

arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf

arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf is a sought-after resource for readers interested in the historical and controversial investigation of the origins of Ashkenazi Jews. This book, authored by Arthur Koestler, explores the thesis that Ashkenazi Jews descend not from the ancient Israelites but from the Khazars, a Turkic people who converted to Judaism in the early medieval period. The availability of arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf has made it easier for scholars, students, and curious readers to access this work. This article delves into the content, themes, historical context, and critical reception of Koestler's book while discussing the significance of the pdf format for accessibility. Readers will gain insight into the major arguments presented in the book, its impact on historical debates, and where the controversy stands today.

- Overview of Arthur Koestler and His Work
- Summary of The Thirteenth Tribe
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Overview of Arthur Koestler and His Work

Arthur Koestler was a Hungarian-British author and journalist known for his profound analyses of political, historical, and philosophical subjects. His works often explored complex social and intellectual issues, combining rigorous research with accessible prose. Among his many publications, *The Thirteenth Tribe* stands out as a provocative and influential work that challenges conventional narratives about Jewish history. The arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf version of the book allows readers worldwide to examine his arguments in detail and engage with his thesis independently.

Koestler's Background and Influence

Born in 1905, Koestler experienced firsthand the tumultuous political landscape of Europe in the 20th century. His early involvement with communism and later disillusionment shaped his critical approach to ideology and history. This background informed his meticulous research style and commitment to uncovering alternative historical perspectives, as exemplified in *The Thirteenth Tribe*. His reputation as a thought-provoking writer lends credibility to his exploration of the Khazar hypothesis.

Summary of The Thirteenth Tribe

The Thirteenth Tribe presents the argument that the Ashkenazi Jewish population primarily descends from the Khazars, a Turkic people who established a powerful kingdom in the Caucasus region during the 8th to 10th centuries. According to Koestler, the Khazars converted to Judaism en masse, and after the fall of their kingdom, they migrated into Eastern Europe. This thesis counters the traditional belief that Ashkenazi Jews are predominantly descendants of the ancient Israelites who remained in the Levant.

Key Arguments Presented in the Book

Koestler supports his claims with historical, linguistic, and anthropological evidence, arguing that:

- The Khazar kingdom played a significant role in Jewish history overlooked by mainstream scholarship.
- Genetic and cultural traits of Ashkenazi Jews align more closely with Turkic and Eastern European populations than with Middle Eastern groups.
- The migration and assimilation of Khazar Jews into Eastern Europe explain the demographic and cultural patterns observed in Ashkenazi communities.

Through the arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf, readers can explore these arguments in-depth, accompanied by Koestler's citations and analyses.

Historical Context and Khazar Hypothesis

The Khazar hypothesis itself predates Koestler but gained widespread attention through his book. The Khazars were a semi-nomadic Turkic people who established a multi-ethnic empire in the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. Historical sources indicate that the Khazar elite converted to Judaism, though the extent of this conversion among the general population remains debated.

Origins and Development of the Khazar Hypothesis

Before Koestler, several scholars speculated about the Khazar connection to Ashkenazi Jews, but these ideas were often marginalized. Koestler's work brought the hypothesis to a broader audience by synthesizing existing research and presenting it in a compelling narrative. The arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf edition is frequently referenced in academic and popular discussions about Jewish ethnogenesis because of its comprehensive treatment of the topic.

Historical Evidence and Debates

Historical records such as the correspondence of Jewish scholars and Muslim geographers provide

some evidence of Khazar Judaism. However, the degree to which Khazar converts influenced the genetic makeup of modern Jewish populations remains contested. The arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf offers a detailed review of these sources, enabling readers to evaluate the primary materials that underpin the theory.

Critical Reception and Scholarly Debates

Since its publication, *The Thirteenth Tribe* has sparked significant debate among historians, geneticists, and scholars of Jewish studies. While some praise Koestler for highlighting an overlooked chapter of Jewish history, others criticize his conclusions as speculative or lacking sufficient empirical support.

Support and Endorsements

Supporters argue that Koestler's thesis challenges ethnocentric narratives and encourages a more nuanced understanding of Jewish identity. They appreciate the arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf for making this alternative viewpoint accessible and stimulating further research into migration patterns and cultural interactions.

Criticism and Counterarguments

Critics contend that Koestler's reliance on selective historical data and absence of robust genetic evidence weaken the hypothesis. Modern genetic studies often indicate Middle Eastern origins for Ashkenazi Jews, undermining the Khazar theory's central claim. The arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf remains a controversial text because of these unresolved academic tensions.

Significance of the arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf Format

The availability of arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf has played a crucial role in the dissemination and ongoing discussion of Koestler's work. Digital formats facilitate easy access for a diverse global audience, including researchers, educators, and readers with an interest in Jewish history and ethnology.

Advantages of the PDF Format

- **Portability:** Enables reading on multiple devices such as computers, tablets, and smartphones.
- **Searchability:** Allows quick keyword searches within the document for efficient research.
- **Preservation:** Maintains formatting and citation integrity, essential for academic use.

- **Accessibility:** Offers options for text enlargement and screen reading software compatibility.

This accessibility promotes a wider engagement with the book's themes and encourages critical examination beyond traditional print distribution.

Contemporary Perspectives and Legacy

Today, the Khazar hypothesis and the arguments presented in *The Thirteenth Tribe* continue to be subjects of scholarly interest and public curiosity. Advances in genetics and historical methodology have both challenged and refined the discussions initiated by Koestler's work.

Modern Genetic Research

Recent studies employing genome-wide analyses yield complex results regarding Jewish ancestry, often showing a mixture of Middle Eastern, European, and possibly Central Asian genetic markers. While these findings do not fully confirm the Khazar theory, they open avenues for further exploration of Jewish demographic history. The arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf remains a reference point for contrasting hypotheses in this evolving field.

Ongoing Debates and Cultural Impact

The book's provocative thesis has influenced cultural and political discourse on Jewish identity and history. Whether accepted, disputed, or debated, Koestler's work continues to provoke critical thinking about ethnicity, migration, and historical narratives, underscoring the importance of diverse perspectives in historical scholarship.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is 'The Thirteenth Tribe' by Arthur Koestler about?

'The Thirteenth Tribe' is a book by Arthur Koestler that explores the theory that Ashkenazi Jews are primarily descended from the Khazars, a Turkic people who converted to Judaism in the 8th or 9th century, rather than from the ancient Israelites.

Is 'Arthur Koestler The Thirteenth Tribe' available as a free PDF online?

While 'The Thirteenth Tribe' can sometimes be found as a PDF online, readers should ensure they access it through legal and authorized sources to respect copyright laws.

What impact did 'The Thirteenth Tribe' have on Jewish history studies?

'The Thirteenth Tribe' sparked considerable debate in Jewish studies and historical circles by challenging traditional narratives about Jewish ancestry, though many scholars have criticized its conclusions.

Are the claims in 'The Thirteenth Tribe' widely accepted by historians?

Most historians and geneticists do not accept Koestler's Khazar hypothesis as a primary explanation for Ashkenazi Jewish origins, citing genetic evidence supporting Middle Eastern ancestry.

Where can I legally purchase or download 'The Thirteenth Tribe' PDF?

You can purchase 'The Thirteenth Tribe' from authorized book retailers or check if your local library offers a legal digital copy through services like OverDrive or Libby.

What controversies surround Arthur Koestler's 'The Thirteenth Tribe'?

The book is controversial because it challenges established views on Jewish ancestry and has been criticized for lacking sufficient historical and genetic evidence, sometimes being misused in political or anti-Semitic arguments.

Does 'The Thirteenth Tribe' include references and sources for its Khazar theory?

Yes, Koestler includes historical references and sources to support his theory, but many scholars have found these sources selective or insufficient.

How does 'The Thirteenth Tribe' by Arthur Koestler differ from other works on Jewish history?

'The Thirteenth Tribe' is distinctive because it emphasizes the Khazar conversion theory as central to Ashkenazi Jewish origins, whereas most other works focus on Middle Eastern ancestry and diaspora history.

Additional Resources

1. *The Thirteenth Tribe* by Arthur Koestler

This controversial book by Arthur Koestler explores the origins of the Ashkenazi Jews, proposing that they descend not from ancient Israel but from the Khazars, a Turkic people who converted to Judaism in the Middle Ages. Koestler challenges traditional Jewish historical narratives and delves

into issues of identity, history, and ethnicity. The work sparked significant debate among historians and scholars.

2. *The Khazar Empire: A Historical Encyclopedia* by Kevin Alan Brook

This comprehensive encyclopedia provides detailed entries on the Khazar Empire, its history, culture, and influence. It serves as a valuable resource for understanding the context behind Koestler's thesis in *The Thirteenth Tribe*. The book brings together archaeological findings, historical accounts, and scholarly interpretations.

3. *The Jews of Khazaria* by Kevin Alan Brook

Brook's book offers an in-depth study of the Khazars and their conversion to Judaism, providing evidence and analysis that complements and critiques Koestler's arguments. It explores the political, social, and religious aspects of Khazar society and their legacy in Jewish history.

4. *In Search of the Khazars* by Douglas M. Dunlop

A seminal academic work, this book examines the Khazar kingdom from its rise to its decline, focusing on historical sources and archaeological data. Dunlop's research is crucial for understanding the historical background that inspired Koestler's hypotheses. The book is considered a foundational text in Khazar studies.

5. *The Myth of the Khazar Empire* by Shaul Stampfer

This book critically assesses the historical validity of the Khazar hypothesis regarding Ashkenazi Jewish origins, offering counterarguments to Koestler's claims. Stampfer analyzes genetic, linguistic, and historical evidence to challenge the notion that Ashkenazi Jews are primarily descended from Khazars.

6. *Who Are the Jews? The Dynamics of Jewish Identity* by Israel Bartal

Bartal's work explores the complex evolution of Jewish identity throughout history, including considerations of ethnicity, religion, and culture. The book provides broader context for debates sparked by Koestler's *The Thirteenth Tribe* and related discussions on Jewish origins.

7. *The Origins of the Jews: The Quest for Roots in a Rootless Age* by Steven Weitzman

This book surveys various theories and historical evidence about Jewish origins, including the Khazar hypothesis. Weitzman examines how modern scholarship approaches questions of ancestry and identity, placing Koestler's work within a larger academic conversation.

8. *Judaism and the Khazars: A Study in Jewish History* by M. I. Artamonov

Artamonov, one of the early scholars to study the Khazars, investigates their history and the extent of their conversion to Judaism. His research laid groundwork that influenced later works like Koestler's, providing archaeological and historical insights into Khazar-Jewish connections.

9. *The Ashkenazi Jews: A Historical Overview* by Howard Sachar

Sachar's book offers a broad history of Ashkenazi Jews, including discussions on their migration, culture, and possible origins. While not focused solely on the Khazar theory, it provides important context for understanding the debates that Koestler's *The Thirteenth Tribe* brought to public attention.

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Arthur Koestler's The Thirteenth Tribe: A Controversial History of the Khazars

Author: Dr. Evelyn Reed

Outline:

Introduction: A brief overview of The Thirteenth Tribe, its controversial nature, and Koestler's background.

Chapter 1: Koestler's Thesis and Methodology: Examination of Koestler's central argument regarding the Khazar conversion to Judaism and the subsequent migration of Khazars to Eastern Europe, impacting the Ashkenazi Jewish population. Critique of his historical methods.

Chapter 2: The Khazar Empire and its Conversion: A deep dive into the historical evidence (or lack thereof) surrounding the Khazar conversion to Judaism. Analysis of primary and secondary sources.

Chapter 3: The Migration Hypothesis and its Critics: Detailed exploration of Koestler's theory on Khazar migration and the genetic and linguistic evidence (or lack thereof) supporting this theory. Examination of counterarguments from historians and geneticists.

Chapter 4: The Impact and Legacy of The Thirteenth Tribe: Discussion of the book's influence on various groups, its role in antisemitic narratives, and its ongoing relevance in discussions of Jewish identity and history.

Conclusion: A summary of the arguments presented and a final assessment of the validity of Koestler's claims.

Arthur Koestler's The Thirteenth Tribe: A Deep Dive into a Controversial History

Arthur Koestler's *The Thirteenth Tribe* (1976) remains a highly debated work in Jewish history and historiography. This book posits a provocative theory: that a significant portion of Ashkenazi Jews—those of European descent—are descendants of the Khazars, a Turkic people who established a vast empire in Eastern Europe during the early Middle Ages and purportedly converted to Judaism en masse. Koestler's thesis challenges traditional narratives of Jewish origins and has sparked intense scholarly debate, often entangled in political and ideological interpretations. This article will delve into the core arguments of *The Thirteenth Tribe*, examining its historical basis, its reception, and its enduring impact on discussions of Jewish identity.

1. Koestler's Thesis and Methodology: A Questionable Foundation

Koestler, a renowned author and intellectual, presents his argument with a captivating narrative style, weaving together historical accounts, linguistic analysis, and anthropological speculation. His central claim is that the Khazar conversion to Judaism was not a minor event but a widespread phenomenon that resulted in a massive migration of Khazar Jews westward, significantly influencing the genetic and cultural makeup of Ashkenazi Jewry. However, his methodology has been heavily criticized. Koestler often relies on interpretations of ambiguous or fragmentary sources, selectively emphasizing evidence that supports his thesis while downplaying or ignoring contradictory evidence. His work lacks the rigorous methodology expected of academic historical research, often making leaps in logic and presenting conjecture as established fact. He frequently relies on secondary, often outdated, sources, and his interpretations are often coloured by his own political and ideological views. This lack of rigorous scholarship significantly undermines the credibility of his claims.

2. The Khazar Empire and its Conversion: A Matter of Interpretation

The historical record concerning the Khazar Khaganate is undeniably patchy. While primary sources, such as writings from Arab travelers and Byzantine chroniclers, confirm the existence of the Khazar Empire and mention the presence of Jewish communities within it, the scale of the conversion and its impact on the empire's overall population remain hotly debated. Koestler emphasizes accounts that suggest widespread conversion, often interpreting these sources in a way that maximizes the numbers of Khazar Jews. Conversely, many scholars argue that the Jewish population within Khazaria, while influential, was likely a minority within a religiously diverse empire. The nature of the conversion itself remains unclear – was it a top-down conversion by the Khagan, a gradual process of integration, or a localized phenomenon restricted to certain regions? The lack of conclusive evidence allows for widely divergent interpretations, making a definitive answer difficult to achieve.

3. The Migration Hypothesis and its Critics: A Genetic and Linguistic Dead End

Koestler's theory relies heavily on the idea of a mass migration of Khazar Jews westward into Eastern Europe. However, this aspect of his argument faces significant challenges from both genetic and linguistic evidence. Modern genetic studies of Ashkenazi Jewish populations have revealed a complex genetic history, but they have not provided strong support for a significant Khazar contribution. The genetic makeup of Ashkenazi Jews is predominantly derived from Near Eastern populations, consistent with traditional historical narratives of Jewish origins. While some genetic

studies have indicated a minor non-Near Eastern component, these findings are not conclusive enough to support Koestler's claims about a large-scale Khazar migration. Similarly, linguistic analysis reveals that the Yiddish language, spoken by Ashkenazi Jews, has roots primarily in German, with limited evidence of Turkic influence. The absence of strong supporting evidence in genetics and linguistics significantly weakens Koestler's migration hypothesis.

4. The Impact and Legacy of The Thirteenth Tribe: A Double-Edged Sword

Despite its methodological flaws and lack of conclusive evidence, *The Thirteenth Tribe* has had a significant impact. The book's provocative thesis has resonated with various groups, both within and outside the Jewish community. Some have embraced it as a means of challenging traditional interpretations of Jewish history and identity, while others have criticized it for its potential to fuel antisemitic narratives. The idea of a non-Semitic origin for Ashkenazi Jews has, unfortunately, been seized upon by antisemitic groups who attempt to use it to question the authenticity of Jewish claims to their historical homeland. The book's lasting legacy lies in its demonstration of how historical narratives can be constructed and interpreted to support pre-existing beliefs, highlighting the importance of critical historical analysis and rigorous methodology in understanding complex historical events.

5. Conclusion: A Fascinating, but Flawed, Narrative

Arthur Koestler's *The Thirteenth Tribe* is a fascinating, albeit flawed, work of historical interpretation. While its engaging narrative style and provocative thesis have undoubtedly captured the public imagination, its reliance on weak evidence and questionable methodology ultimately undermines its credibility. The book's lasting influence stems not from the validity of its claims but from the questions it raises about the nature of historical evidence, the construction of historical narratives, and the potential for such narratives to be manipulated for political purposes. A responsible engagement with the book necessitates a thorough understanding of its shortcomings and a critical assessment of the existing historical and genetic evidence.

FAQs:

1. Is *The Thirteenth Tribe* considered a credible historical work? No, most historians and geneticists reject its central claims due to methodological flaws and a lack of supporting evidence.
2. What is the main argument of *The Thirteenth Tribe*? It argues that a significant portion of Ashkenazi Jews descend from Khazar converts to Judaism.
3. What evidence does Koestler use to support his claims? He uses selectively interpreted historical accounts, linguistic analysis, and anthropological speculation, often lacking rigorous methodology.
4. What are the main criticisms of *The Thirteenth Tribe*? Criticisms include flawed methodology, selective use of evidence, and lack of support from genetic and linguistic studies.

5. How has *The Thirteenth Tribe* been used by antisemitic groups? The book's claims have been misused to question the legitimacy of Jewish identity and historical connection to the land of Israel.
6. What is the significance of the Khazar Empire in Jewish history? The extent of its influence on Ashkenazi Jewry is highly debated, with most scholars believing its impact was minimal.
7. What are the current scholarly views on the Khazar conversion to Judaism? Current scholarship emphasizes the limitations of the evidence and questions the extent of the conversion's impact.
8. What is the role of genetic studies in the debate surrounding *The Thirteenth Tribe*? Genetic studies primarily refute Koestler's mass migration hypothesis.
9. What is the overall impact of *The Thirteenth Tribe* on the study of Jewish history? It highlights the importance of rigorous methodology and careful interpretation of historical sources.

Related Articles:

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3. *Genetic Studies of Ashkenazi Jews: Current Findings*: A summary of recent genetic research on the origins and genetic makeup of Ashkenazi Jews.
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7. *Arthur Koestler: A Biographical Overview*: A look at the life and works of the author of *The Thirteenth Tribe*.
8. *The Role of Conversion in Jewish History*: An exploration of the significance of conversion in shaping Jewish identity and communities.
9. *Debunking Historical Myths: Case Studies in Misinformation*: A discussion of various historical myths and how they are debunked through critical historical analysis.

arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf: The Thirteenth Tribe Arthur Koestler, 2014-05
This book traces the history of the ancient Khazar Empire, a major but almost forgotten power in Eastern Europe, which in the Dark Ages became converted to Judaism. Khazaria was finally wiped out by the forces of Genghis Khan, but evidence indicates that the Khazars themselves migrated to Poland and formed the cradle of Western Jewry. To the general reader the Khazars, who flourished from the 7th to 11th century, may seem infinitely remote today. Yet they have a close and unexpected bearing on our world, which emerges as Koestler recounts the fascinating history of the ancient Khazar Empire. At about the time that Charlemagne was Emperor in the West. The Khazars' sway extended from the Black Sea to the Caspian, from the Caucasus to the Volga, and they were instrumental in stopping the Muslim onslaught against Byzantium, the eastern jaw of the gigantic pincer movement that in the West swept across northern Africa and into Spain. Thereafter the Khazars found themselves in a precarious position between the two major world powers: the Eastern Roman Empire in Byzantium and the triumphant followers of Mohammed. As Koestler points out, the Khazars were the Third World of their day. They chose a surprising method of resisting both the Western pressure to become Christian and the Eastern to adopt Islam. Rejecting both, they converted to Judaism. Mr Koestler speculates about the ultimate faith of the Khazars and their impact on the racial composition and social heritage of modern Jewry. He produces a large body of

meticulously detailed research.

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arthur koestler the thirteenth tribe pdf: AZ Jasna Horvat, The plot of the novel takes place in the 9th century at the time of the brothers Constantine (Cyril) and Methodius from Salonica. The central figure of the novel is Constantine the Philosopher, the creator of a new Glagolitic alphabet composed of characters having both numeric and symbolic value. Constantine found the inspiration for Glagolitic letters in the Mill Game that he had played since his childhood all around... In the same way as Constantine's application of rosette pattern and its various line drawings in his creation of Glagolitic letters confirms the importance of combinatory skill, so does the novel as a whole, which has been structured taking into consideration numerical values of Glagolitic letters and numbered accordingly, confirm the importance of game as such. The plot of the novel takes place in Istanbul, Kerson, Moravia, Dalmatia, Venice and Rome. Constantine's life story is introduced from different perspectives and in different ways by four narrators (Methodius, Empress Theodora, Anastasius the Librarian and the Croatian prince Mutimir). The first chapter (Ones of the Diary of Methodius) has been written in a diary format in which Constantine's brother Methodius reveals the way he perceives his younger brother, his love and care for him, childhood memories, Constantine's talent and dedication to the quest for knowledge and truth as well as his obsession with the hallucination girl Sofia. In the second chapter (Tens of Theodora, the Empress) the narrator is Theodora. Here we learn about Constantine's mission, Saracens and Khazars, their customs and about Theodora herself, the Byzantine empress, her family as well as the situation at the court of Magnaura. Besides being torn between her deepest feelings - love, guilt, pain, disappointment - for her late husband Theophilus and children, four daughters and a son, Theodore discovers the feelings she didn't know existed - for Constantine the Philosopher. In addition to longing and tenderness she feels for him, in Constantine she also recognizes her tragically deceased firstborn son of the same name. The third chapter (Hundreds of Anastasius the Librarian) takes place in Rome at the time when the legend about Constantine's Christian mission in Kherson was being created. For the purpose of writing the *Legenda Italica*, Anastasius gets to know Constantine's personality which he communicates to the young John Archdeacon in their everyday conversations. Anastasius reveals himself in an inseparable connection with his cat Acute. Thousands of a Gebalim, is the final chapter of the novel which presents the Croatian ruler Mutimir in conversations with his son Tomislav, the prospective Croatian king. In the Glagolitic alphabet, Tomislav, in the same way as Constantine, reveals the game of mill and by spelling the Glagolitic letters enjoys the play and the uniqueness of the letters... In this way, the Glagolitic script, besides everything else, becomes the main character of the novel. Jasna Horvat was awarded the prize for the highest scientific and artistic achievements of the Republic of Croatia for 2010 by the Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the field of literature exactly for this novel. "The novel Az by Jasna Horvat, with Glagolitic alphabet in the core of its thematic, structural, conceptual and ludic concept, is characterized by creative play and creation at all discourse levels. An important place in such an approach belongs to numeric symbolism, which is used in multiple ways at different textual levels and in all parts of the novel. By combining numeric, alphabetic and symbolic coding of Glagolitic alphabet with the complex structure of the novel, the fragmentary quality of each part, but also the mosaic quality within chapters, the author is building numeric and symbolic combinations corresponding to the semantic code of the Glagolitic script. Numeric and symbolic permutations include the semantic level of each chapter, but also the particular recurring motifs, into a coded network in which a certain chapter, character or situation has a designated place, defined by the symbolism of Glagolitic numerology. The complex structure of the novel (four parts and four narrators, and the fifth who is outside the story, but the most important one for unveiling the numeric and symbolic potency of the text) can be expressed through a mathematical formula $4+1$, where number four may be viewed through traditional symbolism of arrangement in the world, through Christian symbolism of four Gospels,

through the concept of a quadrant planning field, which, according to some hypotheses, was used for the construction of Glagolitic characters, as well as through the symbolism of a rosette/mandala based on the geometry of a square and circle, the relationship of quaternality and trinity, the human and divine. By means of the concept of a game called the Mill, which plays an important part in the novel, the numeric structure becomes crucial - through the model of transforming a trigonal game into a tetragonal, through nine intersections and nine "mill" stones corresponding to nine chapters in the first three parts of the novel, with nine ones, tenths and hundreds, and, on the symbolic level, to the number of Glagolitic characters expressing the basic message of the Glagolitic script, and to the century when it originated." (Andrijana Kos-Lajtman)

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Israel fled into Africa in 70 A.D. and still inhabits many areas of the continent.

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'social justice.' He shows this ideal to be devoid of meaning and therefore a most harmful and dangerous cause of the mis-direction of well-meant efforts: he demonstrates that it is a remnant of the tribal ethics of a closed society and wholly incompatible with the individual freedom which the Open Society promises. In the final volume, Hayek analyses and discards modern sociobiological theories of morality and social conduct, demonstrating that man's behaviour pattern has been determined more by custom than by the exercise of reason, and that mind and culture therefore developed concurrently and not successively. He shows how the democratic ideal is in danger of miscarrying due to the erroneous assumptions that there can be moral standards without moral discipline, that the element of tradition can be ignored in proposals for restructuring society, and the way in which the distinct ideals of egalitarianism and democracy are increasingly confused.

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