

906 Raffelstaetten toll regulations – references Jewish traders in Moravia

965 Ibrāhīm ibn Ya‘qūb visited Prague and records Jewish merchants

1091 Jewish community recorded in Brno, Moravia

1096 First Crusade pogrom of Bohemian Jews

1146 Jewish community recorded in Olomouc

1164 A record of a synagogue in Prague, which may have become the building site of the Altschul

1264 Ottokar II granted General privileges to Jews, which remained in force until 1848

1270 Building of the Altneuschul, Prague

1354 Charles IV grants the Jews of Prague’s Jewish Town the right to a municipal banner (showing a Magen David) or landesfarben

1389 Easter attack on the Prague ghetto

1426 Jihlava starts a process of expulsion of Jews, followed by Brno, Olomouc, Znojmo and Uničov

1514 Uherské Hradiště expels its Jews

1526 the printing of the illustrated Prague Haggadah

1541 partial expulsions of Jews started

1564 revocation of the Expulsion order

1586 Mordecai Meisel built the Jewish Town Hall

1592 Mordecai Meisel built the Meisel Synagogue

1592 Rabbi Judah Loew (Maharal of Prague) had a private audience with Emperor Rudolf, Prague Castle

1601 Death of Mordecai Meisel, and state confiscation of his assets

1724 Census showed Jews in 800 Bohemian localities and 52 Moravian communities

1700 Prague Jewish population of 11,000 people

1726 Familiants’ Laws enacted to restrict the number of Jewish families, and restricting inheritance to First Born Sons

1744 Empress Marie Therese Jewish expulsion laws enacted

1763 rebuild of the Jewish Town Hall in a Baroque style

1782 Edict of Toleration for Jews, which enforced the use of German by Jews over Hebrew, Yiddish or Czech.

1849 Law of Freedom of Movement effectively removed the Prague Ghetto

1867 final removal of the Ghetto Laws

1867 Austro-Hungarian Compromise created the Dual Monarchy of Austria-Hungary, which included Bohemia and Moravia

1837 renovation of the Altschul, Prague

1867 demolition of Altschul

1867 Society of Czech-Jewish Academics

1868 Building of the Spanish Synagogue on the site of the Altschul

1883 Reform services start in the Cikánova Synagogue in the Jewish Old Town

1893 National Union of Czech Jews

1894 A Czech Jewish magazine is published

1900 54% of Bohemian (and Prague) Jews spoke Czech as a first language.

1906 Association for the Establishment and Maintenance of the Jewish Museum in Prague

1909 First small exhibition of the Jewish Museum

1912 Jewish Museum moves to Josefovská Street

1913 Completion of redevelopment of the Old Jewish Town area

1918 establishment of the Republic of Czechoslovakia

1919 looting against Prague Jewish shops

1920 attack on the Prague Jewish Town Hall, and destruction of its archives

1926 First permanent exhibition space of the Jewish Museum at 243 Old Cemetery Road, with 1000 objects

1933 German anti Jewish legislation begins

1935 Nuremberg Laws

1938 The Anschluss occupation of Austria

1938 The Second Czech republic degenerates into an authoritarian and discriminatory State

1938 Munich Agreement forces Czechoslovakia to cede the Sudetenland

1938 The Vienna Awards

1938 Kristallnacht includes the burning of 35 synagogues in the Sudetenland

1939 Slovakia expulsion of Jews

1939 Slovakia declares independence from Czechoslovakia

1939 Bohemia and Moravia invaded and becomes a German Protectorate

1939 German invasion of Poland, the start of World War II

1939 Nuremberg Law census identifies 118,310 Jews in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia.

1939 Adolf Eichmann establishes the Central Office for Jewish Emigration in Prague, under the control of Hans Gunther

1939 Jews are disbarred from professions and academia, and Jewish owned companies begin to be restricted.

1939 Order of the Reich Protector of June 21, 1939 regarding Jewish Property – the start of confiscation of Jewish wealth by the Nazi state in the Protectorate via Hadega

1940 Jewish Religious Community of Prague was given jurisdiction over all congregations in the Protectorate

1941 Compulsory wearing of the Yellow Star was introduced for all Jews.

1941 Theresienstadt is established as a Ghetto, and was to receive over 73,000 people, of whom 33,000 were to die there.

1942 Wannsee Conference

1942 March, Official abolition of all Jewish religious organisations outside of Prague.

1942 Dr Karel Stein requests the Nazi authorities to allow all objects to be sent to the Prague Jewish community. Agreement is given.

1942 June & July, the objects start arriving in Prague

1942 The Nazis instruct the Jewish Museum to run an exhibition at the Meisel Synagogue.

1943 the Museum staff had processed 38,714 objects in the previous 5 months

1943 The Nazis instruct the Jewish Museum to run an exhibition at the Klausen Synagogue

1944 The Museum staff processed 146,905 objects during 1943. They processed 65,685 objects during the rest of 1944 until the staff were sent to Auschwitz in October 1944

1944 From September Soviet forces begin the liberation of Czechoslovakia

1945 Liberation of Theresienstadt

1945 Of the 118,310 Jewish people listed in Bohemia and Moravia by the Nazis in 1939, 14,045 Jews have lived, the rest murdered in Theresienstadt, Auschwitz and other places.

1945 A provisional government is formed in Czechoslovakia by the Government-in-Exile.

1946 50 Jewish communities are re-established

1948 a Communist coup took control of Czechoslovakia.

1950 All Jewish communities are shut

1950 The Jewish Museum, Prague, is nationalised by the Communist state.

1955 Under the direction of Hana Volavková Jewish Museum brings the Sefer Torahs together for storage in the Michle synagogue

1961 Hana Volavková retires as Director of JMP

1962 The Communist Government gives agreement for JMP to sell objects in its collection.

1963 A delegation from the Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem visits JMP to negotiate the sale of Torahs with Artia. No agreement is reached.

1963 Eric Estorick visits Prague. Negotiations start with Artia for the sale of Scrolls.

1963 Abramsky and Walker visit Prague to inspect the Scrolls

1963 Ralph Yablon agrees to buy the scrolls for CZK 180,000 (\$30,000)

1964 1564 Scrolls arrive in London to their new home at Westminster Synagogue.

1994 The Jewish Museum, Prague, gains independence.

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