

Timeline of Antisemitic Incidents



3RD CENTURY B.C.E.	Manetho, Greco-Egyptian historian, says Jews were expelled from Egypt as lepers.	<input type="checkbox"/>
38 C.E.	Anti-Jewish riots in Alexandria (Egypt): many Jews killed, and all the Jews were confined to one quarter of the city.	<input type="checkbox"/>
19 C.E.	Emperor Tiberius expels the Jews from Rome and Italy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
66 C.E.	Massacre of the Jews of Alexandria (Egypt) in which 50,000 were killed.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1ST CENTURY C.E.	Apion of Alexandria surpasses other Hellenistic antisemites in the crudeness of his fabrications.	<input type="checkbox"/>
200	Tertullian, Church Father, writes his anti-Jewish polemic in Latin <i>Adversus Judaeos</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>
325	After the ecumenical council, Nicaea, the Christian Church formulates its policy toward the Jews: the Jews must continue to exist for the sake of Christianity in seclusion and humiliation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
386-387	John Chrysostom, Church Father in the East, violently anti-Jewish, delivers eight sermons in Antioch.	<input type="checkbox"/>
438	Theodosius II, Roman emperor of the East, legalizes the civil inferiority of the Jews.	<input type="checkbox"/>
468	Persecutions of the Jews in Babylonia.	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. 470	Jews persecuted in Babylonia by Firuz, the exilarch, and many Jews killed and their children given to Mazdeans.	<input type="checkbox"/>
535-553	Emperor Justinian I issues his novellae to <i>Corpus Juris Civilis</i> expressing his anti-Jewish policy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
612	Visigothic king Sisebut of Spain inaugurates a policy of forcible conversion of all Jews in the kingdom.	<input type="checkbox"/>
624-628	Jewish tribes of Hejaz (Arabia) destroyed by Muhammad.	<input type="checkbox"/>
628	Dagobert I expels Jews from Frankish kingdom.	<input type="checkbox"/>
632	Heraclius, Byzantine emperor, decrees forced baptism of all Jews in the Byzantine empire.	<input type="checkbox"/>

632	Official Church doctrine on conversion of Jews in Spain formulated.	<input type="checkbox"/>
638	Visigothic king Chintila compels the sixth council of Toledo to adopt resolution proclaiming that only Catholics may reside in the kingdom Spain.	<input type="checkbox"/>
694-711	All Jews under Visigothic rule in Spain declared slaves, their possessions confiscated and the Jewish religion outlawed.	<input type="checkbox"/>
717-20	Caliph Omar II introduces series of discriminatory regulations against the dhimmi, the protected Christians and Jews, among them the wearing of a special garb.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1009-13	Fatimid caliph Al-Hākīm in Erez Israel issues severe restrictions against Jews.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1012	Emperor Henry II of Germany expels Jews from Mainz, the beginning of persecutions against Jews in Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1096-99	First Crusade. Crusaders massacre the Jews of the Rhineland (1096).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1144	Blood libel at Norwich (England); first record, blood libel.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1146	Anti-Jewish riots in Rhineland by the Crusaders of the second Crusade.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1147	Beginning of the brutal persecutions of the Jews of North Africa under the Almohads, lasted until 1212.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1182	King Philip Augustus of France decrees the expulsion of the Jews from his kingdom and the confiscation of their real estate.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1190	Anti-Jewish riots in England: massacre at York, and other cities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1215	Fourth Lateran Council introduces the Jewish Badge.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1235	Blood libel at Fulda, Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1236	Severe anti-Jewish persecutions in western France.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1240	Disputation of Paris which led to the burning of the Talmud.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1242	Burning of the Talmud at Paris.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1255	Blood libel at Lincoln, England.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1263	Disputation of Barcelona.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1290	Expulsion of the Jews from England, the first of the great general expulsions of the Middle Ages.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1298-99	Massacre of thousands of Jews in 146 localities in southern and central Germany led by the German knight Rindfleisch.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1306	Expulsion of Jews from France.	<input type="checkbox"/>

1306-20	<i>Pastoureaux</i> (“Shepherds”), participants of the second Crusade in France against the Muslims in Spain, attack the Jews of 120 localities in southwest France.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1321	Persecutions against Jews in central France in consequence of a false charge of their supposed collusion with the lepers.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1321-22	Expulsion from the kingdom of France.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1336-39	Persecutions against Jews in Franconia and Alsace led by lawless German bands, the <i>Armleder</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>
1348-50	Black Death Massacres which spread throughout Spain, France, Germany and Austria, as a result of accusations that the Jews had caused the death of Christians by poisoning the wells and other water sources.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1389	Massacre of the Prague (Bohemia) community.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1391	Wave of massacres and conversions in Spain and Balearic Islands.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1394	Expulsion from the kingdom of France.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1399	Blood libel in Poznan.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1411-12	Oppressive legislation against Jews in Spain as an outcome of the preaching of the Dominican friar Vicente Ferrer.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1413-14	Disputation of Tortosa (Spain). The most important and longest of the Christian-Jewish disputations the consequence of which was mass conversions and intensified persecutions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1421	Persecutions of Jews in Vienna and its environs, confiscation of their possessions, and conversion of Jewish children, 270 Jews burnt at stake, known as the <i>Wiener Gesera</i> (Vienna Edict). Expulsion of Jews from Austria.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1435	Massacre and conversion of the Jews of Majorca.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1438	Establishment of <i>mellahs</i> (ghettos) in Morocco.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1452-3	John of Capistrano, Italian Franciscan friar, incites persecutions and expulsions of Jews from cities in Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1473	Marranos of Valladolid and Cordoba, in Spain massacred.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1474	Marranos of Segovia, Spain, massacred.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1480	Inquisition established in Spain.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1483	Torquemada appointed inquisitor general of Spanish Inquisition. Expulsion of Jews from Warsaw.	<input type="checkbox"/>

1490-91	Blood libel in La Guardia, town in Spain, where the alleged victim became revered as a saint.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1492	Expulsion from Spain.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1492-93	Expulsion from Sicily.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1495	Expulsion from Lithuania.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1496-97	Expulsion from Portugal: mass forced conversion.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1506	Massacre of Marranos in Lisbon.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1510	Expulsion of Jews from Brandenburg (Germany).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1516	Venice initiates the ghetto, the first in Christian Europe.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1531	Inquisition established in Portugal.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1535	Jews of Tunisia expelled and massacred.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1541	Expulsion from the kingdom of Naples. Expulsion from Prague and crown cities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1544	Martin Luther, German religious reformer, attacks the Jews with extreme virulence.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1550	Expulsion from Genoa (Italy).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1551	Expulsion from Bavaria.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1553	Burning of the Talmud in Rome.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1554	Censorship of Hebrew books introduced in Italy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1556	Burning of Marranos at Ancona, Italy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1567	Expulsion from the republic of Genoa (Italy).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1569, 1593	Expulsion from the Papal States (Italy).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1614	Vincent Fettmilch, anti-Jewish guild leader in Frankfurt, Germany, attacks with his followers the Jews of the town and forces them to leave the City.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1624	Ghetto established at Ferrara (Italy).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1648-49	Massacres initiated by Bogdan Chmielnicki, leader of the Cossacks, and peasant uprising against Polish rule in the Ukraine, in which 100,000 Jews were killed and 300 communities destroyed.	<input type="checkbox"/>

1650	Jews of Tunisia confined to special quarters (<i>Hāra</i>).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1655–56	Massacres of Jews during the wars of Poland against Sweden and Russia.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1670	Expulsion from Vienna. Blood libel at Metz (France).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1711	Johann Andreas Eisenmenger writes his <i>Entdecktes Judenthum</i> (“Judaism Unmasked”), a work denouncing Judaism and which had a formative influence on modern antisemitic polemics.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1712	Blood libel in Sandomierz (Poland) after which the Jews of the town were expelled.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1715	Pope Pius VI issues a severe “ <i>Edict concerning the Jews</i> ”, in which he renews all former restrictions against them.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1734–36	Haidamacks, paramilitary bands in Polish Ukraine, attack Jews.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1745	Expulsion from Prague.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1768	Haidamacks massacre the Jews of Uman (Poland) together with the Jews from other places who had sought refuge there.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1788	Haidamacks massacre the Jews of Uman (Poland): 20,000 Jews and Poles killed.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1790–92	Destruction of most of the Jewish communities of Morocco.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1791	<i>Pale of Settlement</i> – twenty-five provinces of Czarist Russia established, where Jews permitted permanent residence: Jews forbidden to settle elsewhere in Russia.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1805	Massacre of Jews in Algeria.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1819	A series of anti-Jewish riots in Germany that spread to several neighboring countries (Denmark, Poland, Latvia and Bohemia) known as <i>Hep! Hep! Riots</i> , from the derogatory rallying cry against the Jews in Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1827	Compulsory military service for the Jews of Russia: Jewish minors under 18 years of age, known as “ <i>Cantonists</i> ,” placed in preparatory military training establishments.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1835	Oppressive constitution for the Jews in Russia issued by Czar Nicholas I.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1840	Blood libel in Damascus (The Damascus Affair).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1853	Blood libel in Saratov (Russia), bringing a renewal of the blood libel throughout Russia.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1858	Abduction of a 7-year-old Jewish child, Edgard Mortara, in Bologna by Catholic conversionists (Mortara Case), an episode which aroused universal indignation in liberal circles.	<input type="checkbox"/>

1878	Adolf Stoecker, German antisemitic preacher and politician, founds the Social Workers' Party, which marks the beginning of the political antisemitic movement in Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1879	Heinrich von Treitschke, German historian and politician, justifies the antisemitic campaigns in Germany, bringing antisemitism into learned circles.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1879	Wilhelm Marr, German agitator, coins the term antisemitism.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1881-84	Pogroms sweep southern Russia, beginning of mass Jewish emigration.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1882	Blood libel in Tiszaeszlar, Hungary, which aroused public opinion throughout Europe.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1882	First International Anti-Jewish Congress convened at Dresden, Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1882	A series of "temporary laws" confirmed by Czar Alexander III of Russia in May, 1882 ("May Laws"), which adopted a systematic policy of discrimination, with the object of removing the Jews from their economic and public positions.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1885	Expulsion of about 10,000 Russian Jews, refugees of 1881-1884 pogroms, from Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1891	Blood libel in Xanten, Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1891	Expulsion from Moscow, Russia.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1893	Karl Lueger establishes in Vienna the antisemitic Christian Social Party and becomes mayor in 1897.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1894	Alfred Dreyfus trial in Paris.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1895	Alexander C. Cuza organizes the Alliance Anti-sémitique Universelle in Bucharest, Rumania.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1899	Houston Stewart Chamberlain, racist and antisemitic author, publishes his <i>Die Grundlagen des 19 Jahrhunderts</i> which became a basis of National-Socialist ideology.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1899	Blood libel in Bohemia (the Hilsner case).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1903	Pogrom at Kishinev, Russia.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1905	Pogroms in the Ukraine and Bessarabia, perpetuated in 64 towns (most serious in Odessa with over 300 dead and thousands wounded).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1905	First Russian public edition of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion appears.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1906	Pogroms in Bialystok and Siedlce, Russia.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1909-10	Polish boycott against Jews.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1911-13	Menahem Mendel Beilis, blood libel trial at Kiev.	<input type="checkbox"/>

1912	Pogroms in Fez (Morocco).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1915	Ku Klux Klan, racist organization in the U.S., refounded.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1917-21	<p>Pogroms in the Ukraine and Poland:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pogroms by retreating Red Army from the Ukraine (spring, 1918), before the German army. 2. Pogroms by the retreating Ukraine army under the command of Simon Petlyura, resulting in the deaths of over 8,000 Jews. 3. Pogroms by the counter revolutionary “White Army” under the command of General A.I. Denikin (fall, 1919) in which about 1,500 Jews were killed. 4. Pogroms by the “White Army” in Siberia and Mongolia (1919). 5. Pogroms by anti-Soviet bands in the Ukraine (1920–21), in which thousands of Jews were killed. 	<input type="checkbox"/>
1919	Abolishment of community organization and non-Communist Jewish institutions in Soviet Russia.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1919	Pogroms in Hungary: c. 3,000 Jews killed.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1920	Adolf Hitler becomes <i>Führer</i> , of the National-Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterpartei (NSDAP), later known as National Socialist.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1920	Henry Ford I begins a series of antisemitic articles based on the <i>Protocols of the Elders of Zion</i> , in his <i>Dearbon Independent</i> .	<input type="checkbox"/>
1924	Economic restrictions on Jews in Poland.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1925-27	Adolf Hitler’s <i>Mein Kampf</i> appears.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1933	Adolf Hitler appointed chancellor of Germany. Anti-Jewish economic boycott: first concentration camps (Dachau, Oranienburg, Esterwegen and Sachsenburg).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1935	Nuremberg Laws introduced.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1937	Antisemitic legislation in Romania.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1937	Discrimination against Jews in Polish universities.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1938	After <i>Anschluss</i> , pogroms in Vienna, anti-Jewish legislation introduced: deportations to camps in Austria and Germany.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1938	Charles E. Coughlin, Roman Catholic priest, starts antisemitic weekly radio broadcasts in U.S.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1938	<i>Kristallnacht</i> , Nazi anti-Jewish outrage in Germany and Austria (Nov. 9–10, 1938): Jewish businesses attacked, synagogues burnt, Jews sent to concentration camps.	<input type="checkbox"/>

1938	Racial legislation introduced in Italy (Nov. 17, 1938). Anti-Jewish economic legislation in Hungary.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1939	Anti-Jewish laws introduced in the Protectorate (Czechoslovakia).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1939	Outbreak of World War II (Sept. 1, 1939), Poland overrun by German army: pogroms in Poland; beginning of the Holocaust.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1940	Nazi Germany introduces gassing.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1940	Formation of ghettos in Poland: mass shootings of Jews: Auschwitz camp, later an extermination camp, established; Western European Jews under Nazis. Belzec extermination camp established.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1941	Germany invades Russia and the Baltic states. Majdanek extermination camp established. Chelmno and Treblinka extermination camps established. Anti-Jewish laws in Slovakia. Pogroms in Jassy, Rumania. Pogroms and massacres by the <i>Einsatzgruppen</i> and native population in Baltic states and the part of Russia occupied by Germany. Expulsions of Jews from the German Reich to Poland. Beginning of deportation and murder of Jews in France.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1941	Severe riots against Jews in Iraq in consequence of Rashid Ali al-Jilani's <i>coup d'état</i> . Nazi Germany introduces gassing in extermination camps.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1942	Conference in Wannsee, Berlin, to carry out the "Final Solution" (Jan. 20, 1942). Beginning of mass transports of Jews of Belgium and Holland to Auschwitz. Massacres 'In occupied Russia continue. Death camps of Auschwitz, Majdanek and Treblinka begin to function at full capacity: transports from ghettos to death camps. Sobibor extermination camp established.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1943	Germany declared <i>Judenrein</i> . Transports of Jews from all over Europe to death camps. Final liquidation of the Warsaw ghetto (May 16, 1943). Annihilation of most of the ghettos. Transport of Italian Jews to death camps.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1944	Extermination of Hungarian Jewry.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1945	Germany surrenders (May 8, 1945) estimated Jewish victims in the Holocaust 5,820,960.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1946	Pogroms at Kielce, Poland, 42 Jews murdered and many wounded (July 4, 1946).	<input type="checkbox"/>
1948	Jewish culture in U.S.S.R. suppressed and Jewish intellectuals shot.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1948	Pogroms in Libya.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1952	Prague Trials (Slánský): Murder of Yiddish intellectuals in Russia and many Jews disappear or sent to work camps.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1953	Accusation of "Doctors' plot" in the U.S.S.R., cancelled with Stalin's death.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1956	Jews of Egypt expelled.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1967	Arabic version of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion published in Egypt.	<input type="checkbox"/>

1968	Fresh wave of antisemitism in Poland; emigration of most of the remaining Jews of Poland.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1969	Jews executed in Iraq.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1970	Leningrad, and other trials of Soviet Jews, who agitate for right to emigrate.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1970–1990	Spread of Neo-Nazi publications in US and other parts of the world denying the Holocaust.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1972	Eleven Israeli athletes massacred at the Munich Olympic Games, which continue after a brief memorial ceremony.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1975	UN General Assembly passes a resolution equating Zionism with racism.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1987	First Intifada.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1988	Steven Cokely, an adviser to the mayor of Chicago and his link to Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan, accuses Jewish doctors of purposely infecting blacks with the AIDS virus in order to further a plan for world domination.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1991	Iraq fires scud missiles at Israel in reaction to allied attacks during first Gulf War.	<input type="checkbox"/>
1999	Shooting attack on Jewish Community Center in Los Angeles, CA.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2000	Thirteen Iranian Jews tried as Israeli spies. Outbreak of anti-Israel violence at second (“Al-Aqsa”) intifada.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2001	The UN World Conference Against Racism in Durban becomes a platform for anti-Israel and antisemitic demonstrations by thousands. Coordinated “9/11” attacks against United States targets by Islamic terrorists blamed on Jewish conspiracy.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2003	Attacks on Jewish targets in Europe, including bombing of a Jewish school in Paris and simultaneous bombings of two synagogues in Istanbul during prayer services. University of Berlin report showing rise of antisemitism in Europe released after being suppressed by EU.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2006	A mass shooting at the Jewish Federation building in Seattle, USA.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2012	A terrorist attack on a school killing a Rabbi and three children in Toulouse, France.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2014	A mass shooting at the Jewish museum in Brussels, Belgium.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2015	A terrorist attack on a kosher supermarket in Paris, killing four shoppers.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2019	A mass shooting at the Poway Synagogue, California, USA.	<input type="checkbox"/>

2023	The deadliest attack on Jews since the Holocaust, Hamas terrorists kill 1163 people, and kidnapped 251 people, at kibbutzim and towns in Israel.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2024	Across the UK, 3,528 antisemitic incidents reported (CST data).	<input type="checkbox"/>
2025	A terrorist attack on a synagogue in Manchester killing two people.	<input type="checkbox"/>
2025	A terrorist attack during a Hanukkah celebration at Bondi Beach, killing 15 people, including the local Rabbi.	<input type="checkbox"/>

Source: <https://archive.jewishagency.org/jewish-history/content/36936>

GLOSSARY

POGROM

A mob attack, often resulting in looting, rape and murder.

BLOOD LIBEL

The false accusation of Jews murdering Christian children to use their blood as part of the rituals of Passover. This started in the Middle Ages.

DISPUTATION

A formal academic debate usually about religion or science.

MARRANOS

Spanish or Portuguese Jews who converted to Christianity in the Middle Ages to escape persecution during the Spanish Inquisition.

TALMUD

A commentary of the Torah which is the central text in the Jewish religion.

GHETTO

A part of the city where minority groups are concentrated. In the context of the Jews, they were often forced to live in these areas or Jewish quarters.

DISCUSSION

1. Count up how many antisemitic events you had heard of and compare with your work buddy.
2. Were you surprised to learn that England expelled its Jews in 1290?
3. Make a list below of all the countries in Europe that expelled its Jews at some point in history:
