

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910789997203321
Autore	Straten Jits van
Titolo	The origin of Ashkenazi Jewry [[electronic resource] ] : the controversy unraveled / / Jits van Straten
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Walter de Gruyter, 2011
ISBN	1-283-16560-0 9786613165602 3-11-023606-0
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (248 p.)
Classificazione	NY 4700
Disciplina	940/.04924
Soggetti	Jews - Europe - History Jews - Europe, Eastern - History Ethnicity - Europe Khazars Jews - Origin
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
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.

---