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Baghdadi Jewish networks in Hashemite Iraq : Jewish transnationalism in the age of nationalism

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Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift van Sasha Rachel Goldstein-Sabbah

Propositions for the doctoral dissertation of Sasha Rachel Goldstein-Sabbah

1. Iraqi-Jewish identity constructions in the Hashemite period can only be understood by integrating the influence of Baghdadi participation in transnational Jewish networks.
2. The Jewish community of Iraq used the periodicals of the Baghdadi satellite communities as a proxy media space for local communal issues.
3. Self-ascribed “Arab-Jewish” identity in Iraq was most present in middle class Jewish men.
4. Baghdadi Jewry self-identified with Sephardic Jewry prior to the creation of the state of Israel.
5. Baghdadi Jewry’s relationship with the Iraqi state in the Hashemite period, in many ways, parallels Western European Jewry actions after emancipation in the nineteenth century.
6. English and French were the dominant languages of transnational Jewish communication in the first half of the twentieth century.
7. The increased interaction of disparate Jewish communities in the twentieth century drove a globalization and secularization of Jewish identity among Middle Eastern and North African Jewry.
8. The academic study of modern Middle Eastern and North Africa Jewish communities is dominated by Zionist/anti-Zionist historiography.
9. The history of modern Jewish philanthropy and solidarity movements must be studied from a transregional perspective that integrates the experiences of diverse Jewish groups.
10. The legacy of Baghdadi trade networks in the Middle East today is demonstrated by the pervasiveness of ‘amba in multiple Middle Eastern cuisines.