

Toxic Waste from the Family Line – Mexican Heritage from Judaism (Sephardi)

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The consequences of generational sin pours like toxic waste into our lives.

“Toxic Waste from the Family Line” is a series of articles based on historical research.

These resources work in conjunction with our generational prayer model and are useful as references while you ask God to reveal generational issues in your life.

The following are taken from *Aliyah!!!* By Dell F. Sanchez, Ph.D.

Event	Generational Issue
<i>Obadiah 1:19-20 – This company of Israelite exiles who are in Canaan will possess as far as Zarephath; the exiles from Jerusalem who are in Sepharad will possess the towns of the Negev. Deliverers will go up on Mount Zion to govern the mountains of Esau. And the kingdom will be the LORD's.</i>	Wandering
Jews were first sent to Tarshish (Spain) by Abraham as early as 965 BCE. This place was also called Sepharad. They were known as Sepharadic Jews. Tarshish was the place Jonah tried to flee. During the time of Solomon many Jews went to Tarshish.	Persecution
In 70 C.E. the Roman Empire plundered Jerusalem and devastated the Temple. This Diaspora and subsequent turmoil must have sent Jews fleeing to Sepharad where they might enjoy the peace and prosperity that was beginning to blossom, which centuries later led to the “Golden Age” of Spain. (p. 12)	Torture Torment Hatred Prejudice
Between the 4th and 14th Century, a host of atrocities were cast upon Sepharadic Jews across the Iberian Peninsula, particularly Spain. Each succeeding Church Council increased or built upon previous rulings which directly impacted the quality of Jewish life in Spain. As if that was not enough, in vie for power and control, the Catholic kings began to assume the leadership in perpetuating massacres, which left the wealth, resources and properties of these Jews in their own hands. (p. 14)	Isolation
The first major Diaspora out of Spain occurred in 1391 C.E. when the actual decree was formulated to expel all Jews from Spain. King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella made this decree official in March 31, 1492. (p. 14)	Torture Murder

<p>If the Jews did not leave Spain, they would suffer imprisonment, torture, massacres, and varied methods of inhumane executions such as hanging, decapitation and burning at the stake, after being garroted. (p. 18)</p> <p>In 1492, on the day before Christopher Columbus set sail towards the New World, the official expulsion of all Jews from Spain took place. (p. 13)</p>	Persecution
<p>In 1524, the Catholic kings sent the Franciscan missionaries to Mexico City vested with power to install the Spanish version of the Inquisition in today's capital of the Republic of Mexico. They were instructed to steal the land of all practicing Jews as well as conversos who were new Christian believers. (p. 27)</p>	Stealing Persecution
<p>Thousands upon thousands of these Jews died in shipwrecks and other forms of human perils such as falling into the hands of pirates, bandits and other elements of nature. (p. 18)</p>	Misery
<p>The Spanish Inquisition shipped the Dominican Order to assume control over the Inquisition, which the Franciscans had begun. (p. xix)</p>	Religious Control
<p>The persecution of Jewish immigrants consisted of life imprisonment; confiscation of property, several hundred lashes, wearing San Benito garments (St. Benedict's garment, which included a hood) in public, several years in the galleys and burning at the stake. (p. 68)</p>	Slavery Torture
<p>There were 60 different trials that were performed between 1593 and 1817. Approximately 4059 leaves of trial records have been translated and preserved. (p. xx)</p>	
<p>There is no question that Sephardic Jews were doing everything in their power to find safety for their families. Many of these landed in the West Indies, Vera Cruz, and Mexico and as far north as the Port of Tampico in Mexico. (p. 19)</p>	Wandering
<p>The Sephardic Jews immigrated into northern Mexico, south and central Texas, New Mexico and parts of southern Colorado to become whom we eventually called, Los Tejanos y los Manitos de Nuevo Mejico (The Texans and the brethren of New Mexico). (p. 21)</p>	Shame
<p>Many Jews were forced to become Catholics but practiced their Jewish faith in secret. (p. 53)</p>	Shame
<p>Many superstitious practices continued to be practiced by the Sephardic Jews. (p. 82)</p>	Superstition
<p>Some of these Sephardic Jews continued to hold to the Kabala. p. 85</p>	Kabala
<p>Many of the Jews who immigrated to Mexico, were told by their parents to keep their Jewish heritage secret. (p. 86)</p>	Shame

Some Sephardic jewish names:

Aguilar, Alvarez, Anmgeles, Avila, Ayala, Castro, Diaz, Dominguez, Duarte, Enriquez, Garcia, Gomez, Gonzales, Herandez, Herrera, Huete, Lopez, Lunca, Medina, Mena, Morales Moreno, Munoz, Ortega, Perez, Ramirez, Rodriquez, Rosales, Ruiz, Salas, Sanchez, Velasquez

There is an indication that Mexican names ending in Z are Separadic.