

The issue of Luther's anti-Judaism is a significant research problem that has been frequently explored in the literature on the subject, and as such, it remains largely unresolved. The research project entitled *Reinhold Lewin vs. Martin Luther's writings on Jews. Context - Analysis - Reception* is as a significant contribution to the debate on "anti-Judaism" vs. "Lutheranism" in the regional context. The project centres on Reinhold Lewin (1888-1942/1943), a Jewish scholar and rabbi associated with Silesia, and his dissertation which analyses Martin Luther's attitude towards Jews (*Luthers Stellung zu den Juden. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der Juden in Deutschland während des Reformationszeitalters* (1911)). Even though over a century has passed since Lewin's dissertation was published, it is still cited as a significant contribution on the issue of Luther's anti-Judaism. Thomas Kaufmann in *Luthers Juden* (2014) called Lewin "the first thorough researcher of the subject of Luther and the Jews", and Peter von der Osten-Sacken, in his study *Martin Luther und die Juden* (2002), described Lewin's dissertation as "the first comprehensive scholarly monograph on the subject, and an introduction to the more recent history of research". However, after conducting a review of the current research, one might come to the conclusion that the literature on the subject fails to provide a broader analysis of the cultural context surrounding Lewin's work. Accordingly, in my analysis I will place emphasis on explicating the background and conditions under which Lewin formulated his concept. Two circumstances will be important here – firstly, the fact that Lewin was a graduate of the Jewish Theological Seminary of Wrocław, and secondly, that he was a graduate of philosophy and history at the University of Wrocław. Lewin's dissertation was the basis for conferring a doctoral degree on him at the Faculty of History of the University of Wrocław in 1911. The purpose of the project is to present and analyse the theses formulated by Lewin, to describe their regional and cross-regional context, and to present the reception of Lewin's analysis in contemporary literature. The direct outcome of the project will be a monograph in German titled *Reinhold Lewin versus Luthers Judenschriften. Kontext – Analyse – Rezeption*, in which Lewin's contributions will be presented in the context of Silesia's intellectual heritage; his dissertation will serve as an example of local reception of Martin Luther's writings on Jews. The monograph will present Lewin's most important theses and assumptions, such as his periodization of Luther's attitude towards Jews, which continues to be cited by contemporary scholars. This thesis of Lewin, as well as his other assumptions, will be confronted with other studies on Luther's anti-Judaism. In this way, my monograph will indicate the transition from the regional context to the trans-regional dimension of the topic. Presenting Lewin's dissertation against the background of other dissertations will allow for a broader debate on the subject. I would like to point out that in this context Lewin can be identified as a representative of the historical school; his analysis of Martin Luther's anti-Jewish writings focuses on historical and biographical themes, and to a lesser extent on theological ones. It might be concluded that Lewin was rooted in the historicism of the 19th century and represented a position that, with some caution, could be described as "post-historicism". This raises the question of Lewin's methodological approach and how it was rooted in the Wrocław philosophy of the time. In the second half of the 19th century, the field of philosophical research was greatly influenced by the "historical school" and rapidly developing hermeneutics, which were inspired by German idealism. In Wrocław, this innovative current of research was taken up and developed by Wilhelm Dilthey. On the other hand, Lewin may also have been influenced by research in experimental and developmental psychology, which also played a significant role in modernizing the field of philosophy in Wrocław. By taking these circumstances into account, it will be possible to place Lewin's dissertation in the local context, both intellectual and cultural. In this respect, my analysis will differ from previous analyses devoted to Lewin, which ignored the cultural context of Silesia. The project has an interdisciplinary nature. The project's results will contribute to the development of several disciplines in the field of humanities: philosophy, history of culture and theology.