

Jewish History Timeline

This is not an all encompassing timeline. Rather a few selected key moments for to illustrate the scope of Jewish history. Participants are encouraged to fill in other important points in Jewish history on this timeline.

1812 BCE	Time of Abraham	
1428 BCE	Israelites Enslaved in Egypt	
1312 BCE	Exodus	
1272 BCE	Conquest of Promised Land	
1106 BCE	Time of the Judges Begins	
825 BCE	First Temple	
516 BCE	Second Temple consecrated	
26–36 CE	Trial and crucifixion of Jesus by the Romans.	
1478	Spanish Inquisition Begins	
1492	Jews Expelled from Spain	
1567	Jews Migrate to Poland	
1648-1649	Chmielnicki Massacre	<p>In 1648-1649, the Chmielnicki pogroms devastated Jewish communities. Cossacks massacred thousands of Jews during 1648-1649, in a war that would later be considered among the worst of that time period.</p> <p>Monument to Bogdan Chmelnicki, Ukrainian national hero, in Kiev, Ukraine</p> <p>Many Polish Jews were able to flee the country, but approximately 20,000, were brutally murdered. The massacre was</p>

		devastating — both in numbers and effect.
1654	First Jews Arrive in America	
1698	Time of the Ba'al Shem Tov begins; the Hassidic Movement	
1791	Jews herded into Pale of Settlement in Russia	A 1791 decree confirmed the right of Russian Jews to live in the territory annexed from Poland and permitted Jews to settle there. Subsequent conquests and annexations helped ferment the area known of as “The Pale of Settlement” created in 1791 to rid Moscow of Jews. Its borders were finalized in 1812 with the annexation of Bessarabia.
1882- 1903	First Aliya to Israel	The First Aliyah , a major wave of Jewish immigrants to build a homeland in Palestine . ^[31]
1900	Pale of Settlement	(Черта оседлости) Russian Jewry experienced many sharp changes during the twentieth century. After the revolutions of 1917 overthrew the repressive czarist regime, it seemed that the Jews were standing on the threshold of a new age. The old restrictions that limited where they could live (the “Pale of Settlement”), how many could attend university, and what professions they could practice were abolished. But the civil war that followed the Bolshevik Revolution and the wave of pogroms that accompanied it claimed many Jewish victims.
1917	Pale Of Settlement	The Pale of Settlement is abolished, and Jews get equal rights. The Russian civil war leads to over 2,000 pogroms with tens of thousands murdered and hundreds of thousand made homeless.

1931	BIROBIDZHAN	
1941	Babi Yar	
1939-1945	World War II	<p>On the eve of the German invasion of the Soviet Union, in June 1941, the Jewish population of the country exceeded five million persons, including two million in the territories annexed since 1939 (eastern Poland, the Baltic states, Bessarabia, and northern Bukovina. Hundreds of thousands of Jews fought in the Red Army during the war. The Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee, headed by the Yiddish actor and head of the Jewish State Theater (GOSET) Solomon Mikhoels, canvassed Jewish communities in the West for material and political support for the Soviet struggle against Nazi Germany.</p>
1948	Creation of Israel	
1967	Six Day War and Reunification of Jerusalem	<p>The Six-Day War was a watershed in the battle waged by Soviet Jews to immigrate to Israel. It accelerated the changes in their attitudes toward the Soviet state, on the one hand, and toward Israel, on the other. The existential anxiety that predominated in the weeks before the war, followed by joy and pride in the smashing victory of June 1967, revitalized their tie to the Jewish people and the State of Israel.</p>
1960s	Let My People Go	<p>The campaign on behalf of Soviet Jewry united the Jewish world in Israel and the Diaspora under the slogan, "let my people go!" There was major activity in Australia, North America and Europe.</p>

		<p>Persons from every part of the political, religious, and social spectra, including university students and housewives, rallied to the cause. Many non-Jews came out as well – world leaders, government and public figures, clerics, intellectuals, and artists.</p> <p>The movement on behalf of Soviet Jewry placed the issue on the international agenda and made sure that the struggle was conducted on the individual, public, community, and diplomatic levels. The situation of the Jews in the USSR came up frequently in discussions between Soviet and Western diplomats, especially in talks between Washington and Moscow. An important element of the struggle was the Jackson-Vanik amendment, which turned Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union into a counter in the Cold War.</p>
Today		

References and Resources

<http://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/timeline-for-the-history-of-judaism>

<http://www.odyeda.com/en/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timeline_of_Jewish_history

