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■ Marius Deeb
ia; Terrorism;

Judaism. Anti-Semitism flared up through-
out Europe in 2014. Far-right political parties, in-
cluding Greece's neo-Nazi Golden Dawn, made
gains in European Parliament elections in late
May. During a war between Israel and Hamas in
the summer, anti-Israel rallies raged in Berlin,
Paris, and other European cities. Four people—an
Israeli couple, a French woman, and a Belgian
man—were shot to death at the Jewish Museum
in Brussels, Belgium, on May 24. In Donetsk,
Ukraine, in April, amidst conflict between Ukrain-
ian and pro-Russian forces, masked men distrib-
uted leaflets instructing Jews to register or face
consequences. The leaflets purported to be
signed by a pro-Russian group, but their source
was uncertain. The beheading of American-Israeli
journalist Steven Sotloff by members of the Is-
lamic State (ISIS) in a video released September 2
heightened uneasiness among Jews everywhere.

Demonstrations against anti-Semitism took
place in Copenhagen, Denmark, in August, and
in Berlin in September. At the Berlin demonstra-
tion, German Chancellor Angela Merkel spoke
out strongly against anti-Semitism. However, the
emigration of Jews from Europe rose noticeably
in 2014; thousands moved to Israel.

Israel. In June, three Israeli teenagers—Gilad
Shaar, Naftali Fraenkel, and Eyal Yifrach—were
kidnapped and murdered in the West Bank. The
incident, along with the revenge burning of a
Palestinian teen in East Jerusalem and heavy
rocket attacks from Gaza into Israel, helped trig-
ger a war between Israel and Hamas lasting from
July 8 to August 26. During the conflict, the Israel
Defense Forces discovered tunnels, dug from
Gaza to Israel, that could be used to launch at-
tacks on Israel.

The Boycott, Divestment and Sanctions (BDS)
movement in 2014 took aim at the Israeli soft-
drink company SodaStream International because
it had a factory in an Israeli settlement in the
West Bank. BDS is a movement against Israel's ac-
tions in disputed territories in the Middle East.
American actress Scarlett Johansson drew criti-
cism for her role as a brand ambassador for Soda-
Stream. In January, she announced she would
give up an ambassadorial role in the relief
agency Oxfam, which supports BDS. In October,
SodaStream announced it would move its West
Bank factory to southern Israel, for "purely com-
mercial" reasons.

The United States. On April 13, just before
Passover, a man and his grandson were shot dead
outside a Jewish community center in Overland
Park, Kansas, and a woman was shot dead out-
side a Jewish retirement community a few blocks
away. White supremacist Frazier Glenn Miller,
also known as Frazier Glenn Cross, was charged
with the murders.

Two prominent American rabbis were in-
volved in scandals in 2014. In May, Rabbi Barry
Starr of Sharon, Massachusetts, resigned unex-
pectedly. It was alleged that he had used temple
funds to pay "hush money" to an extortionist to
cover up an extramarital affair with a 16-year-old
male. In October, Rabbi Barry Freundel of Wash-
ington, D.C., was arrested and charged with se-
cretly filming women who used the *mikvah*
(ritual bath) affiliated with his synagogue.

Rabbi Zalman Schachter-Shalomi, a Holocaust
refugee who fathered the Jewish Renewal move-
ment in the United States, died in Boulder, Col-
orado, on July 3. The renewal movement sought
to introduce mysticism, meditation, and ecstatic
prayer into Jewish life. American Jewish activist
and writer Leonard Fein died August 13 or 14.
Fein cofounded the Jewish magazine *Moment*
and founded Mazon, a Jewish anti-hunger group.

American Jews moved in and out of high po-
litical posts in 2014. On February 3, economist
Janet Yellen became the first woman to chair the
Board of Governors of the U.S. Federal Reserve
System. Banking executive Stanley Fischer be-
came the board's vice chairman on June 16. Ma-
jority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives
Eric Cantor (Rep.-Virginia) lost a primary election
on June 10 and resigned from Congress.

■ Jonathan D. Sarna and Jonathan J. Golden

Kenya. In 2014, Kenya was hit by a spate of
attacks targeting public transportation, churches,
police stations, and tourist destinations. Twin
terrorist bombings in a market area of Nairobi,
the capital, on May 16 left at least 13 people
dead and more than 70 others injured. The blasts
followed earlier attacks in May in the vicinity of
the port city of Mombasa, in which several peo-
ple died and many were injured. Back-to-back at-
tacks over June 15 and 16 left more than 60
people dead. Masked gunmen swept through the
town of Mpeketoni in minibuses. Mpeketoni is 20
miles (32 kilometers) from the Lamu archipelago,
a popular tourist destination. The heavily armed
men attacked hotels, restaurants, and govern-
ment offices, singling out non-Muslims for execu-
tion. The attacks were the worst terrorist incident
in Kenya since the Westgate shopping center
massacre in Nairobi in September 2013.

The Somali terrorist group al-Shabab (Youths)
claimed responsibility for most of the 2014 vio-
lence, saying it was retaliation for Kenya's mili-
tary presence since 2011 in neighboring Somalia
in the fight against al-Shabab.

The group, which is aligned with the al-Qa'ida
terrorist organization, declared Kenya a "war
zone" and warned foreigners to stay away. As a
result, tourism—which drives one-eighth of the
economy and supports more than half a million

jobs—was hit hard in 2014. In May, frequent
terrorist attacks in Nairobi left hundreds more

Police criticized. A Kenyan man from Kenya's widely respected independent Medico-Legal Unit was shot five times as likely to be shot than they are by armed robbers. The initial bill had given that of the 1,868 citizens' wounds from 2009 to 2013 killed by police officers.

Polygamy. President Uhuru Kenyatta signed a law on April 29, 2014, that allowed men, but not women, to marry more than one woman, if they want, despite criticism from women's groups, female MPs, and the public. The initial bill had given the husband's choice, but the president vetoed it against this clause. Polygamy is a traditional and Muslim custom.

Court case. On October 1, 2014, a Dutch court became the first sitting court to rule before the International Criminal Court in The Hague, Netherlands. Kenyan politician William Ruto, who voluntarily, was accused of involvement in violence in 2007 and 2008. His case was dropped on Dec. 5, 2014.

See also Africa, Terrorism

Korea, North. In 2014, North Korea on Oct. 4, 2014, launched a North Korean group slighted relations between the Communist Party of North Korea and the democratic South. Meetings between officials, the Northern group held high-level discussions that were held in the South.

The group was headed by Kim Jong-un, who was believed to be the youngest son of North Korean leader Kim Il-sung. In October, Hwang Kwang-ho was promoted to the National Defense Commission, the top governing agency, with a mandate to lead the country for more than a month, beginning in November. He had succeeded speculation about his succession. Servers noted that he had been at public events and was not seen for a long time. Beginning in July, he had a limp. Kim had long been seen as the successor. Servers noted that he had been suffering from an unspecified illness.

On October 14, Kim Jong-un announced a housing project, during which some reports suggested he had contracted a disease that causes swelling in the legs. Korean officials reported that a foreign doctor had removed