

CODEX JUDAICA



MATTIS KANTOR

COVERING 5,764 YEARS OF BIBLICAL,
TALMUDIC & POST-TALMUDIC HISTORY

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זה ספר תולדות אדם
אתם קרואים אדם

בשוער הדרות

מאת הר' יצחק מותת יהו קאנטאר שליט"א

בדור' משה פנחס ז"ע

מחבר ספר **בואר שעורי** חלק א' ויח'ב
(שעוריין לא הוכא לבית הדפוס) וכמה נכללו ב' שעורים
שער ההשכלה, שער ההשקפה, ושער העבורה
שכולם כוללים יחד בכיאורם עפ"י תורת החסידות
וגם פיעחת **בשערי החסידות** אשר בעת
עדין לא יצא לאור

שנת תשס"ה לפ"ק

Zp

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THE FULL SPECTRUM OF JEWISH HISTORY

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*Chapter 1**The New World*

Jewish Year		Secular Year
1	CREATION OF THE WORLD, AND ADAM & CHAVA (EVE).	-3760
687	Metushelach (son of Chanoch) was born.	-3074
930	Adam died.	-2831
1056	Noah (son of Lemech II) was born.	-2705
1558	Shem (son of Noah) was born.	-2203
1656	THE GREAT FLOOD COVERED THE EARTH.	-2105
1723	Ever (son of Shelach) was born.	-2038
1948	Avraham (son of Terach) was born.	-1813

*Chapter 2**The Forefathers*

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2018	THE COVENANT (BRIT BEIN HABETARIM) WITH AVRAHAM.	-1743
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2084	THE AKEDA. YITZCHAK WAS PREPARED TO BE A SACRIFICE.	-1677
2108	Yaakov (Jacob) and Eisav (Esau) were born.	-1653
2171	Yitzchak blessed Yaakov instead of Eisav.	-1590
2216	Yosef was sold.	-1545
2229	Yosef became Viceroy of Egypt.	-1532
2238	YAAKOV (AND HIS FAMILY) WENT TO EGYPT.	-1523

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2654	Devorah became leader.	-1107
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Three Timelines

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4548	Another of "TAKKANOT HAGE'ONIM" was enacted at this time.	788

4618	R.Amram (who wrote the Siddur) became GAON of Sura.	858
4688	Rbnu.Saadya was appointed GAON of Sura.	928
4715	"Four Captives" were ransomed at around this time.	955
4728	R.Sherira became GAON of Pumpedita.	968
4757	R.Hai became (the last) GAON of Pumpedita.	997
4798	R.HAI GAON DIED, AND THE ACADEMIES OF BABEL DECLINED.	1038

*Chapter 12****The Rishonim — Early Scholars****Chapter 12a — Early Rishonim, Tosaphot,
and the Crusade Massacres.*

4800	Rbnu.Gershom Me'or HaGola died.	1040
4848	The Rif arrived in Spain (from Morocco).	1088
4856	CRUSADERS (1ST) DESTROYED JEWISH COMMUNITIES.	1096
4859	Yerushalayim was captured by the Crusaders.	1099
4863	The Rif Died.	1103
4865	RASHI DIED, AND THE ERA OF THE TOSAPHOT BEGAN.	1105
4895	THE RAMBAM (MAIMONIDES) WAS BORN.	1135
4904	THE FIRST (RECORDED) BLOOD LIBEL TOOK PLACE.	1144
4907	Crusaders (2nd) attacked Jewish communities.	1147
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4908	The Rambam's and the Radak's families left Cordova.	1148
4925	The Rambam visited Eretz Yisrael.	1165
4931	Rabbenu Tam died.	1171
4935	The Rashbam died.	1175
4944	The young son of the Ri was killed.	1184
4948	Jews were allowed to return to Yerushalayim.	1187
4949	R.Yaakov D'Orleans was killed in London.	1189
4950	Jews were massacred in England, in the 3rd Crusade.	1190
4951	The Radak wrote his commentary.	1191
4954	The Ramban (Nachmanides) was born.	1194
4959	The Ra'avad died.	1198
4965	The Rambam died.	1204
4996	Rampaging mobs massacred Jews in France.	1236
5002	A massive burning of the Talmud took place in Paris.	1242
5004	Yerushalayim was sacked by Egyptians and Turks.	1244
5012	The Inquisition began to use torture.	1252
5027	The Ramban (left Spain and) settled in Eretz Yisrael.	1267

5646	R.Shlomo Ganzfried (author of Kitzur Shulchan Aruch) died.	1886
5652	R.Chaim (Brisker) became Rabbi in Brisk.	1892
5665	The Sfass Emess died.	1905
5665	Many Jews were killed in (official) Russian pogroms.	1905
5671	Chazon Ish was published.	1911
5674	Over 500,000 Jewish soldiers fought in World War I.	1914
5678	Over 60,000 Jews were killed during Russian Revolution.	1918
5684	Daf HaYomi study cycle commenced.	1923
5687	The Lubavitcher Rebbe was released from Soviet prison.	1927
5699	Jews were attacked in the Kristallnacht pogroms in Germany.	1938

***Chapter 15,
The Melaktim & the Current Era.***

Chapter 15a – The Holocaust.

5699	Germany started World War II, and mass killing of Jews.	1939
5701	Nazi-Germany unexpectedly invaded Russia.	1941
5701	200,000 Jews were killed at Babi Yar and Ponary.	1941
5702	400,000 Jews of Warsaw were sent to DEATH CAMPS.	1942
5703	Nazi-Germany experienced massive losses in the battle of Stalingrad.	1943
5703	THE REMAINING JEWS IN WARSAW STAGED A MASSIVE UPRISING.	1943
5703	Jewish uprisings at Treblinka, Sobibor, and Bialystock.	1943
5703	The Danish people quietly rescued 93% of their Jews to safety.	1943
5704	300,000 Hungarian Jews were killed in 3 months.	1944
5705	Uprising in Auschwitz DEATH CAMP just before freedom.	1944
5705	Nazi-Germany was conquered, and World War II ended.	1945
5705	6,000,000 JEWS WERE KILLED BY THE NAZIS DURING THE WAR.	1945

***Chapter 15b –
The Independent State of Israel.***

5707	Publication of the Talmud Encyclopedia was commenced.	1947
5708	The United Nations divided Eretz Yisrael.	1947
5708	Arabs attacked in Eretz Yisrael, to gain territory.	1947
5708	THE STATE OF ISRAEL WAS ESTABLISHED IN ERETZ YISRAEL.	1948
5708	Eretz Yisrael was invaded by many Arab countries.	1948
5709	The “War of Independence” (in Eretz Yisrael) ended.	1949
5710	All Jews left the ancient Jewish community of Iraq.	1950
5710	Almost all Jews of Yemen emigrated to Eretz Yisrael.	1950
5717	Jewish forces invaded Egypt and conquered the Sinai Desert.	1956

Chapter 2

The Forefathers

Section I



1948  **-1813*****Avraham was born.***

Avraham was born, either in Nissan or in Tishrei [Bible Br. 11.26/ Tal. R.H.10b, 11a]. (If he was born in Tishrei, it was probably before the 10th (see 2048\ -1713).) His father Terach had two other sons, Nachor II and Haran. After Avraham was born in the city of Kutha (*in Aram*), Terach moved eastward to Ur Kasdim where Haran was born. Nachor II had remained in the land of Aram [Bible Br. 11.31; 24.10/ Bachya Br. 11.28/ Sed. Had.]. Avraham's mother was Amathla'a the daughter of Karnevu [Tal.B.B.91a]. Haran, who was from a different wife, died before his father Terach [Bible Br. 11.27, 28; 20.12, Rashij].

1958  **-1803*****Sarah was born.***

Sarah, (daughter of Haran), was also known as Yiska; she was Lot's younger sister and Avraham's niece [Bible Br. 11.27-29/ Tal.Meg.14a / Sef.Hay./ Sed.Had.].

Avraham was hidden by his father Terach for the first ten years of his life, because astrologers had warned Nimrod (the king) that this child would become powerful [Tal.B.B.91a/ Sef.Hay./ Sed.Had.]. He came out of hiding (with his mother) this year at the age of 10. Some say that she took him to Noah and Shem, where he spent many years learning from them [Sef.Hay./ Sed.Had.]. He had already refused to believe in idols at the age of three. See 1996\ -1765 [Tal.Ned.32a / Kes.Mish. Hil.A.Z.. 1.3].

1973  **-1788**

Avraham married Sarah [Mid.Yal.Br.15.78 / Sed.Had.].

1996  **-1765*****Dispersion from Bavel after building the tower.***

Construction of Tower of Bavel abruptly ended in 1996 [Mid. Yal.D.H.I 1073]. Until this time, some say, all the people had spoken one common language besides their own [Tal.Yer. Meg. 1.9/ Mid.Tan. Dev.2/ Tor.Tem.Br.11.1]. Ashur had left the country because he did not approve of the tower construction (which was led by Nimrod), and he established the towns of Ninveh,

Rechovot, and Kalach [Bible Br.10.11/ Mid. Rab. Br.37.4]. Some say that Avraham recognized the concept of one G-d in this year [Mid.Rab.Br.64.4/Sed.Had.], and others say eight years earlier, when he was 40 [Mmn.Yad Hil.A.Z.1.3, Hag.Mm., Kes.Mish]. See 1958\ -1803. Peleg died [Mid.Yal.1073] and Chevron (Hebron) was built during this year [R.Saadya.q.Sed.Had.].

1997  **-1764**

Terach's father, Nachor I, died [Bible Br.11.25] before his own grandfather Re'u (see 2026\ -1735) and while Noah their common ancestor was still alive (see 2006\ -1755). See 2158\ -1603.

2000  **-1761**

Some say that Terach left Ur Kasdim with his family (see 1948\ -1813) in this year [Sef.Hay./ Sed.Had.]. Avraham had destroyed the idols of Terach, which had aroused the anger of Nimrod (the king) (see 1958\ -1803), who subsequently sought to destroy Avraham in a furnace. Avraham was miraculously saved, and Terach decided to leave the country [Mid.Rab.Br.38.13/Sef.Hay./ Sed.Had.]. Terach planned to settle in Canaan, but stopped on the way and settled in Charan, see 1948\ -1813 [Bible Br.11.31].

Some say that Terach had another wife, Pelilah, in his old age (see 1948\ -1813), and had a son called Tzova, who had a son called Aram, who had a daughter called Machalat (see 2218\ -1543) [Sef.Hay./ Sed.Had.2075, 2083].

2006  **-1755**

Noah died [Bible Br.9.29]. In the year 2008 the people of Sdom and Amorrah rebelled against Kedarla'omer (a king), and thirteen years later, in 2021, he returned to subjugate them in the war of the five kings against four. See 2018\ -1743 [Bible Br.14.4/ Tos.Ber.7b].

2018  **-1743*****The Covenant (BRIT BEIN HABETARIM) made with Avraham.***

Avraham had lived in Charan for three years (see 2000\ -1761) before he went on to Canaan, the original destination, in the year 2003. It was



[Mid.Yal.Sh.1, Rab. Bam.14],
and his mother,
Rachel, who died at
his birth, was bur-
ied in Beit Lechem
[Bible Br.35.18,19].

Rivka had died
around 2207 *[Rashi*
Br.33.17; 35.8].

Yaakov and his sons had
a number of battles with the local Canaan-
ites, who attacked them because of what
they did to the city of Sh'chem *[Rashi Br.48.22/*
Ramban Br.34.13/ Bachya Br.35.6/ Sef.Hay./ Sed.Had.].

2216 ☸ -1545

Yosef was sold.

Yosef spent his first year in Egypt as a servant of Potiphar before he was placed in the dungeon for 12 years, because of the wife of Potiphar, who (some say) was called Zuleicha *[Bible Br. 39.1-23, 41.14, 46 / Mid.Rab.Sh.7.1, Bam.15.12/ Sef.Hay./ Sed.Had.].*

Leah died this year *[Mid.Yal. Br.34.135/ Sed.Had.2214].* Reuven (some say) married Elyoram the daughter of Chivi (the Canaanite) *[Sef.Hay./ Sed. Had.].*

Eisav had many children, and Eliphaz, his son, had an illegitimate daughter called Timna, (from the wife of Seyir). Eliphaz then had a son from his daughter Timna, who was called Amalek *[Bible Br.36.12, Rashi, Ramban/ Mid. Tan. VaYeshev].*

2218 ☸ -1543

The Twelve sons of Yaakov married (according to some *[Sef. Hay./ Sed.Had.]:*-

❖ Reuven, see 2216\1545. ❖ Yehuda married Eilat, the daughter of Shua. ❖ Levi married Adina, the daughter of Yovav (see 1757\2004), and ❖ Yissachar married her sister Arida. ❖ Dan married Aphlala, daughter of Chamudan the Moabite, ❖ Gad married Utzit, daughter of Amoram (son of Utz, son of Nachor II, see 2049\1712), and ❖ Naftali married her sister Merimat. ❖ Asher married Edon the daughter of Aphlal, who was the son of Hadad, the son of Yishmael, and after she died childless he married

Hadura the daughter of Avimael (see 1757\2004), who had a girl, Serach, from her previous hus-
band (Malkiel son of Eylam, see 1558\1-2203) *[Ramban Bam.26.46, Targ. Yon.].* ❖ Zevulun married Merusha, the granddaughter of Midyan (see 2096\1-1665). ❖ Binyamin married Machalat, the daughter of Aram, in 2218, (see 2000\1-1761).

2228 ☸ -1533

Yitzchak died *[Bible Br.35.28].*

2229 ☸ -1533

Yosef became Viceroy of Egypt.

Yosef was released from prison on the 1st of Tishrei (Rosh Hashana), and was thirty years old when he ap-
peared before Pharaoh and was appointed *[Bible Br.41.46/*
Tal.R.H.11a]. Yosef married Osnat, his niece, the
adopted daughter of Potiphera (see 2205\1-1556)
[Mid.Yal. Br.34. 134]. Pharaoh gave him the Egyptian
name of Tzaphnat Pane'ach *[Bible Br.41.45].*
Some say that graduates of a special school
(university) in Khartoum were the Khartumim
who acted as Pharaoh's advisers *[Pirush (Inyaney)*
Chalom Par'oh Br.41.8].

2235 ☸ -1526

The seven years of plenty came to an end and
the famine began *[Tal.Toseph.Sot.10.3].*

Kehot (ben Levi) was born *[Ralbag q.Sed.Had.]* when
Levi was 40.

Menasheh and Ephrayim (Yosef's sons), were
born before the famine years *[Bible Br.41.50].*

2238 ☸ -1523

Yaakov (and his family) went to Egypt.

Yocheved, the daughter of Levi, was born as
Yaakov and his family were entering Egypt *[Bible*
Br.47.9/ Tal.B.B. 123b].

Yaakov was never told that his sons had sold
Yosef and he thought that those who had found
him as lost had sold him *[Ramban Br.45.27].*



Chapter 3

Living in Egypt

Section I



Chapter 8

The Second Beit Hamikdash

Section III

Jewish Year		Secular Year
3668	Yehuda Aristobulus (son of Yochanan Hyrkanos) ruled.	-93
3670	Alexander Yannai (son of Yochanan Hyrkanos) ruled.	-91
3688	Shalomit (Queen Salome, wife of Alexander Yannai) ruled.	-73
3696	Aristobulus II (son of Alexander Yannai) ruled.	-65
3700	The Romans gained control of Yehuda (Judea).	-61
3700	Hyrkanos II (son of Alexander Yannai) ruled.	-61
3721	Antigonus (son of Aristobulus II) ruled.	-40

Chapter 8d – Roman Client Kings & Rulers.
The Herodian Dynasty.

3725	Herod I ruled, killing all the Chashmona'im.	-36
3728	Hillel became leader of the Torah scholars.	-33
3742	Herod I began rebuilding the Second Beit Hamikdash.	-19
3750	Renovation of the Second Beit Hamikdash was completed.	-11
3761	Archelaus (son of Herod I) ruled.	1
3768	HILLEL DIED.	8
3770	Archelaus was deposed by the Roman Emperor.	10
3781	Agrippa I (grandson of Herod I) ruled.	21
3788	The Sanhedrin moved from the Second Beit Hamikdash.	28
3804	Agrippa II (son of Agrippa I) ruled.	44
3810	Raban Gamliel I (son of Shimon, son of Hillel) died.	50
3826	Vespasian arrived in Yehuda to reassert Roman authority.	66
3829	THE SECOND BEIT HAMIKDASH WAS DESTROYED.	69





Chapter 8b

Greek Cultural Domination

3454  -307

Alexander died and his kingdom was divided among four of his generals, who ruled over separate (warring) states. Eretz Yisrael was geographically caught between two of them, the Egyptians — ruled by a dynasty of kings, most of whom were called Ptolemy — and the Syrians — whose kings were (mostly) called Seleucus, Antiochus, and Demetrius. There were many wars between these two Greek cultured states, and Eretz Yisrael was usually dominated by one or the other [Rashi Dan. 11.4-17].

The Ptolemy who reigned after Alexander's death attempted (unsuccessfully) to have the Torah translated by five scholars (see 3515\ -246) [Tal.Sof.1.7, 8/Tzem.Dav.2.3454, 3484]. He also exiled over 100,000 Jews to Egypt [Yuch.5.154/Tzem.Dav./Sed.Had.], and Alexandria began to flourish as a Jewish center [Tal.Suk.51b, Hag.R.B.Rans., Yer.Suk.5.2/ Yuch.1.13].

3488  -273

Shimon HaTzadik died.

Shimon HaTzadik was Kohen Gadol for 40 years — and Av (Head) of the Sanhedrin. If (as some say) he directly succeeded Ezra [Mmn.Hakd.L'Yad], then he died in 3488. If (as others say) he succeeded his father Chonyo I, who in turn succeeded his father Ido [Yuch.5.154], then he may have died after 3488 [Tal.Yom.9a/Dor.Har.1.197,199]. Antigonus (Ish Socho) succeeded him as Av (Head) of the Sanhedrin [Tal.Av.1.3/Dor.Har.1.199].

Shimon HaTzadik's son Chonyo II left for Egypt (see 3454\ -307) after a dispute out of jealousy (with his brother Shim'i, who became Kohen Gadol) and he built an altar — for sacrifices — in Egypt [Tal. Min.109b, Mmn.Pir.Mi./Tol.Am.Ol. 2.394].

Yehoshua ben Sira — who was still young at this time — praised Shimon HaTzadik at the end of his book, *Ben Sira*, (although he only called him Shimon the Kohen Gadol, see 3580\ -181). This book was not accepted as a Torah writing, although the Talmud quotes phrases from it in a number of places [Tal. San.100b, Rashi/Toseph.Yad.2.5/ Sed.Had.3298/ Dor.Har.1.193].

3515  -246

72 Elders translated the Torah into Greek (Septuagint).

In this second attempt to have the Torah translated (see 3454\ -307), seventy-two great Torah scholars were gathered by the ruling Ptolemy, sequestered separately, and forced to translate the Torah into Greek. They produced seventy-two synchronized translations — including identical changes in thirteen places — on the 8th Tevet [Tal.Sof.1.7,8, Meg.9a/TBY.O.C.580.1/Tzem.Dav./Tol.Am.Ol. 2.397]. Versions — published later — are believed not to be true to the original [Sed.Had.]. Greek became a significant second language among Jews (see 3448\ -313 end) as a result of the translation [Mmn.Pir.Mi.Meg.17a/Tos.Y.T.Shek.5.3].

3530  -231

Antigonus Ish Socho had died by this time, and Yosef (Yosee) ben Yochanan — his disciple — had been appointed Av (Head) of the Sanhedrin [Tal.Av.1.4/Dor.Har.1.173, 199].

The misinterpretation of Antigonus' teachings — by two of his students (Tzadok and Baytuss) — were further amplified by their disciples, and eventually developed into a movement called Tzedukim (Sadducees), of which the Baytussim were a faction. Josephus (a sympathizer of theirs) described them [Ant.18.1.4] as a secularist movement, believing only in the here and now [Tal.R.H.22b, Av.Dr.Nat.5.2 /Dor.Har.2.361-3,372, 400,413,419-21,479].

3550  -211

Chonyo II — who had returned from Egypt (see 3488\ -273) to become Kohen Gadol — was petty and tight fisted. He refused to hand over the taxes payable to Egypt. Yosef ben Tuviyah then volunteered — to the ruling Ptolemy — to collect the taxes (for a commission), and his proposal was accepted. This averted a crisis, but established him as the powerful (ruthless and wealthy) leader of an organized class of collaborating tax collectors, who filled the power vacuum created by a

(see 3668\93), the sick Yehuda Aristobulus did not live long. He had no children. His brother, Alexander Yannai (also a Tzeduki), was released from imprisonment (see 3668\93) and succeeded him [*Tzem.Dav./Sed.Had.*]. Some say that Shalomit was originally the wife of Yehuda Aristobulus, and because they had no children, she released Alexander Yannai (from prison), married him (*Yibum*), and made him king of Yehuda (Judea) [*Bible Dev.25.5-10/Dor.Har.2.460*].

Shalomit (Salome I) arranged for her brother Shimon ben Shatach to be appointed to the Sanhedrin, which by that time was completely dominated by Tzedukim. He excelled over the others in scholarship, and by careful strategy was able to replace them (one by one) with his disciples (see 3680\81) [*Meg.Tan.10*].

3671 -90

Yeshua ben Sitda, a student of Yehoshua ben Perachya, was rejected because of his undesirable behavior. He was (later) accused of idol worship and witchcraft, and punished accordingly by the Sanhedrin [*Tal.Ches.San. 43a, 67a, 107b/ Yuch.1.16*]. Some (manuscript) versions of the Talmud refer to him as Yeshu HaNotzri (*the Nazarene*),

and relate events (mostly of his death) which bear similarities to those surrounding Jesus (see 3790\30) [*Tal.Ches.San.43a, 67a, 103a, A.Z.17a, Ber.17b/ Toseph.Shab. 11.15, Chul.2.6-end*]. Many say (or imply) that this was in fact Jesus (despite the lack of chronological synchronization, see 3790\30) [*Mmn.Igg.Teman(end)/Sef.Hak.q.Sed.Had./ Ramban Mil. Vik.22/ Yuch.1.16/Sed.Had.3560, 3671, 3707, 3724, 3761*]. Those opinions that claim they are not the same person [*Me'iri Sot.47a, (p.115 Jer. 1947), Hak.L'Avot (p.28, Jer. 1964)*], could be supported by the references in the Talmud which appear to be contradictory in the chronological placement of Yeshu [*Tal.Ches.A.Z.17a/ Toseph.Chul2.6-end/Mid.Rab. Koh.1.8#3*]. Accordingly, events surrounding an earlier Yeshu may have later been used (or confused) to describe a later one. The history of Jesus (see 3790\30) is shrouded in mystery; his historical prominence is not reflected in the writings of his time, and references to the early history of the church were often influenced by pressures brought to bear (see 5023\1263).

3680 -81

Yehoshua ben Gamlah was appointed Kohen Gadol (after his wealthy wife, Martha (Miriam)

KINGS & RULERS OF THE CHASHMONA'IM DYNASTY

	Jewish Year	Secular Year
Yehuda HaMaccabi	3622	-139
Yonatan	3628	-127
Shimon	3634	-127
Yochanan Hyrkanos	3642	-119
Yehuda Aristobulus	3668	-93
Alexander Yannai	3670	-91
Shalomit	3688	-73
Aristobulus II	3696	-65
Hyrkanos II	3700	-61
Antigonus	3721	-40



Nessi'im

Presidents of the Sanhedrin

	Jewish Year	Secular Year
Yosef (Yosee) ben Yo'ezer	<i>see 3550</i>	-211
Yehoshua ben Perachya	<i>see 3610</i>	-151
Shimon ben Shatach	<i>see 3688</i>	-73
Hillel	<i>see 3729</i>	-32
Shimon (ben Hillel)	<i>see 3769</i>	8
Rbn.Gamliel I (ben Shimon)	<i>see 3769</i>	8
R.Shimon ben Gamliel I	<i>see 3810</i>	49
R.Gamliel II (ben R.Shimon)	<i>see 3828</i>	67
R.Elazar ben Azaryah	<i>see 3844</i>	83
R.Shimon ben Gamliel II	<i>see 3878</i>	117
R.Yehuda HaNassi	<i>see 3925</i>	164
R.Gamliel III (ben R.Yehuda)	<i>see 3949</i>	188
R.Yehuda Nessia I (ben Gamliel)	<i>see 3949</i>	188
R.Gamliel IV (ben Yehuda)	<i>see 3990</i>	229
R.Yehuda Nessia II (ben Gamliel)	<i>see 3990</i>	229
R.Gamliel V (ben Yehuda)	<i>see 4060</i>	299
R.Yehuda Nessia III (ben Gamliel)	<i>see 4069</i>	308
Hillel II (ben Yehuda)	<i>see 4119</i>	358
R.Gamliel (ben Yehuda)	<i>see 4189</i>	428

- ◆ *Exact dates are not known for the Nessi'im.*
- ◆ *The year listed here is a reference to the main text where this Nassi is mentioned.*
- ◆ *Note that these Nessi'im extend over a period of more than 630 years — thus the list is not confined to this chapter, but extends through chapters 8, 9, and into 10.*
- ◆ *After Hillel, all the Nessi'im were his direct descendants, except for R.Elazar ben Azarya. He was elected when R.Gamliel II was removed from the position — and although he was reinstated a short while later, they shared the presidency for some 20 years (see 3864 / 104).*

ROMAN CLIENT KINGS & RULERS
(HERODIAN DYNASTY)



	Jewish Year	Secular Year
Herod	3725	-36
Archelaus	3761	1*
Roman Procurators only**	3770 - 3781	9 — 20
Agrippa I	3781	20
Agrippa II	3804	43

* This is the year 1 or perhaps 0 (see 1 / -3760; 3829 / 69).

**There were no official Jewish leaders during this period — only Roman Procurators

as Agrippa II, ex-kohanim gedolim, and the Tzedukim — were seeking wealth and power. Others — radical nationalists — sought to fight the Romans and expel them from Eretz Yehuda. There were many factions and splinter groups within these general categories [Dor.Har.2.715; 3.3, 10, 17, 34-5].

3825 **65**

A rebellion by most Jewish factions (see 3815\55) against the ruling Roman procurator (governor) — who was exceptionally greedy, brutal and dishonest — was sparked by his disdainful handling of an incident concerning the harassment by (local) non-Jews of a synagogue in Caesaria. Agrippa II (a collaborator, see 3804\44) disagreed with the findings of an independent Roman investigator, who had concluded that this uprising was directed only against this individual (the procurator) and not against the Roman empire. Agrippa II insisted that the procurator retain his position (which suited his own power maneuvers) [Dor. Har.3.14-15, 19, 149].

Most of the Jews were so outraged that they took to the streets of Yerushalayim and forced Agrippa II to flee with the procurator. Agrippa II — and some power groups — then attempted to have the Syrian high commissioner intervene, on the grounds that this was certainly a rebellion against Rome. They eventually succeeded, after some radical kohanim

rejected a sacrifice sent by a Roman official. Roman legions together with the troops of Agrippa II marched on Yerushalayim. They had to withdraw after a bloody battle, and the radical nationalists then proclaimed Yerushalayim a “free” city [Tal.Git.56a/ Sed. Had./ Dor.Har.3.20-1, 25-8].

Factional infighting increased in Yerushalayim. Those who were hoping for a return to peaceful law and order — under the Romans — despaired when the Romans aligned themselves with Agrippa II and his corrupt and lawless power groups; whilst the defeat of Roman legions at the gates of Yerushalayim encouraged the radicals to believe that they could ultimately succeed in militarily driving out the Romans [Tal. Av.Dr.Nat.4.5/Dor.Har.3.35].

Emperor Nero sent a massive army, under Vespasian and his son Titus, to restore Roman authority [Tzem.Dav./ Sed.Had.]. Total anarchy reigned in Yehuda (Judea), and Jews were being killed by the local non-Jewish population [Tal.Toseph.Git.3.14/Dor.Har.3.28, 141-2].

3826 **66**

Vespasian arrived in Yehuda to reassert Roman authority.

Yosef ben Mattiyahu (Josephus) was a close friend of Agrippa II, who in turn was an old acquaintance of Nero and Vespasian. He had ma



neuvered himself into an important military position — in the northern part of Yehuda (Judea) — from which R.Shimon ben Gamliel I (unsuccessfully) sought to have him removed, because of this allegiance with Agrippa II and the Romans. He surrendered to the Romans not long after Vespasian commenced his military campaign in the north, and he subsequently travelled with them, recording the battles and the destruction of Yehuda (Judea), Yerushalayim, and the Beit Hamikdash, from inside the Roman camp [Tzem.Dav./Sed.Had./Dor.Har.1.43; 3.1, 10, 12, 15(7), 39, 179].

3827 ⚡ 67

With the fall of the surrounding country to Vespasian's army, the infighting and power struggles in Yerushalayim turned into open and bloody civil war, with factions fighting other factions (see 3815\55), even though they may have shared similar goals. Groups of militia set fire to the vast food storage facilities — which had contained enough to last for years — and some groups also formed an internal siege — not letting anyone out. A number of groups (some say) even minted their own coins, each (separately) claiming a 'free' state, under their own leader [Tal.Git.56a/ Mid.Rab.Eych. 1.31/Tzem.Dav./Sed.Had./Dor.Har.3.33-5]. Many Jews from all over Yehuda (Judea), who had come to the Beit Hamikdash for Pesach, were caught in the siege and could not return home [Dor.Har.3.80]. R.Shimon ben Gamliel I died during the siege, possibly a targeted fatality of the civil war (see 3826\66) [See Appendix C] [Mrsha.Sot.49a/ Dor.Har.3.179].

3828 ⚡ 68

R.Yochanan ben Zakkai — the last disciple of Hillel — escaped from the internal siege of Yerushalayim (see 3827\67), and from an imminent forced confrontation with the Romans. He personally negotiated an agreement with Vespasian to allow the continuance of the studies of the Sanhedrin in Yavneh — under R.Gamliel II

(son of R.Shimon ben Gamliel I) as Nassi (President). Vespasian returned to Rome — after the death of Nero — and Titus laid siege to Yerushalayim, causing serious hunger and disease in the overpopulated city (see 3827\67) [Tal.Git.56a-b, Av.Dr.Nat.4.5;6.3;14.1/Mid.Rab.Eych.1.31/ Dor.Har.3.33-5, 61-3].

3829 ⚡ 69

The 2nd Beit Hamikdash was destroyed.

All factions in Yerushalayim (see 3827\67) had no option but to (unite and) fight the Romans — which they did valiantly — despite their weak and starved condition

[Tal.Av.Dr.Nat. 6.3/Dor. Har.3.38]. (A Roman historian

(Dio Cassius)

recorded that

Titus was wounded

during the fight-

that some Roman (to the Jewish side)

not believe they could conquer Yerushalayim).

On the 17th Tammuz the walls in Yerushalayim were penetrated, and the Romans advanced with difficulty, until they reached the Beit Hamikdash and set fire in it, on the 9th Av 3829. The western wall was all that remained of the structure, and the Romans took many of the holy utensils to Rome (see 4215\455) [Tos.A.Z.9b/ Mmn.Hak.L'Yad].

Vast numbers of Jews (over one million recorded) died — in the battle, from hunger, and from disease [Tal.Tan.28b/Tzem. Dav./Sed.Had./Dor.Har.3.80].

Some say that the second Beit Hamikdash was destroyed in 3828 [Rashi A.Z.9b, Erch.12b]. (The secular date usually given for the destruction is 70 (3830\70). This one year difference could be accounted for by an adjustment based on the naming of the Jewish year 1. See 1\3760)

[3829\69 is continued in chapter 9.]



4908 1148**The Rambam's family, and the Radak's father, left Cordova.**

The Jews of Cordova (*Spain*) were attacked by ANTI-JEWISH RIOTERS, and many synagogues were destroyed on the 24th **Tammuz** 1148. When a fanatical Islamic sect took power in Cordova, the Jews were forced to convert (which some did, retaining their Jewish religion secretly) and many fled the country, including R.Maimon ben Yosef, father of the Rambam, and his family (see 4925\1165); R.Yosef Kimchi, father of the Radak (see 4951\1191), who settled in Narbonne (*Provence, S.E.France*); and R.Yehuda ibn Tibbon (see 4928\1167) who settled in Lunel (*Provence*).

4910 1150

R.Zerachyah (ben Yitzchak) HaLevi — called the RaZah and the Ba'al HaMa'or — was writing his work *HaMa'or* (*comments on the "Halachot" of the Rif*) (see *ILLUSTRATIONS, TEXT G*) in 1150 in Lunel (*Provence, S.E.France*). (*The Rambam appears to take extreme exception to one of his Halacha rulings [Mmn.Hil.Mam. 4.1/ HaMa'or HaKatan on Rif Pes. 7a/Tal.Pes.28a], Ra'avad/ TBY.O.C.443]*).

4919 1158

R.Avraham ibn Ezra (see 4924\1164) wrote a letter about Shabbat, in London on the 14th of **Tevet**.

Living in the Year 1160

Rashbam	b.1080?, d.1174?.
R.Avraham ibn Ezra	b.1089?, d.1164.
Rabbenu Tam	b.1100?, d.1171.
Ri (R.Yitzchak)	b.1120?, d.1200?.
Ra'avad	b.1120?, d.1198.
Ba'al HaIttur	b.1120?, d.1193?.
Ba'al Hama'or	b.1125?, d.1186.
Rambam (Maimonides)	b.1135, d.1204.
R.Yehuda HaChasid	b.1150?, d.1217.
Roke'ach (R.Elazar)	b.1160?, d.1237?.
Radak (Kimchi)	b.1160?, d.1235?.

4921 1161

Rbnu.Bachya I ben Yosef (ibn Paquda) (Rabbenu Bachaye) wrote *Chovat HaLevavot* (*Mussar*) in Arabic (see 4928\1167), around 1161 (in *Spain*). Some say it was written earlier. R.Eliezer ben Natan, the Ravan — a disciple of

the Riva — wrote *Even HaEzer* (*Halacha, Customs*) and corresponded with Rabbenu Tam and the Rashbam. He is mentioned in *Tosaphot* [*Shev.26b, Shab.69b, etc./Shem.Hag.1.10b*].

R.Eliezer of Metz (*France*) (R'EM, R.Eliezer MiMetz) was a disciple of Rabbenu Tam and the Ri. He wrote the *Sefer Yere'im* (*Halacha, Ethics*), and is mentioned in *Tosaphot* [*Shab.36a, 64a, Chul.26b, etc.*].

4924 1164

R.Avraham ben Meir ibn Ezra — who wrote a commentary on the Bible (see *ILLUSTRATIONS TEXT A, #6*) — died on Rosh Chodesh **Adar** 1164, after his wife and children had all died (on separate occasions). There are other opinions as to when he died [*Sed. Had.5934*]. He had discussions with Rabbenu Tam, on his many wanderings (see 4919\1158), and is mentioned in *Tosaphot* [*R.H.13a, Tan.20b, Kid.37b.*]. He was a close contemporary of R.Yehuda HaLevi — many say they were related — and he is still known in the world of mathematics.

4925 1165**The Rambam visited Eretz Yisrael.**

After fleeing Cordova (see 4908\1148) where he was born, the Rambam spent some time travelling, before settling in Fez (*Morocco*) for some five years. Due to forced Islamic conversions by radicals (see 4958\1198), he left Fez with his family and sailed to Eretz Yisrael. His ship was threatened by a storm, but reached Acco (*Acre*) on the 3rd **Sivan**. Six months later, he visited Yerushalayim (see 4859\1099). He subsequently left Eretz Yisrael for Egypt, and settled in Fostat (old Cairo), where he reversed the overriding influence of the Kra'im (see 4523\763) that then prevailed [*Mmn.Hil.Mel.5.7, Radvaz*].

4928 1167

R.David ben Levi — of whom little else is known — was killed in Virmyze (*Worms, Germany*) on the 21st **Cheshvan**, 4928\1167.

R.Yehuda ibn Tibbon (see 4908\1148) translated a number of works from Arabic into HEBREW. These included: *Emunot VeDeyot* (see 4690\930), the *Kuzari* (see 4865\1105), *Tikkun Middot HaNefesh* (see 4815\1055), and *Chovat HaLevavot* (see 4921\1161).

There was a BLOOD LIBEL in Gloucester (*England*) in 1168 (see 4904\1144).

PHOT (see 5050\1290), is referred to in Tosaphot as 'Rashba', and is also called Ish Yerushalayim. He was the author of Tosaphot Shantz and the Pirush Rash, a commentary on some Mishna (see ILLUSTRATIONS, TEXT D, #2). His older brother, R.Yitzchak, is referred to in Tosaphot as the 'Ritzba', as 'Ri HaBachur' (to distinguish him from 'Ri HaZaken' (see 4939\1179)), and sometimes as the 'Riva' [*Otz.Hag.5.211a*], (although Riva usually refers to R.Yitzchak ben Asher II (see 4865\1105)) [*Shem.Hag.35a-b*]. Both brothers were disciples of Rabbenu Tam and the Ri (see 4931\1171, 4935\1175).

4949 1189

R.Yaakov D'Orleans was killed in London.

R.Yaakov of Orleans — a disciple of Rabbenu Tam who himself is mentioned in Tosaphot [*Ket.47a, Zev.55b, Nid.8a, etc.*] (and sometimes as "Rabbenu Tam") — was killed with many other Jews in the ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS which took place in **Elul**, in London, at the coronation of Richard I (the Lion-Hearted). King Richard later went on a Crusade to try and recapture Yerushalayim (see 4948\1187).

4950 1190

Jews massacred in England in the 3rd Crusade.

A crusading enthusiasm swept England (see 4949\1189, 4952\1192, 4956\1196). The Jews of Norwich were massacred on 28th **Shvat** (see 4904\1144), and the Jews of Stamfordfair were massacred on 27 **Adar**. The Jews of York refused to be subjected to FORCED BAPTISM, and R.Eliyahu — a disciple of Rabbenu Tam (see 4906\1146) — was killed there, (another disciple of Rabbenu Tam was killed in York in 1191 (see 4951\1191); while on the 7th **Nissan** many brought about their own mass deaths (and since then the Jewish custom is not to stay overnight in York). On the 9th of **Nissan**, fifty-seven Jews were killed in Bury St.Edmunds (England).

One hundred Jews were burned to death in France, by order of the king.

R.Shmuel ben Eli HaLevi was head of the vibrant YESHIVA in Baghdad which had been reconstituted — by his father who was a descendant of Shmuel HaNavi (the Prophet) — from the old academies in Sura and Pumpedita. He was not completely successful in his attempt, in 1190, to have the position of REISH GALUTA (Exilarch) abolished so that the funds could be diverted to the YESHIVA. He had a Halacha disagreement with the Rambam, and had a very learned daughter who gave

Living in the Year 1190

Ri (R.Yitzchak)	b.1120?, d.1200?.
Ra'avad	b.1120?, d.1198.
Ba'al HaIttur	b.1120?, d.1193?.
Ba'al Hama'or	b.1125?, d.1186.
Rambam (Maimonides)	b.1135, d.1204.
R.Yehuda HaChasid	b.1150?, d.1217.
Roke'ach (R.Elazar)	b.1160?, d.1237?.
Radak (Kimchi)	b.1160?, d.1235?.
Rbnu.Yona (Gerondi)	b.1180?, d.1263.

Torah lectures (in a special arrangement, so that the (male) students could not see her).

4951 1191

The Radak wrote his commentary.

R.David ben Yosef Kimchi of Narbonne (Provence, S.E.France), the Radak, (who was very young when his father died, see 4908\1148), wrote his commentary on the T'NACH (Bible) at around this time (see 4992\1232)(see ILLUSTRATIONS, TEXT B, #4).

A disciple of Rabbenu Tam, R.Yom Tov — author of Omnam Kein (PIYUT which is said on Yom Kippur evening) — was killed in York (England) (see 4950\1190).

4952 1192

R.Yaakov of Corbeil — a disciple of Rabbenu Tam who is mentioned in Tosaphot [*Shab.27a, Bet.6b, Ket.12b, etc.*] — was killed (some say in Corbeil) in 1192 (see 4950\1190, 4051\1191).

4953 1193

There was a BLOOD LIBEL in Winchester (England) (see 4950\1190).

4954 1194

The Ramban was born.

R.Moshe ben Nachman, the Ramban (see 5030\1270), was born in Gerona (Spain) on the 12th **Elul**.

4956 1196

Fifteen Jews (including an advisor to the duke) were massacred in Vienna by participants in the 3rd Crusade (see 4950\1190).

printing (see 5235\1475) — were burned, in **Tam-muz**, as a result of events two years earlier, see 5000\1240. This Erev Shabbat Parshat Chukat was observed as a fast day for generations, to commemorate the monumental loss from which Torah scholarship in France never really recovered (see 5066\1306). Some say that this burning took place at the same location in Paris as had another burning nine years earlier (see 4992\1232).

5003 1243

Jews were burned to death in Belitz (*near Berlin, Germany*) in the first recorded libel of RITUAL DESECRATION. (The charge — called 'DESECRATION OF THE HOST' — was that Jews purposely desecrated one of the Christian sacraments.)

Eleven Jews were killed in a BLOOD LIBEL in Kitzingen (*Germany*).

5004 1244

Egyptians and Turks sacked Yerushalayim.

Most Jews fled from Yerushalayim, but some were killed by the hordes who sacked the city and massacred the inhabitants, leaving almost no Jews there (see 4948\1187, 5027\1267).

On the 26th **Adar**, the Pope (*Innocent IV*) ordered further burnings of the Talmud (see 5002\1242).

The 'Ramah' of Toledo (*Spain*) (see 4962\1202) — a close contemporary of the Ramban, who was well versed in KABBALA and was author of *Yad Ramah* (*Chidushim*) — died on the 18th **Nissan**.

R.Yeshayahu HaZaken of Trani (*Italy*), who wrote *Tosaphot Rid* (R.Yeshayahu D'Trani), was the leading Torah scholar in Italy. He had great respect for his contemporary, R.Yitzchak (ben Moshe) of Vienna — who was a disciple of the 'Raviyah', R.Yehuda HaChasid, and R.Yehuda of Paris. R.Yitzchak of Vienna wrote the *Sefer Or Zaru'a*, which was later abbreviated by his son, R.Chaim (Eliezer).

5007 1247

Many Jews were killed, and others were FORCIBLY CONVERTED to Islam, in Meknes (*Morocco*), with the rise of a new radical government.

Emperor Frederick II had planned to kill all the Jews (in his Holy Roman Empire) if the BLOOD

LIBEL in Fulda (see 4995\1235) were true. Upon much investigation, he concluded that BLOOD LIBELS were false. The Pope (*Innocent IV*) who had ordered the burning of the Talmud (see 5004\1244), stated in 1247 that BLOOD LIBELS were false.

However, that same year many Jews in Valreas (*France*) were tortured — some mutilated, others killed, and all the rest imprisoned (with Jewish properties confiscated) — in a BLOOD LIBEL.

5008 1248

In France, Christians were forbidden to have contact with Jews.

5010 1250

The Jews of Tunisia (*Northern Africa*) were required by their Muslim rulers to wear a SPECIAL BADGE (see 4610\850, 4977\1216).

A new government which oppressed the Jews, began to rule in Egypt (and spread to surrounding countries in Northern Africa). Conditions of Jewish life in that region declined significantly.

5012 1252

The Inquisition began to use torture.

The Inquisition was a series of (localized, church) courts empowered — by the central authority, the presiding Pope — to investigate and judge Christian heretics, who could be punished and/or killed. Initially established in 1184 by the Pope, to "do away with" the growing heresy in southern France, it was re-enforced in the 1230's. In 1252, the Pope (*Innocent IV*) (see 5007\1247, 5013\1253) allowed the use of torture during these investigations of heresy. The Inquisition was later expanded to other areas of Europe (see 5038\1278, 5241\1481, 5301\1540), and later to Central and Southern America (see 5330\1570).

Jews were subsequently open to such charges of 'heresy' — just for being Jewish — (see 5038\1278) and torture was a tool for extracting "confessions".

5013 1253

The Pope (*Innocent IV*, see 5013\1253) ordered the expulsion of all Jews from Vienne (*France*) in **Av**.

☞ R.Yosef ben Avraham Gikatilya (of Spain) wrote Sha'arei Ora (KABBALA).

The Tosaphot era concluded at around this time.

☞ R.Peretz ben Yitzchak — of Corbeil (France), a disciple of R.Yechiel of Paris — composed one of the last Tosaphot writings, called Tosaphot Rbnu.Peretz, (part of) which is now printed as the standard Tosaphot on a section of the Talmud (Avoda Zara).

☞ R.Eliezer of Touques (France) also wrote one of the last Tosaphot, called Tosaphot Tuch (Touques), which is an abbreviated version of Tosaphot Shantz (see 4948\1187) — edited to include other Tosaphot.

☞ Although Tosaphot Tuch now comprises the major part of the Tosaphot printed around the Talmud (see ILLUSTRATIONS, TEXT E#4), many other independent Tosaphot were written [Tos.Shev.35a, B.M.111a, M.K.20b, Yom.2b, Mrsha 'A"N N"l/See 5004\1244, 5046\1286].

☞ The authors, the BA'ALEI TOSAPHOT, included more than 100 scholars of France and Germany and extended over a period of almost 200 years

(see 4865\1105). It is therefore not certain which Tosaphot writings were included in the standard version now available (see 5046\1286) [Tos.A.Z.9b-end/Sh.Mkbtzt.Ket.31b-end/Yam.Sh.Sh.Yev.4.34/Yad.Mlchi.Kly.HaTos.2.14/Shem.Hag.2.54a-b].

☞ Many earlier (and other) scholars are quoted in Tosaphot. These include:

R.Yehudai Gaon [Pes.30a, B.K.53b, etc.],
Halachot Gedolot (BaHaG) [Pes.30a, etc.],
She'iltot D'R.Acha(i) [Pes.30a, etc.],
R.Saadya Gaon [Git.2a, etc.],
R.Tzemach Gaon [M.K.20b, etc.],
Shimusha Rabba [Min.29b, 34b, Ber.60b],
R.Hai Gaon [A.Z.58b, etc.],
Rbnu.Gershom Me'or HaGola [Betz.24b, etc.],
the Rif [Eruv.104a, etc.],
(R.Natan Ba'al) HaAruch [Shab.27b, etc.],
Machzor Vitry [Ber.14a, etc.],
Rambam [Min.42b, Ber.44a/see Yam.Sh.Sh.Hakd],
Ra'avad [Tem.12b, etc.].

In 1290, R.David HaNagid was reinstated in Cairo (see 5045\1285).



Chapter 12b
Later Rishonim,
Persecutions, and Expulsions



5050 ☞ 1290

[5050\1290 is continued from chapter 12a.].

All Jews were expelled from England.

England was the first European country to have a BLOOD LIBEL (see 4904\1144), was amongst the first to require Jews to wear a SPECIAL BADGE (see 4977\1216), and was the first to force Jews to attend CONVERSION SERMONS (see 5038\1278). On Tisha B'Av in 1290, England became the first European country to completely expel all Jews from its borders (see 5416\1656). Sixteen thousand Jews left, and most settled in Germany and some provinces of France.

The Jews of Naples, Bari (see 4692\932) and other towns in southern Italy were massacred and subjected to FORCED BAPTISM (see 5071\1311), in a BLOOD LIBEL in 1290, and many left.

5051 ☞ 1291

Rbnu.Bachya ben Asher — a disciple of the Rashba (in Spain) — wrote Midrash Rbnu.Bachya

(Bachaye), a commentary on CHUMASH (Bible) which includes KABBALA from the Zohar (see 5050\1290). A Jewish physician — who had risen to the highest power, under the Mongol ruler of Persia (Arghun Khan) — was assassinated by enemies on the 3rd Nissan, and many Jews were massacred.

5052 ☞ 1291

The Sultan of Egypt conquered Acco (Acre), killed many Jews, and imprisoned others — including R.Yitzchak (ben Shmuel) De'Min Acco (of Acco), a disciple of the Ramban (see 5027\1267) who was well versed in KABBALA. When released he went to Spain, and he wrote a commentary on the Ramban's CHUMASH (Bible) commentary, and an authentication of the Zohar (see 5050\1290).

5053 ☞ 1293

The Maharam MeRothenburg died in prison.

The Maharam MeRothenburg died in the for-

5104  **1344**

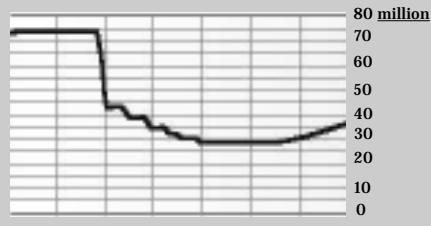
The Ralbag (Gersonides) (see 5098\1338), died on the 6th **Iyar**.

R.Vidal di Tolose (*Spain*) — also called AnVidal (abbreviation for Adon Vidal) — wrote the Maggid Mishneh commentary on the *Yad HaChazaka* of the *Rambam* (see *ILLUSTRATIONS, TEXT I*, #5). He was a colleague of the *Ran* — R.Nissim ben Reuven (see 5127\1367) — who wrote a commentary on the *Rif* and on (parts of) the *Talmud* (see *Illustrations, Text H*, #2).

5109  **1349*****The Black Death massacres swept across Europe.***

An epidemic of plague — mostly *bubonic* but also *pneumonic* and *septicemic*, all with a very high death rate (30%-100%), and apparently bought from China by Italian trading ships in spring of 1348 — was spread across Central and Western Europe (carried by the very people who were fleeing it) killing as many as half of the total population (75 million) in three years. (See chart below. Some estimates are 25 million or one third of the population).

On the 23rd **Kislev** 5109\1348 it was announced in Lausanne (*Switzerland*) that Jews (one named Agimet, who apparently was ignorant of the Bible (*Middle High German chronicle of Von Königshofen (1346-1420) 1698 ed.*)) had confessed (after torture) to poisoning the water wells. Word of this spread throughout Europe. The Jews were savagely attacked and massacred. by sometimes hysterical mobs — normal social order had disintegrated because of the mass deaths and the panic of the living — who were encouraged by the rumors of Jewish confessions to the crime. In some towns all Jews were expelled, and in others they were massacred before the plague had even arrived (cancellation of debts to Jewish money-lenders was motivation in some instances.) The killings continued despite statements from the Pope (*Clement VI*) that the Jews were innocent,

European Population & the Black Death Plague

and despite the fact that the Jews were also dying (see *Tammuz*) in the Black Death plague. More than three quarters of the Jews of Saragossa (*Spain*) died, and the Jewish cemetery in Vienna (where there were no massacres) was extended because of the large number dying of the disease.

The Jews of Berne (*Switzerland*) were burned to death as soon as information on the confessions came from Lausanne, and they were accused of sending the poison on to Basel (see *Shvat*). The Jews of Colmar (*Alsace, a region between France and Germany*) were imprisoned on the 8th **Shvat** for well poisoning, and burned to death seven months later.

Six hundred Jews of Basel (*Switzerland*) were burned to death on the 19th **Shvat** in a specially constructed house on the Rhine, and 140 children were subjected to **FORCED BAPTISM**. The Jews of Speyer (*Bavaria*) perished on the 2nd **Adar-1**, when they set their houses afire, rather than face destruction by mob violence. The Jews of Freiburg (*Germany*) were killed in these on the 10th **Adar-1**, and the Jews of Überlingen (*Switzerland*) were massacred on the 22nd. 2,000 Jews were burned to death (on a scaffold in the cemetery) in Strasbourg (*Alsace*) on the 25th. All Jews were expelled from Burgsdorf (*Switzerland*) on the 27th, and Jews of Zurich were burned (and some expelled) on 2nd **Adar-2** (see 4th *Nissan*). The Jews of Virmyze (*Worms, Germany*) set fire to their own homes and perished, on the 10th **Adar-2**.

Some Jews of Zurich were burned to death (see 2nd *Adar-2*), and the rest were expelled on the 4th **Nissan**. The Jews of Muehlhausen (*Germany*) and 3,000 Jews in Erfurt (*Germany*) were killed on *Erev Pesach*. Some say that R.Alexander Zisslin — a disciple of R.Yitzchak of Dura, and author of the *Aguda (Halacha)* — was killed in Erfurt. Sixty Jews were killed in Breslau (*Silesia, a region between Germany and Poland*) on the 10th **Sivan**, in the riots that followed a disastrous fire.

R.Yehuda — the son of the *Rosh* (see 5088\1327) — died of the Black Death plague (as did some of his family) on the 17th **Tammuz** 1349. The Jews of Frankfort were massacred on *Erev Tisha B'Av* (8th **Av**), and 300 Jews were killed in Tarrega (*Spain*) on the 10th **Av**. Some Jews of Mayence (*Mainz, Germany*) were killed fighting a **RIOTING** mob; many others — 6,000 — set fire to their homes and died in the flames on the 7th **Elul**. The Jews of Cologne did the same two days later.

5110  **1349**

The Jews of Krems (*Austria*) were massacred in the Black Death RIOTS on the 16th **Tishrei** 5110\1349; the Jews in Augsburg (*Germany*) on the 17th **Kislev**;

KERCHIEFS — and they were subjected to severe economic restrictions (see 5558\1798).

5316 1556

Twenty-six Portuguese ANUSSIM (Marranos) who had openly returned to JUDAISM were burned to death in Ancona (*Italy*) on the 3rd of **Iyar**, by order of the Pope (*Paul IV*, see 5315\1555).

Three Jews were killed in Sochatchev (*Poland*) in a RITUAL DESECRATION libel (see 5003\1243).

5317 1557

The Jews of Bohemia — who had returned since the last expulsion (see 5301\1541) were expelled from the major cities (although they were allowed to return a short while later); a few Jews were allowed to remain in Prague.

Among those leaving Prague was R.Mordechai Yaffe (see 5352\1592). He was a disciple of the Ramo and the Maharshal, and author of the Levushim, which is known as Levush (*Halacha*). He lived in Italy for approximately ten years, before becoming rabbi in Hurodno (*Grodno, Lithuania*), Lublin (*Poland*), and then Kremeniec (*Poland*). He participated in the VA'AD ARBA ARATZOT (see 5340\1580).

5318 1558

7,500 Jews — many of them exiles from Portugal and Spain — died in a cholera epidemic in Marrakesh (*Morocco*) (see 5253\1493).

5319 1559

10,000 Jewish books were burned in Cremona (*N. Italy*) under the instructions of the Inquisition (see 5314\1553). However, the Zohar was printed there in the same year, by a recently established press — of non-Jewish ownership — which also published (in the following year) a CHUMASH (Bible) with a YIDDISH translation by someone Jewish.

5323 1563

The SHULCHAN ARUCH was completed by R.Yosef Karo.

R.Yosef Karo — who was already greatly respected by most Talmud scholars (see 5302\1542) — finished writing the SHULCHAN ARUCH (*code of law*) (see *ILLUSTRATIONS, TEXTS J K L & M, #1*) — which was an abbreviated extension of his commentary, the *Beit*

Living in the Year 1560

Radvaz	b.1463?, d.1573?.
Beit Yosef (R.Yosef Karo)	b.1488, d.1575.
Maharshal	b.1510?, d.1573.
Maharal of Prague	b.1512?, d.1609.
Shitta Mekubetzet (R.Betz.Ashkenazi)	b.1520?, d.1594?.
Ramak (Cordovero)	b.1522?, d.1570.
Ramo (R.Moshe Isserles)	b.1525?, d.1573.
R.Mordechai Yaffe (Levush)	b.1530, d.1612.
Ari'zal (R.Yitzchak Luria)	b.1534, d.1572.
Sma (R.Yehoshua Falk)	b.1540?, d.1614.
R.Chaim Vital	b.1542?, d.1620.
Lechem Mishneh (R.Avraham di Boton)	b.1545?, d.1588.
Kli Yakar (R.Shlomo Ephrayim)	b.1550?, d.1619.
Maharsha (R.Shmuel Edels)	b.1555, d.1631.
Bach (R.Yoel Sirkes)	b.1560?, d.1640.
Shaloh (R.Yeshayahu Horowitz)	b.1560?, d.1630.

Yosef, see 5282\1522 — on the 17th **Adar**.

He corresponded with the Ramo, who later supplemented R.Yosef's SEPHARDI oriented SHULCHAN ARUCH with the ASHKENAZI rulings and customs. This helped consolidate the eventual role of the SHULCHAN ARUCH as the ultimate word in Halacha.

All Jews were expelled from Neutitschein (*Novy Jicin, Moravia*) in **Elul**.

5324 1563

Ivan the Terrible captured the city of Polotzk (*Lithuania*) and thirty Jews were drowned in the Dvina (*Daugava*) River on the 25th **Kislev** (first day Chanuka) for refusing to be subjected to FORCED BAPTISM.

5325 1565

The Maharam Padua — R.Meir (ben Yitzchak) Katzenellenbogen, a disciple of R.Yaakov Pollak and of R.Yehuda of Mintz (Mahari Mintz, whose granddaughter he married) — died on the 10th **Shvat**.

5326 1566

Jewish men were required to wear YELLOW HATS in Lithuania, and the women were required to wear YELLOW KERCHIEFS.

5327 1567

Jews were expelled from the rest of the prov-

impression on the ANUSSIM (Marranos) of Portugal (see 5404\1644).

5408 1648

Jews were massacred by Chmielnitzki's forces.

The Cossacks, under the leadership of Bogdan Chmielnitzki, sought to establish an independent Ukraine — by rebelling against (the aristocratic) Polish rule — and they received military assistance from the Tartar rulers of Crimea (region in S.W. Russia) in battles that lasted twenty years (see *map* page 331). In the first years the peasants rioted uncontrollably, wreaking chaos and havoc, and — whether warriors or not — attacked the Jews, who were usually the middle-men between them and the absentee landlord princes whose properties they leased and managed. The rabble tortured many, FORCIBLY CONVERTED some, massacred tens of thousands, and mutilated their remains. 300 Jewish communities were destroyed, and between 100,000 and 300,00 Jews were killed in the massacres, which became known as Gezerot Tach VeTat — for the years 5 thousand 408 and 409, which many had expected (based on prediction of the *Zohar*) would be the year (in 408) when the Mashiach (Messiah) would come [*Zoh. 1.139b/Or HaChama (Ramak) Sh.(2).10.*].

Poland-Lithuania — which had been a relatively prosperous haven for the Jews for many years (see 5110\1350) — became a scene of massive Jewish devastation. On the 20th **Sivan** 6,000 Jews of Nemirov (*Poland*) were killed, and this day was later declared a fast (see 4931\1171, 5410\1650), to mark the beginning of the massacres. 1,000 Jews were tortured, then killed on the 4th **Tammuz** in Tulchin (*Poland*); 10,000 were killed in Polannoe (*Polonnoye, Volhynia, region in W. Poland*) on the 3rd **Av**, including R.Shimshon

of Ostropole (a maggid and writer of *KABBALA*) and 3,000 Jews were killed in Staro-Konstantinov (*Poland*) on Tisha B'Av (including those who had taken refuge in the city).

5409 1648

R.Naftali — the son of Yitzchak HaKohen Katz (of Lublin), son-in-law of the *MahaRal* of Prague — was killed on the 5th **Tishrei** 5409\1648 by Chmielnitzki's forces.

4,000 Jews of Dubno (*Poland*) were killed on the 15th **Tishrei**, when the Poles did not allow them to seek refuge in a fortress.

12,000 Jews in Narol (*Poland*) were drowned, or killed in the synagogue — which was then set on fire — on the 17th of **Cheshvan**. Some 40,000 Jews who had fled from other parts of the country — seeking refuge in the vicinity of Narol — were all massacred. The Jews of Medzibuzh (*Miedzyborz, Poland*) were saved from Chmielnitzki's troops by someone called Mordechai and his wife Esther. They instituted the 12th of **Tevet** as MORDECHAI PURIM, in commemoration.

The parents of R.Avraham Abele Gombiner, the Magen Avraham (see 5433\1673), were killed in the massacres, and the *Taz* (see 5406\1646) left Ostraha (*Ostrog, Volhynia, region in W. Poland*) and took refuge in a fortress (see 5414\1654).

Many Jews moved to other countries such as Rumania, Hungary, and the provinces of Moldavia and Transylvania. Germany was then also in a state of ruin at the conclusion of the THIRTY YEAR WAR (see 5389\1629, 5415\1655). (Estimates are that the population of Germany fell from 17 million to 8 million over these thirty years of war, famine and plague.)

The Jews of Prague were presented with a banner in recognition of their defense of the city against Swedish invaders.



Major Acharonim

Beit Shmuel (R.Shmuel)	<i>b.1630?, d.1700?</i>
Magen Avraham (R.Avr.Abele Gombiner)	<i>b.1637?, d.1683.</i>
Siftei Chachamim (R.Shabbetai Bass)	<i>b.1641, d.1718.</i>
Mishneh LeMelech (R.Yehuda Rosannes)	<i>b.1657?, d.1727.</i>
Pnei Yehoshua (R.Yaakov Yehoshua Falk)	<i>b.1680, d.1756.</i>
R.Yaakov Culi (Me'am Lo'ez)	<i>b.1689?, d.1732.</i>
R.Yonatan Eybeshutz	<i>b.1690?, d.1764.</i>
Sha'agat Aryeh (R.Aryeh Leib Gunzberg)	<i>b.1695?, d.1785.</i>
Or HaChayim (R.Chaim (ib)n Attar)	<i>b.1696, d.1743.</i>
R.Yaakov Emden	<i>b.1697?, d.1776.</i>
Korban HaEida (R.David Frankel)	<i>b.1707, d.1762.</i>
Pnei Moshe (R.Moshe Margolis)	<i>b.1710?, d.1781.</i>
Noda BiYehuda (R.Yechezk'el Landau)	<i>b.1713, d.1793.</i>
Vilna Gaon	<i>b.1720, d.1797.</i>
Chida (Azulai)	<i>b.1724, d.1806.</i>
Pri Megadim (R.Yosef Te'omim)	<i>b.1727?, d.1792.</i>
R.Shneur Zalman (Rav of Lyady)	<i>b.1745, d.1813.</i>
Ketzot HaChoshen (R.Aryeh Leib Heller)	<i>b.1745?, d.1813.</i>
Chayei Adam (R.Avraham Danziger)	<i>b.1748, d.1820.</i>
Yismach Moshe (R.Moshe Teitelbaum)	<i>b.1759, d.1841.</i>
Chavat Da'at (R.Yakv.of Lissa/Netivot)	<i>b.1759?, d.1832.</i>
R.Ephrayim Zalman Margolis	<i>b.1760, d.1828.</i>
R.Akiva Eger	<i>b.1761, d.1837.</i>
Chassam Sofer	<i>b.1762, d.1839.</i>
Tiferet Yisrael (R.Yisrael Lipshutz)	<i>b.1782, d.1860.</i>
Tzemach Tzedek (of Lubavitch)	<i>b.1789, d.1866.</i>
Divrei Chaim (of Tzanz)	<i>b.1793, d.1876.</i>
Chidushei HaRim (of Gur)	<i>b.1799, d.1866.</i>
Minchat Chinuch (R.Yosef Babad)	<i>b.1800?, d.1874.</i>
Kitzur Shulchan Aruch (R.Shl.Ganzfried)	<i>b.1804, d.1886.</i>
Malbim (R.Meir Leib[ush])	<i>b.1808?, d.1879.</i>
Pitchei Teshuva (R.Avraham Tzvi Hirsch)	<i>b.1813, d.1868.</i>
Aruch HaShulchan (R.Yechi'el Epstein)	<i>b.1829, d.1908.</i>
Sdei Chemed (R.Chaim Chizkiyah Medini)	<i>b.1832?, d.1904.</i>
Ben Ish Chai (R.Yosef Chaim Al-Chakkam)	<i>b.1833?, d.1909.</i>
Chafetz Chaim (R.Yisrael Meir Kagan)	<i>b.1838, d.1933.</i>
Darkei Teshuva (R.Tzvi Hirsch Shapira)	<i>b.1845?, d.1913.</i>
'Sfass Emess' (of Gur)	<i>b.1847, d.1905.</i>
R.Chaim Brisker	<i>b.1853, d.1918.</i>
Rogatchover Gaon (R.Yosef Rozin)	<i>b.1858, d.1936.</i>
Torah Temima (R.Baruch Epstein)	<i>b.1860, d.1942.</i>
Kaf HaChayim — R.Yaakov Chaim (Sofer)	<i>b.1870, d.1939.</i>
Chazon Ish — R.Avraham Yeshaya Karelitz	<i>b.1878 d.1953.</i>
R.Meir Shapiro — Daf Yomi	<i>b.1887 d.1934.</i>



5420  **1659**

R.Yisrael ben Shalom and R.Tuvyah Bachrach were killed in Ruzhany (*Poland*) on Rosh HaShana 5420\1659, in a BLOOD LIBEL. 300 Jews were killed in Bichov (*Poland-Lithuania*) when the Russians captured the town in **Tevet** (see 5415\1655, 5416\1655).

5420  **1660**

When the Shach was in Kalisch (*Poland*) (see 5419\1659), he met R.Avraham Abele, the Magen Avraham (see 5433\1673). R.Ephrayim HaKohen (see 5415\1655) became rabbi in Budapest, where he was accompanied by his son-in-law R.Yaakov Sak (see 5415\1655), and his newborn grandson, who grew up to become the Chacham Tzvi (see 5446\1686).

5421  **1661**

R.Menachem Mendel Krochmal — a disciple of the Bach, author of *Tzemach Tzedek I* (*SH'LOT UTESHUVOT*) — died on the 2nd **Shvat** in Nikolsburg (*Mikulov, Moravia*), where he was rabbi of the province (see 5333\1573).

Many Jews of Persia had been forced to convert to Islam over the previous twenty years — although they remained secretly Jewish — but in 1661, they were allowed to return to practising JUDAISM openly.

5422  **1662**

The Jews fled Cochin (S.W. India) — when the Portuguese rulers (see 5283\1523) attacked them and plundered their property, blaming them after the Dutch had attempted to conquer the territory — but they returned a year later, when the Dutch were successful in conquering the area (see 5385\1625).

5424  **1663**

Mattityahu Kalahora, a physician, was dismembered and burned in Cracow (*Poland*) on the 14th **Kislev** 5424\1663 (see 5516\1755), after being accused of cursing Christianity.

5424  **1664**

Many Jews were massacred in Bratslav (*Podolia, Poland*) in a Cossack invasion. Many Jews were killed — including R.Mordechai

and R.Shlomo (sons of the Taz) — in ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS in Lvov (*Lemberg, Poland*) during **Iyar**. The Taz died three years later.

Isaac Newton (who probably never met anyone Jewish (see 5416\1656), yet had apparently spent much time studying Jewish matters) introduced a new style in scientific study — especially with his painstaking investigation of the effects of gravitational force — that depended on the meticulous observation of facts (*chochmas ha'teva*), as opposed to previous “sciences” which tended to be theories (*chochmas umos ha'olam*) upheld by anecdotal evidence. Many beneficial discoveries and inventions (see 5500\1740) have followed.

**5425**  **1665**

Shabbetai Tzvi publicly proclaimed himself as “the Mashiach” (*Messiah*) while in Eretz Yisrael in **Sivan**. He did so with the strong support of a follower — Natan of Gaza, who was well versed in KABBALA, and claimed to be a prophet.

Notwithstanding that he had previously been banished by various rabbis from towns in which he had lived (Izmir-Smyrna, Salonika, Constantinople-Istanbul) — for unusual and unacceptable behavior, and transgressions of Halacha (for which he made a blessing “...he who permits the forbidden...”) — nevertheless, word of his proclamation as the “Mashiach” spread all over with exceptional speed. The word was sometimes preceded by apparently unassociated rumors that the ten lost tribes were marching towards Eretz Yisrael.

Many stories — about “miracles” he had supposedly performed — were circulated; and “proofs” — from Torah and KABBALA — were discovered to validate his claim; resulting in a broad acceptance. Many Jews, including rabbis, from virtually every country in the world were electrified with anticipation and enthusiasm. (The countries included Algeria, Bohemia, Egypt, England, Eretz Yisrael, Germany, Greece, Holland, Iraq, Kurdistan, Moravia, Morocco, Persia, Poland-Lithuania, Russia, Slovakia, Tripoli, Turkey, Yemen).

Many rabbis, however, raised their voices — opinions ranging from doubt to outright opposition. He had also been banished from Yerushalayim, a fact that did not apparently receive much publicity.

He travelled to his home town, Izmir (*Smyrna, Turkey*), and whipped up much excitement, through his charismatic speeches and a feverish prayer style — which (some say) included ecstatic (and hysterical) congregational chanting of the Shem

(then Poland) until he died some thirty-six years later.

A fire broke out in the house of R.Naftali Katz, the rabbi of Frankfort, which destroyed the whole Jewish section. R.Naftali — a great scholar (especially in KABBALA) — was maliciously maligned: some accused him of preventing the flames to be extinguished, so that he could test his KAMEYOT (*amulets*) for fire extinguishing. Although he was cleared of any charges, he was compelled to leave Frankfort.

5472 ☸ 1712

The Siftei Chachamim was arrested.

R.Shabbetai (Meshorer) Bass — the author of *Siftei Chachamim* (see 5449\1689) — was arrested on the charge that his printing press in Dyhernfurth (*Silesia, a region between Germany and Poland*) was printing books that were spreading hatred against Christians. He was later released. R.Eliyahu Shapiro of Prague (see 5514\1754) — a disciple of the Magen Avraham, and a brother in law of the Chok Yaakov (see 5494\1733) — was author of *Eliyahu Rabba* and *Zuta* (*Halacha, on the Levushim*). He died on the 8th **Nissan**.

5474 ☸ 1713

R.Yoel Ba'al Shem (ben Yitzchak Halpern) — a grandson of R.Yoel (also a Ba'al Shem), and author of *Toldot Adam* (*KABBALA*) — died on the 4th **Tishrei** 5474\1713.

5474 ☸ 1714

R.Meir Eisenstadt — known as the Maharam Esh (or Ash) (an abbreviation of Eisenstadt) — became rabbi in Eisenstadt, which had just recovered from the Hungarian Revolution (see 5464\1704). He wrote *Panim Me'irot* (*Chidushim and SH'ELOT UTESHUVOT*).

5475 ☸ 1715

Eight hundred and ninety-two Jews died in a plague in Boskowitz (*Moravia*).

5476 ☸ 1716

The Jews of Posen (*Poznan, Poland*) were attacked — a few years after an epidemic (of *Ergot* disease) had decimated the community — and many Jews subsequently left the town (see 5496\1736).

5478 ☸ 1718

The Chacham Tzvi had left Amsterdam after residing there for four years (see 5470\1710). His leaving was due to his placing a prominent Shabbatean (see 5437\1676) in CHEREM (*excommunication*), and the subsequent controversy and differences with the older Portuguese (SEPHARDI) congregation. He had travelled to England, Germany, and Poland, before becoming rabbi in Lvov (*Lemberg, Poland*) shortly before he died there, on Rosh Chodesh **Iyar** 1718.

He was succeeded by the Pnei Yehoshua (see 5490\1730) — who had (previously) left Lvov, after losing his family (see 5463\1702) — and had since then been the rabbi in a number of towns.

5479 ☸ 1719

The whole Jewish section of Nikolsburg (*Mikulov, Moravia*) was completely destroyed by fire. Shimshon Wertheimer — an extremely wealthy SHTADLAN from Vienna, who was a scholar, and financially supported other scholars, besides his many activities on behalf of Jews throughout Europe — organized the raising of funds to rebuild the community.

5480 ☸ 1720

The Jews of Budapest (*Hungary*) were attacked

Living in the Year 1720

Mishneh LeMelech (R.Yehuda Rosannes)	b. 1657?, d. 1727.
Seder HaDorot (R.Yechi'el Heilprin)	b. 1660?, d. 1747?
Pnei Yehoshua (R.Yaakov Yehoshua Falk)	b. 1680, d. 1756.
R.Yaakov Culi (Me'am Lo'ez)	b. 1689?, d. 1732.
R.Yonatan Eybeschutz	b. 1690?, d. 1764.
Sha'agat Aryeh (R.Aryeh Leib Gunzberg)	b. 1695?, d. 1785.
Or HaChayim (R.Chaim (ib)n Attar)	b. 1696, d. 1743.
R.Yaakov Emden	b. 1697?, d. 1776.
Ba'al Shem Tov	b. 1698, d. 1760.
Maggid of Mezeritsch (R.Dov Ber)	b. 1698?, d. 1772.
Ramchal (Luzzatto)	b. 1707, d. 1747.
Korban HaEida (R.David Frankel)	b. 1707, d. 1762.
Pnei Moshe (R.Moshe Margolis)	b. 1710?, d. 1781.
Noda BiYehuda (R.Yechezk'el Landau)	b. 1713, d. 1793.
R.Elimelech of Lizensk	b. 1717?, d. 1786.
R.Zushya of Annopol	b. 1718?, d. 1800.
Vilna Gaon	b. 1720, d. 1797.



Chapter 14b, Acharonim and Early Chassidim

5500 ≈ 1740

The year 5500 carried a centuries-old prediction from the Zohar (see 5050\1290) — that the GATES OF WISDOM would be opened in the “sixth hundred year of the sixth (thousand)” (5500) [Zoh. 1.117a] — which coincides with the increased development of the new sciences and technologies of the Industrial Revolution, ushering in a new era in the history of mankind.

5501 ≈ 1741

The Or HaChayim arrived in Eretz Yisrael.

Due to persecutions and famine, R.Chaim (ib)n Attar — author of *Or HaChayim* (commentary on CHUMASH (Bible)) (see ILLUSTRATIONS, TEXT A, #12) and other works — left Morocco, where he was born. He travelled to Italy (via Algiers), where he sought to publish his works. His popular reception there inspired him to seek (financial) support for his proposed YESHIVA in Yerushalayim (some disciples had followed him). After more than a year in Italy, he sailed (with 30 people) to Eretz Yisrael, arriving in 1741. He stayed in Acco (Acre) for a year because of a plague (see 5507\1747) in Yerushalayim, where he finally arrived, only to live one year before he died (at 47).

R.Yonatan Eybeshutz (see 5510\1750) — an orphan who was raised by the Maharam Esh (see 5474\1714) — was author of *Creti UPeleti* and *Urim VeTumim* (*Pilpul* (fine and sharp distinctions) on *Halacha*). He was appointed rabbi in Metz (N.E. France) in 1741, when the Pnei Yehoshua left (see 5494\1733, 5514\1754). Before R.Yonatan had a chance to leave, the French army attacked Prague (see 5505\1745), but they permitted him to leave for Metz (in France). However, the (defending) Austrian government confiscated his belongings for this “treason”.

5502 ≈ 1742

All Jews were expelled from — most of what was then — Russia (see 5532\1772).

5503 ≈ 1743

R.David Frankel (Mirels) — author of *Korban HaEida* (commentary on *Talmud Yerushalmi*, now printed in standard editions) (see ILLUSTRATIONS, TEXT F, #4) — was appointed rabbi of Berlin.

5505 ≈ 1745

A number of Jews were massacred in Roudnice (Bohemia), and — in a decree issued by Maria Theresa (empress of Austria) (see 5506\1746, 5534\1774) in 1744 — all Jews were expelled from Prague (see 5501\1741). They were allowed to return three years later.

R.Shneur Zalman (see 5530\1770) — the son of R.Baruch, who was a direct descendant of the Maharal of Prague — was born on the 18th **Elul** (see 5369\1609, 5458\1698). His mother, Rivka, was a scholarly woman who had daily SHI'URIM (study-sessions).

5506 ≈ 1746

All Jews were expelled (by Maria Theresa, see 5505\1745) from Buda (Budapest, Hungary).

5507 ≈ 1747

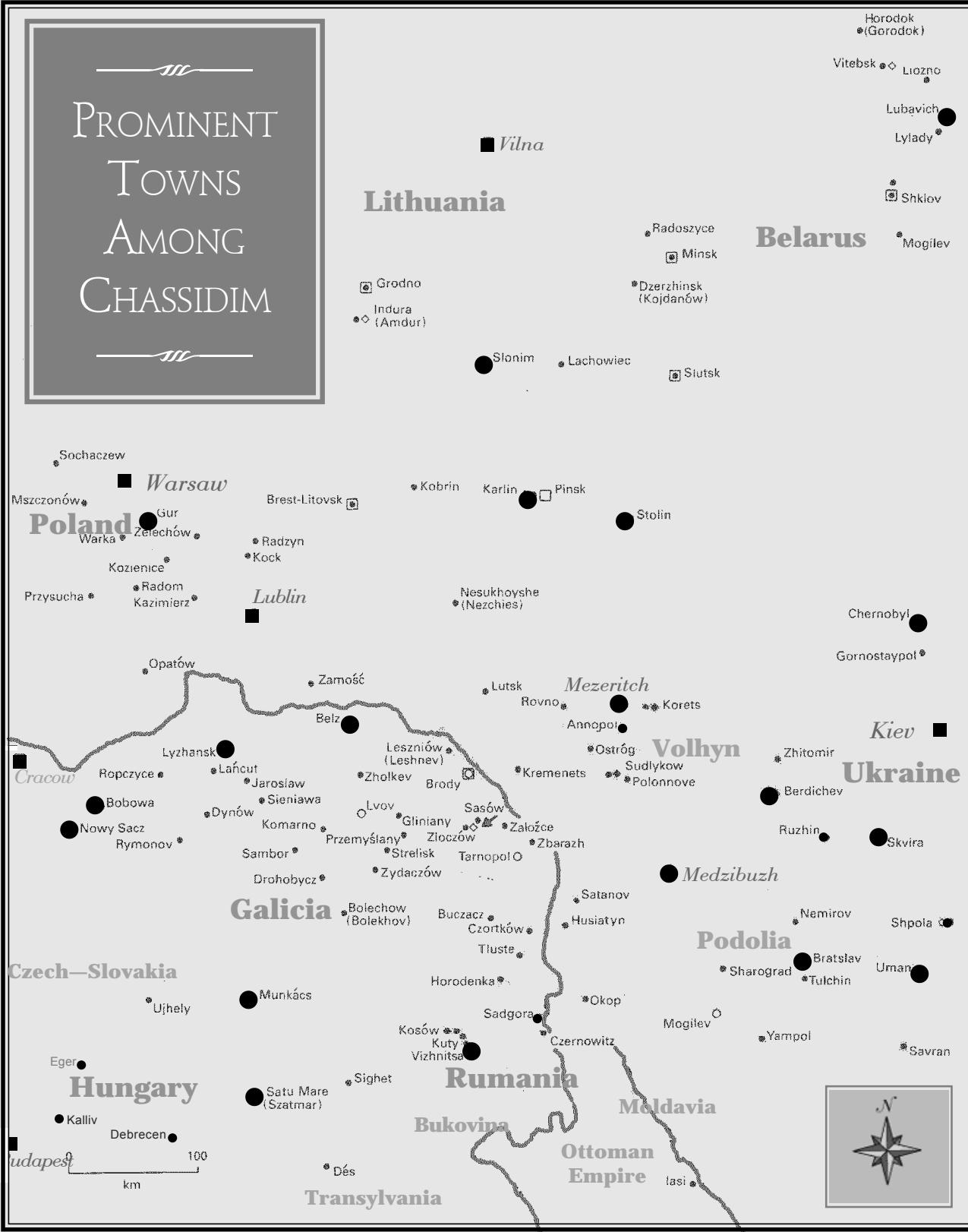
R.Moshe Chaim Luzzatto (Ramchal) died in Acco (Acre).

R.Moshe Chaim Luzzatto (see 5490\1730) — author of *Mesilat Yesharim* (*Mussar*) and other works, who had left Amsterdam and settled in Eretz Yisrael — died, in a plague (see 5501\1741) in Acco (Acre) on the 26th **Iyar**, some four years after he had arrived there. Many Jews in nearby Tzfat (Safed) also died of a plague (see 5520\1759).

Five Jews were killed in a BLOOD LIBEL in Izyaslav (Poland).

R.Avraham Gershon of Kitev (Kuty, Poland) — a Torah scholar respected by R.Yonatan Eybeshutz and the Noda BiYehuda — left Europe to settle in Eretz Yisrael at the request of his brother-in-law, the Ba'al Shem Tov, of whom he was a follower.

PROMINENT
TOWNS
AMONG
CHASSIDIM



Major Admurim & Chassidic Leaders

Listed in order of date of birth.
 (*) Date of birth unknown.
 Estimated on life of 60 years.

Ba'al Shem Tov	b. 1698 d. 1760.
Maggid of Mezeritsch (R.Dov Ber)	b. 1698? d. 1772.
R.Avraham Gershon of Kitev (*)	b. 1701? d. 1761.
R.Nachman of Horodenka (*)	b. 1705? d. 1765.
R.Elimelech of Lizensk	b. 1717? d. 1786.
R.Zushya of Annopol	b. 1718? d. 1800.
R.Yechi'el Michel of Zlotchov	b. 1721? d. 1786?
R.Yaakov Yosef of Polannoe (*)	b. 1724? d. 1784?
The Shpoler Zeideh	b. 1725 d. 1812.
R.Shmelke of Nikolsburg	b. 1726? d. 1778?
R.Pinchas of Koretz	b. 1728 d. 1790.
R.Menachem Mendel of Vitebsk	b. 1730? d. 1788.
R.Nachum of Chernobyl	b. 1730 d. 1797.
R.Pinchas Horowitz	b. 1730 d. 1805.
R.Yisrael (Maggid) of Kozhnitz	b. 1733? d. 1814.
R.Aharon of Karlin	b. 1736 d. 1772.
R.Shlomo of Karlin	b. 1738 d. 1792.
R.Levi Yitzchak of Berditchev	b. 1740 d. 1810.
R.Avraham of Kalisk	b. 1741 d. 1809.
Adm.R.Yitzchak Aisik of Kalliv	b. 1744? d. 1821.
R.Shneur Zalman (Rav of Lyady)	b. 1745 d. 1813.
Chozeh of Lublin	b. 1745? d. 1815.
R.Baruch of Medzibuzh	b. 1753? d. 1811.
Adm.R.Avrham YhoshuaHeschel of Apt	b. 1755 d. 1825
Adm.R.Mnachem Mendel of Rymanov (*)	b. 1755? d. 1815
Yismach Moshe (R.Moshe Teitelbaum)	b. 1759 d. 1841
Adm.R.Meir of Apt	b. 1760 d. 1827
Adm.R.Naftali Tzvi of Ropshytz	b. 1760 d. 1827
Adm.R.Klonymos Kalman of Cracow (*)	b. 1763? d. 1823
Adm.R.Asher of Stolin	b. 1765 d. 1826
The Yehudi of Pershisskha	b. 1766 d. 1814
Adm.R.Simcha Bunim of Pershisskha	b. 1767 d. 1827
Adm.R.Mordechai of Chernobyl	b. 1770 d. 1837
R.Nachman of Bratslav	b. 1772 d. 1811
Adm.R.Dov Ber of Lubavitch	b. 1774 d. 1827
Adm.R.Shalom of Belz	b. 1779 d. 1855
Adm.R.Meir(el) Premishlaner	b. 1780? d. 1850
Bnei Yissachar (of Dynov)	b. 1783? d. 1841
Adm.R.Elazar Nissan Teitelbaum	b. 1786? d. 1856
R.Mendel of Kotzk	b. 1787 d. 1859
Tzemach Tzedek (of Lubavitch)	b. 1789 d. 1866
Divrei Chaim (of Tzanz)	b. 1793 d. 1876
R.Yisrael of Ruzhin	b. 1797 d. 1850
Chidushei HaRim (of Gur)	b. 1799 d. 1866
Adm.R.Shlomo of Radomsk	b. 1803 d. 1866
Adm.R.Aisik of Komarno	b. 1806 d. 1874
Adm.R.Yekutiel Yehuda of Sighet	b. 1808 d. 1883
Divrei Yechezk'el (of Shinev)	b. 1811? d. 1899
Adm.R.Yitzchak of Skvira	b. 1812 d. 1885

continued ↗

received by the Noda BiYehuda.

R.Natan returned to Frankfort a few years later, but the CHEREM (excommunication) against him was not removed until **Elul** 5560\1800, just weeks before he died.

Some restrictions on Jews were abolished in (expanded) Austria (see 5532\1772, 5534\1774). However, they were directed to open German-language schools for their children — or to send them to general schools — and they were forbidden to use HEBREW or YIDDISH in business and in communal records (see 5547\1787). These measures — that increased the assimilation (see 5547\1787) of Austrian Jews, as some say they were designed to do, (see 5580\1820) — were opposed by the Noda BiYehuda, rabbi of Prague (see 5514\1754) (which was then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire).

5543 1783

Moshe Mendelssohn — Moses of Dessau (previously a disciple of the Korban HaEida, R.David Frankel) — became a rationalist philosopher of the ENLIGHTENMENT. He believed in Jewish integration into the surrounding society — opposing, for example, the use of YIDDISH (see 5542\1782); insisting on the use of the GERMAN language; and supporting an increased emphasis on secular studies as a necessary preparation for Jews being recognized as equal (SOCIAL EMANCIPATION, see 5547\1787).

This ideology became the foundation of the Haskala movement (the JEWISH-ENLIGHTENMENT). Mendelssohn — who had previously been criticized by R.Yaakov Emden for some advice he had given a Jewish community — published a GERMAN translation and commentary (Bi'ur) on the Bible in 1783. It was severely criticized by the Noda BiYehuda and R.Pinchas Horowitz — the rabbi of Frankfort — author of *Sefer Hafla'a* (*Halacha-Pilpul*), and a disciple (some say secret) of the Maggid of Mezeritsch (see 5533\1772). (The Bi'ur was later tacitly approved by the scholars of Vilna.)

Although it appears that Mendelssohn's personal lifestyle conformed to Halacha — and he certainly frowned on converting to Christianity to gain the social acceptance he promoted — four of his six children did convert. At least one of the remaining Jewish grandchildren (Abraham) converted his whole family (in 1816), including his seven year old son Felix — later regarded by many as one of the most prolific and gifted composers (although dying at age 38) — who chose to retain the name



Mendelssohn and not use the German-sounding name the family had adopted (see 5547\1787).

The Haskala rapidly spread its ideology, particularly by opening schools for Jewish children — such a school already being in existence in Berlin since 1778.

5545 1785

The 'Sha'agas Aryeh', R.Aryeh Leib (ben Asher) Gunzberg — author of *Sha'agat Aryeh* (*SH'ELOT UTESHUVOT*) and other works — died in Metz (N.E. France), where he was rabbi for approximately twenty years.

5546 1786

R.Elimelech of Lizensk died.

R.Elimelech of Lizensk (Lezajsk, Poland) — author of *No'am Elimelech*, who had previously been one of the 'itinerant Tzadikim' (see 5494\1734) — was the most influential disciple of the Maggid of Mezeritsch in Galicia (region of S.E.Poland, annexed by Austria). His many disciples continued to gain followers (CHASIDIM) in the region after he died on the 21st **Adar**.

5547 1787

The Constitution of the (newly independent) United States of America granted Jews full equality together with other citizens (SOCIAL EMANCIPATION). This concept spread, with time, to other countries (see 5542\1782, 5549\1789, 5550\1790, 5570\1810, 5629\1869), affording the opportunity for all to (integrate, and then) assimilate, into the society around them (see 5570\1810). Inasmuch as society was also changing (see 5500\1740) — and many people (non-Jews) were relaxing the intensity of (and even leaving) their religious beliefs and practices (becoming non-religious) — a new alternative emerged for Jews to assimilate with non-Jews, without having to accept (and convert to) their religion. All Jews of Austria were forced (see 5542\1782) to choose German-sounding names, from a prepared list.

5548 1788

R.Aryeh Leib HaKohen Heller — respected author of *Ketzot HaChoshen* and *Avnei Millu'im* (commentaries on the *Choshen Mishpat* and *Even HaEzer* sections of *SHULCHAN ARUCH*) (see *ILLUSTRATIONS, TEXT M, #9*), as well as other works — became rabbi in Stry (Stryj, then Poland).

5575  1814

The Kozhnitzer Maggid, and the Yehudi of Pershisskha, died.

R.Yisrael — the Maggid of Kozhnitz (*Kosienice, Austrian Galicia*), a disciple of the Maggid of Mezeritsch, R.Shmelke of Nikolsburg and R.Elimelech of Lizensk — was among those who brought the teaching of the Ba'al Shem Tov to Poland. He was author of a number of works on Talmud, Halacha, and KABBALA. He died on the 14th **Tishrei** (Erev Sukkot) 5575\1814 (when he was, some say, over 80 years old).

Adm.R.Yaakov Yitzchak of Pershisskha (*Przyzucha, Austrian Galicia*) — a leading disciple of the Chozeh of Lublin — was called HaYehudi HaKadosh (*the Holy Jew*), because (some say that) the other disciples of the Chozeh did not want to call him by name — inasmuch as his first names were identical with those of the Chozeh — so they gave him an appropriate pseudonym.

Although he died ten months before the Chozeh — on the 19th **Tishrei** (during Chol HaMo'ed Sukkot) before he was 49 — he had already established his own following, to a variation of the (current Polish-Galician) style of Chasidim. He placed a different emphasis on the role of the REBBE (ADMUR, 'TZADIK') — as being more of a spiritual guide and inspiration for honest introspective devotion in prayer and the study of Torah, rather than being a 'miracle worker' — and he demanded higher standards — in Torah study, and in prayer — from his followers (CHASIDIM). This difference of style caused friction between him and other disciples of the Chozeh, and eventually with the Chozeh himself. He was succeeded (primarily) by his leading disciple Adm.R.Simcha Bunim of Pershisskha.

5575  1815

The Chozeh of Lublin, and R.Mendel of Rymanov, died.

Adm.R.(Menachem) Mendel of Rymanov (*Austrian Galicia*) — a disciple of R.Elimelech of Lizensk — died on the 19th **Iyar**.

The Chozeh of Lublin — R.Yaakov Yitzchak Horowitz, a follower (CHASID) of the Maggid of Mezeritsch, and a disciple of R.Elimelech of Lizensk — died on Tisha B'Av. He was the leading REBBE (ADMUR, 'TZADIK') in Poland and Galicia (region of S.E.Poland, annexed by Austria), and many of his disciples were the leading ADMURIM in these regions. He was called the Chozeh (*seer*) by his followers (after his death, according to some)

because of his reputation for predicting personalities and events.

R.Yitzchak Albuker, the rabbi of Algiers, was killed with seven other Jewish leaders, when internal Jewish (family) rivalries (see 5571\1811) spilled out into the wider community.

5578  1817

The first congregation initially founded on a REFORM basis in Germany (see 5570\1810) was opened in Hamburg, in the month of **Tishrei** 5578\1817 (despite the vehement opposition of R.Mordechai Benet); and a prayer book — with significant ideological changes — was printed there a year later.

5579  1819

Anti-Jewish (*Hep! Hep!*) riots spread throughout Germany.

An ANTI-JEWISH RIOT broke out in Wurtzburg (*Germany*) with the attacking mobs using the cry of "Hep! Hep!", and similar RIOTS quickly spread to many towns. (The MASKILIM and the REFORMERS refrained from reporting — in their periodicals — details on these destructive incidents, lest they

Living in the Year 1820

Chaye Adam (R.Avraham Danziger)	b.1748, d.1820.
R.Chaim Volozhiner	b.1749, d.1821.
Yismach Moshe (R.Moshe Teitelbaum)	b.1759, d.1841.
Chavat Da'at (R.Yakv.of Lissa/Netivot)	b.1759?, d.1832.
R.Ephrayim Zalman Margolis	b.1760, d.1828.
R.Akiva Eger	b.1761, d.1837.
Chassam Sofer	b.1762, d.1839.
Tileret Yisrael (R.Yisrael Lipshutz)	b.1782, d.1860.
Bnei Yissachar (R.Tzvi Elmlch.of Dynov)	b.1783?, d.1841.
R.Mendel of Kotzk	b.1787, d.1859.
Tzemach Tzedek (of Lubavitch)	b.1789, d.1866.
Divrei Chaim (of Tzanz)	b.1793, d.1876.
R.Yisrael of Ruzhin	b.1797, d.1850.
Chidushei HaRim (of Gur)	b.1799, d.1866.
Minchat Chinuch (R.Yosef Babad)	b.1800?, d.1874.
Kitzur Shulchan Aruch (R.Shi.Ganzfried)	b.1804, d.1886.
R.Shimshon Raphael Hirsch	b.1808, d.1888.
Malbim (R.Meir Leib[ush])	b.1808?, d.1879.
R.Yisrael Salanter	b.1810, d.1883.
Divrei Yechezk'el (of Shynev)	b.1811?, d.1899.
Pitchei Teshuva (R.Avraham Tzvi Hirsch)	b.1813, d.1868.



Chapter 14c Later Acharonim & Changing Society



5600  1840

Adm.R.Yisrael of Ruzhin was released from imprisonment.

Adm.R.Yisrael of Ruzhin (*Russia*) — a great-grandson of the Maggid of Mezritch, and a grandson of R.Nachum of Chernobyl — was released from prison, where he had been for almost two years. He had been denounced — on a charge of having (revolutionary) ambitions to be ruler of the Jews (his regal lifestyle was cited as evidence), and for implication in the informers affair (see 5598\1838) — and although he was released, he was kept under continuous surveillance. He subsequently left Russia, and settled in Sadgora (*Austrian Bukovina*), where he continued his regal lifestyle, which caused a controversy with other Chasidim in the region. Many Jews were arrested in a notorious BLOOD LIBEL in Damascus (known as the Damascus Affair), including over sixty children (in order to extract a confession from their mothers). Two Jews died of

torture, a number confessed, and one converted (to Islam). It became an international affair — involving the governments of Turkey, Egypt, France, and Austria — and on the island of Rhodes, the rabbi and leading Jewish people were also arrested (by the Turks). The release of all the Jews was negotiated by a delegation of international Jewish notables, including Sir Moshe Montefiore (see 5587\1827). This act of (successful) Jewish international cooperation spurred the eventual formation of the ALLIANCE ISRAELITE UNIVERSELLE (see 5620\1860).

5601  1840

R.Avraham David of Butshatsh (*Buczacz Austrian E.Galicia*) — a disciple of R.Levi Yitzchak of Berditchev, author of Da'at Kedoshim (*Halacha*) among other works — died on Erev Rosh Chodesh **Cheshvan** 5601\1840.

5601  1841

The Bnei Yissachar, Adm.R.Tzvi Elimelech of Dynov — a disciple of the Maggid of Kozhnitz, the Chozeb of Lublin, and R.Menachem Mendel of Rymanov, and author of Bnei Yissachar, among many other works — was rabbi and REBBE (ADMUR, 'TZADIK') in many towns, including Dynov (*Austrian Galicia*) and Munkatch (*Munkacevo, Austrian Hungary, near Galicia*). He died on the 18th **Tevet** 5601\1841.

The Yismach Moshe, Adm.R.Moshe Teitelbaum (see 5568\1808), died on the 28th **Tammuz** in Uhel (*Ujhely — Satorjalajjhely — N.E Hungary*). He was succeeded as REBBE (ADMUR, 'TZADIK') by his only son, Adm.R.Elazar Nisan — who was the rabbi of Drahavitsch (*Drogobych, then Austrian E.Galicia*) — and by his grandson (and disciple), Adm.R.Yekutiel Yehuda of Sighet (*Marmaros-Sziget, N.W.Rumania*) (see 5618\1858), who became rabbi of Uhel until he was forced to leave by the *Minagdim* (opponents to Chasidim). Some manuscripts of R. Chaim Palaji were destroyed in a fire in Izmir (*Turkey*) — nevertheless, 26 of his works survived. (He would make a festive meal and ate a new fruit, for the blessing of "She'he'cheyanu.", each time he published a new book.)

Living in the Year 1840

Yismach Moshe (R.Moshe Teitelbaum)	b.1759,	d.1841.
Tiferet Yisrael (R.Yisrael Lipshutz)	b.1782,	d.1860.
Bnei Yissachar (R.Tzvi Elmlch.of Dynov)	b.1783?,	d.1841.
R.Mendel of Kotzk	b.1787,	d.1859.
Tzemach Tzedek (of Lubavitch)	b.1789,	d.1866.
Divrei Chaim (of Tzanz)	b.1793,	d.1876.
R.Yisrael of Ruzhin	b.1797,	d.1850.
Chidushei HaRim (of Gur)	b.1799,	d.1866.
Minchat Chinuch (R.Yosef Babad)	b.1800?,	d.1874.
Kitzur Shulchan Aruch (R.Shl.Ganzfried)	b.1804,	d.1886.
R.Shimshon Raphael Hirsch	b.1808,	d.1888.
Malbim (R.Meir Leib[ush])	b.1808?,	d.1879.
R.Yisrael Salanter	b.1810,	d.1883.
Divrei Yechezk'el (of Shinev)	b.1811?,	d.1899.
Pitchei Teshuva (R.Avraham Tzvi Hirsch)	b.1813,	d.1868.
Aruch HaShulchan (R.Yech'el Epstein)	b.1829,	d.1908.
Sdei Chemed (R.Chaim Chizkyah Mdini)	b.1832?,	d.1904.
Ben Ish Chai (R.Yosel Chaim Al-Chakkam)	b.1833?,	d.1909.
Chafetz Chaim (R.Yisrael Meir Kagan)	b.1838,	d.1933.

— despite having made many (mild) changes in Russia — was assassinated by revolutionaries on 12th **Adar-2**. POGROMS (ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS) broke out in southern Russia (see 5642\1882), and swept across the whole country (often with the open encouragement of local officials). The POGROMS continued (sporadically) over the next three years, resulting in many injuries, enormous damage to Jewish property (including synagogues), and the desecration of Torah scrolls. MASKILIM were disillusioned by the attitude of non-Jewish intellectuals, who often demonstrated open support for the RIOTERS.

Assimilationists (mostly socialists) were disillusioned at the expressions of rejection from all strata of the Russian society (into which they believed they had successfully assimilated).

Many Jews directed their thoughts to Eretz Yisrael. Small groups were formed — generally called Chovevei Tzion (Lovers of Zion) — to discuss emigration (Aliya). They were supported and joined by some rabbis (see 5653\1893, 5655\1895, 5656\1896). Others saw Jewish nationalism as an alternative ideology — giving momentum to a developing secular nationalistic concept of 'the Return to Zion' (see 5655\1895) — as distinct from those seeking only to emigrate, settle, and work the land, with no political goals.

For many, living in Russia became untenable — 2 million left in the next 32 years. Most emigrated to the economically appealing U.S.A., where approximately 280,000 Jews were living at this stage (see 5660\1900, 5685\1925), and (some say) 200 synagogues already existed at this stage —

only twelve of which were not REFORM (see 5605\1844). Many of those arriving in the U.S.A. discontinued religious observances — work on Saturday was mandatory (see 5698\1938) — and focused on Jewishness as a culture and ethnic identity.

Some of the idealistic Chovevei Tzion groups emigrated to Eretz Yisrael — where over 20,000 Jews at this stage (see 5675\1915) were living under harsh economic conditions. These groups were small (the famous Bilu group were only 53 immigrants — and number of them returned or left for the U.S.A.). The YESHIVA (of Chabad) in Starodub (Russia) was closed by the government after a denunciation by one of the local MASKILIM (see 5590\1830).

5642 271 1882

The Jews were attacked in Algiers and other cities of Algeria, in ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS that arose (sporadically)

over the course of a few years (see 5657\1897). Many Jews were killed, some synagogues were sacked, and Torah scrolls were desecrated.

An inquiry by the Russian government into "the POGROMS of 1881" concluded that Jews were to blame, because of their 'economic exploitation' of others. Consequently, the government passed a series of laws (called the May Laws) in which — among other discriminatory provisions — all Jews were expelled from the SHTETLACH (villages and rural settlements) and were only allowed to live in the towns (see 5603\1843, 5651\1891). Although there is no evidence the expulsion was fully accomplished, it was immortalized by the YIDDISH writer Sholom Aleichem — in a story to become famous as *Fiddler on the Roof* (which portrayed Jews as required to leave legendary "Anatevka".) (Shalom Rabinovitz (YIDDISH writers used pseudonyms then, usually because they were spurned by the intelligentsia and MASKILIM who idealized HEBREW) created (and immortalized) — in humorous satires — many characters and terms that became part of classic YIDDISH. (Among them: *Shver tzu Zayn a Yid; Tsezeyt un Tsershpreyt; Boiberick; Yehupetz.*))

A number of Jews were accused in a BLOOD LIBEL in Tisza-Eszlar (Hungary), and — although they were later acquitted — the accusation led to many ANTI-JEWISH RIOTS throughout the country.

5643 271 1882

Adm.R.Shmuel of Lubavitch, had travelled to Western Europe a number of times, attempting to influence large bankers to withhold much-needed loans to the Russian government, until there was a change in their "Jewish policy" (see 5641\1881, 5642\1882). He died on 13th **Tishrei** 5643\1882, and was succeeded — ten years later — by his second son (twenty-two years old, at this stage) Adm.R.Shalom Dov Ber.

5643 271 1883

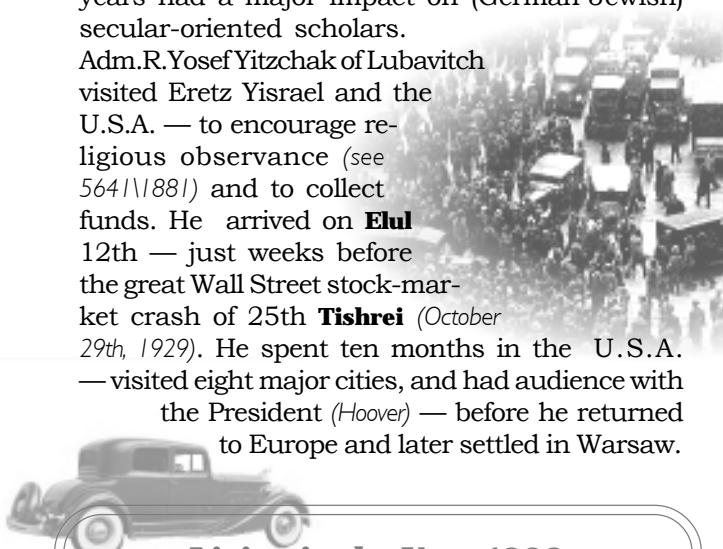
R.Yisrael Salanter had lived in Paris for two years (see 5617\1857) before returning to Germany, where he died on the 25th **Shvat**. The Yetev Lev, Adm.R.Yekutiel Yehuda Teitelbaum (see 5618\1858), died on the 6th **Elul**, and he was succeeded by his son Adm.R.Chananyah Yom Tov Lipa, as rabbi and REBBE (ADMUR, TZADIK) in Sighet (Marmaros-Sziget, N.W.Rumania).

R.Shmuel Ehrenfeld died. He was a grandson of the Chassam Sofer, author of Chatan Sofer (*Halacha*), and rabbi in Mattesdorf (Mattesburg-Nagymarton, Austria).

this stage (see 5685\1925, 5699\1939).

Many were killed in a clergy-incited Arab POGROM (see 5681\1921) — 60 in Hevron, where the community was destroyed (see 5696\1936) and survivors moved to Yerushalayim (see 5680\1920, 5685\1925). After seven years of paralysis, Franz Rosenzweig — a German Jew who had become interested in JUDAISM, after almost converting to Christianity — died (at the age of 43). After a fifteen-year search for a meaningful Jewish expression, he arrived at a full observance of Halacha. His works of those years had a major impact on (German-Jewish) secular-oriented scholars.

Adm.R.Yosef Yitzchak of Lubavitch visited Eretz Yisrael and the U.S.A. — to encourage religious observance (see 5641\1881) and to collect funds. He arrived on **Elul** 12th — just weeks before the great Wall Street stock-market crash of 25th **Tishrei** (October 29th, 1929). He spent ten months in the U.S.A. — visited eight major cities, and had audience with the President (Hoover) — before he returned to Europe and later settled in Warsaw.



Living in the Year 1930

Chafetz Chaim (R.Yisrael Meir Kagan)	b.1838,	d.1933.
Rogatchover Gaon (R.Yosef Rozin)	b.1858,	d.1936.
Torah Temima (R.Baruch Epstein)	b.1860,	d.1942.
Kaf HaChayim - R.Yaakov Chaim (Sofer)	b.1870,	d.1939.
Chazon Ish - R.Avraham Yeshaya Karelitz	b.1878,	d. 1953.
R.Meir Shapiro - Daf Yomi	b.1887,	d. 1934.
R.Shlomo Yosef Zevin - Talmud Encyclopedia	b.1890,	d. 1978.
Baba Sali [Praying Father] R.Yisrael Abuchatzira	b.1890,	d. 1984

See also chart "Noteworthy Contemporaries" page 311

5693 1933

R.Yechezk'el Abramsky, author of Chazon Yechezk'el (commentary on *Tosephta*), had been released after two of years of hard labor (see 5680\1920) in Soviet Russia. He was permitted to leave and he settled in London, where he became a very influential rabbi.

The Nazis — a virulently ANTI-JEWISH, extreme right-wing political party, led by Adolph Hitler — came to power in Germany on the 3rd **Shvat**. The 500,000 Jews of Germany (see 5699\1939) began to suffer immediate hardships (economic sanctions, arrests, torture, and in some cases murder). The Chafetz Chaim died on the 24th **Elul**.

5694 1934

25 Jews were killed, and many were wounded in attacks by the (French-incited) Muslim population of Constantine (*Algeria*). The attacks ceased when the Jews organized a resistance.

5695 1935

R.Avraham Yitzchak Kook (see 5680\1920) — author of many works, who was considered a philosopher and a mystic — died on 3rd **Elul**. He had narrowed the sphere of his influence as ASHKENAZI Chief Rabbi of Yerushalayim (and Eretz Yisrael) by some of his politically unpopular opinions.

On December 25, 5696\1935, the head of the Liberal (REFORM) Rabbis Association in the city of Offenbach (Germany) ordained a woman (*Regina Jonas*) to serve as a rabbi.

5696 1936

18 Jews were killed in Arab RIOTS in Tel Aviv in **Nisan** (see 5689\1929) — strikes, terror and unrest continued for three years — called "the Arab Revolt" (against Jewish immigration (see 5699\1939)). A total of almost 500 Jews were killed, despite well organized HAGANA (*Jewish-defense*) units. The Jewish community of recently resettled Hevron (see 5689\1929) ceased to exist again.

Nevertheless, some 60,000 Jews entered Eretz Yisrael (legally and illegally) during those three years (164,000 had arrived in the previous 3 years).

Three Jews were killed and 60 wounded in a POGROM in Przytyk (*Poland*).

Two Jews were killed in a bomb attack in Timisoara (*Temesvar, then Rumania*).

5698 1938

The Jews were attacked in many cities of Poland during this year.

The five day (forty-hour) working week was introduced in the U.S.A. — other countries followed later. This allowed for increased levels of Shabbat observance in the industrialized Western countries (see 5641\1881).

On the 7th **Tammuz**, delegates of 32 countries met in Evian (*France, near Swiss border, on Lake Geneva*) — at the request of the U.S. President (Franklin D. Roosevelt) — to facilitate Jewish emigration from Germany and Aus-

tria, and solve the growing refugee problem. All delegates expressed sympathy for the refugees, yet all countries (except for the Dominican Republic) offered excuses for not accepting refugees. Later (in 1939 and 1940) a bill to admit 20,000 Jewish refugee children was defeated in the U.S. Senate. All Jews of foreign origin were expelled from Italy in **Elul** (by the extreme right wing government of Mussolini, who had been in power since 1922).

5699 1938

Jews were attacked in the Kristallnacht pogroms in Germany.

The Nazi government of Germany incited a massive series of country-wide POGROMS, which swept through Germany and Austria on the night of the 16th **Cheshvan**. 36 Jews were killed — and many hundreds took their own lives — 30,000 were arrested and sent to CONCENTRATION (prison) CAMPS. 300 synagogues — and over 1,000 private Jewish properties — were completely destroyed. Hundreds of Torah scrolls were desecrated and destroyed — over 60 in the cities of Bamberg and Darmstadt alone — and many Jewish cemeteries were ruined.

The POGROM was called Kristallnacht because of

all the broken glass.

5699 1939

In **Shvat** Hitler indicated that there would be a war, and that all the Jews of Europe would be exterminated.

There were over 400,000 Jews in Eretz Yisrael (see 5689\1929, 5696\1936, 5709\1949) — when the British Government announced their new policies for Eretz Yisrael (called "the White Paper"), which restricted Jewish immigration (see 5696\1936) to 10,000 a year, and also restricted the ability of Jews to buy land there.

A German ship arrived in Cuba with 1,000 Jews fleeing Europe, but they were not permitted to disembark, and no country would agree to accept them. They eventually returned to Europe — only 287 were SURVIVORS of World War II.

300,000 German Jews had left the country — since the Nazi rise to power (see 5693\1933) — when the German troops started World War II by invading Poland on the 17th **Elul**. 55,000 had gone to Eretz Yisrael; 70,000 to England and France; and 65,000 to the U.S.A.

Over 100,000 Jews had left Austria since the Nazi-German annexation in **Adar-2** 5698\1938, and 66,000 had remained. 10,000 had gone to Eretz Yisrael, 30,000 to England, and 28,000 to the U.S.A.

[5699\1939 continued in Chapter 15a.]. 





See page 294



killed, and only a few escaped to the forests. The mass deportation of Jews from the Warsaw ghetto (see Kislev 5700\1939, Sivan 5702\1942) to the DEATH CAMPS began on Erev Tisha B'Av, at a daily rate of 5,000 or more (see Elul 5702\1942). The Nazis lured the starving people to the assembly points — with food and promises for resettlement — although most Jews had grave doubts. Adam Czerniakov, the head of the Judenrat (*Nazi approved Jewish self government of the ghetto*), committed suicide rather than co-operate in the deportations. Most of the Jews were deported to the Treblinka DEATH CAMP — 100 kilometers away — where they were killed.

More than 200 Jews were killed in Ivye (*Poland-Lithuania*) on the 9th Av (Tisha B'Av); 10,000 Jews of Minsk (*Russia*) were massacred on the 14th Av (see Adar 5702\1942, Shvat 5703\1943); over 5,000 Jews of Novardok (*Novogrodek, Russia*) (see Kislev 5702\1941) were killed on the 24th Av; and 40,000 Jews from Lvov (*Lemberg, Poland*) were killed in two weeks, commencing the 27th Av (see Tammuz 5701\1941, Sivan 5703\1943).

700 Jews were killed in Gorlice (*Poland*) on the 1st Elul; on the 4th Elul 600 Jews were killed — when thousands were deported — in Drogobych (*Drahavitsch, Poland*) (see Tammuz 5701\1941); during five days, commencing on the 6th Elul, 7,000 Jews were killed on a hill outside Lutzk (*Poland*) (see Tammuz 5701\1941); and 1,000 were killed in Minsk-Mazowiecki (*Poland*) on the 8th Elul. The children, sick, and elderly — 500 Jews — were killed in Chortkov (*Czortkow, Poland*) (see Tammuz 5701\1941) on the 15th Elul, when thousands of others were transported to the DEATH CAMPS; 4,000 Jews were killed in the prison courtyard of Ludmir (*Vladimir Volynski, Poland*) beginning the 19th Elul; and — outside of the town — another 14,000 were killed within two weeks. 1,000 Jews were killed in Dzialoszyce (*Poland*) — and thousands more were deported — on the 21st Elul, the same day that over 600 Jews were killed in Lachva (*Poland-Lithuania*) when they resisted the Nazi invasion of the ghetto — and many escaped to the forests.

The Nazis killed all of the 11,000 Jews of Stolin (*Russia*) (in a nearby forest) — including Adm.-R.Moshe of Karlin-Stolin (see 5552\1792) — on the 29th Elul, Erev Rosh HaShanah.

90,000 Jews were deported from the Warsaw ghetto (see Av 5702\1942) on Erev Rosh HaShanah, the 29th Elul, completing a total of 300,000 deportations and killings in 53 days (see Nissan 5703\1943).

Hillel Zeitlin, a writer and thinker — who had returned to Jewish religious observance — wore his Tallit at the deportation assembly point; his

exhortations of the young to fight created an immediate skirmish. He was killed on that Erev Rosh HaShanah in Treblinka; Shaindel — the daughter of Adm.R.Yosef Yitzchak of Lubavitch (see Adar-2 5700\1940) — was killed there on the 2nd day of Rosh HaShanah 5703\1942.

5703 1942

3,000 Jews of Baranowice (*Poland-Lithuania*) were killed by the Nazi-Germans on the day after Yom Kippur (11th Tishrei) 5703\1942.

The Jews of Kobrin (*Poland*) (see Sivan 5702\1942) attacked their Nazi killers on the 3rd Cheshvan (see Adar-2 5703\1943); the Jews of Bereza Kartuska (*Poland*) set their ghetto on fire on the 4th Cheshvan — when the Nazi's came to remove them — and members of the Judenrat (see Av 5702\1942) took their own lives. The Nazis killed many of the Jews in the burning ghetto, and 1,800 Jews were killed outside of the town.

The Nazi-Germans shot 300 Jewish children — of the orphanage in Cracow (*Poland*), together with the patients and inmates of the Jewish hospital and the old age home (see 15th Elul 5702\1942) — when they were selecting 6,000 Jews to be sent to Belzec DEATH CAMP, on the 17th Cheshvan 5703\1942.

The last 16,000 Jews in Pinsk (*Russia*) were killed by the Nazis on the 18th Cheshvan 5703\1942, and the last 3,000 Jews of Baranowice (see Tishrei) were killed on the 9th Tevet.



5703 1943

250 Jewish children and old people were shot by the Nazis (see Cheshvan 5703\1942) in the ghetto of Chestochova (*Czestochowa, Poland*) on the 27th Tevet (see Elul 5699\1939), the day after some Jewish resistance fighters fought a battle there; hundreds of Jews were shot in Radomsk (*Poland*) on the 28th Tevet, when they resisted the deportation of thousands of Jews to the Treblinka DEATH CAMP. 10,000 Jews were killed in Stanislav (*Poland*) (see Tishrei 5702\1941).

Nazi-Germany experienced massive losses in the battle of Stalingrad.

The turning point of World War II came (see 5701\1941) when the Germans lost the battle for Stalingrad (*Volgograd, Russia*) — surrendering to the Russians on the 25th Shvat — a deciding factor being a new airplane (La-5) designed by a Jewish engineer. (Another engineer — Mikhail Gurevich

An organized uprising began in the Bialystok ghetto.

An organized uprising broke out in the ghetto of Bialystok (Poland) on the 15th **Av** which was suppressed after a few days, and the Nazis deported all the remaining 40,000 Jews (see *Tammuz 5701\1941*) to the DEATH CAMPS. When the Jews of Glubokoye (Poland) (see *Tammuz 5702\1942*) attempted to resist deportation to the DEATH CAMPS — on the 19th **Av** — the whole ghetto was set afire by the Nazis, and over 1,000 Jews perished.

The Danish people quietly rescued 93% of their Jews to safety.

With the help of Danish captains and fishermen — in the three weeks before Rosh HaShanah — over 7,000 Jews escaped across the straits from Denmark to neutral Sweden. When the Nazi-Germans came to round up the Jews — on the night after Rosh HaShanah — less than 500 Jews remained, most of whom were also fortunate and became SURVIVORS of the war.

5704 1943

Jews escaped in the Sobibor DEATH CAMP uprising.

When the transports of new victims to the Sobibor DEATH CAMP had ceased, the remaining 300 forced laborers realized that they were no longer needed and would certainly be killed. They staged an uprising on the 15th **Tishrei**, and 170 escaped alive, although all but 30 were captured again, and killed. (Estimated total killed in Sobibor: 250,000.) The Nazi-Germans subsequently shut down the Janowska Road CONCENTRATION CAMP (near Lvov, Ukraine) on the 22nd **Cheshvan**, for fear of an uprising there. They removed all traces of this particularly brutal DEATH CAMP where Jews were tortured for the entertainment of Nazi officers. (A laundry cleaner later testified that she had regularly to clean the very bloodied clothes of a German officer.)

Adm.R.Aharon (ben Yissachar Dov) of Belz (see *5615\1855*) had managed to move from ghetto to ghetto during the course of the war until he escaped to Eretz Yisrael via Hungary.

5704 1944

300,000 Hungarian Jews were killed in 3 months.

The Germans invaded Hungary (their previous ally (see *Sivan 5701\1941*)) on the 25th **Adar**, and deportations of Hungarian Jews to Auschwitz started shortly thereafter. The Nazis convinced

these Jews — with the assistance of Jewish collaborators (see *Kislev 5705\1944*) — that because Germany was losing battles in the war (the 933 day siege of Leningrad had just been broken on the 2nd **Shvat**) they were no longer killing Jews but merely resettling them. This tactic made for smooth and accelerated deportations to the DEATH CAMPS — mainly Auschwitz — and 300,000 Hungarian Jews were killed within three months. When deportations to Auschwitz began, Carl Lutz — Swiss Vice-Consul to Hungary — increased his staff from 15 to 150 and started to issue tens of thousands of “protective letters”, even though he only had eight thousand official certificates. In order to hide this, he always repeated the numbers 1 to 8,000, and then grouped each 1,000 together into one Swiss collective passport placing them under formal Swiss protection. He helped 62,000 Jews survive the war — including thousands of Jewish children emigrating to Eretz Yisrael — and when the Budapest Jews were herded into a ghetto, he placed some 30,000 people into protected houses.

Many Jews escaped from the Koldychevo CONCENTRATION CAMP on the 27th **Adar**, and 10 Nazi guards were shot.

The Nazis forced all the Jews of the ancient community of Canea (Crete) into a boat which was towed out to sea and sunk, on the 9th **Sivan**. Almost one year after the Italians had removed Hitler's friend Mussolini from power, the Allied forces that had landed in Italy pushed back German armies, and entered Rome — the first capital city to be LIBERATED from the Nazis — on the 13th **Sivan**. Jews of Rome — SURVIVORS of the deportations — emerged from their hiding places. Two days later, on the 15th **Sivan**, 150,000 service-men of the Allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy (France) — using over 5,000 ships and 11,000 airplanes to secure a beach-head — taking nearly 10,000 casualties, with over 4,000 killed.

The retreating Nazi-Germans began evacuating some of the DEATH CAMPS and CONCENTRATION CAMPS by marching the inmates to other locations in what became known as DEATH MARCHES, as many of the captives died on the way. They also began eliminating — killing — many of their Jewish slave laborers, 3,000 of them at Ponary (see *Sivan 5701\1941*) on the 12th **Tammuz**.

On the 15th **Av** the Nazis discovered the Amsterdam family hideout of Anne Frank — a 15 year old girl of a family of Jewish-German refugees — whose diary of suffering (*discovered and published after the war*) was later received internationally

Yar (see *Tishrei* 5719). This was part of a series of such arrests, which did not succeed in curbing the increasing courage with which the Jews of Russia (see 5719) began to speak up, particularly in their petitions and requests to leave for Eretz Yisrael. 1,000 Jews were permitted to leave Russia in 1970, and 14,500 were permitted to leave in 1971 (see 5719).

5734 1973

2,500 Jewish soldiers were killed in the Yom-Kippur-War.

Egyptian and Syrian troops had been gathering at the frontiers of Eretz Yisrael for a number of days, but the government of the State of Israel was confident that this did not signal an imminent war. In the early afternoon of Yom Kippur, Egypt and Syria attacked. The Arab armies were initially successful in advancing on both fronts, due to surprise and numbers — less than 500 Jewish soldiers were on duty (Yom Kippur) defending 100 miles along the Suez Canal — they were attacked by 70,000 Egyptian soldiers. Nevertheless within days, the Israeli defense forces staged a successful counter attack, crossed the Suez Canal into North Africa, and (in Syria) advanced to within firing range of Damascus. Russia — which was continuously airlifting new supplies of arms to the Arabs during the fighting — used the United Nations to intervene and stop the fighting, in which the Arabs had lost very large numbers of soldiers (18,500) and massive amounts of arms (2,100 tanks). The war was over after twenty days of fighting, in which 2,522 Jewish soldiers were killed. After the defeat in the Yom Kippur War, the Arab countries threatened not to sell their crude-oil to countries who supported the Jewish state — which proved an effective weapon, considering they were the world's largest oil suppliers — and the State of Israel became politically isolated particularly in the United Nations. It became increasingly difficult to purchase armaments.

5734 1974

A group of mostly young religious nationalists — calling themselves Gush Emunim — established a settlement in the newly captured Syrian territory, in **Iyar**, in an attempt to pre-empt the Israeli government from withdrawing from that territory. They saw this as their first action towards their goal — of establishing settlements in all parts of Biblical Eretz Yisrael, captured since 1967, that

the government of Israel had consistently maintained could be “returned” to the Arabs.

5735 1975

100,000 Jews from Russia had arrived in Eretz Yisrael since 1967 (see 5719). The birthrate among Halacha-observant Jewish families was very high, and there were great Torah centers emerging in the U.S.A. — particularly in and around New York City — and in Eretz Yisrael, only thirty years after the total destruction of the European Torah centers.

5736 1976

100 Jews — who had been passengers on a plane hijacked by Arab terrorists (see 5730\1970) — were held as hostages in the Entebbe airport near Kampala (Uganda, Africa). They were miraculously rescued — from deep in the African continent — in a spectacular raid by the Jewish army of Israel. Arab infiltrators continued their constant attacks on Jews in Eretz Yisrael, and all over the world (see *Yar* 5719).

5737 1977

Adm.R.Yisrael of Gur, the “Beis Yisroel”, who had lost his family in the Holocaust of World War II — as did a many of his followers (CHASSIDIM) who were a surviving minority of the pre-war predominant Polish Chassidim — died on the 2nd **Adar**, and was succeeded by his brother, Adm.R.Simcha Bunim, later called the “Lev Simcha”.

5739 1979

The president of Egypt, Anwar Sadat, had visited Yerushalayim in **Kislev** 5778\1977 — on the invitation of the newly elected prime minister of Israel, Menachem Begin — and after long negotiations, a peace treaty was signed on the 27th **Adar** 1979, supported by the U.S.A. Under the terms of the agreement all Jewish forces and settlements were withdrawn from Sinai (see 5734\1973). Menachem Begin then visited Cairo.

Adm.R.Yoel of Satmar — who was vehement in his opposition to the State of Israel (on religious grounds, see *Iyar* 5708\1948) — died on the 26th **Av**, and was succeeded by his nephew, Adm.R.Moshe (ben Chaim Tzvi) of Sighet (see 5719).

5751 1990

On 17th **Cheshvan** R.Meir Kahane was assassinated by an Arab in New York City, where years earlier he had founded a group of vigilantes — the Jewish Defense League. He had subsequently moved to Eretz Yisrael where the political party he formed was banned. It was considered ultra-extreme for his fundamentalist application — to the contemporary situation — of Biblical statements of war and expulsion.

5751 1991

One person was killed and much damage was caused when Iraq fired a total of 39 missiles (with conventional explosive war-heads) into Israel, as international forces led by the U.S.A. swept into Kuwait to drive the Iraqis out.

From the 27th **Nissan**, Adm.R.Menachem Mendel Schneersohn of Lubavitch (see 5710\1950) significantly increased his predictions of the imminent coming of the Mashiach (*Messiah*). Many of his followers claimed that he was already here, and — privately at first — gave him petitions proclaiming their allegiance to him as Mashiach.

In a dramatic airlift (see 5710\1950) beginning on the 11th **Sivan**, 15,000 Jews were flown out of Ethiopia — after 20,000 had arrived in previous years, 7,000 of them in a similar operation in 5744\1984 — and although they believed themselves to be of biblical Hebrew descent there was considerable Rabbinic discussion about their ultimate acceptance as full Jews.

On the 9th **Elul** an ANTI-JEWISH POGROM broke out in the Crown Heights section of Brooklyn — after a non-Jewish black child was killed in a car accident — and Yankel Rosenbaum, a Jewish student visiting from Melbourne (*Australia*) was killed. For three days the police (apparently under orders not to further incite the attackers) stood by as ANTI-JEWISH RIOTERS attacked Jews and their property. Although virtually no Jews retaliated with violence, the news-media described the event as “Jews and blacks fighting each other”.

On the 18th **Elul** the absolute rule of the Communist party (see 5677\1917) in Russia was ended (see 5747\1987, 5752\1992), fundamentally changing the formal structure of government there.

Jews from the former Soviet Union were officially offered the right to settle in Germany — to help rebuild Jewish communities, eliminated by the country’s Nazi regime.

5752 1991

The United States government was successful in arranging (some say coercing) for Israel to meet with other Arab countries on the 22nd **Cheshvan**, to discuss peace (see 5739\1979). It was anticipated that this process would be a long one; and was based on the assumption that the Jewish State would deliver territories west of the Jordan River (that had been surrendered to Israel, see 5727\1967) to some form of Arab rule. These territories had many Jewish settlements by this time, and many more were planned (see 5734\1974).

5752 1992

29 people were killed and 242 injured when a car bomb exploded in the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, (*Argentina*) on 12th **Adar-2**.

The USSR (*Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*) was disbanded as the formal government of Russia, and was replaced by a Commonwealth of Independent States (*CIS*) which included the newly independent (Communist free) states of Russia, Byelorussia and the Ukraine. This did not have any immediate effect on the uncertain situation of Jews in these countries (see 5747\1987), nor did the structure of commonwealth survive the gravitation to localized national independence.

Adm.R.Simcha Bunim (see 5737\1977) died on the 7th **Tammuz**. He was succeeded by his half-brother Adm.R.Pinchas Menachem, another son of the Imrey Emess of Gur (see *Sivan* 5708\1948). Some 350,000 Jews had left “Russia” (what was formerly the Soviet USSR) and settled in Eretz Yisrael in the previous three years (see 5740\1980, 5747\1987). There were 4,250,000 Jews living in Eretz Yisrael at this time (see 5729\1969).

5753 1993*A secret agreement signed in Oslo.*

A secret agreement (*Declaration of Principles of future peace*) — signed in Oslo (*Norway*) on the 3rd **Elul**, between Israel and the PLO — caused serious controversy when it was publicly announced ten days after the event. Diplomats in the non-Jewish world were also startled that discussions would be held with the murderous PLO — with whom every Jewish leader had vowed not to negotiate with. In the next 5 years more Jews were killed

Chapter 15c — The Post-Holocaust Era.

5755 1995

A commission of inquiry was established in Eretz Yisrael on the 7th **Shvat**, to investigate allegations of disappearance of (mostly) Yemenite immigrant children between 1948 and 1954 (see 5710\1950), after reports submitted by two previous committees did not satisfy the families and the Yemenite community in Israel — the accusations persisted that many infants were spirited away from their parents to be “sold” for adoption. Eventually this commission (also) found no organized activity of this nature had taken place. This did not satisfy many, nor answer the numerous anecdotal indications (especially of parents being told their healthy infant had died, and being ignored when requesting to visit a grave).

R.Shlomo Zalman Auerbach — one of the foremost POSKIM (*halacha decision makers*) and ROSHEI YESHIVA — died on 20th **Adar**, and so many people attended the levaya (*funeral*) (300,000, some say 500,000) that many secular Jews, who had never heard his name (not having consulted this independent and politically-low-profile POSEK) — wondered why they hadn’t.

5756 1995

Yitzchak Rabin was Assassinated.

Yitzchak Rabin — Prime Minister of the State of Israel — was assassinated on the 12th **Cheshvan** and a young extremist was indicted for the murder — ostensibly his vengeful response to the implementation of the Oslo Accords (see 5753\1993). As usual, many questions remained unanswered.

5756 1996

25 were killed and some 90 wounded when Arab suicide bombers (from Hamas — an extremely radical fundamentalist-Islamic group) attacked a Yerushalayim bus on 5th **Adar**; another 20 were killed when a Hamas suicide bomber blew up a bus in Yerushalayim on the 11th **Adar**; and 14 were killed and 130 wounded on 13th **Adar** (*Taanit Esther*)

when a Palestinian suicide bomber blew himself up in a Purim-holiday shopping crowd at a Tel Aviv mall.

Adm.R.Pinchas Menachem Alter — the Gerer Rebbe (*Pnei Menachem*), last of the sons of the Imrey Emess (see 5708\1948) — died on 16th **Adar**, and was succeeded by his nephew Adm.R.Yisrael Aryeh Alter (son of Adm.-R.Simcha Bunim (see 5752\1992).)

5757 1997

On 29th **Tevet** — shortly after the Swiss parliament had prohibited the destruction of documents relating to “dormant accounts” (*bank accounts belonging to Jews exterminated during the HOLOCAUST, which the Swiss banks had refused to disclose for more than fifty years*) — a security guard at a bank found some documents in the shredding room that were from the HOLOCAUST era. Realizing the potential significance of these financial records, he took some to authorities. He was fired from his job, received death threats, and forced to leave his country, finding refuge in the United States where Congress passed a special bill granting permanent residence for him and his family. (*After extensive legal action by claimants, a payment settlement of U.S. \$1.25 billion was eventually reached.*)

Seven school girls were murdered by a Jordanian soldier at Naharayim on the 6th **Adar-1** — the Jordanian king (later) sent \$1 million for compensation to families

Suicide bombers killed 24 people in three separate attacks — one in Tel Aviv and two in Yerushalayim — on the 14th **Adar-1** (*Purim Katan*). On the 25th **Tammuz** two consecutive suicide bombings in the Mahane Yehuda market in Yerushalayim killed 16 people and wounded 178.

5759 1999

The Reform Movement’s rabbinical body (numbering some 1,500 members) meeting in Pittsburgh in **Sivan**, encouraged (in a *Statement of Principles*) performance of mitzvot and returning to traditional practices (see *Pittsburgh Platform* 5645\1885, issued by less than 20 members.)



28 people were killed and 134 injured when a suicide bomber blew himself up at a Pesach (Passover) SEDER (14th-15th **Nissan**) in a Netanya resort hotel.

The Jewish population in Eretz Yisrael was 5.3 million in **Iyar**, and in **Tammuz** a record number (400) of North American immigrants arrived together to settle.

The total number of attacks in the 2nd Intafada (from Elul 5760\2000) until **Tammuz** 14th was 13,421. 561 were killed and 4,208 persons were injured.

5763 ☸ 2003

Jewish astronaut with Torah scroll in fiery return from space.

The first Israeli astronaut (*Ilan Ramon*) (who had been a pilot in the air raid which destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor, see 5741\1981) — displayed to the world on the 28th **Shvat**, (*during a live tele-conference from a US space craft, before its tragic disentigration on re-entry into the earth's atmosphere*) an exceptionally small Torah scroll that he was given to take into space. (It had originally been given by a rabbi to a thirteen year old bar mitzvah boy in Bergen Belsen (*Nazi CONCENTRATION CAMP*) who was now a scientist.) He also took a silver kiddush cup for use on

Shabbat (and later, together with the remains of his diary found strewn on the Texas landscape, was a page on which he had written a Shabbat prayer so that he could recite it properly while in space.)

5764 ☸ 2003

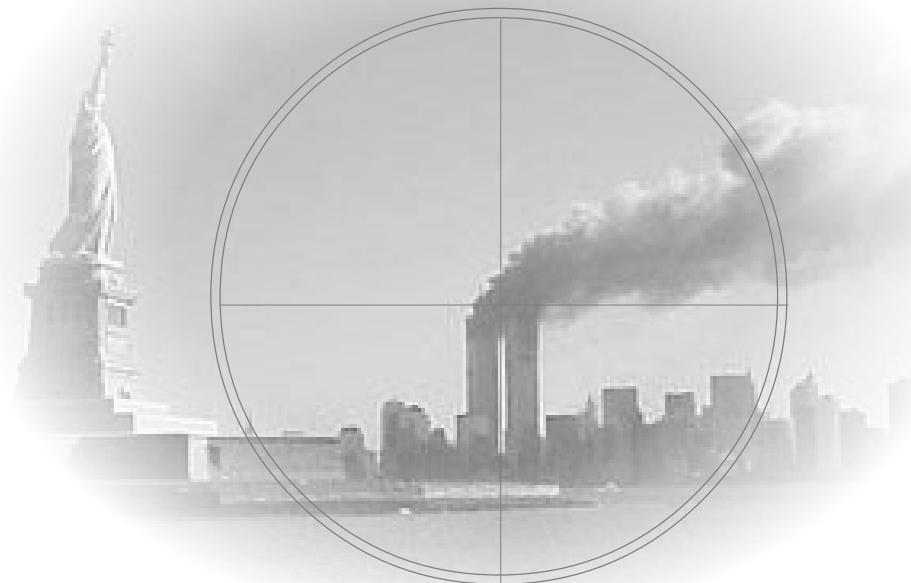
The Neve Shalom Synagogue (see 5746\1986) in Istanbul (*Turkey*) and another nearby synagogue were attacked by car bombs on 20th **Cheshvan** during Shabbat prayer services. 21 Jewish people (and 3 non-Jews) were killed and 60 were wounded.

5764 ☸ 2004

Total Casualties in Eretz Yisrael.

Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, 22,700 people were killed in traffic accidents on the country's roads; in the same time span 21,600 lost their lives in wars and security-related incidents.

A fence was erected (a massive wall, in places) along the border of Jewish and Arab habitation, and the casualties from terrorism were down by 44% in this year compared to the previous year, although the project was not yet complete.





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MAPS



CODEX
JUDAICA
*Chronological
Index of
Jewish
History*

*for
the
Browser*

From the Perry-Castañeda LibraryMap Collection,
from the *Atlas To Freeman's Historical Geography*,
Edited by J.B. Bury, Longmans Green and Co. 3rd Edition 1903

Ancient Persia & Babylonid



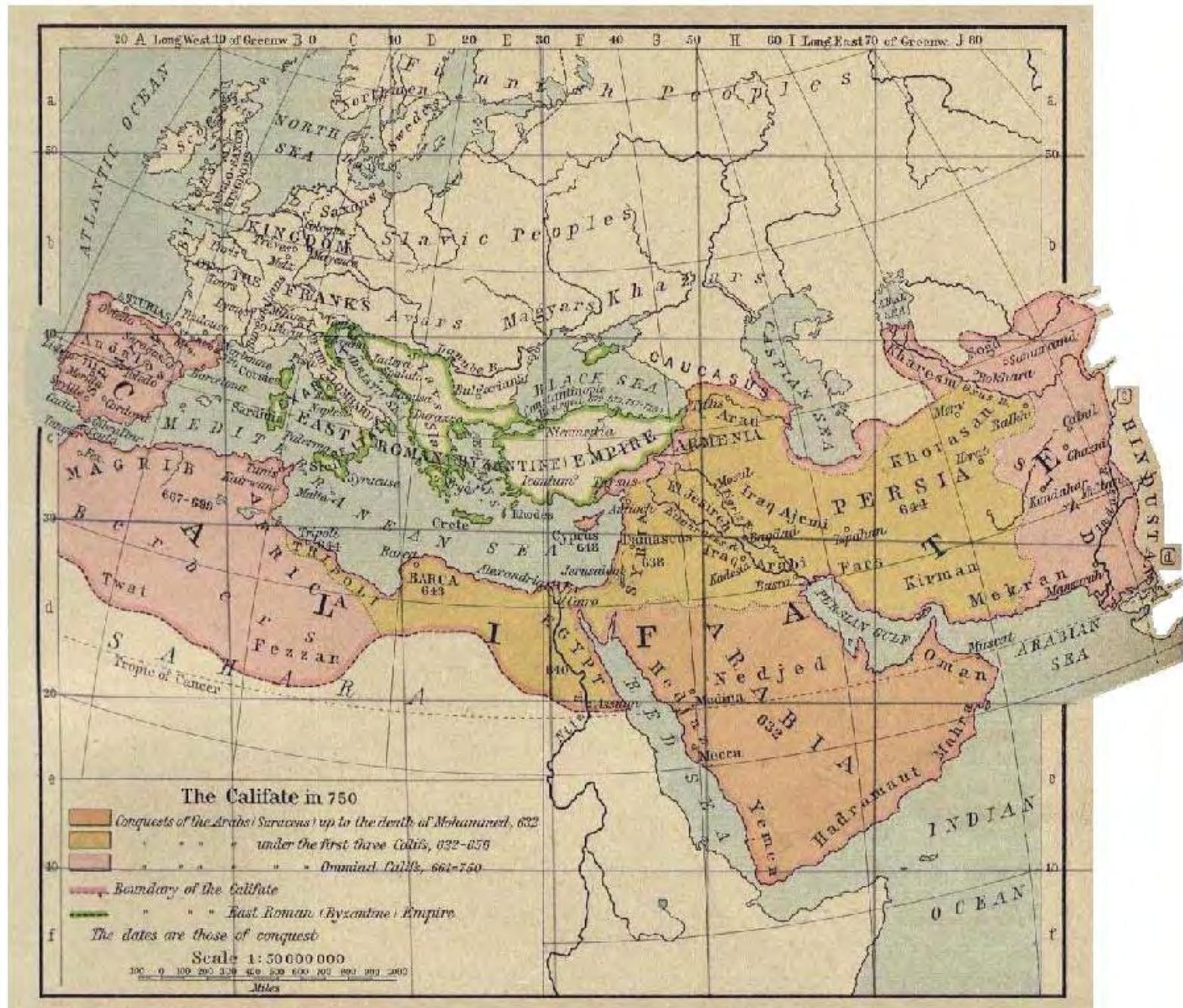
Map 1



Islamic Conquests in the First 100 Years

Note:

The conquests include
Bavel, which was the
center of Jewish
learning (see
4397/637)

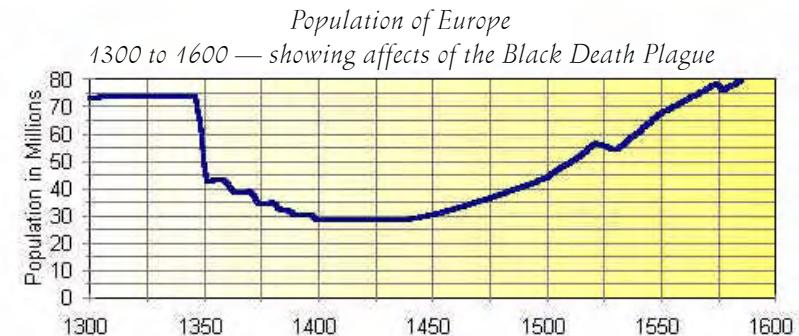


Europe 1360

Note:

- Provence (south-east France), see Index.
- Change of rule in Spain, see other maps
- Size of Lithuania, Poland and Hungary

CODEX JUDAICA - Chronological Index of Jewish History





Europe
1815

Map 12



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Europe 1913

*before
World
War I*

Map 13



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CODEX JUDAICA - Chronological Index of Jewish History

Note:

The extent of Russia that included parts of Poland.

The Austro-Hungarian Empire which also included parts of Poland, Galicia and the Ukraine.







Text J.

***Shulchan Aruch* ORACH CHAYIM**

with commentaries

1. Shulchan Aruch - R.Yosef Karo (*Beit Yosef*) (see 5330\1570)
 2. Hagahot of the Ramo (*Abh*) (see 5330\1570)
 3. Taz (see 5406\1646)
 4. Magen Avraham (see 5433\1673)
 5. Ba'er Heitev (see 5483\1723)
 6. Gra (see 5558\1797)
 7. Machatzit HaShekel (see 5567\1807)



INDEX



(A) = Amora
(E) = Exilarch
(G) = Gaon
(K) = King
(L) = Acharon
(P) = Prophet
(Q) = Queen
(R) = Rishon
(S) = Shofet (Judges)
s. = son of
(T) = Tanna
(V) = Savurai

 *This index gives the year as the reference, not the page.*

 *It is advisable to read the whole entry for the year given, because in some instances the reference to a specific year may relate to more than one occurrence (and entry) in that year (see page vi).*

 *An asterisk "*" denotes that the JEWISH CALENDAR YEAR is used on that listing.*

 *The JEWISH CALENDAR YEAR is used until the beginning of Section IV (Chapter 12) "Universal Dispersion", which begins with the year 4800\1040.*

 *Subjects which appear in earlier years — in Sections I to III — as well as also appearing in Section IV, (e.g. Yerushalayim, which appears throughout), are listed in the index twice — in both formats, JEWISH CALENDAR YEAR and SECULAR CALENDAR YEAR, as separate listings — to retain clarity.*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

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 Frankfort: 1241, 1349, 1510, 1614,
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 Franz Rosenzweig: 1929.
 Freiburg (Germany): 1349.
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 R.Gershon Ashkenazi: 1670.
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 Glueckel (Glikl) of Hameln: 1691.
 Goldmann, Nachum: 1952.

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 Gorbachev, Mikhail: 1987

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Gracia Nassi: 1553.
 Graetz (Heinrich): 1851.

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 Greece: 1941.

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Grodno (Lithuania): 1790.

Grodzinski (R.Chaim Ozer): 1941.

Groningen (Netherlands): 1710.

Gubbio (Italy): 1485.

Guide for Perplexed: 1204.

Gunzberg (R.Aryeh Leib): 1785.

Gur (Admurim/see Adm.R.Avraham
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 HaRim).

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Halberstam (see Adm.R.Chaim).

Halberstam, Ari: 1994.

Halbesberg (R.Chaim Yeshayahu):
 1886.

HaLevi (R.Yitzchak/Dorot

HaRishonim): 1914.

Halle (Germany): 1206.

HaMa'or: 1150.

Haman *: 3404.

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Hamburg (R.Avraham Binyamin):
 1830.

Hanover: 1349, 1451.

Hanover (R.Natan Nata): 1683.

Haran *: 1948.

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Haskamot (approbations): 1487.

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Herod I (K) *: 3715, 3725, 3727,
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Hertzog (R.Yitzchak): 1947.

Heydrich, Reinhard: 1942

Herzl (Theodore): 1895.

R.Heschel ('the RebbeR.Heschel'): 1654.

Heshiv Moshe: 1808.

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Mar R.Hilai I *: 4550, 4558.

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Hitler (Adolph): 1939.

Hodonin (Moravia): 1774.

Holland: 1940, 1942.

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Homel (Russia): 1903.

Hoover, President U.S.A.: 1927
 Horodenka (Poland): 1942.
 Horowitz (R.Yaakov Yitz. - see Chozeb).
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 Horowitz (see R.Pinchas).
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 Iggirot Moshe: 1959.
 Iglaub (Bohemia): 1421, 1426.
 Ilan Ramon: 2003.
 Ilya (Poland): 1942.
 Imrey Emess: 1948.
 Industrial Revolution: 1740.
 Inquisition: 1252, 1278, 1288, 1319, 1320, 1553, 1559, 1570, 1756.
 Inquisition (Portuguese): 1540.
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 Intafada: 1987, 2000, 2001, 2004.
 Irad *: 130.
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 R.Isser Zalman Meltzer: 1925, 1947, 1953.
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 Istanbul: 1453, 1665, 1986, 2003.

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 Ivye (Poland-Lithuania): 1942.
 Iyov (Job) *: 2049, 2208, 2449.
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 Jacobson, Gershon: 1959.
 Jaffa (see Yaffo).
 Japan: 1941.
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 Jason (Yeshua) *: 3610.
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 Jastrow (Marcus): 1903.
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 Joseph (king of Khazars) *: 4715.
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 R.Kahana (A) *: 4112.
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Kahane (Meir): 1990, 2001.
 Kahane man (R.Yosef): 1941.
 Kaidanov (Russia): 1941.
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 Kairou'an (Tunisia): 1050.
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 Kalischer (R.Tzvi Hirsch): 1836.
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 Kamieniec-Podolski (Poland): 1757.
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 Kanyev (Poland): 1768.
 Kaplan, Mordechai: 1922.
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 Karelitz (R.Avrm.Yeshyhu/see Chazon Ish).
 Karlin (Admurim/see R. Aharon).
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 Karo (see R.Ephrayim).
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 Kasher (R.Menachem): 1925.
 Kasztnier (Rudolf): 1944.
 Katz (R.Reuven): 1673.
 Kaunas (Lithuania): 1941.
 Kayin *: 41, 130, 622, 1656.
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 Kedara'omer *: 2006.
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 Kelin (R.Shmuel): 1807.
 Kesef Mishneh: 1575.
 Kessarim (Caesaria) *: 3995, 4060.
 Kessel HaSofer: 1886.
 Keturah *: 2096.
 Ketzot HaChoshen: 1788.
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 Khrushchev: 1959.
 Kielce (Poland): 1946.
 Kiev (Russia): 1829, 1911, 1919, 1941.
 Kimchi (R.David - see Radak).
 Kishinev: 1903, 1907, 1941.
 Kitev (Poland): 1942.
 Kitev (see R. Avraham Gershon).
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 Klausenberg (Adm.R.Yekutiel Yehuda of): 1945.
 Kletzk (Lithuania): 1941, 1942.
 Kli Yakar: 1619.
 Adm.R.Klonimos Kalman of Cracow: 1823.
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 Koldychevo: 1944.
 Komarno (Adm.R.Aizik(el) of): 1874.
 Kook (see R.Avraham Yitzchak).
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 Korban HaEida: 1743.
 Korban Netanel: 1769.
 Koretz (Poland): 1941, 1942.
 Korneuburg (Austria): 1298.
 Korsun (Poland): 1734, 1768.
 Kosciuszko: 1794.
 Kossov (Poland): 1941.
 Kotler (see R.Aharon).
 Kotzk (see Adm.R.Menachem Mendel).
 Kovno (Lithuania): 1941.
 Kozhnitz (see R.Yisrael/Maggid of).
 Kra'im (Kara'ites): 1165, 1791, 1827, 1863, 1853, 1942.
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 Ktav Sofer: 1839, 1869, 1920.
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 Kuthim (Samaritans) *: 3391, 3395, 3426, 3448, 3570, 3580, 3648, 3810, 4046.
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 Kuwait: 1990
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 Laibach (Austria): 1515.
 Lakewood (New Jersey): 1941.
 Lampronti (R.Yitzchak): 1756.
 Landau (Germany): 1468.
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 Lapidut *: 2654.
 Lau, R.Yisrael Meir: 1993.
 Lausanne (Switzerland): 1349.
 Lavan *: 2049, 2192, 2205.
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 Lecha Dodi (piyut): 1570.
 Lechem Mishneh: 1575.
 Leczyca (Poland): 1639, 1656.
 Lehman (Marcus): 1854.
 R.Leibe Eger: 1900.
 Leibovitz (R.Boruch Ber): 1941.
 Lemberg (see Lvov).
 Lemech I *: 130, 395, 1656.
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 R.Lemlein: 1500.
 Leningrad: 1944.
 Leo Baeck: 1945.
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 Rbnu Leontin: 1040.

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 R.Levi Yitzchak of Berditchev: 1772, 1781, 1809, 1841.
 R.Levi Yitzchak Schneersohn: 1944.
 Levin (R.Aryeh/Tzadik of Yerushalayim): 1969.
 Levushim (Sefer): 1557.
 Libava (Latvia): 1941.
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 Libya: 1970.
 Lieberman, Joseph (Senator): 2000.
 Liepaja (Latvia): 1941.
 Lifshitz (R.Shlomo Zalman/Chemdat Shlo.): 1821.
 Likutei MoHoran: 1810.
 Lilienthal (Max): 1843.
 Lilli (Jacob) Meier: 1945.
 Lima (see R.Moshe).
 Limburg (Netherlands): 1309.
 Lincoln (England): 1255.
 Lindau (Germany): 1430.
 Lipshutz (R.Yisrael/Tiferet Yisrael): 1837.
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 Louvain (Belgium): 1309.
 Lowicz (Poland): 1516.
 Lubavitch (Admurim/see R.Dov Ber).
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 Lubavitch (Russia): 1941.
 Lublin (Poland): 1580, 1636, 1655, 1939, 1945.
 Lucca (Italy): 1489.
 Lucene (Spain) (see Alusina).
 Lud *: 1558.
 Ludmir (Poland): 1942.
 Lunel (Provence): 1148, 1150, 1202, 1203.
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 Luria (see R.David/Radal).
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 Lutz, Carl: 1944.
 Lutzk (Poland): 1941, 1942.
 Luzzatto (see R.Moshe Chaim).
 Lvov (Poland): 1580, 1664, 1702, 1757, 1918, 1941, 1942, 1943.
 Lysyanka (Poland): 1768.

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 Macedonians: 1940.
 Machalat *: 2000, 2171, 2218.
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 Maggid of Mezeritsch: 1770, 1772, 1783, 1786, 1809, 1814, 1827.
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 Maharam Mintz I: 1460.
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 R.Meir Shapira (the Lubliner Rav): 1923.
 R.Meir Simcha: 1888.
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 Trostyanets (Ukraine): 1919.
 Troyes (France): 1096, 1105, 1288.
 Trumpeldor (Yosef): 1920.
 tsunami *: 235.
 Tuchin (Poland): 1941.
 Tudela (Spain): 1319.
 Tuebingen (Germany): 1477.
 Tulchin (Ukraine): 1648, 1919.
 Tunis: 1535, 1864.
 Tunisia: 1250.
 Tur (R.Yaakov ben Asher): 1327, 1328, 1340, 1342, 1475.
 Turei Zahav (Taz): 1646.
 Turkey: 1492, 1986, 2003.
 Tuval Kayin *: 395, 1656.
 Tykocin (Poland-Lithuania): 1941.
 Tyrnau (Czechoslovakia): 1494, 1537, 1539.
 Tzadikim Nistarim: 1734.
 Mar R.Tzadok (G) *: 4581, 4583.
 Tzadok (KG) *: 2924.
 R.Tzadok (T) *: 3789.
 Tzadok *: 3530.
 Adm.R.Tzadok HaKohen: 1900.
 Tzal'lephunit *: 2810.
 Tzanzer (see Adm.R.Chaim Halberstam).
 Tzaphnat Pane'ach (Sefer): 1889.
 Tzaphnat Pane'ach *: 2229.
 Tzedukim *: 3530, 3570, 3628, 3634, 3648, 3668, 3670, 3696, 3770, 3815.
 Tzeida LaDerech: 1328.
 Tzemach David: 1613.
 R.Tzemach Duran: 1467.
 R.Tzemach I (G) *: 4631, 4640.
 R.Tzemach II (G) *: 4644, 4652.
 R.Tzemach III (G) *: 4695, 4699.
 Tzemach Tzadik: 1884.
 Tzemach Tzedek (II): 1827, 1843, 1866.
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 Tzena URena: 1622.
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 Tzova *: 2000.
 Tzitz Eliezer: 1945.
 R.Tzvi Ashkenazi (see Chacham Tzvi).
 Adm.R.Tzvi Elimelech of Dynov: 1841.
 R.Tzvi Hirsch Kalischer: 1836.
 Adm.R.Tzvi Hirsch of Zydachov: 1830, 1874.
 Adm.R.Tzvi Hirsch Shapira of Munkatch: 1913.

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 U.S.A.: 1824, 1881, 1888, 1900, 1915, 1925, 1939, 1940, 1975, 1980, 1991.
 USSR: 1987, 1992
 Überlingen: 1332, 1349.
 Uhel (Admurim/see Teitelbaum).
 Uhersky (Moravia): 1683.
 Ukraine: 1736, 1918, 1919, 1941.
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 Ulysses S. Grant: 1862.
 Uman (Poland): 1768.
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Va'ad Arba A. (participants/activity): 1557, 1585, 1599, 1614, 1640, 1650, 1654, 1690, 1753, 1760.
 Va'ad Arba Aratzot: 1580, 1650, 1753, 1764.
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 R.Vidal Ephrayim Gerondi: 1391.
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 Vilkovishk (Lithuania): 1941.
 Vilna: 1592, 1635, 1655, 1687, 1795, 1919, 1941, 1943.
 Vilna Gaon: 1772, 1781, 1797, 1798, 1809, 1821.
 Vinitza (Russia): 1941.
 Virmyze (Germany): 1096, 1197, 1349, 1614, 1689.

Visigoths *: 4155, 4372, 4454.
 Vital (R.Chaim): 1572.
 Vitebsk (Poland-Russia): 1708, 1825.
 Vitry (France): 1321.
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 Vizhnitz (Adm.R.Baruch of): 1884.
 Vizhnitz (Adm.R.Menachem Mendel of): 1884.
 Vladimir Volynski (Poland): 1942.
 Volhynia: 1580

Volozhiner (see R.Chaim).
 Volozhiner (see R.Yitzchak).

W

Waldenberg (R.Eliezer Yehuda): 1945.
 Wallenberg (Raoul): 1945.
 War of Independence: 1949.
 Warsaw: 1483, 1790, 1795, 1939, 1943.
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 Wasserman (R.Elchanan): 1941.
 Weil (R.Netanel): 1769.
 Weissensee (Germany).
 Wertheimer (Shimshon): 1719.
 Wiedenfeld (R.Dov Ber): 1939.
 Wiener-Neustadt (Austria): 1230, 1298.
 Wiener Gezera: 1421.
 Wiesel, Elie: 1986
 Winchester (England): 1192.
 Wise (Isaac Mayer): 1844.
 Wittenberg (Yitzchak): 1943.
 Wojslawice (Poland): 1761.
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 Worcester (England): 1275.
 World Jewish Congress: 1952.
 World Trade Center (N.Y.): 2001
 World War I: 1914.
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 World War III: 2001.
 Worms (Germany) (see Virmyze).
 Wormser (Sekel): 1782.
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 Ya'ir Chaim Bacharach: 1689.
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 R.Yaakov AbiChatzira: 1880.
 R.Yaakov Ashkenazi: 1622.
 R.Yaakov Bei Rav: 1492, 1536, 1538.
 R.Yaakov ben Asher (see Tur).
 R.Yaakov ben Meir (see Rbnu Tam).
 R.Yaakov ben Yakar: 1096, 1105.
 R.Yaakov Chaim (Sofer): 1904.
 R.Yaakov Cul: 1724.
 R.Yaakov D'Orleans: 1189.
 R.Yaakov Emden: 1750, 1776, 1783.
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 R.Yaakov Krantz: 1804.
 R.Yaakov Landau: 1487.
 R.Yaakov Moellin (see Maharil).
 R.Yaakov of Corbeil: 1192.
 R.Yaakov of Marvege: 1203.
 R.Yaakov Pollak: 1503, 1565, 1570.
 R.Yaakov Reisher: 1733.
 R.Yaakov Sak: 1655, 1660.
 R.Yaakov Weil: 1451.

R.Yaakov Yehoshua Falk (see Pnei Ysh.II).
 R.Yaakov Yitzchak Horowitz (see Chozeh).
 Adm.R.Yaakov Yitzchak of Pershisskha: 1814.

R.Yaakov Yosef (of New York): 1888.
 R.Yaakov Yosef of Polannoe: 1760.

Yachin UBo'az: 1467.
 Yad Ephrayim: 1828.
 Yad HaChazaka: 1204.
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 Yad Ramah: 1244.
 Yaffe (see R.Mordechai/Ba'al Levushim).

Yaffe (see R.Shmuel/Yefei To'ar).
 Yaffo (Jaffa): 1921.
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Mar R.Yaneka *: 4479.
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R.Yechez'el Abramsky: 1933.
 R.Yechez'el Landau (see Noda BiYehuda).
 Adm.R.Yechez'el Shraga of Shinev: 1876.

R.Yechi'el Heilprin: 1711.
 R.Yechi'el Hillel Altshuler: 1770.
 R.Yechi'el Michel Epstein: 1874.
 R.Yechi'el Michel of Zlotchov: 1760, 1781.
 R.Yechi'el of Paris: 1240, 1260, 1280, 1286, 1290.
 Yefei To'ar: 1584.
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 R.Yehuda Liva (see Maharal).
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 R.Yehuda Rosannes (see Mishneh LeMelech).
 R.Yehudai Gaon (see R.Yehuda II).
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 Yehupetz::: 1882
 Yekaterinoslav (Russia): 1905.
 R.Yekutiel (ben Moshe) *: 4772.
 Adm.R.Yekutiel Yehuda of Klausenberg: 1945.
 Adm.R.Yekutiel Yehuda of Sighet: 1841, 1858, 1883.
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 Yemen: 1678, 1948, 1950.
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 R.Yeshayahu ben Avraham (Ba'er Heitev 1): 1723.
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 R.Yeshayahu of Trani: 1244.
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 R.Yisrael (Maggid) of Kozhnicz: 1772, 1812, 1814, 1827, 1841, 1866.
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 R.Yisrael Brunna: 1453, 1454, 1456.
 R.Yisrael Horowitz: 1568.
 R.Yisrael Isserlein (see Maharay).
 R.Yisrael Lipshutz: 1837.
 R.Yisrael Meir Kagan (see Chafetz Chaim).
 R.Yisrael Meir Meir Lau: 1993
 Adm.R.Yisrael of Gur: 1948, 1977.
 R.Yisrael of Krems: 1380, 1393.
 Adm.R.Yisrael of Ruzhin: 1840, 1884.
 R.Yisrael of Shklov: 1809.
 R.Yisrael Salanter: 1848, 1857, 1883.
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R.Yitzchak Abohab III: 1642, 1655, 1656.
 Adm.R.Yitzchak Aisik of Kalliv: 1781.
 R.Yitzchak Albuker: 1815.
 R.Yitzchak Alfasi (see Rif).
 R.Yitzchak Ba'al HaHotem: 1280.
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 R.Yitzchak ben Shmuel (see Ri).
 R.Yitzchak Chayes: 1613.
 R.Yitzchak Elchanan Spektor: 1896.
 R.Yitzchak HaLevi Rabinowitz: 1914.
 R.Yitzchak Hertzog: 1947.
 R.Yitzchak Horowitz: 1764.
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 Adm.R.Yitzchak Meir (see Chidush.HaRim).
 R.Yitzchak of Acco: 1291.
 R.Yitzchak of Corbeil: 1280.
 R.Yitzchak of Dura: 1303, 1349.
 Adm.R.Yitzchak of Skvira: 1837.
 R.Yitzchak of Vienna: 1244, 1286.
 Yitzchak Rabin: 1948, 1995.
 R.Yitzchak Sagi Nahor: 1227.
 R.Yitzchak Volozhiner: 1843, 1846, 1848, 1893.
 Yitzchak Wittenberg: 1943.
 Adm.R.Yitzchak Yehuda Yechiel of Komarno: 1874.
 R.Yitzchak Yerucham Diskin: 1920.
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 Adm.R.Yoel(ish) of Satmar: 1904, 1928, 1944, 1979.
 Yom Kippur War: 1973.
 R.Yom Tov (ibn Ashvili) (see Ritva).
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 R.Yosef Albo: 1413.
 R.Yosef Babad: 1874.
 R.Yosef ben Avraham Gikatilya: 1290.
 R.Yosef Ber Solovetchik I : 1892.
 R.Yosef Ber Solovetchik II (see charts).
 R.Yosef Breuer: 1980.
 R.Yosef Chaim Al-Chakkam: 1869.
 R.Yosef Chaim Sonnenfeld: 1920.
 R.Yosef Chaviva (see Nimukei Yos.).
 R.Yosef Engel: 1906.
 R.Yosef HaNagid: 1055, 1066.
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 R.Yosef Karo: 1488, 1492, 1522, 1536, 1538, 1542, 1563, 1570, 1572, 1575.
 R.Yosef Kolon: 1480.
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 R.Yosef Shmuel of Cracow: 1689.
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 R.Yosef Te'omim: 1773, 1809.
 Yosef Trumpeldor: 1920.
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 Adm.R.Yosef Yitzchak of Lubavitch: 1920, 1924, 1927, 1940, 1950.
 R.Yosef Yoselman: 1525, 1530, 1543.
 R.Yosef Yoizel of Novardok: 1945.
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Australian born Rabbi Mattis Kantor studied in Yeshivot in Cleveland, Israel and then New York, where he received Rabbinical ordination from the Yeshiva Tomchei Tmimim in 1966, and a Masters Degree in Educational Administration from Fordham University in 1970.

He is a noted author and lecturer who has held a number of educational positions in the United States and Australia. He has recently retired as the rabbi of Congregation Zichron Moshe in Monsey New York, and is currently writing new works.

He is the author of three major works; all have been featured as a MAIN SELECTION OF THE MONTH by the Jewish Book Club in the USA.

A Guide for the Entangled; CHASSIDIC INSIGHTS was first published in 1978. It is a system of contemporary religious hashkafa philosophy with a mystical Kabala blend.

A Guide for the Entangled; TEN KEYS FOR UNDERSTANDING HUMAN NATURE was published in spring of 1994. It is a system of personality analysis based on the Kabala.

THE JEWISH TIME LINE ENCYCLOPEDIA was first published in 1989. The exceptional organization of this work and its traditional approach to Jewish history have won it some remarkable acclaim for its brief — yet comprehensive, and simple scholarly, style. It has seen three editions.

