The Jews (/ d?u?z / ; Hebrew : ????????? ISO 259 @-@ 3 Yehudim , Israeli pronunciation [jehu?dim]) , also known as the Jewish people , are an ethnoreligious group originating from the Israelites , or Hebrews , of the Ancient Near East . Jewish ethnicity , nationhood and religion are strongly interrelated , as Judaism is the traditional faith of the Jewish nation , while its observance varies from strict observance to complete nonobservance .

Jews originated as a national and religious group in the Middle East during the second millennium BCE , in the part of the Levant known as the Land of Israel . The Merneptah Stele appears to confirm the existence of a people of Israel , associated with the god EI , somewhere in Canaan as far back as the 13th century BCE (Late Bronze Age) . The Israelites , as an outgrowth of the Canaanite population , consolidated their hold with the emergence of the Kingdom of Israel , and the Kingdom of Judah . Some consider that these Canaanite sedentary Israelites melded with incoming nomadic groups known as ' Hebrews ' . Though few sources in the Bible mention the exilic periods in detail , the experience of diaspora life , from the Ancient Egyptian rule over the Levant , to Assyrian Captivity and Exile , to Babylonian Captivity and Exile , to Seleucid Imperial rule , to the Roman occupation , and the historical relations between Israelites and their homeland , became a major feature of Jewish history , identity and memory .

The worldwide Jewish population reached a peak of 16 @.@ 7 million prior to World War II , but approximately 6 million Jews were systematically murdered during the Holocaust . Since then the population has slowly risen again , and as of 2015 was estimated at 14 @.@ 3 million by the Berman Jewish DataBank , or less than 0 @.@ 2 % of the total world population (roughly one in every 514 people) . According to the report , about 43 % of all Jews reside in Israel (6 @.@ 2 million) , and 40 % in the United States (5 @.@ 7 million) , with most of the remainder living in Europe (1 @.@ 4 million) and Canada (0 @.@ 4 million) . These numbers include all those who self @-@ identified as Jews in a socio @-@ demographic study or were identified as such by a respondent in the same household . The exact world Jewish population , however , is difficult to measure . In addition to issues with census methodology , disputes among proponents of halakhic , secular , political , and ancestral identification factors regarding who is a Jew may affect the figure considerably depending on the source . Israel is the only country where Jews form a majority of the population . The modern State of Israel was established as a Jewish state and defines itself as such in its Declaration of Independence and Basic Laws . Its Law of Return grants the right of citizenship to any Jew who requests it .

Despite their small percentage of the world 's population , Jews have significantly influenced and contributed to human progress in many fields , including philosophy , ethics , literature , business , fine arts and architecture , music , theatre and cinema , medicine , as well as science and technology , both historically and in modern times .

= = Name and etymology = =

The English word Jew continues Middle English Gyw , lewe . These terms derive from Old French giu , earlier juieu , which had elided (dropped) the letter " d " from the Medieval Latin Iudaeus , which , like the New Testament Greek term loudaios , meant both Jews and Judeans / " of Judea " . The Greek term was originally a loan from Aramaic Y 'h?d?i , corresponding to Hebrew : ???????? , Yehudi (sg .) ; ????????? , Yehudim (pl .) , in origin the term for a member of the tribe of Judah or the people of the kingdom of Judah . According to the Hebrew Bible , the name of both the tribe and kingdom derive from Judah , the fourth son of Jacob .

The Hebrew word for Jew , ???????? ISO 259 @-@ 3 Yhudi , is pronounced [jehu?di] , with the stress on the final syllable , in Israeli Hebrew , in its basic form . The Ladino name is ? ? ???? , Djudio (sg.); ? ????? , Djudios (pl.); Yiddish : ???? Yid (sg.); ????? , Yidn (pl.) .

The etymological equivalent is in use in other languages , e.g. , ???????? yah?d? (sg .) , al @-@ yah?d (pl .) , and ????? ???????? ban? isr???I in Arabic , " Jude " in German , " judeu " in Portuguese , " juif " in French , " jøde " in Danish and Norwegian , " judío " in Spanish , " jood " in

Dutch, etc., but derivations of the word "Hebrew" are also in use to describe a Jew, e.g., in Italian (Ebreo), in Persian ("Ebri / Ebrani" (Persian: ???? / ??????)) and Russian (?????, Yevrey). The German word "Jude" is pronounced [?ju?d?], the corresponding adjective "jüdisch" [?jy?d??] (Jewish) is the origin of the word "Yiddish". (See Jewish ethnonyms for a full overview.)

According to The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language , Fourth Edition (2000) : It is widely recognized that the attributive use of the noun Jew , in phrases such as Jew lawyer or Jew ethics , is both vulgar and highly offensive . In such contexts Jewish is the only acceptable possibility . Some people , however , have become so wary of this construction that they have extended the stigma to any use of Jew as a noun , a practice that carries risks of its own . In a sentence such as There are now several Jews on the council , which is unobjectionable , the substitution of a circumlocution like Jewish people or persons of Jewish background may in itself cause offense for seeming to imply that Jew has a negative connotation when used as a noun .

= = Origins = =

According to the Hebrew Bible narrative , Jewish ancestry is traced back to the Biblical patriarchs such as Abraham , Isaac and Jacob , and the Biblical matriarchs Sarah , Rebecca , Leah , and Rachel , who lived in Canaan around the 18th century BCE . Jacob and his family migrated to Ancient Egypt after being invited to live with Jacob 's son Joseph by the Pharaoh himself . The patriarchs ' descendants were later enslaved until the Exodus led by Moses , traditionally dated to the 13th century BCE , after which the Israelites conquered Canaan .

Modern archaeology has largely discarded the historicity of the Patriarchs and of the Exodus story , with it being reframed as constituting the Israelites 'inspiring national myth narrative . The Israelites and their culture , according to the modern archaeological account , did not overtake the region by force , but instead branched out of the Canaanite peoples and culture through the development of a distinct monolatristic ? and later monotheistic ? religion centered on Yahweh , one of the Ancient Canaanite deities . The growth of Yahweh @-@ centric belief , along with a number of cultic practices , gradually gave rise to a distinct Israelite ethnic group , setting them apart from other Canaanites . The Canaanites themselves are archeologically attested in the Middle Bronze Age , while the Hebrew language is the last extant member of the Canaanite languages . In the Iron Age I period (1200 ? 1000 BCE) Israelite culture was largely Canaanite in nature .

Although the Israelites were divided into Twelve Tribes , the Jews (being one offshoot of the Israelites , another being the Samaritans) are traditionally said to descend mostly from the Israelite tribes of Judah (from where the Jews derive their ethnonym) and Benjamin, and partially from the tribe of Levi, who had together formed the ancient Kingdom of Judah, and the remnants of the northern Kingdom of Israel who migrated to the Kingdom of Judah and assimilated after the 720s BCE, when the Kingdom of Israel was conquered by the Neo @-@ Assyrian Empire.

Israelites enjoyed political independence twice in ancient history , first during the periods of the Biblical judges followed by the United Monarchy . After the fall of the United Monarchy the land was divided into Israel and Judah . The term Jew originated from the Roman " Judean " and denoted someone from the southern kingdom of Judah . The shift of ethnonym from " Israelites " to " Jews " (inhabitant of Judah) , although not contained in the Torah , is made explicit in the Book of Esther (4th century BCE) , a book in the Ketuvim , the third section of the Jewish Tanakh . In 587 BC Nebuchadnezzar II , King of the Neo @-@ Babylonian Empire , besieged Jerusalem , destroyed the First Temple , and deported the most prominent citizens of Judah . In 586 BC , Judah itself ceased to be an independent kingdom , and its remaining Jews were left stateless . The Babylonian exile ended in 539 BCE when the Achaemenid Empire conquered Babylon and Cyrus the Great allowed the exiled Jews to return to Yehud and rebuild their Temple . The Second Temple was completed in 515 BCE . Yehud province was a peaceful part of the Achaemenid Empire until the fall of the Empire in c . 333 BCE to Alexander the Great . Jews were also politically independent during the Hasmonean dynasty spanning from 140 to 37 BCE and to some degree under the Herodian dynasty from 37 BCE to 6 CE . Since the destruction of the Second Temple in 70 CE , most Jews have lived

in diaspora. As an ethnic minority in every country in which they live (except Israel), they have frequently experienced persecution throughout history, resulting in a population that has fluctuated both in numbers and distribution over the centuries.

Genetic studies on Jews show that most Jews worldwide bear a common genetic heritage which originates in the Middle East , and that they bear their strongest resemblance to the peoples of the Fertile Crescent . The genetic composition of different Jewish groups shows that Jews share a common genetic pool dating back 4 @, @ 000 years , as a marker of their common ancestral origin . Despite their long @-@ term separation , Jews maintained a common culture , tradition , and language .

= = Judaism = =

The Jewish people and the religion of Judaism are strongly interrelated . Converts to Judaism typically have a status within the Jewish ethnos equal to those born into it . Conversion is not encouraged by mainstream Judaism , and is considered a difficult task . A significant portion of conversions are undertaken by children of mixed marriages , or by would @-@ be or current spouses of Jews .

The Hebrew Bible , a religious interpretation of the traditions and early national history of the Jews , established the first of the Abrahamic religions , which are now practiced by 54 % of the world . Judaism guides its adherents in both practice and belief , and has been called not only a religion , but also a "way of life , "which has made drawing a clear distinction between Judaism , Jewish culture , and Jewish identity rather difficult . Throughout history , in eras and places as diverse as the ancient Hellenic world , in Europe before and after The Age of Enlightenment (see Haskalah) , in Islamic Spain and Portugal , in North Africa and the Middle East , India , China , or the contemporary United States and Israel , cultural phenomena have developed that are in some sense characteristically Jewish without being at all specifically religious . Some factors in this come from within Judaism , others from the interaction of Jews or specific communities of Jews with their surroundings , others from the inner social and cultural dynamics of the community , as opposed to from the religion itself . This phenomenon has led to considerably different Jewish cultures unique to their own communities .

= = Babylon and Rome = =

After the destruction of the Second Temple Judaism lost much of its sectarian nature . Nevertheless , a significant Hellenized Diaspora remained , centered in Alexandria , at the time the largest urban Jewish community in the world . Hellenism was a force not just in the Diaspora but also in the Land of Israel over a long period of time . Generally , scholars view Rabbinic Judaism as having been meaningfully influenced by Hellenism .

Without a Temple , Greek speaking Jews no longer looked to Jerusalem in the way they had before . Judaism separated into a linguistically Greek and a Hebrew / Aramaic sphere . The theology and religious texts of each community were distinctively different . Hellenized Judaism never developed yeshivas to study the Oral Law . Rabbinic Judaism (centered in the Land of Israel and Babylon) almost entirely ignores the Hellenized Diaspora in its writings . Hellenized Judaism eventually disappeared as its practitioners assimilated into Greco @-@ Roman culture , leaving a strong Rabbinic eastern Diaspora with large centers of learning in Babylon .

By the first century , the Jewish community in Babylonia , to which Jews migrated after the Babylonian conquest as well as after the Bar Kokhba revolt in 135 CE , already held a speedily growing population of an estimated one million Jews , which increased to an estimated two million between the years 200 CE and 500 CE , both by natural growth and by immigration of more Jews from the Land of Israel , making up about one @-@ sixth of the world Jewish population at that era . The 13th @-@ century author Bar Hebraeus gave a figure of 6 @,@ 944 @,@ 000 Jews in the Roman world Salo Wittmayer Baron considered the figure convincing . The figure of seven million within and one million outside the Roman world in the mid @-@ first century became widely

accepted , including by Louis Feldman . However , contemporary scholars now accept that Bar Hebraeus based his figure on a census of total Roman citizens . The figure of 6 @,@ 944 @,@ 000 being recorded in Eusebius ' Chronicon . Louis Feldman , previously an active supporter of the figure , now states that he and Baron were mistaken . Feldman 's views on active Jewish missionizing have also changed . While viewing classical Judaism as being receptive to converts , especially from the second century BCE through the first century CE , he points to a lack of either missionizing tracts or records of the names of rabbis who sought converts , as evidence for the lack of active Jewish missionizing . Feldman maintains that conversion to Judaism was common and the Jewish population was large both within the Land of Israel and in the Diaspora . Other historians believe that conversion during the Roman era was limited in number and did not account for much of the Jewish population growth , due to various factors such as the illegality of male conversion to Judaism in the Roman world from the mid @-@ second century . Another factor that made conversion difficult in the Roman world was the halakhic requirement of circumcision , a requirement that proselytizing Christianity quickly dropped . The Fiscus Judaism 's appeal .

= = Who is a Jew ? = =

Judaism shares some of the characteristics of a nation , an ethnicity , a religion , and a culture , making the definition of who is a Jew vary slightly depending on whether a religious or national approach to identity is used . Generally , in modern secular usage Jews include three groups : people who were born to a Jewish family regardless of whether or not they follow the religion , those who have some Jewish ancestral background or lineage (sometimes including those who do not have strictly matrilineal descent) , and people without any Jewish ancestral background or lineage who have formally converted to Judaism and therefore are followers of the religion .

Historical definitions of Jewish identity have traditionally been based on halakhic definitions of matrilineal descent , and halakhic conversions . Historical definitions of who is a Jew date back to the codification of the Oral Torah into the Babylonian Talmud , around 200 CE . Interpretations of sections of the Tanakh , such as Deuteronomy 7 : 1 ? 5 , by Jewish sages , are used as a warning against intermarriage between Jews and Canaanites because " [the non @-@ Jewish husband] will cause your child to turn away from Me and they will worship the gods (i.e. , idols) of others . " Leviticus 24 : 10 says that the son in a marriage between a Hebrew woman and an Egyptian man is " of the community of Israel . " This is complemented by Ezra 10 : 2 ? 3 , where Israelites returning from Babylon vow to put aside their gentile wives and their children . Since the anti @-@ religious Haskalah movement of the late 18th and 19th centuries , halakhic interpretations of Jewish identity have been challenged .

According to historian Shaye J. D. Cohen , the status of the offspring of mixed marriages was determined patrilineally in the Bible . He brings two likely explanations for the change in Mishnaic times : first , the Mishnah may have been applying the same logic to mixed marriages as it had applied to other mixtures (Kil 'ayim) . Thus , a mixed marriage is forbidden as is the union of a horse and a donkey , and in both unions the offspring are judged matrilineally . Second , the Tannaim may have been influenced by Roman law , which dictated that when a parent could not contract a legal marriage , offspring would follow the mother .

= = Ethnic divisions = =

Within the world 's Jewish population there are distinct ethnic divisions, most of which are primarily the result of geographic branching from an originating Israelite population, and subsequent independent evolutions. An array of Jewish communities was established by Jewish settlers in various places around the Old World, often at great distances from one another, resulting in effective and often long @-@ term isolation. During the millennia of the Jewish diaspora the communities would develop under the influence of their local environments: political, cultural, natural, and populational. Today, manifestations of these differences among the Jews can be

observed in Jewish cultural expressions of each community, including Jewish linguistic diversity, culinary preferences, liturgical practices, religious interpretations, as well as degrees and sources of genetic admixture.

Jews are often identified as belonging to one of two major groups : the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim . Ashkenazim , or " Germanics " (Ashkenaz meaning " Germany " in Hebrew) , are so named denoting their German Jewish cultural and geographical origins , while Sephardim , or " Hispanics " (Sefarad meaning " Spain / Hispania " or " Iberia " in Hebrew) , are so named denoting their Spanish / Portuguese Jewish cultural and geographic origins . The more common term in Israel for many of those broadly called Sephardim , is Mizrahim (lit . " Easterners " , Mizrach being " East " in Hebrew) , that is , in reference to the diverse collection of Middle Eastern and North African Jews who are often , as a group , referred to collectively as Sephardim (together with Sephardim proper) for liturgical reasons , although Mizrahi Jewish groups and Sephardi Jews proper are ethnically distinct .

Smaller groups include , but are not restricted to , Indian Jews such as the Bene Israel , Bnei Menashe , Cochin Jews , and Bene Ephraim ; the Romaniotes of Greece ; the Italian Jews (" Italkim " or " Bené Roma ") ; the Teimanim from Yemen ; various African Jews , including most numerously the Beta Israel of Ethiopia ; and Chinese Jews , most notably the Kaifeng Jews , as well as various other distinct but now almost extinct communities .

The divisions between all these groups are approximate and their boundaries are not always clear. The Mizrahim for example, are a heterogeneous collection of North African, Central Asian, Caucasian, and Middle Eastern Jewish communities that are no closer related to each other than they are to any of the earlier mentioned Jewish groups. In modern usage, however, the Mizrahim are sometimes termed Sephardi due to similar styles of liturgy, despite independent development from Sephardim proper. Thus, among Mizrahim there are Egyptian Jews, Iragi Jews, Lebanese Jews, Kurdish Jews, Libyan Jews, Syrian Jews, Bukharian Jews, Mountain Jews, Georgian Jews, Iranian Jews and various others. The Teimanim from Yemen are sometimes included. although their style of liturgy is unique and they differ in respect to the admixture found among them to that found in Mizrahim. In addition, there is a differentiation made between Sephardi migrants who established themselves in the Middle East and North Africa after the expulsion of the Jews from Spain and Portugal in the 1490s and the pre @-@ existing Jewish communities in those regions. Ashkenazi Jews represent the bulk of modern Jewry , with at least 70 % of Jews worldwide (and up to 90 % prior to World War II and the Holocaust). As a result of their emigration from Europe, Ashkenazim also represent the overwhelming majority of Jews in the New World continents, in countries such as the United States, Canada, Argentina, Australia, and Brazil. In France, the immigration of Jews from Algeria (Sephardim) has led them to outnumber the Ashkenazim. Only in Israel is the Jewish population representative of all groups, a melting pot independent of each group 's proportion within the overall world Jewish population.

= = Languages = =

Hebrew is the liturgical language of Judaism (termed lashon ha @-@ kodesh, "the holy tongue"), the language in which most of the Hebrew scriptures (Tanakh) were composed, and the daily speech of the Jewish people for centuries. By the 5th century BCE, Aramaic, a closely related tongue, joined Hebrew as the spoken language in Judea. By the 3rd century BCE, some Jews of the diaspora were speaking Greek. Others, such as in the Jewish communities of Babylonia, were speaking Hebrew and Aramaic, the languages of the Babylonian Talmud. These languages were also used by the Jews of Israel at that time.

For centuries , Jews worldwide have spoken the local or dominant languages of the regions they migrated to , often developing distinctive dialectal forms or branches that became independent languages . Yiddish is the Judæo @-@ German language developed by Ashkenazi Jews who migrated to Central Europe . Ladino is the Judæo @-@ Spanish language developed by Sephardic Jews who migrated to the Iberian peninsula . Due to many factors , including the impact of the Holocaust on European Jewry , the Jewish exodus from Arab and Muslim countries , and

widespread emigration from other Jewish communities around the world, ancient and distinct Jewish languages of several communities, including Judæo @-@ Georgian, Judæo @-@ Arabic, Judæo @-@ Berber, Krymchak, Judæo @-@ Malayalam and many others, have largely fallen out of use.

For over sixteen centuries Hebrew was used almost exclusively as a liturgical language, and as the language in which most books had been written on Judaism, with a few speaking only Hebrew on the Sabbath . Hebrew was revived as a spoken language by Eliezer ben Yehuda , who arrived in Palestine in 1881. It had not been used as a mother tongue since Tannaic times. Modern Hebrew is now one of the two official languages of the State of Israel along with Modern Standard Arabic. Despite efforts to revive Hebrew as the national language of the Jewish people, knowledge of the language is not commonly possessed by Jews worldwide and English has emerged as the lingua franca of the Jewish diaspora . Although many Jews once had sufficient knowledge of Hebrew to study the classic literature, and Jewish languages like Yiddish and Ladino were commonly used as recently as the early 20th century, most Jews lack such knowledge today and English has by and large superseded most Jewish vernaculars. The three most commonly spoken languages among Jews today are Hebrew, English, and Russian. Some Romance languages, particularly French and Spanish, are also widely used. Yiddish has been spoken by more Jews in history than any other language, but it is far less used today following the Holocaust and the adoption of Modern Hebrew by the Zionist movement and the State of Israel. In some places, the mother language of the Jewish community differs from that of the general population or the dominant group. For example, in Quebec, the Ashkenazic majority has adopted English, while the Sephardic minority uses French as its primary language. Similarly, South African Jews adopted English rather than Afrikaans. Due to both Czarist and Soviet policies, Russian has superseded Yiddish as the language of Russian Jews, but these policies have also affected neighboring communities. Today, Russian is the first language for many Jewish communities in a number of Post @-@ Soviet states, such as Ukraine and Uzbekistan, as well as for Ashkenazic Jews in Azerbaijan, Georgia, and

Tajikistan . Although communities in North Africa today are small and dwindling , Jews there had shifted from a multilingual group to a monolingual one (or nearly so) , speaking French in Algeria , Morocco , and the city of Tunis , while most North Africans continue to use Arabic as their mother

= = Genetic studies = =

tongue.

Y DNA studies tend to imply a small number of founders in an old population whose members parted and followed different migration paths. In most Jewish populations, these male line ancestors appear to have been mainly Middle Eastern. For example, Ashkenazi Jews share more common paternal lineages with other Jewish and Middle Eastern groups than with non @-@ Jewish populations in areas where Jews lived in Eastern Europe, Germany and the French Rhine Valley. This is consistent with Jewish traditions in placing most Jewish paternal origins in the region of the Middle East . Conversely , the maternal lineages of Jewish populations , studied by looking at mitochondrial DNA, are generally more heterogeneous. Scholars such as Harry Ostrer and Raphael Falk believe this indicates that many Jewish males found new mates from European and other communities in the places where they migrated in the diaspora after fleeing ancient Israel. In contrast, Behar has found evidence that about 40 % of Ashkenazi Jews originate maternally from just four female founders, who were of Middle Eastern origin. The populations of Sephardi and Mizrahi Jewish communities " showed no evidence for a narrow founder effect . " Subsequent studies carried out by Feder et al. confirmed the large portion of non @-@ local maternal origin among Ashkenazi Jews . Reflecting on their findings related to the maternal origin of Ashkenazi Jews, the authors conclude "Clearly, the differences between Jews and non @-@ Jews are far larger than those observed among the Jewish communities . Hence , differences between the Jewish communities can be overlooked when non @-@ Jews are included in the comparisons . "

Studies of autosomal DNA, which look at the entire DNA mixture, have become increasingly important as the technology develops. They show that Jewish populations have tended to form

relatively closely related groups in independent communities , with most in a community sharing significant ancestry in common . For Jewish populations of the diaspora , the genetic composition of Ashkenazi , Sephardi , and Mizrahi Jewish populations show a predominant amount of shared Middle Eastern ancestry . According to Behar , the most parsimonious explanation for this shared Middle Eastern ancestry is that it is "consistent with the historical formulation of the Jewish people as descending from ancient Hebrew and Israelite residents of the Levant " and " the dispersion of the people of ancient Israel throughout the Old World " . North African , Italian and others of Iberian origin show variable frequencies of admixture with non @-@ Jewish historical host populations among the maternal lines . In the case of Ashkenazi and Sephardi Jews (in particular Moroccan Jews) , who are closely related , the source of non @-@ Jewish admixture is mainly southern European , while Mizrahi Jews show evidence of admixture with other Middle Eastern populations and Sub @-@ Saharan Africans . Behar et al. have remarked on an especially close relationship of Ashkenazi Jews and modern Italians . Jews were found to be more closely related to groups in the north of the Fertile Crescent (Kurds , Turks , and Armenians) than to Arabs .

The studies also show that the Sephardic Bnei Anusim (descendants of the " anusim " forced converts to Catholicism) of Iberia (estimated at about 19 @.@ 8 % of modern Iberia) and Ibero @-@ America (estimated at least 10 % of modern Ibero @-@ America) have Sephardic Jewish origins within the last few centuries , while the Bene Israel and Cochin Jews of India , Beta Israel of Ethiopia , and a portion of the Lemba people of Southern Africa , despite more closely resembling the local populations of their native countries , also have some more remote ancient Jewish descent

= = Demographics = =

= = = Population centers = = =

According to the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics there were 13 @,@ 421 @,@ 000 Jews worldwide in 2009, roughly 0 @.@ 19 % of the world 's population at the time.

According to the 2007 estimates of The Jewish People Policy Planning Institute, the world 's Jewish population is 13 @.@ 2 million. Adherents.com cites figures ranging from 12 to 18 million. These statistics incorporate both practicing Jews affiliated with synagogues and the Jewish community, and approximately 4 @.@ 5 million unaffiliated and secular Jews.

According to Sergio DellaPergola, a demographer of the Jewish population, in 2015 there were about 6 @.@ 3 million Jews in Israel, 5 @.@ 7 million in the United States, and 2 @.@ 3 million in the rest of the world.

Israel , the Jewish nation @-@ state , is the only country in which Jews make up a majority of the citizens . Israel was established as an independent democratic and Jewish state on May 14 , 1948 . Of the 120 members in its parliament , the Knesset , as of 2016 , 14 members of the Knesset are Arab citizens of Israel (not including the Druze) , most representing Arab political parties . One of Israel 's Supreme Court judges is also an Arab citizen of Israel .

Between 1948 and 1958, the Jewish population rose from 800 @,@ 000 to two million. Currently, Jews account for 75 @.@ 4 % of the Israeli population, or 6 million people. The early years of the State of Israel were marked by the mass immigration of Holocaust survivors in the aftermath of the Holocaust and Jews fleeing Arab lands. Israel also has a large population of Ethiopian Jews, many of whom were airlifted to Israel in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Between 1974 and 1979 nearly 227 @,@ 258 immigrants arrived in Israel, about half being from the Soviet Union. This period also saw an increase in immigration to Israel from Western Europe, Latin America, and North America.

A trickle of immigrants from other communities has also arrived, including Indian Jews and others, as well as some descendants of Ashkenazi Holocaust survivors who had settled in countries such

as the United States, Argentina, Australia, Chile, and South Africa. Some Jews have emigrated from Israel elsewhere, because of economic problems or disillusionment with political conditions and the continuing Arab @-@ Israeli conflict. Jewish Israeli emigrants are known as yordim.

= = = = Diaspora (outside Israel) = = = =

The waves of immigration to the United States and elsewhere at the turn of the 19th century , the founding of Zionism and later events , including pogroms in Russia , the massacre of European Jewry during the Holocaust , and the founding of the state of Israel , with the subsequent Jewish exodus from Arab lands , all resulted in substantial shifts in the population centers of world Jewry by the end of the 20th century .

More than half of the Jews live in the Diaspora (see Population table) . Currently , the largest Jewish community outside Israel , and either the largest or second @-@ largest Jewish community in the world , is located in the United States , with 5 @.@ 2 million to 6 @.@ 4 million Jews by various estimates . Elsewhere in the Americas , there are also large Jewish populations in Canada (315 @,@ 000) , Argentina (180 @,@ 000 @-@ 300 @,@ 000) , and Brazil (196 @,@ 000 @-@ 600 @,@ 000) , and smaller populations in Mexico , Uruguay , Venezuela , Chile , Colombia and several other countries (see History of the Jews in Latin America) . Demographers disagree on whether the United States has a larger Jewish population than Israel , with many maintaining that Israel surpassed the United States in Jewish population during the 2000s , while others maintain that the United States still has the largest Jewish population in the world . Currently , a major national Jewish population survey is planned to ascertain whether or not Israel has overtaken the United States in Jewish population .

Western Europe 's largest Jewish community , and the third @-@ largest Jewish community in the world , can be found in France , home to between 483 @,@ 000 and 500 @,@ 000 Jews , the majority of whom are immigrants or refugees from North African Arab countries such as Algeria , Morocco , and Tunisia (or their descendants) . The United Kingdom has a Jewish community of 292 @,@ 000 . In Eastern Europe , there are anywhere from 350 @,@ 000 to one million Jews living in the former Soviet Union , but exact figures are difficult to establish . In Germany , the 102 @,@ 000 Jews registered with the Jewish community are a slowly declining population , despite the immigration of tens of thousands of Jews from the former Soviet Union since the fall of the Berlin Wall . Thousands of Israelis also live in Germany , either permanently or temporarily , for economic reasons .

Prior to 1948, approximately 800 @,@ 000 Jews were living in lands which now make up the Arab world (excluding Israel). Of these, just under two @-@ thirds lived in the French @-@ controlled Maghreb region, 15 ? 20 % in the Kingdom of Iraq, approximately 10 % in the Kingdom of Egypt and approximately 7 % in the Kingdom of Yemen. A further 200 @,@ 000 lived in Pahlavi Iran and the Republic of Turkey . Today , around 26 @,@ 000 Jews live in Arab countries and around 30 @,@ 000 in Iran and Turkey. A small @-@ scale exodus had begun in many countries in the early decades of the 20th century, although the only substantial aliyah came from Yemen and Syria. The exodus from Arab and Muslim countries took place primarily from 1948. The first large @-@ scale exoduses took place in the late 1940s and early 1950s, primarily in Iraq, Yemen and Libya, with up to 90 % of these communities leaving within a few years. The peak of the exodus from Egypt occurred in 1956. The exodus in the Maghreb countries peaked in the 1960s. Lebanon was the only Arab country to see a temporary increase in its Jewish population during this period, due to an influx of refugees from other Arab countries, although by the mid @-@ 1970s the Jewish community of Lebanon had also dwindled. In the aftermath of the exodus wave from Arab states, an additional migration of Iranian Jews peaked in the 1980s when around 80 % of Iranian Jews left the country.

Outside Europe , the Americas , the Middle East , and the rest of Asia , there are significant Jewish populations in Australia ($112\ @, @ 500$) and South Africa ($70\ @, @ 000$) . There is also a 7 @, @ 500 @-@ strong community in New Zealand .

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= = = Demographic changes = = =
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= = = Assimilation = = =

Since at least the time of the Ancient Greeks , a proportion of Jews have assimilated into the wider non @-@ Jewish society around them , by either choice or force , ceasing to practice Judaism and losing their Jewish identity . Assimilation took place in all areas , and during all time periods , with some Jewish communities , for example the Kaifeng Jews of China , disappearing entirely . The advent of the Jewish Enlightenment of the 18th century (see Haskalah) and the subsequent emancipation of the Jewish populations of Europe and America in the 19th century , accelerated the situation , encouraging Jews to increasingly participate in , and become part of , secular society . The result has been a growing trend of assimilation , as Jews marry non @-@ Jewish spouses and stop participating in the Jewish community .

Rates of interreligious marriage vary widely: In the United States, it is just under 50 %, in the United Kingdom, around 53 %; in France; around 30 %, and in Australia and Mexico, as low as 10 %. In the United States, only about a third of children from intermarriages affiliate with Jewish religious practice. The result is that most countries in the Diaspora have steady or slightly declining religiously Jewish populations as Jews continue to assimilate into the countries in which they live.

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= = = = War and persecution = = =
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The Jewish people and Judaism have experienced various persecutions throughout Jewish history . During Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages the Roman Empire (in its later phases known as the Byzantine Empire) repeatedly repressed the Jewish population , first by ejecting them from their homelands during the pagan Roman era and later by officially establishing them as second @-@ class citizens during the Christian Roman era .

According to James Carroll, " Jews accounted for 10 % of the total population of the Roman Empire. By that ratio, if other factors had not intervened, there would be 200 million Jews in the world today, instead of something like 13 million."

Later in medieval Western Europe , further persecutions of Jews by Christians occurred , notably during the Crusades ? when Jews all over Germany were massacred ? and a series of expulsions from the Kingdom of England , Germany , France , and , in the largest expulsion of all , Spain and Portugal after the Reconquista (the Catholic Reconquest of the Iberian Peninsula) , where both unbaptized Sephardic Jews and the ruling Muslim Moors were expelled .

In the Papal States , which existed until 1870 , Jews were required to live only in specified neighborhoods called ghettos .

Islam and Judaism have a complex relationship . Traditionally Jews and Christians living in Muslim lands , known as dhimmis , were allowed to practice their religions and administer their internal affairs , but they were subject to certain conditions . They had to pay the jizya (a per capita tax imposed on free adult non @-@ Muslim males) to the Islamic state . Dhimmis had an inferior status under Islamic rule . They had several social and legal disabilities such as prohibitions against bearing arms or giving testimony in courts in cases involving Muslims . Many of the disabilities were highly symbolic . The one described by Bernard Lewis as " most degrading " was the requirement of distinctive clothing , not found in the Quran or hadith but invented in early medieval Baghdad ; its enforcement was highly erratic . On the other hand , Jews rarely faced martyrdom or exile , or forced compulsion to change their religion , and they were mostly free in their choice of residence and profession .

Notable exceptions include the massacre of Jews and forcible conversion of some Jews by the rulers of the Almohad dynasty in Al @-@ Andalus in the 12th century, as well as in Islamic Persia, and the forced confinement of Moroccan Jews to walled quarters known as mellahs beginning from the 15th century and especially in the early 19th century. In modern times, it has become commonplace for standard antisemitic themes to be conflated with anti @-@ Zionist publications

and pronouncements of Islamic movements such as Hezbollah and Hamas, in the pronouncements of various agencies of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and even in the newspapers and other publications of Turkish Refah Partisi."

Throughout history , many rulers , empires and nations have oppressed their Jewish populations or sought to eliminate them entirely . Methods employed ranged from expulsion to outright genocide ; within nations , often the threat of these extreme methods was sufficient to silence dissent . The history of antisemitism includes the First Crusade which resulted in the massacre of Jews ; the Spanish Inquisition (led by Tomás de Torquemada) and the Portuguese Inquisition , with their persecution and autos @-@ da @-@ fé against the New Christians and Marrano Jews ; the Bohdan Chmielnicki Cossack massacres in Ukraine ; the Pogroms backed by the Russian Tsars ; as well as expulsions from Spain , Portugal , England , France , Germany , and other countries in which the Jews had settled . According to a 2008 study published in the American Journal of Human Genetics , 19 @.@ 8 % of the modern Iberian population has Sephardic Jewish ancestry , indicating that the number of conversos may have been much higher than originally thought .

The persecution reached a peak in Nazi Germany 's Final Solution , which led to the Holocaust and the slaughter of approximately 6 million Jews . Of the world 's 15 million Jews in 1939 , more than a third were killed in the Holocaust . The Holocaust ? the state @-@ led systematic persecution and genocide of European Jews (and certain communities of North African Jews in European controlled North Africa) and other minority groups of Europe during World War II by Germany and its collaborators remains the most notable modern @-@ day persecution of Jews . The persecution and genocide were accomplished in stages . Legislation to remove the Jews from civil society was enacted years before the outbreak of World War II . Concentration camps were established in which inmates were used as slave labour until they died of exhaustion or disease . Where the Third Reich conquered new territory in Eastern Europe , specialized units called Einsatzgruppen murdered Jews and political opponents in mass shootings . Jews and Roma were crammed into ghettos before being transported hundreds of miles by freight train to extermination camps where , if they survived the journey , the majority of them were killed in gas chambers . Virtually every arm of Germany 's bureaucracy was involved in the logistics of the mass murder , turning the country into what one Holocaust scholar has called "a genocidal nation ."

= = = = Migrations = = =

Throughout Jewish history, Jews have repeatedly been directly or indirectly expelled from both their original homeland, the Land of Israel, and many of the areas in which they have settled. This experience as refugees has shaped Jewish identity and religious practice in many ways, and is thus a major element of Jewish history. The incomplete list of major and other noteworthy migrations that follows includes numerous instances of expulsion or departure under duress:

The mythical patriarch Abraham is described as a migrant to the land of Canaan from Ur of the Chaldees after an attempt on his life by King Nimrod.

The Children of Israel , in the Biblical story whose historicity is uncertain , undertook the Exodus (meaning " departure " or " exit " in Greek) from ancient Egypt , as recorded in the Book of Exodus . Assyrian policy was to deport and displace conquered peoples , and it is estimated some 4 @,@ 500 @,@ 000 among captive populations suffered this dislocation over 3 centuries of Assyrian rule . With regard to Israel , Tiglath @-@ Pileser III claims he deported 80 % of the population of Lower Galilee , some 13 @,@ 520 people . Some 27 @,@ 000 Israelites , 20 @-@ 25 % of the population of the Kingdom of Israel , were described as being deported by Sargon II , and were replaced by other deported populations and sent into permanent exile by Assyria , initially to the Upper Mesopotamian provinces of the Assyrian Empire ,

Between 10 @,@ 000 and 80 @,@ 000 people from the Kingdom of Judah were exiled by Babylonia, then returned to Judea by Cyrus the Great of the Persian Achaemenid Empire, and then many were exiled again by the Roman Empire.

The 2 @,@ 000 year dispersion of the Jewish diaspora beginning under the Roman Empire, as Jews were spread throughout the Roman world and, driven from land to land, settled wherever

they could live freely enough to practice their religion . Over the course of the diaspora the center of Jewish life moved from Babylonia to the Iberian Peninsula to Poland to the United States and , as a result of Zionism , back to Israel .

Many expulsions during the Middle Ages and Enlightenment in Europe , including : 1290 , 16 @,@ 000 Jews were expelled from England , see the (Statute of Jewry) ; in 1396 , 100 @,@ 000 from France ; in 1421 thousands were expelled from Austria . Many of these Jews settled in Eastern Europe , especially Poland .

Following the Spanish Inquisition in 1492, the Spanish population of around 200 @,@ 000 Sephardic Jews were expelled by the Spanish crown and Catholic church, followed by expulsions in 1493 in Sicily (37 @,@ 000 Jews) and Portugal in 1496. The expelled Jews fled mainly to the Ottoman Empire, the Netherlands, and North Africa, others migrating to Southern Europe and the Middle East.

During the 19th century, France 's policies of equal citizenship regardless of religion led to the immigration of Jews (especially from Eastern and Central Europe).

The arrival of millions of Jews in the New World, including immigration of over two million Eastern European Jews to the United States from 1880 to 1925, see History of the Jews in the United States and History of the Jews in Russia and the Soviet Union.

The pogroms in Eastern Europe , the rise of modern antisemitism , the Holocaust , and the rise of Arab nationalism all served to fuel the movements and migrations of huge segments of Jewry from land to land and continent to continent , until they arrived back in large numbers at their original historical homeland in Israel .

The Islamic Revolution of Iran caused many Iranian Jews to flee Iran . Most found refuge in the US (particularly Los Angeles) and Israel . Smaller communities of Persian Jews exist in Canada and Western Europe .

When the Soviet Union collapsed, many of the Jews in the affected territory (who had been refuseniks) were suddenly allowed to leave. This produced a wave of migration to Israel in the early 1990s.

= = = = Growth = = = = =

Israel is the only country with a Jewish population that is consistently growing through natural population growth , although the Jewish populations of other countries , in Europe and North America , have recently increased through immigration . In the Diaspora , in almost every country the Jewish population in general is either declining or steady , but Orthodox and Haredi Jewish communities , whose members often shun birth control for religious reasons , have experienced rapid population growth .

Orthodox and Conservative Judaism discourage proselytism to non @-@ Jews, but many Jewish groups have tried to reach out to the assimilated Jewish communities of the Diaspora in order for them to reconnect to their Jewish roots. Additionally, while in principle Reform Judaism favors seeking new members for the faith, this position has not translated into active proselytism, instead taking the form of an effort to reach out to non @-@ Jewish spouses of intermarried couples.

There is also a trend of Orthodox movements pursuing secular Jews in order to give them a stronger Jewish identity so there is less chance of intermarriage . As a result of the efforts by these and other Jewish groups over the past 25 years , there has been a trend (known as the Baal Teshuva movement) for secular Jews to become more religiously observant , though the demographic implications of the trend are unknown . Additionally , there is also a growing rate of conversion to Jews by Choice of gentiles who make the decision to head in the direction of becoming Jews .

= = Leadership = =

There is no single governing body for the Jewish community, nor a single authority with responsibility for religious doctrine. Instead, a variety of secular and religious institutions at the

local , national , and international levels lead various parts of the Jewish community on a variety of issues .

= = Notable individuals = =

Jews have made a myriad of contributions to humanity in a broad and diverse range of fields , including the sciences , arts , politics , and business . Although Jews comprise only 0 @.@ 2 % of the world 's population , over 20 % of Nobel Prize laureates have been Jewish , with multiple winners in each category .