Record Nr. UNINA9910461348003321 Autore Straten Jits van Titolo The origin of Ashkenazi Jewry [[electronic resource]]: the controversy unraveled / / Jits van Straten New York, : Walter de Gruyter, 2011 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 1-283-16560-0 9786613165602 3-11-023606-0 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (248 p.) NY 4700 Classificazione Disciplina 940/.04924 Soggetti Jews - Europe - History Jews - Europe, Eastern - History Ethnicity - Europe Khazars Jews - Origin Electronic books. Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto The controversy: Germany or Khazaria -- The Khazars -- The development of Ashkenazi Jewry by region: France, Germany, Bohemia, Moravia Silesia, and Hungary -- The development of Ashkenazi Jewry by region: Poland, Lithuania, and Russia from 1500 to 1900: the Numerical increase -- Yiddish -- Genetic research (and Anthropology) -- The revised origin and development of East European Jewry. Sommario/riassunto Where do East European Jews - about 90 percent of Ashkenazi Jewry descend from? This book conveys new insights into a century-old controversy. Jits van Straten argues that there is no evidence for the most common assumption that German Jews fled en masse to Eastern Europe to constitute East European Jewry. Dealing with another much debated theory, van Straten points to the fact that there is no way to identify the descendants of the Khazars in the Ashkenazi population. Using a multidisciplinary approach, the author draws heavily on

demographic findings which are vital to evaluate the conclusions of modern DNA research. Finally, it is suggested that East European Jews

are mainly descendants of Ukrainians and Belarussians. UPDATE: The article "The origin of East European Ashkenazim via a southern route" (Aschkenas 2017; 27(1): 239-270) is intended to clarify the origin of East European Jewry between roughly 300 BCE and 1000 CE. It is a supplement to this book.