

## 犹太人：全球化的人质

### 谁是犹太人

#### 欧洲(重点西班牙和德国)犹太人的历史

1. Jews in Europe
2. Sephardim 瑟法底犹太人
3. Aschkenasim 阿肯納西猶太人

### 东亚犹太人

1. Before 1842 Opium War
2. Hong Kong, Shanghai
3. Fugu Plan, Harbin, Shanghai
4. China After 1949 Founding of PR China
5. Japan Today
6. Others

### 全球化人质的说法

## Who is a Jew

Mixed parentage debate tries to identify when people with mixed parentage should be considered Jewish, and when they should not be.

Conversion debate centers around the process of religious conversion in an attempt to specify which conversions to Judaism should be considered valid, and which should not.

Life circumstances debate focuses on whether people's actions (such as conversion to a different religion) or circumstances in their lives (such as being unaware of Jewish parentage) affect their status as a Jew.

## Within Jewish religious communities

According to Halakha (Jewish law and traditions), only a child born to a Jewish mother is counted as Jewish

In liberal secular societies

In societies with race laws or traditions

In modern Israel the Law of Return

Israeli rules for aliyah creates Israelis but not Jews

## Religious definitions

Traditional (Halakhic) perspective  
Perspective of Reform and Reconstructionist Judaism  
Jews who have practiced another faith  
Conversion to Judaism  
Anti-Semitism and the definition of Jew

The Nazis, for example, ruled that anyone with one Jewish grandparent was either a Jew or a Mischling, and therefore subject to persecution (see Nuremberg Laws).

## Views of secular philosophers

Jean Paul Sartre, Hannah Arendt, Ido Abram claims that there are five aspects to contemporary Jewish identity:

1. Religion, culture, and tradition.
2. The tie with Israel and Zionism.
3. Dealings with anti-Semitism, including issues of persecution and survival.
4. Personal history and life-experience.
5. Relationship with non-Jewish culture and people

66 – 70

The Great Jewish Revolt ended with destruction of the Second Temple and the fall of Jerusalem.

315-337

Roman Emperor Constantine I enacts new restrictive legislature. Conversion of Christians to Judaism is outlawed, congregations for religious services are curtailed, but Jews are also allowed to enter Jerusalem on the anniversary of the Temple's destruction.

7th century

the Khazars (a Turkic semi-nomadic people from Central Asia whose King and members of the upper class adopted Judaism) founded the independent Khazar kingdom in the southeastern part of today's Europe.

700 – 1250

Period of the Gaonim (the Gaonic era). Jews in southern Europe and Asia Minor lived under the often intolerant rule of Christian Kings and clerics. Most Jews lived in the Muslim Arab realm (Andalusia, North

Africa, Palestine, Iraq and Yemen). Despite sporadic periods of persecution, Jewish communal and cultural life flowered in this period. The universally recognized centers of Jewish life were in Jerusalem and Tiberias (Syria), Sura and Pumbeditha (Iraq). The heads of these law schools were the Gaonim, who were consulted on matters of law by Jews throughout the world.

1343

Persecuted in Western Europe, Jews are invited to Poland by Casimir the Great.

1492

Approximately 200,000 Jews are expelled from Spain, in 1496 from Portugal and from many German cities. The expelled Jews relocate to the Netherlands, Turkey, Arab lands, and Judea; some eventually go to South and Central America. However, most emigrate to Poland. In later centuries, more than 50% of Jewish world population lived in Poland.

1516

Ghetto of Venice established, the first Jewish ghetto in Europe. Many others follow.

1626 – 1676

False Messiah Sabbatai Zevi.

1648

Jewish population of Poland reached 450,000 or 4.5% whole population. Bohemia 40,000 and Moravia 25,000. Worldwide population of Jewry is estimated at 750,000.

1648 – 1655

The Ukrainian Cossack Bohdan Chmielnicki leads a massacre of Polish gentry and Jewry that leaves an estimated 65,000 Jews dead and a similar number of gentry. The total decrease in the number of Jews is estimated at 100,000. [1]

1655

Jews readmitted to England by Oliver Cromwell.

1700 – 1760

Israel ben Eliezer, known as the Ba'al Shem Tov, founds Hasidic Judaism, a way to approach God through meditation and fervent joy. He and his disciples attract many followers, and establish numerous Hassidic sects. The European Jewish opponents of Hassidim (known as Mitnagdim) argue that one should follow a more scholarly approach to Judaism. Some of the more well known Hassidic sects include Breslover, Lubavitch (Chabad), Satmar, Gerer, and Bobover Hasidim.

1729 – 1786

Moses Mendelssohn, and the Haskalah (Enlightenment) movement. He strove to bring an end to the isolation of the Jews so that they would be able to embrace the culture of the Western world, and in turn be embraced by gentiles as equals. The Haskalah opened the door for the development of all the modern Jewish denominations and the revival of Hebrew as a spoken language, but it also paved the way for many who, wishing to be fully accepted into Christian society, converted to Christianity or chose to assimilate to emulate it.

1750

Jewish population of Poland reaches 750,000 or 8.0% of total. The worldwide Jewish population is estimated at 1,200,000.

1772 – 1795

Partitions of Poland between Russia, Kingdom of Prussia and Austria. Main bulk of World Jewry lives now in those 3 countries. Old privileges of Jewish communities are denounced.

1775 – 1781

American Revolution; religious Freedom guaranteed. [4], [5]

1789

The French revolution. In 1791 France grants full right to Jews and allows them to become citizens, under certain conditions. [6]

1790

In the USA, President George Washington sends a letter to the Jewish community in Rhode Island. He writes that he envisions a country "which gives bigotry no sanction...persecution no assistance". Despite the fact that the US was a predominantly Protestant country, theoretically Jews are given full rights. In addition, the mentality of Jewish immigrants shaped by their role as merchants in Eastern Europe meant they were well-prepared to compete in American society. So far, their number is limited.

1791

Russia creates the Pale of Settlement that includes land acquired from Poland with a huge Jewish population and in the same year Crimea. The Jewish population of the Pale was 750,000. 450,000 Jews lived in the Prussian and Austrian parts of Poland.

1871

Jews emancipated in Germany.

1880

World Jewish population around 7.7 million, 90% in Europe, mostly Eastern Europe; around 3.5 million in the former Polish provinces.

1881 – 1884, 1903 – 1906, 1918 – 1920

Three major waves of pogroms kill tens of thousands of Jews in Russia and Ukraine. More than two million Jews emigrate in the period 1881 – 1920.

1897

In response to the Dreyfus affair, Theodore Herzl writes *Der Judenstaat* (The Jewish State), advocating the creation of a free and independent Jewish state in Israel.

1897

The Bund is formed in Russia.

1897

First Russian Empire Census: 5,200,000 of Jews, 4,900,000 in the Pale. The Kingdom of Poland has 1,300,000 Jews or 14% of population.

1930

World Jewry: 15,000,000. Main countries USA(4,000,000), Poland (3,500,000 11% of total), Soviet Union (2,700,000 2% of total), Romania (1,000,000 6% of total). Palestine 175,000 or 17% of total 1,036,000.

1933

Hitler takes over Germany; his anti-Semitic sentiments are well-known, prompting numerous Jews to emigrate.

1938 – 1945

The Holocaust (Ha Shoah).

1947 November 29

The United Nations approves the creation of a Jewish State and an Arab state in the British mandate of Palestine.

1948 May 14

The State of Israel declares itself as an independent nation. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Union's UN ambassador, calls for the UN to accept Israel as a member state. The UN approves.

1984 – 1985

Operations Moses, Joshua: Rescue of Ethiopian Jewry by Israel.

2005 March 31

The Government of Israel officially recognizes the Bnei Menashe people of North-East India as one of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel, opening the door for thousands of people to immigrate to Israel.

## Population in 1900

The following table is based on a table in the *Jewish Encyclopedia* of 1901-1906, which also places these numbers in context of the distribution of world population at that time. [\[5\]](#)

Region	Circa 1900	
	Population	Percentb
World	11,206,849	100.0
Americas, Total	1,549,621	13.8
Northc	1,522,500	13.5
Central	1,000	0.00
South	26,121	0.2

Europe, Total	8,966,781	80.0
Russia (1897)	3,872,625	34.6
Poland (1897)	1,316,776	11.7
Austria (Cisleithania, includes Galicia)	1,224,899	10.0
Kingdom of Hungary	851,378	7.5
Germany (1901)	586,948	7.5
Turkeya and Rumelia	282,277	2.5
Romania (1900)	269,015	2.4
United Kingdom	250,000	2.2
Other Europe	312,863	2.7
Asia, Total	300,948	2.6
Other Arabia and Asia Minor <sup>f</sup>	95,000	0.8
Palestine	78,000	0.6
Caucasus	58,471	0.05
Persia	35,000	0.3
Siberia	34,477	0.3
Other	51,392	0.4
Africa, Total	372,659	3.3
Northe	322,659	2.8
Sub-Saharan	50,000	0.4
Oceaniag	16,840	0.01

a Asian regions of Turkey included in Europe. Turkey at this time includes Mesopotamia, where there were 35,000 Jews in Baghdad; Adrianople had 17,000.

b Minor discrepancies due to rounding.

c Canada.

e Including est. 50,000 for Ethiopia

f Excludes Mesopotamia, which is counted with European Turkey and Rumelia.

## Current population

*For an alternate estimate of current populations broken down by country, see [Jews by country](#)*

According to the [World Jewish Population Survey of 2002](#), "The size of world Jewry at the beginning of 2002 is assessed at 13,296,100. World Jewry constituted about 2.19 per 1,000 of the world ' s total population. One in about 457 people in the world is a Jew. According to the revised figures, between 2001 and 2002 the Jewish

population grew by an estimated 44,000 people, or about 0.3 percent."

The major population centers of the Jewish community are (Table from the World Jewish Population Survey)

	2002	
Region	Population	Percent <sup>b</sup>
World	13,296,100	100.0
Americas, Total	6,476,300	48.7
North <sup>c</sup>	6,064,000	45.6
Central	52,500	0.4
South	359,800	2.7
Europe, Total	1,558,500	11.7
European Union	1,034,400	7.8
Other West	19,600	0.1
Former USSR <sup>d</sup>	410,000	3.1
Other East and Balkans <sup>d</sup>	94,500	0.7
Asia, Total	5,069,900	38.1
Israel <sup>h</sup>	5,025,000	37.8
Former USSR <sup>d</sup>	25,000	0.2
Other	19,900	0.1
Africa, Total	87,200	0.7
North <sup>e</sup>	7,400	0.1
South <sup>f</sup>	79,800	0.6
Oceania <sup>g</sup>	104,200	0.8

a January 1.

b Minor discrepancies due to rounding.

c U.S. and Canada.

d Asian regions of Russia and Turkey included in Europe.

e Including Ethiopia.

f South Africa, Zimbabwe, and other sub-Saharan countries.

g Australia, New Zealand.

h Including about 370,000 Jewish Israeli citizens living in the West Bank and Golan Heights.

The countries with the largest estimated Jewish population are, in order:

1. Israel (as of 2006)
2. United States of America
3. Russia
4. France
5. Canada



6. United Kingdom
7. Argentina
8. Ukraine
9. South Africa
10. Germany
11. Australia