

TIMELINE: Modern Zionism

1857 Rabbi Yehuda Alkalai publishes *Goral la-Adonai* "A Lot for the Lord," a treatise on the restoration of the Jews to their ancestral homeland,

1862 Rabbi Zvi Hirsch Kalischer publishes his book *Drishat Tzion* in which he says the beginning of the redemption will come through natural means. He proposes settling the Land of Israel with Jews who will be self-sufficient by working the land.

1862 Moses Hess, who started out as an associate of Karl Marx, foreshadows the chief ideas of the Zionist movement in his book *Rome and Jerusalem*.

1882 Yehuda Leib Pinsker, a Russian physician, writes *Auto-Emancipation: An Appeal to His People by A Russian Jew* in which he argues that the Jews must build a fatherland of their own.

1882 A society of Zionist students from Kharkov, Russia calling themselves BILU, an acronym meaning "House of Jacob, let us go up," founds agricultural settlements in the Land of Israel.

1884 Pinsker convenes the founding conference of Hibbat Zion or "Lovers of Zion," an attempt to unify scattered groups of Zionist societies in Russia and Eastern Europe.

1894 The Dreyfus Affair, in which a French-Jewish captain is framed and court-martialed by the French Army for treason has a major impact on a journalist named Theodor Herzl, who is also affected by the rise of antisemitism in his native city of Vienna.

1896 Herzl publishes *Der Judenstaat*, or "The Jewish State."

1897 Herzl organizes the first Zionist Congress. It will become essentially a parliament-in-exile, directing Zionist affairs up until the creation of the State of Israel.