Expulsions Of Jews From European Lands (1012 AD to 1891 AD)

The Jews' participation in the slave trade, particularly their trafficking in non-Jewish slaves, incited the moral indignation of Europe's Gentile population. The Europeans reacted by taxing the Jews and some were expelled from their host countries for this activity.

The expulsion of Jews by European governments was not unusual, with most of the complaints centered around economic exploitation, monopolizing, or "sharp practice." By 1500, with the exception of certain parts of Italy, Western Europe had closed its doors to Jewish people. The following listing is a partial record of the countries and dates of the Jews' expulsion from various European communities:

Mainz, 1012
France, 1182
Upper Bavaria, 1276
England, 1290
France, 1306
France, 1322
Saxony, 1349
Hungary, 1360
Belgium, 1370
Slovakia, 1380
France, 1394
Austria, 1420
Lyon, 1420
Cologne, 1424
Mainz, 1438
Augsburg, 1439

Upper Bavaria, 1442
Netherlands, 1444
Brandenburg, 1446
Mainz, 1462
Mainz, 1483
Warsaw, 1483
Spain, 1492
Italy, 1492
Lithuania, 1495
Portugal, 1496
Naples, 1496
Navarre, 1498
Nuremberg, 1498
Brandenburg, 1510
Prussia, 1510

Genoa, 1515
Naples, 1533
Italy, 1540
Naples, 1541
Prague, 1541
Genoa, 1550
Bavaria, 1551
Prague, 1557
Papal States, 1569
Hungary, 1582
Hamburg, 1649
Vienna, 1669
Slovakia, 1744
Bohemia/Moravia, 1744
Moscow, 1891

Over the next centuries the centers of Jewish development moved into the Western Hemisphere where land and commercial opportunities provided the incentives for immigration. The open and ungoverned territory and the docile and vulnerable native population offered an irresistible attraction to the "maligned race". They acquired great wealth in their Caribbean and South American enterprises and eventually moved into the American North which became the economic focal point.

The above content is from, **"The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews Volume 1"**, pages 10 to 12.

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