

המכון הבינלאומי לגנאלוגיה יהודית ומרכז פאול יעקבי, ירושלים



INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR JEWISH GENEALOGY AND PAUL JACOBI CENTER

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Jewish Genealogy and Family History Course
for BA students
- 2-Semester (1-year) Program ©

Academic Guidelines - 1st Semester ©

Essential Topics

➤ Introduction to Course/Overview

- Genealogy in general and Jewish Genealogy (JG) in particular
- Place of genealogy in other cultures (ancient dynastic [e.g. Sumerian, Egyptian], Arabic, European, Chinese, African tribal)
- Place of genealogy in the Jewish *weltanschauung*
- Ancient Jewish traditions – biblical, rabbinic literature
- JG as an independent field of investigation and as a sub-branch of Jewish studies (and not merely a useful methodology or research tool)
- Contemporary scholarly JG – from Leopold Zunz to Malcolm Stern and beyond (Paul Jacobi)
- The emergence of academic JG (as against popular/hobbyist family history)
- Macro-JG (as against micro-JG, focussing on individuals/personal lineages)
- JG as “generational history”
- From a diachronic perspective (historical) to a synchronic one (focussing on a geographical cross-section)
- Inter-disciplinary nature of JG – e.g. associated with various social sciences (sociology, demography, migration studies, statistics, etc.)
- Opening to questions of wider interest, not only to Jewish genealogists but also to scholars in other areas of the humanities and social sciences
- Need to “contextualise” the narrative - essential for broader relevance
- Use of scientific method – primary sources, verification, critical evaluation
- Theoretical aspects – research questions, working hypotheses
- The purpose of the research – meaningful insights into Jewish history and society through an innovative, essentially human prism
- Goal: to put JG on a par with other analytical approaches to Jewish history and society

Bibliography:

Jones (2007)
 Lamdan (2009)
 Levtzion & Spaulding (2002)
 Mills (2003)
 Mills (2009)

➤ **JG as an Inter-disciplinary Field of Study**

- JG and History (general or topical – e.g. European history/military history))
- JG and the social sciences (Sociology, Anthropology, Ethnology, etc)
- JG and the law (including “Forensic Genealogy” for heirs, real estate owners, Holocaust victims, legal aspects of name changing)
- JG and statistics, quantification sciences (modelling macroscopic behaviour)
- JG and the human sciences (genetics, DNA studies, etc.)
- JG and the medical sciences (Jewish diseases)
- Computer science (soundexes, merging systems)

Bibliography:

Della Pergola (1984)
 Hammer [et al] (2000)
 Jones (2007)
 Wagner (2006)
 Wagner & Klauzinska (2007)

➤ **Jewish History/Geography Overview**

- From the cradle of Jewish history (Land of Israel as genealogical epicenter of Jewish People)
- Bible times and Biblical sources (lineages, tribal genealogies, reservoir of names)
- Exile and Diaspora – dispersion of Israelite and, later, Jewish groups
- Time lines – directional (migratory) lines (Babylon and beyond, Mediterranean basin, Europe)
- Areas of history and geography pertinent to Jewish Genealogy, in particular since the Middle Ages (availability of primary sources and other records)
- Shifting boundaries, changing jurisdictions and political systems
- Spread of “Oriental” and North African Jewish communities
- Rise in Spain, followed by Expulsion and dispersion throughout the Mediterranean basin and beyond, including the Americas
- Rise of Ashkenazi community in Europe – France, Germany, Poland
- Impact of persecution and pogroms on the family unit
- Migration due to various pressures (demographic, economic, coercive)
- Christian restrictions on Jews, their freedom of movement, occupations, etc.

- Limitations on places of residence – first ghettos in Italy; Alsace (but not throughout France)
- German and Polish cities that had the ‘right’ not to have Jews live there
- Partitions of Poland (Russia, Prussia and Austria)
- Pale of Settlement and life therein - *shtetl* Jews/village Jews ("yishuvnikes")
- Permanent surnames; military service - and their effect on families
- Size of families, infant mortality, life expectancy; population explosion
- 19th century challenges: emancipation, industrialization, urbanization, modernization in general
- Demographic shifts at the turn of the 20th century – the rise of North American Jewry, South American Jewry, South African Jewry etc. Holocaust and the annihilation of one-third of world Jewry
- Israel – “Ingathering of the Exiles”

Bibliography:

Bartal (2005)
 Ben Sasson (1976)
 Friesel (1990)
 Gilbert (1993)
 Orfali in Demsky [2010]
 Rowland (1986)

➤ **Jewish Religion and Practice as pertinent to JG**

- “Who is a Jew” – from religious point of view to a JG perspective
- Jewish identity (*halachic* and other definitions) and self-identity
- Patrilineal and matrilineal aspects
- Dichotomies – Ashkenazi, Sephardi, and others
- Unifying practices
- Differing traditions
- Language and dialect
- Other indicators (clothing, cuisine, etc.)

Bibliography:

Rhode (2004)

➤ **Life’s “Passages” as pertinent to JG - birth, marriage, death**

- Birth – circumcision, public naming ceremonies at birth (*brit* for boys; synagogue announcement for girls, *zeved ha-bat*).
- Marriage practices (including marrying age) and patterns
- Polygamy/monogamy
- The *shidduch* – arranged marriages, selection values, patterns
- Divorce, *agunah*
- Childlessness and impact on preservation of lineage - including *halitsah*, marriage to dead wife’s sister
- Cousin marriages, incest, forbidden degrees of marriage, adultery
- Illegitimate children, adoption (for different reasons)

- Inter-marriage with non-Jews – impact on JG, Family Trees
- Exclusion, excommunication
- Death – memorializing dead relatives

Note: *Bar Mitzvah* (induction into the religious community) is not relevant to genealogy

Bibliography:

Goldberg (2003)
Kuper (2001)
Schellekens (1999)

➤ **Family and Community**

i. Family

- Meaning of kinship for JG purposes
- Nuclear units/extended family – *mishpoche* among Ashkenazim
- Traditional structure and institutions
- Festive/memorial occasions for family preservation and kinship bonding
- Evolving nature of family - as evidenced in non-Orthodox streams of Judaism, and as impacted by changes in modern and post-modern societies
- Single parenthood/non-permanent relationships
- Relevance to JG – “blood” lines or more “inclusive” approaches

ii. Community

- Structure over time and place
- Generational aspects
- Societal/sociological issues (stratification, leadership)
- Urban Jews//village Jews (= *shtetl* // “*yishuv*” or *dorf* life styles),
- Kinship links, “family circles”, and other social/economic networks (*Landsmanschaften*)
- Jewish trades and occupations – bonds between craftsman, members of a profession (Jewish guilds)
- Value systems in Jewish communities – “*Yichus*” based on age, learning, profession, wealth
- Leadership as a generational phenomenon (e.g. Ben Maimon family, Cairo)
- Impact on pedigrees

Bibliography:

Baron (1948)
Bahloul (1990)
Kuper (2001)
Schellekens (1999).
Schellekens (2003)

➤ **Onomastics**

i. Introduction:

- The field of onomastics
- The importance of a name
 - o Names as a means of identity (cultural code containing personal and communal memories of the past; contemporary allegiances and future hopes)
 - o Names as a means of preserving genealogical memory
 - o Names as a tool for genealogists to trace ancestries
 - o Names as a tool for social historians to examine changing beliefs, values and fashions.
- Meanings of names
- Types of names: given names, family names, nicknames, place names (toponyms); 'sacred' (Hebrew) and 'profane (vernacular) names'

ii. Given names

- The Bible as a reservoir of given names
- Double names in Hebrew and in foreign languages in the Persian, Hellenistic and Roman periods
- Talmudical and rabbinic literature as sources of names
- Names in the medieval period
- Double names in Hebrew and Yiddish
- The modern period in different Jewish communities, including Israel
- Name giving practices for boys and girls
- Pejorative and restricted given names
- Names for converts

iii. Surnames

- Historic motivations of surname adoption in the different communities
- Adoption of surnames as administrative requirement
- Typologies of surnames: patronymics, matronymics, lineage, residential (toponymic), occupational, religious functionaries, acronymic, ornamental (colours, metals, vegetation, animals, geography), physical characteristics, personality traits, Jewish values
- Adoption of different surnames as a product of migration
- Adoption of non-Jewish surnames
- Adaptation/Anglicization of Jewish surnames
- Modern Hebrew surnames
- Problematics of variant spellings
- Problematics of name changes in the modern era

Naming patterns – a guiding light for Jewish genealogists?

- Naming pattern customs and conventions
 - o among Ashkenazim
 - o among Sephardim
- Customs and Trends in Husband/Wife family names

Bibliography:

Beider (2008), Introduction

Beider (2001)

Blatt (2004)

Demsky (1997), vol. 1, pp. 7-12

Demsky [2010])

Malka (2008), pp. 85-95

Sack (2004)

➤ **JG the end of the 18th Century, by Region**

Broad overview, with detailed focus on any of the following:

- The Pale of Settlement (within that - *Litvakland*, Poland, Galicia [or modern states carved out of the Pale: including the Baltics, Lithuania, Belarus, etc.]
- Central Europe
- “Western Europeans and Others” (including Southern Africa, Australia, etc.)
- Spain, **Italy** and the Mediterranean basin (within that, the former Ottoman Empire)
- Egypt and North Africa (including the Berber connection)
- Jews in Arab Lands - Iraq and its Diaspora in India and the Far East
- North America
- Latin America

Bibliography:

“Researching Country of Ancestry” [country-by-country sections] in Sack, Mokotoff (2004), pp. 179-576

Example of Italy and Italian Jewry:

- Earliest community – from Roman times (the 4 ancient Jewish families)
- Growth and southward spread of Jews on Italian Peninsula – religious/cultural dependence on larger Jewish centres elsewhere
- 13th-14th centuries - Eclipse of communities in south (Sicily, Naples)
- 15th -16th centuries – arrival of Jews from Spain (after Expulsion)
- Development of communities from Rome north– including small towns/villages
- Expansion of 3 core elements (local “Italian” Jews, French Jews from north-west and German Jews from north-east) – interaction and collision between the groups
- Catholic Church and the Jews, especially in Papal States – restrictions, 1st ghettos, quickly spreading to all major towns.
- Freezing of residential and population patterns > stabilization of the local communities
- 19th cent. - Rebirth of Italy: from liberation from the ghettos to Mussolini’s Race Laws: emancipation, acculturation, assimilation, discrimination
- The Holocaust and the re-building of the Jewish community – new arrivals (Libya, Egypt)

- Effects of all of the above on Jews and their family history over the centuries:
 - Diversification
 - Pluralistic religious traditions and liturgies
 - Cultural dependence and family ties between Jews in Italy and external centres – at outset, Jerusalem, later with Spain, on through Renaissance with Ashkenazi communities (Prague, Cracow)
 - Forced movement into ghettos/safe-havens in certain principalities, etc
 - Name taking
 - Social structure/family and occupations (primarily usurers, artisans)
 - Education, scholarship and values
 - Conversion as a factor
- Preservation of memory
- Preservation of communal archives, including genealogical records
- Available records (e.g. *Ketubot* Collection in National Library of Israel at <http://ram1.huji.ac.il:83/ALEPH/ENG/MSS/MSK/MSK/SCAN-R/0207128>)

Bibliography:

Bonfil (ca. 1994)
 Colletta, Gruber, Soria (2004)
 Roth (1946)
 Toscano (2005)

➤ **Separate Branches of the Jewish People and Diverse Groups**

i. Branches

- Yemenites
- Ethiopians [Ben Zvi Institute studies]
- Indians (Bene Israel)
- Karaites [Ben Zvi Institute studies]
- Others, such as “Lost Tribes”

ii. Diverse Groups

- Samaritans (never regarded as a “Lost Tribe”)
- Khazars
- Conversos/Marranos
- China (Kaifeng)
- India (Bene Menashe)
- Lemba

Bibliography:

Ben-Zvi (1958)
 Koestler (1976)

➤ **Theoretical Topics to be assigned for end of year paper**

Possible topics:

- i. Family Tree of the Jewish People?
 - Feasibility of building a Family Tree of the Jewish People
 - Possible structure
 - Historical, geographical, modular approaches
- ii. Reconstructing a destroyed Jewish Community from a JG perspective
 - Feasibility
 - Available sources
 - Methodology
- iii. Systems of determining generational order in Family Trees