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What is Israel's contribution to the modern world?, 1927.

"WHAT IS ISRAEL'S CONTRIBUTION
TO THE MODERN WORLD?"

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER.

THE TEMPLE, SUNDAY MORNING;

DECEMBER 11, 1927, CLEVELAND.



In our first lecture, The Role of Israel in the Ancient World, we saw how Israel reevaluated the religious and spiritual value of the ancient world; how it waged war upon idolatry and all forms of superstition; how it developed the concept of the one spiritual God as the source of all physical phenomena as well as spiritual phenomena; and how Israel in the ancient world gave to mankind a new code, a higher code, of private and public morality, of national and international morality.

In our second lecture, The Contribution of Israel to Christianity, we saw how Israel gave to Christianity its three essential elements: the personality of Jesus, the sacred Scriptures, and its code of ethics.

In our third lecture on The Contribution of Israel to Mohammedanism and to the Middle Ages, we saw how Mohammedanism borrowed its essential concepts concerning God from Judaism, as well as many of its vital parts, its personalities, its heroes, its legends, its laws, from Hebraic sources. We saw that in the Middle Ages Israel served as the avenue of communication between the two civilizations of the Middle Ages: the Arabic and the Latin. We saw how the Jews, through their numerous translations of Arabic works into Latin made possible the transmission of Greek learning, Greek science, Greek thought, which the Arabs had taken over,—made possible the passing or

the transmission of that wealth of stimulating knowledge into Europe, thereby preparing the way for the revival of learning, for the Renaissance.

We dwelt, too, on the contribution of

Judaism on the Protestant Reformation and to Puritanism.

Before

Contribution of Israel to the Modern World. time I would dwell a moment upon the contribution of Israel to the economic life of the peoples of Europe. Israel made essential contributions both to the economic practice and theory of the European peoples. In the development of modern capitalism, for example, Israel played a decisive role. In the Middle Ages the Jew because of his international connections, because of his constant migrations, both, forced voluntary at the behest of trade, -- the Jew became a leader in commerce and trade, and because he was forced out of many activities in which he might normally engage, and was more or less restricted to the one occupation of moneylending, the Jew became the great banker of the Middle Ages, and developed nearly all of our modern agencies of credit upon which our commercial life today is built.

Professor Sombart wrote a very interesting book on the Jews and Modern Capitalism, which will repay you a careful reading. And it is interesting, too, that just as the Jews played a creative role in the development of modern capitalism—banking, credit, corporations—so did

role few decades a decisive/in the theory of socialism, which is the very antithesis of The . private capitalism. xt book of modern or coursely he a Jew-Karl Marx; and Leninism, which is today triumphant in Russia, is a copy almost in detail So in both spheres of of the theory of Karl Marx. economic thought -- in capitalism and in socialism, the Jour Jewish mind played a most decisive role. Jows how how to Joffer territor, I a the influence of Israel upon the literature of the modern world. There is hardly a literature which does not bear evidence of the imprint of the Hebraic spirit upon it. That is especially true of English literature since the dance translation of the Bible into the classic version of 1609, the famous King James version. Hardly a master of English but what had his style moulded to a remarkable degree by the idiom and the imagry of Hebraic literature. Yeu think of Milton; you think of Wordsworth; you think of Carlisle; you think of Macauley; you think of Lincoln; you think of Walt Whitman, -- you think of all the great masters of English literature and you cannot disassociate their style, in many instances their mode of thought, from the Hebraic style and the Hebraic mode of thought. They were sand you ser at que kut steeped in the language of the Old Testament and they has daught some of its rhythm its majesty, its rele, its to Jows have enjoyed emancipation

modern times only since the French Revolution; and it is only within the last ten years that half of the Jewry of Europe obtained political equality,—Think of it.—It is only a matter of the last decade that half of the Jews of the world obtained their rights as human beings, since the Russian revolution. And yet inspite of disabilities, in spite of the restriction of educational opportunities in spite of physical degradation, in spite of being ghettotized and isolated from contact with the cultures of the world, the Jewish mind continued to function aggressively and creatively in almost every department of human thought from the Middle Ages down to this day; and it is quite immaterial whether the contributions are those of individual Jews or collectively the contribution of the Jewish people as such.

I assume that if the English people claims

credit for Hume and Berkeley, and the French for Descartes,
and the German for Kent, and the American people for

William James, that the Jewish people has equal right to
claim credit for Spinoza in spite of the fact that the
contributions of all these philosophers, as well as the
contributions of all thinkers and scientists, are, in a
sense, international; for knowledge is international in
scope. Spinoza was a Jew, born a Jew, educated as a Jew.

His first books were Hebrew books; his first contact with
philosophy was through Hebrew philosophic works. And whent the
man influenced European thought more in the last three

hundred years than did this God-intoxicated philosopher,
Benedict Spinoza?

His thought was essentially Jewish, quite regardless of the fact that synagogue ex-communicated him, -- There were political reasons for that excommunications not so much theologic reasons, -- His theocentric thought, his exalted ethical idealism, his noble faith, his almost mystic faith in the beauty and in the dignity of human life and in the capacity of man to rise to limitless heights of self-development -- they are all essentially Jewish ideals -- is in consonance with the best traditions of Jewish thought.

the name of Moses Mendelssohn, who, in a sense, was the founder of German esthetics; the names of Solomon Maimon and Alexander, who were the best students and critics of Kant; and the name of andre Bergson, the leading philosophic mind in the modern world, you will realize that in this great department of human thought Israel has in the last two or three hundred years played a primary role, a most decisive role.

It was a Jew, David Ricardo, who founded the science of political economy; it was a Jew, Lazarus, who founded the science of racial psychology; it was a Jew, Freud, who founded the science of psychoanalysis; it was two Jews, Michaelson and Einstein, who pioneered in the field of mathematical physics in our own generation; and derivate the field of mathematical physics in our own generation;

Were one to attempt to enumerate the pioneering role which

Jewish physicians played in the science of modern medicine,

one would need more than a short hour merely to enumerate

the names of those who contributed to vital discovery to

this branch of human knowledge, in which terrel somehow

always excelled from the earliest days of the Middle Ages

to this day.

One finds Jewish men and Jewish women in the forefront of the arts, -- decorative arts, pictorial arts, plastic arts, in the composition and the interpretation of music, in dramatic interpretation; in fact, there is hardly a branch in science or art to which you can turn today but what you will find some member of the household of Israel in the van-a leader in that specific human enterprise. And in the great struggles for the liberation of mankind, in the revolutionary struggles of the last hundred years for greater freedom and greater justice, in Hungary, in Austria, in Germany, in France, in Russia, you will find the sons and daughters of our people, leaders, heroes, martyrs, for the cause of human emancipation. There were were the world have raid: If without any apology; our race has taken its place in the modern world as a prelitic, breative contributing people. When you realize that our numbers are relatively few in

comparison with the vast population of the races of

mankind, you are filled with a sense of pride when you reflect upon the number of intrinsically vital gifts which of Israel have made to the assets the mind and th or mankind in modern times. And these contributions have been not only the contribution's of individual Jews. Dr. Roth, in a very illuminating assay, makes this profound observation -- and I believe it to be true -- that it was Israel's doctrine of the unity of God and its corollary, Israel's doctrine of the unity of the creative world, which made possible two things in modern life: first, the development of science, which must have as its basis the concept of the unity in the structure of the physical world without which science is impossible; and in the second place, it made possible the development of a unified code, a standard of ethics, which, too, must be grounded in the concept of the unity of the ethical source, of the ethical authority, which means the one God.

ethics were made possible by Israel's existence throughout the ages to modern times on the basic oneness of the physical world, which is held together, as it were, by the basic oneness—which is Cod. So that it was not Hellenism which is responsible for modern scientific development but it is Hebraism nurtured through the ages by Israel which is making possible the efflorescence of scientific thought in our life today.

contribution to mankind, from my point of view, is that and Greston it remained true right through the ages to two luminous, immovable ideas: God and ethical idealism. If there is one golden strand which runs clear through the entire historic tapestry of our poeople, it is this: God and morality; man's relation to Divinity; man's relation to humanity. In the ancient world of idolatry, superstition, slavery, despotism, Israel preached God and ethical idealism; in the Graeco-Roman world of decadence, of growing barbarism, Israel preached God and ethical idealism: in the Dark Ages of cruelty, brutality and vulgarity and ignorance, Israel held aloft the torch, -- Israel mocked at and hated and branded and tortured, yet hold cod, of ethical aspira world of materialism, of machinery, of imperialistic madness, of over self-indulgence, Israel still holds aloft the ideals of God and morality. And this continuity of a spiritual ministry, this heroic persistence through the ages, is perhaps Israel's greatest gift to mankind, and it is only as we remain true, friends, to these two simple, ideas you bentise strong, dynamic theritages, only as we remain true to them that we carry on our tradition and that we continue to play our role in civilization.

wherever wrong is enthroned; wherever injustice devestates life; wherever tyranny oppresses mankind; wherever hate entagonizes and disunities, there is the challenge to the sons and the daughters of Israel to

wherever materialism dominates human thought; wherever moral laxity sets in; wherever self-indulgence and vulgarity begin to make life ugly and desolate, there people sught to be founds the choicest of its minds ought to be found standing immovable like the rock of Cibrelter, championing these ideals which have come down through the ages; carried by our people in the ark of its covenant across the burning sands of adversity for three thousand years—there our sons and daughters ought to be found championing these ideals in the midst of a world of shifting standards, of changing fads and notions, defending these ancient ideals which are our people's own, the flesh of our flesh and the bone of our bone.

That is why, when I behold Jews who try to compete with non-Jews, not in the fields of service, of intellectual enterprise, but in the fields of materialism,—that is why, when I find Jews trying to be smarter than the smartest set, trying to outdo and outplay, out-build and outshine the non-Jew, I feel that these Jews have lost contact with the spirit of their race; I feel that they are pathetic Crientals who are attempting to aid clumsily the indecencies which seem to come more naturally to the Occidental people. Whenever I find Jews who are being beguiled by pseudo-ethical notions of free love and easy divorce, and that new paganism which goes by the name of

lost the theme and the rhythm of Jewish life; because

Jewish life in three thousand years has built itself upon

purity and modesty and sexual reticence and restraint.

That is why, when I find Jews devoting themselves exclusively to the accumulation of things—to money-grubbing,

I know that they, too, have somehow broken a connecting

link between themselves and the great people of which

they are derived; that somehow they cannot claim spirit
ual kinship with Micah and the great people of which

and Halevi and Mendelssohn; that somehow they are aliens

and strangers in the camp of Israel, in spite of the fact

that racially they are of the very blood of the people

which gave these giants of the spirit, these champions

of social justice, of spirituality in the world to manking.

play in the modern world. This is perhaps the summary of all that these for lectures of mine rised. We have a two-fold role to play in the modern world. We are still very much alive after three thousand years. Israel today is stronger in numbers than it ever was in its history, in spite of the fact that it is scattered over the four corners of the world; there is still a bond of unity strong which unites the household of Israel. And in spite of all the tribulations the viccitudes of fortunes, the mind of Israel today is alert, keen, aggressive, searching, and the influence in civilization, and it is my firm conviction

We have a two-fold role, my friends, to

that Israel has not yet said its last word in the world.

Rome is dead; Greece is dead; Babylon is dead; Egypt is dead. These peoples whom we knew two thousand years ago and three thousand years ago; with whom we lived, with whom we waged war, against whose ideas we struggled, those peoples are dead today. Israel lives, lives affirmatively in the world today. And Israel has yet much to say to the world in the endless years to come. (Our sap is not dry) our youth has not departed from us. Somehow we are in possession of the secret of eternal rejuvenation and eternal survival.

We have two things to do in the world:

first, as individual Jews, to see to it that we are

always walking with, marching with, the best thought of

the world, the most advanced thought of the world; that
individually we try to develop ourselves to the highest

point mentally, spiritually, morally. Our strength

through the ages has been the strength of ideas. Our

fortress was never the physical citadel, never the feudal

castle, never armament. (We were always defenseless,

always wask.) Our strength was always in the fracel of

the mind, in the fortress of the heart, and there we were

impregnable; there we were indefeasible; there no armies

could reach us. And our greatness in the future and our

safety in the future lie in the self-same sphere: the

mind and the heart.

We must never put our faith in possessions,

will of the peoples in whose midst we live, because these are shifting things. We must put our confidence in the future, as we have in the past, in intellectual and in spiritual enterprises and devotions. There we are eternal.

we must work to establish more and more these two ideas which emanate from the soul of our people: God and humanity. We must keep on, living the torch through the darknesses of the world, through all conditions and circumstances. We must keep on preaching God, ethical idealism, to mankind. The world needs these two eight, strong verities today as much as it needed them in the pagan world, in the Graeco-Roman world, in the Middle Ages.

Men are drifting away from facing God today,

and are drifting into a new materialistic paganism, in which they place their faith in themselves and in the creations of their own hands—in machines. The day of recompense will come when these selfsame machines which hands of men builded and in which they have put their and them and destroy them!

The world needs God today as it never needed him before. The conception of the basic spirituality of life as against the conception of the crass materialism of life. And the world today needs the Jewish ideals of justice and brotherhood and peace perhaps

the

bloody struggles of markind which are likely to engular the whole world will be economic struggles; the markind will be the wars of the classes against the masses; of the denied and the dispossessed against the exploiters and the possessers. Israel's truths of justice and fairness, of the rights of the rights of the rights of the right and the rights of the poor; Israel's code of moral sanity; Israel's economic ethics, are desperately needed in the world today.

"Thou shalt not respect the person of the rich, neither shalt thou respect the person of the poor, but in justice shalt thou judge them." There is a law which rises above the law of majority and the law of minority; there is a law which rises above the law of power and force, whether that force be in the hands of the classes or the masses. There is an eternal law which is God's law, which demands fairness for all and freedom for all. That is Jewish ethics, and through a sea of blood manking is waiting for the acceptance of Jewish standards, of human relationships.

And so with peace. Isaian speke not.

world war. Isaiah spoke twenty-seven centuries ago; but what he spoke is still the desperate hope of suffering mankind, when he said that the time must come when the

nations shall beat their swords into plowshares and their knives into pruning hooks. The President of the United States calls for naval armament. Isaiah twenty-seven centuries ago called for disarmament,—for the beating of swords into plowshares and not of plowshares into swords. And as Isaiah must triumph, mankind will pass through a series of world wars and will offer millions more of its choicest sons upon the alter of Moloch, and millions more will be mutilated in the filthy, dirty trenches, and millions more of defenseless civilians will be destroyed by bombs thrown through the air by airplanes.

These will come because men are stupid,
men are blind. But it is the code of Israel announced
ever so long ago, and kept alive by this people—which
was never a conquering people, which never worshipped
force,—it is this code of Israel—"Peace, peace unto
those who are near and unto those who are far"—that
must triumph in the world. And it is this code which we
Jews, collectively as a people, must preach.

I rejoice when I read the founder of the idea of the outlawry of war was a Jew. I expect that. I anticipated that that should be so. That is Jewish; that is the genius of Isaiah speaking in the twentieth century. I rejoice when I see a Jew building schools for Negroes. That is Jewish. I rejoice when I see Jews leading in movements of social betterment, of greater opportunities for all. That is the voice of Micah speaking in modern

accents in life today.

marvelous heritage, a marvelous history, and a marvelous
future awaiting us. Let us prove worthy of our past
and of our future. M. shall h. watty of our past

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sermon 254

LECTURE OF

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER,

CIVEN ON

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1927.

AT

THE TEMPLE

CLEVELAND, OHIO

WHAT IS ISRAEL'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE MODERN WORLD

The emancipation of Israel did not begin until the French revolution and for half of the Jews of the world, it did not take place until the Russian revolution. Yet, throughout the last three centuries, the sons of Israel were active in every field of human thought.

No figure has influenced human thought in modern times, as profoundly as Spinoza and no philosopher's ideas are as challenging in our own day as are those of Andre Bergson.

of political economy. It was another Jew, Lazarus who founded the science of racial psychology. Another Jew, Freud who is the founder of the science of psychoanalysis. Michelson and Einstein are the present day pioneers in the present day field of mathematical physics. In medicine the Jews have an amazing record of vital discoveries and contributions. Jews are to be found in the forefront of the decorative pictorial of plastic arts; among the leaders of musical composers and interpreters and among exponents of the drama.

what was said of Moses may be said of Moses's people after three thousand years, "his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated". The race is today forceful, creative and abundantly vital.

collectively Israel's role in the present and in the future must be one with Israel's world throughout the ages, to hold aloft the torch of God and ethical idealism in the world.

As a community, we are dedicated to the unity and spirituality of God and to the unity and spiritual values of mankind.

wherever wrong is enthroned, wherever injustice devastates human life, wherever tyranny oppresses and hate disunites, there, the faithfulness of our people must be found as champions of our ancient dogmas of justice, freedom, brotherhood and peace.

Our secret of survival and rejuvenation lies not in our numbers or in our power, but in our hearts and in our minds and in our undying faith in God and in the ultimate triumph of righteousness.