

Summary

This book presents up-to-date information on the origins of the Ashkenazic Jewish populations of Germany and Poland, and their millions of descendants around the world, based on genetic research on modern and pre-modern populations. It focuses on the 129 maternal haplogroups that the author confirmed that Ashkenazim have acquired from distinct female ancestors who were indigenous to diverse lands that include Israel, Italy, Poland, Germany, North Africa, and China, revealing their Israelite inheritance and the lasting legacy of conversions to Judaism. Only some of these haplogroups were part of the Ashkenazic founding population in early medieval Germany.

Some of the findings appear in print for the first time here, such as those for the author's haplogroup H7j1. The presences of the maternal haplogroups H2a1e1a and U5a1d2b in the Ashkenazic population are new discoveries that the author made while writing this book.

Additionally, major Ashkenazic paternal lineages are summarized. The ancestors of Ashkenazic male lineages were largely of West Asian origin, including many from the Israelites, but some were of European origin and one was from Alania in the Caucasus region.

Genetic connections between Ashkenazic Jews and non-Ashkenazic Jewish populations (Turkish Jews, Moroccan Jews, Tunisian Jews, Iranian Jews, Cochon Jews, and others) are indicated wherever they are known.

Many popular myths are dispelled in the book, including the false ideas that all Ashkenazic maternal lines came from Italian converts to Judaism, that the Slavic DNA in Ashkenazim came from Cossack men during pogroms, and that the Ashkenazic people descend substantially from Turkic Khazar converts to Judaism.

Data concerning the maternal lineages of the Krymchak Jews are also published here for the first time.

