

8/28

nomads

Bedouin: Arab word which refers specifically to camel/desert nomads
marginalized, small percentage of the population

sedentarization: movement away from nomadic life, most often involuntary

governments prefer sedentarism to nomadism

tribe loyalty, general disregard for boundaries

several governments forcibly settle nomads down (Jordan, Syria, Iran, etc.)

last half-century: sharp decline in nomadism

city: an area that moved away from agriculture

“parasite of the village” (reliant for food)

dominate politics and culture

irregular housing: squatter settlements ringing the outside of a big city

often called bidonville (French: metal can, tin ... house-building material)

essentially synonymous with the word “slum”

generally integrated into the city

“cities don’t make people poor, cities attract poor people” → opportunity

driving urbanization: lower infant mortality assoc. with high birth rates

people in the city though have lower birth rates

large number of young people and also a great difficulty with unemployment

difficult to measure, though: informal/underground economy significant

governments lie about everything, you never know what to believe

figures from the Middle East are rarely verifiable

there is also “underemployment”

referring to a large number of people working but with nothing to do

especially prevalent in civil/govt orgs: buying loyalty with sinecures

but also evident elsewhere; man paid to turn on the faucet in the hotel

privatization trending upward in the Middle East

most countries (esp. Syria, Algeria) historically feature govt. intervention in industry

example Egypt privatizing wine industry

initially, unemployment spikes with the shift

additionally, crony capitalism prevalent (industries to those in power at dirt-cheap prices)

expectation gap; ability to observe those who are more affluent than oneself

8/31

Thanks Lakshay

Resources in the Middle East

General terms, under resourced and not evenly spread out. Main resource is oil, unrenewable so will run out and what happens then. No one knows when the oil will run out. Technology has improved so they are able to extract oil they wouldn't be able to before. US might become an exporter due to fracking, good for short term!

Second natural resource are phosphates - Morocco is the largest producer. Morocco and Tunisia get income from tourism.

Theres an obvious disparity between each country in the ME, Qatar has an average income of 88000 and yemen only has 1000. The wealth in even the rich countries is distributed poorly. To sustain democracy you need a stable middle class which is often missing in these countries.

Most important resource is water. Agriculture uses up a lot of water. Most countries are semi-arid, so they don't get any rain. Aquifers are rocks which store water underground, this is Saudis main source of water. Some aquifers are recharged every year by rain some times they aren't and this is called fossil water since it's unrenewable. Turkey is building dams to trap water and use it for hydroelectricity and farming etc. However this stops water getting to Syria. Turkey and Syria have dam systems which would working together cause Iraq to lose 80% of its water. River Nile is life blood of Egypt. Very worried about the fact that it runs through Ethopia and so they'll feel the knock on affect. Desalinization is another option. Heat up the water, and then condense the water.

Prime agricultural land is now being turned into housing. Egypt used to be an exporter but now is an importer. North Africa used to be the granary of the Roman Empire now it has to export its wheat.

Some countries practice remittance economies. They send money back home to their families. 3 million Egyptians work outside their home country. The gulf countries have a small populations so need more workers and Germany after WW2 (same with Britain and France). Immigrants don't have skill set and can't speak the language, they aren't treated well so they turn to drugs and petty crime so not good for economy. Very hard to get a job because of discrimination/alienation. In many places workers can't get citizenship, in Kuwait 80% are immigrant workers.

Spark for revolution in Tunisia was Dec 17, 2010. Local street vendor sets himself on fire in protest against unfair system set up there. Needed the system to be overthrown. Driven by anger and humiliation. It isn't religious ideology - positive when overthrowing dictator and crazy when it comes to ISIS etc.

9/2

Language:

- a component of ethnicity; binding
- they change
- they are related to each other by common ancestry

Proto-Indoeuropean

- English Latin Russian Persian Lithuanian
- Original location unknown, around 6000 B.C.
- Writing begins around 3000 B.C.
- No hard sources, but a construct of linguists

English most closely related to Frisian, (spoken in regions of Netherlands)

Lesson: to be a language you don't need to have a country

Some language families (number of: 20-40)

- Semitic: Arabic, Hebrew, Aramaic, Akkadian
- Altaic: Turkish, Mongolian
- Sino-Tibetan: Tibetan, Chinese (several languages)
- Indo-European: Persian, Pashto (Afghanistan)
- Aramaic (Syria, Iraq, Iran) (Jesus)
- 60% of people involved in NES 10 speak Arabic

Decline in the number of languages

Key cause: urbanization

Some languages appear unrelated to even Proto-IndoEuropean

e.g. Basque (Spanish-French mountains)

Monogenesis of language theory (single common ancestor)

Not demonstrable

Use of the same system of writing does not necessarily indicate related languages

Very different forms of Arabic (African, Iraqi varieties, etc. very disparate)

The language stigmatized

Some fear of the co-culturization

Convergence American-centric

9/4

thanks to Lakshay

Judaism - practiced in mainly Israel and a little bit in Iran, Turkey. Christianity - practiced in Egypt (10%), 10% of Syria, 40% in Lebanon. Very few in other countries, but due to immigrant workers there are some Christians. Islam - 90% of the Middle East is Islamic. Split into Sunni and Shi'i but they are all Muslims so the core practices are the same. Some of the differences: Sunni's have different ideas about power and how to attain to it. 90% of Sunni, but Shi'i are concentrated in some areas like Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia (10%). "They live where the oil is." Some interpretations have changed so much can we even call them Shi'i, or even Muslim? Example Druze: 3 days of Ramadan (too excessive to do it for a month), don't need to visit Mecca since God can be in your heart, use wine in their ceremonies. You can find Druze's mostly in Lebanon,

so they manipulate lebanese politics. In israel they are even part of the army. Alawi's is another example of a changed sect, mostly find them in syria (two of the past presidents are from this group and the royal family is too causes tension as some people think they have shady islamic practices). Yazidis are devil worshippers according to ISIS so they have been killing them, god is abstract in their religion and so doesn't do much for the planet, but the devil is his regent and deals with stuff on the ground.

Ethnicities define by their cultural pasts. Maybe through their language, religion, common origin. Largest ethnic group in the ME are Arabs (60%), we define arabs through self selection and mostly through linguistics, so through the language. However some people know the language, but aren't arab.

Jew is another group, defined maybe through the practice of judaism, civilization and culture for some people. Hebrew is the national language of Israel and it is what the religious texts are written in. Yiddish is indo-european language with letters from hebrew (dying out though).

Persians are mostly found in Iranian, they make up about 60% of the population.

Pushto people live in afghanistan, dominant group in the nation.

Kurds don't have a country of their own, no nation state, they live in iraq, iran and syria etc. Could be defined by the fact that they speak the language, but they do speak the language of the country they reside in.

Assyrians live mostly in Iraq they speak a language derived from aramaic, and speak languages from their own country. They are mostly christians.

Turks are found in turkey, and speak turkish. They started out where mongolia is so there was a large migration, however along they way some took up roots in other places so since they kept their roots you can find turks in china etc. They are mostly sunni's and sometimes alevi's.

Berbers live in north africa, and mostly in morocco. Arabs and berbers intermarry in north africa so a lot of people have berber blood. 6 variations of berbers spoken across multiple countries. There are still some nomads, living on the fringe of the sahara, in mountains and some are moving into the city. Growing sense that all berbers are forming one people unlike before. Name might come from latin so people don't like it. Amazigh is another term that the locals prefer.

Armenians live in armenia, they are also christians. They also live in Syria and Iran.

Local identity sticks in your head the most. Member of the nation state also. Now since most people live in nation states unlike 40-50 years ago they can define themselves in this way. Panarabism is the belief that all arabs are one big country and these splits were created by british and french.

9/9

thanks to Lakshay

90 million people in egypt, capital has 17 million people which is the biggest city in the ME. Nobel prize for literature first arab was from egypt. Has the oldest university in the world. 90% arab speaking muslims, and 10% arab speaking christians (coptic church/cops - own pope, own services, own holidays).

Strong feelings - part of the middle east but has its own history. Egypt is the gift of the Nile. Flows south to north, longest river in the world. Upper egypt is below Cairo and vice versa for lower egypt. The Nile splits and becomes a delta. Best agricultural land in Africa.

Attacks on christians by extremist muslims. Many christians have left egypt. Modern history starts at 1882, broke away from the ottoman empire by the british. Essentially becomes a british colony. Made monarchy in egypt, only had 2 kings. In 1936 16 year old Farouk comes to the throne, a lot of hope about him, but he failed. Deposed in 1952, lots of silk clothes, walking sticks and pornography. Nasser who deposed farouk (exiled him didn't kill him) led egypt to independence, part of a group called free officers. States egyptians are arabs, and articulates idea of arab unity. Took land from rich and gave it to the poor. Fixed the prices of commodities and food, government subsidizes bread. Took control of economy and nationalized a lot of stuff. Nationalisation causes lots of problems: over employment, too much beaucracy, unproductive etc. Non aligned movement steer a course between the US + allies and Russia + allies. Both countries had a target list where targets were ranked. He was a gifted public speaker, cared about his people. Lived and died (of a heart attack) in the same house. He had no vices according to the CIA so there was nothing they could blackmail him with, too clean as a leader. Followed by Anwar Sadat, signed Camp David accord and made peace with Israel. Angered a lot of arabs, since he sold out the arab cause but put egypt first. Became more autocratic, and then assassinated in 1981. Followed by Hosni Mubarak. He was a dictator, lackey of the US, and made people very unhappy.

Very few resources in egypt, and a lot of the money flowing into egypt is remittances. Tourism is another factor but that waxes and wanes depending on the situation. Foreign aid from US, 2nd most amount, spent a lot on pointless military expenses so the money comes back to the US. Corruption removes some of the money too.

In June 2010 policeman beats up man for witnessing a drug deal. January 2011, there was a call for a demonstration in Tahrir square. Thugs tried to break it up, killed 100s of people. After 2 weeks Mubarak steps down and retires. Public was very naive. June 2011, first free elections in 5000 years, won by Morsi. Part of the muslim brotherhood which was illegal, but they provided social services which the government didn't at the time. Starts to lose its credibility, and so is ousted by the military who is now in control el-Sisi. They wiped out camps where people were staying, bloodiest day in modern egypt.

9/11

missing

9/14

Iraq is very much a new state; formerly under the Ottoman Empire

Three administrative units, north (Mosul), middle (Baghdad), south (Basra)

Ottoman collapse → control of the British

British combined the three provinces and joined together, named Iraq

British created a very inorganic state, provinces didn't join well

Mosul mostly Kurdish, around Baghdad mostly Sunni, around Basra mostly Shiite

Shiites majority, but British created a Sunni-dominated state

Why? Sunnis near Baghdad, and Ottomans had be Sunnis

1946 665,000 Baghdad almost all Sunni Arab

1964 2 million Arab many more Shiites come in

Good agriculture, good oil source

'Independent' in '32: next period, many coups, untrackable, Saddam Hussein 1970-2006

perhaps the most coercive police state in the Middle East

1980-1988 Iraq-Iran War (much like WWI trench warfare)

pointless war; can't understand motivation, all based on Saddam Hussein's dictate

"we Arabs against those Persians"

Iran seems to begin winning, US begins to help Saddam with weapons, aerial reconnoitering

war devastating to the Iraqi economy, net loss of \$100 billion to the surplus, becomes deficit

Saddam then attacks Kuwait (is part of Basra province, so could be considered part of Iraq)

an argument that he was eliminating an artificial boundary by doing so

but was more or less self-interested, to get the oil (Oct 8, 1990)

Jan 16, 1991, US sends in military in Gulf War I, US returns Kuwait to Kuwaiti

but Saddam Hussein remained in power

assumed that US intervened to prop up Saudi Arabia

US invasion prompts a new use of Islam as a tool for his govt, increasingly allied w/Muslims

9/11 → Gulf War II, WMD, linkage b/t Saddam and Al Qaeda (false)

Al Qaeda composed of Sunni religious fanatics (Saddam a secularist)

Mar 20, 2003, May, Mission Accomplished sign

Problem: what's going to happen after the overthrow

inorganic state with strong fault lines, no democratic govt for 90 years

stirred up anti-American feeling

suppression of the Kurds (e.g. Saddam Hussein, 1988, campaign, for their oil)

Kurdish region more and more separated, safe, as good as independent

But have not demanded out-and-out independence, have just worked w/in system

"We won't break away from Iraq, but they might from us."

Iraq needs to be rebuilt; but more like built for the first time, from the ground up

ISIS; extreme sects of Islam, extreme even for most Muslims

If going to invade, should have made a much larger long-term commitment

Marsh Arabs from the far south of Iraq, traditional lifestyle

Mostly Shiites took refuge there; some say they are Sumerian descendants

9/16

Syria: Alawis a minority ethnic group

Leader Hafez Hamah dictator who was Alawi, so have minority group leading
Had alliances with some Sunnis, Christians who bought into the state
Hafez dies, son Bashar takes place, not 40, technically not legal to be pres, change law
was not going to be President; first releases some prisoners
But later turns towards his father's course: imprisoning
Arab Spring in Tunisia, Egypt, and Bashar fights back and is able to maintain control
Thousands of Syrians killed since 2011
Tunisia basically had one corrupt family, pretty easy to throw out
Egypt just had Mubarak and his cronies, relatively easy to throw out
Syria somewhat different, have 10% of population (Alawis) worried by change
More general support, more people buying into the state
Drought in Syria 2006-2010 which displaced around one million Syrians from country to city
Opposition to regime really started in those areas
Similar to the opposition which started in other areas
Bashar engaged in 'crony capitalism'
Privatizing industries, with control going into the hands of supporters
Lack of our intervention: don't know who the "good guys" are.
Danger of materiel being turned against us
Many others are involved: e.g. Iran helping the state considerably
Considers the Alawis to be brother Shiites
Iran a minority Shiite state, always concerned about Shiites
Russians are involved, their main/only Mediterranean port at Tartus in Syria
Is a civil war, dragging on for years, many people killed
"It will end, but it will not end soon"
Bashar was going to be an ophthalmologist, appeared to be good
Perhaps a consequence of the danger of power, many cronies latching on to him
What if he had kept on that track of being a 'good guy' that he was on at the beginning
Instead, just becomes another mass murdering dictator

Lebanon: Beirut capital (Paris of the east)

perceived as western band of arab/muslim world and eastern edge of the christian world
Mountain ranges ring Lebanon, good for minority groups, to be able to settle in those mountains
Very strong ethnic-religious local identities (Sunnis, Jews, Christian Maronites, Shiites)
Economy driven by the port city of Beirut, which supports also Jordan, Syria, Iraq
A 'free-wheeling capitalist' state, many banks
Most democratic state in the Arab middle east; doesn't show up in the Arab Spring
Constitution states that all creeds are respected
Independent in 1943
Maronites: perceive themselves as an ethnicity, particular brand of Christianity
Maronites identify more with the Christian west than the Muslim east
1943: 2 politicians created the national pact, an oral, non-written agreement
Everything is divvied up by ethnicity: Presidency, prime minister, heads of department
Each religious and ethnic group always has a representative in that particular seat
Reinforces these local identities (Druze, Shiite, etc.)
Pact never had a provision for a change in demographics
Christian population dropped and the Muslim Shiites started to grow in proportion
(poorer, higher birth rate); also some influx from Palestinians and other areas
Also an out-migration of Christians into europe
Really the only Christian state, but not reflecting population
1975-1990 civil war exacerbated by these difficulties
Very jumbled, many localized militia, no real front lines, scattered fighting
Framed as 'Christian-Muslim' war here in the west, but not really an accurate representation
Around 1982, Hezbollah more noticable, Shiite group
Names means "people of god", lots of support from Iran
Long-term goal: to establish a Muslim state in Lebanon
Support from people for providing a lot of social services to people that the gov't does not
Support not necessarily entirely religion-based
Similar to the situation in Egypt with the Muslim Brotherhood
Some redistribution of power since 1990; even number of seats in the assembly
Currently maybe about 30% Christians now, 1932 census was around 55%
Offices still apportioned by the old national pact
Underlying problem the self-identification by local/religious identity: 'confessional loyalty'
Confessional nature of the state → fair amount of cronyism
Images: very clear that declaration of religious identity important
(Image of doctors with all of there religious identifications present)

9/18

Jordan

arbitrarily made by divisions under the Ottoman Empire and the British
gained independence in 1946
kind in 1963-1989 Husain
related to family of Mohamed the Muslim prophet: religious cachet and legitimization

Jordan has phosphates
 many Palestinians have ended up in Jordan
 probably more Palestinians than native-born Jordanians
 Has caused a certain amount of problems
 Main body among Palestinians (PLO: Palestine Liberation Organization [overthrow Israel])
 PLO would periodically launch attacks on Israel from Jordanian territory
 Israeli responses hurt Jordan; worries King Husain, sees PLO as danger
 Daily fighting between Palestinians and Jordanians; rift in state
 Sept 16 1970: Husain's army attacks Pal. encampments inside Jordan: "Black September"
 Drove the PLO leadership out of Aman and into Lebanon
 Husain actually tried to get Israel to help them out; Syria helped PLO, sent tanks
 entreated Israel to send aerial attacks upon the Syrian tanks
 "only example I can think of of Arab country asking for Israeli help"
 Splinter group of PLO Black September attacked Israeli athletes in 1972, Munich Olympics
 Jordan contested West bank with Israel for some time
 1988 Jordan gave up formal claims became potential ground for Palest. state
 Husain dies in 1989, replaced by a man named Abdallah; seems to be a good guy
 Jordan is a constitutional monarchy
 Arab spring has not hit: Abdallah working to help, solve economic problems

Saudi Arabia

also a new state, created in 1932
 contains Mecca and Medina (Mohamed born, buried)
 has mostly been a backwater, though (no resources)
 was never anybody's colony in any form
 hundreds and hundreds of tribes, no structure
 united into one state by the force of one man, (we call him) Ibn Saud
 period of time up to 1932; many people killed in the course of this binding
 state named after self: absolute monarchy since then
 all power lies in the royal family
 "when are you going to give rights to women?" "when we give them to men"
 a "democracy of 7000 princes"
 many wives of Ibn Saud → often for political purposes
 "united the country in bed"
 only 1% arable water, smallest out of any place in the Middle East
 The world's largest country in the world without a river
 Oil brings in a ton of money; Saudis spend a lot of money, esp. on military
 largely a waste of money: not enough Saudis to man this equipment
 army not very efficient
 has not sent a single soldier to fight in an encounter with Israel
 In the US, we get a lot of technological gains from inventing the stuff, spin-offs
 Saudis however just buy the stuff and get little to no benefit
 Free education, healthcare, home loans, etc.
 Princes who are the direct descendents of Ibn Saud get lots of benefits
 Princes get stipends, costly to the govt
 Population has grown a fair amount, more people for the same amount of income

perception: saudi arabian → rich
perhaps half the people in saudi arabia are foreign workers: get no perks
live in slums, treated like indentured servants
come to Saudi Arabian b/c can make money there that they can't at home
99% Muslim, most are Sunni are some are Shiites(15%)
We forced them into Islam by the sword (Ibn Saud felt Shiites were apostates)
Did not consider Shiites to actually be Muslim
Have benefited the least from the political structure
Wahhabi interpretation of Islam; purge of folk beliefs, rigid interpretation
e.g. called Puritanical interpretation of Islam
women not allowed to leave w/o guardianship of a man, can't drive
very little opportunity for women to develop themselves
few work, mostly to teach other women or as nurses for other women
anecdotal issues with clinical depression, obesity among Saudi women
Taliban interpretation in Afghanistan is a spin-off of Wahhabism
So is Al Qaeda
This is the interpretation that is most visibly seen in the news
Media focus on exotic interpretations, although women are driving "next door in Bahrain"
no freedom of religion in the Saudi state
one of the few where practice of any religion other than Islam is banned
In the strictest interpretation of Wahhabist Islam, Shiites are apostates
Saudi princes visiting other nations, gambling and womanizing
Other peoples feel that these princes give Islam a bad name
Gulf War I many American soldiers stationed in Saudi Arabia
Resented the fact that the Saudis with all their money couldn't defend themselves
Curiosity about whether or not liberal progression will happen
Still very repressive to women but also to men in some sense
In 9/11, 15 of the 19 hijackers were from Saudi Arabia; it's where Osama grew up
A question about what it is about the Saudi Arabian system
"Saudi youth have no guide", aimless prosperity
Have used Saudi money to sort of buy off political opposition

10/12

talked a lot last Friday about Zoroastrianism

religion is one of the defining markers of ethnicity in the Middle East

rehash ancient near east and egypt

polytheism

no systematicity, lot of different gods, creation myths

no foundational book out of mesopotamia and egypt: Judaism quite different

Judaism: will start mostly on the history here

Important components

monotheism

God actually acts in history
the idea of a covenant between a people and their God

Abraham (guess, 2000 B.C.)

born in an ancient city called Ur, southern Mesopotamia, ancient Sumer
moves with family to Harran (way north of Mesopotamia, south of Turkey)
Ur no longer exists, but Harran does
hears God speaking to him: orders him to leave Harran
first of the three patriarchs (others Isaac son, Jacob grandson)
Abrahamic religion: Christianity, Judaism, Islam

Jacob (grandson or great-grandson of Abraham)

“wrestling match with God”
Jacob name changed to Israel (God strives)
changing of a name not uncommon
descendants begin to be called Israelites

Abraham’s travel to Israel/Palestine, then called Canaan, inhabited by Canaanites

covenant between God and descendants of Abraham
promised land is between river of Egypt and the Euphrates
defined in different ways in different places in the Scriptures
the one just mentioned is the one of largest dimensions
covenant is a promise of land and of descendants

promise ritualized by circumcision

practiced by many peoples, including the ancient Egypt (not Akkadians/Assyrians though)
usually at puberty, different here, done at 8 days of age
viewpoint: symbolizes finality, covenant is binding
becomes a mark of ethnicity, of distinction (sometimes called boundary-marking rituals)
other boundary-marking rituals: eating of certain foods (pork, etc.)

maybe around 1300 B.C. there’s a famine in the land

some descendants of Abraham in Egypt (Nile fruitful)
oppression and enslavement, work on royal building projects (e.g. military, storehouses)
pyramids had been built for thousands of years before their work

Moses and the Israelite Exodus

parting of Red Sea: instantiation of God acting in history
unmentioned in Egyptian sources
could have been further north of Red Sea
miracle in a technical sense, bending the normal rules of physics
Ten Commandments delivered to Moses
God himself on two stone tablets; appear twice in the Scriptures

Exodus 20:

numbers added to the text by medieval scholars, not part of the original text
no other Gods before me (requirement of monotheicity not explicit)
parallel with Zoroastrianism: henotheism (one god above many) then rigid monotheism
no idols, appropriate use of God’s name, Sabbath day
honor to parents
prohibit murder, adultery, stealing, false witness against neighbor

shall not covet neighbor's stuff (goes against human nature?)
Joshua leads Israelites into battle against Canaanites
described as the conquest; described as a campaign
Canaanites defeated or assimilated into the Israelites
monarchy eventually established, state of Israel (around 1000 B.C.E.)

10/14

Hebrew scriptures

stories transferred orally for many years before being written
at some point canonized (90 A.D.) by scholars
first five books: Torah, core of the scriptures
all we know about Abraham comes from Scripture
historicity of the account: how much is fact, how much is fiction?
what's important? historicity, ideology, moral, etc.

the nation-state of Israel

Kings Saul, David, Solomon (970-930)
Solomon featured significantly in all three Abrahamic religions for his wisdom
capital in Jerusalem with a large temple

under the Romans

conquered by Pompey
Romans never really understood the religion of the land
Romans participated in "low-key" polytheism; didn't care about religion of conquered
however, all had to acknowledge the Roman emperor as semi-divine, even if just pretend
Hebrews among most conquered would not at all show this devotion to emperor
Romans extracted large amounts of tax
Romans built many paved roads for military reasons, helped commerce/travel generally
Sadduces the Jews on the top, permissive towards Romans
below them Pharisees, focused on keeping the traditional law, emphasized scripture study
1 A.D. Messianism: idea that a Messiah, deliverer, will come to lead Jews out of troubles
Roman armies destroy temple in 70 A.D. in response to revolt, another revolt 135 A.D.
after this very few Jews remain in Jerusalem, esp. in south, some still in Galilee
this is the Diaspora (scattering)
council held to maintain and stabilize the scriptures

ancient Israelite religion vs. Judaism

a relevant distinction? mainly maintained by Christians
rationale: destruction of the temple changed nature of the religion
initially centered around temple, rituals, sacrifice
changed to an emphasis on piety via study
Jews more likely to see a continuity in history

Orthodox → conservative → reform → liberal

U.S. orthodox/conservative generally oppose redefinition of marriage
orthodox alone have women and men seated separately
rabbi: teacher, begin as a title of acclimation, now a process of certification

imam: leads Friday communal prayers, traditionally male, very rarely female (Islam)
identification practices
calendar defines identity, Muslims, Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians
food taboos fall into the same sort of boundary-marking ritual
Judaism readily accepts converts; several examples in department, from Christianity
generally Jewish heritage passes through mother (Islam through father)
Jews in the middle east prevalent up to fairly recently
but since around 1940s (e.g. Egypt) persecuted, attacked, mostly moved out of Middle East
pronunciation of the name of God unsure
Yahweh (w sounding as v), but actual naming somewhat forbidden
so many circumlocutions: our lord

10/16

Jesus Christ the Mashiach (Messiah)

name etymology: Yehoshua → Joshua → Jesus
birthplace Bethlehem, lived most of life in Nazareth, born to Joseph/Mary, Jewish carpenter
at 30 years old, John the Baptist (Hebrew: Yochanan “Yahweh is gracious”), baptism
ruled by Herod the Great of the Romans
John spent much of time in Galilee in the north
Romans concerned with Jesus as a political power; crucifixion (punishment for serious crimes)
died around 30 A.D.
to Christians: miraculous elements in his birth, life, death
Mary virgin mother, healings, Lazarus, resurrection from dead (capital-’M’ miracle)
spoke in Aramaic; 4 gospels in Greek
at the beginning, didn’t perceive themselves as creating a new religion
parting of the ways: Judaism and Christianity
Saul Jewish name and Paul Greco-Roman Latin name
reasonably common to have two names for different use at different times
persecution of early Christian Jews as separatists; transformation, proselytization
apostle to the Gentiles (non-Jewish); key to growth of Christianity
Paul can be considered the most important figure to the future of Christianity
irreconcilable separation of Jews