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**Elizaveta Petrovna**- Russian empress (1709-1761; took the throne in 1741). The reign of E. was marked by the complete expulsion of Jews from Russia. According to the “Rights by which the Little Russian people are judged,” collected at the behest of E. in a special collection in Glukhov in 1743 on the basis of the Lithuanian Statute and other legislative acts, Jews did not enjoy the right of permanent residence in the country. However, the temporary stay, judging by item I of article 2, was not forbidden, which also follows from a number of points defining the punishment for the unlawful actions of Jews against Christians and, conversely, for the criminal actions of Christians against Jews. But by [decree](#) on December 2, 1742, E. demanded the expulsion of all Jews from both Great Russian and Little Russian cities, villages and hamlets, with their property. In the future, only those who accepted the "Christian faith of the Greek confession" could be allowed into the country so that they could never leave the country again. The following year, reporting to Elizabeth that 142 Jews (of both sexes) had already been expelled, the Senate decided to emphasize that Jews come only for temporary residence, paying the treasury a duty for bringing and taking away goods, and not for permanent ones. In addition, some Jews, not knowing about the upcoming decree, brought a lot of goods, and in general various trade relations were tied between them and the local Greeks, as a result of which the expulsion of Jews would entail both a loss for the treasury and a ruin to the Greeks. The Senate also drew attention to the report of the Riga authorities on the trade confusion there, caused by the order to evict the Jews, and on a petition to allow the latter temporary stay in Riga for trading purposes. In conclusion, pointing to the damage caused to the treasury by the removal of the Jews, the Senate asked the sovereign to allow the Jews to come to the fairs. But E. upheld her command, putting on the Senate report the famous resolution: "I don't want any interest or profit from the enemies of Christ." As a result of this it was resolved by the Senate on [January 25, 1744](#) on the demand for the removal of the Jews, specifying that they should not make representations to the Senate about admitting them.

Wed: Full. collected laws; Regesta, Vol. III (forthcoming); Buchholtz, Geschichte d. Juden in Riga.