

Antisemitism, the prejudice, discrimination, or hostility directed at Jewish people, has a long and complex history. It's important to note that there is no single origin of antisemitism, and it has evolved over time in response to various social, political, and economic factors. Some contributing factors contributing to the historical development of antisemitism include:

1. **Religious Origins:** Antisemitism can be traced back to religious beliefs and narratives, particularly in **Christianity** and, to a lesser extent, in Islam. Accusations of Jews being responsible for the crucifixion of Jesus and the rejection of Christianity contributed to the negative stereotypes and discrimination against Jews in Christian Europe. See Matthew 27:24-26 also known as 'blood libel'

2. **Economic Factors:** Historically, Jews were often engaged in money lending and financial occupations due to religious restrictions that prevented them from owning land. This made them vulnerable to economic resentment and scapegoating, as people would often blame Jews for financial troubles.

Oxford University: <https://www.history.ox.ac.uk/why-were-the-jews-expelled-from-england-in-1290-0>

Boston University

<https://www.bu.edu/econ/files/2012/11/dp124.pdf>

3. **Scapegoating:** During times of economic or political turmoil, Jewish communities have sometimes been used as convenient scapegoats. When societies faced difficulties, Jews were sometimes blamed for these problems, leading to increased hostility and discrimination.

A Brief History (Anti-defamation League)

<https://www.adl.org/sites/default/files/documents/assets/pdf/education-outreach/Brief-History-on-Anti-Semitism-A.pdf>

4. Stereotyping: The portrayal of Jews in negative stereotypes, such as being greedy, dishonest, or controlling, has perpetuated negative perceptions of Jewish people over time.

February 4, 2023, Joe Rogan, Kanye, Ilhan Omar and more
<https://www.jpost.com/opinion/article-731482>

5. Political Factors: Antisemitism has been used as a tool by political leaders and movements to rally support, divert attention from other issues, or consolidate power. This was notably the case during the rise of Nazism in Germany, where Adolf Hitler used antisemitism as a central theme of his propaganda.

Political Liberalism <https://pluralism.org/politics-the-liberal-tradition>

6. Cultural Factors: Antisemitism has been reinforced through literature, art, and popular culture, where harmful stereotypes and tropes have been perpetuated.

Jews in music, film and art

<https://www.hadassahmagazine.org/2022/01/03/anti-jewish-bias-spreading-arts-culture/>

7. Nationalism and Xenophobia: In the context of nationalist movements, Jews have sometimes been perceived as outsiders and not fully belonging to the nation, leading to discrimination and persecution.

October 31, 2023, article from The Jews in Poland and Russia
<https://www.brandeis.edu/now/2011/september/polonskyexcerpt.html>

8. The Shoah-The Holocaust: The Holocaust, during which millions of Jews were systematically murdered by the Nazis and their collaborators, represents one of the most extreme and horrifying manifestations of antisemitism. It serves as a stark reminder of the consequences of unchecked hatred and discrimination.

Holocaust Denial, Fake News and Conspiracy Theories
<https://www.adl.org/resources/backgrounders/short-history-holocaust-denial-united-states>

It's important to recognize that antisemitism is not limited to a particular time or place and has persisted in various forms across the world. Efforts to combat antisemitism include education, promoting intercultural understanding, and addressing the root causes of prejudice and discrimination.

Problematic Biblical passages

Genesis 12:1-9 Calling of Abram

Matthew 23 Woes to the Scribes and Pharisees

Matthew 27:25 Jews killed Jesus

John 8:42-44 Jesus telling the crowd they are children of the devil

Romans 3:1-2 What benefit is there to being Jewish?

1 Thessalonians 2:13-16 Killed the Lord Jesus

Revelation 2:9 Synagogue of Satan
Revelation 12

Cambridge University:

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/new-testament-studies/article/abs/problem-of-the-antisemitic-comma-between-1-thessalonians-214-and-15/BFD57B5732D7590FE827B4FD747031A8>

Jews and Bible Prophecy <https://www.jewishawareness.org/anti-semitism-and-bible-prophecy/>

Jews and the New Testament

<https://www.yadvashem.org/articles/academic/encountering-the-new-testament.html>

University of Kentucky: history of Christianity and Judaism

<https://history.as.uky.edu/christianity-and-origins-anti-semitism>

Early Christianity and Antisemitism, University of Michigan:

<https://scholarworks.wmich.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1927&context=dissertations>

Antisemitism Timeline from Keene State University:

<https://www.keene.edu/academics/cchgs/resources/educational-handouts/timeline-christian-antisemitism/download/>

Catholic leaders, Church Fathers and Antisemitism

<https://www.kesherjournal.com/article/reconciling-the-antisemitism-of-the-church-fathers-with-their-devotion-to-messiah/>