



Non-Jews who do not follow the laws of Noah must be killed

Izvor: <https://minbarlive.com/videos/non-jews-who-do-not-follow-the-laws-of-noah-must-be-killed>

A halakhic discussion presenting an extremist interpretation of Jewish law regarding non-Jews, Christians, and the Noahide Laws, arguing that Christians should be killed for idolatry and that spitting on them may be permissible under certain conditions.

SAŽETAK

This transcript documents a religious halakhic discussion centered on the treatment of non-Jews and Christians according to an extreme interpretation of Jewish law. The respondent presents arguments based on the Seven Laws of Noah, claiming that non-Jews who do not observe these laws, particularly Christians whom they characterise as idol worshippers, should be killed. The discussion addresses whether spitting on Christians is permissible, with the respondent arguing it is justified if it serves to distance the person from idolatry. The respondent acknowledges that while such killings are religiously mandated in their view, they cannot currently be carried out because no functioning Jewish court (beit din) exists. The conversation touches on the respondent's belief that anyone who conceives of God differently from their understanding—specifically referencing Christian concepts of incarnation—merits death. Throughout, the respondent frames these positions as religious obligations derived from halakhic law, though they represent an extremist minority position.

KLJUČNE PORUKE

The respondent argues that Christians, characterised as idol worshippers, are bound by the Noahide Laws and that failure to observe them justifies killing.

Spitting on Christians is presented as permissible if it serves the purpose of causing them to cease idolatrous practices.

The respondent states that killing non-Jews who do not observe the Noahide Laws is a religious obligation, though they acknowledge it cannot be carried out without a functioning beit din (Jewish court).

The respondent contends that anyone who believes God has a physical form or is incarnate (referring to Christian theology) should be killed according to their interpretation of religious law.

The respondent frames the responsibility for enforcing these laws as falling on believers themselves rather than on God.

The respondent acknowledges the absence of a contemporary beit din as the practical barrier preventing the execution of what they view as halakhic mandates.

ČLANAK

Discussion on Spitting and Non-Jewish Idolatry

The conversation begins with a question about whether it is permissible to spit on Christians, and from what halakhic perspective this might be justified. The respondent explains that if Christians are idol worshippers, then according to their interpretation, Jews are obligated to trample upon them, silence them, and crush them. Furthermore, they argue that killing them would also be justified, because a non-Jew is bound by the Seven Laws of Noah, and if he does not observe them, he should be killed.

When challenged about whether the respondent would actually kill someone, they clarify that while they would want to find a way to do so, there is no functioning Jewish court (beit din) in place today, which is why such actions cannot currently be carried out. They reiterate that if someone believes in Jesus and Christianity, according to their reading of religious law, that person should be killed. However, since there is no beit din, this is not being done in practice.

The Question of Spitting as Permissible Action

When asked again whether it is permissible to spit on such a person, the respondent says that if it serves a beneficial purpose, then yes; if not, then no. When pressed to explain what "beneficial purpose" means, they clarify that it would be beneficial if the person stops engaging in idolatry because of it—that is, if they distance themselves from the practice as a result.

The questioner points out that Christianity is another person's faith, and the respondent counters that it is a faith whose believers should be killed. They further assert that anyone who believes God is something other than what they believe—describing a god as a part of a person (likely referring to the Christian concept of incarnation)—should be killed. They also state that anyone who disparages their God, they would kill.

Authority and Divine Command

When asked whether killing is the respondent's responsibility or God's responsibility, they respond that it is not God's role. Instead, they say that God tells them what to do, implying that the religious obligation to enforce these laws falls on believers themselves.

#Noahide Laws

#Halakhic interpretation

#Non-Jewish law

#Religious extremism

#Christian-Jewish relations

#Idolatry in Jewish law