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The Jewish War The Jews in the Eastern War Zone
Josephus's The Jewish War **The Jews and the Poles in World War II All the Horrors of War** *The Secret War Against the Jews* *The Wars of the Jews; Or, The History of the Destruction of Jerusalem* **Jews and the Civil War The War and the Jew Nationalism, War and Jewish Education** **Smoke in the Sand The Jews Against Rome The War of the Jews The Concept of Just War in Judaism, Christianity and Islam Beyond Inclusion and Exclusion** Jews and the Military The Jewish War of Survival **Dreamland World War I and the Jews** *Lives of Hitler's Jewish Soldiers* **The First Rabbi** America's Real War *The Yom Kippur War* *Episodes of War* The War Against the Jew *Shanghai Refuge: A Memoir of the World War II Jewish Ghetto* *The Avengers* **A Conspiracy of Decency** **Young Lions** *On the Eve* *The Jewish Experience of the First World War* **Witness to the Storm** *The Jewish War* *The Jewish War* **Jewish Post-war Problems** *Nations Have the Right to Kill* *The War Within* **He Spoke of Love The Enemy at His Pleasure** **Judas Maccabæus and the Jewish War of Independence**

Gift of Rabbi W. Gunther Plaut.

During the First World War, the Jewish population of Central Europe was politically, socially, and experientially diverse, to an extent that resists containment within a simple historical narrative. While antisemitism and Jewish disillusionment have dominated many previous studies of the topic, this collection aims to recapture the multifariousness of Central European Jewish life in the experiences of soldiers and civilians alike during the First World War. Here, scholars from multiple disciplines explore rare sources and employ innovative methods to illuminate four interconnected themes: minorities and the meaning of military service, Jewish-Gentile relations, cultural legacies of the war, and memory politics. The information has been methodically collected and divided [giving] the reader a clear picture. The analysis of the Holocaust period is enriched by accounts from the human aspect, which further our understanding of the individuals' action and their motives. Prof. Dina Porat, the Stephen Roth Institute for the Study of Contemporary Anti-Semitism and Racism, Tel Aviv University. A comprehensive work on the third largest Jewish community in Poland during the Nazi occupation. The

research constitutes an important contribution to the history of the Holocaust in general and to the history of Polish and Ukrainian Jewry of this period in particular. Prof. Israel Gutman, the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and former Head Historian, Yad Vashem. An exceedingly thorough examination. The [book] includes an important section on the many labor camps in East Galicia, which except for the Janowska camp, have not been fully dealt with in research studies. Dr. Yitzchak Arad, former Executive Director, Yad Vashem. At least 8,000 Jewish soldiers fought for the Union and Confederacy during the Civil War. A few served together in Jewish companies while most fought alongside Christian comrades. Yet even as they stood "shoulder-to-shoulder" on the front lines, they encountered unique challenges. In *Jews and the Civil War*, Jonathan D. Sarna and Adam Mendelsohn assemble for the first time the foremost scholarship on Jews and the Civil War, little known even to specialists in the field. These accessible and far-ranging essays from top scholars are grouped into seven thematic sections--Jews and Slavery, Jews and Abolition, Rabbis and the March to War, Jewish Soldiers

during the Civil War, The Home Front, Jews as a Class, and Aftermath--each with an introduction by the editors. Together they reappraise the impact of the war on Jews in the North and the South, offering a rich and fascinating portrait of the experience of Jewish soldiers and civilians from the home front to the battle front. Episodes of War captures the life of a Jewish family that made the fateful decision to leave Nazi Germany prior to Kristallnacht (the Night of Broken Glass in November of 1938) and the Holocaust that followed. Throughout these remembrances, Margo Berger shares heartwarming anecdotes about her relatives, a striking mélange of facts about their destiny, and, most notably, unforgettable everyday experiences of her immediate family, as they moved from Halle, Germany in July of 1938 to Paris and then Villeneuve-sur-Lot, Marseille and Lyon, France to escape and hide from the Nazis. Thanks to the foresight and courage of her parents (her father, in particular), and the false identities that her family assumed, Margo was able to maintain hope, embrace and make the most of life in wartime France and ultimately emigrate to the United States, where she proceeded to live a most fulfilling life. These remembrances provide a poignant backdrop, largely untold until now, to her rich American story. World War I utterly transformed the lives of Jews around the world: it allowed them to display their

patriotism, to dispel antisemitic myths about Jewish cowardice, and to fight for Jewish rights. Yet Jews also suffered as refugees and deportees, at times catastrophically. And in the aftermath of the war, the replacement of the Habsburg Monarchy and the Russian and Ottoman Empires with a system of nation-states confronted Jews with a new set of challenges. This book provides a fascinating survey of the ways in which Jewish communities participated in and were changed by the Great War, focusing on the dramatic circumstances they faced in Europe, North America, and the Middle East during and after the conflict. The seven hundred poems of the Hindi poet Biharilal's Satsai weave amorous narratives of the god Krishna and the goddess Radha with archetypal hero and heroine motifs that bridge divine and worldly love. He Spoke of Love brims with romantic rivalries, clandestine trysts, and the bittersweet sorrow of separated lovers. This new translation presents four hundred couplets from the enduring seventeenth-century classic, showcasing the poet's ingenuity and virtuosity. Argues that the U.S. and England have revealed Israeli secrets Set in the near future within a war-torn Israel, The Jewish War chronicles the rise to power of Jerry Goldberg, a Bronx teen who has devoted his life to hastening the arrival of the Jewish Messiah. Charismatic and ambitious, Jerry changes his name to Yehudi Hagoel and amasses a cadre of followers to help him

establish and maintain the God-given boundaries of Palestine. Written with the humor and satire that have won her acclaim, Tova Reich narrates Hagoel's illicit passage to Israel, his coronation as king of secessionist Judea and Samaria, and his ultimate retreat from the Israeli armies. The first book to pair the story of a Holocaust victim with that of a liberator, All the Horrors of War compels readers to consider the full, complex humanity of both. "An extraordinary memoir" of fleeing the Nazis—and then returning to fight them (Konrad H. Jarausch, author of Broken Lives: How Ordinary Germans Experienced the Twentieth Century). On June 6, 1944, Werner T. Angress parachuted down from a C-47 into German-occupied France with the 82nd Airborne Division. Nine days later, he was captured behind enemy lines and became a prisoner of war. Eventually, he was freed by US forces, rejoined the fight, crossed Europe as a battlefield interrogator, and participated in the liberation of a concentration camp. He was an American soldier—but less than ten years before he had been an enthusiastically patriotic German-Jewish boy. Rejected and threatened by the Nazi regime, the Angress family fled to Amsterdam to escape persecution and death, and young Angress then found his way to the United States. In Witness to the Storm, Angress weaves the spellbinding story of his life, including his escape from Germany, his new life in the United States, and his

experiences in World War II. A testament to the power of perseverance and forgiveness, *Witness to the Storm* is the compelling tale of one man's struggle to rescue the country that had betrayed him. Riveting, poignant and uplifting, *The Avengers* is a powerful exploration of resistance and revenge, of courage and dedication, and an inside look at some of the intrepid individuals who fought against the Holocaust and the Nazi occupation of Europe. Rich Cohen, author of the acclaimed *Tough Jews*, again narrates a little-known episode of Jewish history, this time altering what we thought we knew about the Holocaust. Abba Kovner, Vitka Kempner, Ruzka Korczak-comrades, lovers, friends. In the Lithuanian ghetto of Vilna, they were the heart of a breathtakingly courageous underground movement, and when the ghetto was liquidated, they fled to the forests and joined other partisans in continued sabotage and resistance. Sachar directs our attention to the fate specifically of Europe's Jewish minority as a classic litmus test of the Continent's transformation."--BOOK JACKET. This book explores the variety of social and political phenomena that combined to make the First World War a key turning point in the Jewish experience of the twentieth century. Just decades after the experience of intense persecution and struggle for recognition that marked the end of the nineteenth century, Jewish men and women across the globe found themselves

drawn into a conflict of unprecedented violence and destruction. The frenzied military, social, and cultural mobilisation of European societies between 1914 and 1918, along with the outbreak of revolution in Russia and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in the Middle East had a profound impact on Jewish communities worldwide. The First World War thus constitutes a seminal but surprisingly under-researched moment in the evolution of modern Jewish history. The essays gathered together in this ground-breaking volume explore the ways in which Jewish communities across Europe and the wider world experienced, interpreted and remembered the 'war to end all wars'. For Jews, Christians and Muslims, as for all human beings, military conflicts and war remain part of the reality of the world. The authoritative writings of Judaism, Christianity and Islam, namely the Hebrew Bible, the New Testament and the Koran, as well as the theological and philosophical traditions based on them, bear witness to this fact. Showing the influence of different historical political situations, various views – sometimes quite similar, sometimes more divergent -- have developed in the three religions to justify the waging of war under certain circumstances. Such views have also been integrated in different ways into legal systems while, in certain cases, theologians have provided legitimation for military expansion and atrocities. The

aim of the volume *The Concept of Just War in Judaism, Christianity and Islam* is to explore the respective understanding of "just war" in each one of these three religions and to make their commonalities and differences discursively visible. In addition, it highlights and explains the significance of the topic to the present time. Can the concepts developed in the Jewish, Christian and Islamic traditions in order to justify war, serve as a foundation for contemporary peace ethics? Or do religious arguments always add fuel to the fire in armed conflict? The contributions in this volume will help provide answers to these and other socially and politically relevant questions. Pursuing the thread he first unraveled in *Hitler's Jewish Soldiers*, Bryan Rigg takes a closer look at the experiences of Wehrmacht soldiers who were classified as Jewish. In this long-awaited companion volume, he presents interviews with twenty-one of these men, whose stories are both fascinating and disturbing. *Jews and the Military* is the first comprehensive and comparative look at Jews' involvement in the military and their attitudes toward war from the 1600s until the creation of the state of Israel in 1948. Derek Penslar shows that although Jews have often been described as people who shun the army, in fact they have frequently been willing, even eager, to do military service, and only a minuscule minority have been pacifists. Penslar demonstrates that Israel's military ethos did not emerge

from a vacuum and that long before the state's establishment, Jews had a vested interest in military affairs. Spanning Europe, North America, and the Middle East, Penslar discusses the myths and realities of Jewish draft dodging, how Jews reacted to facing their coreligionists in battle, the careers of Jewish officers and their reception in the Jewish community, the effects of World War I on Jewish veterans, and Jewish participation in the Spanish Civil War and World War II. Penslar culminates with a study of Israel's War of Independence as a Jewish world war, which drew on the military expertise and financial support of a mobilized, global Jewish community. He considers how military service was a central issue in debates about Jewish emancipation and a primary indicator of the position of Jews in any given society. Deconstructing old stereotypes, *Jews and the Military* radically transforms our understanding of Jews' historic relationship to war and military power. *On the Eve* is the portrait of a world on the brink of annihilation. In this provocative book, Bernard Wasserstein presents a new and disturbing interpretation of the collapse of European Jewish civilization even before the Nazi onslaught. In the 1930s, as Europe spiraled toward the Second World War, the continent's Jews faced an existential crisis. The harsh realities of the age—anti-Semitic persecution, economic discrimination, and an ominous climate of violence—devastated

Jewish communities and shattered the lives of individuals. The Jewish crisis was as much the result of internal decay as of external attack. Demographic collapse, social disintegration, and cultural dissolution were all taking their toll. The problem was not just Nazism: In the summer of 1939 more Jews were behind barbed wire outside the Third Reich than within it, and not only in police states but even in the liberal democracies of the West. The greater part of Europe was being transformed into a giant concentration camp for Jews. Unlike most previous accounts, *On the Eve* focuses not on the anti-Semites but on the Jews. Wasserstein refutes the common misconception that they were unaware of the gathering forces of their enemies. He demonstrates that there was a growing and widespread recognition among Jews that they stood on the edge of an abyss. *On the Eve* recaptures the agonizing sorrows and the effervescent cultural glories of this last phase in the history of the European Jews. It explores their hopes, anxieties, and ambitions, their family ties, social relations, and intellectual creativity—everything that made life meaningful and bearable for them. Wasserstein introduces a diverse array of characters: holy men and hucksters, beggars and bankers, politicians and poets, housewives and harlots, and, in an especially poignant chapter, children without a future. The geographical range also is vast:

from Vilna (the “Jerusalem of the North”) to Amsterdam, Vienna, Warsaw, and Paris, from the Judeo-Espagnol-speaking stevedores of Salonica to the Yiddish-language collective farms of Soviet Ukraine and Crimea. Wasserstein's aim is to “breathe life into dry bones.” Based on comprehensive research, rendered with compassion and empathy, and brought alive by telling anecdotes and dry wit, *On the Eve* offers a vivid and enlightening picture of the European Jews in their final hour. Josephus' account of a war marked by treachery and atrocity is a superbly detailed and evocative record of the Jewish rebellion against Rome between AD 66 and 70. Originally a rebel leader, Josephus changed sides after he was captured to become a Rome-appointed negotiator, and so was uniquely placed to observe these turbulent events, from the siege of Jerusalem to the final heroic resistance and mass suicides at Masada. His account provides much of what we know about the history of the Jews under Roman rule, with vivid portraits of such key figures as the Emperor Vespasian and Herod the Great. Often self-justifying and divided in its loyalties, *The Jewish War* nevertheless remains one of the most immediate accounts of war, its heroism and its horrors, ever written. Intending to dispel misconceptions about Polish collaboration with the Nazi regime during World War II, a former leader of the Polish underground discusses the

helpless position of the Poles with the advent of the German occupation, cooperation between Jewish and Polish underground movements, sabotage of German factories and transports, execution of collaborators, and notification to the Allies of the persecution of Jews in Poland. Notes that despite the fact that aiding Jews was automatically punished by death, over 100,000 Jews were saved. As a former leader of the anti-communist Polish Peasant Party who fled Poland in 1947, discusses Polish-Jewish relations after the war and "Jewish rule in Poland" under the aegis of the Communist Party. Notes the effects of the film "Shoah" on Polish-Jewish relations, contending that it is a biased account of the Holocaust. After the Nazis took power, Heppner, a member of a privileged middle-class German Jewish family, suffered from constant anti-Semitism. But Kristallnacht, in November 1938, introduced a new level of Nazi horror: Heppner and his mother used the family's resources to escape to Shanghai, the only city in the world that did not require a visa. Heppner was taken aback by experiences on the ocean liner that took him and other refugees to Shanghai: he was embarrassed and confounded when Egyptian Jews offered worn clothing to the Jewish passengers, he resented the edicts against Jewish passengers disembarking in any ports on the way, and he was unprepared for the poverty and cultural dislocation of the great city of Shanghai. But

being self-reliant, energetic, and clever, Heppner found niches for his skills that enabled him to survive in a precarious fashion in Shanghai's ghetto. In 1945, after the liberation of China, Heppner found a responsible position with the American forces in Nanjing. He and his wife, a fellow refugee he had met and married in Shanghai, arrived in the United States in 1947 with only eleven dollars but boundless hope and energy. "This inspiring memoir is a story of survival... The unique and traumatic experiences of tens of thousands of Jews who managed to escape for the 'temporary' haven of Shanghai are described with objectivity and clarity." — Leonard H. D. Gordon, *Shofar* "The author describes in detail the sights and sounds of his adopted environment, the mingling of Jews and many nationalities, the choking stench and the humidity, the decadent, exotic underworld of criminals and beggars, the terror of air raids and Japanese guards, the rampant poverty and disease. The general tone, however, is positive, even inspiring, and behind all the experiences lurks a sense of adventure and simple good luck." — Association of Jewish Libraries Newsletter "A fascinating and moving memoir that begins with [Heppner's] childhood in Nazi Germany and moves briskly from one compelling scene to the next." — Forward "Ernest G. Heppner's Shanghai Refuge fills in the fragments... of this little-known Jewish community... His story is an

odd mixture of defiance, courage, endurance and survival. His experience [is] fascinating." — Michael Berenbaum, Director, U.S. Holocaust Research Institute "An important addition to the historical record of World War II, an autobiography of a remarkable man's formative years, and a testimony to the power of community and human perseverance." — Indianapolis Star "Heppner's descriptions... ring true and carry conviction, especially when he recalls in evocative detail his day-to-day experiences in Nazi Germany. Similarly, his recollection of Shanghai, with its small, telling details of privations, indignities, anxieties, and horrors make maximum impact—from the rat in the bakery that he lifted up by its tail to the carnage following an American air raid." — Bernard Wasserstein, author of *The Secret Lives of Trebitsch Lincoln* The first book to cover the myriad factors of the Jews revolt against the Romans — from its origin to its lasting consequences — and re-evaluate historical accounts. In *The War Against the Jew* by Dagobert D. Runes, an introduction passionately written with a cause and purpose describes the War on the Jews, the history of Jewish hatred and prejudice. After that he gives a glossary of names, places, beings, writings, and words that describe this hatred. Dagobert David Runes (January 6, 1902 - September 24, 1982) was a philosopher and author. He is associated with The Philosophical Library,

a spiritual organization and publisher. Runes was a colleague and friend of Albert Einstein. Runes is responsible for publishing an English translation of Marx's *On the Jewish Question*, which he published under the title *A World without Jews*, and editing *The Dictionary of Philosophy*, published in 1942. An essential introduction to Josephus's momentous war narrative *The Jewish War* is Josephus's superbly evocative account of the Jewish revolt against Rome, which was crushed in 70 CE with the siege of Jerusalem and the destruction of the Temple. Martin Goodman describes the life of this book, from its composition in Greek for a Roman readership to the myriad ways it touched the lives of Jews and Christians over the span of two millennia. The scion of a priestly Jewish family, Josephus became a rebel general at the start of the war. Captured by the enemy general Vespasian, Josephus predicted correctly that Vespasian would be the future emperor of Rome and thus witnessed the final stages of the siege of Jerusalem from the safety of the Roman camp and wrote his history of these cataclysmic events from a comfortable exile in Rome. His history enjoyed enormous popularity among Christians, who saw it as a testimony to the world that gave rise to their faith and a record of the suffering of the Jews due to their rejection of Christ. Jews were hardly aware of the book until the Renaissance. In the nineteenth century, Josephus's

history became an important source for recovering Jewish history, yet Jewish enthusiasm for his stories of heroism—such as the doomed defense of Masada—has been tempered by suspicion of a writer who betrayed his own people. Goodman provides a concise biography of one of the greatest war narratives ever written, explaining why Josephus's book continues to hold such fascination today. "The trauma of the Yom Kippur assault on the State of Israel was suffered by every Jewish community in the world. Responding to a call from President Ephraim Katzir, scholars and men of action from many parts of the globe came together in Jerusalem in December 1973 for three days of shared information and critical assessment. The Seminar, from which this book derived, was an outgrowth of the President's Study Circle on World Jewry, and was attended by some seventy specialists in the varied disciplines of contemporary studies, under the championship of Professor Moshe Davis of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Hebrew University." -- Taken from book jacket flap. *Nationalism, War and Jewish Education* explores historical circumstances leading to the emergence of a Jewish religious school system lasting to modern times and the process by which this system was broken down and adapted in secular form as Jewish nationalism grew in the 19th and early 20th centuries. In the Roman period, education became an essential part of rabbinic pacifist

accommodation following Jewish defeats, while in the modern period, secular education was associated with nationalism and increasing militancy of emerging states. In both periods there was a revival of Hebrew and the creation of an educational system based on Hebrew texts. Both revivals were responses to anti-Semitism, which pushed large numbers of Jews away from assimilation into the dominant culture to a renewed Jewish national identity. The book highlights the centrifugal and centripetal shifts in Jewish identity, from messianic militarism to pacifism and back. It shows how changes in Jewish education accompanied these shifts. While drawing on historical scholarship for background, this book is essentially a literary study, showing how literary changes at different times and places reflect historical, socio-psychological, economic and political change. *Nationalism, War and Jewish Education* is original in showing how ancient Jewish education affected modern Jewish society, therefore it is a valuable resource for students and researchers interested in Jewish history and literature, education, development studies and nationalism. Finalist, 2015 National Jewish Book Awards in the American Jewish Studies category Winner, 2017 AJS Jordan Schnitzer Book Award in the category of Modern Jewish History and Culture: Africa, Americas, Asia, and Oceania Young Lions: How Jewish Authors Reinvented the American War Novel shows

how Jews, traditionally castigated as weak and cowardly, for the first time became the popular literary representatives of what it meant to be a soldier and what it meant to be an American. Revisiting best-selling works ranging from Norman Mailer's *The Naked and the Dead* to Joseph Heller's *Catch-22*, and uncovering a range of unknown archival material, Leah Garrett shows how Jewish writers used the theme of World War II to reshape the American public's ideas about war, the Holocaust, and the role of Jews in postwar life. In contrast to most previous war fiction these new "Jewish" war novels were often ironic, funny, and irreverent and sought to teach the reading public broader lessons about liberalism, masculinity, and pluralism. "An Orthodox rabbi insists that Judeo-Christian values are vital for our nation's survival."--Cover "In daily accounts, Ansky details his struggles: to raise funds; to lobby and bribe at the czar's court; and to procure and transport food, medicine, and money to the ravaged Jewish towns, which, in the course of the war, were conquered and reconquered by Cossacks, Germans, Polish mercenaries, and Russian revolutionaries. Ansky depicts scenes of devastation - convoys of refugees, towns looted and burned to the ground, villagers taken hostage and raped, prey to all comers. Speaking to maids and ministers, farmers and recruits, doctors and profiteers, Ansky hears and sees it all, as the czar's army disintegrates and the winds of

revolution sweep across the land."--BOOK JACKET. Koenigsberg shows how Hitler's thoughts about war generated the Holocaust. While some view Hitler as an anomaly, Koenigsberg shows how both the Holocaust and two World Wars grew out of an ideology located at the heart of Western civilization: that of nationalism. Based on belief in the absolute reality and profound significance of their nations, political leaders feel that they have a right to kill and to ask their people to die. Divided into seven books, it opens with a summary of Jewish history from the capture of Jerusalem by the Seleucid ruler Antiochus IV Epiphanes in 164 BC to the first stages of the First Jewish-Roman War. The next five books detail the unfolding of the war, under Roman generals Vespasian and Titus, to the death of the last Sicarii. The book was written about 75 AD, originally in Josephus's "paternal tongue", probably Aramaic, though this version has not survived. It was later translated into Greek, probably under the supervision of Josephus himself. The sources of knowledge of the First Jewish-Roman War are: this account of Josephus, the Talmud (Gittin 57b), Midrash Eichah, and the Hebrew inscriptions on the Jewish coins minted, and Book V of Tacitus' *Histories*. The text also survives in an Old Slavonic version, as well as Hebrew which contains material not found in the Greek version, and which is lacking other material found in the Greek version. The dramatic and compelling

rescue of the Danish Jews from the hands of the Nazis, told through firsthand accounts and personal stories Holly Springs, Mississippi, 1862 Hannah Green can't believe what happens to her family after the war breaks out. First, her sister Joanna falls in love with a Union soldier -- an enemy. Next, the same soldier tells Hannah and her family about General Grant's General Order #11, which commands all Jews to evacuate the territory for violating trade regulations. The Greens escape from Holly Springs just before their home is destroyed. They lose everything -- even their slaves, when Lincoln declares them free. Now, because she is Jewish, Hannah cannot go home to Mississippi -- a Confederate state that's dear to her heart. Confusion sets in. Who is on her side, and whose side does she want to be on? Joseph ben Matthias, Judæan aristocrat and Jerusalem Temple priest of the first rank, steps out into the boundless, magnificent city of Rome. He's clever, handsome, fêted by his Jewish hosts, and on a righteous mission to free three venerable old Jews wrongfully imprisoned as rebels. Joseph secures an audience with Nero's beautiful young Empress, Poppæa. Charmed by Joseph's zeal, she asks the Minister of Oriental Affairs to release the prisoners. The Minister seizes the opportunity to trade his assent for an edict guaranteed to outrage and mobilize the Jews of Judæa; Rome needs an excuse to comprehensively crush ongoing Jewish resistance. His scheme

bears fruit. In the year 66 Judæa revolts. Led by canny old commander Vespasian, Roman forces prevail until only the fortified city of Jerusalem remains in the hands of Jewish rebels. Vespasian is acclaimed Emperor and returns to Rome, leaving the siege to his son Titus. Weeks drag by. Jerusalem, with its lofty, magnificent Temple, becomes to the besieging Romans a symbol of obdurate Jewish arrogance to be overthrown. Rebel commander, Roman captive and Flavian protégé, Josephus, long reviled as a traitor and Roman toady, is portrayed by Feuchtwanger with clear-eyed empathy as a complex, brilliant man whose desire to become a "citizen of the world" conflicts with his Jewish identity. It was Joseph's destiny, however, to become a fierce defender in Rome of the unique importance of Jewish contribution to humanity, and to become known as the first-century historian Flavius Josephus and the author of

"The Jewish War." [adapted from a review by Annis, HistoricalNovels.info]

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