Seton Hall University

From the SelectedWorks of Reverend Lawrence E. Frizzell, D.Phil.

2005

Excommunication

Reverend Lawrence E. Frizzell, D.Phil., Seton Hall University



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons CC_BY-NC-ND International License.



Available at: https://works.bepress.com/fatherlawrence_frizzelldphil/64/

Excommunication

Reverend Lawrence E. Frizzell Jewish-Christian Studies Graduate Program Department of Religion Seton Hall University South Orange, NJ

"Excommunication." In *A Dictionary of Jewish-Christian Relations*, edited by Edward Kessler and Neil Wenborn, 152. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

EXCOMMUNICATION

Reverend Lawrence E. Frizzell

Expulsion from a community. In the Bible the Hebrew term *herem* meant setting someone or something apart from God, either devoting it to divine service or, in context of war, destroying the person or thing so that no warrior would profit from it. (See Exodus 17:14-16 and Deuteronomy 25:17-19 on Amalek and 1 Samuel 13:1-35.) John 9:22,12:42,16:2 uses the term *aposynagogos* ("put out of the synagogue") to describe expulsion of Jewish-Christians, most likely by authority of the local leaders, not as a result of a decree of the Synod of Jabneh/Jamnia (about 85). Probably Jewish-Christian were objects of a curse (*Birkat Ha-Minim*) only after the Bar Kochba revolt (132-135). During the early centuries after the Romans destroyed the Temple in 70, punishment of an offender was isolation from the community (*niddui*). Later the *herem* designated a harsher penalty, including curses. The Talmud listed 24 offenses for which *niddui* was prescribed; seven more were added in the 16th century *Shulhan Aruk* of Joseph Karo. The philosopher Baruch Spinoza (1632-1677) was placed under *herem* by the Jewish community of Amsterdam in 1656.

Matthew 18:15-17; 1 Corinthians 5:5, 13; Acts 5:1-11; 8:18-24; 1 Timothy 1:18-20 describe expulsions from early Christian communities. Technically excommunication would affect Christians only, but in the Middle Ages "a judgment of the Jew" might be applied indirectly to deal with a Jew who had offended by an act normally punishable by excommunication, e.g. striking a cleric. The bishop would forbid all Christians to contact him, under threat of excommunication. The Church developed a system of suspension and excommunication for individuals, according to the degree of seriousness of public sins. An interdict censured an entire community. The authorities hoped thus to bring the person or community to repentance. By the 16th century excommunication of rulers usually had little effect politically.

Bibliography

- Eugene Carpenter, "krt," *New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis* (1997) vol 2 p. 729-731.
- H.C. Cohen, "Herem," Encyclopedia Judaica (1971) vol. 8 c. 344-355.
- Adela Yarbro Collins, "The Function of 'excommunication' in Paul," *Harvard Theological Review* 73 (1980) p. 251-263.

Walter Doskocil, Der Bann in der Urkirche (Munich: Zink, 1958).

_____, "Exkommunikation," *Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum* 7 (1969) c. 1-22.

Asher Finkel, "Yavneh Liturgy and Early Christianity," *Journal of Ecumenical Studies* 18 (1981) p. 231-250.

- G. Forkman, *The Limits of the Religious Community. Expulsion from the Religious Community within the Qumran Sect, within Rabbinic Judaism and within Primitive Christianity* (Lund: 1972).
- K. Hoffmann, "Anathema," Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum vol. 1 c. 427-430.

William Horsry, "Extirpation and excommunication," Vetus Testamentum 35 (1985) p. 13-38.

David Instone-Brewer, "The Eighteen Benedictions and the Minim before 70 CE," *Journal of Theological Studies* 54 (2003) p. 25-44.

Norbert Lohfink, "Herem," Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament 5 (1986) p. 180-199.

Vinzenz Pfnür, "Excommunication," *The Oxford Encyclopedia of the Reformation* (1996) vol. P. 83-86.

Peter Welten et al., "Bann," Theologische Realenzyklopädie (1979) V 1/2 p. 159-190.

LAWRENCE E. FRIZZELL