

1800 – 1900

- 1808** : **Perushim**, disciples of the **Vilna Gaon**, arrive in the Holy Land, settling in **Safed** and **Jerusalem**.
- 1812**: **Napoleon's defeat in Russia** dashes Jewish hopes for liberation and restoration in the Holy Land.
- 1817**: **Hurva Synagogue** is completed in Jerusalem, led by the Perushim, becoming a major spiritual center.
- 1831**: **Muhammad Ali of Egypt** captures Holy Land, initiating reforms and better conditions for Jews.
- 1834**: A major **Arab revolt** against Egyptian rule devastates Jewish communities in **Safed** and **Tiberias**.
- 1840**: After Ottoman re-conquest of the Holy Land, European powers intervene in the **Damascus Affair**, bringing awareness of Jewish vulnerabilities in the Middle East.
- 1841**: Return of **Ottoman rule** introduces **Tanzimat** reforms, promoting improved conditions for Jews.
- 1847**: Rabbi **Yehuda Alkalai** publishes works advocating **Zionism**, Jewish resettlement of the Land of Israel.
- 1849**: Jewish philanthropist **Sir Moses Montefiore** visits Jerusalem, funding housing for Jews infrastructure
- 1854**: With the **Crimean War**; European intervention in Ottoman affairs benefits Jews in the Holy Land.
- 1855**: **Montefiore** purchases land outside Jerusalem's walls for agricultural development, leading to the creation of **Mishkenot Sha'ananim**, the first Jewish neighborhood outside the Old City.
- 1860**: Establishment of the **Alliance Israélite Universelle**, supporting Jewish education and welfare in Zion.
- 1862**: **Moses Hess** publishes *Rome and Jerusalem*, advocating establishment of a Jewish homeland in Zion.
- 1865**: Founding of the **Palestine Exploration Fund** by British scholars, including Jewish participation
- 1867**: **Mark Twain** visits the Holy Land, describing it as desolate in his travelogue *The Innocents Abroad*.
- 1870**: **Mikveh Israel Agricultural School** near Jaffa marks first Jewish agricultural settlement in Zion.
- 1878**: **Petah Tikva**, first modern Jewish agricultural settlement, signals start of **Zionist resettlement**.
- 1881**: Outbreak of **anti-Jewish pogroms** in Russia spurs the **First Aliyah**, bringing thousands of Jews to Zion.
- 1882**: **Rishon LeZion**, a Jewish agricultural settlement, is funded by **Baron Edmond de Rothschild**.
- 1884**: **Lovers of Zion (Hovevei Zion)** movement founded to promote resettlement of the Land of Israel.
- 1887**: Ottoman Empire establishes **mutasarrifates** (districts) to limit Jewish land purchases, reflecting Ottoman concerns over increased Jewish immigration.
- 1890**: Hebrew poet **Eliezer Ben-Yehuda** promotes the revival of **Hebrew** as a spoken language.
- 1891**: **Leo Pinsker's Autoemancipation** inspires the Jewish National Movement in the Land of Israel.
- 1894**: **Dreyfus Affair** in France highlights European antisemitism, intensifying Zionist aspirations.
- 1896**: Publication of **Theodor Herzl's** seminal *The Jewish State (Der Judenstaat)* envisions a new nation.
- 1897**: At **First Zionist Congress** in Basel, Switzerland, Herzl calls for a Jewish homeland in the Land of Israel.
- 1898**: Herzl visits Jerusalem and meets with **Kaiser Wilhelm II**, seeking support for the Zionist movement.
- 1899**: Founding of **Rehovot**, a Jewish settlement emphasizing self-reliance and agricultural innovation.