

CAN WE TELL A FEMINIST HISTORY OF JERUSALEM?

A lecture by
Dr. Sarit Kattan Gribetz
Fordham University

A roundtable discussion will follow with Loyola Theology faculty

Emily Cain,

Teresa Calpino,

Edmondo Lupieri,

and Olivia Stewart Lester

The history of Jerusalem is usually told as a story about King David, Emperor Constantine, and Sultan Salah ad-Din — that is, as a history of a city that was founded, built, and ruled by powerful men. Is it possible to tell a feminist history of Jerusalem that centers the contributions of women in the city's development? Throughout its history, from antiquity through the medieval and modern periods, the city of Jerusalem has been personified as a woman; ruled by women; built by women; mourned by women; visited and populated by women. Jerusalem's women were key agents historically, politically, architecturally, literarily, and liturgically. Moreover, the depiction of Jerusalem as a woman, a common literary trope, provides additional angles through which to explore how women's experiences so profoundly shaped theological conceptualizations of the city. This talk considers what feminist history entails and begins to tell a new feminist version of Jerusalem's history.

Tuesday, February 26, 2019 Damen Student Center 214, 9:30 - 11:30 A.M.

All are Welcome - Discussion and Coffee and Tea and Cookies

For more information, contact Prof. Olivia Stewart Lester at:

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Sarit Kattan Gribetz is Assistant Professor of Theology at Fordham University, where she teaches rabbinic literature and Jewish Studies. She received her AB and PhD in Religion and Jewish Studies from Princeton University. She studied Talmud and archaeology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem as a Fulbright Fellow, learned Arabic at Middlebury College, held post-doctoral fellowships at the Jewish Theological Seminary and Harvard University, and taught at the University of Toronto and Andover Newton Theological School. She spent the 2017-2018 academic year as a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Study in Jerusalem, where she participated in research groups on ancient time-keeping as well as on late antique conceptions of the self.

