

The Czech Republic and the flag of the Czech Republic. Welcome to the Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, and Czech Republic Knowledge Hub Page of Onward To Our Past®. Here you should find a wealth of useful information, insights, and links for your genealogy and family history work regarding Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, and Czech Republic.

But, did you know that your family history might be one of the strongest influences on your risk of developing heart disease, stroke, diabetes, or cancer? Even though you cannot change your genetic makeup, knowing your family history can help you reduce your risk of developing health problems. Family members share their genes, as well as their environment, lifestyles, and habits. Everyone can recognize traits such as curly hair, dimples, leanness, or athletic ability that run in their families. Risks for diseases such as asthma, diabetes, cancer, and heart disease also run in families. The key features of a family history that may increase risk are: Diseases that occur at an earlier age than expected 10 to 20 years before most people get the disease Disease in more than one close relative Disease that does not usually affect a certain gender for example, breast cancer in a male Certain combinations of diseases within a family for example, breast and ovarian cancer, or heart disease and diabetes If your family has one or more of these features, your family history may hold important clues about your risk for disease. People with a family history of disease may have the most to gain from lifestyle changes and screening tests. You cannot change your genes, but you can change unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inactivity, and poor eating habits. In many cases, adopting a healthier lifestyle can reduce your risk for diseases that run in your family. Screening tests such as mammograms and colorectal cancer screening can detect diseases like cancer at an early stage, when they are most treatable. Screening tests can also detect disease risk factors like high cholesterol and high blood pressure, which can be treated to reduce the chances of getting a disease. Ask questions Talk at family gatherings Look at death certificates and family medical records, if possible Collect information about your grandparents, parents, aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews, siblings, and children. The type of information to collect includes: Major medical conditions and causes of death Age of disease onset and age at death Ethnic background Write down the information and share it with your doctor. Assess your disease risk based on your family history and other risk factors Recommend lifestyle changes to help prevent disease Prescribe screening tests to detect disease early If your doctor notices a pattern of disease in your family, it may be a sign of an inherited form of disease that is passed on from generation to generation. Your doctor may refer you to a specialist who can help determine if you have an inherited form of disease. Genetic testing may also help determine if you or your family members are at risk. Even with inherited forms of disease, steps can be taken to reduce your risk. Being aware of your family health history is an important part of a lifelong wellness plan. Your lifestyle, personal medical history, and other factors influence your chances of getting a disease You may be unaware of disease in some family members You could have family members who died young, before they had a chance to develop chronic conditions such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, or cancer Reference Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Family history is important for health. National Society of Genetic Counselors [www. All Genetic Alliance](http://www.allgeneticalliance.org) content, except where otherwise noted, is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Chapter 2 : The Importance of Family History & Family Stories - Inspire Conversation

Life History Questions Printable for family members - Mom it Forward. Find this Pin and more on family history knowledge by Allena Bowen. Understanding how your childhood effects your actions & behaviours today.

Overview[edit] 12 generations patrilineage of a Hindu Lingayat male from central Karnataka worth over 2700 years, depicted in descending order Amateur genealogists typically pursue their own ancestry and that of their spouses. Professional genealogists may also conduct research for others, publish books on genealogical methods, teach, or produce their own databases. They may work for companies that provide software or produce materials of use to other professionals and to amateurs. Both try to understand not just where and when people lived, but also their lifestyles, biographies, and motivations. This often requires—or leads to—knowledge of antiquated laws, old political boundaries, migration trends, and historical socioeconomic or religious conditions. Genealogists sometimes specialize in a particular group, e. Bloodlines of Salem is an example of a specialized family-history group. It welcomes members who can prove descent from a participant of the Salem Witch Trials or who simply choose to support the group. Genealogists and family historians often join family history societies , where novices can learn from more experienced researchers. Such societies generally serve a specific geographical area. Their members may also index records to make them more accessible, and engage in advocacy and other efforts to preserve public records and cemeteries. Some schools engage students in such projects as a means to reinforce lessons regarding immigration and history. The terms "genealogy" and "family history" are often used synonymously, but some offer a slight difference in definition. The Society of Genealogists , while also using the terms interchangeably, describes genealogy as the "establishment of a Pedigree by extracting evidence, from valid sources, of how one generation is connected to the next" and family history as "a biographical study of a genealogically proven family and of the community and country in which they lived". For example, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints LDS Church has a doctrine of baptism for the dead , which necessitates that members of that faith engage in family history research. In societies such as Australia or the United States, there was by the 20th-century growing pride in the pioneers and nation-builders. Establishing descent from these was, and is, important to such groups as the Daughters of the American Revolution. Modern family history explores new sources of status, such as celebrating the resilience of families that survived generations of poverty or slavery, or the success of families in integrating across racial or national boundaries. Some family histories even emphasize links to celebrity criminals, such as the bushranger Ned Kelly in Australia. The growing interest in family history in the media coupled with easier access to online records has allowed those who are curious to do so to start investigating their ancestry. This curiosity can be particularly strong among those whose family histories were lost or unknown due to, for example, adoption or separation from family, perhaps as a result of bereavement. A Medieval genealogy traced from Adam and Eve Historically, in Western societies the focus of genealogy was on the kinship and descent of rulers and nobles, often arguing or demonstrating the legitimacy of claims to wealth and power. The term often overlapped with heraldry , in which the ancestry of royalty was reflected in their coats of arms. Modern scholars consider many claimed noble ancestries to be fabrications, such as the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle that traced the ancestry of several English kings to the god Woden. Some family trees have been maintained for considerable periods. The family tree of Confucius has been maintained for over 2,700 years and is listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the largest extant family tree. India[edit] In India, Charans are the Bards who traditionally keep the written genealogy records of various castes. Some notable places where traditional genealogy records are kept include: Hindu genealogy registers at Haridwar ; Hindu genealogy registers at Kurukshetra, Haryana ; Hindu genealogy registers at Trimbakeshwar, Maharashtra; Hindu genealogy registers at Chintpurni, Himachal Pradesh and Hindu genealogy registers at Varanasi. He corresponded with other antiquarians in New England, where antiquarianism and genealogy were well established, and became a coordinator, booster, and contributor to the growing movement. In the 1830s, he and fellow antiquarians began to produce genealogical and antiquarian tracts in earnest, slowly gaining a devoted audience among the American people. LDS members believe that this fulfilled a biblical prophecy

stating that the prophet Elijah would return to "turn the heart of the fathers to the children, and the heart of the children to their fathers. ASG publishes *The Genealogist*, a scholarly journal of genealogical research semi-annually since 1971. Fellow of the American Society of Genealogists, who bear the post-nominal acronym FASG, have written some of the most notable genealogical materials of the last half-century. Reliable conclusions are based on the quality of sources, ideally original records, the information within those sources, ideally primary or firsthand information, and the evidence that can be drawn, directly or indirectly, from that information. In many instances, genealogists must skillfully assemble indirect or circumstantial evidence to build a case for identity and kinship. All evidence and conclusions, together with the documentation that supports them, is then assembled to create a cohesive genealogy or family history. This creates a foundation for documentary research, which involves examining and evaluating historical records for evidence about ancestors and other relatives, their kinship ties, and the events that occurred in their lives. As a rule, genealogists begin with the present and work backward in time. Historical, social, and family context is essential to achieving correct identification of individuals and relationships. Source citation is also important when conducting genealogical research. Formerly handwritten, these can now be generated by genealogical software. Three DNA types are of particular interest: A genealogical DNA test allows two individuals to find the probability that they are, or are not, related within an estimated number of generations. Individual genetic test results are collected in databases to match people descended from a relatively recent common ancestor. See, for example, the Molecular Genealogy Research Project. These tests are limited to either the patrilineal or the matrilineal line. Collaboration[edit] Most genealogy software programs can export information about persons and their relationships in a standardized format called GEDCOM. In that format it can be shared with other genealogists, added to databases, or converted into family web sites. Social networking service SNS websites allow genealogists to share data and build their family trees online. Members can upload their family trees and contact other family historians to fill in gaps in their research. In addition to the SNS websites, there are other resources that encourage genealogists to connect and share information such as [http: Volunteerism\[edit \]](#) Volunteer efforts figure prominently in genealogy. On the informal side are the many popular and useful message boards such as Rootschat and mailing lists on particular surnames, regions, and other topics. These forums can be used to try to find relatives, request record lookups, obtain research advice, and much more. Many genealogists participate in loosely organized projects, both online and off. These collaborations take numerous forms. Some projects prepare name indexes for records, such as probate cases, and publish the indexes, either online or off. These indexes can be used as finding aids to locate original records. Other projects transcribe or abstract records. Offering record lookups for particular geographic areas is another common service. Volunteers do record lookups or take photos in their home areas for researchers who are unable to travel. Those looking for a structured volunteer environment can join one of thousands of genealogical societies worldwide. Most societies have a unique area of focus, such as a particular surname, ethnicity, geographic area, or descendency from participants in a given historical event.

Chapter 3 : Genealogy - Wikipedia

This fact sheet about family history and cancer is part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Inside Knowledge: Get the Facts About Gynecologic Cancer campaign. Keywords cancer, genetic counselor, Inside Knowledge: gynecologic cancer, genetic mutation, family history, uterine, colorectal, breast, Hereditary Breast and.

Here you will find what I hope will be useful information, insights, and links into genealogy and family history in Italy. Rather I plan for this to be a knowledge hub from which you can learn, link from, find additional resources, and return with questions, ideas, and new findings. From a genealogical perspective there are a few key historical time lines and issues you should be aware of regarding the Italian Republic. First, it is important to remember that while Italy does include the islands of Sardinia and Sicily; San Marino and the Vatican are independent enclaves within the Republic. While Italy has a long and immensely storied history, it is good to know that from about the 8th Century B. As you move through the countryside of Italy, it will be helpful to understand the governmental structure and organization that you will encounter. In Italy there are: Vinchiaturio is a Comune. It is one of the Comuni that make up the region of Molise. Campobasso is one of two Provincia that make up the region of Molise and Molise is one of the 20 regions that make up all of Italy. A map that shows the dialects of Italian found across the Republic of Italy. So, some records you will need will be in the Comune archive and some in the Province archive and some in the Parish archive still. Speaking of Parish. Before, only the religious ceremony existed and then with the Lateran Treaty in the state began to recognize the religious ceremony as valid. Plus when you find birth or baptismal records, watch for the comma! If there are no commas in the name, then that is the legal name. If there are commas, then it is an honorific and not part of the legal name. So watch for those commas! Remember, too, that Italians always marry in the town of the bride and in most cases the Marriage Certificate Atto di Matrimonio generally only exists there. However, the Marriage Banns Pubblicazione are filed in both the town of the bride AND the town of the groom and gives the age of the fathers of the bride and groom. Something not found in the certificate! Speaking of Parishes, reminds me too. For instance in one of my branches up until a family was known by the surname Venditto, but around they started to use Venditti. I have a grandmother born Venditto, but married as Venditti. He covers white, reds, and in-between with detail, humor, insight, and great knowledge and affection. Italy and your Italian roots are to be celebrated! There will be much more to come on Italy and genealogy here, so watch this space!

Chapter 4 : Italy: Italian Genealogy, Ancestry, and Family History Knowledge Hub | Onward To Our Past

The Family History section has been added for entering relatives and diagnoses for relatives. 1. Select the Summary tab at the top of the chart. 2. Click on the Go to.. drop-down menu and select Family History.

I quickly discovered that my ancestors were indeed Bohemian not bohemian and that Bohemia, now a significant region of the Czech Republic, has a long, rich, and tumultuous history. Bohemia was one of the leading and most enlightened countries of the European continent far before any other of the Western European nations knew much of anything about enlightenment. They were centuries ahead of all of Europe in their educational system, cultural development, and political, religious, and economic freedoms. Unfortunately there also existed a lot of animosity towards the beliefs and freedoms enjoyed by the Bohemian people, especially by the Roman Catholic Church and the Habsburg Empire. Shortly after the judicial murder of Jan Hus he was burned at the stake for being a heretic his followers, the Hussites, were set upon following the issuance of a Papal Bull by Pope Martin V. Thus began three, yes three, Crusades by the Catholic Church with the express mission of destroying all Hussites. These Crusades are most often referred to as the Hussite Wars and lasted from to This war devastated Bohemia and her peoples, it changed it into a nation enslaved by a neighbor State and nearly destroyed her simply for her beliefs. Then followed what is called doba temna or Dark Age when for years the Catholic church sought to eradicate all vestiges of Czech identity. I suggest you read about such early Bohemian historical figures as St. As I personally dug deeper and began to learn more about the Thirty-Years War, which in history class I had only been taught to memorize the start and end dates I was shocked to learn of the devastation rained down upon Bohemia. I learned about the Counter-Reformation. I learned about the uprising of and the Battle of White Mountain. My spirit sank as I learned of the reprisals and the attempts to exterminate Bohemia and her people. However, best of all, I began to understand my ancestors, my personal history, and the foundations for many of their beliefs that were handed down to me for my life generations later, especially since my ancestors were ardent Freethinkers. I am sure you wonder why might our ancestors may have left Bohemia. In my case, I knew my family legend of the onus of military service conscription for a ten year term to a foreign master of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Habsburgs. I also knew of their persecution because of their Freethinking ideals. However, I gained a better insight when I read Kenneth D. Peasants of this class made but a scanty living from their farm, and were apt to eke it out by hiring themselves out as day-laborers or farm-hands, or by carrying on some form of industry in the home during the winter months. These people were miserably poor and lived a hand-to-mouth existence. Czech cottagers â€” The immigrants to America were largely from the second class. But the cottager was in the position where it was difficult for him to make a decent living, while at the same time he was in possession of some property which could be sold or given in security in order to raise the money necessary for the journey. In this enlightening essay, Mr. Williams points out that the first doctoral dissertation on Bohemian history was not written until at Harvard University by future professor Robert J. The second would not appear until at the University of Southern California, Berkley. Not until would there be the first dissertation on Moravia and the first on Slovakia not until By chapter, Jan recounts the Bohemian immigrants in 47 of the 50 United States. An excellent resource, however I will make one note about the author here. It is widely acknowledged that Jan Habenicht allowed his prejudice for the Bohemian immigrants who stayed aligned with the Roman Catholic church to show in this work. As a result it is not balanced with an equal discussion or inclusion of those Bohemians who were Freethinkers, a group of slightly over half of the immigrants to the United States. Immigration began slowly and grew until the beginning of World War I. According to Eleanor E. Ledbetter, in her work *The Czechs of Cleveland*, there were only three Bohemian families in Cleveland in , in only fifteen, and that by it was one of the largest Bohemian cities in the world, outnumbering even New York at that time, with an estimated population of some 50, first and second generation Bohemians. Thank goodness for Ms. Ledbetter, the Cleveland Librarian, who wrote this booklet! When you do serious research on the Cleveland Czech community, it is often the only resource anyone can cite. I am glad it is here. I am amazed that it is basically all there is. For us as genealogists it is very interesting

to note that Mr. The third period, and by far the largest in terms of numbers of immigrants, was during the decade of Some 35, of these were given out and contained advice and information on the city. These facilities hold most of the pre Parish books, plus cadastral records, maps, architectural documents, court and administrative records, as well as early Census records. Some of these regional archives are coming online, certainly good news for us all. All have some records online now. The site will load in Czech, but most browsers offers translation to English. Once you register, you can begin searching for those all-important parish records of births, marriages and deaths. Once again, registration is necessary, but then you are free to browse. New materials are being added to this site on a weekly basis and one of the features of this site that I personally enjoy is that you can register for email updates whenever new materials are added. The second is their alphabetical listings of locations and registries held here. Northern Moravian Region Archives Opava: The records that are online here are marvelous and one of the real treats of this archive is that you can sign up for regular email notices that come out whenever new documents are electronically created and made available on this public site. Again, as genealogists, it is important for us to be aware that according to Joseph Slabey Roucek, of Penn State University, in *The American Journal of Sociology*, it was not until that the United States Immigration Service began to recognize Bohemian as a distinct nationality. Remember this key date when you are searching records for early Bohemian ancestors. They very well may be categorized incorrectly as German, Austrian, Slavic, or some other nationality. Nearly all of them have had a common school education and their record as useful citizens is one to be proud of. They strive to own their own homes and many of them already possess comfortable, attractive houses. The Bohemians have representatives in nearly all the trades and professions, the younger generation, especially, turning to law, medicine, and business. There are thirty doctors, twenty lawyers and many successful business men who have an established reputation for honesty and fair dealing. In the department of education they are also doing their share. Several of the young women are school teachers, one being on the teaching staff in one of the high schools, another a member of the Board of Examiners, a third, in the training school for teachers. Freethinkers were crucial in establishing many of the Sokols, Lodges, theater, drama, and musical groups, camps, and fraternal organizations. Among other effects, this meant that for generations marriages were performed by Justices of the Peace and not in churches. Again, on a personal note, when I have been searching for my Bohemian ancestors in online resources such as GenealogyBank. After many years of conducting my genealogy work, it continues to puzzle me as to why so little study has been done on the Bohemian immigrants to all of the United States. I will say, with some hard digging, there can be some exquisite gems uncovered, such as Dr. I believe we certainly need more study of this important and significant community! The following are some excellent resources that as of this writing seem to only appear in print and not in digital form yet. Some are a bit dated, however the hints, material, information, and data in them can be invaluable. Czechs and Slovaks in North America: Edwards This outline by Shon Edwards is one of the very, very best resources available. Shon is terrific and has amazing knowledge of this field. This archive covers the subject not only in Chicago, but beyond as well. This is one of the few issues of *Amerikan Narodni Kalendar* that I have in my library. This series is of immense importance and the great news is that, as they can afford it, the Archive is digitally copying every issue. An ongoing index of most of the holdings can be found here and here. These two lists are still works in progress, but are an excellent start to get an idea of the size of the holdings at ACASA. Plus the Archives holds a list of more than 9, refugees from Czechoslovakia from Regensburg, Germany from January to August It houses the largest collection of Czech and Slovak music outside of the Czech Republic. The monographs and bound periodicals relating to the culture of the Czechs and Slovaks amount to ca. The LC has about 2, Czech and Slovak periodicals, of which ca. It is estimated that about 80 percent of all these materials are in Czech or Slovak, English being the predominant language of the rest. While the Czech and Slovak collections in the LC are generally good, they are especially strong for books and periodicals published after This is due to the fact that after monographs and periodicals published in Czechoslovakia now the Czech and Slovak Republics were purchased by LC on the basis of a blanket order. The period of the s and s the era of the First Czechoslovak Republic is also well represented. Some of the holdings of works from this period have been acquired retrospectively, with stress being laid on volumes showing the excellent Czechoslovak

craftsmanship in book design and printing. Another area of relative strength is Czech and Slovak exile and Samizdat literature published during the Communist era. This index is a very helpful guide to all that is held in the United States Library of Congress. Czechs in the U. It has a very lovely history, historic Czech-Americans with some biographies attached, and a great index of resources. This one is worth the click for certain! Czech and Slovak History: An American Bibliography George J. This bibliography covering up to is especially useful as it focuses on those resources available in English. Author Kovtun segments this bibliography by timeframe, which makes searching a breeze as you work on your Bohemian genealogy questions.

Chapter 5 : Czech, Bohemian genealogy knowledge hub | Onward To Our Past

Print your family health history to share with family or your health care provider Save your family health history so you can update it over time. Talking with your health care provider about your family health history can help you stay healthy!

Still, keep information handy for any family members you learn about during your search for medical history. It may be helpful down the road. How can I gather this information? Talking about health may not come naturally to you or your family. You can start the conversation by letting your family members know why you want to gather health information. It may be easier to start out by having one-on-one conversations. Ask about every major medical issue anyone in close relation to you has been diagnosed with. In this fact-finding stage, nothing is too small, though issues are only significant if the cause was genetic. That might provide a clue to your family medical history, too. Ask when each family member was diagnosed with each condition. This may help your doctor recognize the early onset of certain diseases. Different ethnicities have varying levels of risk for certain conditions. As best you can, identify your ethnic background to help spot potential health risks. Families share common genes, but they also share common environments, habits, and behaviors. A complete family history also includes understanding what factors in your environment could impact your health. How old was my relative when they died, and what was the cause of death? Are there health problems that run in the family? Is there a history of pregnancy loss or birth defects in my family? What allergies do people in my family have? What is my ethnicity? Some conditions are common among certain ethnicities. How do I record the details? Make sure you write down or electronically document the health information your relatives provide. You can use this form to record your family health history. Just fill out one form per family member. You can also fill out a form for yourself, and share that with your family members. You can use your own personal computer, but safe digital storage options are also available. For example, the U. You can store, save, and share your family history using this tool. Look for other options, like ancestry websites and smartphone apps. What should I do with this information? Knowing your own health history is important, but sharing it with your doctor may be more important. You can take the initiative to adopt healthier lifestyle habits. For example, you could decide to stop smoking or drinking alcohol , or to start exercising regularly and maintaining a healthy weight. These lifestyle changes may reduce your chances for developing hereditary conditions. Is incomplete information still useful? Share any information you have with them. For example, if you know that your sibling was diagnosed with colon cancer at age 35, your doctor may suspect a possible genetic issue. Your doctor may also suggest you undergo genetic counseling or testing to identify any genetic risks. What if I was adopted? Environment plays an important part in your health history, and you can get the details for this from your adoptive family. Ask your adoptive parents if they have any information about your birth parents. If not, ask the agency that arranged the adoption if they retained any personal health history information for your birth parents. If all of these avenues come up short, you may need to make a choice about seeking out your birth parents. You may not wish to pursue that route, or you may be unable to connect with them. In that case, alert your doctor to your personal history. The two of you can then work to identify ways to screen for and detect your risk of certain conditions. You may not need to reconnect with your whole family to collect your family health history. Reach out via your doctor. Some medical offices may be able to send out questionnaires to family members asking for information in an official capacity. This may prompt people to respond. You may be able to discover the cause of death of your relatives from death certificates. Search online to find state-specific death records or check ancestry sites for this information. Obituaries, often available online or archived by public libraries, might also provide health information. What about genetic testing and genetic predisposition? Certain ethnic backgrounds and races may be predisposed to conditions for which a genetic test is useful. For example, women of Ashkenazi Jewish ancestry have an increased risk for breast cancer. A specific gene mutation is more common in these women than in other women. Genetic screening may help your doctor detect this gene mutation and prepare you for treatment options early. Results may show you have a predisposition to several conditions. Seriously consider the benefits and concerns you may have with knowing your genetic risk factors before you do any testing. Outlook Knowing your health

history helps you to be more proactive about your health. Also talk to your doctor if you need more help figuring out how to uncover your health history or what questions you should ask.

Chapter 6 : "The Relationship Between Identity Development and Family History Knowl" by Clive Gordon P

The primary purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between identity development in late adolescent university students and family history knowledge.

Chapter 7 : My Family Health Portrait|Public Health Genomics Knowledge Base

The general rule for family health history is that more is better. First, you'll want to focus on immediate family members who are related to you through blood.

Chapter 8 : BBC History - Family History

A family medical history is a record of health information about a person and his or her close relatives. A complete record includes information from three generations of relatives, including children, brothers and sisters, parents, aunts and uncles, nieces and nephews, grandparents, and cousins.

Chapter 9 : Family history (medicine) - Wikipedia

The Importance of Family History & Family Stories When we talk about the importance of family discussions and meaningful conversations, we speak from experience. Families who get together and talk, whether around the dinner table, in between activities or in some other settings, feel a greater sense of closeness.