Background.

1819-1860

Influencing the new legal status of the jews, given to them by the grnadkducke Carl Friedrich, were not only statistics and far drawn our resaerches one had made about this problem ind the last decades, but also a general trend like the ongress of jewish notables held in Paris in 1806 and the laws Nalopeon brought out for his jewish citizens. The later oneswere quite sensational amongst thinking people.and were quite commented upon. So that in Baden in 1807 a constitutional edict a ckknow/ledged the jewish faith as as accepted as such. That meant amongst other priviledges that the Rabbi just like his christian counterpart was also a stateofficial at occa/sions. A year later a sixth constitutional edict pro claimed the jews as citizens involving priviledges new to them ts local civil liberties like"resident citizen priviledges" as votingpower for local communityoffices, or communitymeetings,parti cipation in local rpiviledges and more were onl y and then on their localgovernments free will granted to them. ut it menat then that they could more or less live we re they chose to, were not limit ~~edy~~ ~~timex~~ by time nor by marriagelaws as to residence. That was for this time a very rare priviledge. In Bavaria for inst nce it took many decades for them to aquire this ruling. Those rights also meant duties like the draftor konskripti n as it was called. Like gentiles at this time though they could th ugh pay in lieu of serviceand many communities even established funds for the ir not well off sons for this purpose. In 1809 a so called jewish edict gave further comments on the edict in mztter of schooling, jurisdiction and so forth. Schools or schooling rather became obligatory. But even with all this liberalism prejudices and old fears lured behind all the words. It took for instance ten years until all the jews in Baden recieved last names. Nearly as long to get a new tax and dutylaw for them excluding their own old special and heavy burdens. A fter the wars of liberation and the downfall of Napoleonthe overall trend wa again to revoke civil liberties to in every way turn away from liberalism. this affected the jewish population just as well. t was a time of economic misery, the diassappointment of many about the reaktion were big dissatisfaction grew and just as much the wish to blame somebody for it all. In this case the jew. So that from 1819 until 1830 one cann follow how one law after the othergiving liberties for the jews ere amended by representatives of the peole whome they had elected in new constitutional rights. he jews were in constant fights to restore those and in there manyfolds petitions and representations presented proof of their civilian usefull ness by quoting the services of jewish boys during the wars of liberation, services rendered to their state in scientific and cultural ways since by this time some jewish males had aquired higher learning at universities and so forth. 1830 and the Julyrevulution in France seemd to improof lightly the antiliberal trend of the period. But the predominant tendency of lower middleclass narrowmindedness which ruled the times did not allow for any big liberla ideas. hat one came to at this time was the suggestion to exchange certain ~~likw~~r general rights for adaption of the usual and general way of life , namely acceptance of the comm on faith. he jews as a community denounced this mix/up of politics and faith and quite a few gentile politics were on their side. Af A fter a long fight and many ups and downs both h uses of the Baden constitution accepted a resolution to recommend to their government a law in which legal equa/lity of everybody should be accepted. hat happened in 1846, so to say on the eve of the revolution. ut the government was slow in ratifying it. Two years later the rumbelling of the french revolution got them working. he politicla rights were followed by civil rights, but also much opposition amingst the population. the ups and down of reaction came to some conclusion when the catholic church , which just as much as the jews wa a minoritygroup, concluded the so called "oncordat" with the state. A liberal tendency in the overall picture, whichbrought many equa l liberal advantadges to the jews as well. hat happened around 1859. New school/laws giving the direction to the state instead of to the church, new commercial and economic laws, giving the jews freedom of movement and residence and fina lly in 1862 the law of c ivil equality. A fter this had lasted for a while and although

legaly nothing was changed or revoked any more the books can quote many aspects d events showing the everpresent and everflaringup status of antiliberalism of one kind or the other.

In their ersonal life the jews had many problems to face. The liberation took them out of a closed communitylife and opened their life to general problems unkown to them befor. hey were most of them very poor in the first few decades of the century. heir sncial institutions formed slowly, chooling became mandatory and ts facilities ever increased becaus of the increasing p pulation. he re/ volution had left the whole country in shakenup economic condition. The aftermath was reaction ag in. Many young jews who had aquired higher learning found that because of their faith they could not get employment and also were still not en/ titled to get into civil service. o, the bo k goes on, many y ung boys and girls abd a lso whole families left for the new world, were no confessional prejudices and narrowmindedness prevailed. oon every family had some relatives in the states and the newly emigrated kept up lifely connections with their old homes and trans planted habits and religious traditions to the new.

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