





Chronology

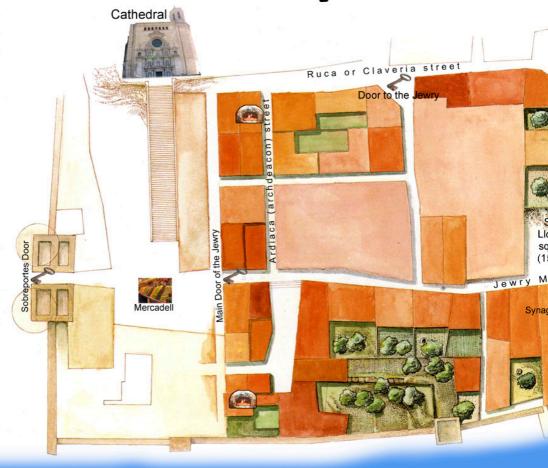
	GIRONA		GENERAL
		711	Muslim conquest of the Iberian Peninsula
717- 785	Girona under the Muslims		
785	The city surrenders to Charlemagne's troops. Foundation of Girona's county		
798	Muslim attacks damage the city walls	800	Charlemagne is crowned as Emperor
846	Muslim armies lay siege to the city	800	Chanemagne is crowned as Emperor
8 8 9 - 890	25 Jewish families from Judaiques (Besalú county) are established near the cathedral by the count Delà	850	Norman invasions devastate Europe
		910 962	Cluny's monastery is founded The Holy Roman Empire is founded by Otto I
963	News on Jewish properties and houses	9 th to 11 th c.	Golden Age of the Andalusian Judaism
988	A first synagogue is documented nearby the cathedral		
1002	Pope Sylvester's bull to collect census to the Jews	980- 1040 1009	Peace and Truce of God movement through Europe The Caliphate of Cordoba starts its dismemberment
1010	Documents mention houses in the old quarter, property of Bellhom, Jew, and Blancúcia, Jew		
1020	Jewish properties in the area of Vall de Sant Daniel		
1035	Ermessenda, countess of Barcelona and Girona		
1038	The Romanesque cathedral is consecrated		
1047	Rahel, Jew, signs in Hebrew a document for the selling of a vineyard		
		1054	East-West Schism, confronting Rome and Constantinople
1068	The Jewish community pays taxes to the cathedral		,

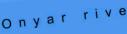
	GIRONA		GENERAL
		1086	Almoravids invade Al-Andalus and expel Jewish communities, which take shelter in the Northern Christian Kingdoms
		1095	First Crusade. Massacre in the European Jewish quarters
		1099	Crusade's armies conquer Jerusalem Cid dies in Valencia
		1108	Toledo's Jewish population is attacked
		1115	Bernard of Clairvaux funds the Cister order
		ca. 1135	Moses ben Maimon, also known as Maimonides, is born in Cordoba
		1144	British Jewish population from Norwich is attacked
		1147	Almohads conquer Al-Andalus
1160	First document mentioning the <i>call</i> (<i>callis judaico, "</i> Jewish quarter") near the cathedral		
		1170	First universities
1193	Ter's floods and Black Death plagues cause famine and mortality		
1194	Moses ben Nahman, philosopher, Talmudist and physician from Girona is born		
1204	The Montjuïc's Jewish graveyard is documented		
		1212	Navas de Tolosa battle. The beginning of the end of the Islamic authority
	Kabbalah Circle in Girona, "the Mother city of Israel"	1214	Bouvines battle. The British army is defeated by the king of France
		1215	IV Council of Lateran establishes that the Jews have to wear distinctive signs
		1229	Gregorius IX funds the Medieval Inquisition to fight the Catharist heresy
		1230	Union of the kingdoms of Castile and Leon
1254	Girona welcomes eleven Jewish families fleeing from the expulsions in Roussillon and Languedoc	1254	Expulsion of the Jewish communities from France by Louis IX
		1260	Peasant revolutions against the nobility through Europe

	GIRONA		GENERAL
		ca. 1275	Creation of the <i>Zohar</i> , the basic book of the Kabbalah, in Castile
1276- 1279	The Jewish quarter suffer some occasional attacks		
1279	Astruch Ravaia is the royal deputy of Catalunya		
1285	French siege and invasion of Girona The Jewish quarter is sacked by the Almogavars		
		1290	Expulsion of Jewish communities from England
		1296 1302	Marco Polo wrote his book of travels Papal bull <i>Unam Sanctam</i> , proclaiming the supremacy of the Pope over the
	The Jewish quarter welcomes ten		Emperor
1307	Jewish families from France		
		1310	Marguerite Porete dies burnt at the stake accused of heresy
		1314- 1317	First great famine in Europe
		1315	Return of the Jewish communities to France
1321	First celebration of the feast and procession of Corpus Christi	1321	Dante Alighieri dies
		1322	Another expulsion of the Jewish communities from France
1331	The Jewish quarter is attacked		
1333	Documents talk about the "First Bad Year"		
4242		1337	The Hundred Years' War starts
1342 1348- 1349	The Gothic cathedral is consecrated Famine and Black Death Plague provoke 25% mortality	1348	Black Death plague through Europe
	,		Jews are accused of poisoning the water
		1358	Peasant revolution in France: jacquerie
		1360	Samuel Haleví is the treasurer of Peter I of Castile. He builds the synagogue of Toledo
		1366- 1369	Civil war in Castile, with pillage in some Jewish quarters

GIRONA		GENERAL		
1368- 1374 1386	Creation of Sant Feliu and Sant Pere burgs Queen Violant rules the Jewish <i>aljama</i> of Girona			
		371 Toro's Court force distinctive signs	e Jews to wear	
		Crisis and hunger all Western Schism	·	
		389 Turkish expansion o	ver the Balkans	
1391	Great riot against the Jewish quarter, causing large number of conversions the night of Saint Lawrence			
ca. 1400	The Jewish quarter is restricted to its urban area			
1411	Vincent Ferrer preaches in Sant Domènec to encourage the conversion of Jews to Christianism	411 Vincent Ferrer prea the conversion of th		
		In Bohemia, Jan Ηι stake for heresy	is is burned at the	
1414	A document mentions the poverty of Girona's <i>aljama</i>			
1415	The synagogue is closed due to Benedict XIII's bull. The bishop confiscates the Talmudic texts and makes an inventory of the Jewish libraries			
		In Rouen, Joan of A		
		432 Assembly of Jewish <i>a</i> Jewish life in Castile	<i>ljamas</i> in Valladolid,	
1442	Bay-Laws of prohibition addressed to the Jewish population			
1448	Order of confinement of the Jewish families to the Jewish quarter			
1449	Only 200 Jewish people remain in Girona			
		Leonardo da Vinci is		
		Güttemberg prints t Wedding of Ferdina and Isabel, princess	nd, heir of Aragon,	
1473	Girona has a population of 2.500 people	474 Isabel I becomes que	een of Castile	
		isabel i becomes qui	cen or castile	

The Jewish quarter of Gir









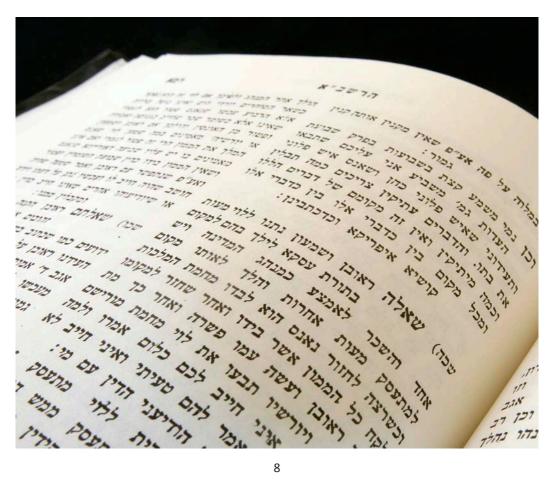








	GIRONA		GENERAL
		1478	Tomás de Torquemada is appointed as the First Great Inquisitor
1483	First book printed in Girona	1483	Expulsion of the Jews from Andalusia
		1488	Bible of Alba (first translation into Spanish of the Hebrew bible)
1490- 1491	Inquisition is established in Girona for the first time		
		1492	Conquest of Granada
1492	Non-converted Jewish families have to leave Girona		Edict of expulsion of the Jews from the Hispanic kingdoms Discovery of America



Glossary on Jewish historical and cultural terms

ALJAMA

A characteristic institution of the medieval Hispanic kingdoms, responsible for the government and internal administration of Jewish communities. An organ for the internal government of medieval Jewish communities.

BAILIFF

The king's representative for financial administration.

BET DIN

A Jewish court made up of two or three judges charged with judging the internal affairs of the community. It was governed by Jewish religious law.

ΚΔΒΒΔΙΔΗ

A current of mystical and esoteric philosophy, characteristic of medieval Judaism, based on a belief in divine emanations (*sefirot*) which configure the created universe. Kabbalism originated in medieval Provence (Narbonne, Lunel) and arrived in Girona in the 12th century, where it came to attain a very high degree of sophistication.

KOSHER

Means "suitable" and designates food considered pure and which may be consumed according to Jewish law: the meat of all ruminating mammals that have cloven hooves, and fish with fins and scales. Almost all birds may also be eaten, except for birds of prey. Reptiles and insects are also forbidden.

CALL

The Jewish quarter in the towns and villages of medieval Catalonia. The Catalan word *call* derives from the Latin *callis*. In Lleida, it was referred as the *cuirassa*.

COLLECTA

An inter-community Jewish organization that combined various *aljamas* with a financial aim in mind: the allocation, imposition and gathering of taxes for delivery to the king.

COUNCIL

The governing body administering a town or a community.

CONVERSO/A

A Jewish man or woman who has been received into the Christian faith.

DIASPORA

Dispersion. Word of Greek origin, meaning "exile", that designates the dispersion of Jews around the world.

MENORAH

The seven-branched candelabrum, symbol of Judaism.

MEZUZAH

A roll of parchment on which are written the Jewish prayer (Listen Israel) and Shaddai (the word for "Almighty"), and which is placed in a tube or box and embedded in the right-hand door post of Jewish homes. When entering or leaving, Jews must place their hands over it, remembering that God gave the Law to His people.

PENTATEUCH

The first five books of the Bible, which form the Torah (or Jewish law).

PESACH

The festivity of Passover (the Jewish Easter).

PROHOMS

Municipal leaders.

RABBI

A man educated and ordained in the Law, and who may lead a community spiritually. Literally means "master".

SABBATH

The day of weekly rest, during which it is not even allowed to light a fire or engage in any type of work. A day dedicated to prayer and reflection. It begins at dusk on Friday.

SEPHARAD

The name that the Jews gave to the Muslim and Castilian kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula. In the modern language, it is used to refer to Spain.

SEPHARDI

A Jew of Hispanic origin.

SYNAGOGUE

A word of Greek origin that means "meeting". The place where Jews meet to study, pray and learn the law of God. In medieval Catalonia, synagogues were referred to as *escoles* (schools).

TORAH

The Jewish Law, consisting of the first five books of the Bible. In Judaism, this is the Law that God gave to Moses on Mount Sinai.

SHEHITAH

The ritual sacrifice of animals, with their throats cut facing towards Jerusalem, so that their flesh may be pure and kosher.







Bonastruc ça Porta Centre Jewish History Museum - Nahmanides Institute for Jewish Studies

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SCHEDULE

From September to June

Tuesday to Saturday: from 10 am to 6 pm. Sunday, Monday and public holidays: from 10 am to 2 pm.

July and August

Monday to Saturday: from 10 am to 20 h. Sunday and public holidays: from 10 am to 2 pm.











