Chapter 1 : World War II casualties of Poland | Military Wiki | FANDOM powered by Wikia

Ethnic Groups and Population Changes in Twentieth-Century Central-Eastern Europe. Index of Nationalities and Ethnic Groups. Ethnic Groups and Population.

Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. March Learn how and when to remove this template message Eastern brown and Western orange Vilnius Regions in relation to the current territory of Lithuania Initially the Vilnius Region did not possess exact borders per se, but encompassed the surrounding areas near Vilnius and included the city as well. This territory was disputed between Lithuania and Poland in , after both countries had successfully reestablished their independence. Later, the western limit of the region became a de facto administration line between Poland and Lithuania following Polish military action in the latter part of Lithuania refused to recognize this action or the border. The eastern limit was defined by the Soviet-Lithuanian Treaty of The eastern line was never turned into an actual border between states and remained only a political vision. Today the eastern limit of the region lies between the Lithuanian and Belarusian border. This border divides the Vilnius Region into two parts: It constitutes about one third of the total Vilnius Region. The Eastern Vilnius Region became part of Belarus. No parts of the region are in modern Poland. None of the countries have any further territorial claims. Vilnius dispute[edit] A satirical picture from interwar Polish press around â€" After the Partitions of Polishâ€"Lithuanian Commonwealth in the late 18th century it was annexed by the Russian Empire which founded here the administrative district of the Vilna Governorate. With the German defeat in World War I and the outbreak of hostilities between various factions of the Russian Civil War , the area was disputed by the newly established Lithuanian, Polish and Belarusian states. Poles based their claims on demographic grounds and pointed to the will of the inhabitants. Lithuanians used geographical and historical arguments and underlined the role Vilnius played as the capital of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The Lithuanian government, however, failed to recruit soldiers among the Vilnius area inhabitants and was unable to organize defense of the region against the Bolsheviks. During November and December , local Polish self-defense formations were created in Vilnius and in many surrounding localities. They were formally enlisted into the Polish Army by the end of the year. The Lithuanian Taryba left Vilnius together with the German garrison on 1 January , when the first skirmishes took place between the approaching Bolshevik forces and the Polish troops east of the city. In exchange for military cooperation after Lithuanianâ€"Soviet War , the Bolshevist authorities signed a peace treaty [7] with Lithuania on July 12, According to the Sovietâ€"Lithuanian Peace Treaty , all area disputed between Poland and Lithuania, at the time controlled by the Bolsheviks, was to be transferred to Lithuania. However, the actual control over the area remained in Bolsheviks hands. After the Battle of Warsaw of it became clear that the advancing Polish Army would soon recapture the area. Seeing that they could not secure it, the Bolshevik authorities started to transfer the area to Lithuanian sovereignty. The advancing Polish Army managed to retake much of the disputed area before the Lithuanians arrived, while the most important part of it with the city of Vilnius was secured by Lithuania. Due to Polish-Lithuanian tensions, the allied powers withheld diplomatic recognition of Lithuania until The negotiations and international mediation led to nowhere and until the disputed territory remained divided into a Lithuanian and a Polish part. In the s, League of Nations twice attempted to organise plebiscites, although neither side were eager to participate. The Polish government never acknowledged the Russo-Lithuanian convention of July 12, , that granted the latter state territory seized from Poland by the Red Army during the Polishâ€"Soviet War , then promised to Lithuania as the Soviet forces were retreating under the Polish advance; particularly as the Soviets had previously renounced claims to that region in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. In turn, the Lithuanian authorities did not acknowledge the Polishâ€"Lithuanian border of â€" as permanent nor did they ever acknowledged the sovereignty of puppet Republic of Central Lithuania. It was not until the Polish ultimatum of , that the two states resolved diplomatic relations. Some historians

speculated, that the loss of Vilnius might have nonetheless safeguarded the very existence of the Lithuanian state in the interwar period. Despite an alliance with Soviets Sovietâ€"Lithuanian Peace Treaty and the war with Poland, Lithuania was very close to being invaded by the Soviets in the summer of and having been forcibly converted into a socialist republic. They believe it was only the Polish victory against the Soviets in the Polishâ€"Soviet War and the fact that the Poles did not object to some form of Lithuanian independence that derailed the Soviet plans and gave Lithuania an experience of interwar independence. According to this treaty, about one fifth of the Vilnius Region, including the city of Vilnius itself, was returned to Lithuania in exchange for stationing 20, of Soviet troops in Lithuania. Lithuanians at first did not want to accept this, but later the Soviet Union said that troops would enter Lithuania, anyway, so Lithuania accepted the deal.

Chapter 2 : YIVO | Population and Migration: Population since World War I

Ethnic Groups and Population Changes in Twentieth Century Eastern Europe: History, Data and Analysis [Piotr Eberhardt, Jan Owsinski] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This unique reference traces the changing borders and ethnic balances that characterized the history of Eastern Europe during the twentieth century.

History[edit] Archaeological findings of the 20th century in Silesia confirm the existence of an early settlement inhabited by Celtic tribes. Silesia remained depopulated until the second phase of the migration period. The Slavs , predominantly White Croats entered the depopulated territory of Silesia in the first half of the 6th century. The Slavic territories were mostly abandoned, because the Celtic and Germanic tribes that lived there before had moved west. Local Slavs started to erect defence systems, such as Silesian Przesieka and the Silesia Walls to guard them from the peoples of the West. The north-eastern border with Slavic Polans was not reinforced, due to their common culture and language. The Prague Document, which is believed to document the 10th-century settlements, [16] also mentions the Bobrzanie and Trzebowianie tribes. Later sources classified those tribes as Silesian tribes , which were also jointly classified as part of Polish tribes. Kozlov and edited by R. Holloman, the Silesian tribes, together with other Polish tribes, formed what is now Polish ethnicity and culture. This process is called ethnic consolidation, in which several ethnic communities of the same origin and cognate languages merge into one. Later, in , the first Polish state was created by Duke Mieszko I , and then expanded by king Boleslaw I at the beginning of the 11th century. In the Middle Ages , Slavic tribal confederacies, and then Slavic states, dominated. The tribal differences started to disappear after the consolidation of Poland in the 10th and 11th centuries. The main factors of this process were the establishment of a single monarchy that ruled over all Polish tribes, as well as creation of a separate ecclesiastical organization within the boundaries of the newly established Polish state. However, in some places, the names of the most important tribes transformed into names representing the whole region, such as Mazovians for Mazovia , and Silesians for Silesia. As a result of the fragmentation of Poland , some of those regions were again divided into smaller entities, such as the division of Silesia into Lower Silesia and Upper Silesia. However, the tribal era was already over, and these divisions reflected only political subdivisions of the Polish realm. Beginning in the 13th century, Slavic Silesia began to be settled by Germans. This led to changes in the ethnic structure of the province. In the Middle Ages, various German dialects of the new settlers became widely used throughout Lower Silesia and some Upper Silesian cities. However, after the era of German colonization, the Polish language was still predominant in Upper Silesia and parts of Lower and Middle Silesia north of the Odra river. Germans usually dominated large cities, and Poles mostly lived in rural areas. This required the Prussian authorities to issue official documents in Polish, or in German and Polish. The Polish-speaking territories of Lower and Middle Silesia, commonly called the Polish side until the end of the 19th century, were mostly Germanized in the 18th and 19th centuries, except for some areas along the northeastern frontier. The Prussian part of Silesia constituted the Province of Silesia until Later, the province was split into the Prussian provinces of Upper and Lower Silesia. Owing to the development of education, a rebirth of Polish culture took place in the second half of the s in Silesia, which was connected with the emergence of a Polish national movement of a clearly Catholic character. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the fact that Silesians were part of the Polish nation was not questioned. The process of Germanisation was never completely successful. The cultural distance of Upper Silesians from the German population resulted in the development of Polish national awareness at the turn of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, culminating in the pro-Polish movements at the end of World War I. The ethnic situation of the region became more complex as the division of Upper Silesia into Polish and German parts led to ethnic polarization. The people that lived in the western part of Upper Silesia were subject to a strong German cultural influence, where those living in the eastern part of Silesia started to identify with the Polish culture

and statehood. Three groups took shape within the Silesian population. The Polish group was the strongest; the German group, which was primarily in central Silesia, was clearly less numerous. A third group supported separatism and an independent Silesian nation-state. The separatists were of marginal importance, finding little support among native Silesians. As a result, the vast majority of the former German Silesia was incorporated into Poland, with smaller regions remaining under the control of the German Democratic Republic which later became a part of unified Germany , and Czechoslovakia obtained most of Cieszyn Silesia. Millions of Silesians, mostly of German ethnicity, were subsequently expelled , but after being sifted out from the ethnic Germans by a process of "national verification", the Silesians classified as " autochthons " by the Polish communist authorities were allowed to remain, and they were intensely polonized. Until , nearly , Silesians emigrated to Germany. Between and , millions of ethnic Poles from the former pre eastern Poland especially Lviv , Volhynia , Podolia , Vilnius , etc. Since the end of Communist rule in Poland , there have been calls for greater political representation for the Silesian ethnic minority. In , a Katowice court of law registered the Union of People of Silesian Nationality ZLNS as the political representative organization of the Silesian ethnic minority, but after two months, the registration was revoked by a regional court. According to the last census in Poland , some , [32] people declared Silesian to be their native language; however, as many as , people declared themselves to be of Silesian nationality, not necessarily speaking Silesian, even though the Silesian nationality has not been recognized by Polish governments since its creation in There is some contention over whether Silesian is a dialect or a language in its own right. Most Polish linguists consider Silesian to be a prominent regional dialect of Polish. However, many Silesians regard it to be a separate language belonging to the West Slavic branch of Slavic languages , together with Polish and other Lechitic languages , such as Upper and Lower Sorbian , Czech and Slovak. The language was attributed an ISO code: The first official dictation contest of the Silesian language took place in August Although the German language is still spoken in Silesia, as it has a sizable minority of speakers in the Opole Voivodship in Poland, the vast majority of native speakers were expelled during or after Therefore, the number of German speakers in the region was radically and significantly decreased after World War II, even though the Germans had settled there for centuries. The Silesian German dialect is a distinct variety of East Central German , with some West Slavic influence likely caused by centuries of contact between Germans and Slavs in the region; the dialect is related to contemporary Saxon in some ways. The Silesian German dialect is often misleading referred to as Lower Silesian in the German language. The usage of this dialect appears to be decreasing, as most Silesian Germans prefer either Standard German or even Polish. Prussian Upper Silesia in [edit] The earliest exact census figures on ethnolinguistic or national structure Nationalverschiedenheit of the Prussian part of Upper Silesia , come from year Also the total land area in which Polish language was spoken, as well as the land area in which it was spoken by the majority, declined between and

Chapter 3 : Slovaks in Hungary - Wikipedia

Ethnic groups and population changes in twentieth-century Central-Eastern Europe: history, data, and analysis. at the turn of the twentieth century -- 8. The.

Since gaining its independence, Romania envisioned to incorporate this historic province which, as a core of Moldavian Principality, was of a great historic significance to its history and contained many prominent monuments of its art and architecture. According to the census there were , Ruthenians and Hutzuls , or roughly Ruthenian is an archaic name for Ukrainian , while the Hutsuls are a regional Ukrainian subgroup. Under Austrian rule Bukovina remained ethnically mixed: The census counted , people, of which: Romanians were still present in all settlements of the region, but their number decreased in the villages in the north. In spite of Romanian-Slav frictions over the influence in the local Orthodox clerical hierarchy, there was no Romanian-Ukrainian inter-ethnic tension, and both cultures developed in educational and public life. After the rise of Romanian nationalism in , Habsburg authorities awarded additional rights to Ukrainians in an attempt to temper Romanian ambitions of independence. In the early 20th century, a group of scholars surrounding the Austrian Archduke Franz Ferdinand created a plan that never came to pass of United States of Greater Austria. The specific proposal was published in Aurel C. According to it, most of Bukovina including Czernowitz would form, with Transylvania , a Romanian state, while the north-western portion Zastavna, Kozman, Waschkoutz, Wiznitz, Gura Putilei, and Seletin districts would form with the bigger part of Galicia a Ukrainian state, both in a federation with 13 other states under the Austrian crown. Kingdom of Romania and Greater Romania Demographic composition of Bukovina in , with the border drawn in the centre. In World War I , several battles were fought in Bukovina between the Austro-Hungarian , German , and Russian armies, which resulted in the Russian army being driven out in After an official request by Iancu Flondor , Romanian troops swiftly moved in to take over the territory, against Ukrainian protest. Popular enthusiasm swept the whole region, and a large number of people gathered in the city to wait for the resolution of the Congress. During the interwar period , Romanian authorities oversaw a programme of Rumanization aiming its assimilationist policies at the Ukrainian population of the region. The Romanian language was introduced into ethnic minority schools in , and, by , all public Ukrainian schools in Bukovina were closed private schools still continue to exist. In the decade following , as Romania tried to improve its relations with the Soviet Union , Ukrainian culture was given some limited means to redevelop, though these gains were sharply reversed in According to the Romanian census, Romanians made up Second World War Main article: The Soviet demand for Bukovina surprised Nazi Germany , though it did not formally oppose it. Whether the region would have been included in the Ukrainian SSR , if the commission presiding over the division had been led by someone else than the Ukrainian communist leader Nikita Khrushchev , remains a matter of debate among scholars. In fact, some territories with a mostly Romanian population e. Hertza region were allotted to the Ukrainian SSR. Administrative map of the Governorate of Bukovina as of May However, then it continued the war, and occupied during â€" proper Soviet territories in the south of Ukrainian SSR â€"the Odessa Oblast , and parts of Mykolaiv and Vinnytsia oblasts. During â€", major demographic changes occurred in northern Bukovina. These demographic shifts are explained by several separate but concurrent phenomena: In the first year of Soviet occupation, the population of the region decreased by more than , According to NKVD orders, tens of thousands of Romanian families were deported to Siberia during this period, [19] with 12, people deported on 2 August less than a month after the occupation , [19] and another 2, persons deported to Siberia in December , together with their families. Almost the entire German population of northern Bukovina was coerced to resettle in â€" to the parts of Poland then occupied by Nazi Germany, during 15 September â€" 15 November , after this area was occupied by the Soviet Union. About 45, ethnic Germans had left Northern Bukovina by November In July , the new Romanian military government counted at least 36, missing persons.

Chapter 4 : Vilnius Region - Wikipedia

This unique reference traces the changing borders and ethnic balances that characterized the history of Eastern Europe during the twentieth century.

Get Your Copy Here Successful Tips For A Improve Ebook Reading Most of the times, it has been felt that the readers, who are utilizing the eBooks for first time, happen to have a tough time before getting used to them. Most commonly, it happens when the new readers discontinue using the eBooks as they are unable to use them with the proper and effective style of reading these books. There present number of reasons behind it due to which the readers quit reading the eBooks at their first most attempt to utilize them. Nevertheless, there exist some techniques that could help the readers to truly have a nice and effective reading experience. Someone ought to fix the appropriate brightness of screen before reading the eBook. It is a most common problem that most of the people generally endure while using an eBook. As a result of this they have problems with eye sores and head aches. The very best option to overcome this acute problem would be to reduce the brightness of the displays of eBook by making specific changes in the settings. It is proposed to keep the brightness to potential minimal level as this can help you to increase the time you could spend in reading and give you great comfort onto your eyes while reading. An excellent eBook reader should be set up. It will be useful to have a good eBook reader to be able to truly have a great reading experience and high quality eBook display. You can also make use of free software that can provide the readers with many functions to the reader than only a simple platform to read the desired eBooks. Aside from offering a place to save all your precious eBooks, the eBook reader software even offer you a lot of features in order to boost your eBook reading experience than the traditional paper books. You may also improve your eBook reading experience with help of choices provided by the software program such as the font size, full screen mode, the certain variety of pages that need to be exhibited at once and also change the colour of the background. You must not use the eBook continuously for several hours without breaks. You must take appropriate rests after specific intervals while reading. A lot of the times we forget that we are designed to take breaks while we are coping with anything on the computer screen and are engrossed in reading the content on screen. Nevertheless, this will not mean that you should step away from the computer screen every now and then. Continuous reading your eBook on the computer screen for a long time without taking any break can cause you headache, cause your neck pain and suffer from eye sores and in addition cause night blindness. So, it is vital to provide your eyes rest for a while by taking rests after specific time intervals. This can help you to prevent the problems that otherwise you may face while reading an eBook always. While reading the eBooks, you must favor to read big text. Usually, you will observe that the text of the eBook tends to be in moderate size. It is proposed to read the eBook with huge text. So, increase the size of the text of the eBook while reading it on the monitor. Even though this will mean that you will have less text on every page and greater amount of page turning, you will have the ability to read your wanted eBook with great convenience and have an excellent reading experience with better eBook screen. It is recommended not to go for reading the eBook in full-screen mode. Even though it may look easy to read with full-screen without turning the page of the eBook quite often, it place lot of strain on your own eyes while reading in this mode. Constantly prefer to read the eBook in exactly the same span that will be similar to the printed book. This is so, because your eyes are used to the span of the printed book and it would be comfortable that you read in the same way. Try out different shapes or sizes until you find one with which you will be comfortable to read eBook. By using different techniques of page turn you could also enhance your eBook experience. You can try many ways to turn the pages of eBook to enhance your reading experience. Check out whether you can turn the page with some arrow keys or click a certain section of the display, aside from utilizing the mouse to handle everything. Try using the mouse if you are comfy sitting back. Lesser the movement you must make while reading the eBook better will be your reading experience. Specialized dilemmas One difficulty on eBook readers with LCD screens is that it will not take

long before you strain your eyes from reading. This will help make reading easier. By using each one of these powerful techniques, you can surely boost your eBook reading experience to a terrific extent. These tips will help you not only to prevent certain hazards that you may face while reading eBook frequently but also ease you to enjoy the reading experience with great comfort. History, Data and Analysis: History, Data and Analysis. History, Data and Analysis mediafire. History, Data and Analysis pdf, epub, docx and torrent then this site is not for you. The download link provided above is randomly linked to our ebook promotions or third-party advertisements and not to download the ebook that we reviewed. We recommend to buy the ebook to support the author. Thank you for reading.

Ethnic groups and population changes in twentieth-century Central-Eastern Europe: history, data, and analysis. [Piotr Eberhardt] -- This unique reference traces the changing borders and ethnic balances that characterized the history of Eastern Europe during the twentieth century.

Jewish Population by Country, ss For this period numerical data are based mostly on religious affiliation as recorded in national censuses, except for the Baltic States and the Soviet Union, where they are based on ethnicity data from the censuses. In the same period, the Jewish populations in the Czech lands and Hungary due to a considerable negative balance of births and deaths in the former, and a high level of apostasy in the latter , Belorussia and Ukraine owing to mass emigration to Russia proper decreased. The Holocaust caused a dramatic drop in Jewish population numbers in all the countries of Eastern Europe except Estonia, where losses were counterbalanced by large-scale immigration see Table 2: Jewish Population by Country, ca. Subsequent emigration in the cold-war era reduced Jewish communities in Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia to very low numbers. The Soviet Union became the predominant country of Jewish concentration in the region. According to the census, the Soviet Jewish population reached its postwar maximum of almost 2. Since , mass emigration has dramatically further decreased the number of Jews in the territory of the former Soviet Union. Demographers employ another definition of Jewish population based on household data that can be empirically measured from existing statistics. At the same time, this category of Jewish population is also shrinking. Demographic Transition and Decline The Jewish populations of Eastern Europe reached an advanced stage of demographic transition from high to low levels of mortality and fertility almost without exception earlier than the general populations in their respective countries. For example, in â€" in Poland, life expectancy reached Especially pronounced over the course of demographic transition has been the discrepancy in the levels of infant mortality between Jews and the general populations of different countries see Table 3: Polish data show that in the s this most important mortality indicator of demographic transition was lower for Jewish babies by 68â€"69 percent. Even according to the most recent data for the Russian Federation, the much lower levels of infant mortality in the last decades of the twentieth century indicate the persistence of the very sizable discrepancy between Jews and the general population. Jews also retained their more advantaged life expectancy levels despite the fact that the most acute demographic problem in the contemporary Russian Federation has been mortality and, within the total population, males have the lowest life expectancy of all developed countries. Earlier and prolonged fertility reduction can be ascertained based on examples of Russian and Ukrainian Jewish women for whom we have detailed census data of birth histories. Their fertility has long been too low to ensure replacement. Total Jewish fertility in the Russian Federation and Ukraine has not exceeded 1. Moreover, according to the data of the and censuses, since the birth cohorts of Jewish women had a very stable and low level of fertilityâ€"about 1. The general population had not reached such low levels of fertility even by the end of the period. Moreover, Jewish women have much higher rates of infertility. According to the census in the Russian Federation, at ages 50â€"54 after the fertile period , the share of childless Jewish women was In some cases e. Balance of Jewish Births and Deaths per 1, Jews. During this period, crude birth rates usually decreased faster than did crude death rates each computed per 1, Jews , and the positive balance diminished. Exceptions were Hungary, Romania, and Latvia, where the balance of births and deaths was about nil. However, by in Bohemia this balance was already sizably negative. After World War II, severe aging of Soviet Jewry caused an increase in the absolute number of Jewish deaths despite the steady decrease in the numbers of this population. For example, in in the Russian Federation the absolute number of Jewish deaths was higher by 55 percent than in Inevitably, the crude death rate, which is heavily dependent on the age structure, rose to an even greater extent, and it increased between â€" and â€" from 10 to 24 deaths per 1, Jews. An unfavorable balance of Jewish births and deaths first occurred among Soviet Jewry in the Russian Federation, and by the s these balances were negative

in all the European republics. In the s, the vital crisis of post -Soviet Jewry intensified rapidly. This was no longer true five years later: This change was due to the fact that the crude Jewish death rates in these states were higher than in the Russian Federation. By the mids, Jewish balances of births and deaths in the post-Soviet states were much less favorable than in West European countries. Thus, the spread of mixed marriage is a good indicator of the abandonment of tradition among the Jews. Low integration into general society was seen in Poland and Lithuania between the two world wars together with almost nonexistent mixed marriage see Table 6: With such a low frequency of mixed marriage, its percentage among females is usually higher than among males. During the same period, assimilation and secularization led to the spread of mixed marriage. In â€", it was at a significant level in Hungary and Bohemia, 10â€"11 and 20â€"21 percent, respectively. In the first part of the s, the frequency of mixed marriage among all marriages involving Jews was as follows: At this higher incidence of mixed marriage, the percentage for males was higher than that for females. The elevated frequency of mixed marriage became a very serious factor in the demographic erosion and decline of the Jewish populations in Hungary and the Czech lands. The great increase in mixed marriage has been one of the outstanding features also among Soviet Jewry. This process actually began in the interwar period. The leading republic in this development was the Russian Federation: Ukrainian Jewry reached about the same incidence of mixed marriage only in On the eve of the start of the recent mass emigration in , in the Russian Federation the frequency of mixed marriage among all marriages involving Jews was 73 percent for males and 63 percent for females. Mixed marriage is not merely an outcome of assimilation, but is also the result of demographic realities: The greatest shortage of potential Jewish brides was encountered in the Russian Federation where, according to the census, among Jews, males outnumbered females in all age groups under This is naturally coincident with the character of Jewish migration. In other republics, the sex imbalance was much more moderate. Consequently, the percentage of mixed marriage was highest in the Russian Federation, and lower in the other republics. The mass emigration of the s hastened the erosion of the Jewish marriage market. After World War II in the Soviet Union, rising intermarriage was accompanied by a great increase in the proportion of children born to mixed couples. Following the start of the recent mass emigration, the proportion of children born to mixed couples among all children born to Jewish mothers in reached 74 percent in Russia. In in Latvia among all children born to married Jewish females, 77 percent had fathers from other ethnic groups. The data on the offspring of mixed couples collected during the Soviet period showed a clear preference for non-Jewish ethnic affiliation for the children. Also, according to the recent data of the Russian microcensus, non-Jewish ethnic affiliation was clearly preferable among offspring of mixed couples. For children under 16, the percentage declared Jewish was about the same regardless of the composition of the mixed couplesâ€"only 11 percent. Among offspring aged 16 and above, the percentage was even lower: Transformation of Age Structure Transition from high to very low fertility caused a great transformation in the Jewish age composition. Changes in mortality as well as mass emigration and a high incidence of mixed marriage also affected this composition. Four stages of aging can be singled out for Jewish populations respective to the successive phases of demographic evolution outlined mostly based on works of Roberto Bachi and Sergio DellaPergola: Different Jewish communities experienced the successive phases of demographic evolution according to their own tempo, and consequently reached the above stages of aging at different times. Between the two world wars, almost all the Jewish populations in Eastern Europe were at a transitional stage of aging see Table 8: Distribution of Jewish Population by Age, Percent. Exceptions were the Jews of Hungary and the Czech lands who during this period reached the advanced transitional stage: By , Jewish populations of the Russian Federation and Ukraine reached the same stage of aging. By , Russian Jewry had already arrived at the terminal stage of aging, and by , Ukrainian Jewry had also reached this stage. The census data on age composition show that after the mass emigration of the s, the Jewry of Belorussia arrived at the terminal stage of aging. By , about 37 percent of the Jews in the Russian Federation were aged 65 and above. Among post-Soviet countries, the share of this group grew fastest in Belorussia, from 20 percent in to 33 percent in This is indicative of the demographic collapse of these Jewish populations.

History, Data, Analysis, trans. Jan Owsinski Armonk, N. The Soviet Jewish Experience, ed.

Chapter 6 : European ethnic groups

The Hardcover of the Ethnic Groups and Population Changes in Twentieth Century Eastern Europe: History, Data and Analysis by Piotr Eberhardt, Jan Owsinski Buy 1, Get 1, 50% Off Jigsaw Puzzles Goodnight Goon Only $ with Purchase.

Translation Established in , Belarus Yid. The Jews of Belarus belong historically to the branch of Jewry known as Litvaks, a group distinguished by language the northeast dialect of Yiddish and by certain cultural attributes. In the sixteenth century Belarus became part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In the mid seventeenth century, 80,â€"90, Jews lived in the territory that is now Belarus. As a result of the partitions of Poland , Belarus became part of the Russian Empire. Jewish student members of the Sejmist Party who gave lectures at courses for workers, Polotsk now in Belarus , In the late sixteenth century the first yeshivas were established in Brest and Grodno, and in the late seventeenth century in Minsk. The Lubavitch Hasidic movement, founded in eastern Belarus, spread rapidly and widely. Throughout these developments, the position of the Misnagdim , opponents to Hasidism, remained strong and in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries Belarus was the scene of a struggle between the two groups. The first maskilim, proponents of Jewish enlightenment, appeared in the s. A significant proportion worked in the lumber, grain, and flax trades. In the second half of the nineteenth century the economic situation of large segments of the Jewish population worsened. This led to considerable emigration, beginning in the s. At the end of the nineteenth century, Belarus was the center of the Jewish socialist movement the Bund began to operate there in as well as a center of Zionism. As a result of cooperation between socialist and Zionist organizations, large-scale pogroms of the Ukrainian type were avoided in Belarus, although some did take place in Rechitsa, Orsha, Polotsk, Minsk, and Gomel. During World War I the western part of Belarus was in a combat zone, and the Russian military administration expelled Jews from the area. Orthodox groups were also involved in public life. While most Jews reacted cautiously to the Bolshevik coup, sympathy to the Bolsheviks grew in the wake of pogroms in Ukraine and pogroms carried out by Polish troops and irregular bands; Jews feared that if the Bolshevik regime fell, it would be replaced by a reactionary one. During the New Economic Policy NEP , many Jews continued to work in trade or artisanry, but a stratum of Jewish factory workers and white-collar workers developed in cities. In the early s there were 24 Jewish soviets, and 10 localities had courts in which proceedings were conducted in Yiddish. In the s, because they tended to have occupations unacceptable to the regime, the Jews of the BSSR suffered from Soviet social and taxation policies. Even in late approximately 47, Jewsâ€" In the towns Jews comprised A response of many Jews to the modernization processes in the USSR and to Soviet social policy was emigration to the main Soviet industrial and cultural centers, which reached a peak, especially among young people, in the late s and early s. In , 24, Jewish pupils were enrolled in Yiddish-language schools; in , some 36, were enrolled in schools. In , the Institute of Belorussian Culture later called the BSSR Academy of Sciences opened a Jewish division with departments of philology, literature, and history; it continued to exist, as part of the Institute of National Minorities, until The Evsektsiia was notable for its antireligious activity. Despite ideological pressure, a significant part of Belorussian Jewry continued to follow traditional Judaism. In Polotsk from to and in Vitebsk from to , Lubavitch operated underground yeshivas and many children in the towns attended heder throughout the s. In the campaign against religion was stepped up with a mass closing of synagogues. In January , of synagogues that had functioned in , were still open. By December , only 71 were open and the number continued to decline. The observance of Jewish religious tradition was transferred from the public realm to that of the family. Antisemitism increased in the BSSR in the late s. Local authorities, concerned about the rise in ethnic conflict, undertook strict measures against the antisemitism, staging a number of highly publicized show trials. By the second half of the s antisemitism had reverted to covert forms. In small towns, acculturation took place more slowly than in the cities. In in Minsk province, In the late s, however, official support for the cultural activity of ethnic minorities waned. In July , Yiddish like Polish lost its status as an official language. At the same time, the

Yiddish educational system was closed. Even earlier, Yiddish lost its popularity among Jewish parents. From the mids the enrollment in Yiddish schools began to decline rapidly: At that point, the proportion of Jewish pupils enrolled in Yiddish schools did not exceed 25â€"30 percent of the total. The Jewish soviets were also liquidated in â€" The Terror of the late s affected the Yiddish-speaking intelligentsia: Jews lived compactly in cities and small towns, with modernization and acculturation proceeding more slowly than in the BSSR. Many Jews continued to work in trade and artisanry and Jewish cultural and religious life developed, albeit without state support. Throughout this time, the Bund, the various Zionist groups, and Agudas Yisroel remained active although quite a few Jews were drawn to the Communist Party. When the Germans invaded in the late summer of , approximately , Jews were living in eastern and western Belarus. It is estimated that between , and , Jews succeeded in being evacuated, mainly from large cities in the eastern part of the republic. The first mass executions of Jews took place in early July By February , the greater part of the Jewish population of Belarus, including the ghettos of Bobruisk , Vitebsk, and Gomel, had been annihilated. In and , Jewish communities in the remaining regions, including the large ghettos of Brest, Grodno, and Pinsk , were also annihilated. In the Minsk ghetto, the largest in pre Soviet territory, the last Jews were shot on 23 October Jews deported from Germany and European countries were also murdered in Belarus. The only Jews to survive were those who had been mobilized into the army, were fighting in partisan units, or were living with partisans in family groups. Others succeeded in obtaining non-Jewish documents or found shelter with non-Jews. The sole remaining Jewish cultural institution, the Belorussian State Jewish Theater, was shut down during the antisemitic campaign of In and the Yiddish writers Hersh Kamenetski â€" and Ayzik Platner â€" were arrested. The only remaining synagogues were in Minsk, Kalinkovichi, and, for a short time, Bobruisk, although unregistered minyanim prayer groups operated in private homes. Perhaps the main form of Jewish public activity involved the erection of monuments at sites of mass executions during the Holocaust, for which it was generally necessary to overcome the opposition of the authorities. In the postwar period the number of Jews declined constantly. In there were , 1. Between and , 15, Jews emigrated the number includes non-Jewish family members. In Minsk in the late s and early s, unofficial groups studied Hebrew and organized a Jewish cultural and historical seminar. In there were , Jews 1. Between and more than 71, Jews and non-Jewish family members immigrated to Israel from Belarus. Between and more than 30, left for the United States. At the same time the proportion of Jews in Minsk increased, accounting for about one-third of the Jews in Belarus by The processes of acculturation and assimilation accelerated after the war. In the s and early s Belarus was a center of Soviet antisemitism in the form of anti-Israel and anti-Judaic propaganda. Studies in the s indicated considerable antipathy toward Jews and incidents of cemetery vandalism were reported. A revival of Jewish public life took place during perestroika. In and Jewish cultural associations were established in Minsk, Bobruisk, Vitebsk, Rechitsa, and elsewhere. In March , the Union of Belorussian Jewish Public Organizations and Communities was established as the umbrella group for the majority of Jewish organizations. In a Jewish museum was founded in Minsk. From to it was possible to specialize in Jewish studies at the International Humanities Institute of the University of Belarus. Jewish periodicals began appearing in Belarus in , notably Aviv and Berega in Minsk and the annual Mishpokha in Vitebsk. Population and Social Structure New York, , pp. History, Data, and Analysis, trans. Jan Owsinski Armonk, N.

In order to estimate the effect of the ethnic change within the non-Jewish population, we need to find an exogenous source of variation for it as well.

Plaque in Lodz Poland, commemorating children Germanized by the Nazis Victims of a massacre committed by the UPA in the village of Lipniki, Poland , Most Polish citizens who perished in the war were civilian victims of the war crimes and crimes against humanity during the occupation by Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union. Human Losses of the ethnic Polish population According to the figures published by the Polish government in exile in the ethnic Polish population was 24,, at the beginning of the war in September Columns of fleeing refugees were systematically attacked by the German fighter and dive-bomber aircraft. From the very first hours of World War II , Warsaw, the capital of Poland, was a target of an unrestricted aerial bombardment campaign by the German Luftwaffe. Warsaw Uprising Between , and , Polish civilians died in the Warsaw Uprising , mostly from mass murders such as the Wola massacre. Polish researchers of the Institute of National Remembrance have estimate about roughly , ethnic Polish victims during the German occupation including , in prisons, , killed in executions and , deaths among those deported to concentration camps, [24] including , [25] at Auschwitz. During the occupation, communities were held collectively responsible for Polish attacks against German troops and mass executions were conducted in reprisal. Psychiatric patients were executed in Action T4. Farmers were murdered during pacifications of villages. Poles in rural areas and small towns were also conscripted for forced labor by the German occupiers. According to research by the Institute of National Remembrance between and , 1,, [28] Polish citizens were taken to Germany as forced laborers under inhuman conditions, which resulted in many deaths. They were forced to wear identifying purple tags with "P"s sewn to their clothing, subjected to a curfew, and banned from public transportation. While the treatment of factory workers or farm hands often varied depending on the individual employer, most Polish laborers were compelled to work longer hours for lower wages than Western Europeans. In many cities, they were forced to live in segregated barracks behind barbed wire. Social relations with Germans outside work were forbidden, and sexual relations " racial defilement " were considered a capital crime punishable by death. Malnutrition and Disease Prior to the war the area which became the General Government was not self sufficient in agricultural production and was a net importer of food from other regions of Poland. In the tuberculosis rate among Poles, not including Jews, was per , compared to per , prior to the war. The aim of the project was to acquire and " Germanize " children with purportedly Aryan traits who were considered by Nazi officials to be descendants of German settlers in Poland. The Soviet occupied territories of Poland, with total population of According to research published in by the Institute of National Remembrance about 1. When the Soviet forces returned to Poland in there was a new wave of repression of Polish citizens from all ethnic groups including , deported, 50, conscripted as forced labor and 50, arrested. Siemaszko the total of those deported was 1,, of whom 1,, were residents and refugees excluding POWs. They did not provide figures for the death toll of Polish citizens from the other ethnic minorities. The IPN maintains that accurate figures for these losses are not available because of border changes and population transfers, according to their figures , Polish citizens from the ethnic minorities were deported into the interior of the Soviet Union and were conscripted into the Soviet armed forces. During the German occupation Polish citizens from ethnic minorities were deported to Germany for forced labor. The IPN also puts the number of Polish citizens conscripted into the German armed forces at , of whom 60, were killed in action. Tens of thousands of ethnic Germans were killed during the Nazi evacuation from Poland in and , and as a result of repression NKVD and Red Army or died in post war internment camps. Many Polish citizens were pressured to sign the Volksliste in order to avoid Nazi reprisals. About 1 million persons were on Volksliste groups 1 and 2 that included Polish citizens of German descent; Volksliste groups 3 and 4 included 1. During the war , ethnic Germans from other nations were settled in Poland by the Third Reich. He notes that in general, the

numbers declaring a particular language do not mesh with the numbers declaring the corresponding nationality. Members of ethnic minority groups believe that the language criterion led to an overestimation of Poles.

Chapter 8 : Dzyatlava - Wikipedia

Stanford Libraries' official online search tool for books, media, journals, databases, government documents and more.

Aim of the course Last update: Armonk-London also Polish vision available: Warszawa Magocsi, Paul R. Seattle Recommended reading Kaiser, R. Princeton National, regional and minority languages in Europe. Minority issues in Europe: Berlin The Oxford handbook of the history of nationalism, ed. Requirements to the exam Last update: Assessment of the course: Presentation does not rest in reading what students can read on the wall but in commenting and interpreting of projected points; presentation shoud be sent to the lecturer always Sunday before the class! In the case you were not able to deliver presentation you should submit two short papers with two different topics from the list - see point 2. Any of the topics listed as presentation topic must be always different from presentation topic. Text to be sent to jiri. Test - will take place in the period between 21 January - 15 February There will be three exam terms and students have right to take three terms one regular term and two retakes. Students who fail to register for exam in the regular period miss one term. It is based on obligatory reading and presentations provided by the lecturer. Test must be assessed as non-failed. Introduction 2 October 2. Baltic area 9 October Required reading: Belarus 16 October Required reading: Ukraine 23 October Required reading: Poland 6 November Required reading: Czecho-Slovakia 30 October Required reading: Hungary 13 November Required reading:

Chapter 9 : Ethnic Groups and Population Changes in Twentieth-Century Central-Eastern Europe - Google

Ethnic Groups and Population Changes in Twentieth Century Eastern Europe: History, Data and Analysis: History, Data and Analysis - Kindle edition by Piotr Eberhardt, Jan Owsinski. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.