



Antisemitism: Facing the Longest Hatred in a Post Holocaust World Student Outline

1. Name two Greco-Roman anti-Jewish stereotypes
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2. Jesus and his followers were observant _____ who followed the _____.
3. Destruction of the 2nd Temple took place: _____ CE
4. After the destruction of the 2nd Temple the Pharisees became the leaders of Judaism. They believed God could be found in the _____ and the _____.
5. Out of the ashes of the 66-73CE revolt, the _____ and _____ traditions began to develop at about the same time.
6. From the 2nd to 5th centuries _____ were replaced by _____ as the majority in the Christian movement.
7. 2 basic Christian traditions were
 - Supercessionism (one religion 'replacing' the other)
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8. Both of these traditions (#7) are now _____ by mainstream Christianity.
9. Supercessionism was often illustrated by the figures of _____ (Church) and _____ (the synagogue).
10. The most dangerous lie was the Deicide _____. This was the _____ belief that Jews were responsible for the death of Jesus (a fellow Jew).
11. The turning point in Christian thought came when the myth of deicide was rejected by the Catholic Church with *Nostra Aetate* (10-28-65) at the Vatican II Council.
12. *Judensau*
13. In _____ the American Lutheran Church _____ Luther's teachings on Jews.
14. Blood libel

Transition to modern antisemitism:

The 18th century Enlightenment sought to solve the “Jewish problem” by making Jews disappear through assimilation. The Enlightenment rejected authority and religious tradition. Although this restrained some of the false teachings of the churches it ironically opened a new phase of anti-Jewish thought: racist antisemitism. As Europeans controlled new empires in the late 19th century an ideology adopted by many was social Darwinism that believed that nations were in a “struggle for survival.”

Not coincidentally, 19th century antisemitism was marked by the idea of “racial” struggle.

15. In 1903, the Russian secret police invented the _____ of the *Elders of Zion* that has been used since to spread antisemitism.

16. Examples of Christians who acted righteously regardless of the antisemitism in their tradition:

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“By themselves, Christian anti-Judaism and antisemitism did not generate the Shoah. But, they were the indispensable “seedbed” for Nazis.” - John Pawlikowski

“No statement, theological or otherwise, ought to be made that would not be credible in the presence of the burning children (of Auschwitz).” - Rabbi Greenberg

“The absence of clarity is the beginning of complicity.” - Omer Bartov

*“The missionaries of Christianity
had said in effect:
You have no right to live
among us as Jews.*

*The secular rulers that followed
had proclaimed:
You have no right to live among us.*

*The German Nazis at last decreed:
You have no right to live.”*

- Raul Hilberg

For those interested in Catholic discussion of these issues:

http://www.bc.edu/research/cjl/meta-elements/texts/cjrelations/resources/education/PASSION_resources.htm

Thomas White, Coordinator of Educational Outreach, twhite@keene.edu