

PERSECUTION – EXAMPLE 1

In his famous *Journal*, George Fox recorded that 'it was the manner of the persecutors..for twenty or forty people to run upon one man. And they fell upon Friends in many places, stoning, beating, and breaking their heads, so they could hardly pass the highways.' The case recorded by Fox emphasize that anti-Quaker riots were often encouraged by local authorities...mob could be usefully employed to enforce the community's norms against disruptive forces.

-a description of the treatment enacted upon Quakers by local authorities and fellow citizens.

Persecution and Toleration in Protestant England; John Coffey; Oxford Press

PERSECUTION – EXAMPLE 2

Some of the largest anti-Quaker riots...occurred in Bristol in December 1654 and January 1655, when crowds of up to 1500 apprentices attacked Quaker meetings and the homes of Quakers shopkeepers and merchants. It is clear that...the apprentices were being encouraged...to riot by their masters, local magistrates [authorities]...

-A description of how mobs were used to punish Quakers and keep social order.

Persecution and Toleration in Protestant England; John Coffey; Oxford Press

PERSECUTION – EXAMPLE 3

Although Separatists were very few in number during this period, they were still treated as a major threat...In March 1568, another illegal gathering was uncovered in London, and 77 arrests were made; at least eight people of those arrested were imprisoned and only released in April 1569. The release was 'without condition...saving only an earnest admonition to live in good order hereafter.'

-a description of an arrest and imprisonment of Separatists for holding a religious meeting in London.

Persecution and Toleration in Protestant England; John Coffey; Oxford Press

PERSECUTION – EXAMPLE 4

People looked for answers. They needed answers to questions: where did the plague come from? why is it here? why am I alive? A scapegoat was needed since anger and frustration had to be focused. And Europe was full of scapegoats. On charges that they had poisoned the water with the "intent to kill and destroy all of Christendom," the extermination of European Jews began in the spring of 1348. Jews from Narbonne and Carcassone in France, were dragged from their homes and thrown into bonfires. It was commonly accepted that the plague was God's punishment. But anger could not be directed toward God. The Jew, as the eternal stranger in Christian Europe, was the most obvious target. He was the outsider who willingly separated himself from the Christian world.

-a description of the treatment of Jews in post-plague Europe as the "cause" of so many deaths due to the "Black Death."

<http://www.historyguide.org/ancient/lecture29b.html>

