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Julius Schnorr von Carolsfeld, "Death of Jesus on the Cross," *Die Bibel in Bildern* [Picture Bible]. Leipzig: Georg Wigands, 1860. Hathi Digital Trust Library online version of a copy in the Getty Library. Web. 30 June 2016.

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<https://victorianweb.org/art/illustration/german/schnorr/97.html>

### **Embedded photo credits:**

#### **Video 1: Judas**

Judas receiving the 30 pieces of silver. Köln, Dom, Kinderfenster, nach dem Ausbau 1995, N XIX, 6 b, B 2 Z 4  
Detail: Judas empfängt die 30 Silberlinge. © Hohe Domkirche Köln, Dombauhütte; Foto: Glarestauiierungswerkstatt

16<sup>th</sup> century fresco, Saint Sébastien Church, in Planpinet. Clarée valley, Hautes alpes *département*, France.

By Berrucomons - Own work, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=22922676>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judas\\_Iscariot#/media/File:6852\\_les\\_deniers\\_de\\_judas.JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Judas_Iscariot#/media/File:6852_les_deniers_de_judas.JPG)

1306, fresco by Giotto, Scrovegni Chapel, Padua.

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Giotto\\_-\\_Scrovegni--28--Judas\\_Receiving\\_Payment\\_for\\_his\\_Betrayal.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Giotto_-_Scrovegni--28--Judas_Receiving_Payment_for_his_Betrayal.jpg)

Krakow figurine. By דוד קובץ על ידי - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0,

<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=93999699>

Map of Kingdoms of Biblical Times.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom\\_of\\_Judah#/media/File:Kingdoms\\_of\\_Israel\\_and\\_Judah\\_map\\_830.svg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Judah#/media/File:Kingdoms_of_Israel_and_Judah_map_830.svg)

Shylock, by John Hamilton Mortimer (MET, 2002.330.2), 15 March 1776..

[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Shylock\\_\(Twelve\\_Characters\\_from\\_Shakespeare\)\\_MET\\_DP828470.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Shylock_(Twelve_Characters_from_Shakespeare)_MET_DP828470.jpg)

#### **Video 2: Conspiracy:**

Christus voor het Sanhedrin en de oudsten, Christoffel van Sichem (II), naar Hieronymus Wierix, naar Bernardino Passeri, 1629; houtsnede geplakt op albumblad; verso met tekst in boekdruk, h 111mm x b 73mm [Meer objectgegevens](#)

James Tissot (French, 1836-1902). Conspiracy of the Jews (Conspiration des juifs), 1886-1894. Opaque watercolor over graphite on gray wove paper, Image: 9 7/16 x 7 5/16 in. (24 x 18.6 cm). Brooklyn Museum, Purchased by public subscription, 00.159.215 (Photo: Brooklyn Museum, 00.159.215\_PS2.jpg)

James Tissot (French, 1836-1902). The Chief Priests Take Counsel Together (Les princes des prêtres se consultant), 1886-1894. Opaque watercolor over graphite on gray wove paper, Image: 7 1/8 x 10 5/16 in.

(18.1 x 26.2 cm). Brooklyn Museum, Purchased by public subscription, 00.159.196 (Photo: Brooklyn Museum, 00.159.196\_PS2.jpg)

James Tissot (French, 1836-1902). The Morning Judgment (Le jugement du matin), 1886-1894. Opaque watercolor over graphite on gray wove paper, Image: 8 5/16 x 7 3/16 in. (21.1 x 18.3 cm). Brooklyn Museum, Purchased by public subscription, 00.159.254 (Photo: Brooklyn Museum, 00.159.254\_PS2.jpg)

"The Protocols" with Preface and Explanatory Notes

Chicago: The Patriotic Publishing Co., 1934. Ludwig Rosenberger Library of Judaica, University of Chicago.  
<https://www.lib.uchicago.edu/collex/exhibits/red-press/protocols-elders-zion/>

"Seppla" [Josef Plank], Churchill as an octopus, between 1935 and 1943; Drawing. Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress (213); LC-USZ62-54514;

<https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/churchill/interactive/html/wc0213.html>

Rothschild poster. <https://www.calledoutbelievers.org/about-us/>

### **Video 3: Crowd**

Antonio Ciseri. Ecce Homo (1871). Museo Cantonale d'Arte, Lugano, Switzerland (Photo: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ecce\\_homo\\_by\\_Antonio\\_Ciseri\\_\(1\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ecce_homo_by_Antonio_Ciseri_(1).jpg))

Page from the anti-Semitic German children's book, *Der Giftpilz* (Der Stürmer Publishers, 1935).  
Photo Credit: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum.

French print of an illustrated poem about the Wandering Jew (ca. 1650). United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Gift of the Katz Family

Ginori (Italy) porcelain figure of the Wandering Jew (after 1821). United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Gift of the Katz Family.

Poster of the Wandering Jew Board Game (ca. 1852-58). United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Gift of the Katz Family.

### **Video 4: Crucifixion**

Philipp Rupprecht, Mortal Enemy of Christianity [Śmiertelny wróg Chrzescijanstwa] (1943)  
United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Collection, Gift of the Katz Family  
<https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn545098>

Polish poster advertising the antisemitic propaganda pamphlet, Śmiertelny wróg Chrześcijaństwa [Mortal Enemy of Christianity], written by Zbigniew Kowalewski in 1943. The image is based on an illustration by Philipp Rupprecht, which was published in the antisemitic German newspaper, *Der Stürmer*, in 1937. The poster has an image of a crucifix, in front of a background of buildings that appear to be on fire with a large image of a Jewish man looming over the scene. The man has a large nose and ears, hooded eyes, and fleshy lips; all stereotypical physical features commonly attributed to Jewish men. The crucifix is a reference to the deicide myth, which falsely blames and condemns Jews for the death of Jesus Christ, and for rejecting his teachings. The pamphlet's cover is illustrated with the same image as the poster. The pamphlet details the alleged relationship between Jews and Christianity, and falsely claims that Jews spread ideas of world

revolution. Both themes are displayed in the image; the crucifixion represents the adversarial relationship between Jews and Christianity, and the burning buildings represent revolution. Jewish conspiracies of world domination and revolution are longstanding antisemitic canards used by the Nazis and other groups to justify Jewish persecution. The pamphlet was part of a series of Nazi propaganda literature produced in German occupied Poland during World War II. This poster is one of more than 900 items in the Katz Ehrental Collection of antisemitic visual materials.

Meister HW, Der Kalvarienberg (1842)

<http://kulturpool.bmb.gv.at/plugins/kulturpool/showitem.action?itemId=4295441049&kupoContext=default>

**Editing and production: Peter A. Pettit**