

Until 1809 newly elected bishops had to promise the expulsion of Jews. Few received residence in Wurtzburg until then. Only the right to storage space, no stores. Born ~~1826~~ 1823

1819-1860

New legal status of Jews given to them by granduke Carl Friedrich came about: because of following:

- a. Statistics and far drawn out research about the problem in the last decades.
- b. General trend: Congress of Jewish notables Paris 1806
- c. Laws Napoleon brought out for Jewish citizens.

In 1807 in Baden a Constitutional edit acknowledged the Jewish faith Among other privileges Rabbi, like Christian counterpart could serve as state official on occasions.

In 1808 a sixth Constitutional edit proclaimed Jews as citizens New privileges. Participate in community affairs. Voting powers Live where they chose (NEW CIVIL LIBERTIES) for local office Not limited by time or marriage laws to residence.

In Bavarian it took many decades for this ruling. With rights came duties like "drafter kantskription" Like gentiles they could now pay in lieu of service and many communities established funds for their sons for this.

In 1809 Jewish edict Schooling became obligatory.

(Even with all this "liberalism" prejudices and old fears remained)
1819 Took ten years before Jews in Baden received last names. To get a new tax and duty law for them equivalent to others. (Had special ones)

AFTER WARS OF LIBERATION AND DOWNFALL OF NAPOLEON OVERALL TREND WAS AGAIN TO REVOKE CIVIL LIBERTIES AND TURN AWAY FROM LIBERALISM

- a. Time of economic misery
- b. Disappointment and dissatisfaction of Gentiles due to this caused them to blame the Jews
- c. From 1819-1830 One law after the other was amended to take away their liberties. Jews in constant fight to restore them. Argument was given that scientifically and culturally Jewish boys had given service (during the wars of liberation) since they acquired higher learning.

In 1830 - Revolution in France seemed to improve anti-liberal trend.

PREDOMINANT TENDENCY OF LOWER MIDDLE CLASS NARROWMINDEDNESS WHICH KEPT THE TIMES DID NOT ALLOW FOR ANY BIG LIBERAL IDEAS.

They were asked to accept the common faith in exchange for political rights. Jews objected to mixing "church and state"

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AFTER MANY UPS AND DOWNS BOTH HOUSES OF BADEN CONSTITUTION ACCEPTED RESOLUTION OF LEGAL EQUALITY FOR EVERYBODY. (1846) Eve of Revolution. Governments slow to ratify it.

- a. Two years later the rumbling of the French Revolution got them working. Political rights were followed by civil rights. Catholic Church (also a minority) concluded "Concordat" with the State. Helped Jewish cause as well

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1859 New school laws giving the direction to the State instead of church

New commercial and economic laws giving Jews freedom of movement and residence

FINALLY IN 1862 LAW OF CIVIL EQUALITY.

In their personal life the Jews had many problems to face. The liberation took them out of a closed community life and opened their life to general problems unknown to them before.

- a. Very poor in first few decades of century.
 - b. Social institutions formed slowly.
 - c. Schooling became mandatory. Facilities inadequate
 - d. Revolution had left whole country in economic stress.
 - e. After math was reactionary again.
 - f. Young Jews because of faith could not get employment.
- " Could not get into Civil Service

MANY LEFT FOR THE NEW WORLD..SOON EVERY FAMILY HAD SOME RELATIVE IN THE STATES. NEWLY EMIGRATED KEPT UP TRADITIONS, TRANSPLANTING HABITS AND RELIGIOUS TRADITIONS TO THE NEW COUNTRY.

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