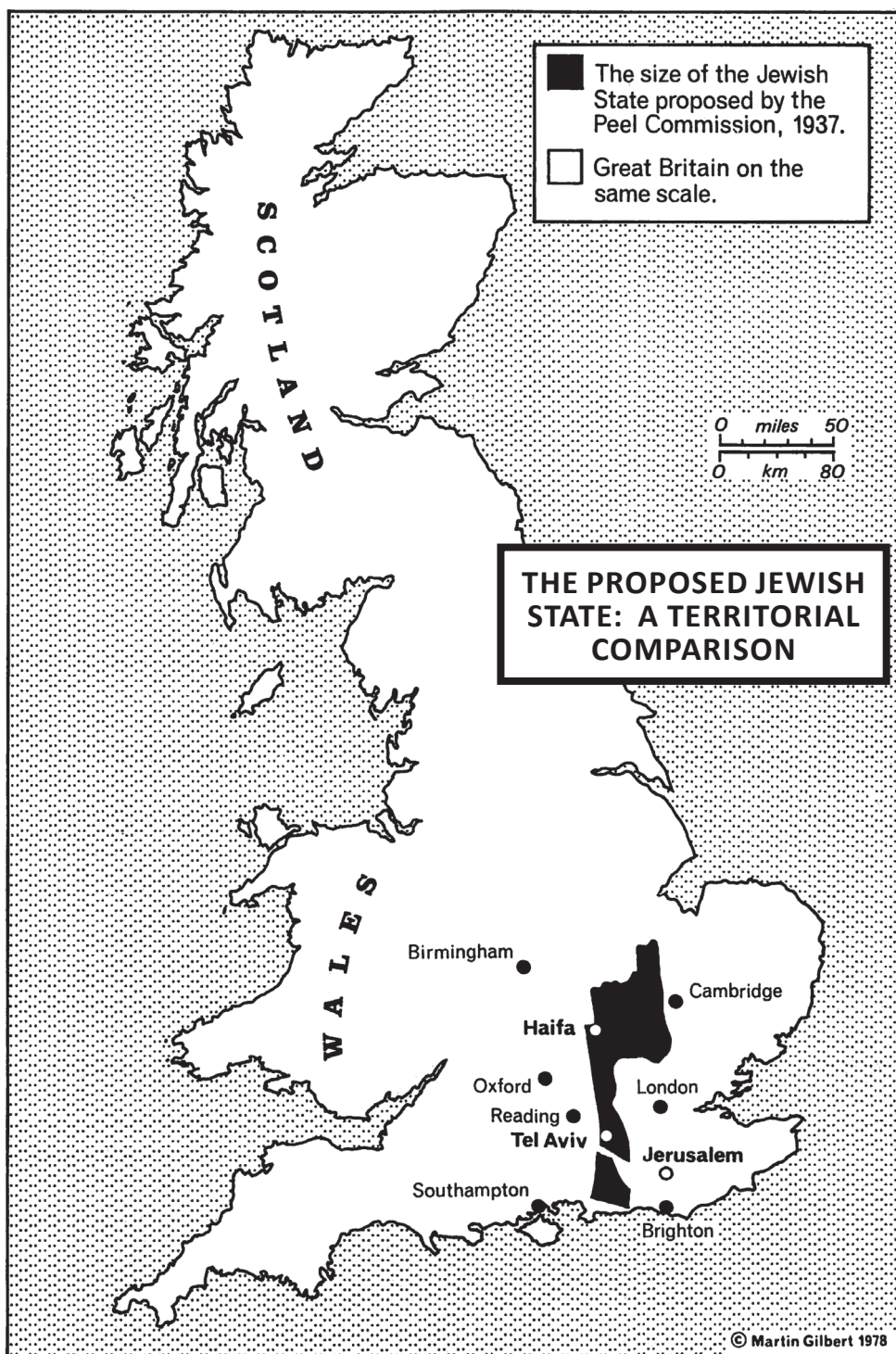








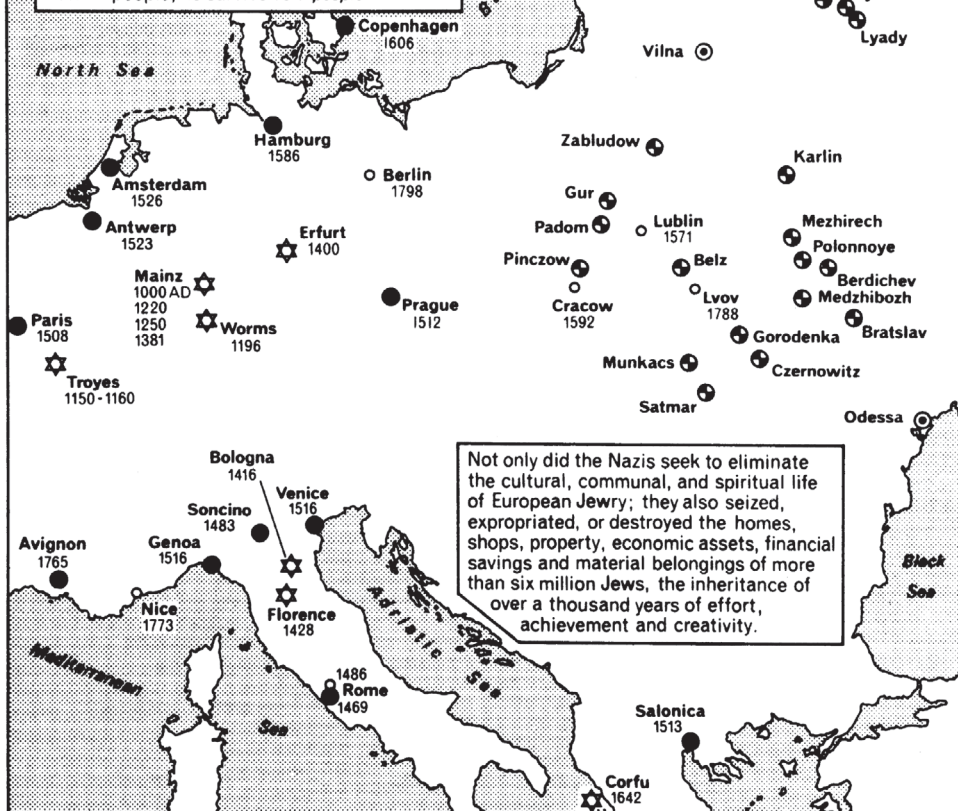




A THOUSAND YEARS OF JEWISH CULTURE AND COMMUNAL LIFE

Between 1000 AD and 1939 the Jews of Europe, despite constant persecution, maintained unbroken their traditional community and family life, including observance of the Holy-days, the keeping of the Sabbath, communal self-help, charity, and the strong encouragement of learning and scholarship, and a belief in the common destiny of the Jewish people, to survive as a people.

0 miles 150
0 km 100



Not only did the Nazis seek to eliminate the cultural, communal, and spiritual life of European Jewry; they also seized, expropriated, or destroyed the homes, shops, property, economic assets, financial savings and material belongings of more than six million Jews, the inheritance of over a thousand years of effort, achievement and creativity.

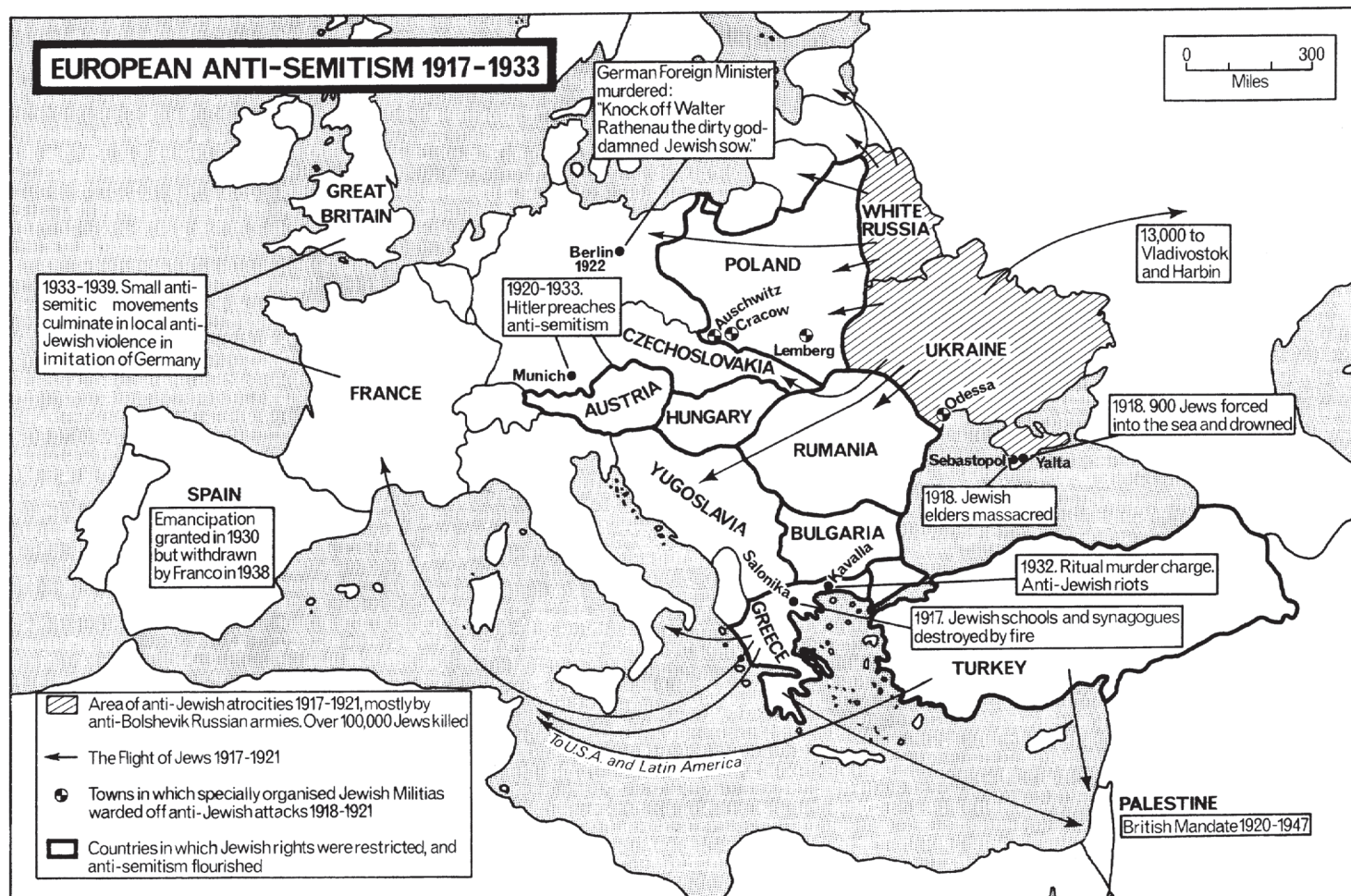
★ Some of the Rabbinical Councils between 1000 AD and 1642 which laid down the laws for Jewish communal life (with their dates).

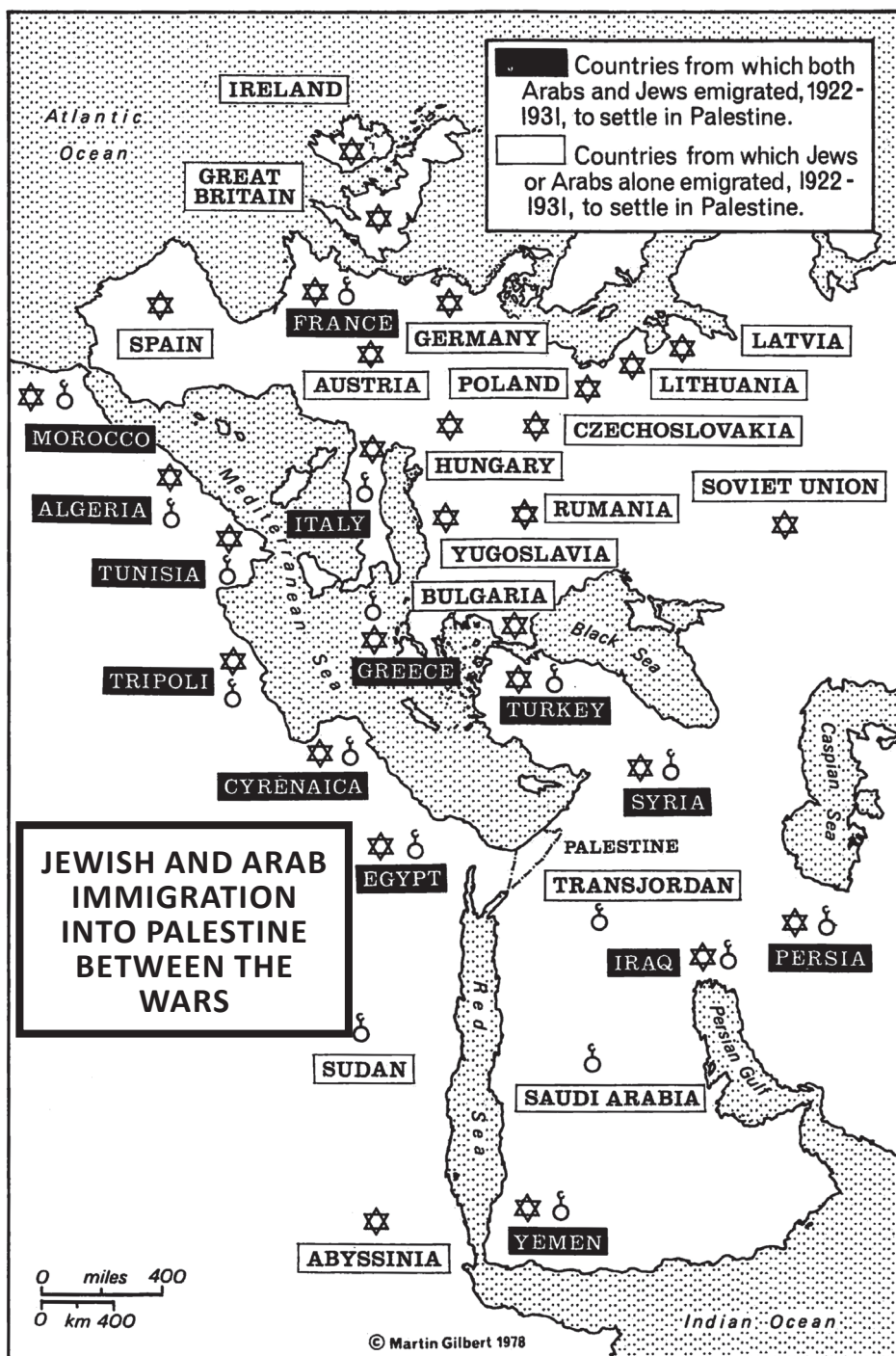
● Hebrew printing presses, publishing Hebrew books with the date of their first recorded publications.

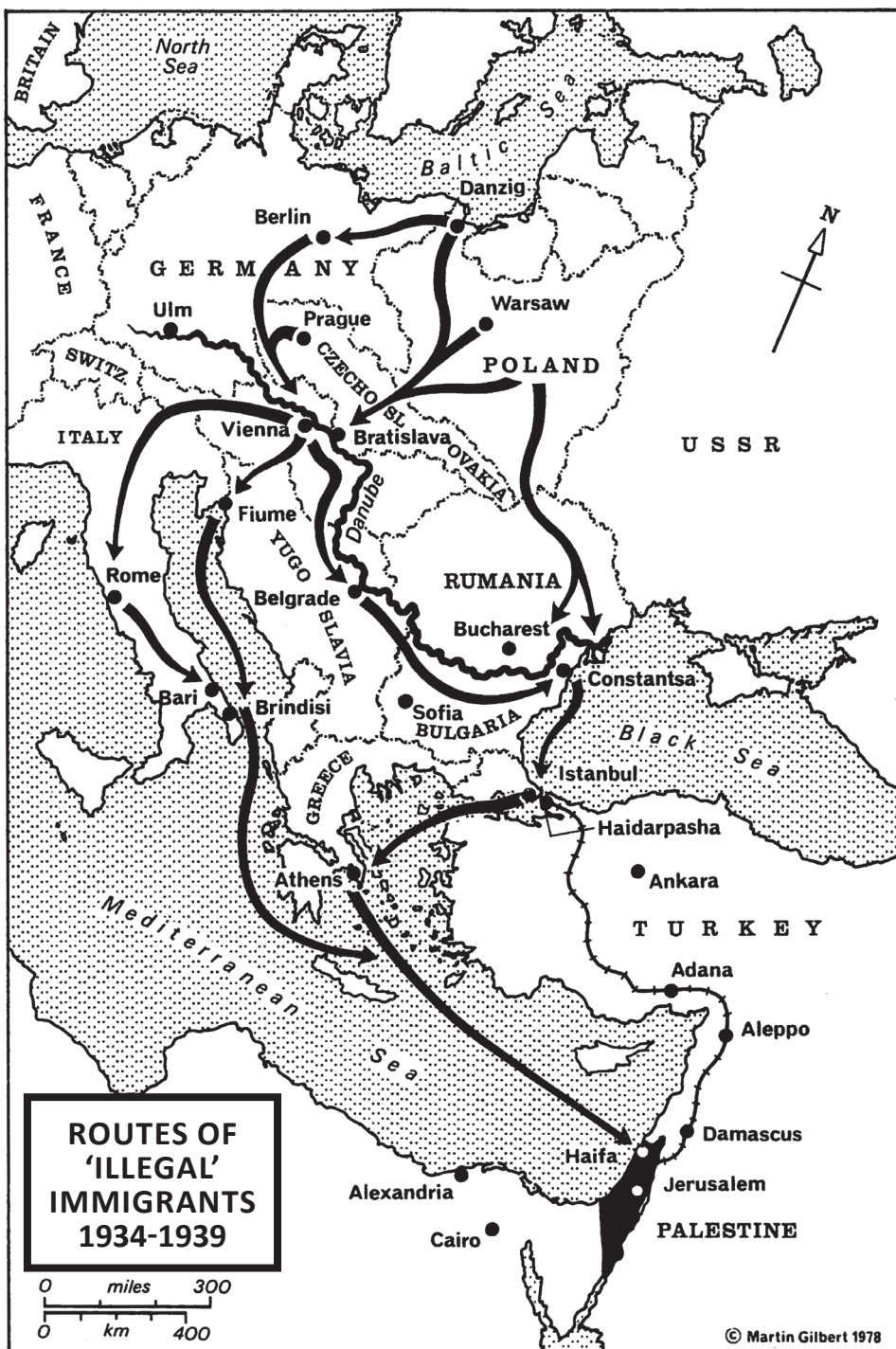
○ Important printings of Jewish prayer books, published between 1486 and 1798.

⊙ The first weekly newspapers printed in Hebrew, both in 1860.

⊙ Some of the centres of Hassidism, a Jewish popular religious movement which brought together charismatic leadership, religious enthusiasm, and a closely-knit social life. Founded in the 1730s, Hassidism flourished throughout eastern Europe for two hundred years. Despite the Nazi destruction of the great Hassidic centres, and the brutal murder of tens of thousands of its followers, Hassidism continues to flourish in the United States, Israel, and Britain.







THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS OF GERMANY IN THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF NAZI RULE 1933 - 1938

9 March 1933. First anti-Jewish riots in Berlin.

1 April 1933. All Jewish shops in Berlin boycotted.

10 May 1933. In Berlin the Nazis hold a public burning of books written by Jewish and other authors.

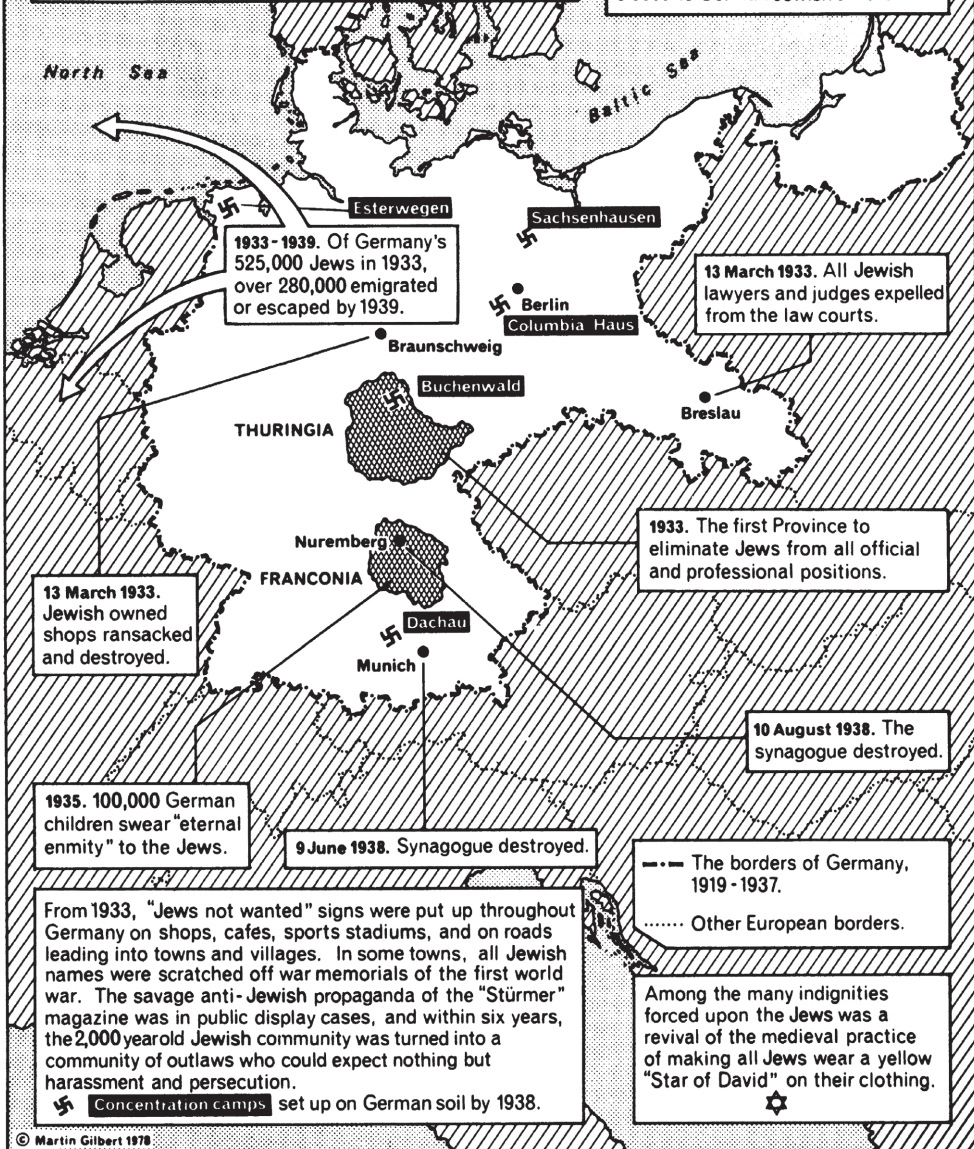
October 1933. All hospitals in Berlin declared "free" of Jewish doctors. These doctors could find no other hospital work.

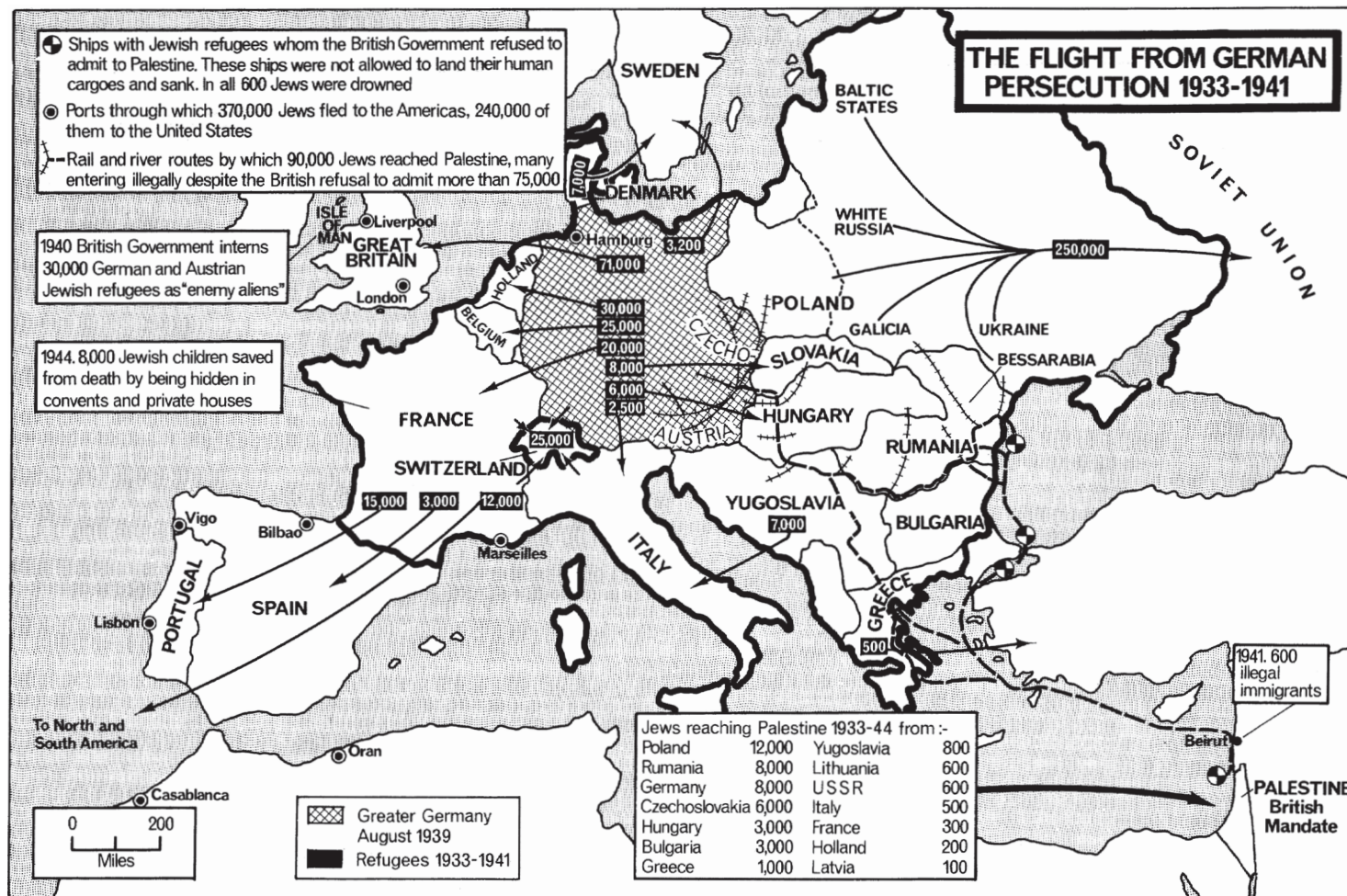
30 January 1933. Hitler becomes the Chancellor of Germany. Many Jews arrested, ill-treated, and tortured.

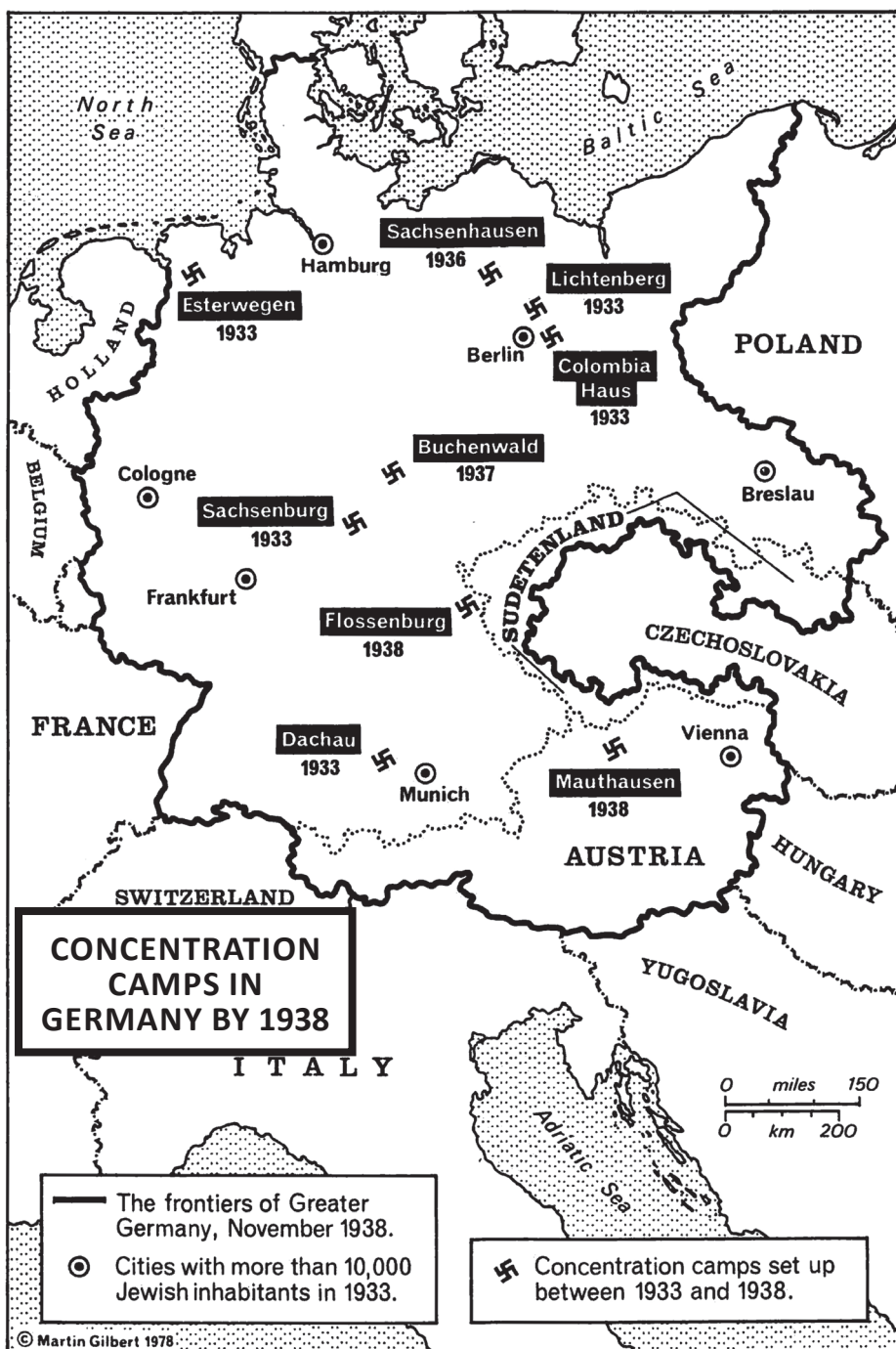
15 September 1935. The Nuremberg Laws make the Jews second class citizens, and lead to their being driven from public and professional life.

9 November 1938. 191 synagogues set on fire throughout Germany. Over 2,000 Jews murdered in the camps.

15 November 1938. All German schools closed to German Jewish children.





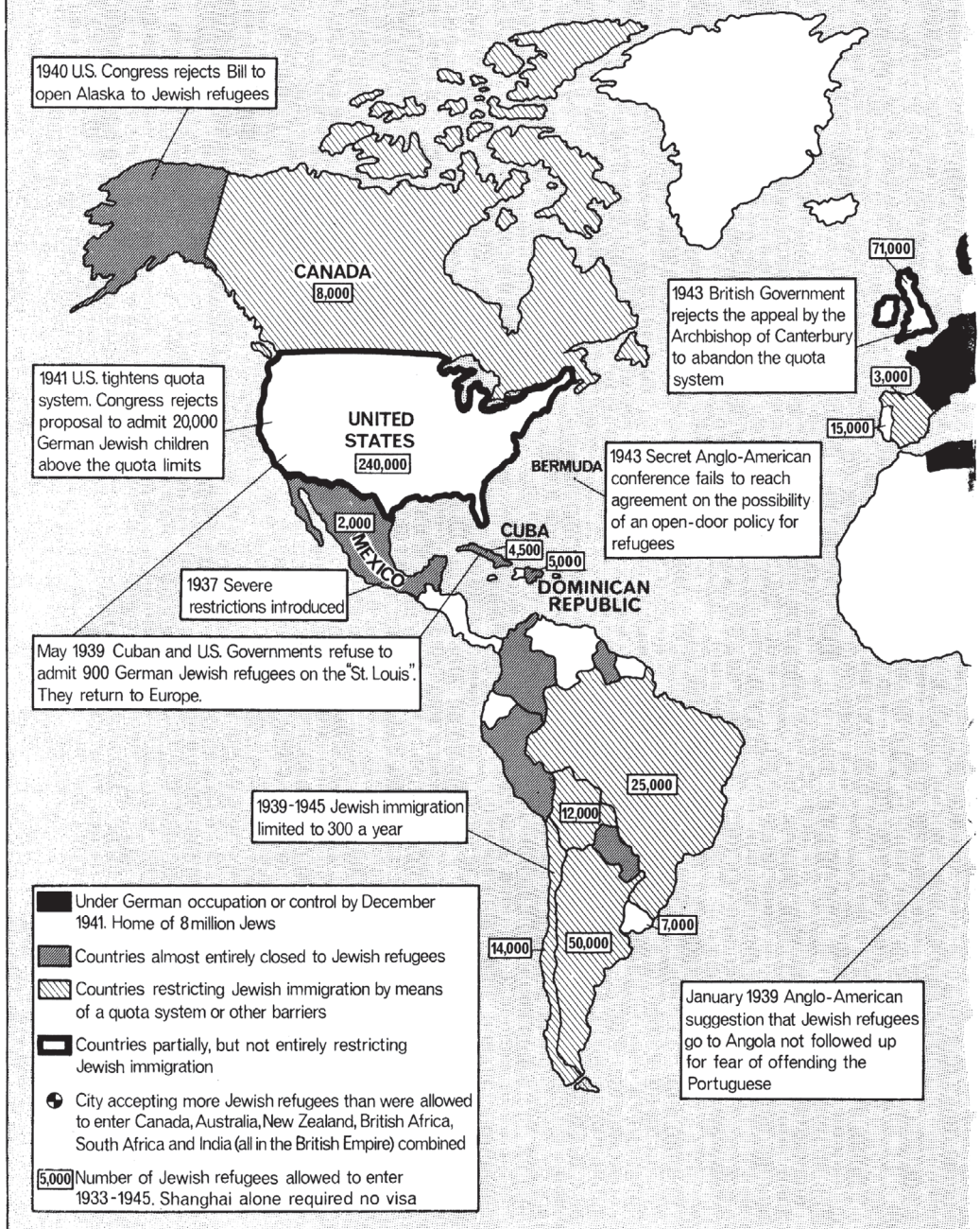


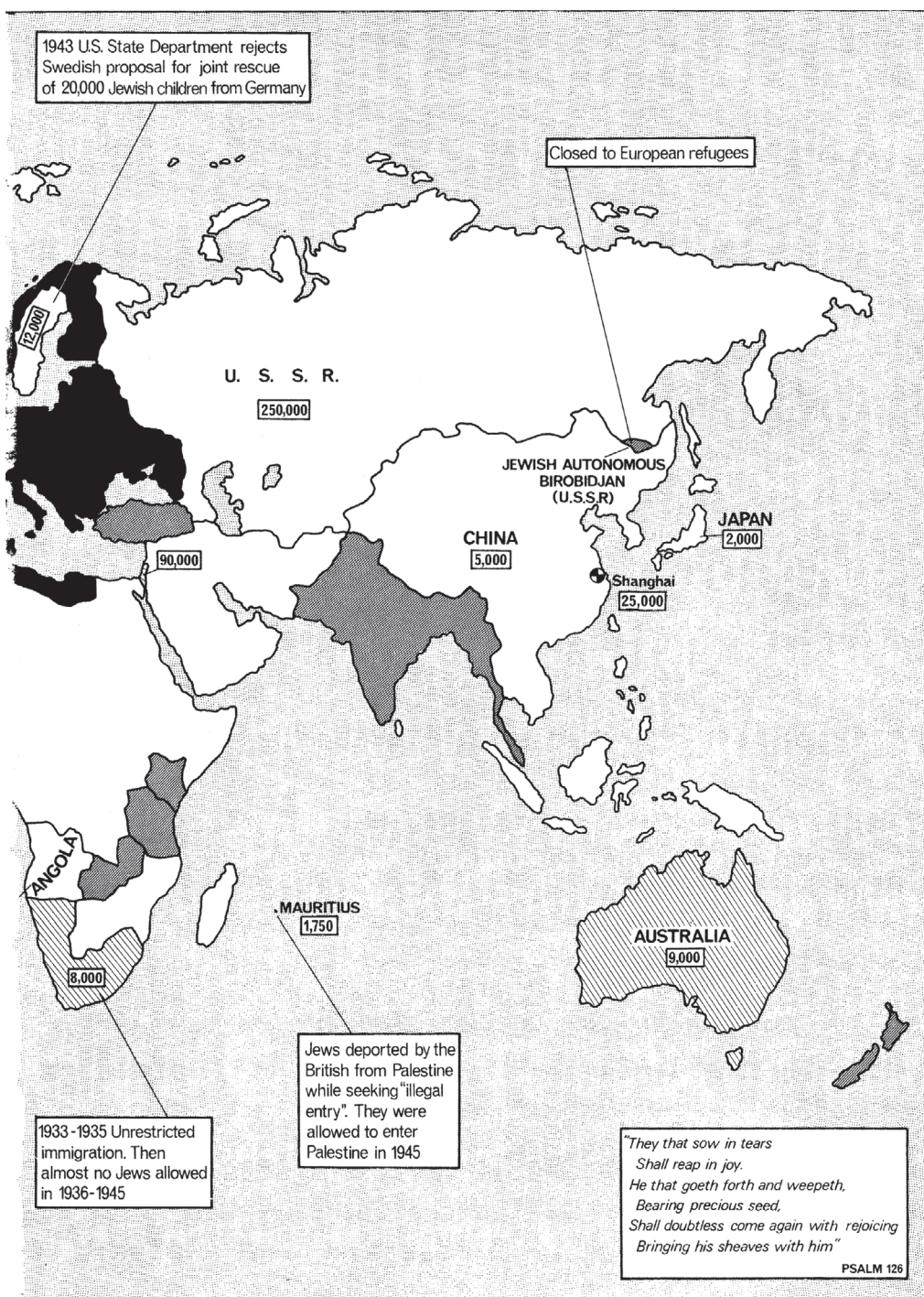
Between 1939 and 1945, six million unarmed and innocent Jewish civilians - men, women, children and babies - were murdered in Nazi-controlled Europe, as part of a deliberate policy to destroy all traces of Jewish life and culture. As many as two million of these were killed in their own towns and villages, some confined in ghettos where death by slow starvation was a deliberate Nazi policy, others taken to be shot at mass-murder sites near where they lived. The remaining four million Jews were forced from their homes and taken by train to distant concentration camps, where they were murdered by being worked to death, starved to death, beaten to death, shot, or gassed.

THE CONCENTRATION CAMPS



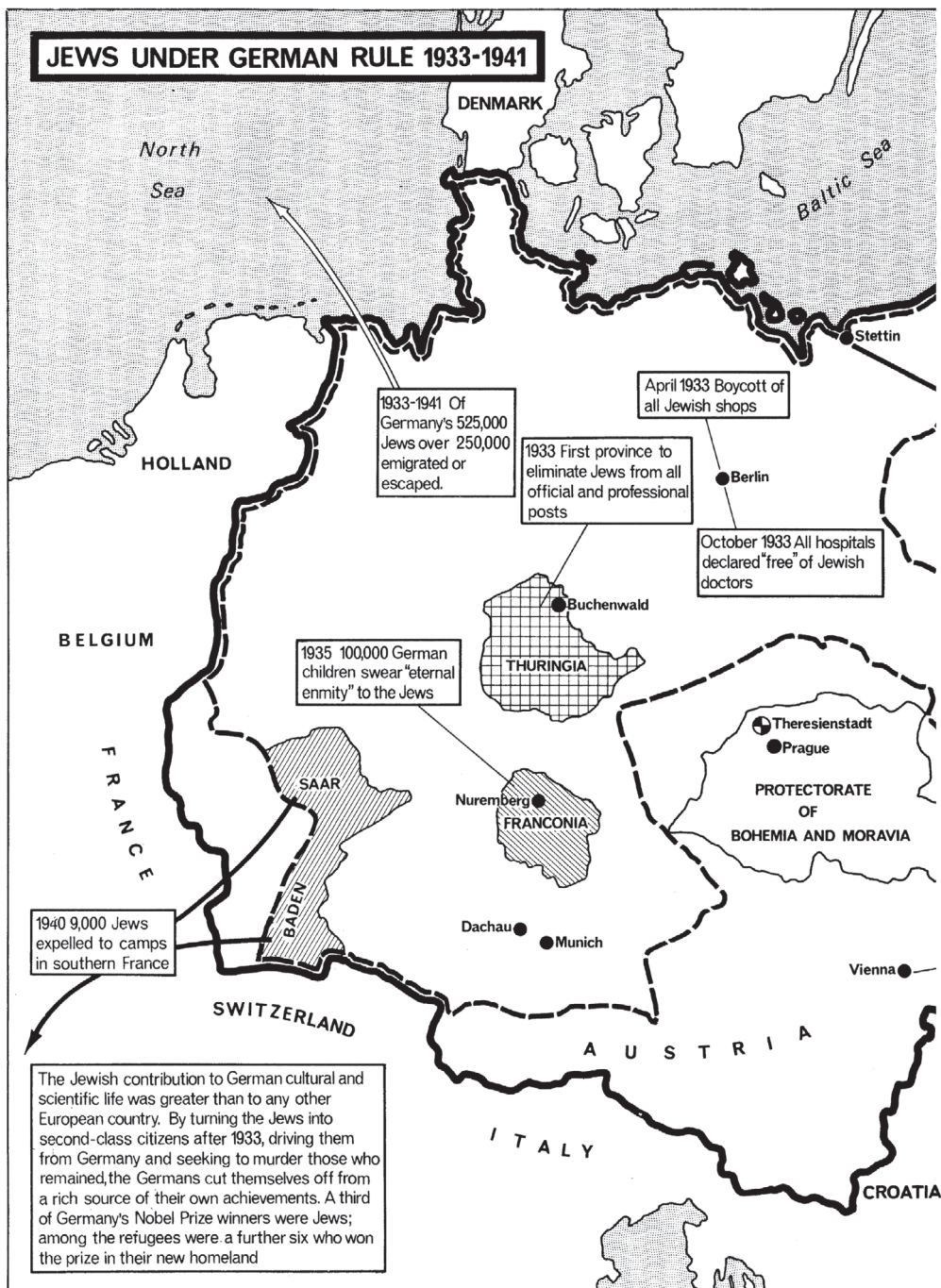
THE SEARCH FOR SAFETY 1933-1945

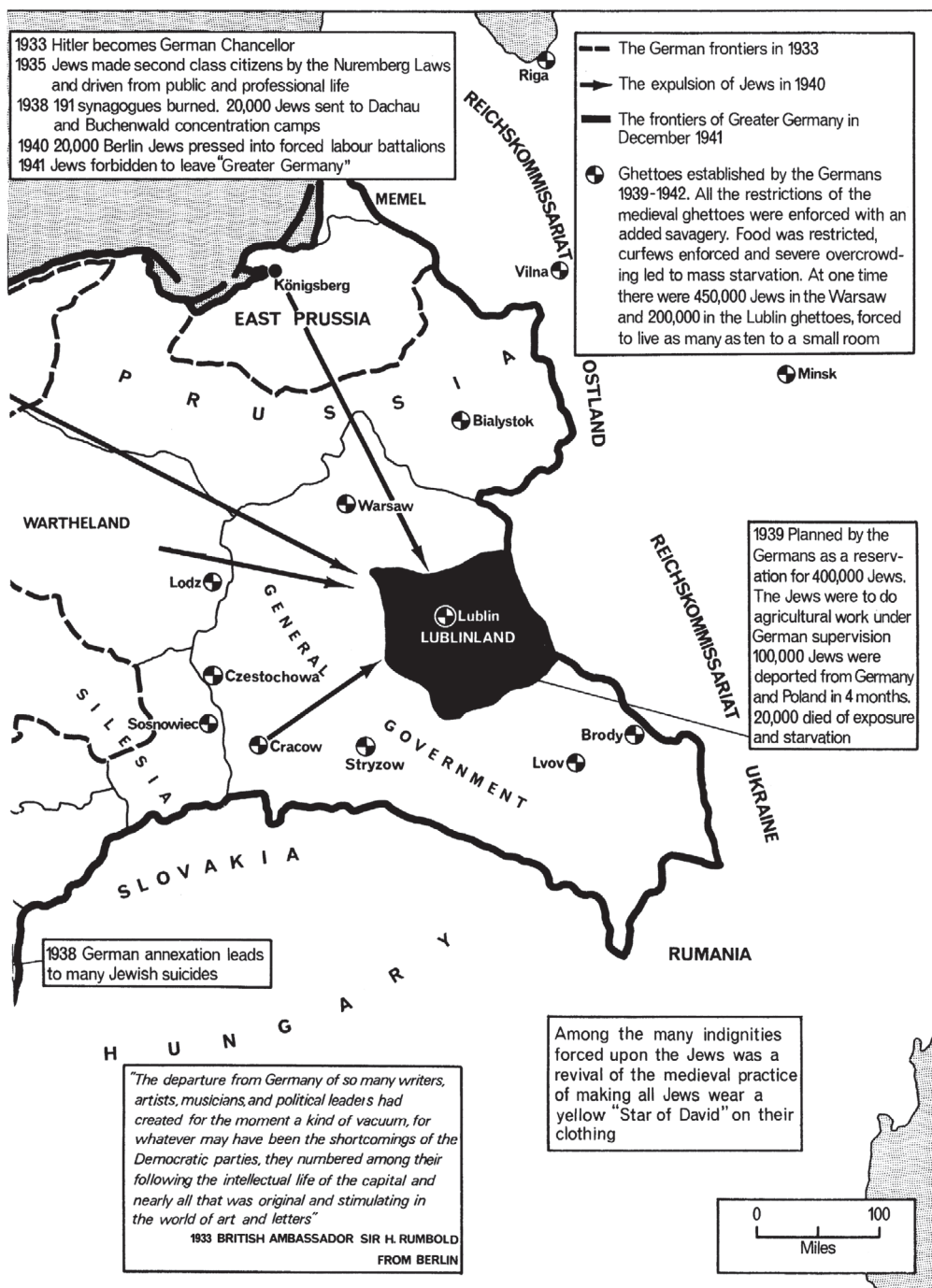




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JEWS UNDER GERMAN RULE 1933-1941





SOVIET JEWRY 1917 - 1941

In 1917 all Jewish disabilities of the Tsarist years, including the Pale of Settlement, were abolished. Zionist youth groups flourished and Hebrew journals and books were published. But from 1918 Jewish religious activity was vigorously combatted, and by 1928 the Communist regime had turned against all aspects both of Zionist activity and of Hebrew language teaching and expression.

1918 The Stybel Yiddish publishing house closed down.

1930 The Society for the Promotion of Culture Among the Jews of Russia (OSE) disbanded.

1923 Jewish self-defence groups disbanded. The Jewish Social-Democratic Party (the Bund) declared illegal.

1927 The hassidic leader Rabbi Joseph Shneersohn imprisoned and then expelled from Russia.

1928 The publication of all Hebrew books suspended. Many Zionists and Jewish writers imprisoned, or exiled to Central Asia. All Zionist youth groups declared illegal.

1935 All the principal Communist Jewish newspapers and Societies closed down.

1937 Many thousands of Jews executed during Stalin's purges, including the writers Izi Kharik and Moshe Kulbak.

1938 More than 1,000 Jews among the 30,000 army officers and commissars executed on Stalin's order.

1941 Mass arrests of Zionists, Bundists, religious Jews and Jewish writers. The poet Selik Axelrod, and the journalist Wolf Hersh, among those executed.

1934 The Jewish poet Osip Mandelshtam arrested for writing a satiric poem about Stalin: he died in a prison camp 4 years later.

1938 The Society to Promote Trade and Agriculture Among the Jews (ORT) disbanded.

1921 A public trial held against a Jewish religious school, and several synagogues closed down.

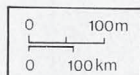
1940 The Soviet authorities arrest the Zionist leader and Yiddish essayist, Yehoshua Gottlieb: he died in prison.

1929 The historian of Ukrainian Jewry, Eliahu Galant, forced to discontinue his scholarly research and writing.

1929 The composer Mikhael Gnesin forbidden to publish any more of his music.

1924 Rostov

--- The Soviet frontier 1921-1939.
 /// Annexed by Russia in 1940.



● Area where, in 1919, over 60,000 Jews were murdered by Ukrainian nationalists and anti-Bolsheviks, the worst anti-Jewish massacres in Russia since 1648.

⊙ Towns in which the Soviet authorities, in 1918, closed down Jewish societies for 'not conforming to the spirit of the times'.

● Jewish autonomous agricultural regions established by the Soviet authorities, 1927-1935, with dates (all were disbanded by 1941).

⊙ Publication of Jewish prayer books permitted (none at all allowed between 1934 and 1956).

THE JEWS OF RUSSIA AND THE SECOND WORLD WAR 1941-1945

December 1941 Two former Polish Bund leaders, H. Erlich and V. Alter, executed by the Soviet authorities.
June 1942 The Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Air Force, Yaakov Shmushkevich (a Jew) executed. He was 'rehabilitated' in 1956.

June 1941 Arseni Arkin, a Jew, among the heroes of the fortress defence.

Between 1941 and 1945 more than 500,000 Jews served in the Red Army, and at least 200,000 were killed in action.

July 1944 Following the liberation of the city by Soviet troops, the Soviet authorities forbade the setting up of any Jewish organisation, school, orphanage or institution, and arrested many Jews who wished to emigrate to Palestine.

December 1941 Brigadier Jacob Kreiser, a Jew, one of the heroes of the City's defences.

Among 900 'Heroes of the Soviet Union' during the Dnieper river crossing, 27 of the awards went to Jewish soldiers.

1942 General Israel Baskin, a Jew, in command of an artillery section during the battle.

Admiral Paul Trainin, a Jew, commands the Soviet defence of the naval base.

19 November 1944 Following the City's liberation by the Soviet Army, an anti-Jewish pogrom broke out despite the Nazi massacre of more than 100,000 Jews at Babi Yar only three weeks before.

June 1941 Chaim Fomin, a Jew, among the heroic defenders of the fortress.

- Greater Germany in January 1942.
- The front line in January 1942 (north of Kursk) and in Nov. 1942 (south of Kursk).
- ▨ Administered by the German controlled General-Government of Poland.
- ▩ Administered by the Ostland and Ukraine Reichskommissariats.
- ▣ Areas under direct German military rule.
- ⊙ SS Headquarters in the occupied areas.
- ⊙ SS Groups, who murdered an estimated 500,000 Russian Jews in the occupied areas.

THE JEWISH POPULATION OF THE SOVIET UNION

1939	3,550,000
1946	2,665,000
KILLED, MOSTLY IN GERMAN MASSACRES AND CAMPS	885,000

THE JEWISH POPULATION OF POLAND

1939	3,351,000
1946	80,000
KILLED, MOSTLY IN GERMAN MASSACRES AND CAMPS	3,271,000

JEWISH PARTISANS AND RESISTANCE FIGHTERS

This map shows some of the areas in which Jewish resistance fighters were particularly prominent and active in destroying German military stores and communications, and in seizing whole regions from German control.

As well as the Jewish revolts in Ghettos and Death Camps, many Jews fought in resistance and partisan units throughout Nazi-occupied Europe. Some fought as individuals within local resistance groups, while others formed specifically Jewish units, working closely with local and national underground groups.

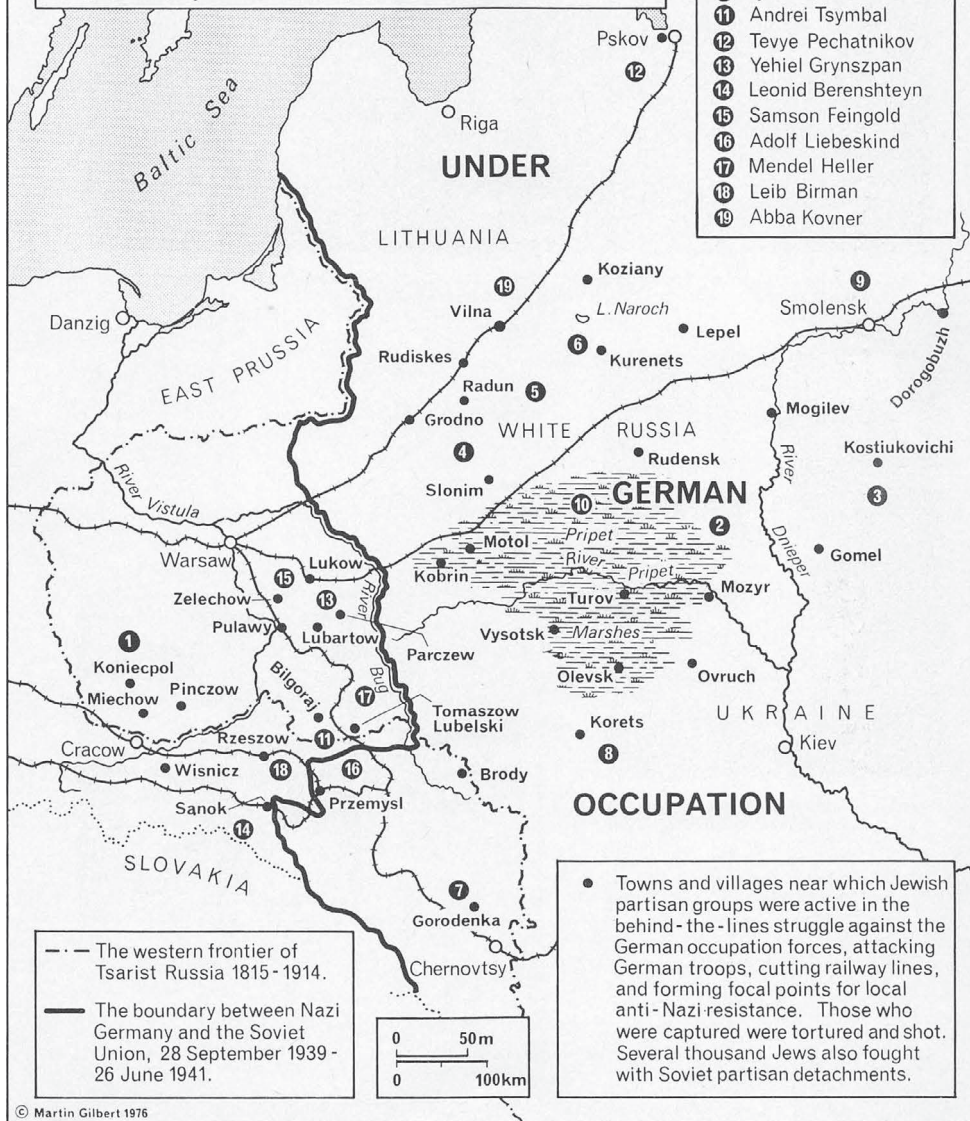


JEWISH RESISTANCE IN THE FORMER PALE OF SETTLEMENT, 1941 - 1945

Between 1941 and 1945 over 20,000 Jews joined Soviet partisan groups. Some Jews formed their own partisan detachments, or, in small groups, sought to protect those Jews who had escaped the German net and found refuge in remote areas, woods and marshland. The 'Tobias Bielski' group, of 350 men, protected 900 old people, women and children; the 'People's Avenger' group under Vladimir Epshteyn had 70 men. Several thousand Jews found refuge with these groups; near Slonim, in January 1943, of 5,334 partisans and refugees killed by the Germans, 2,658 were Jews.

SOME JEWISH PARTISAN LEADERS

- 1 Vladimir Epshteyn
- 2 Moshe Uritsky
- 3 Hersh Gurevich
- 4 Ezekiel Atlas
- 5 Tobias Bielski
- 6 Leyb Woliak
- 7 Dr Zimmer
- 8 'Diadia Misha'
- 9 Haim Narocki
- 10 Lyova Gilchik
- 11 Andrei Tsymbal
- 12 Tevye Pechatnikov
- 13 Yehiel Grynszpan
- 14 Leonid Berenshteyn
- 15 Samson Feingold
- 16 Adolf Liebeskind
- 17 Mendel Heller
- 18 Leib Birman
- 19 Abba Kovner



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JEWISH REVOLTS 1942 - 1945

Despite the overwhelming military strength of the German forces, many Jews, while weakened by hunger and terrorised by Nazi brutality, nevertheless rose in revolt against their fate, not only in many of the Ghettos in which they were forcibly confined, but even in the concentration camps themselves, snatching from the very gates of death the slender possibility of survival.

★ Ghettos in which Jews rose up in revolt against the Germans, with dates. Many of those who revolted were able to escape to the woods, and to join Jewish, Polish or Soviet partisan groups.

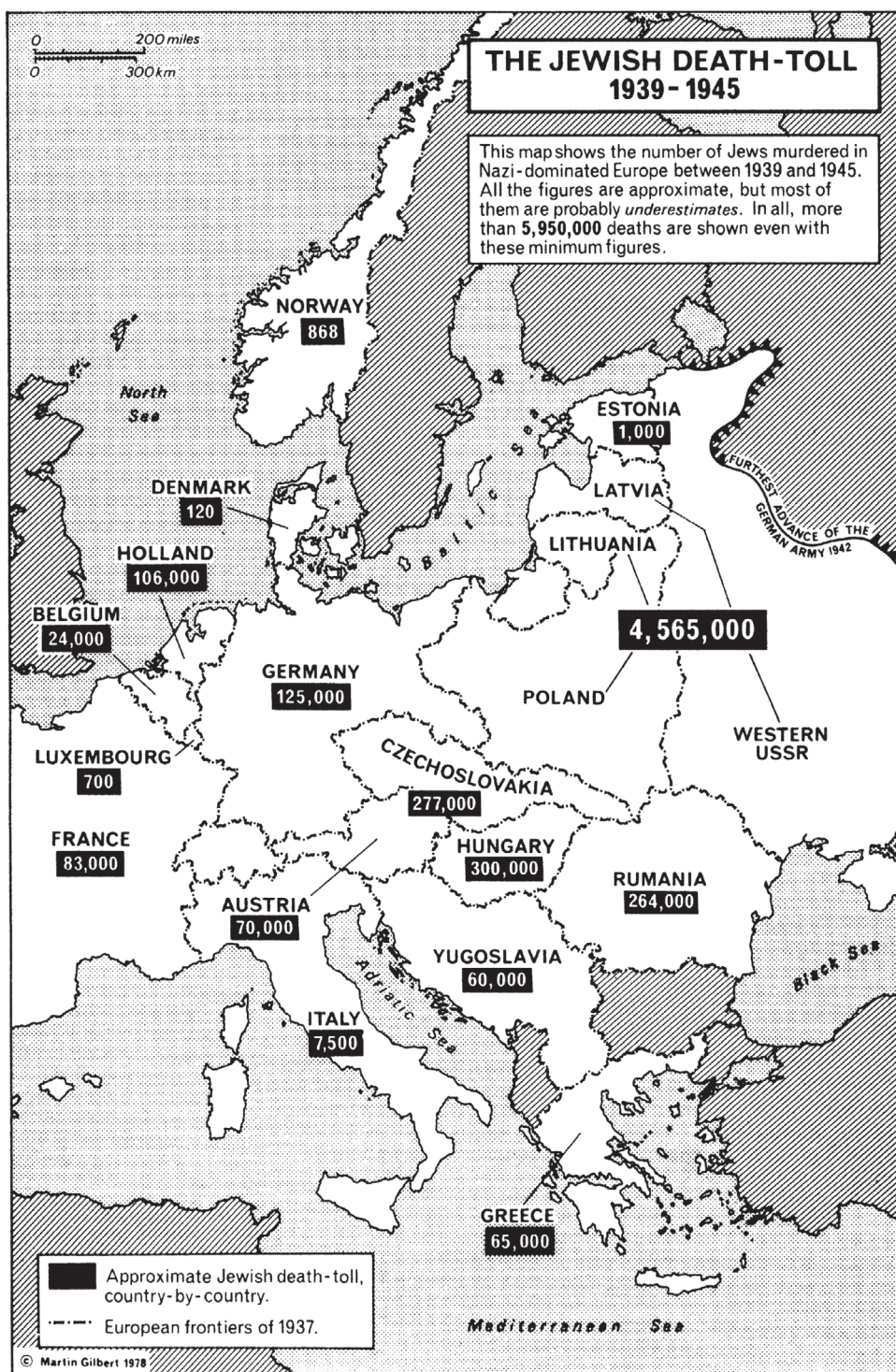
☠ Death camps in which the Jews revolted, with date of the revolt. In almost every instance, those who revolted were later caught and murdered.

This map shows twenty of the Ghettos and five of the death camps in which Jews joined together and sought, often almost unarmed, to strike back at their tormentors. These twenty-five uprisings are among the most noble and courageous episodes not only of Jewish, but of world history.



JEWISH UPRISINGS IN THE FORMER PALE OF SETTLEMENT, 1941-1945







The total number of Christians who saved Jewish lives during the Holocaust, and have been honoured by the State of Israel and the Yad Vashem Holocaust memorial in Jerusalem since 1953, reached 22,765 on 1 January 2009 (as shown on this map). They are given the title "Righteous Among the Nations". They are also known as "Righteous Gentiles". This map shows the number of awards given country by country, during that fifty-five-year period.

At their own request, the Norwegian and Danish resistance movements received their honours collectively.

Also recognized by Yad Vashem as Righteous are thirteen Armenians (including one in Budapest and one in Vienna), two Chinese (one in Kharkov, the other in Vienna), a Brazilian diplomat (in Berlin), a Portuguese diplomat (in Bordeaux), a Japanese diplomat (in Kaunas), and three United States citizens, one of whom, Varian Fry, based in Marseille, enabled many hundreds of Jews to leave Europe through the Pyrenees and Spain. The one Turkish citizen indicated on the map, and the one Muslim, a diplomat, was the Turkish Consul on the island of Rhodes.



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Section Five

20TH CENTURY, 1945–1999

*For though thy people Israel be as the sand of the sea,
yet a remnant of them shall return.*

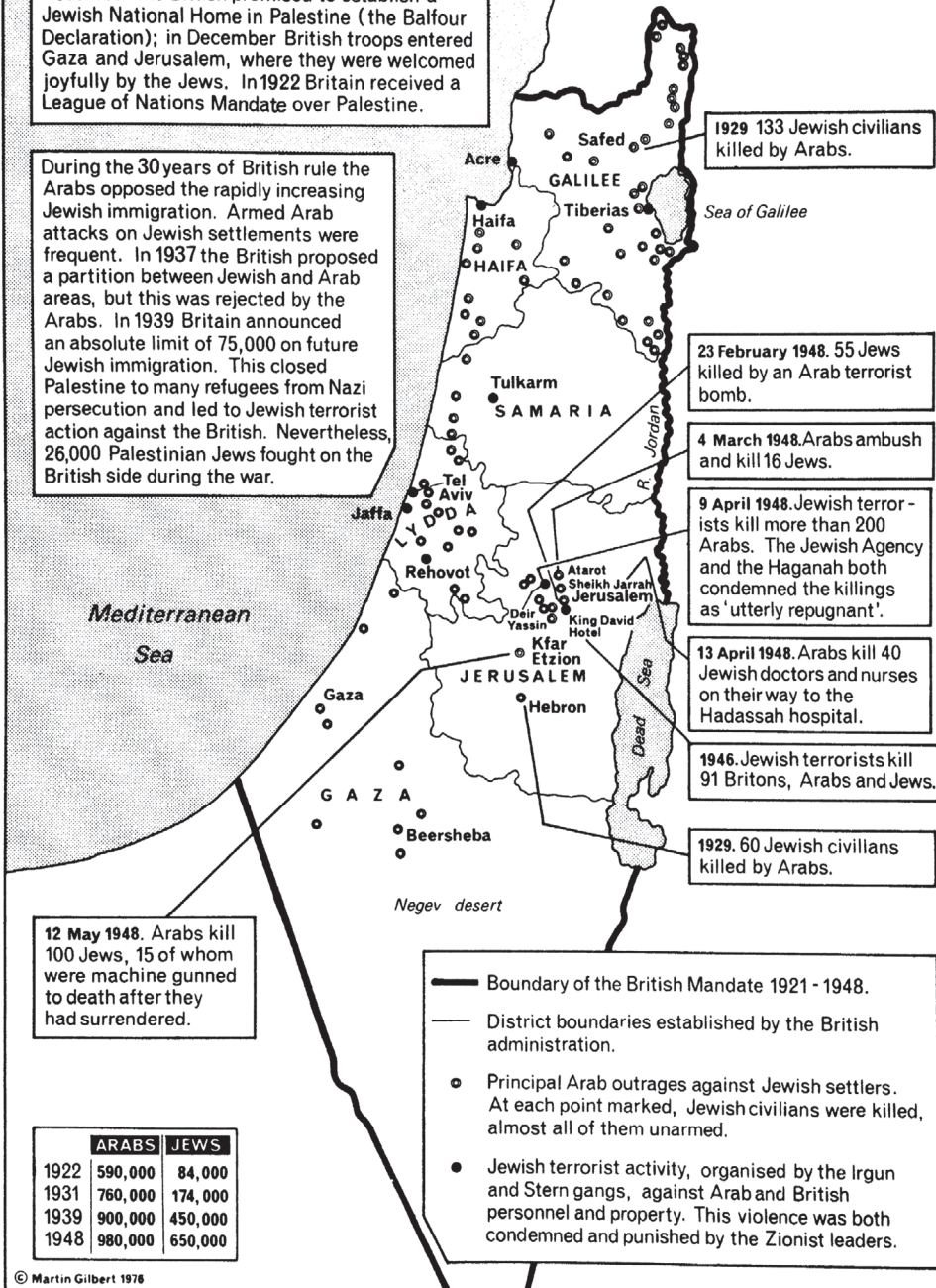
Isaiah 10, 22

THE PALESTINE MANDATE 1922-1948

0 10 20
Miles

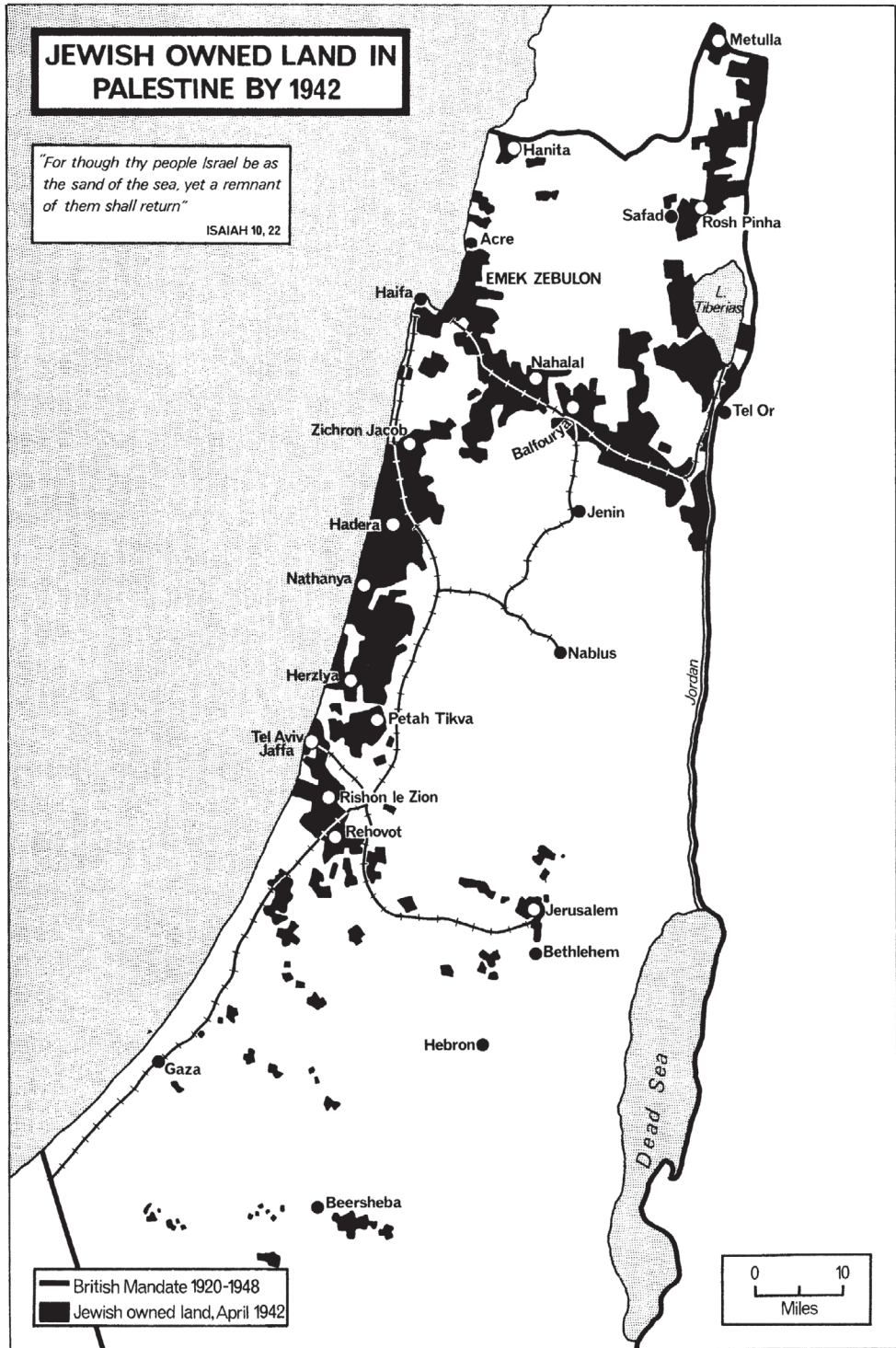
In 1914 Britain and Turkey were at war. In October 1917 British troops advanced into Palestine; in November the British promised to establish a Jewish National Home in Palestine (the Balfour Declaration); in December British troops entered Gaza and Jerusalem, where they were welcomed joyfully by the Jews. In 1922 Britain received a League of Nations Mandate over Palestine.

During the 30 years of British rule the Arabs opposed the rapidly increasing Jewish immigration. Armed Arab attacks on Jewish settlements were frequent. In 1937 the British proposed a partition between Jewish and Arab areas, but this was rejected by the Arabs. In 1939 Britain announced an absolute limit of 75,000 on future Jewish immigration. This closed Palestine to many refugees from Nazi persecution and led to Jewish terrorist action against the British. Nevertheless, 26,000 Palestinian Jews fought on the British side during the war.

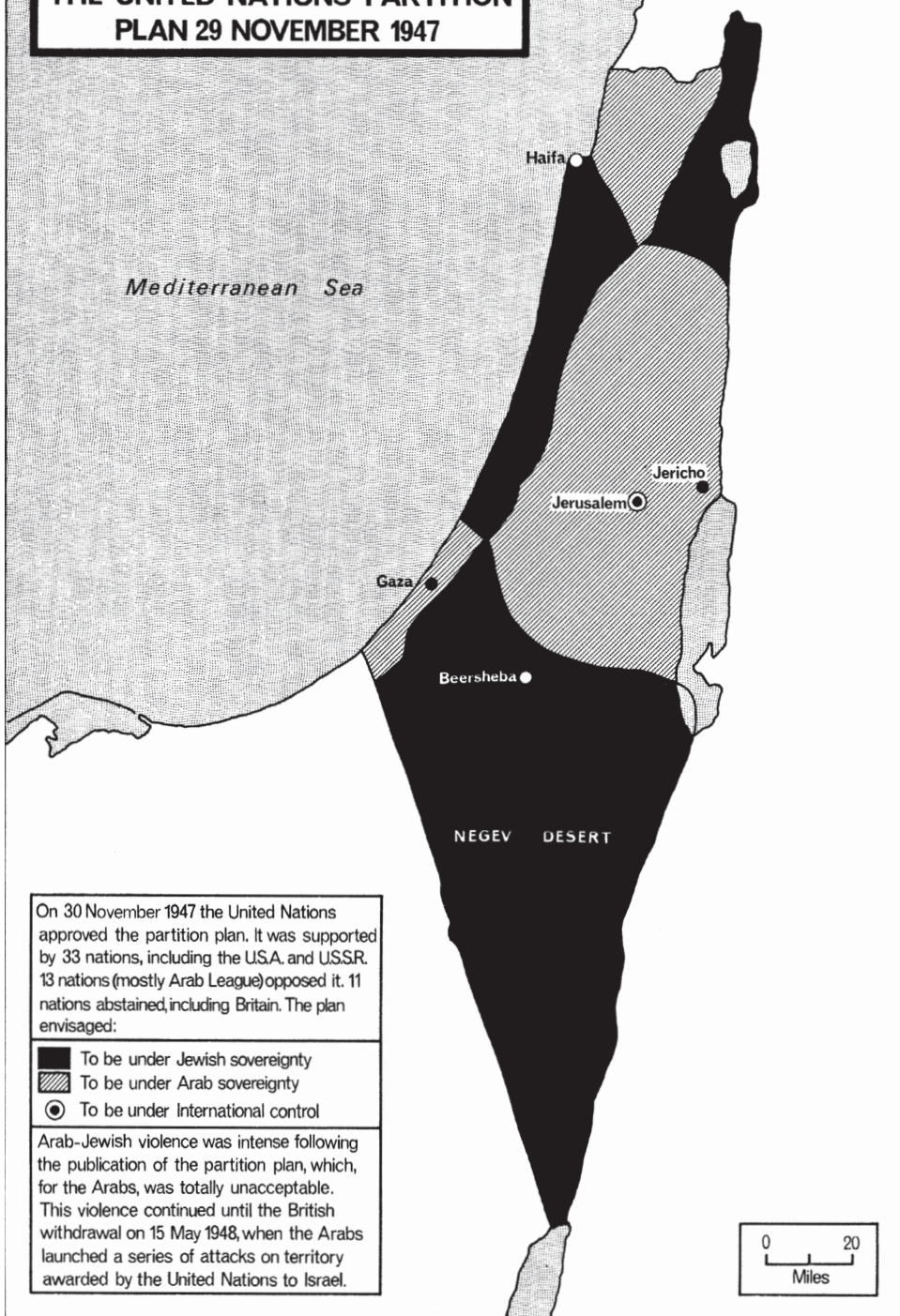


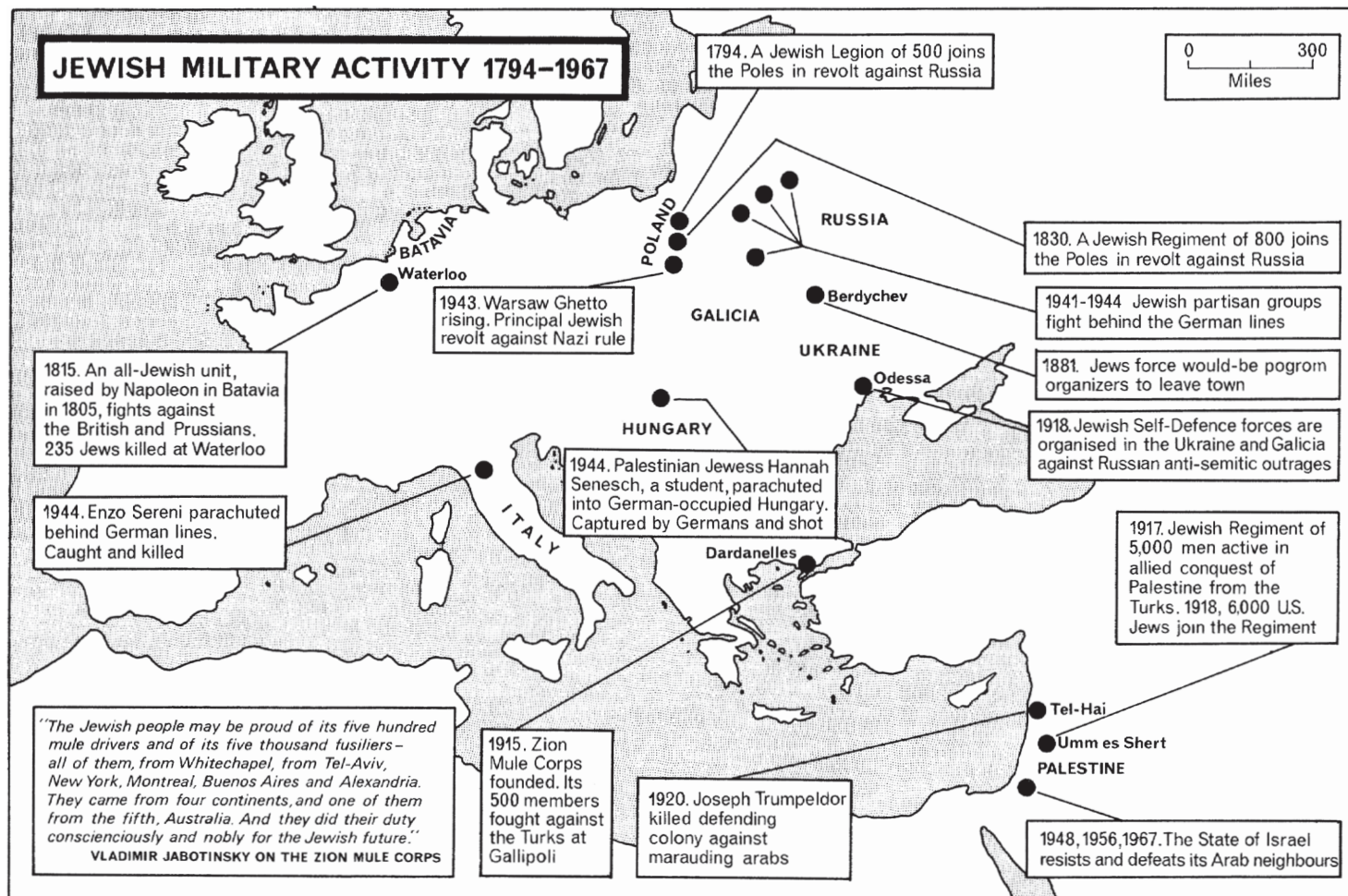
	ARABS	JEWS
1922	590,000	84,000
1931	760,000	174,000
1939	900,000	450,000
1948	980,000	650,000

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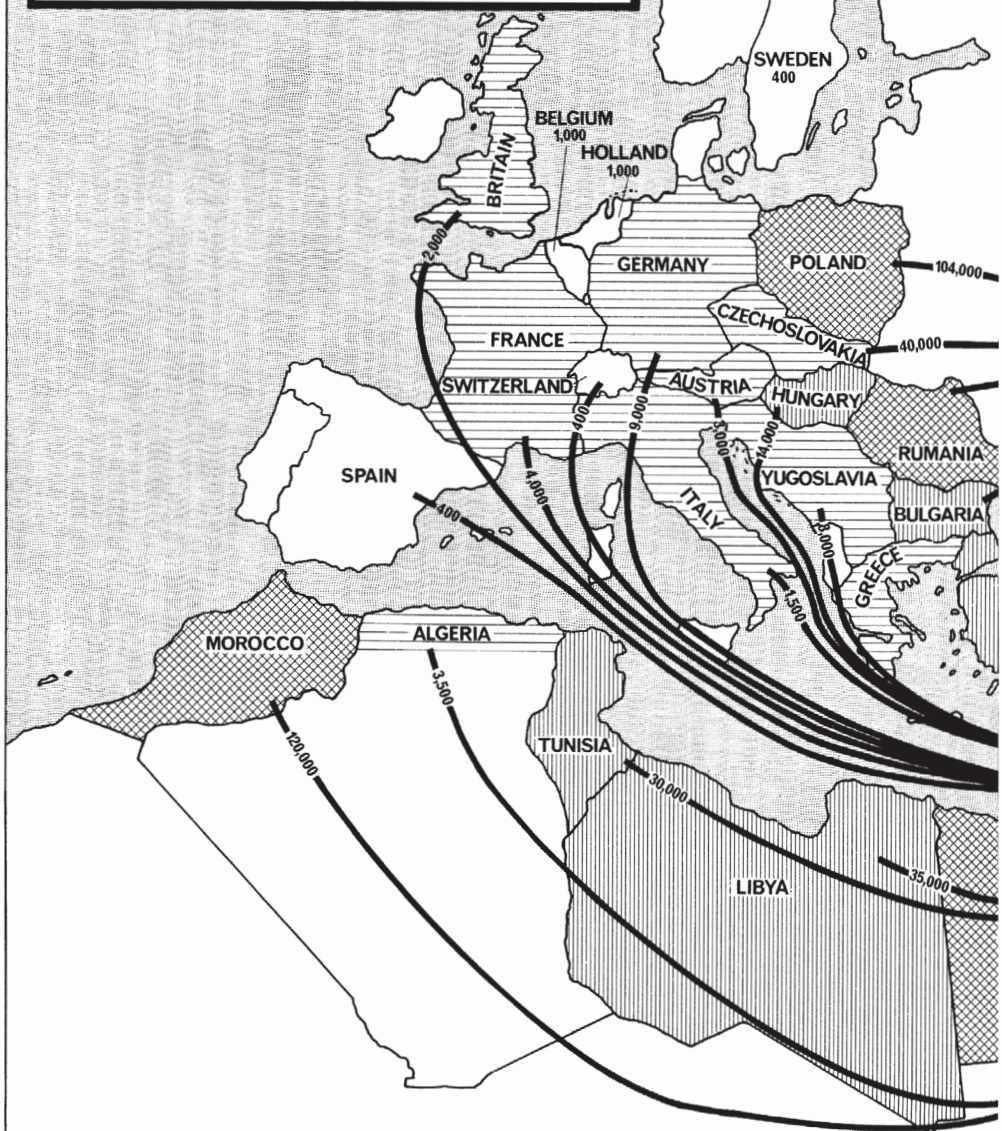


THE UNITED NATIONS PARTITION PLAN 29 NOVEMBER 1947

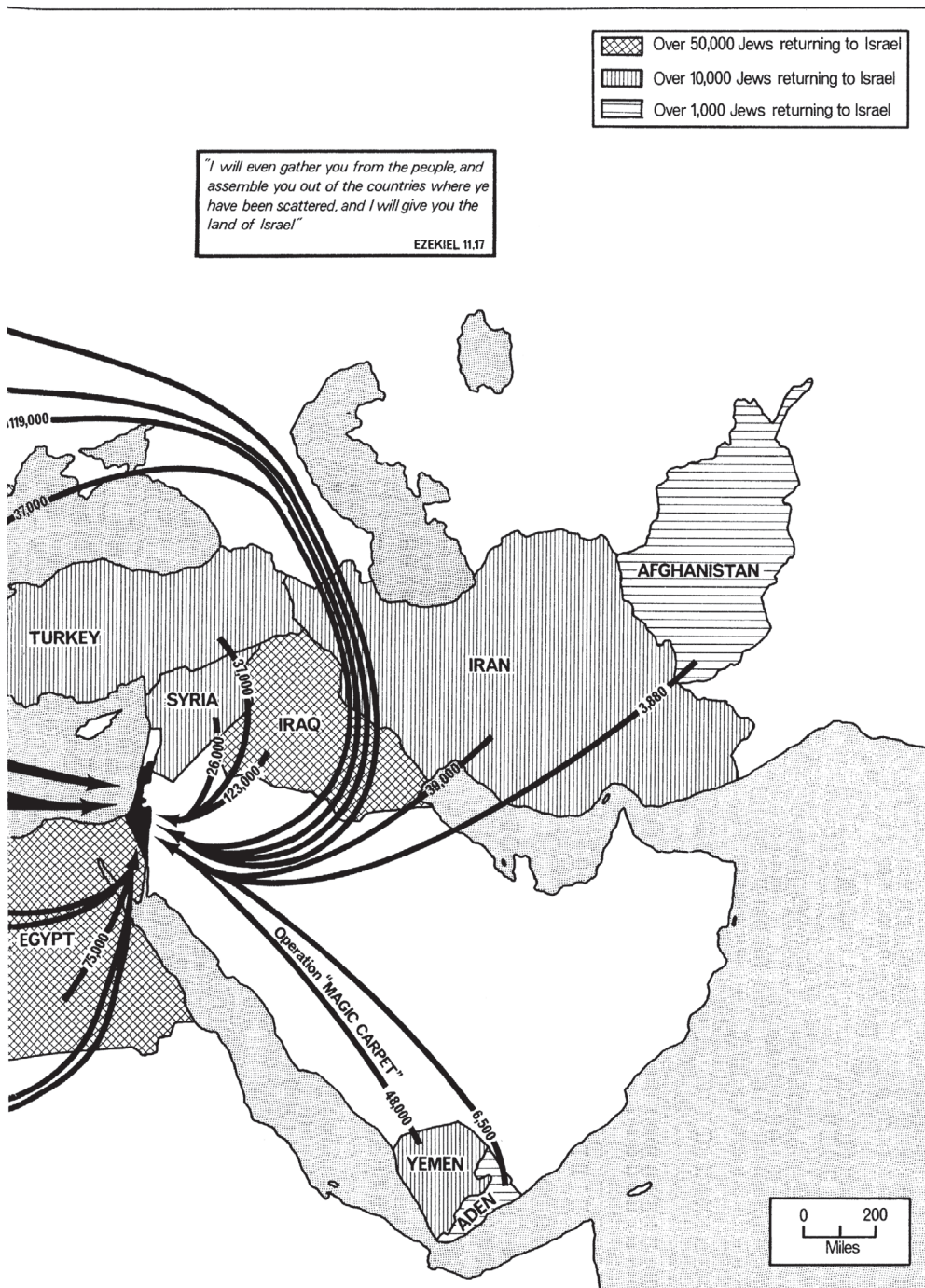




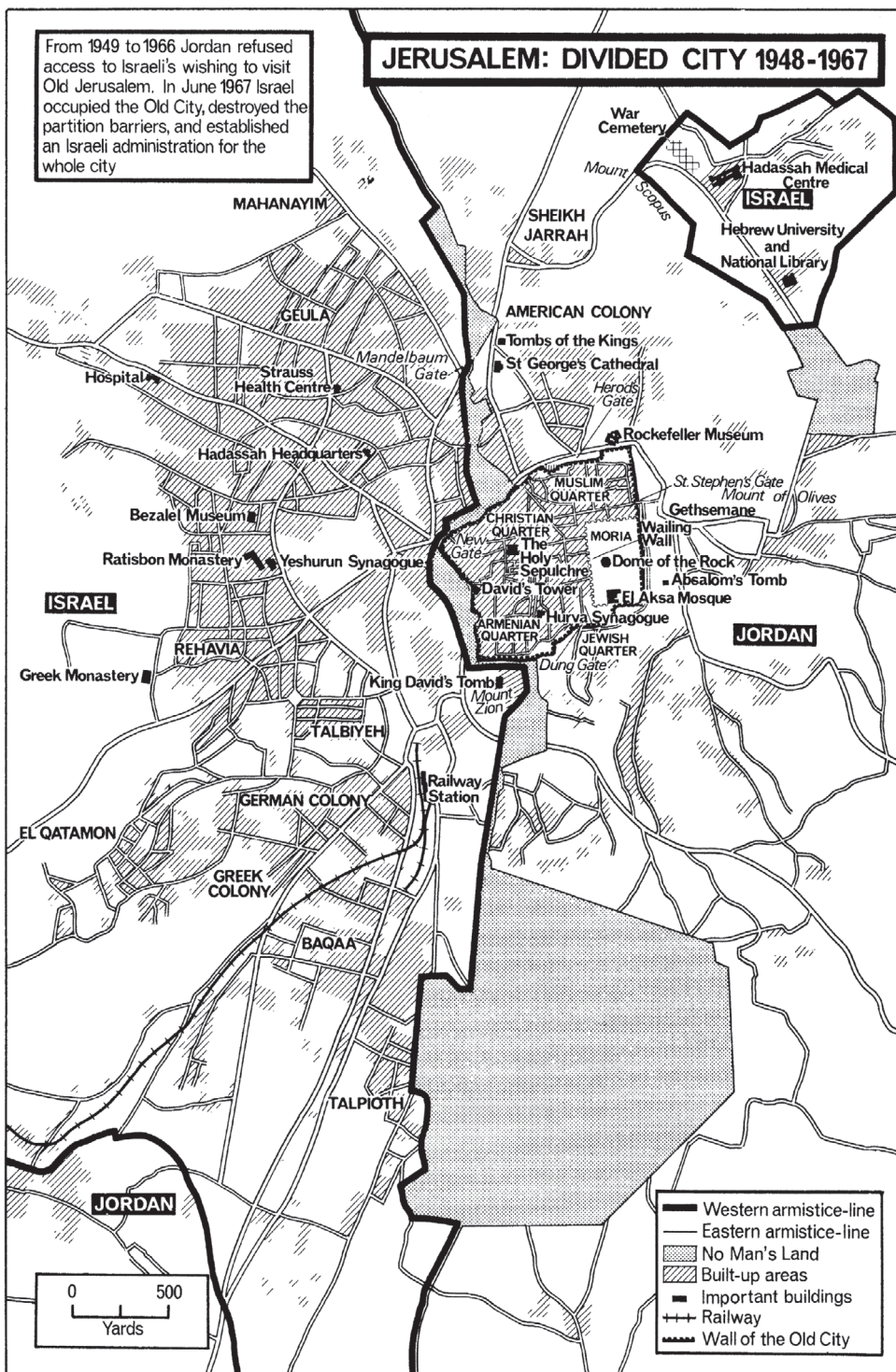
THE RETURN OF JEWS TO ZION 1948-1964




Jewish population of Israel	
1948	657,000
1950	1,203,000
1958	1,810,000
1962	2,069,000




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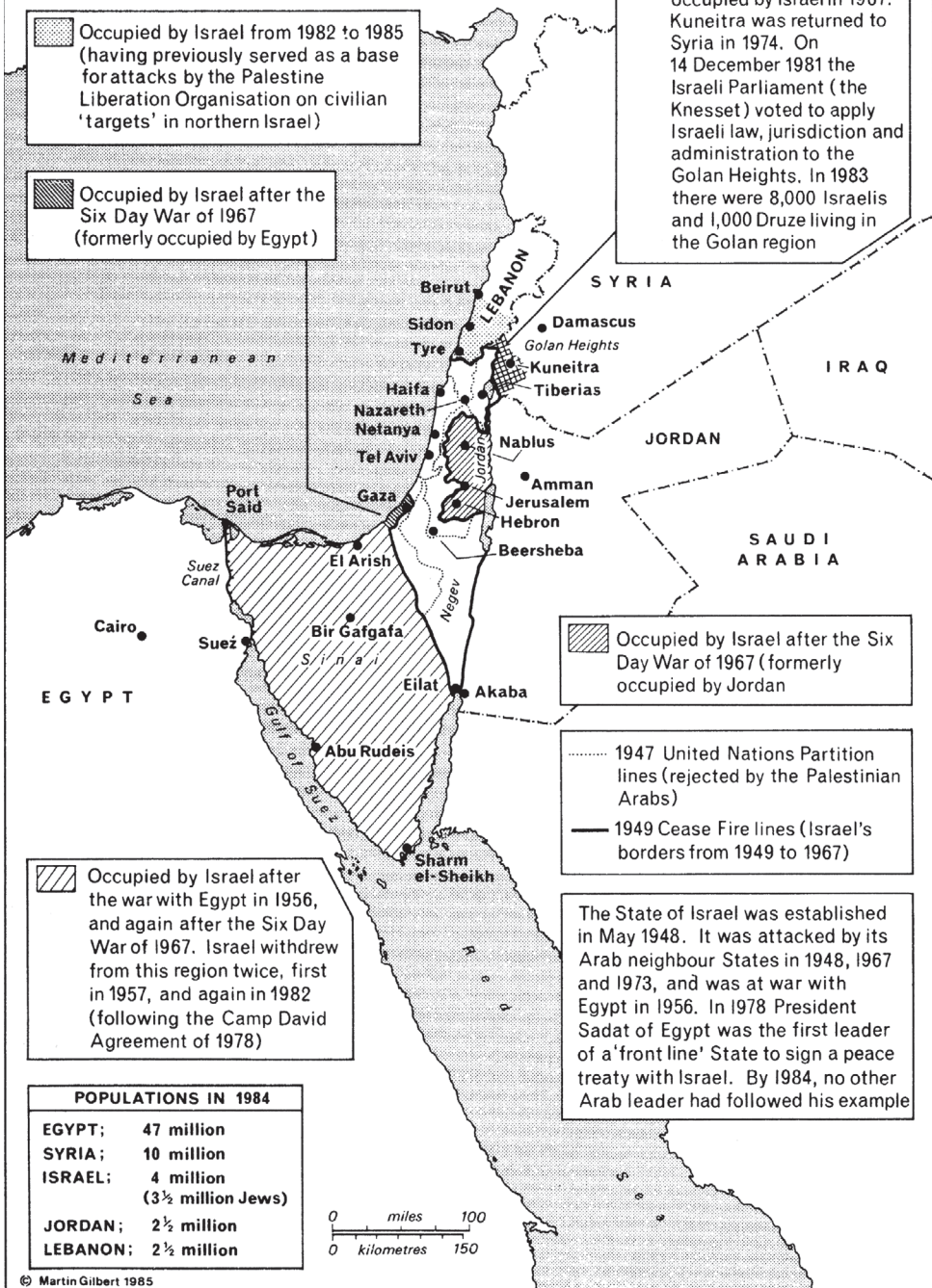



THE ARAB - ISRAELI CONFLICT 1948 - 1985

 Occupied by Israel from 1982 to 1985 (having previously served as a base for attacks by the Palestine Liberation Organisation on civilian 'targets' in northern Israel)

 Occupied by Israel after the Six Day War of 1967 (formerly occupied by Egypt)

 Syrian territory from which northern Israel was often shelled before 1967, occupied by Israel in 1967. Kuneitra was returned to Syria in 1974. On 14 December 1981 the Israeli Parliament (the Knesset) voted to apply Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration to the Golan Heights. In 1983 there were 8,000 Israelis and 1,000 Druze living in the Golan region

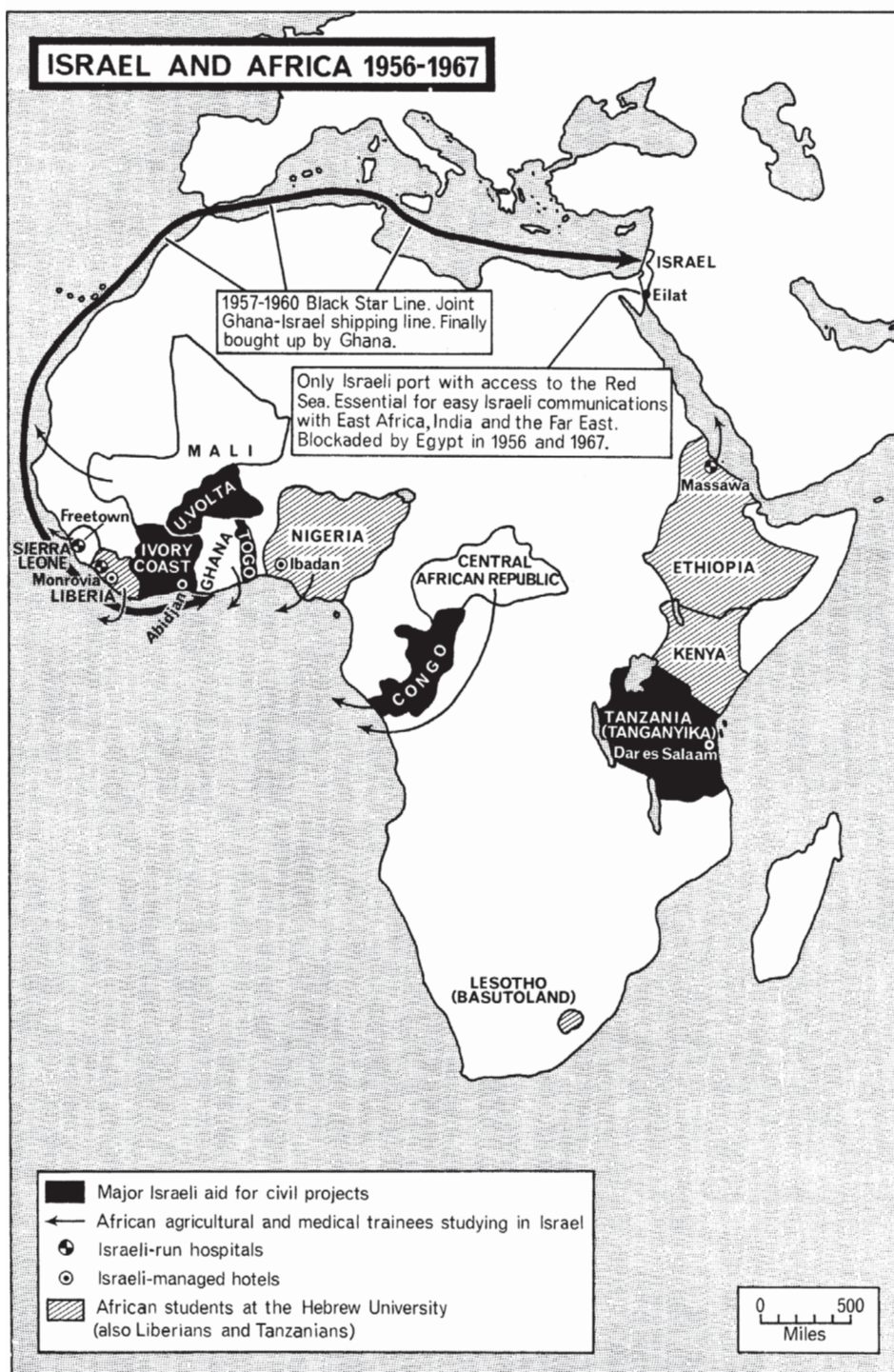


 Occupied by Israel after the Six Day War of 1967 (formerly occupied by Jordan)

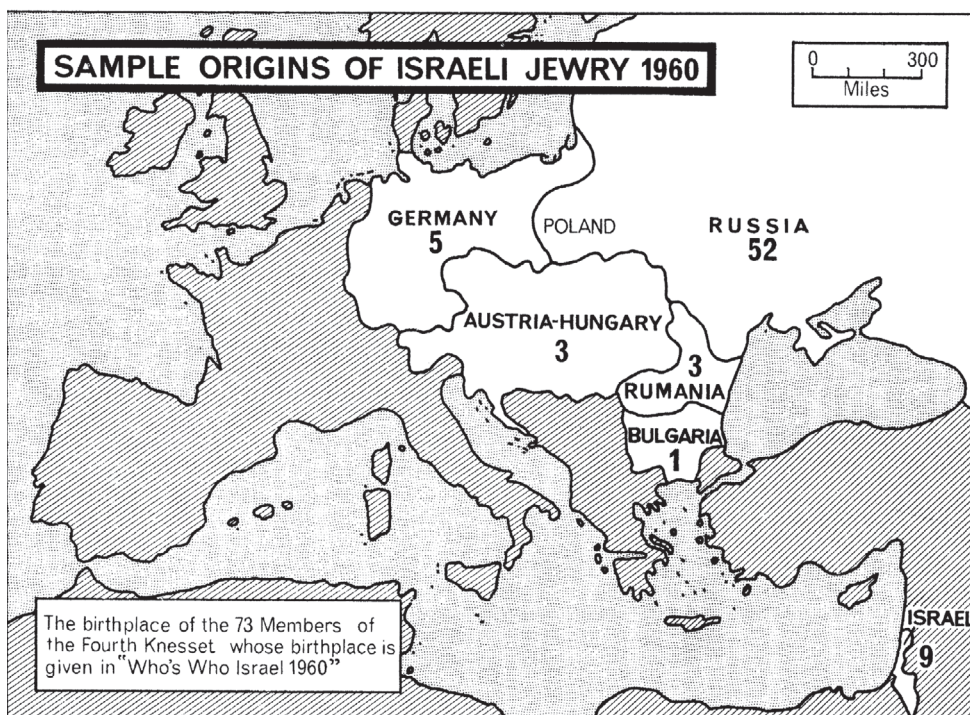
..... 1947 United Nations Partition lines (rejected by the Palestinian Arabs)

— 1949 Cease Fire lines (Israel's borders from 1949 to 1967)

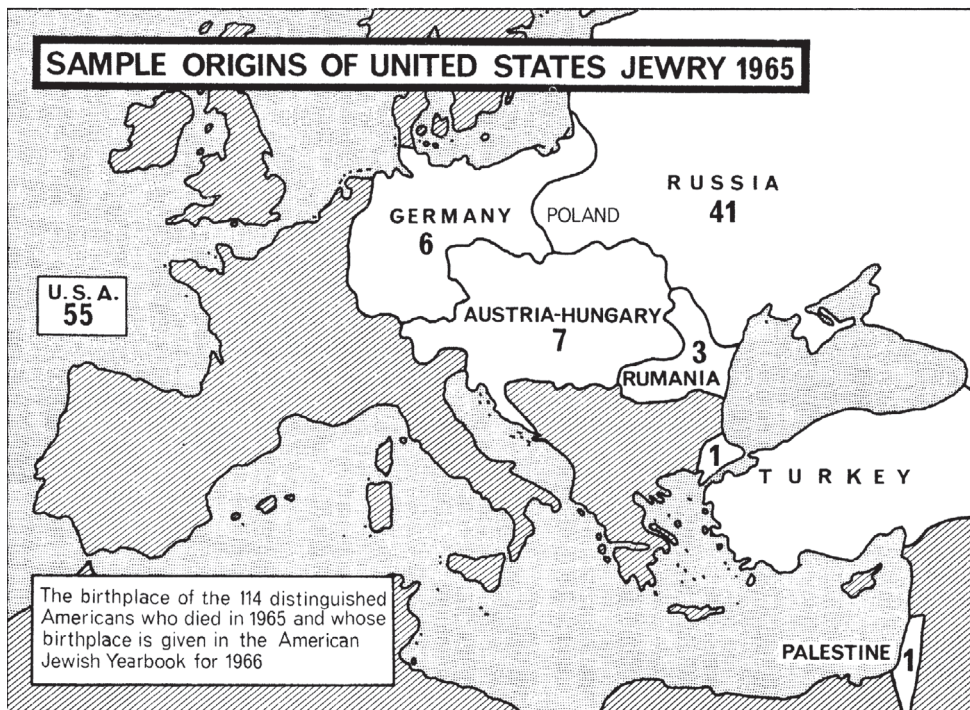
The State of Israel was established in May 1948. It was attacked by its Arab neighbour States in 1948, 1967 and 1973, and was at war with Egypt in 1956. In 1978 President Sadat of Egypt was the first leader of a 'front line' State to sign a peace treaty with Israel. By 1984, no other Arab leader had followed his example



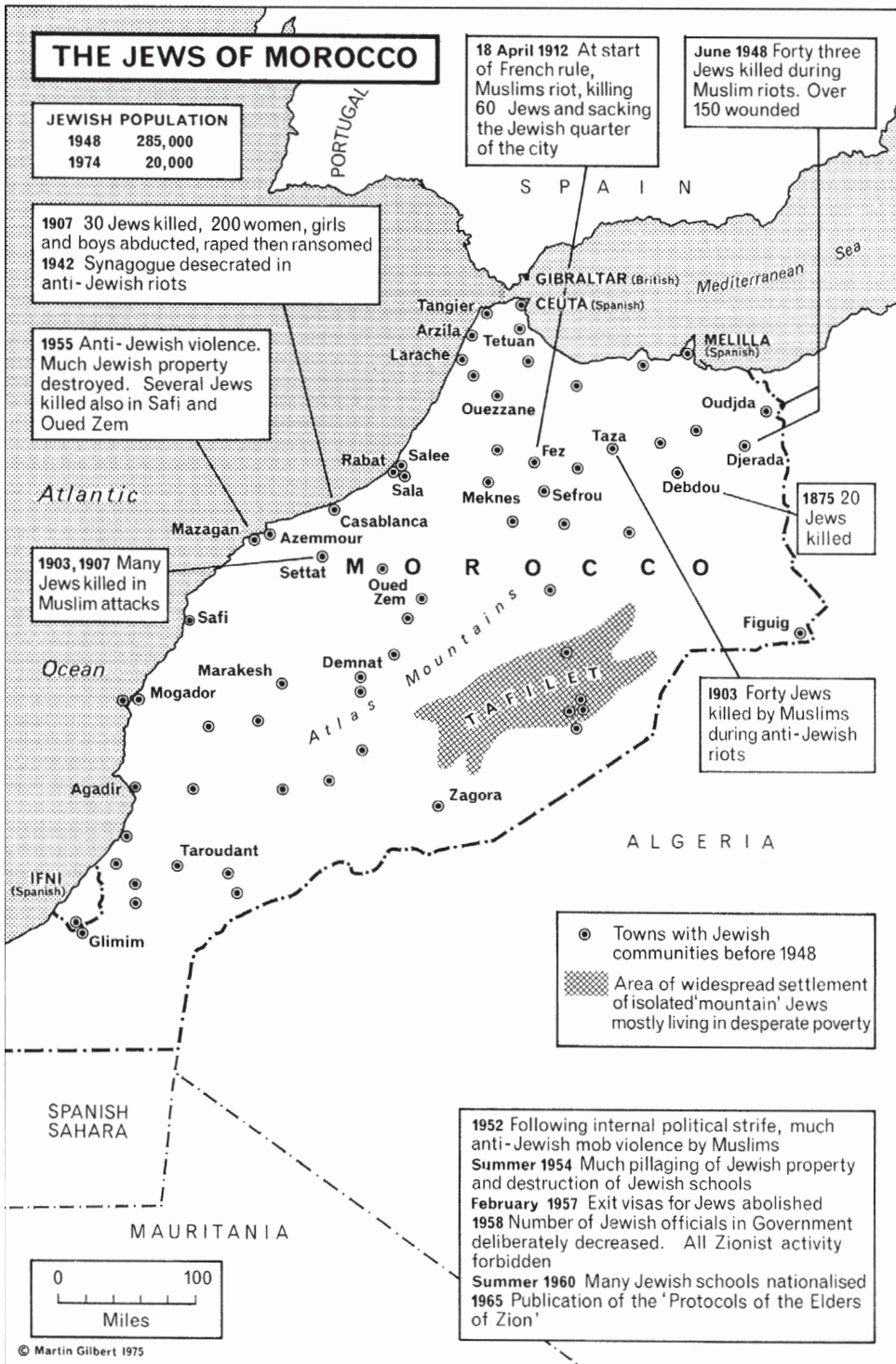
© Martin Gilbert 1969



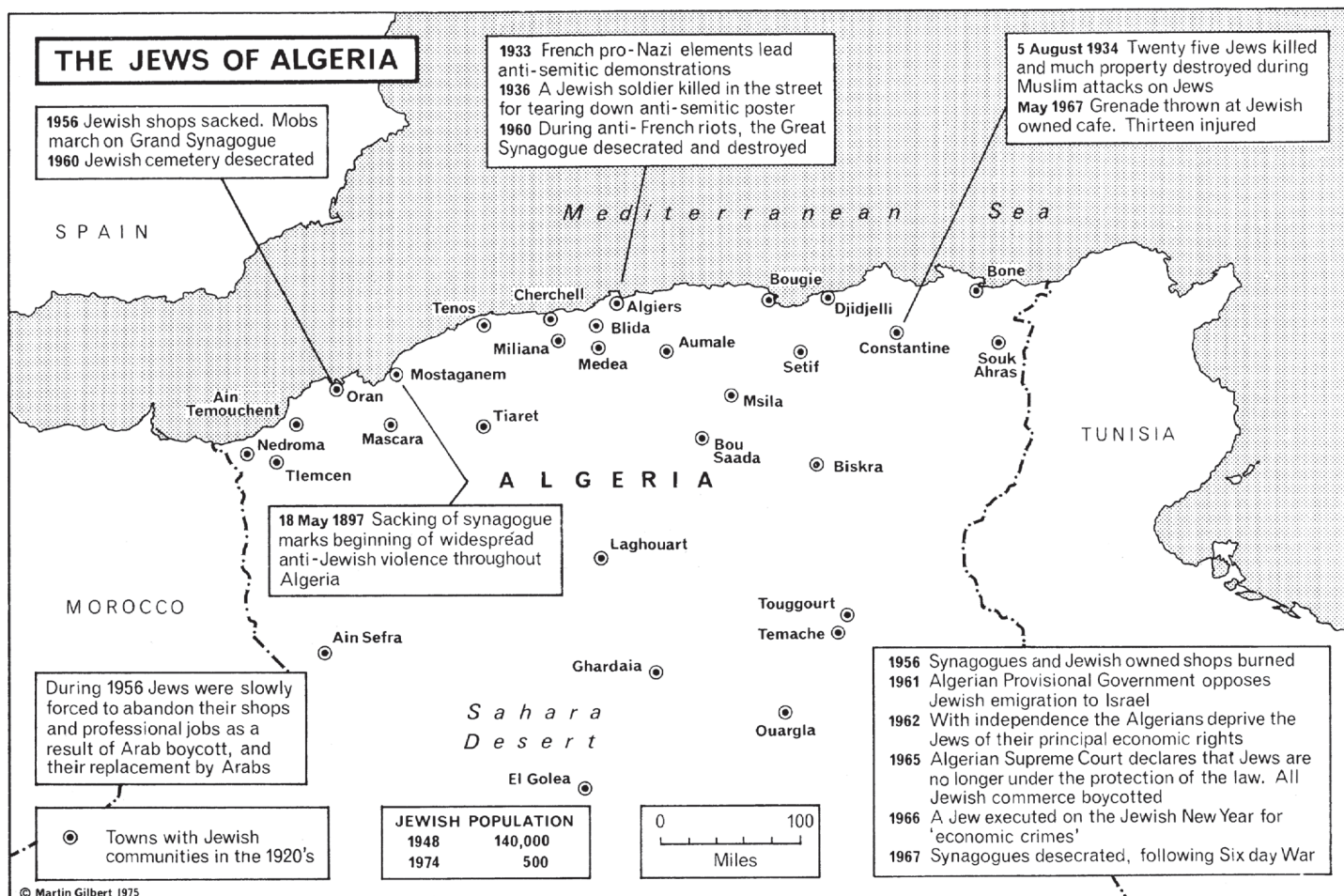
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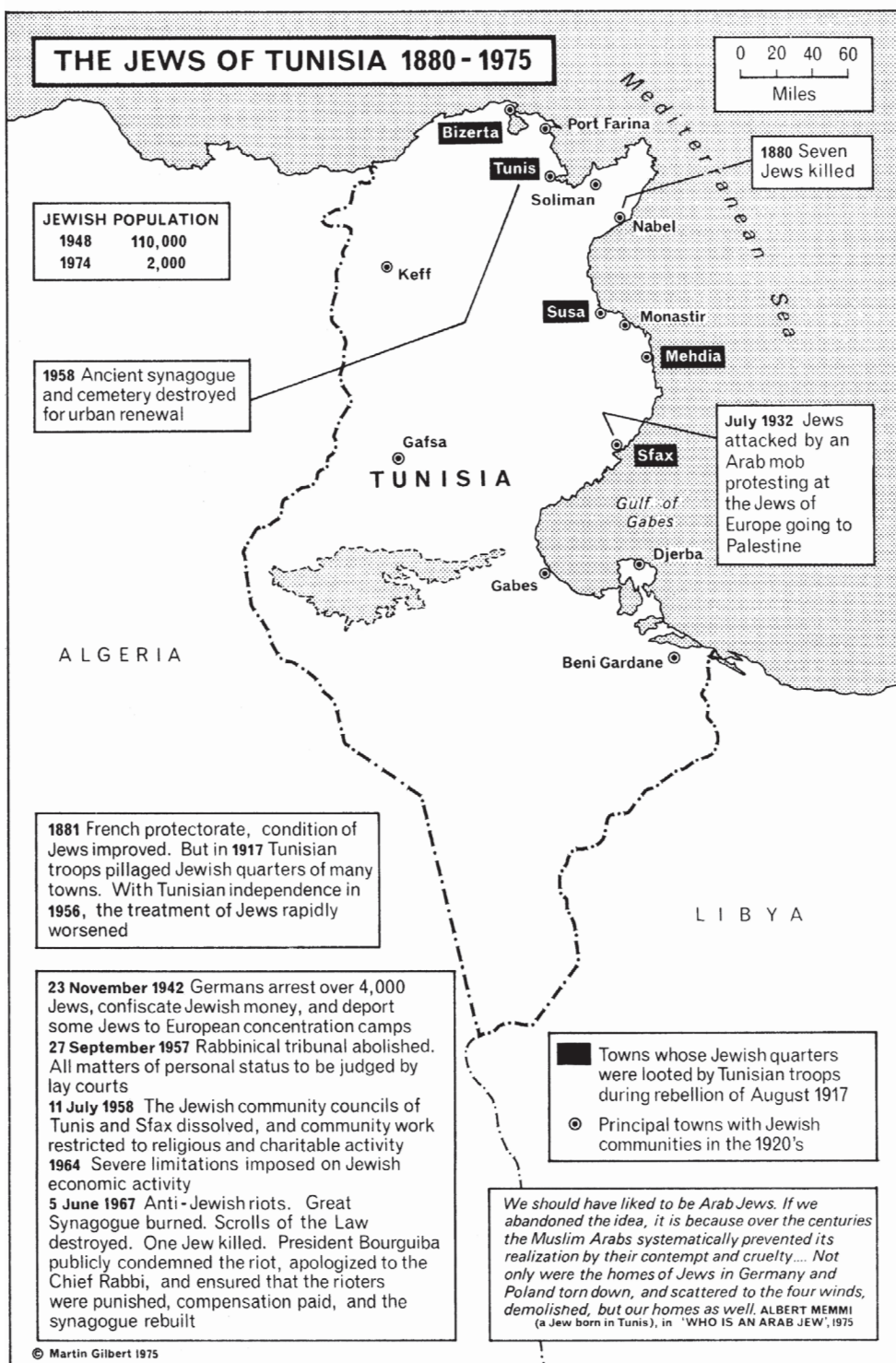


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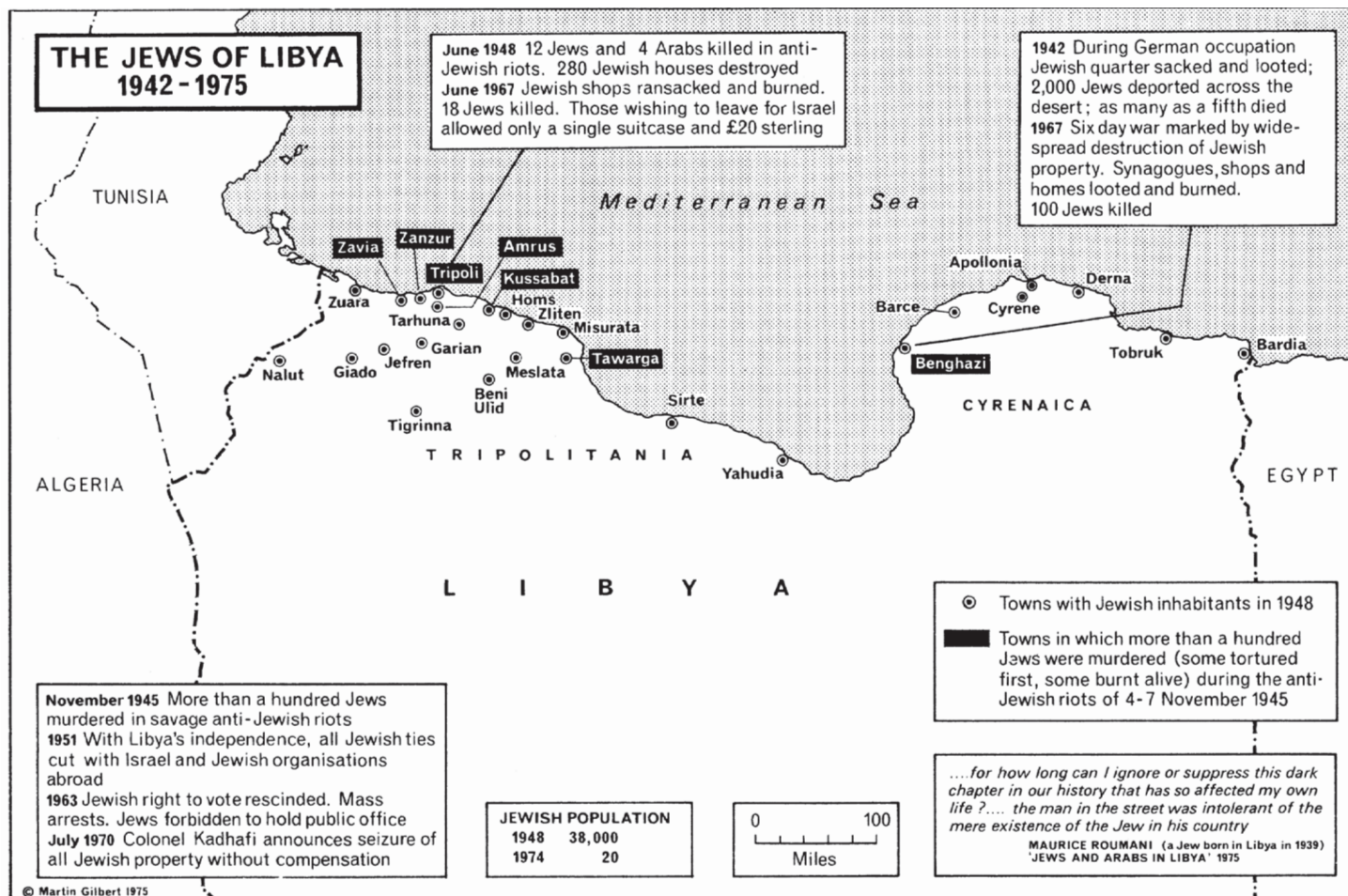


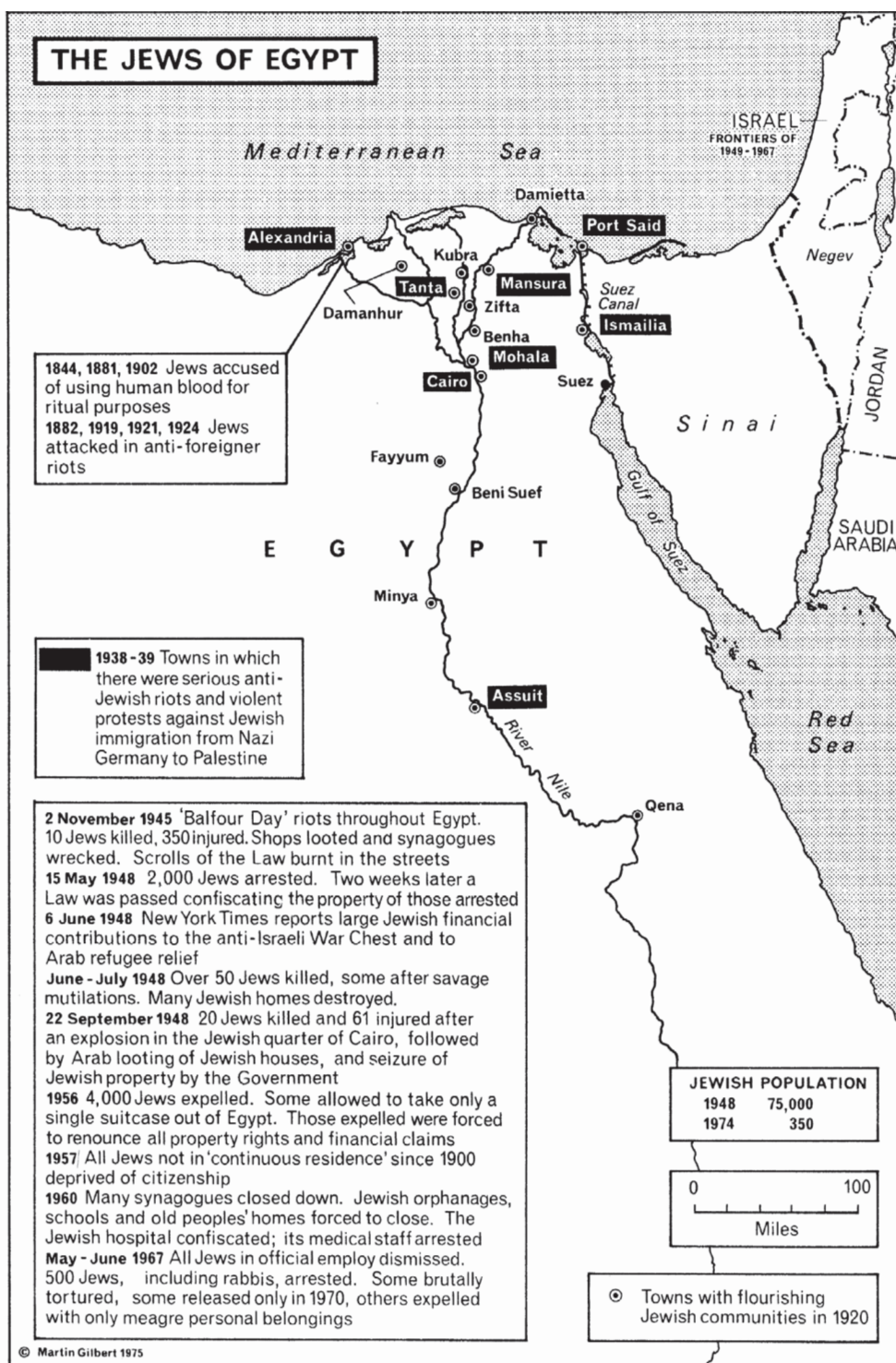


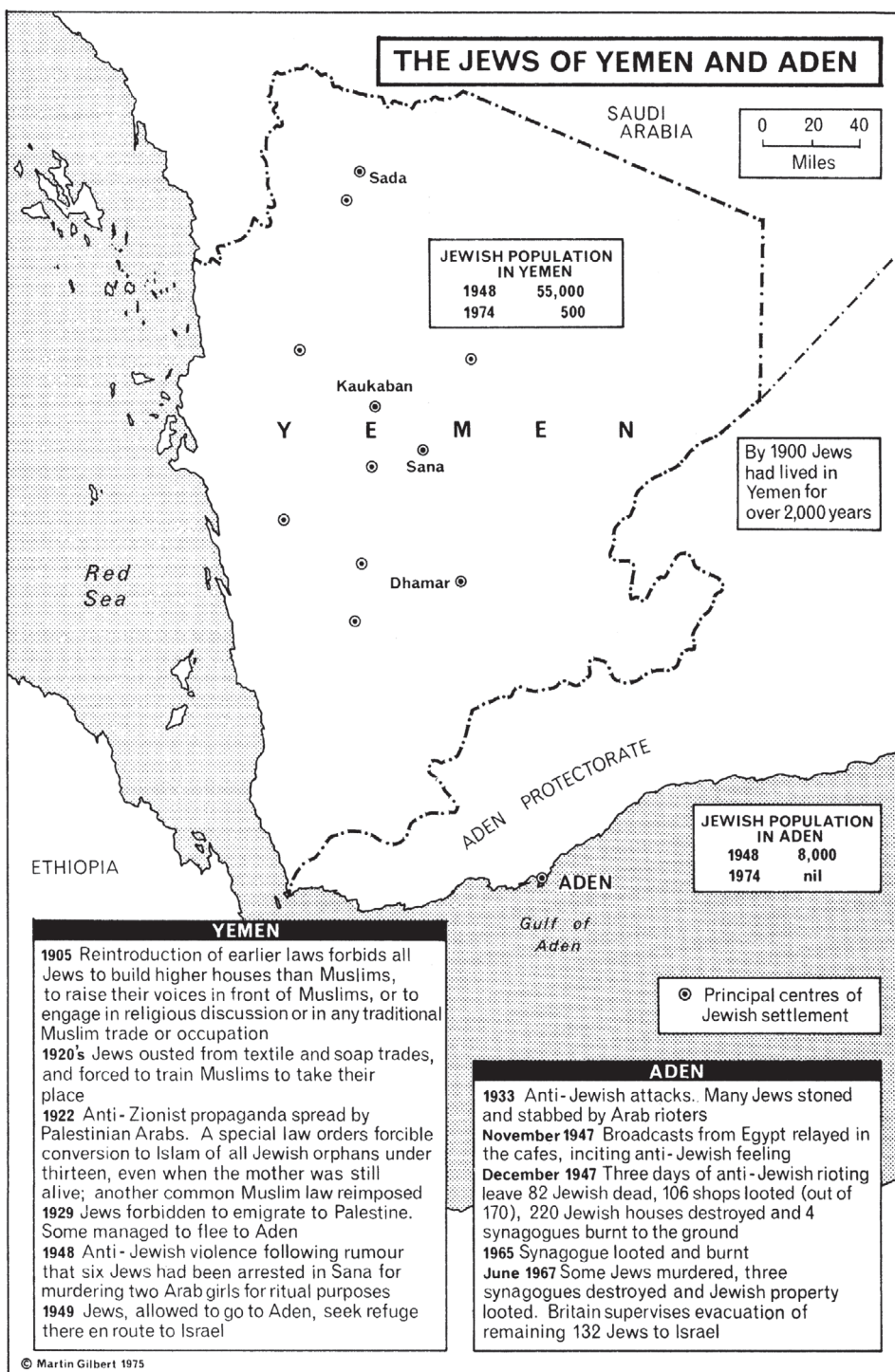












THE JEWS OF IRAQ IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

0 50
Miles

1935 Jews removed from Government Service. Many Jews forbidden to travel to Palestine
1936 Ten Jews killed by Arab riots in Baghdad and Basra. Teaching of Hebrew prohibited
1947 No Jewish children accepted in Government schools
August 1948 Zionism declared a crime (with Nazism, Communism, Atheism and Anarchism) Many Jews imprisoned, some hanged
10 March 1950 Official decree confiscates all property of Jews leaving for Israel, and appoints a special custodian to sell it by public auction. All emigrants' bank accounts seized by the State
25 February 1958 Abolition of Jewish Community Status. All community property, including schools and hospitals, transferred to Government

3 March 1968 Law No 10 forbids Jews to receive more than 100 Iraqi dinars per month for sale of immovable property (in 1948 the Jewish community had been made to pay 250,000 dinars towards the Iraqi war effort against Israel, and towards the Palestinian Arab refugees)
1969 Nine Jews hanged for 'Zionist' activities in January; 2 hanged for 'spying for Israel and the CIA' in August; 2 killed in September; 4 killed in November
October 1972 Many Jews arrested. 16 disappear without trace. More than 20 murdered
April 1973 A family of 5 Jews murdered in their home

JEWS POPULATION

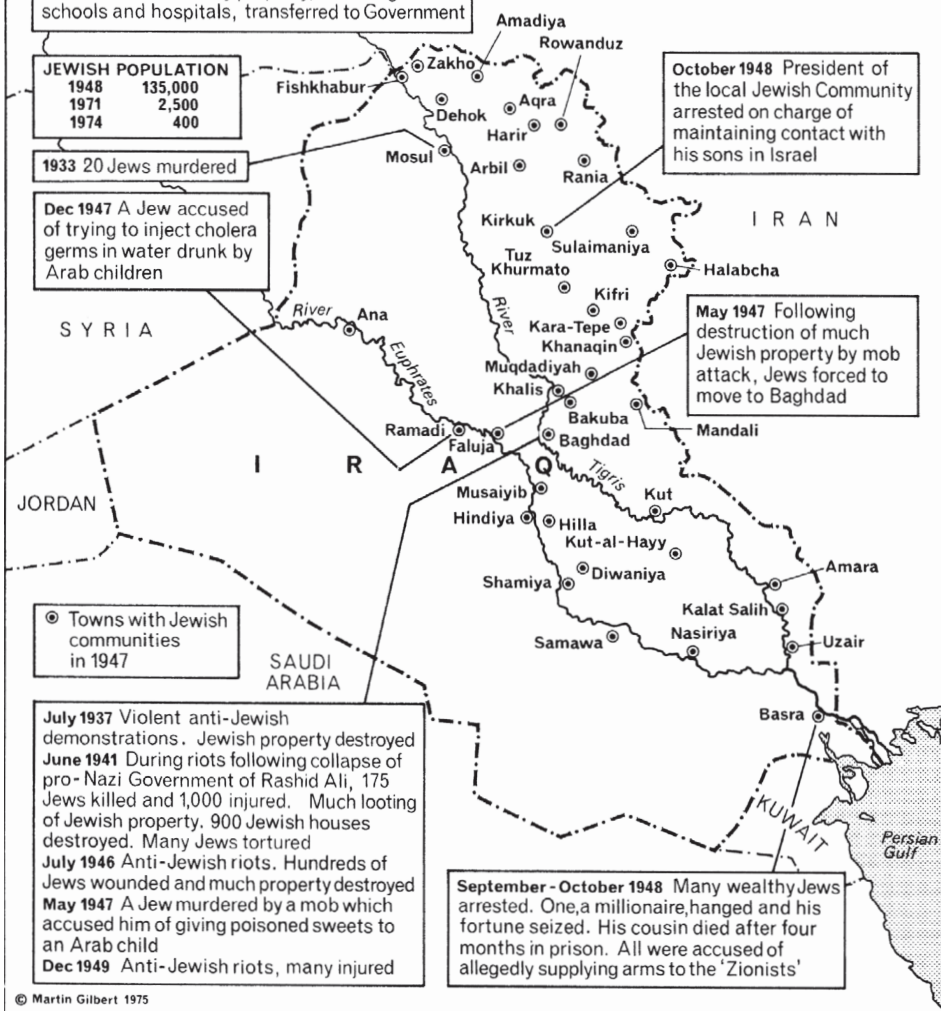
1948	135,000
1971	2,500
1974	400

1933 20 Jews murdered

Dec 1947 A Jew accused of trying to inject cholera germs in water drunk by Arab children

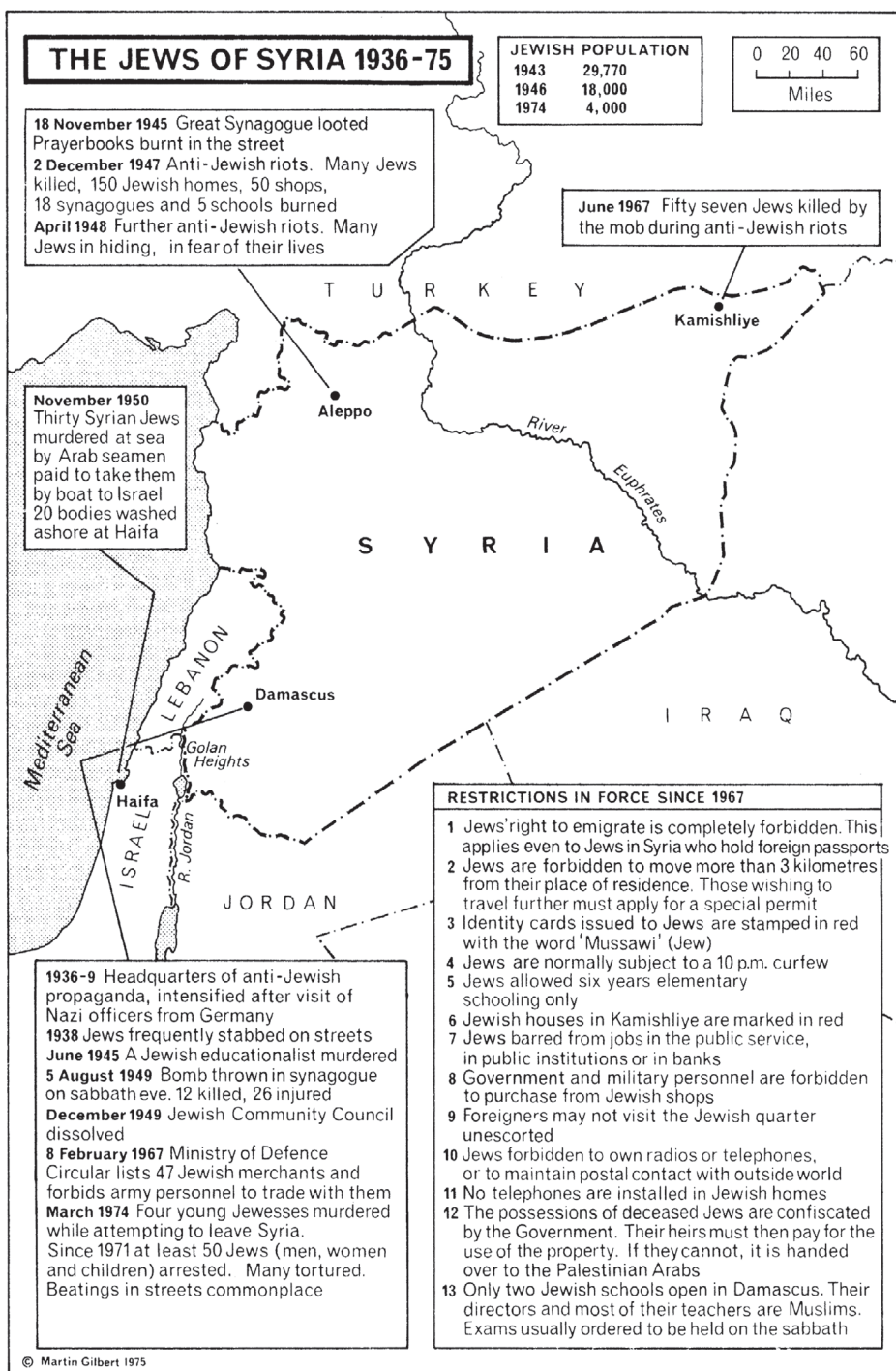
October 1948 President of the local Jewish Community arrested on charge of maintaining contact with his sons in Israel

May 1947 Following destruction of much Jewish property by mob attack, Jews forced to move to Baghdad

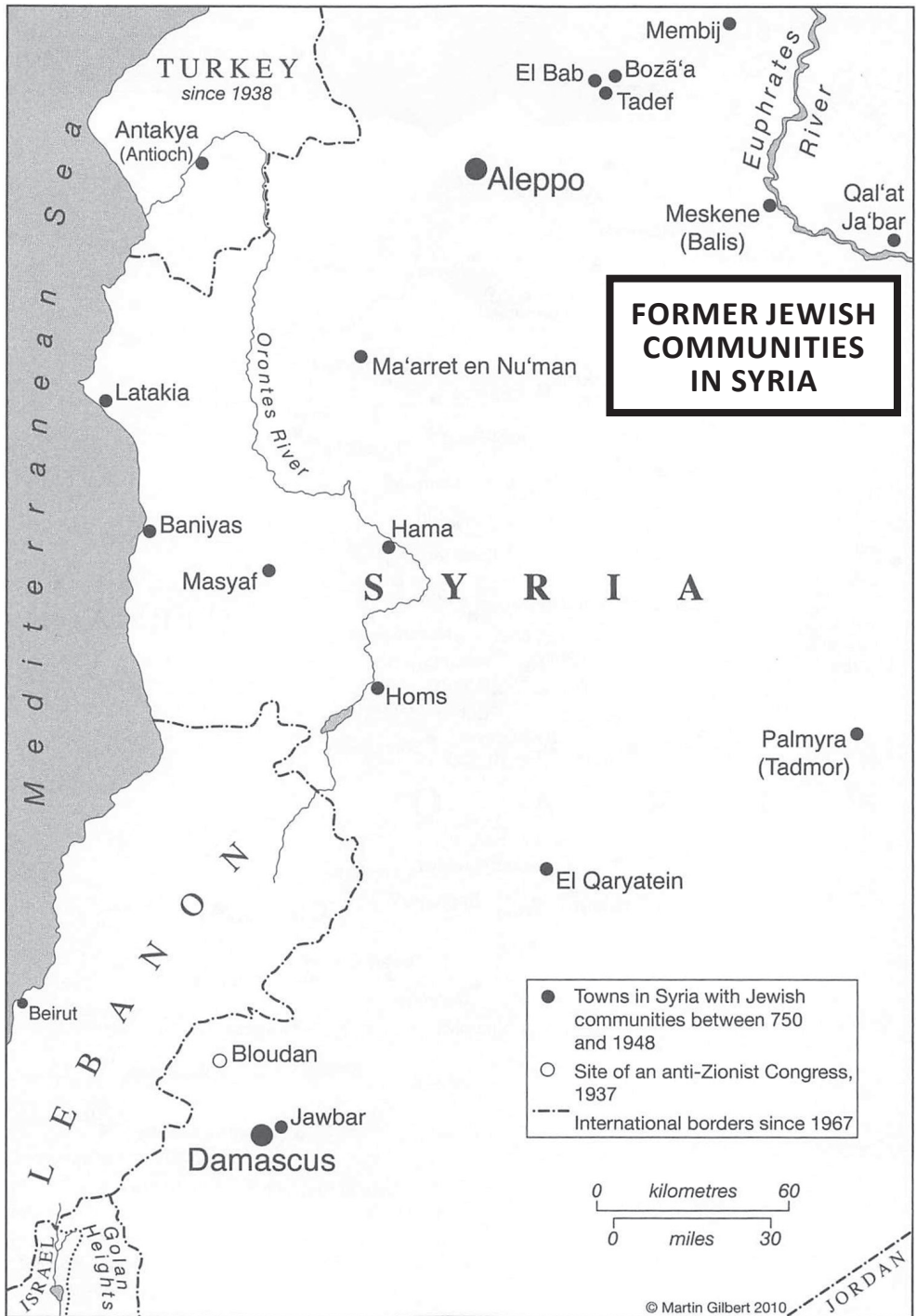


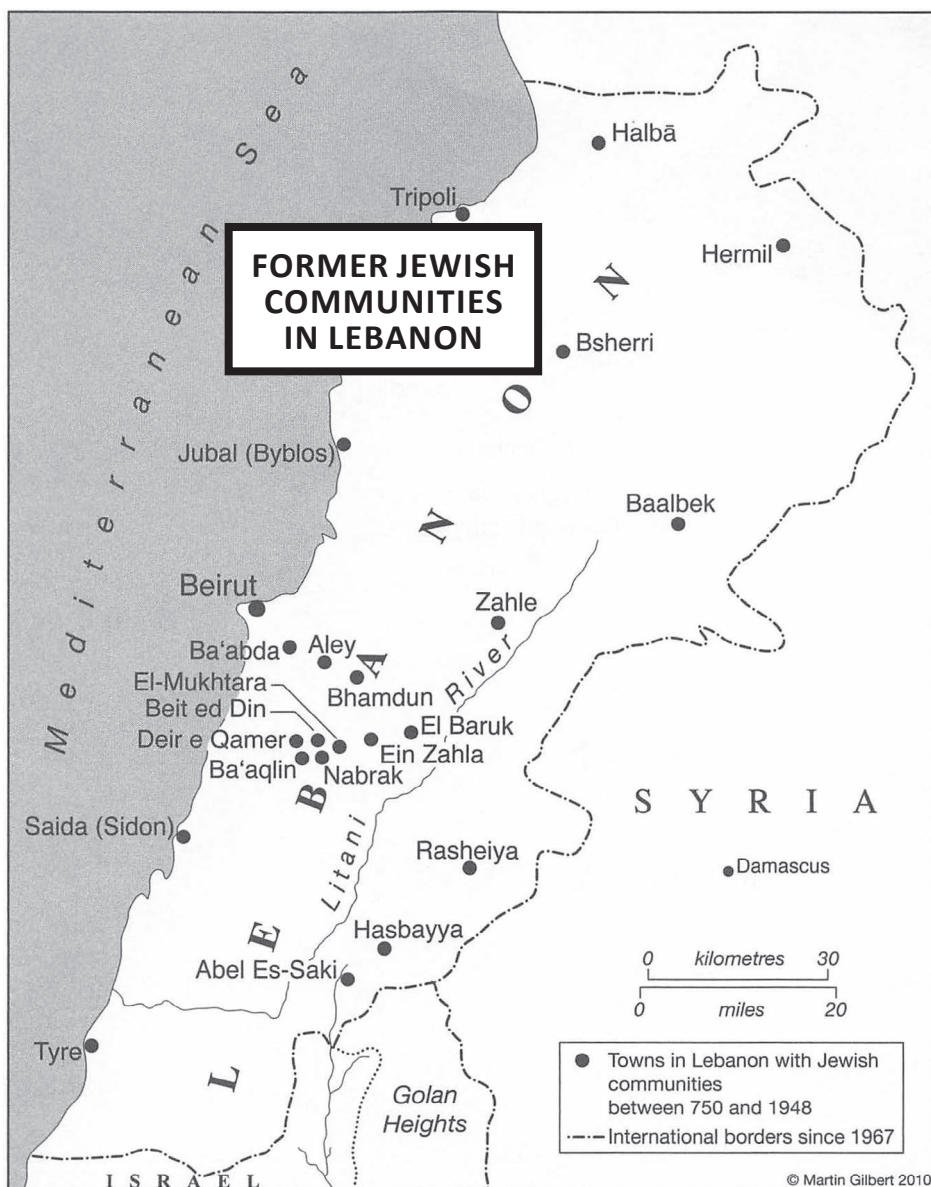
FORMER JEWISH COMMUNITIES IN IRAN





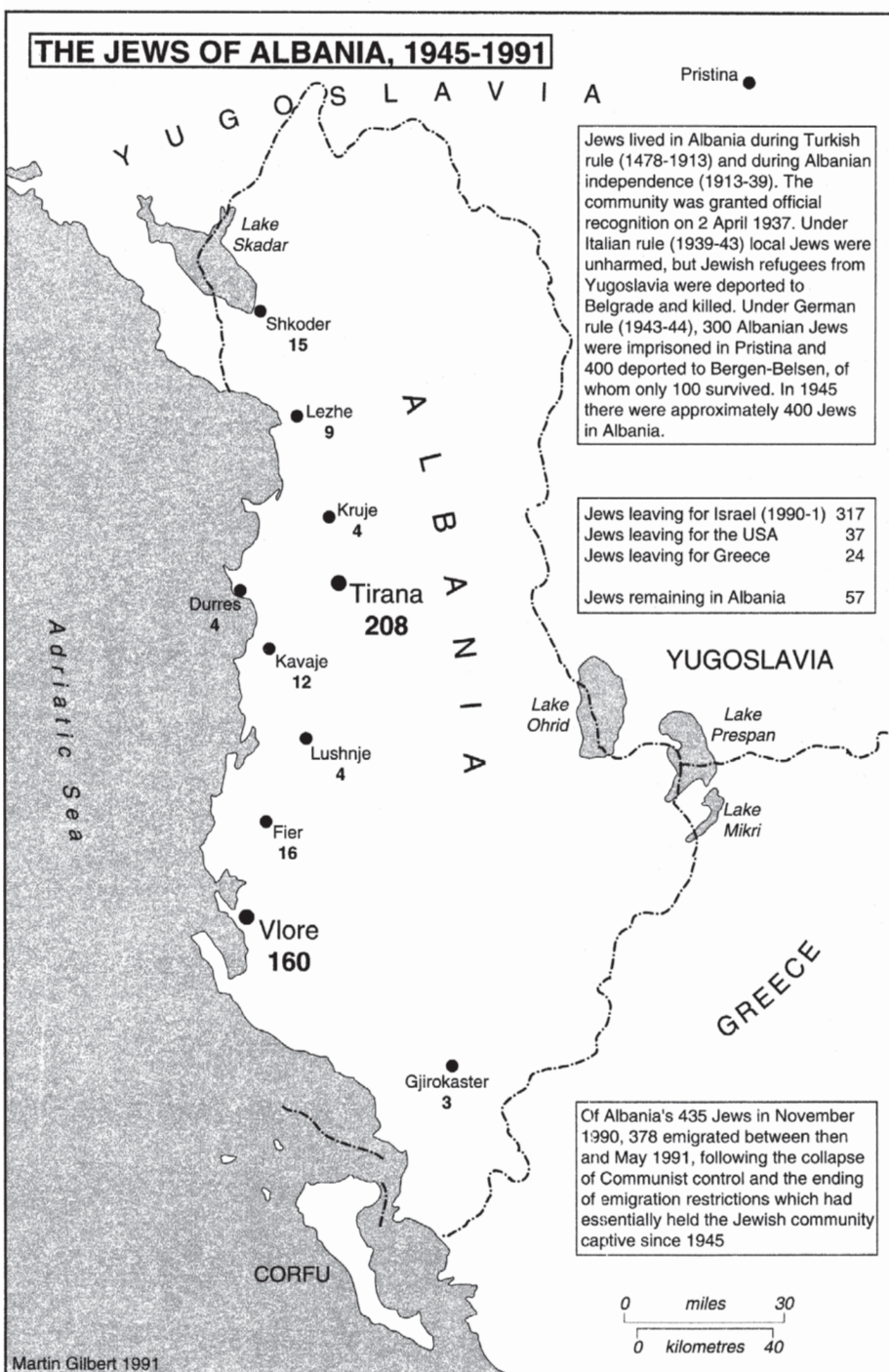
© Martin Gilbert 1975

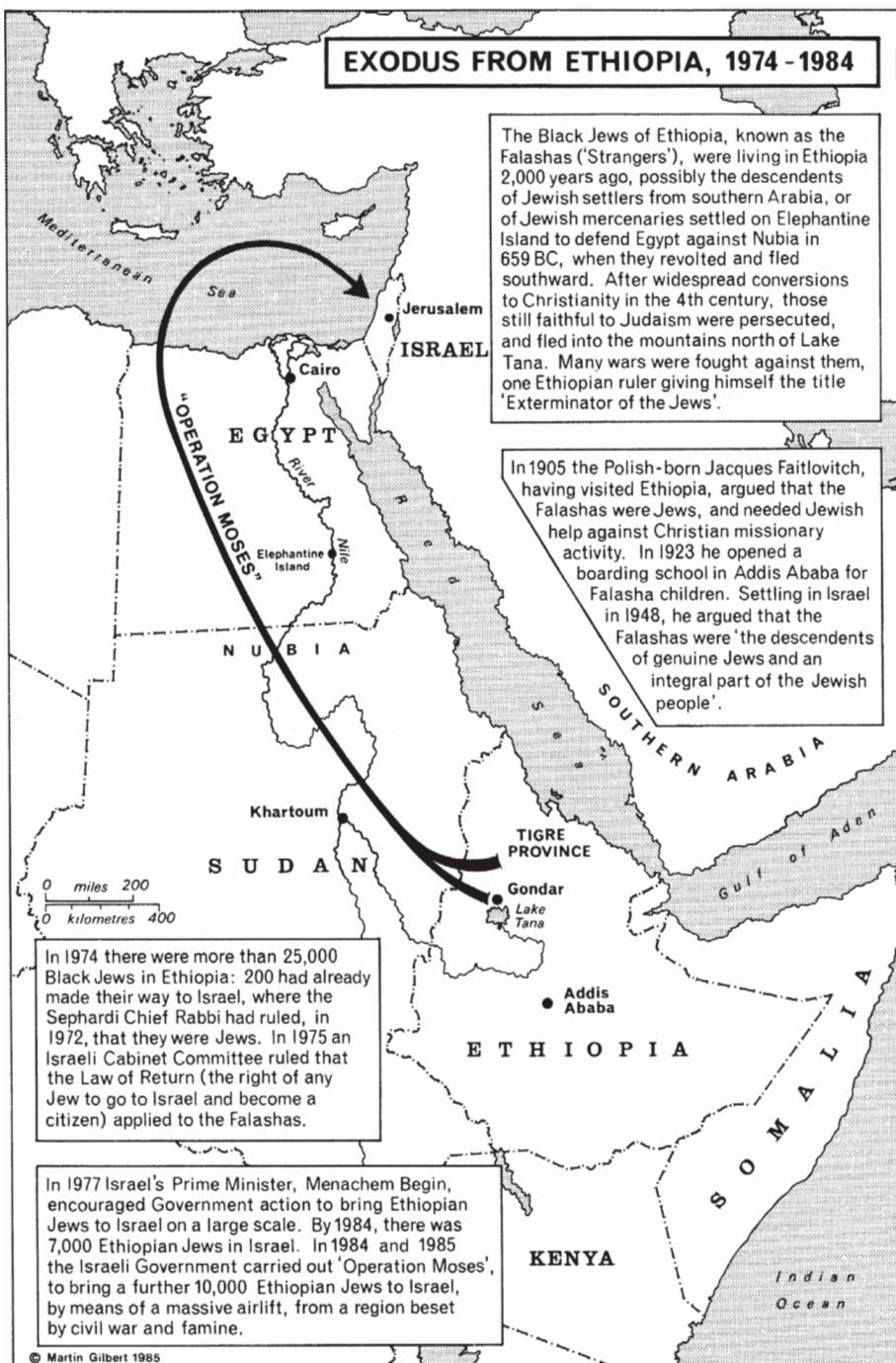




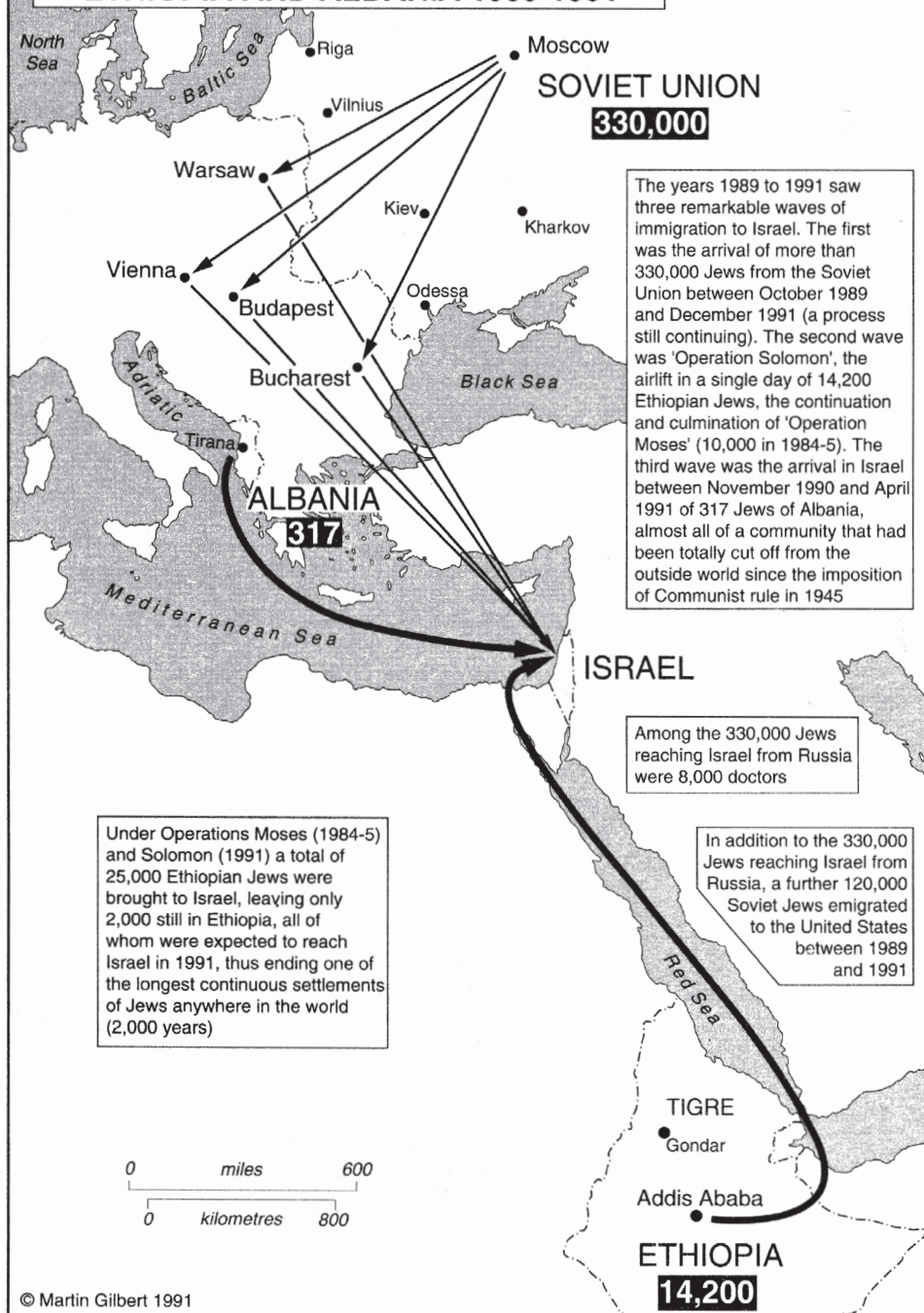




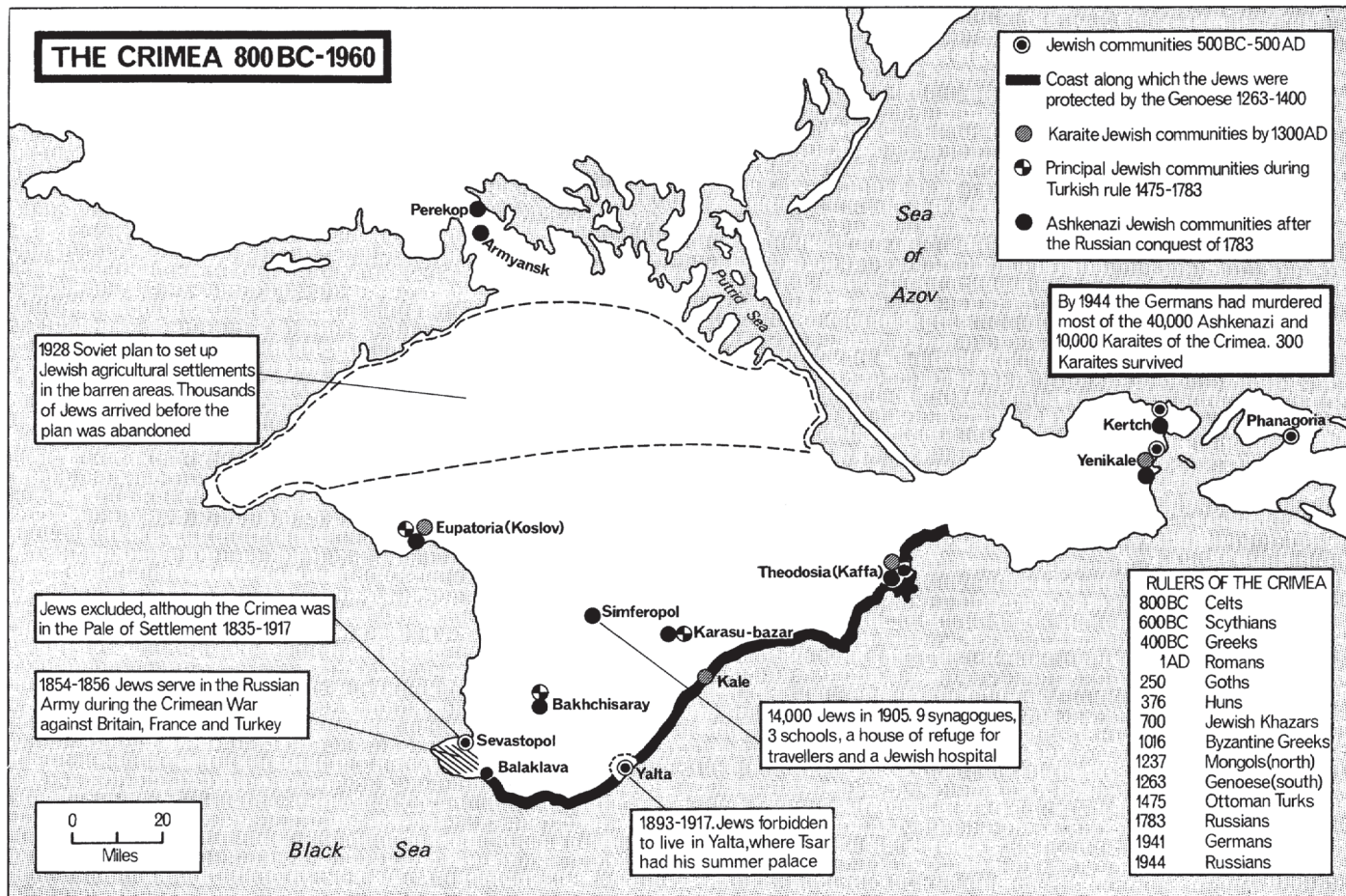




EMIGRATION FROM THE SOVIET UNION, ETHIOPIA AND ALBANIA 1989-1991

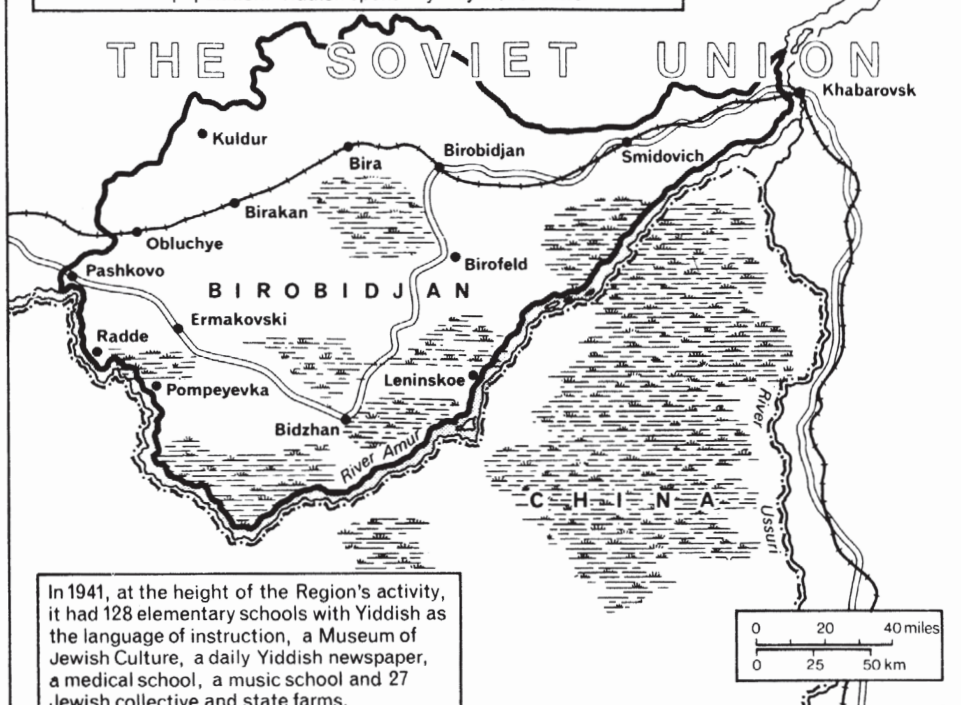


THE CRIMEA 800BC-1960



BIROBIDJAN: A SOVIET EXPERIMENT, 1928 - 1985

- 1928 The Soviet Government establish a Jewish National District (okrug).
- 1934 Birobidjan becomes a Jewish Autonomous Region (oblast).
- 1939 East European refugees fleeing from Nazism not allowed to settle in the region.
- 1941 30,000 Jews out of a total population of 114,000.
- 1948 Up to 20,000 more Jews reach the Region.
- 1958 Khrushchev admits failure of the Region's aim of 300,000 Jews, and blames the failure on 'Jewish individualism'.
- 1959 Census reveals only 14,269 Jews in Birobidjan. 39% give Yiddish as their mother tongue.
- 1985 Less than 12,000 Jews in the region, forming only one fifteenth of the total population. Yiddish spoken by only 17% of Jews.



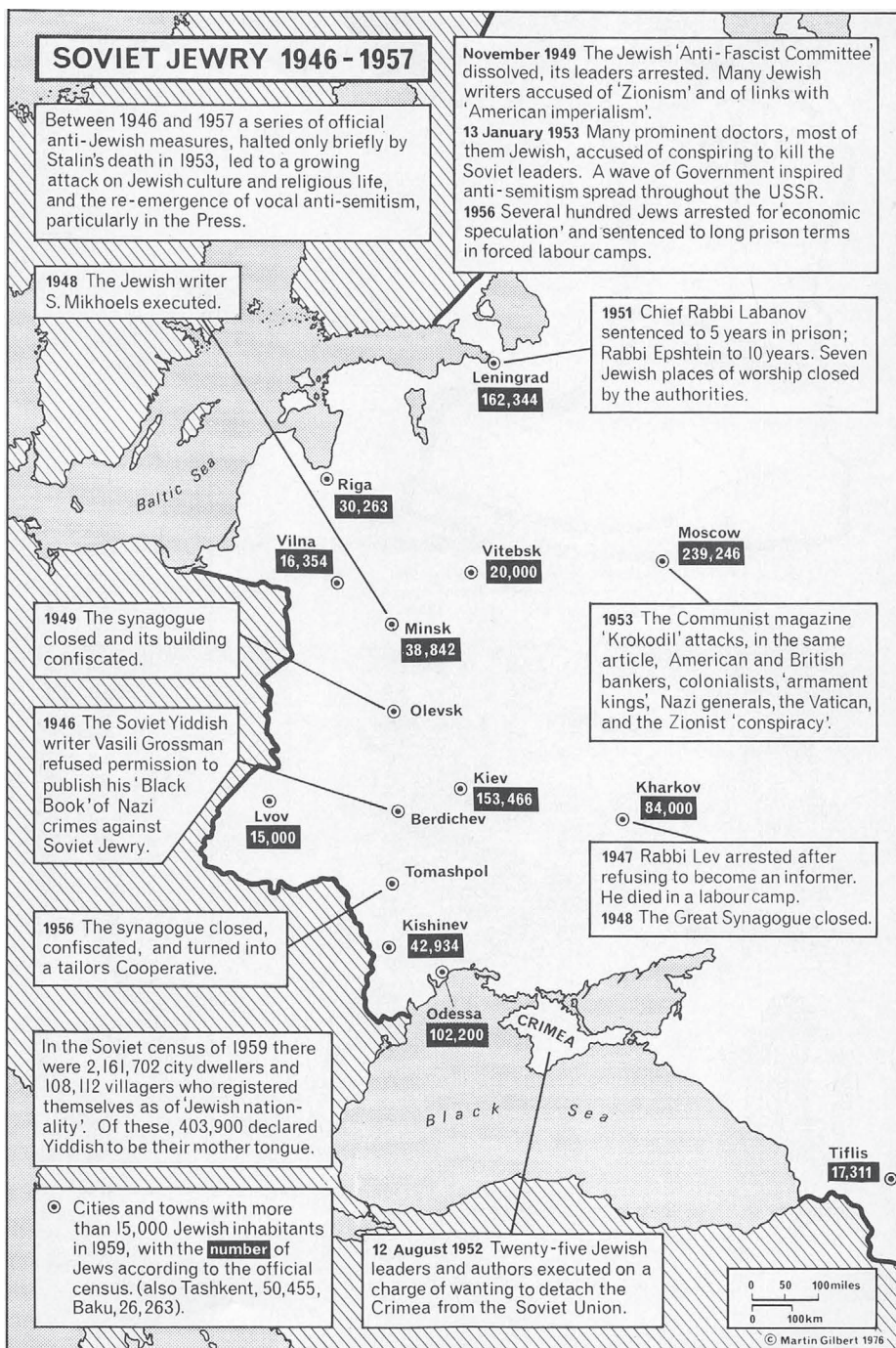
In 1941, at the height of the Region's activity, it had 128 elementary schools with Yiddish as the language of instruction, a Museum of Jewish Culture, a daily Yiddish newspaper, a medical school, a music school and 27 Jewish collective and state farms.



© Martin Gilbert 1976

- The Jewish Autonomous Region.
- Main road link between Moscow and Vladivostok.
- Trans-Siberian railway.
- Marshland.

	Jews Arriving	Jews Leaving Within a Year
1928	950	600
1929	1,875	1,125
1930	2,560	1,000
1931	3,250	725
1932-3	11,000	8,000



ANTI - JEWISH TRIALS AND EXECUTIONS 1961 - 1963

On 25 February 1963 the Western press - and three days later the Soviet press - published a letter from the British philosopher Bertrand Russell to Nikita Khrushchev, protesting against the death sentence for economic crimes. On 6 April 1963, after Khrushchev denounced Russell's letter as a 'vicious slander' against the Soviet Union, Russell wrote again, describing the economic charges and the sentences as 'gravely disturbing'.

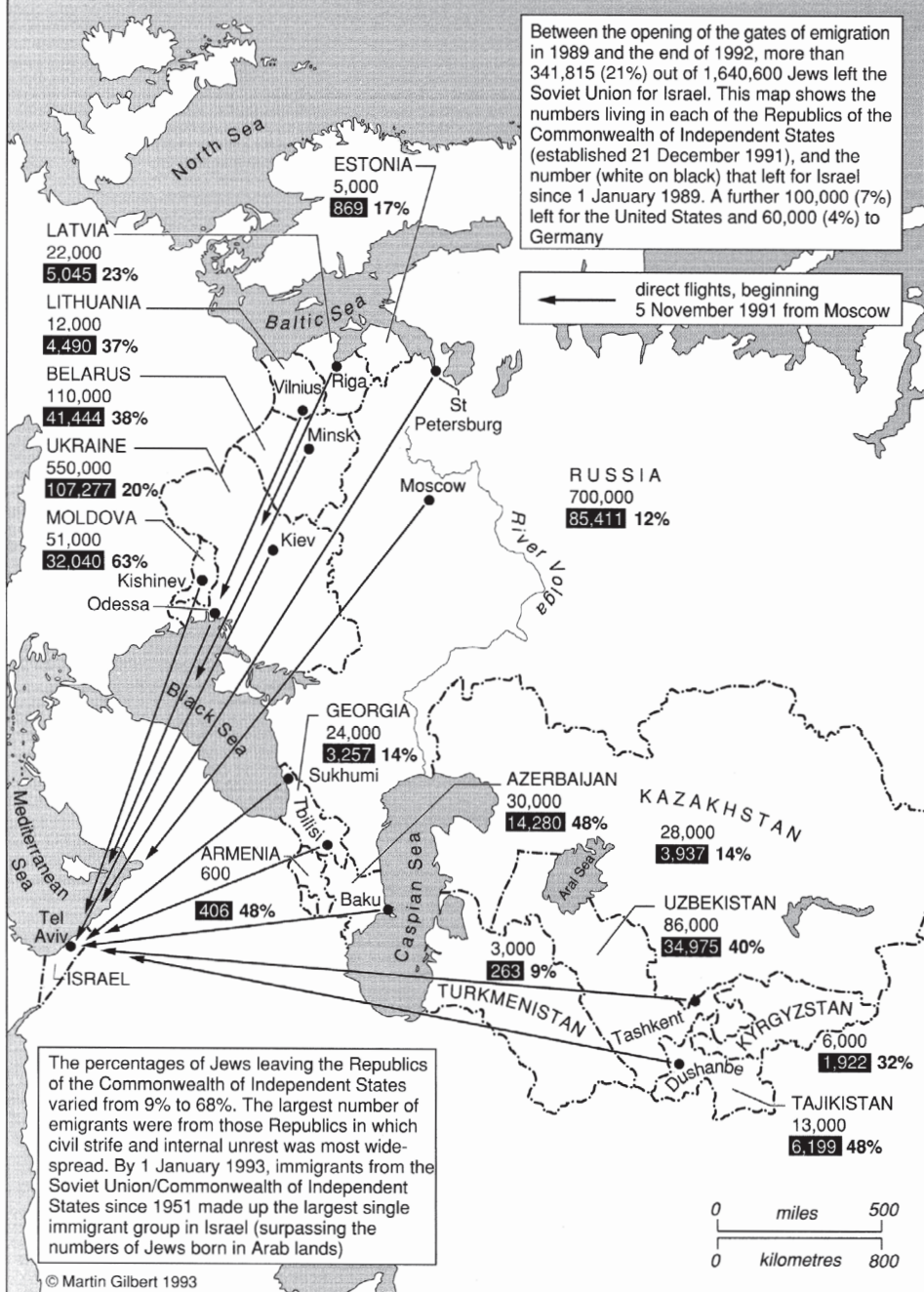
Between July 1961 and March 1963, in the Soviet Union, at least 110 death sentences were imposed for 'economic crimes'. Of these 110, at least 68 were Jews. The 'economic crimes' of which they were accused included 'currency speculation', 'embezzlement of foodstuffs', 'counterfeiting of coins', 'plundering of public property', 'speculation in footwear', 'speculation in fruit', and 'embezzlement of curtain material'. All 68 Jews were sentenced to death by shooting, most of them specifically 'without right of appeal', followed by the confiscation of their property by the State.



In the Ukraine, where 2% of the population were Jews, Jews accounted for 83% of those sentenced to death. Thus, of twelve people tried for the same 'economic crime' in Kharkov in January 1963, all six Jewish defendants were sentenced to death, while all six non-Jewish defendants received prison sentences.

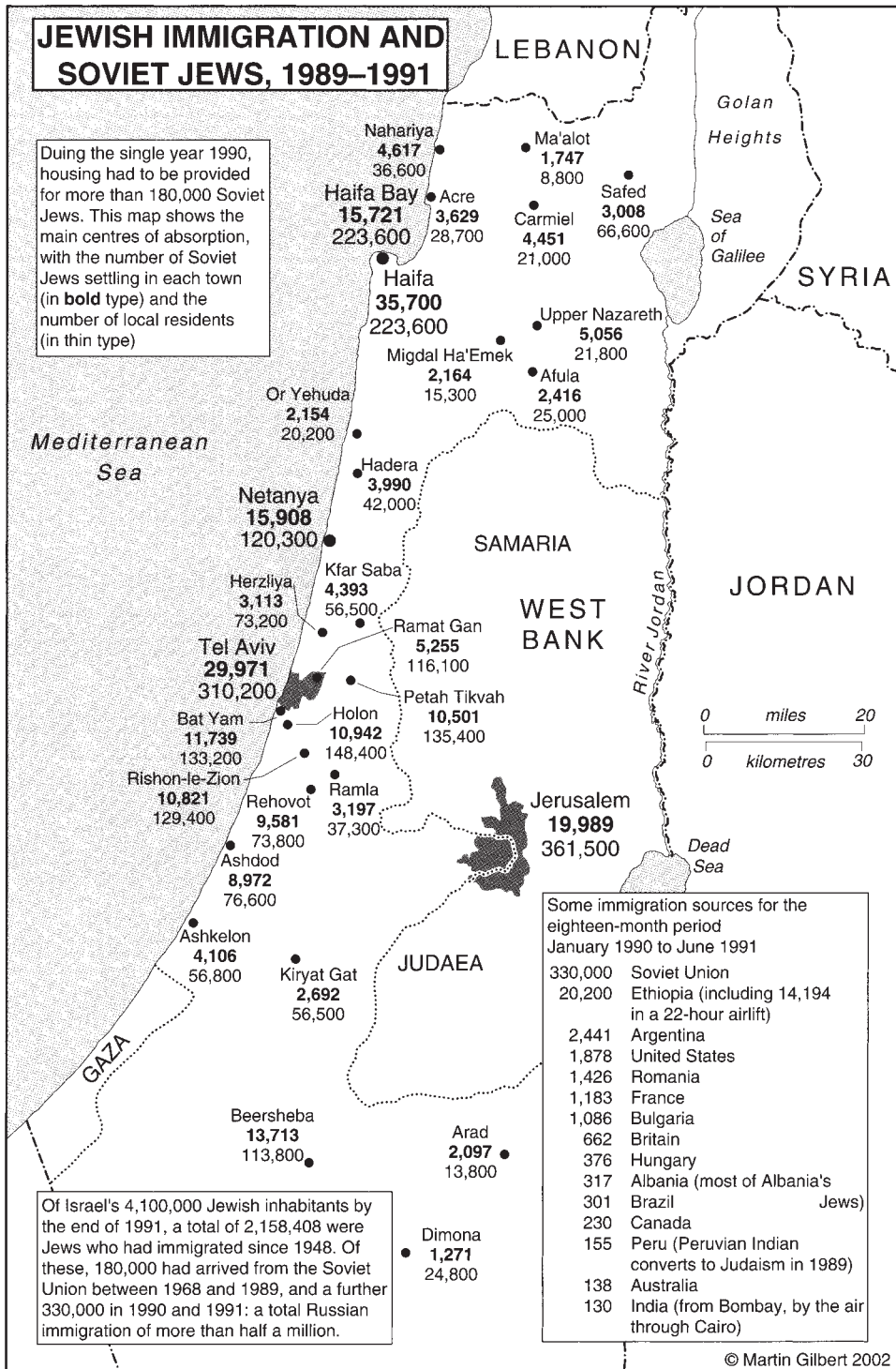


THE JEWS OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION, 1989 - 1993



JEWISH IMMIGRATION AND SOVIET JEWS, 1989–1991

During the single year 1990, housing had to be provided for more than 180,000 Soviet Jews. This map shows the main centres of absorption, with the number of Soviet Jews settling in each town (in **bold type**) and the number of local residents (in thin type)

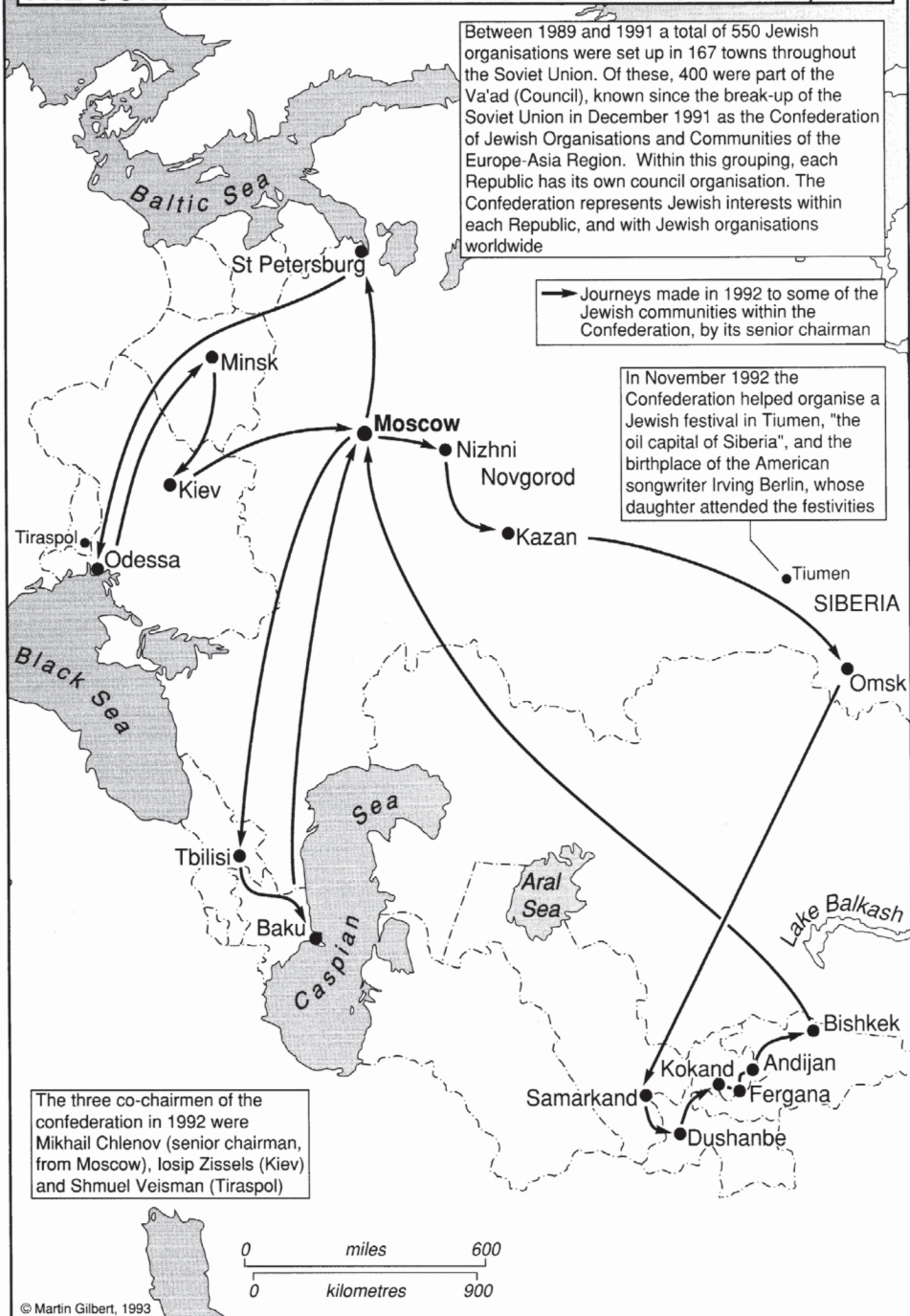


THE CONFEDERATION OF JEWISH ORGANISATIONS, 1992

Between 1989 and 1991 a total of 550 Jewish organisations were set up in 167 towns throughout the Soviet Union. Of these, 400 were part of the Va'ad (Council), known since the break-up of the Soviet Union in December 1991 as the Confederation of Jewish Organisations and Communities of the Europe-Asia Region. Within this grouping, each Republic has its own council organisation. The Confederation represents Jewish interests within each Republic, and with Jewish organisations worldwide

→ Journeys made in 1992 to some of the Jewish communities within the Confederation, by its senior chairman

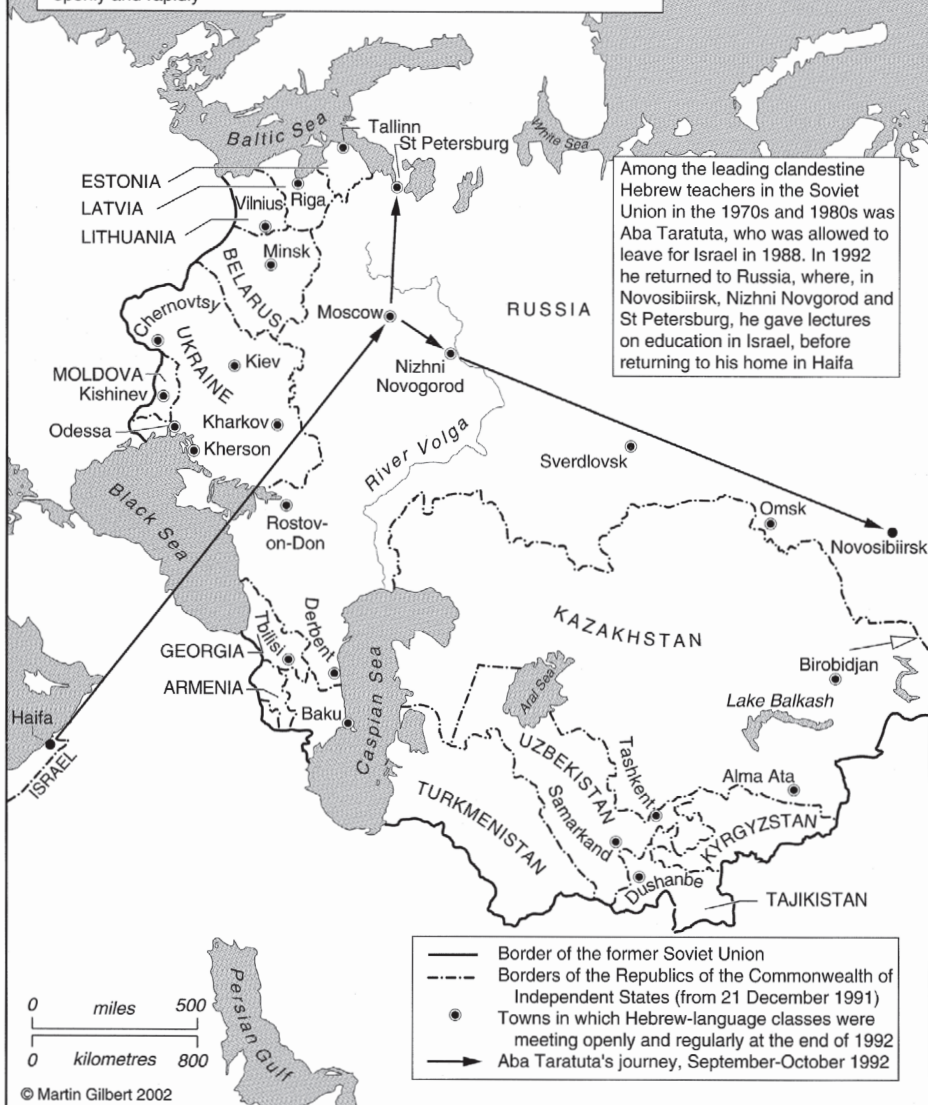
In November 1992 the Confederation helped organise a Jewish festival in Tiumen, "the oil capital of Siberia", and the birthplace of the American songwriter Irving Berlin, whose daughter attended the festivities



The three co-chairmen of the confederation in 1992 were Mikhail Chlenov (senior chairman, from Moscow), Iosip Zissels (Kiev) and Shmuel Veisman (Tiraspol)

HEBREW-LANGUAGE CLASSES IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION, 1992

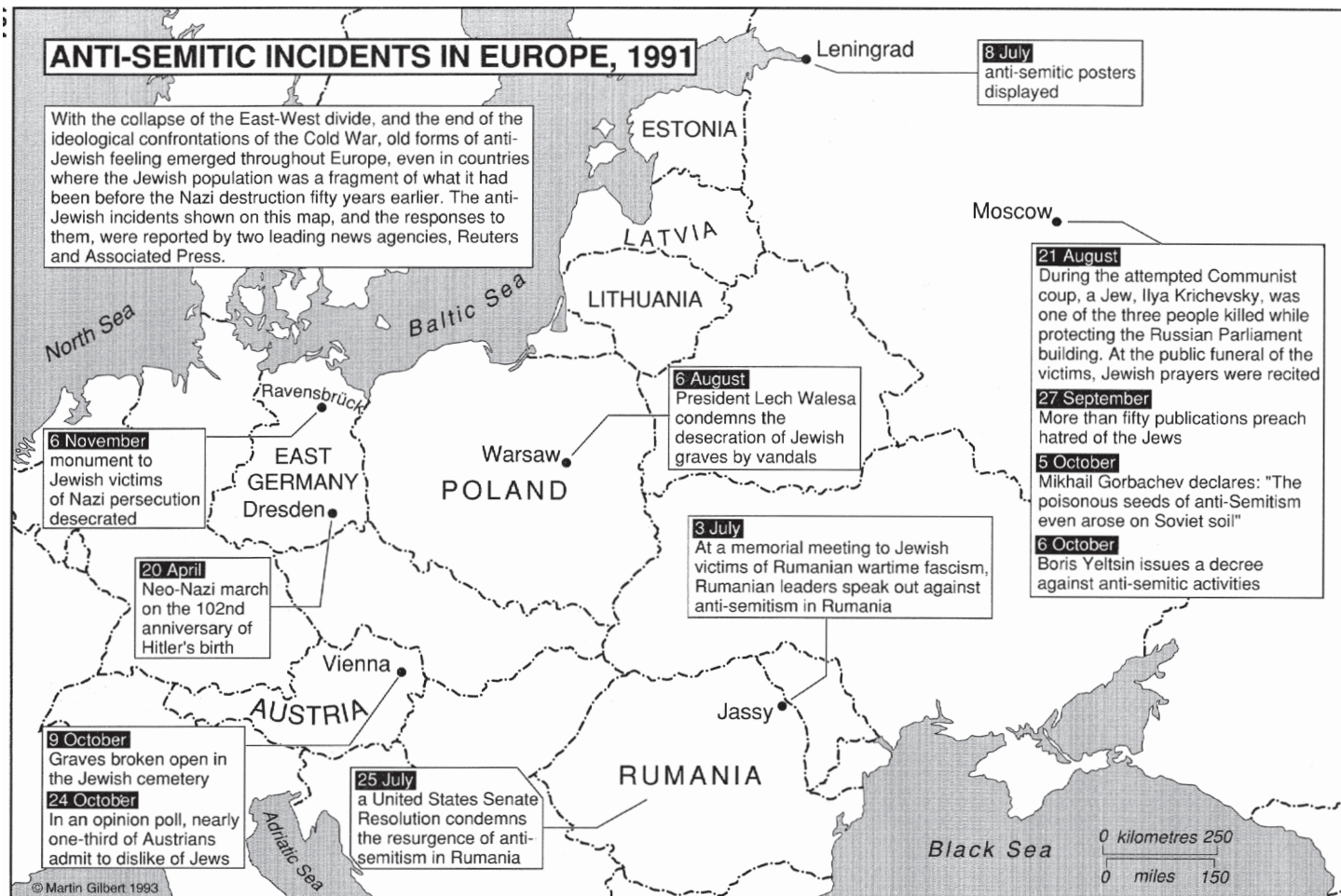
For many years the teaching of Hebrew was forbidden in the Soviet Union. Beginning in 1970, clandestine groups of Hebrew-language classes created a small but dedicated group of Hebrew teachers and Hebrew speakers (intent on emigrating to Israel). With the collapse of Soviet power and the end of the anti-Zionist dimension in Soviet policy, Hebrew teaching spread openly and rapidly



HEBREW-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS AND LIBRARIES IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION, 1992

In the 25 years before the Bolshevik revolution of 1917, Hebrew-language newspapers, and libraries of Jewish books, were a feature of Russian-Jewish life. Banned for 70 years, such newspapers and libraries began to re-appear with the collapse of Soviet Communism. Following the disintegration of the Soviet Union (on 21 December 1991) such newspapers and libraries again became a feature of Jewish life for 1,600,000 Jews throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States. By the end of 1992, 53 Jewish newspapers were being published





ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION, 1992

Despite Boris Yeltsin's decree against anti-semitism of October 1991, anti-Jewish feelings rose to the surface in many Republics of the former Soviet Union in 1992. This served as a spur to emigration to Israel, the United States and even Germany. Throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States, however, Jewish cultural life flourished, as it had not done since the Bolshevik revolution in 1917

12 February

The poet Evgeni Yevtushenko warns against anti-semitism "a genetic disease: in some situations an incubus could be resurrected"

6 July

An anti-semitic article published in the newspaper Yurmala

17 February

Members of the Orthodox Lubavich movement beaten up

5 April

Lubavich headquarters fire-bombed

13 August

Anti-semitic taunts against Jewish school children

July

Jews assaulted in the streets

7 August

Report reaches the West of the murder of a Jew, identified only as 'Moshe'

May

Two Jews, Eduard Azizov and Gandi Goldov tortured and killed

May

Jewish cemeteries vandalised; public demonstrations against Jews

July-August

Attacks on synagogues and on individual Jews

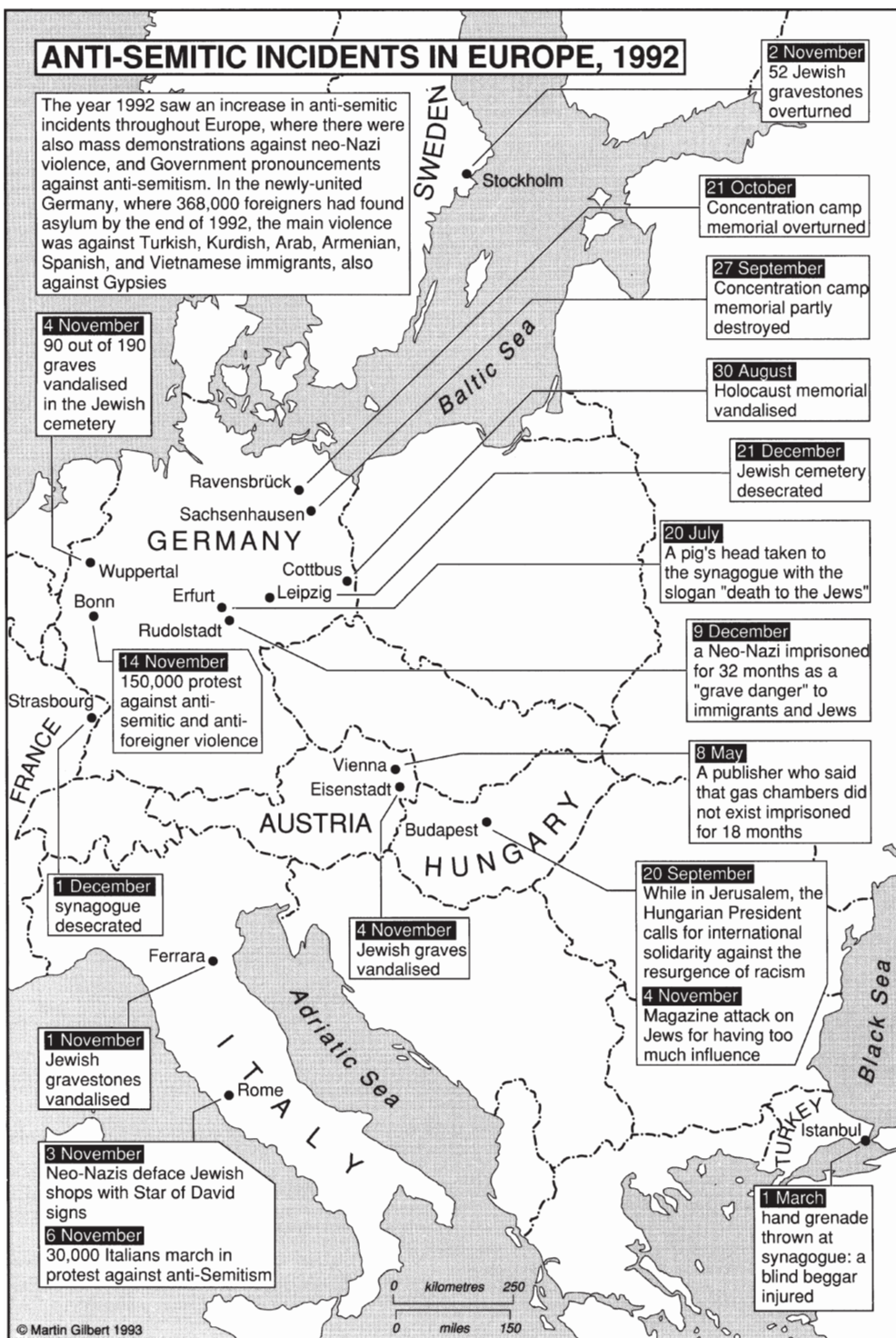
August

Physical attacks, and newspaper articles against Jews all month

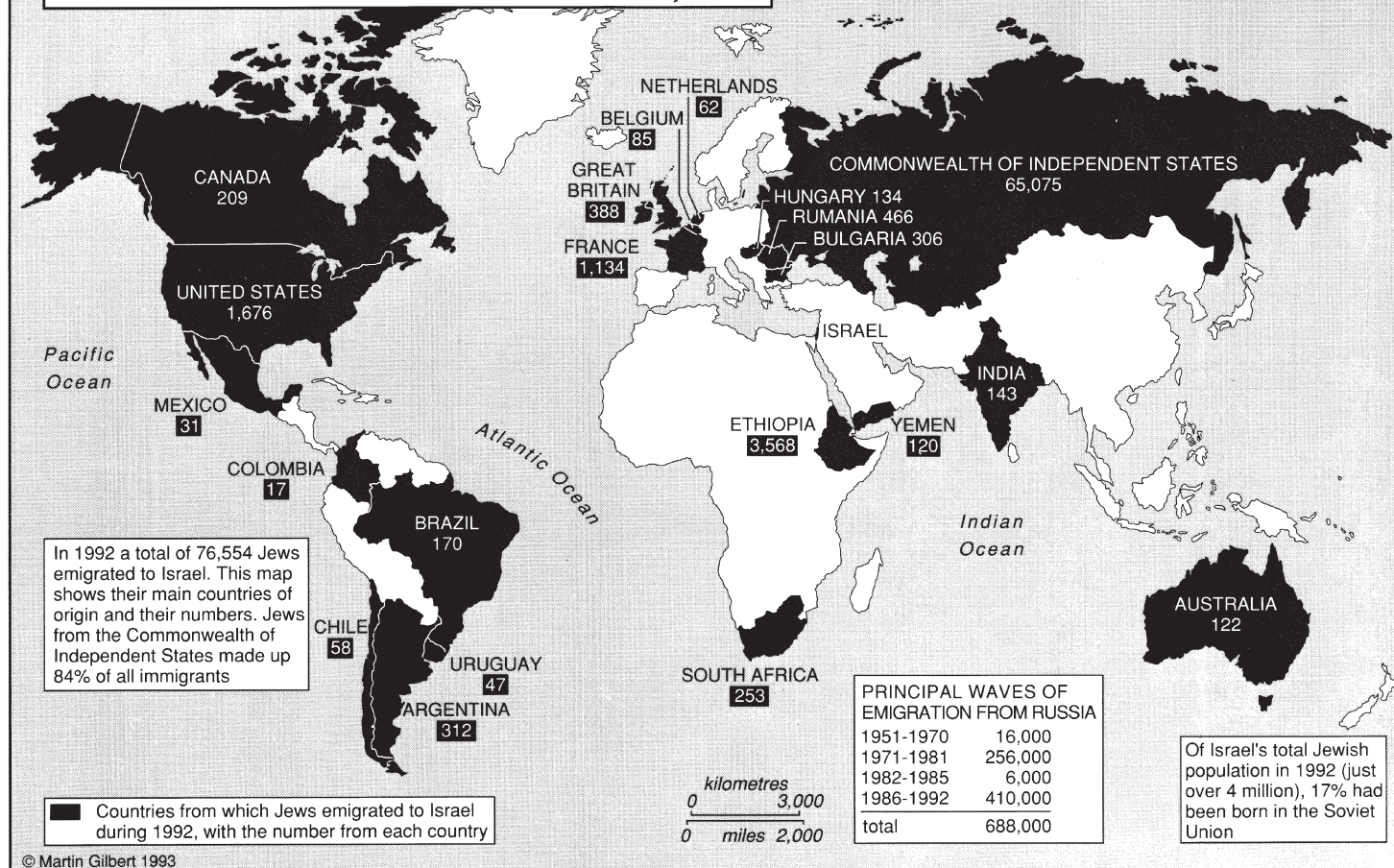
1 September

A Jew murdered by anti-semites

© Martin Gilbert, 1993



WORLDWIDE IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL, 1992





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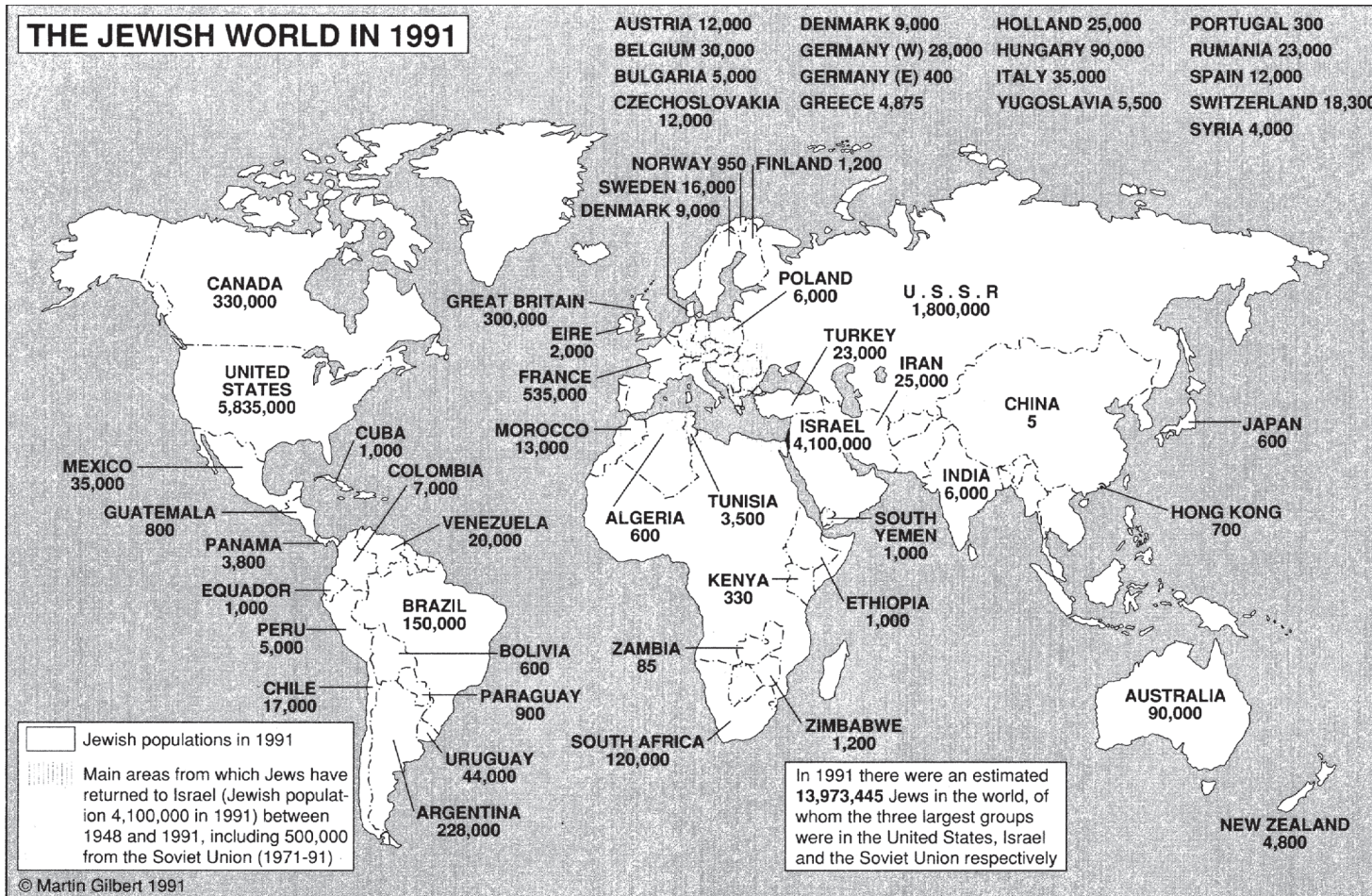
Section Six

INTO THE 21ST CENTURY

The Jewish population of the United States reached six million at the start of the twenty-first century. That is the equivalent of the number of Jews murdered in Nazi-dominated Europe between 1939 and 1945.

Martin Gilbert, 2006

THE JEWISH WORLD IN 1991



PROJECTS OF THE RONALD S. LAUDER FOUNDATION, 1991–2010

see also map 149

Founded by the American philanthropist Ronald S. Lauder, the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation is, as its mission statement declares, "committed to rekindling Jewish life in Central and Eastern Europe." This map shows its forty projects in operation from 2000.

The Tempel Synagogue in Cracow was the fifth ancient synagogue to be restored by the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation. The others were the Rabbi Shlomo Ibn Danan Synagogue in Fez, Morocco; the Pfaffenhoffen Synagogue in France; the Paradesi Synagogue in Cochin, India; and the Etz Hayim Synagogue in Hania, Crete, Greece.

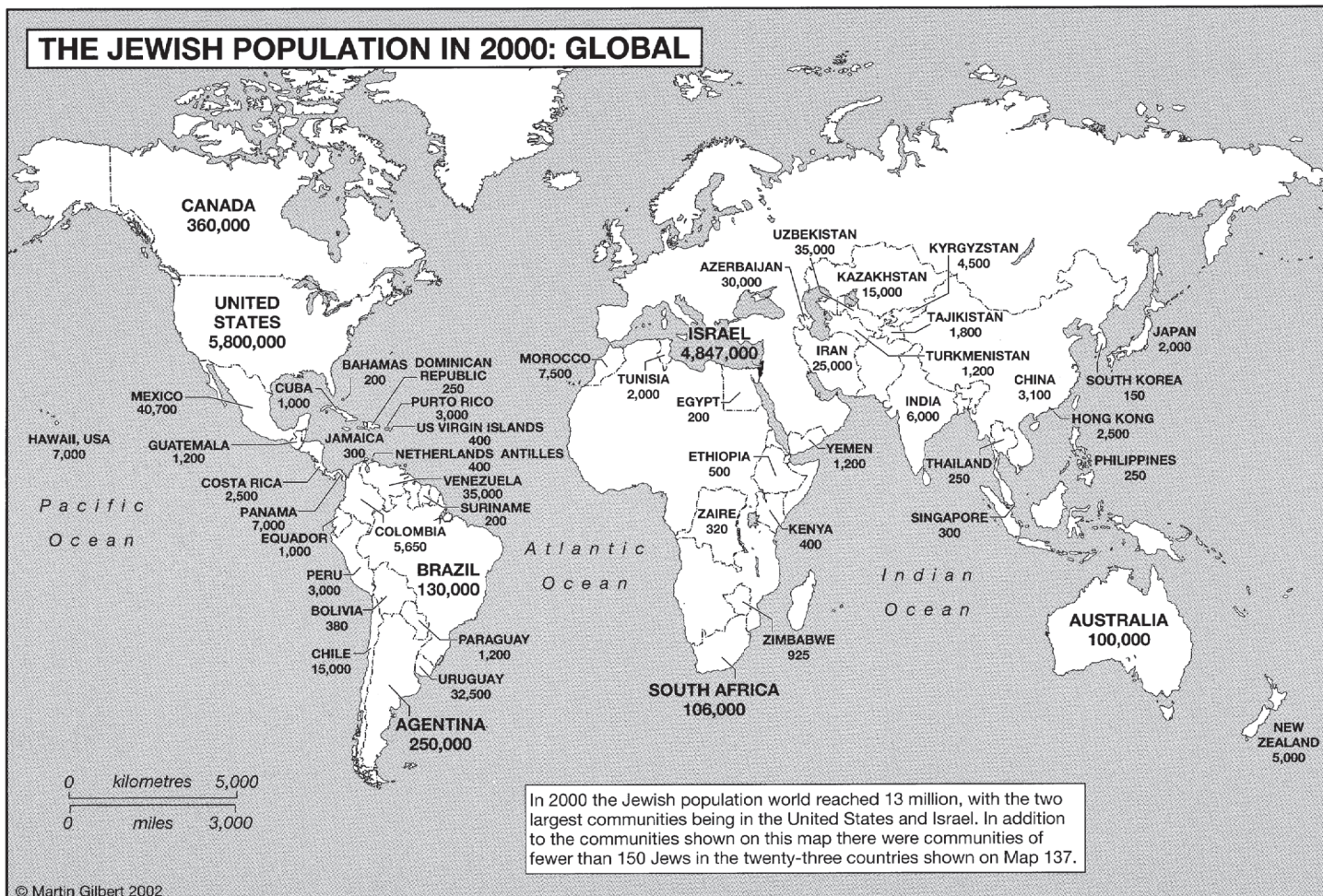
"We are building Jewish identity. We are rebuilding a world. Some would call that a miracle. We call it the future."

RONALD S. LAUDER FOUNDATION WEBSITE



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THE JEWISH POPULATION IN 2000: GLOBAL



THE JEWISH POPULATION IN 2000: EUROPE

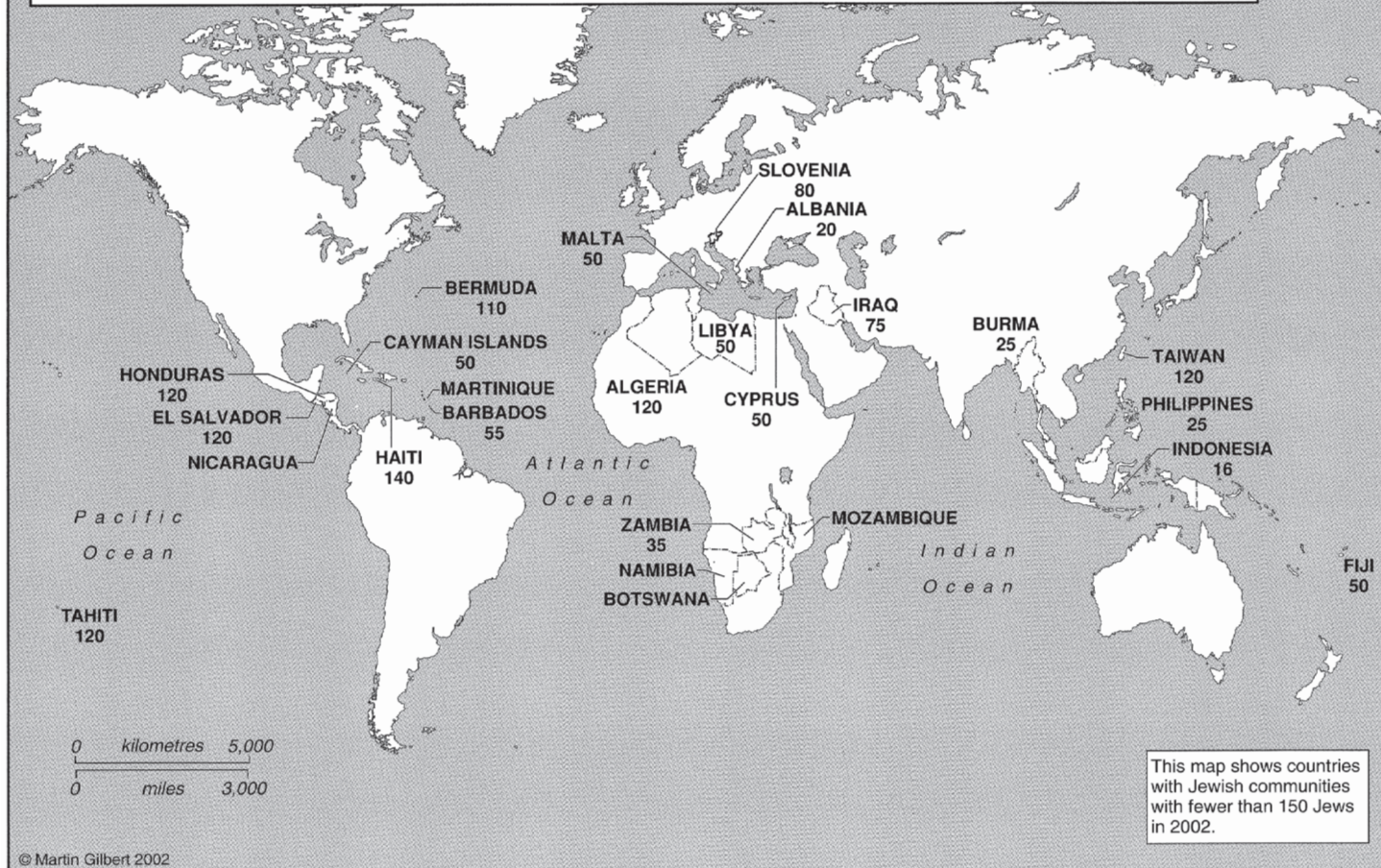
A map of Europe showing the Jewish population in 2000 by country. The map is titled 'THE JEWISH POPULATION IN 2000: EUROPE'. It includes a scale bar in kilometers (0 to 500) and miles (0 to 300). The countries and their Jewish populations are labeled as follows:

Country	Jewish Population (2000)
Albania	1,000
Austria	10,000
Belarus	60,000
Belgium	40,000
Bosnia	600
Bulgaria	3,000
Croatia	2,000
Czech Rep.	6,000
Denmark	8,000
Estonia	3,000
Finland	1,200
France	600,000
Germany	60,000
Gibraltar	600
Greece	5,000
Hungary	80,000
Ireland	1,000
Italy	35,000
Latvia	15,000
Lithuania	6,000
Luxembourg	600
Moldova	30,000
Monaco	1,000
Netherlands	30,000
Norway	1,500
Poland	8,000
Portugal	900
Romania	14,000
Russia	550,000
Slovakia	6,000
Slovenia	400
Spain	14,000
Sweden	18,000
Switzerland	18,000
Turkey	25,000
Ukraine	400,000
United Kingdom	300,000
Yugoslavia	2,500

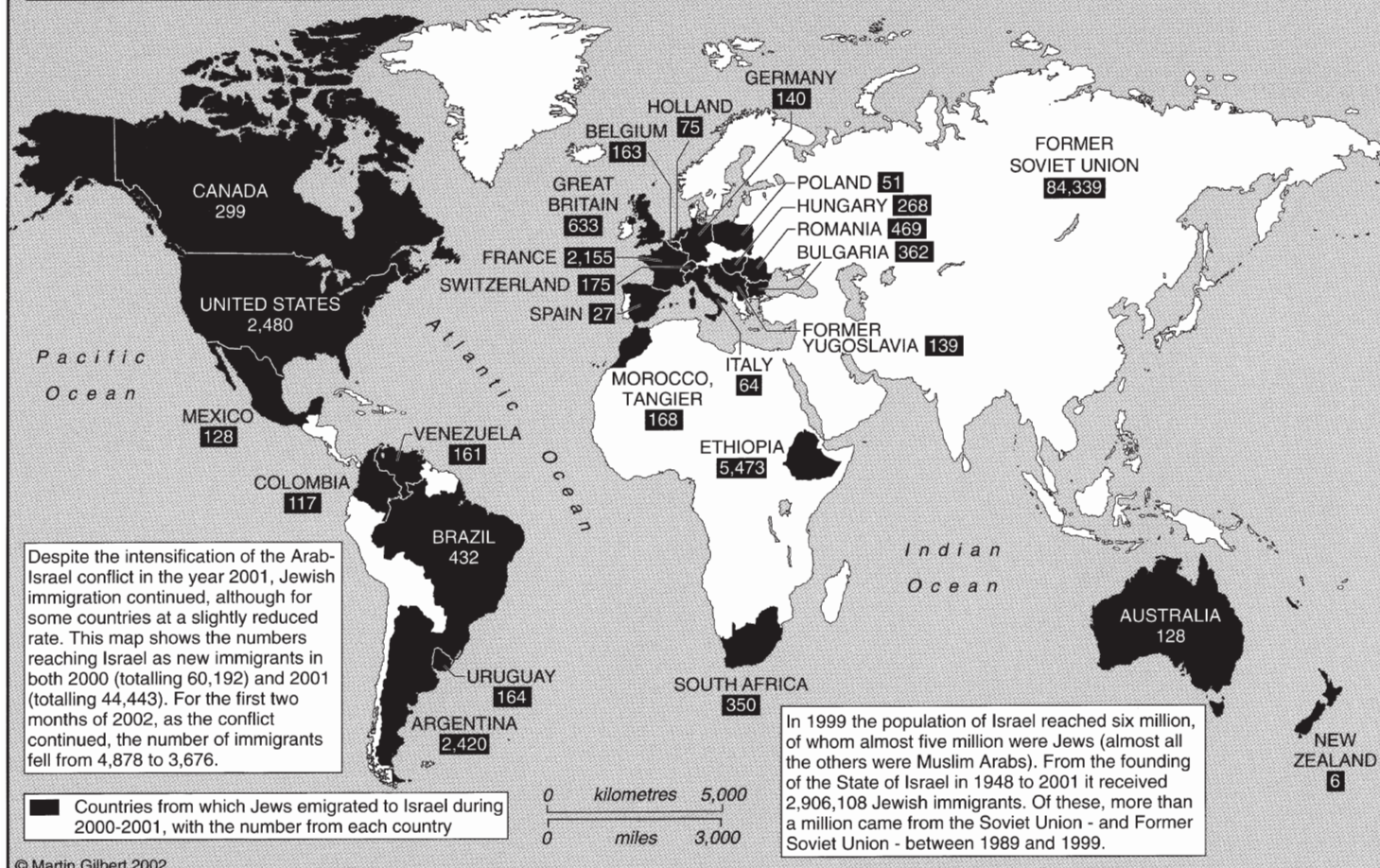
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THE JEWISH POPULATION IN 2000: COUNTRIES WITH FEWER THAN 150 JEWS



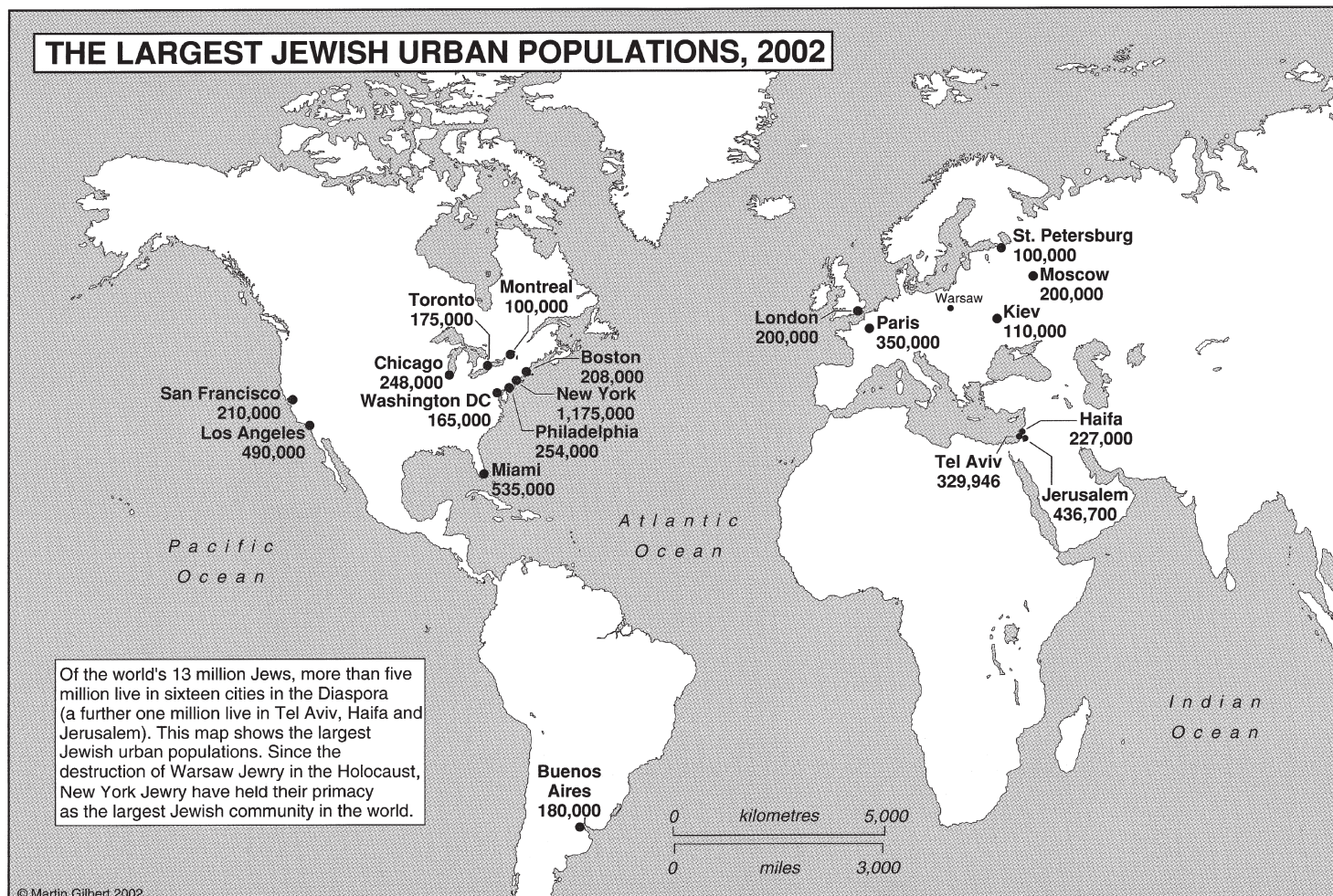
JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL, 2000-2001



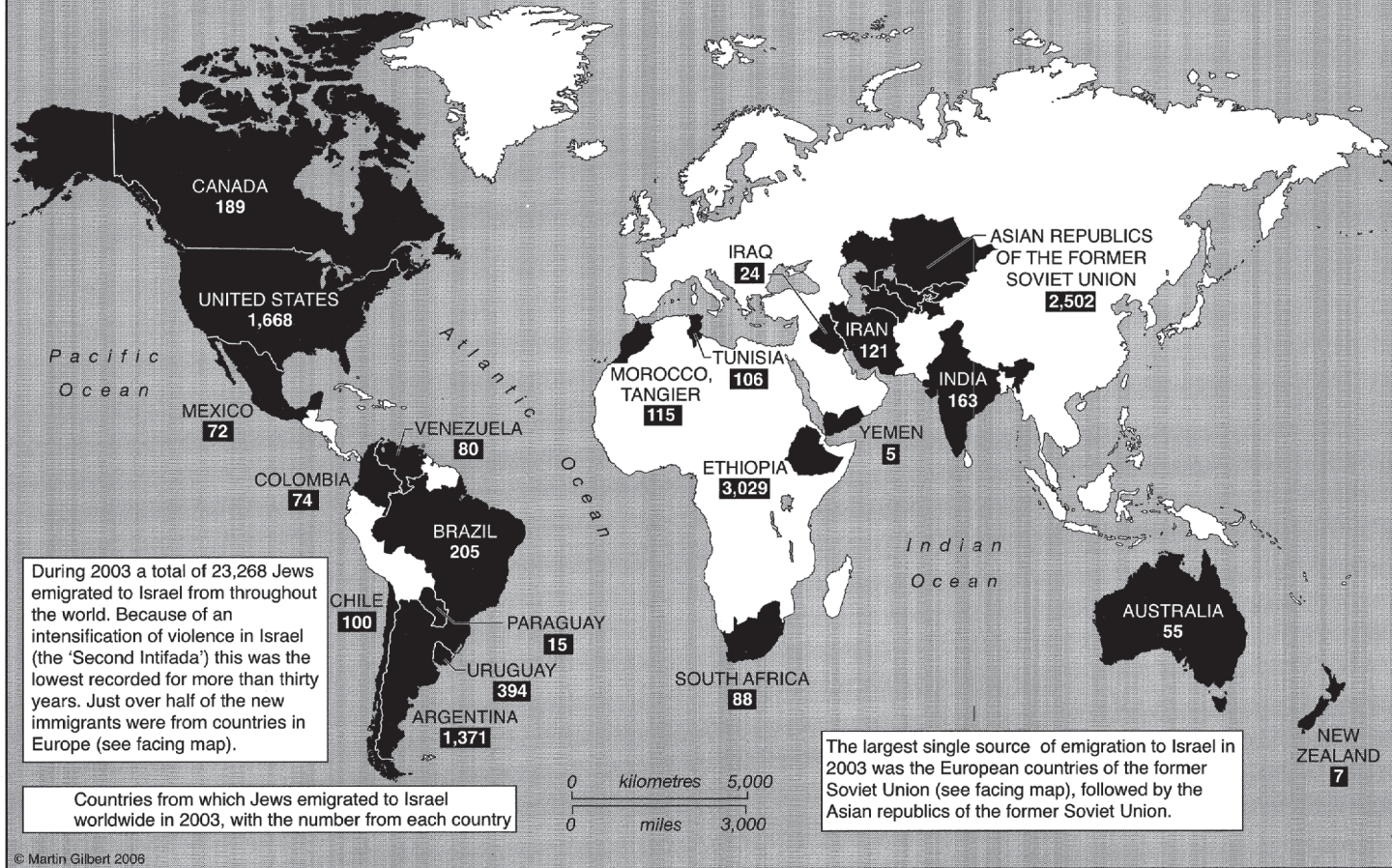
THE JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 2001



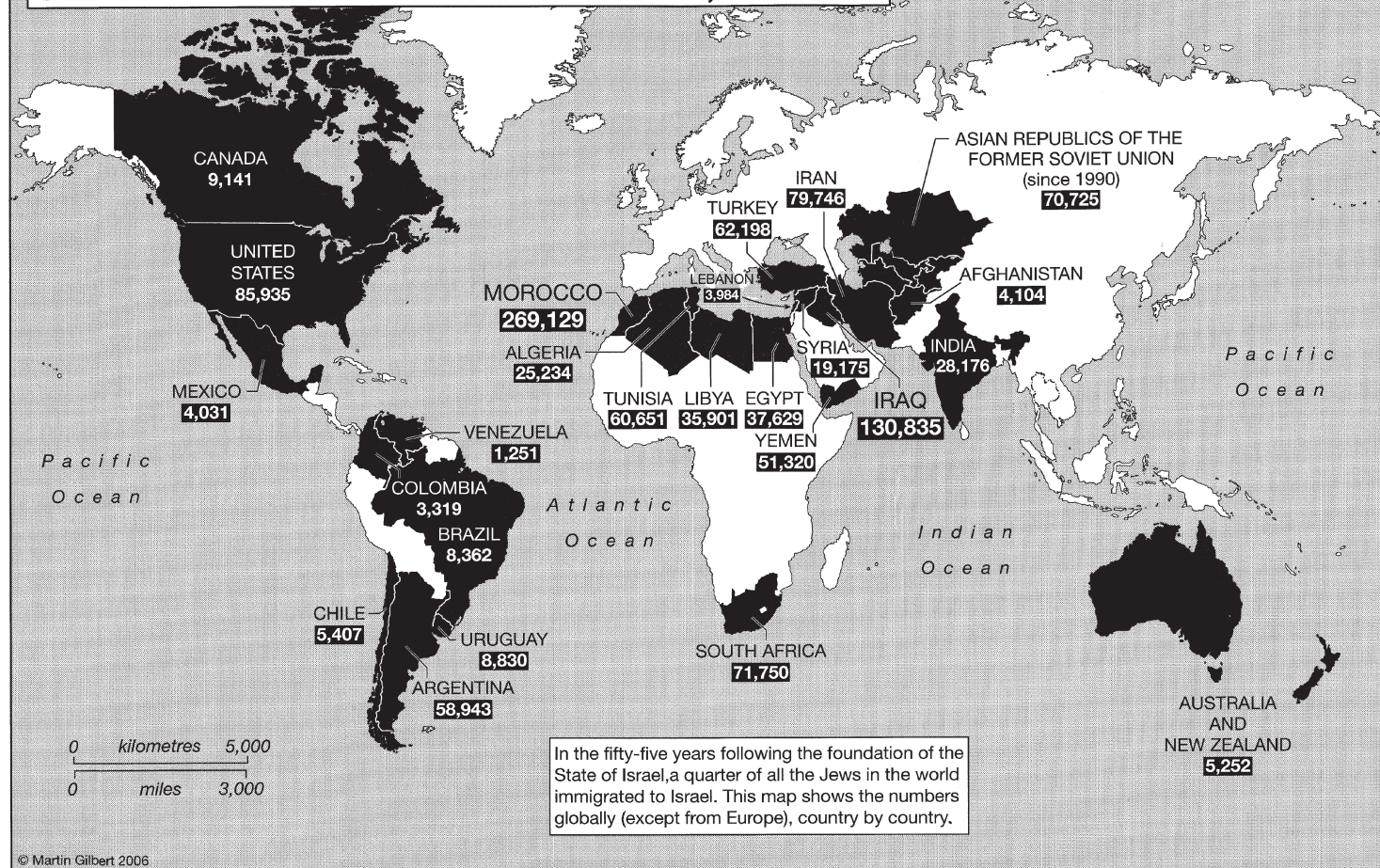
THE LARGEST JEWISH URBAN POPULATIONS, 2002



JEWISH IMMIGRATION WORLDWIDE TO ISRAEL, 2003

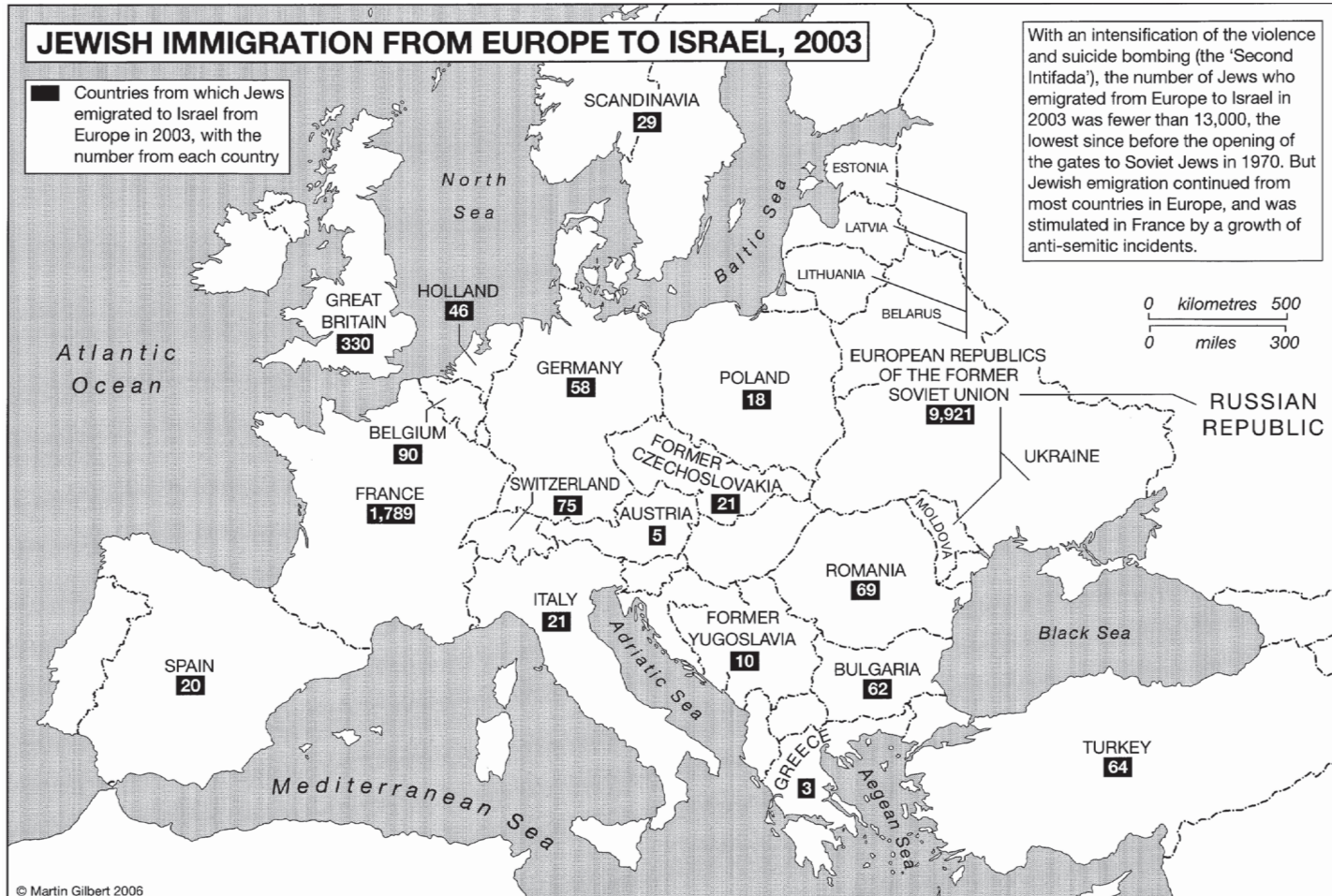


JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL: GLOBAL, 1948-2003



JEWISH IMMIGRATION FROM EUROPE TO ISRAEL, 2003

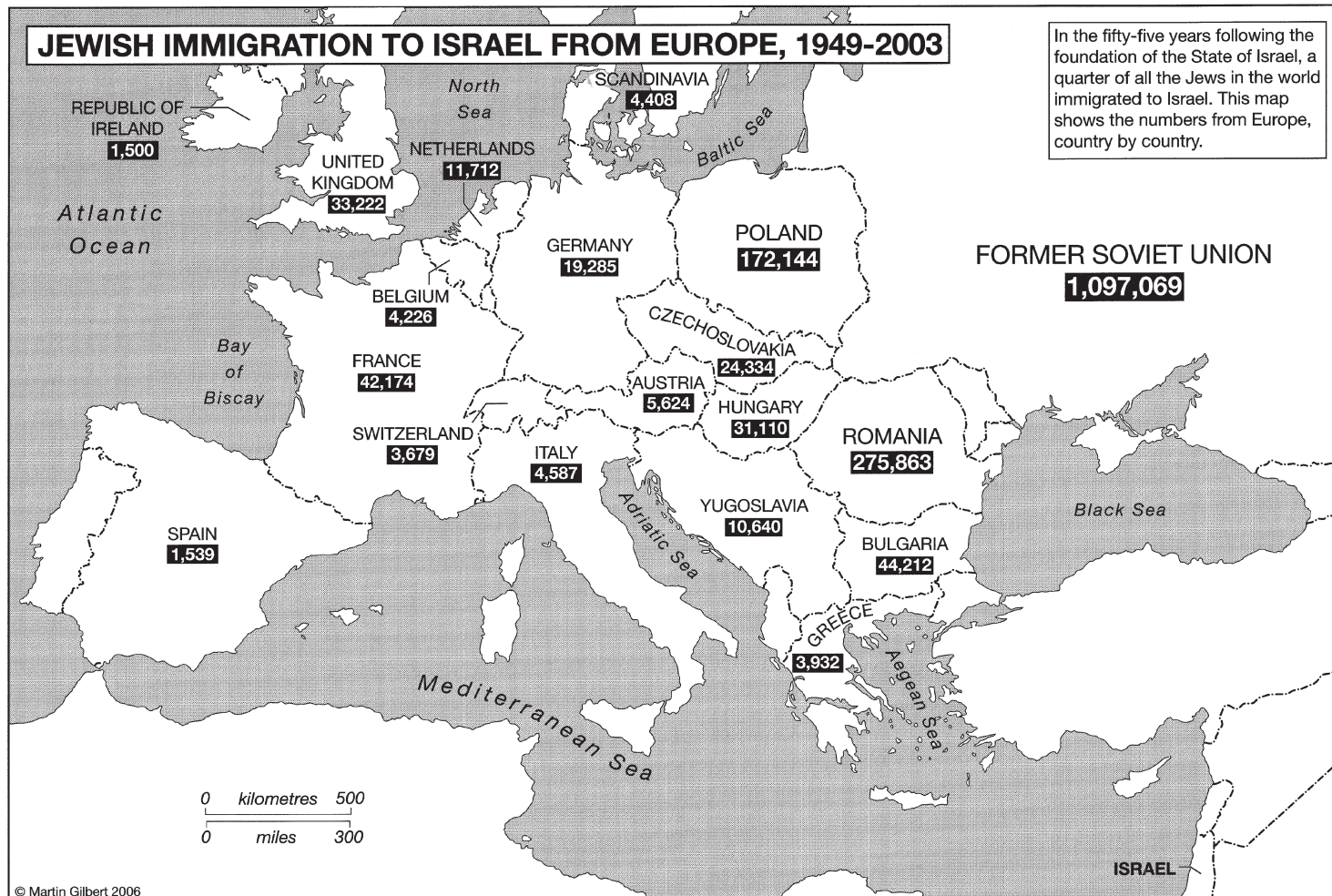
■ Countries from which Jews emigrated to Israel from Europe in 2003, with the number from each country



With an intensification of the violence and suicide bombing (the 'Second Intifada'), the number of Jews who emigrated from Europe to Israel in 2003 was fewer than 13,000, the lowest since before the opening of the gates to Soviet Jews in 1970. But Jewish emigration continued from most countries in Europe, and was stimulated in France by a growth of anti-semitic incidents.

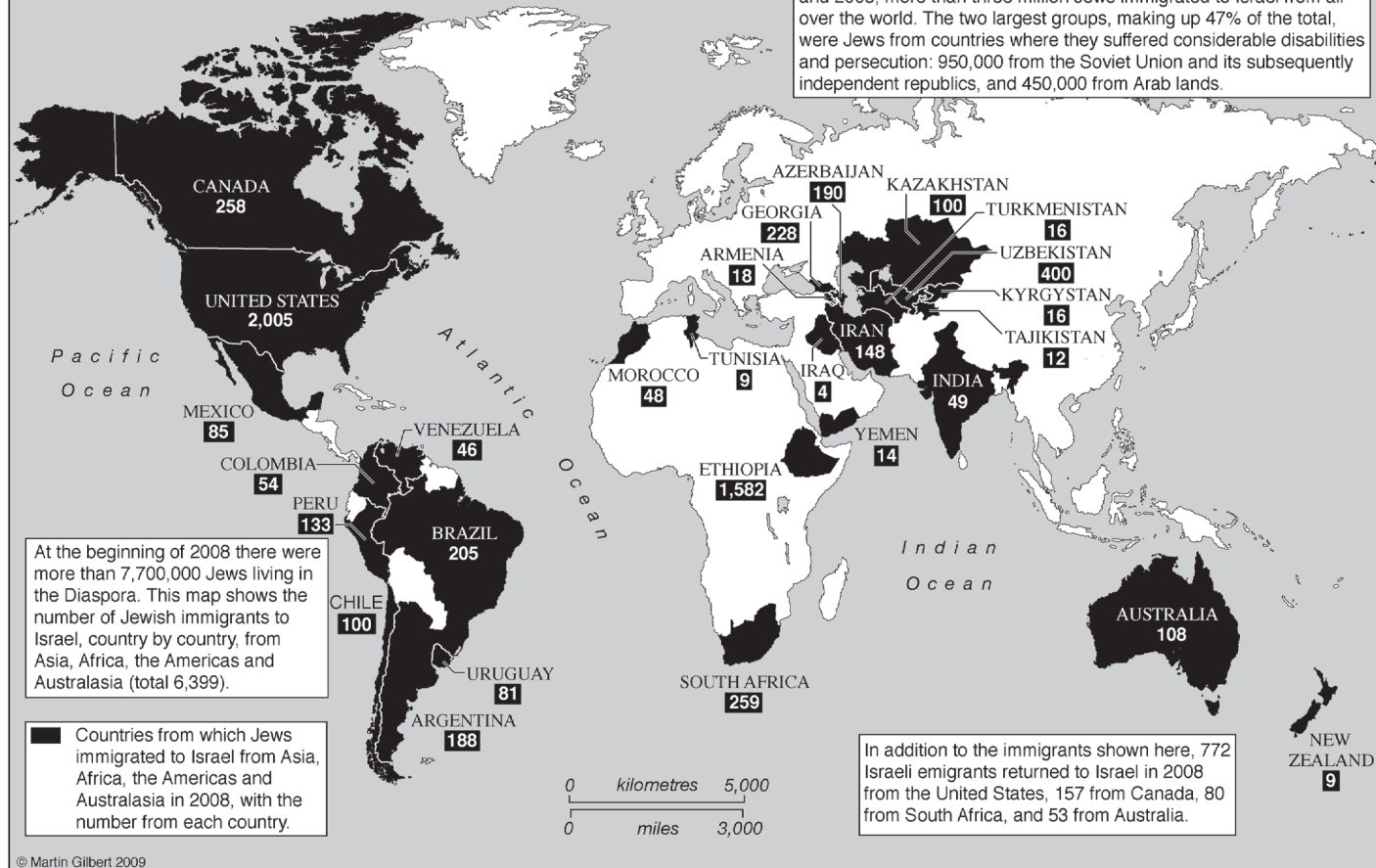
JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL FROM EUROPE, 1949-2003

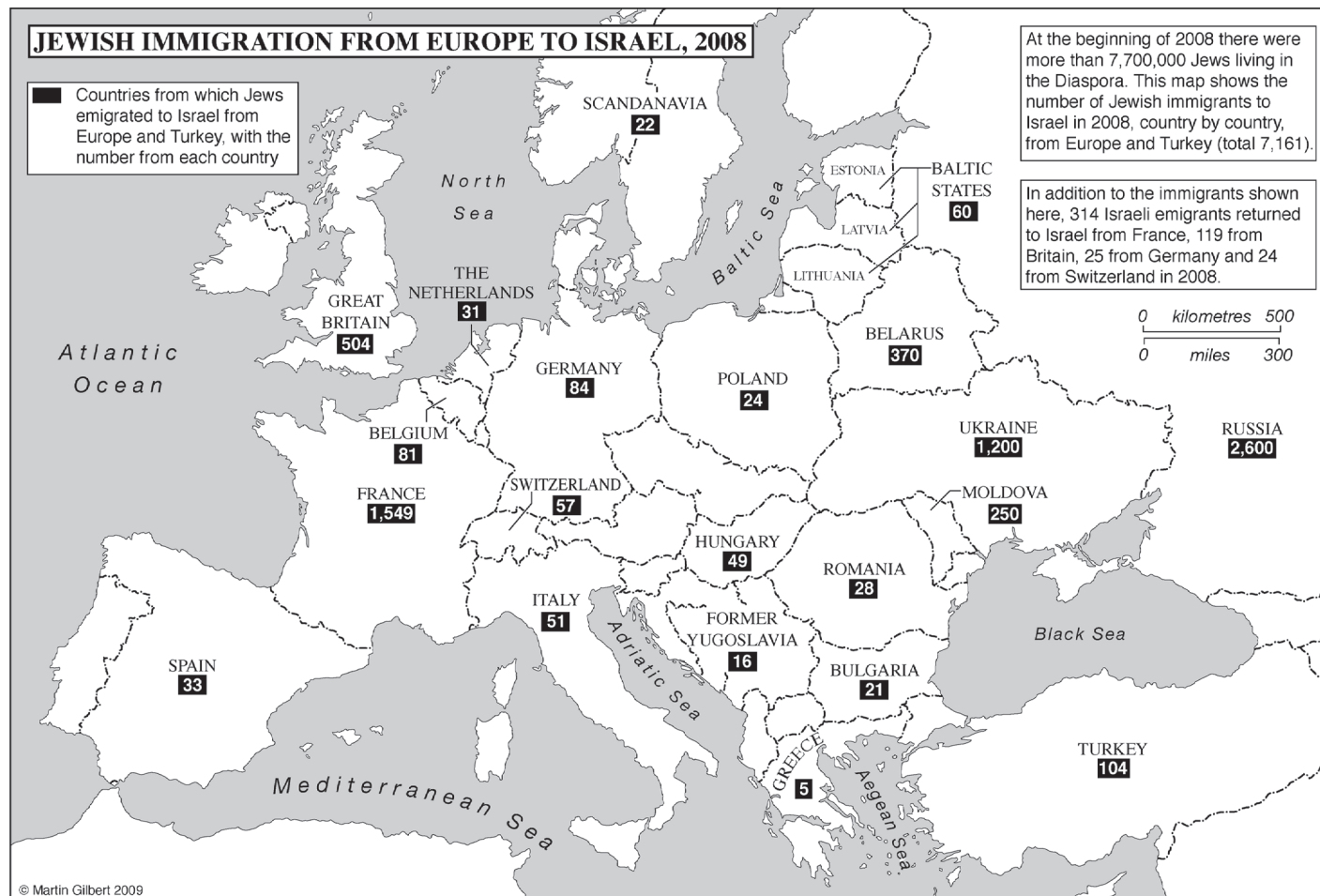
In the fifty-five years following the foundation of the State of Israel, a quarter of all the Jews in the world immigrated to Israel. This map shows the numbers from Europe, country by country.



JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO ISRAEL WORLDWIDE, 2008

In the sixty years between the creation of the State of Israel in 1948 and 2008, more than three million Jews immigrated to Israel from all over the world. The two largest groups, making up 47% of the total, were Jews from countries where they suffered considerable disabilities and persecution: 950,000 from the Soviet Union and its subsequently independent republics, and 450,000 from Arab lands.





JEWISH MUSEUMS AND HOLOCAUST MUSEUMS IN EUROPE, 2010

By the end of the first decade of the twenty-first century there were thirty-five Jewish museums and twenty Holocaust museums in Europe, most of them opened since 1990. These brought the story of the Jews to a wider, non-Jewish audience throughout Europe. The largest number of Holocaust museums (nine) was in Germany.



JEWISH MUSEUMS AND HOLOCAUST MUSEUMS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, 2010

In the first decade of the twenty-first century, there were more than forty Jewish museums and Holocaust museums in the United States, and five in Canada. This map shows their locations. Where there is more than one in any city, the total number is shown in brackets.



JEWISH EDUCATIONAL OUTREACH IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION, 1991–2010

In the three decades following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Jewish educational outreach in the former Soviet republics brought a renewed sense of Jewishness to several hundred thousand Jews. This map shows some of the educational activities of the Moscow-based Federation of Jewish Communities of the Commonwealth of Independent States, in place in 2010.

Legend:

- Central training centre
- Summer camps and courses
- Cities from which Jewish camp counsellors came
- ▲ Jewish orphanages
- ▼ Projects of the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation
- △ Other Jewish activities

Scale: 0 kilometres 300 / 0 miles 300

Map Labels: FINLAND, ESTONIA, LATVIA, BELARUS, UKRAINE, MOLDOVA, KAZAKHSTAN, GEORGIA, AZERBAIJAN, St Petersburg, Novgorod, Kineshma, Ivanovo, Moscow, Nizhni-Novgorod (Gorky), Samara (Kuibyshev), Tula, Oreil, Lipetsk, Volgograd (Stalingrad), Rostov-on-Don, Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk, Krivoi Rog, Odessa, Kherson, Chisinau (Kishinev), Kiev, Vitebsk, Mogilev, Smolensk, Minsk, Tallin, Riga, Lake Peipus, Lake Ladoga, Lake Onega, Lake Rybinskoye, Volga River, Don River, Sea of Azov, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Ekaterinberg (Sverdlovsk), Perm, Kindergarten.

In the three decades following the collapse of the Soviet Union, Jewish educational outreach in the former Soviet republics brought a renewed sense of Jewishness to several hundred thousand Jews. This map shows some of the educational activities of the Moscow-based Federation of Jewish Communities of the Commonwealth of Independent States, in place in 2010.

CHABAD-LUBAVITCH IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Chabad-Lubavitch, a Chassidic sect that had its origins in Russia in the eighteenth century, has been particularly active worldwide in seeking (as stated on their Internet sites) "to empower Jews with knowledge of their 3,000-year-old traditions and foster within them a deeper commitment to Judaism's rituals and faith"

- Chabad-Lubavitch rabbis and communal activities (schools, synagogues, social welfare centres) in Russia, the Caucasus, Central Asia and China, 2005.

CHABAD-LUBAVITCH STATEMENT:

"Amidst the turmoil confronting the former Republics of the Soviet Union, Chabad-Lubavitch continues to be an enormous oasis of strength, hope and purpose. Throughout the seventy-year Communist regime, Chabad-Lubavitch emissaries clandestinely operated underground facilities covering every facet of Jewish life. The rewards of this heroism and unwavering courage and determination are just now becoming evident with the rekindling of sparks of Jewish spiritual life.... After years of being denied the right to observe their people's traditions, this very large Jewish population thirsts for spiritual nourishment and knowledge. This thirst is being sated by Chabad-Lubavitch. Chabad-Lubavitch is also expanding its vast array of social welfare institutions to include soup kitchens, homeless shelters, "meals on wheels" and other programs as dictated by the needs of these tumultuous times."



ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS REPORTED IN EUROPE, 2004

The year 2004 saw an increase in anti-Semitic incidents throughout Europe. Many governments condemned these incidents and made serious efforts to track down and punish the perpetrators. The incidents include the vandalism of Jewish cemeteries, anti-Semitic wall graffiti, threatening telephone calls to individual Jews, swastika daubings, physical attacks, attacks on rabbis, and attacks on synagogues. Many of these incidents have been blamed on young Muslim extremists, others on traditional neo-Nazis.



ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS REPORTED IN THE AMERICAS, 2004



ANTI-SEMITIC INCIDENTS IN WESTERN EUROPE, JANUARY–SEPTEMBER 2009

0 kilometres 500
0 miles 300

March 3: Four Jewish men from the Belzer Hasidic community attacked while walking down the street. The assailant hit them with a metal bar and screamed in Arabic "Allah Akhbar!" All four victims were hospitalized.

April 21: A 78-year-old Orthodox Jewish man attacked and pushed to the ground.

April 28: After a French rabbi entered a taxi, the driver opened all the windows and said that there was a microbe in his car and that he should be wearing a mask.

June 11: A group of Arab teenagers threw rocks at children of the Belzer Hasidic community.

July 5: A car slowed down next to an Orthodox Jew who was walking on the sidewalk and the driver spat on him.

January 3: Assailants tried to burn a synagogue in Brondesbury.

January 19: A 31-year-old Jewish man beaten by several men who shouted "for Gaza" as they attacked him.

In the first nine months of 2009, following the Israeli reprisal attack on Gaza for the Hamas rocket attacks on the southern Israeli town of Sderot, anti-Semitic acts were reported in many countries of Europe on a weekly and sometimes on a daily basis. These included attacks on individual Jews, and the vandalizing of Jewish cemeteries and memorial sites. This map gives twenty-seven examples collected by the New York-based Anti-Defamation League (ADL).

January 3: At an anti-Israel rally, the crowd chanted, "Hamas, Hamas, Jews to the gas."

January 18: A Molotov cocktail thrown into a commercial building with a Hebrew inscription that houses a synagogue.

January 6: Molotov cocktails thrown at a synagogue.

April 11: A five-foot black swastika and several anti-Semitic slogans were painted on a memorial railway wagon that had been used to deport French Jews to Auschwitz. Two other large swastikas were daubed on a commemorative monument and on the wall of a nearby shop.

January 11: Molotov cocktails thrown at a synagogue.

January 4: A 29-year-old Jewish man attacked at a Paris metro station by a gang of about 20 people who screamed at him, "Palestine will win."

January 24: A kosher supermarket's warehouse firebombed, causing a major fire.

March 9: An 18-year-old Jewish youth attacked by three strangers on his way to synagogue.

January 1: Two kosher food shops vandalized.

January 11–12: Windows broken overnight at a Jewish study centre.

January 7: A synagogue spray-painted with the words "Hezbollah," "Israel," and "Death."

January 17: A Molotov cocktail thrown at a synagogue and burned the door.

January 11–12: Three Molotov cocktails thrown at a synagogue, damaging the exterior.

January 11: Graffiti comparing the Star of David to a swastika sprayed on walls of a restaurant.

January 3: Anti-Israel protesters carried signs equating Israel with Nazi Germany.

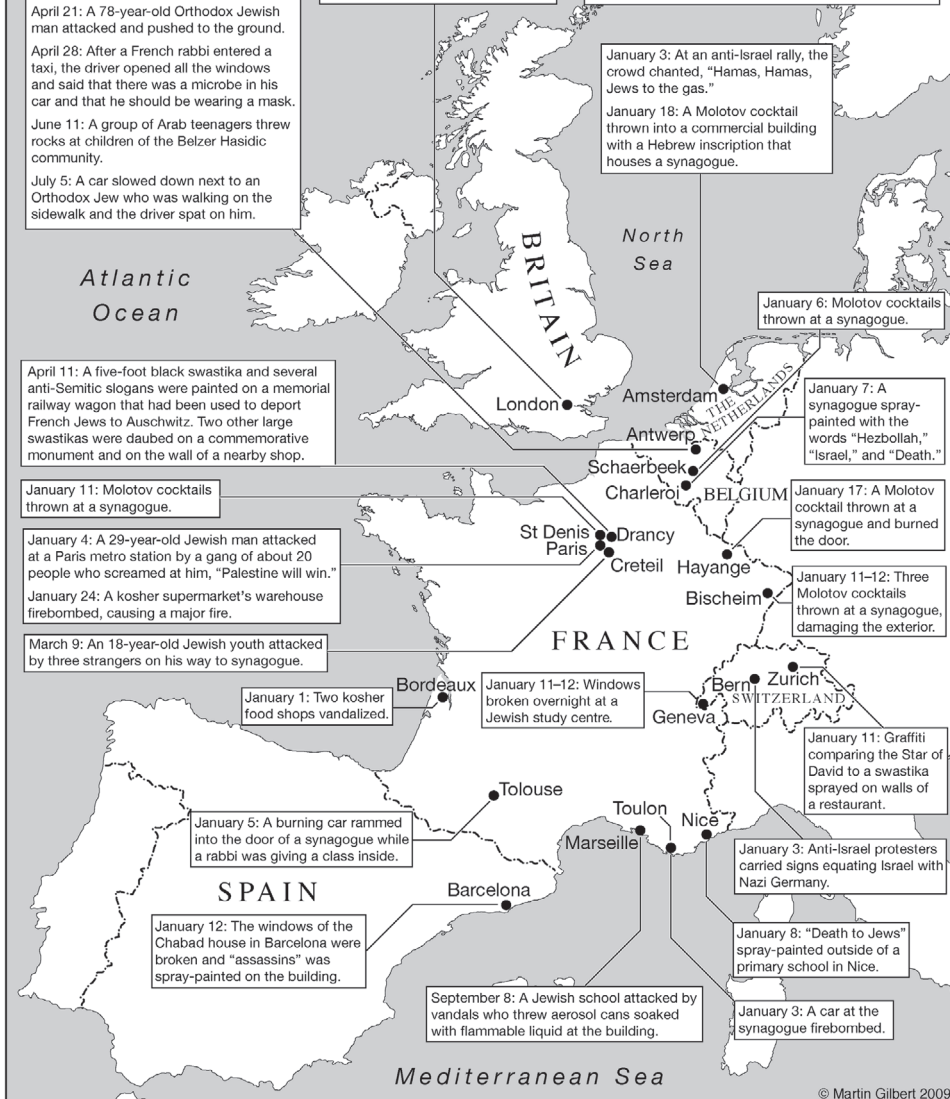
January 8: "Death to Jews" spray-painted outside of a primary school in Nice.

January 3: A car at the synagogue firebombed.

January 5: A burning car rammed into the door of a synagogue while a rabbi was giving a class inside.

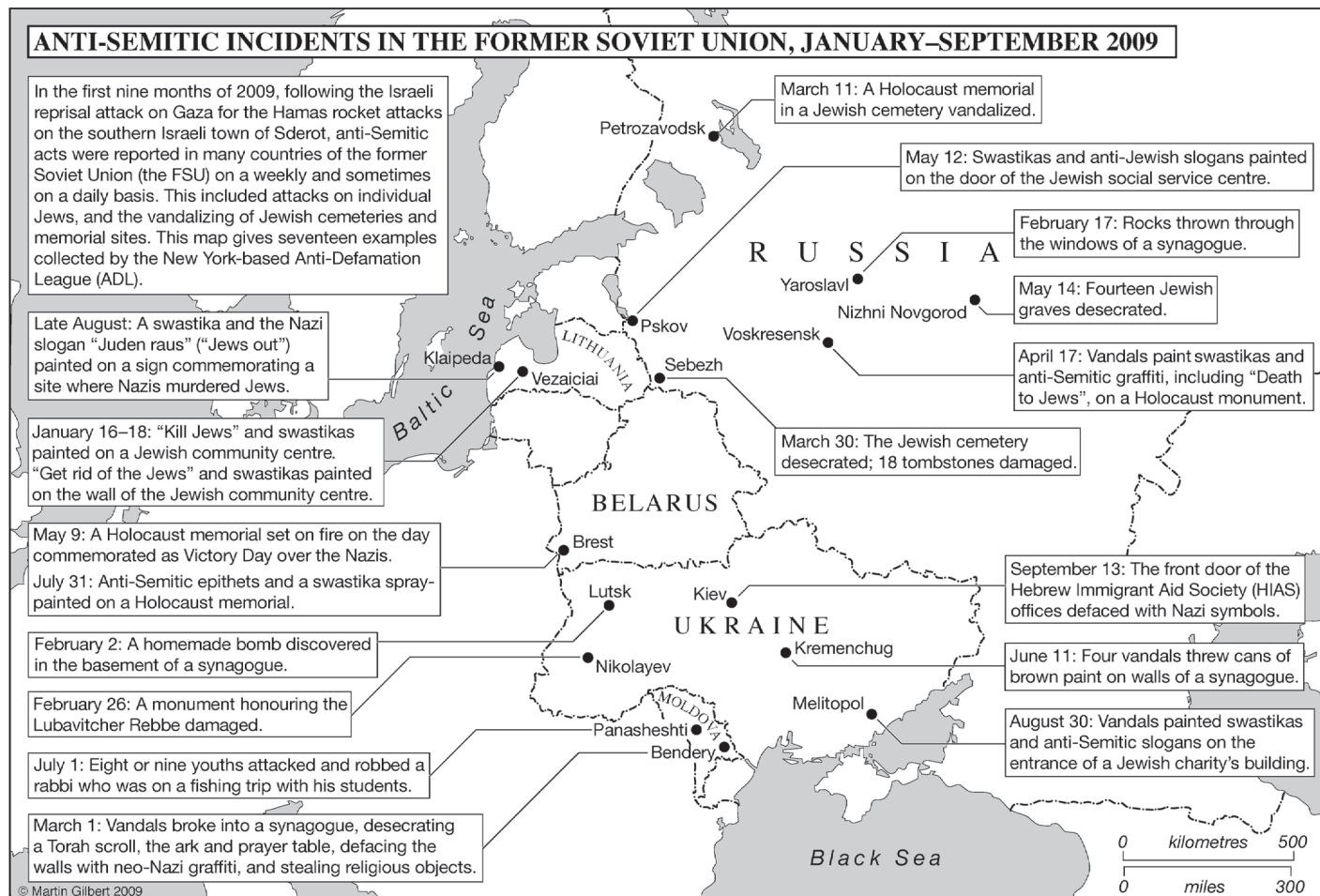
January 12: The windows of the Chabad house in Barcelona were broken and "assassins" was spray-painted on the building.

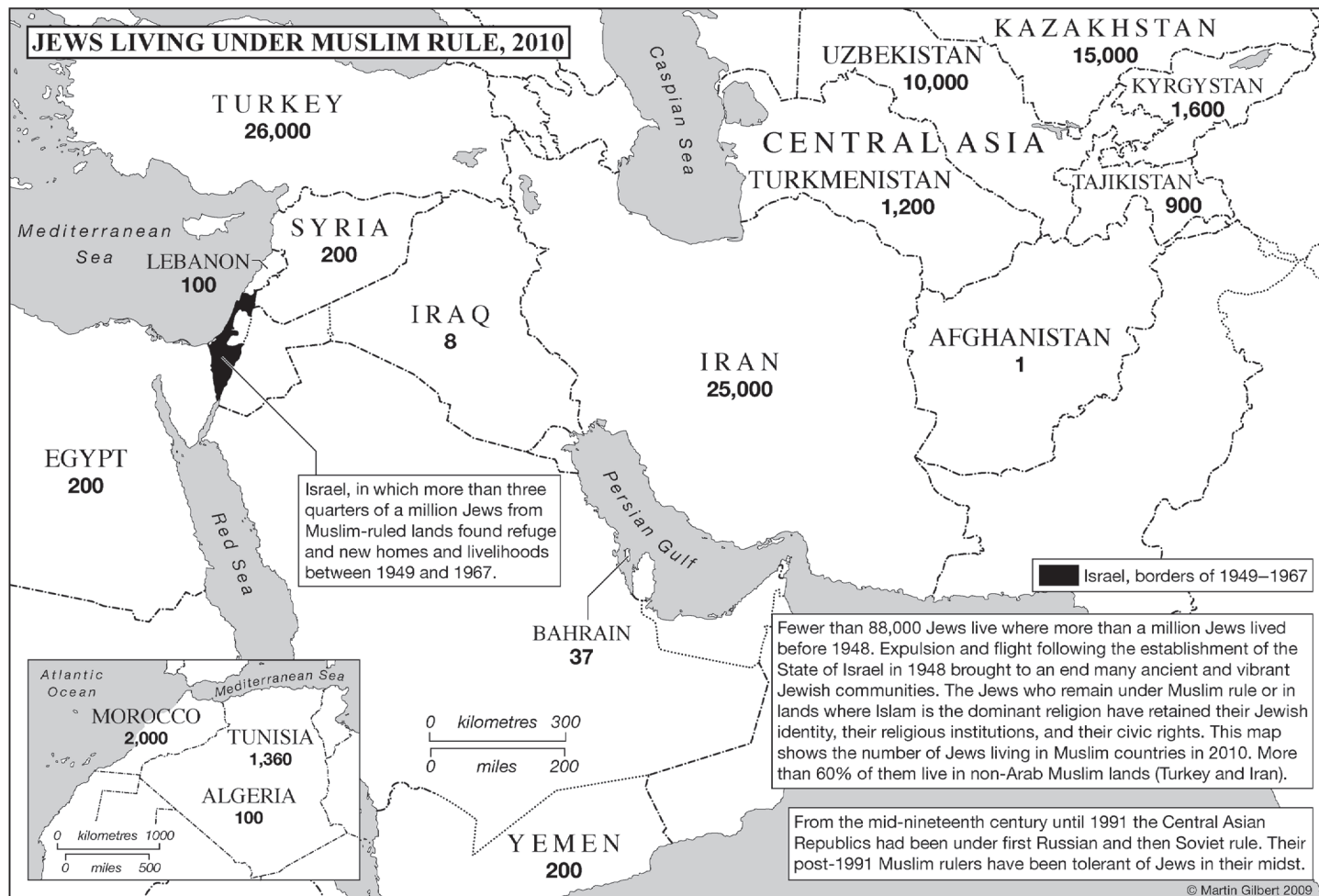
September 8: A Jewish school attacked by vandals who threw aerosol cans soaked with flammable liquid at the building.



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AMERICA'S HERITAGE ABROAD: JEWISH PROJECTS, 2000–2010

The United States Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad, passed into law by President Reagan in 1985, has as its aim to protect and preserve sites outside the United States of cultural and historical importance to United States citizens, so many of whom are immigrants or the descendants of immigrants. This map shows some of the sites of Jewish interest that the Commission – whose members are appointed by the president of the United States – has identified and is helping to preserve.

Between becoming Chairman of the Commission in 2001, and 2010, Warren L. Miller had concluded fourteen bilateral agreements with European countries, two of which, with Poland and Germany, were signed at the White House.







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