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**Jewish Emancipation in State and City: The Case Study of Gdansk**  
**(1807-1847)**

In the paper the process of the implementation of state emancipation policy towards Jews was discussed as a process of loosing of autonomous rights of Gdansk. The right to decide about Jewish inhabitants gradually diminished starting with the Prussian takeover of the city in 1793. With the 7-years lasting introduction of the Napoleonic authority in 1807 the local Christian elite seemed to have lost control over the number of Jewish dwellers. The new rulers demanded that the constitution and Code civil would be introduced, which would guarantee equal rights for all citizens, regardless of their religion. Thereafter, in September 1814 the Prussian chancellor Hardenberg decided that the emancipation edict of 1812 was to be applied also in Gdansk. Over the following years the opponents of the emancipation on the various levels of state and communal administration tried to weaken the impact of the edict, its implementation continued nevertheless. In the case of the anti-Jewish riots 1819 and 1821 as well as in other moments of the researched period, the supervision of the central authorities proved to be crucial for proper implementation of the emancipatory regulations. It was mainly the Prussian ministry of the interior – sometimes also the chancellor – that corrected some actions of the regional administration, as well as instructed it about the proper interpretation of the new regulations and demanded conformable behavior. In those circumstances the emancipation policy was in the case of Gdansk continued also after 1815 in spite of the general restoration tendencies in Prussia.