THE CHALLENGE OF RELIGIOUS EXTREMISM

JEWISH AND CHRISTIAN EXTREMISM

EXTREMISM AND THE BIBLE

SCRIPTURAL MODELS OF VIOLENCE

BIBLICAL ABSOLUTISM

Biblical narrative = historically reliable data

- Reflects naïve belief in the Bible as
 - directly given divine text,
 - absolute for all time,
 - containing unambiguous truth and instruction

that leads necessarily to

direct obedient <u>action</u>

'TEXTS OF TERROR'

 Phyllis Trible, Texts of Terror: Literary-Feminist Readings of Biblical Narratives (1984)

Scriptures contain:

- Stories of profound violence plus
 - injunctions, and commandments
 - allusions and examples as resource for
- terrifying and terrorizing behaviours
- Ideological justification for
- extreme attitudes, values, and actions

BIBLICAL MOTIF OF THE BAN: *ETHNO-RELIGIOUS PURITY EXTREMISM*

- Eradicating a vanquished opponent
- Victims 'offered'
 - slaughter has 'sacrificial character'
- destruction of the Amalekites (1 Sam)
- eliminate the Canaanites (Numbers)
- destroy the Ammonites (Judges)
- The destruction is pleasing to God
- God rewards the eradicator

ZEALOTRY: MODEL OF THE PRIEST PHINEAS - 1

Impulsive murderous act (Numbers, 25) of

- Israelite man and a Midianite woman by
- a temple priest grandson of Aaron

Context:

- Israelite idolatry imitating foreign cults, meaning
- Israel threatened with annihilation therefore
- Annihilate the attractive / seductive 'other'
 - eliminate the distraction and threat of succumbing to idolatry & blasphemy
 - eliminate source of cultic & ethnic impurity

ZEALOTRY: THE MODEL OF THE PRIEST PHINEAS - 2

Sanction:

- The zealous act appeased and pleased God
- rewarded with guarantee of high priesthood
- Phineas prevented Israel's fall to idolatrous practices

Implication:

- violence aimed at those opposing divine will
- Biblical model and ideal of being religiously virtuous

THE NEW TESTAMENT

- some NT texts that lend themselves to extremist interpretations
- Not so much models, as supportive values: e.g.,
 - pronouncements that God condemns nonbelievers
 - accounts of Jesus engaged in battle with demons
 - the 'violent Jesus' cleansing of the Temple
 - Jesus "I have come not to bring peace, but a sword" (Matthew)
- formation of hostile depictions of the 'other'
- 'exclusivist' claims in relation to the religious 'other'

'OTHERING' IN THE NEW TESTAMENT

- Some texts suggest embracing inclusion of 'others'
- Some texts indicate the rejection of otherness
 - on the grounds of a stark exclusionary position e.g.:
 - Jesus the 'only way' to 'the Father' (John)
 - Jews ignorant of God; sons of the devil (John)
- Thus early Christian <u>exclusionary rejection</u> of Jews
- Hence later antisemitism Holocaust
- Heretics subject to rejection, even violent death
 - Such 'othering' gives basis for contemporary Christian extremism

SCHOLARSHIP

Many biblical narratives are not reports of factual historical reality as such

- Rather, they mostly comprise 'ideological fictions'
- However, such fictive constructs convey meaning, insight, and perspective – even forms of timeless truth.
- And, importantly:
- 'truth' and 'meaning' require interpretive discernment

This applies to all texts, including 'texts of terror'

THE BIBLE AND EXTREMISM

- Scriptures can be both positively and negatively inspirational
- Texts can provide models, tropes and motifs for religious violence, extreme behaviours, attitudes etc.
- Phineas: model for lone-wolf extremists (Jewish & Christian)
- It is scriptural texts, <u>and their interpretation</u>, that provide ideological support for religious extremism

JEWISH EXTREMISM

SOME CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES

JEWISH EXTREMISM: RECENT EXAMPLES

Brit HaKana'im : Covenant of the Zealots

- a radical religious Jewish underground organisation
- operated in Israel (1950-1953) against the widespread trend of secularisation
- ultimate goal: to impose Jewish religious law in Israel and establish a Halakhic state

Kingdom of Israel: Malchut Yisrael

- active in Israel in the 1950s
- carried out attacks on the embassies of the USSR and Czechoslovakia
- occasionally shot at Jordanian troops stationed along the border in Jerusalem
- Members of the group caught trying to bomb the Israeli Ministry of Education in May 1953
- acting because secular Jewish North African immigrants regarded as 'a direct assault on religious Jews' way of life and as an existential threat to the ultra-Orthodox community in Israel

Gush Emunim: Jewish Underground

- Israeli religious-political activist-vigilante group (1979-84)
- Ultimate goals: destroy Dome of the Rock & Al-Aqsa mosque
- awaken' Jews; lay groundwork for construction of Third Temple
- avenge acts of Palestinian violence against settlers (revenge)
- charged as terrorist organization; eventually pardoned & released

Lehava - 'Prevention of Assimilation in the Holy Land' (2010-)

- strictly opposes Jewish assimilation
- objects to personal relationships between Jews and non-Jews
- denounces interfaith marriages
- opposed to the Christian presence in Israel
- members arrested for incitement

Baruch Goldstein (b. 1956, d. 1994)

- American-born Israeli physician
- perpetrated the 'Cave of the Patriarchs massacre' in Hebron (25 Feb 1994)
- shot & killed 29 Muslim worshipers; wounded 125
- Goldstein beaten to death by survivors
- gravesite became a pilgrimage site for Jewish extremists
- Israeli legislation passed (1999) outlawing monuments to terrorists
- The 'Goldstein shrine' erected at the site of his interment but
- tombstone and epitaph, which calls Goldstein "a martyr with clean hands and a pure heart" left untouched

Yigal Amir (b. 1970)

- Israeli citizen and law & religion student
- assassinated Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin (4 Nov 1995)
- currently serving a life sentence
- Motif: Rabin was leading Israel & Jews to disaster by signing peace treaty
- Model: Phineas a lone-wolf operative

CHRISTIAN EXTREMISM

SOME CONTEMPORARY EXAMPLES

Contemporary Christian Extremism

Ku Klux Klan

- KKK organized at the end of American Civil War (1861-1865) by former Confederate so
- began by targeting freed slaves
- 1915: new Protestant-led wing formed in Georgia, during period of xenophobia
- advocates white supremacy, white nationalism, anti-immigration and antisemitism
- targets Jews, Catholics, other social or ethnic minorities (e.g. African-Americans, LBGT)
- goal: to "reestablish Protestant Christian values in America by any means possible"
- believes that 'Jesus was the first Klansman'
- cross burnings intimidate potential targets, and demonstrate piety for Jesus
- considered a right-wing extremist organization







CHRISTIAN IDENTITY (CI)

- Umbrella concept' ideology
 - Aryan Israel & Christ
- Bible is ultimate authority
 - read 'literally'
- 'Two Seed theology'
 - Adam / Satan (snake)
- White Separatist movement
 - European races descend from ancient Israelites
- Europeans are the 'chosen people'
 - Jews the cursed offspring of Cain

A conglomeration of loosely associated individuals and churches

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST CHRISTIAN/ARYAN NATIONS (CJCC/AN)

- Rallying point for many US hard-line white supremacists
- Significant role in forming of Christian extremism
- 'Theological roots in the British Israelite movement
- Self-perception of superiority and biblical-like chosen status
- Enemies: Jews and American Government (ZOG)

THE 'PHINEAS PRIESTHOOD' (PP)

- Extreme CI Ideology prone to violence
- Leaderless, anti-organisational, resistance movement
- Biblical reference (Num. 25) read as model for Christian zealotry
- Biblical paradigm justification for violent means
- 'Lone-wolf' operatives (McVeigh; Breivik)

CONTEMPORARY CHRISTIAN EXTREMISM

- Christianity has known extremism historically:
 - application of violence for political and spiritual ends
 - violent clashes in respect to competitive theologies etc.
 - marginalised variants of the faith
- Today we see:
 - Rise in fundamentalist mentality and groups
 - Increasing evidence of hard-line Christian assertiveness & exclusivism
 - Ongoing examples of extremist groups / orientations

CONTEMPORARY PARADOX

- 'Postmodern' context:
 - tolerance affirmed; multiple identities/alterities OK
 - mutual acceptance / respect advocated
 - plurality and liberality in secular context
- Contrasting with:
 - resurgent intentional-exclusivist religious identities
 - increasing (mutual) hostilities
 - increasing rejection of 'alterities'