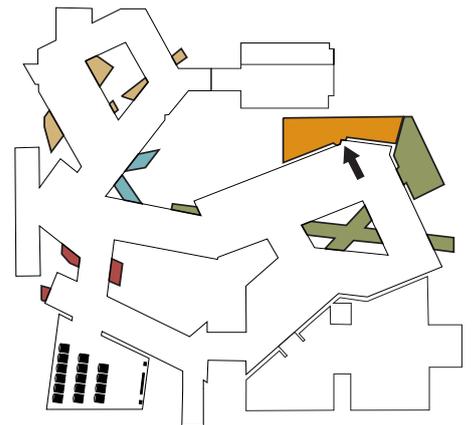




PROMISED LANDS

The Promised Land flowing with milk and honey is described in the Books of Moses. For millennia, the concept of the Promised Land was confined to the realm of religion, but with the rise of Zionism at the end of the nineteenth century it became the dream of a Jewish state. However, some Jews also define the Promised Land as the country they have settled in, where they wish to achieve respect and recognition on the same terms as their fellow citizens. Driven by this idea, many Jews rose to the upper middle class after 1814, when their new citizen rights made it possible. The Jewish bourgeoisie consciously signalled their new status and their loyalty to Danish society.





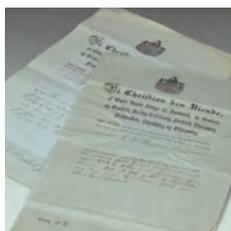
A group of orthodox Jews were opposed to the Zionist cause, but lived and breathed for the study of Scripture in the Holy Land. These people depended completely on contributions from countries such as Denmark, where the collection (Chalukkah) was organised by David Simonsen and Estrid Meyer in the 1920s. This small book contains the accounts of income from sealed red collection boxes distributed among orthodox women in Denmark. Twentieth century.



With its motif from the graves of devout Talmud masters and excerpts from Psalm 137 and the book of Isaiah, this cloth expresses a religious connection with the Holy Land of Zion. Nineteenth century.



Blue collection boxes and tree-planting certificates from the Jewish National Fund, KKL, can be found in many Jewish homes all over the world. These objects express an affinity with Zionism, which also found support in Denmark. Several associations are included in the Danish Zionist Federation, with their own individual ties with the state of Israel.



In the second half of the nineteenth century permissions for the issue of mortgage bonds increased, and several Jewish factory owners received trade licenses. More Jews entered higher education, and links were strengthened between the Jewish community and the rest of the population.



Joel Ballin: Salomon Wolff Behrens, probably 1839.
Salomon Wolff Behrens, 1799-1841.



Levin Bendix Levy: Lazer Simon, 1784. The first known portrait of a Danish Jew is of the merchant Lazer Simon, 1717-1784. The Jewish Community in Denmark.



Lea Boruszek: Self-portrait, 1975. Painter and graphic designer Lea Boruszek was born in 1949 in Poland. In this modern self-portrait, the individual meets the outside world with a more open and questioning mind than in the former portraits.