

Jewish Communities and City Growth in Preindustrial Europe

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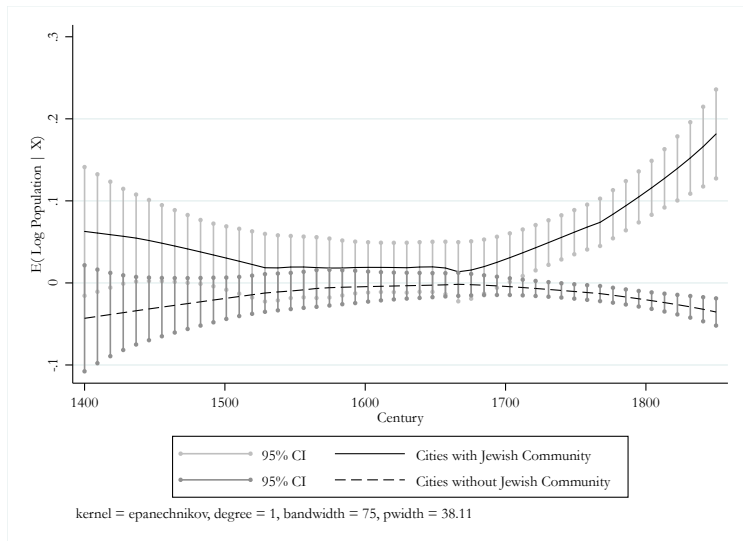
Presentation for Economic History Association, Boulder

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RESEARCH QUESTION

- Various literatures suggest economically productive minorities (e.g. Huguenots, Quakers, Jews, Chinese, Lebanese) can be a source of economic growth (Weber, 1922,1968; Sombart, 1911 ,1962; Braudel, 1979, 1982; Hornung, 2014).
- Was this true for Jewish communities in pre-industrial Europe?
- We show the following:
 - 1 Cities with Jewish communities grew faster than comparable cities without Jewish communities in Europe between 1400 and 1850.
 - 2 This growth advantage accelerated after 1600.
 - 3 We identify the causal effect of Jewish communities on city growth by creating an IV based on a spatial model of the Jewish network across Europe and exploiting 'nearby' expulsions.
 - 4 We provide evidence that cities with Jewish communities benefited more from market access on the intensive margin, but not on the extensive margin. Jewish communities were better able to translate greater *potential* market density into economic gains.
 - 5 We show that cities which emancipated Jewish communities grew faster.

JEWISH VS. NON-JEWISH CITY GROWTH



This uses the Extended Sample and Conditions out all fixed effects and controls.

HYPOTHESES

Why would we expect Jewish settlement to be associated with economic growth?

① **Human capital** ▶ more

② **Cultural Transmission of Pro-Market Values** ▶ more

③ **Market Integration** ▶ more

④ **Generalized Toleration** ▶ more

We use two primary datasets:

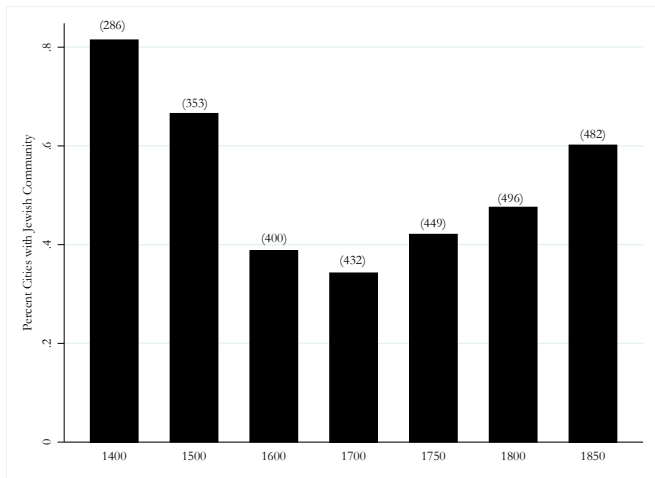
- Information on the presence of Jewish communities at cityXyear level collected from the *Encyclopedia Judaica*. Same data used in Anderson, Johnson and Koyama (Forthcoming). We extend this dataset to 1850.
- City size data from Bairoch (1988) from 1400 to 1850. city populations in 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1750, 1800, and 1850. 1,752 cities total.

We complement these with time-varying data on expulsions and pogroms from Anderson, Johnson and Koyama (Forthcoming) and with numerous time-invariant variables collected for Jedwab, Johnson and Koyama (2015).

DATA: MAIN AND EXTENDED SAMPLE

- We end up with two samples:
 - 1 **The Main Sample** – this consists of 493 cities total, includes only the Bairoch cities for which we have perfect matches with Jewish communities. It is a more valid sample because all the cities are ‘the kind of cities that might have Jewish communities’. [▶ Restricted Descriptive Statistics](#)
 - 2 **The Extended Sample** – this consists of both the matched cities and the Bairoch cities for which we don’t find a match (1,711 cities total). We assume if there is no Jewish City matched to the Bairoch city, then it never had a Jewish community. This sample is less valid, but allows us to describe more general results. [▶ Extended Descriptive Statistics](#)

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS FOR MAIN SAMPLE, 1400-1850



▶ Extended Sample

EMPIRICAL SPECIFICATION

We estimate the following difference-in-differences specification:

$$\text{Log Population}_{i,t} = \beta \text{Jewish Community}_{i,t} + \sum_{t=1500}^{1850} \mathbf{X}'_i \mu_t + \delta_i + \eta_t + \varepsilon_{i,t} . \quad (1)$$

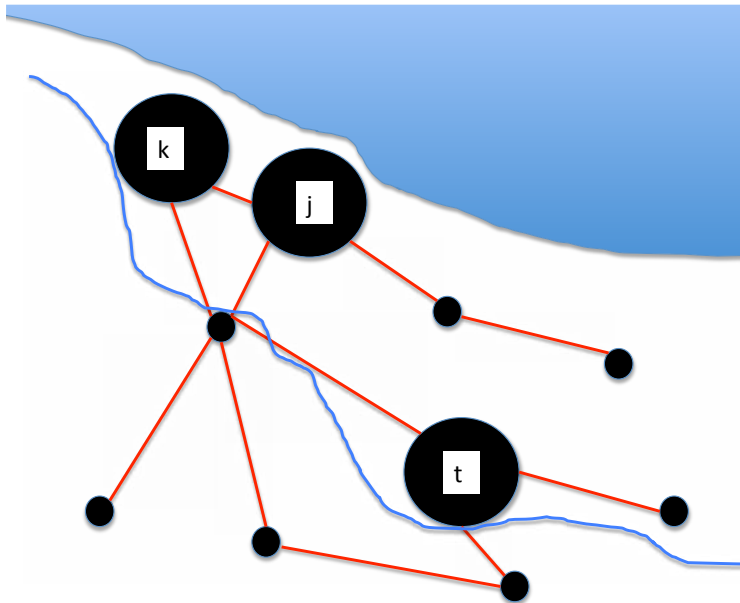
- Jewish Community $_{i,t}$ is a dummy = 1 if there was a Jewish community in city i during the time period preceding year t .
- \mathbf{X} is a vector of city-level time invariant variables interacted with year dummies that control for geography (cereal suitability, proximity to rivers, proximity to coast), local infrastructure (distance to medieval trade route), and human capital (universities).
- Regressions also include city and year fixed effects.
- We report results for the both the Main and Extended samples.

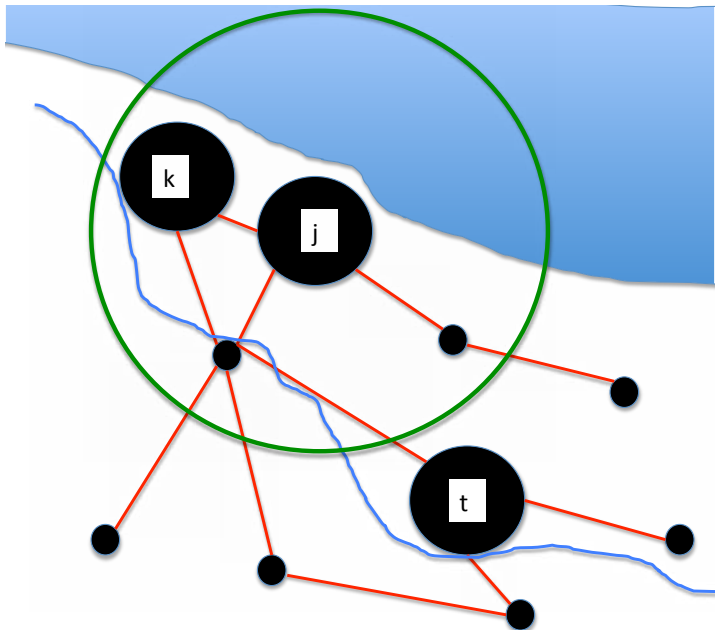
BASELINE ESTIMATES USING MAIN AND EXTENDED SAMPLES

Dependent Variable: Log City Population						
	Main Sample			Extended Sample		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Jewish Community	0.175*** (0.0399)	0.273*** (0.0379)	0.350*** (0.0455)	0.625*** (0.0307)	0.641*** (0.0305)	0.302*** (0.0430)
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls X Year FE	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
City FE	No	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
N	2898	2898	2898	8440	8440	8440
R-sq	0.0888	0.212	0.471	0.156	0.222	0.445

CREATING THE IV: JEWISH NETWORK ACCESS

- We build on the *Market Access* literature. For example, see 'Railroads of the Raj' (Donaldson (2016)).
- We assume:
 - 1 A Jewish community is more likely to be established close to another Jewish community (e.g. because of trade networks, financial relationships, cultural linkages, or other spatial externalities).
 - 2 'Close' is defined as the least cost travel path.
 - 3 Unobservable characteristics of the cities in which the communities are located become less correlated the further they are from each other.





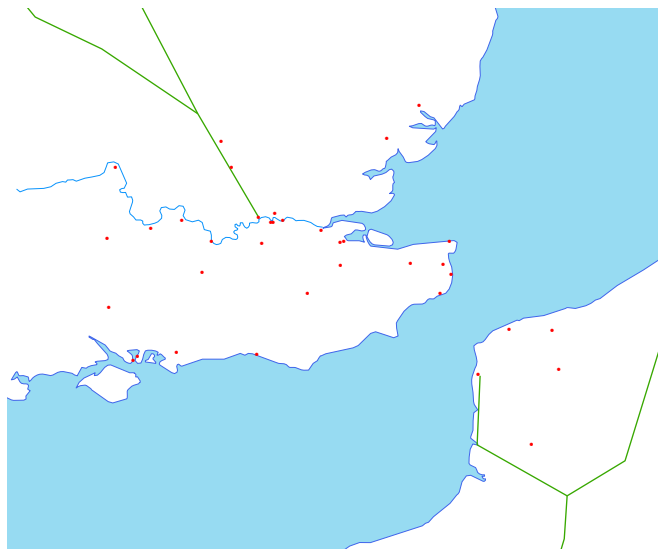
CREATING THE IV: JEWISH NETWORK ACCESS

- Jewish Network Access for city j is defined as:

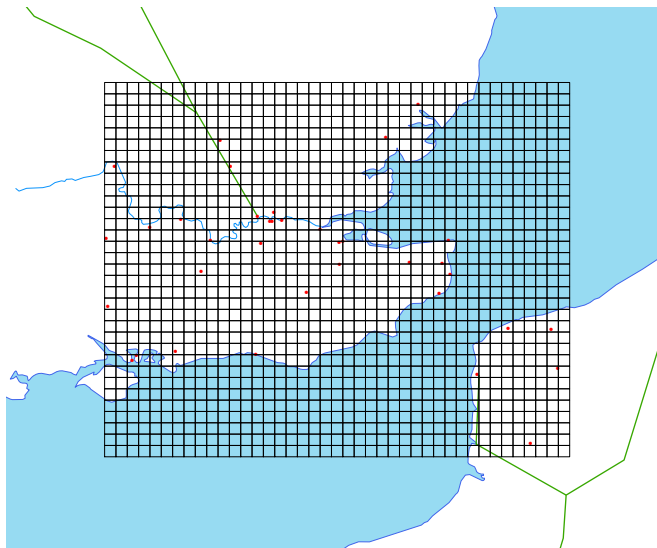
$$NA_{jt} = \sum_{i \neq j} JC_{it} \tau_{ji}^{-\sigma} \quad (2)$$

- where JC_i is a dummy variable for city i taking a value of 1 if a Jewish community is located in it in time period t , τ_{ji} is the cost of travel between cities j and i , and σ is a trade elasticity (we experiment with various values and choose $\sigma = 1$).
- The average cost of transport per km/ton expressed in terms of cereals in the early 20th century was: 8.8 k.g for porters, 3.9 for transportation by cart, 0.99 for river transport, and 0.3-0.4 kg for sea transport (Bairoch, 1990, 141). We normalize these costs so that porter transport = 1.
- Where does τ_{ji} , or, 'travel cost' come from? We combine tools in ArcGIS and R (gdistance package) to create it.

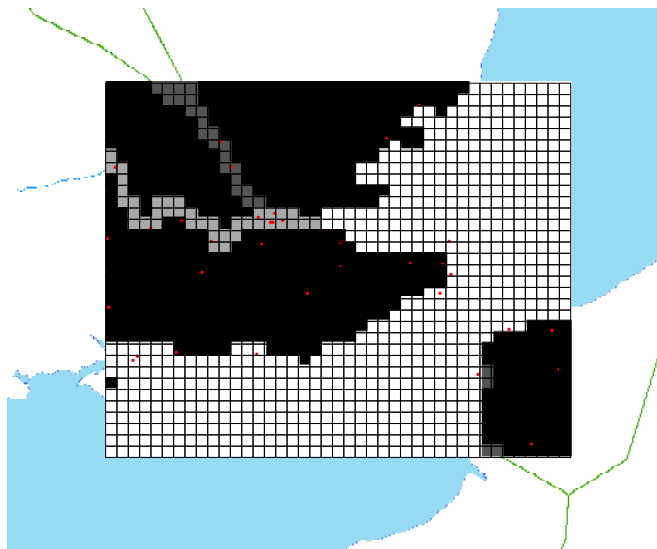
START WITH VECTOR DATA CONTAINING CITIES, RIVERS, SEAS, AND TRADE ROUTES...



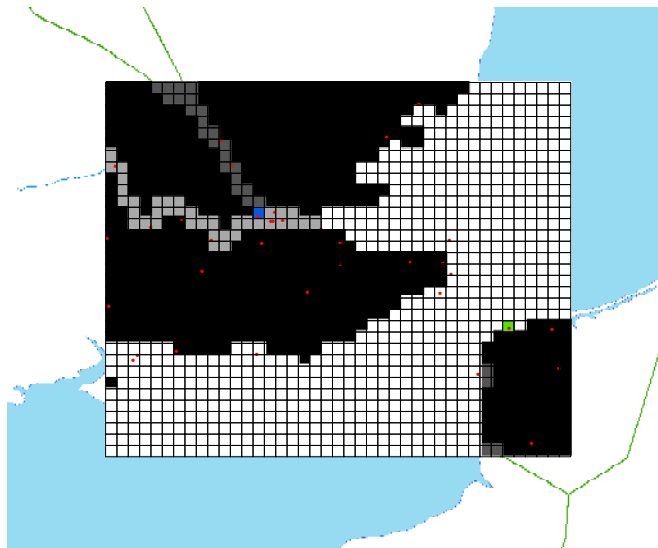
SUPERIMPOSE A 5KM X 5KM GRID...



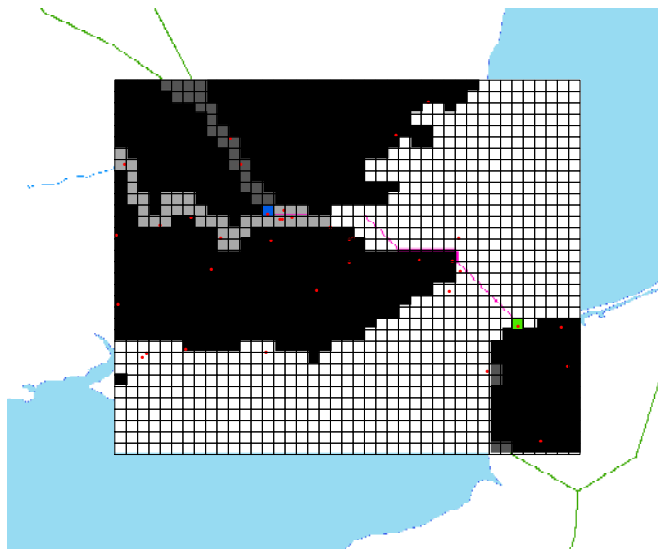
TRANSFORM INTO A RASTER TAKING VALUE OF LEAST COST
TRANSPORT FOR EACH GRID...



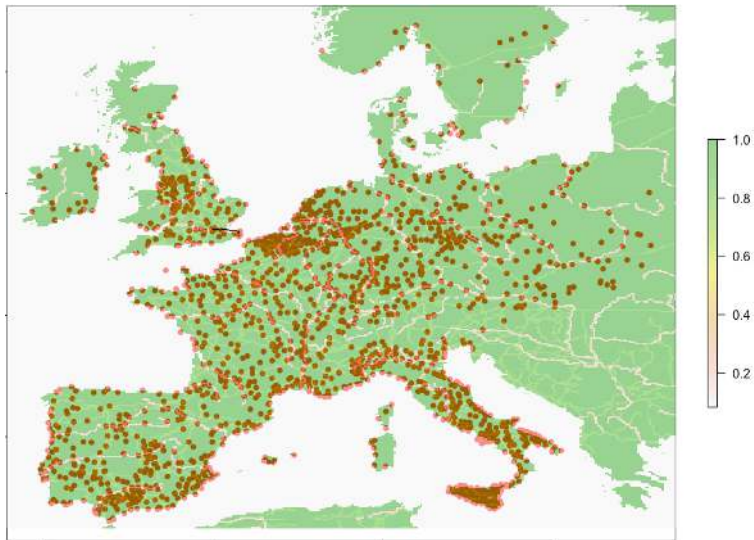
CHOOSE TWO CITIES: LONDON AND CALAIS...



APPLY DIJKSTRA'S ALGORITHM TO IDENTIFY LEAST COST PATH AND COST OF TAKING LEAST COST PATH (τ)...



RINSE AND REPEAT 1,603,840 TIMES...



▶ Paris to Rome

CREATING THE IV'S

- The Jewish Network Access variable is not a valid instrument.
- We create two sets of IV's based on the Jewish Network Access variable.
 - 1 The Jewish Network IV
 - 2 The Expulsions IV

THE JEWISH NETWORK IV

- Recall that:

$$NA_{jt} = \sum_{i \neq j} JC_{it} \tau_{ji}^{-\sigma} \quad (3)$$

- The Jewish Network IV for city j is defined as $IVNetwork_{jt} = NA_{jt} \Big|_{i > Dkm}$.
- In this way we will be only be predicting the presence of a Jewish community in city j based on the network of Jewish cities that are more than D kilometers away. Since it is likely that any unobserved variables correlated with both the growth of city j and Jewish presence in city j will be uncorrelated with Jewish presence in city i that is \hat{D} kilometers away, then this is a potentially valid instrument.
- We create the instrument for $Dkm=0, 50, 100, 250,$ and 500 .

► Network IV Relevance

THE EXPULSIONS IV

- To construct the Expulsions IV we reconstruct the Jewish Network variable but weight by $\text{Expulsion}_{it} = 1$ if there was an expulsion in city i in the period before year t . Then the Expulsions Network variable becomes...

$$EN_{jt} = \sum_{i \neq j} \text{Expulsion}_{it} \tau_{ji}^{-\sigma} \quad (4)$$

- Our time varying instrument is defined as $\text{IVExpulsion}_{jt} = EN_{jt} \Big|_{i > Dkm}$.
- Assumes that expulsions of Jews that happen more than \hat{D} kilometers away are uncorrelated with other factors driving growth in city j . Relevance comes from the exogenous 'push' of expelled Jews towards city j combined with the 'pull' of city j being on a relatively short least cost travel path to the city from which the Jews are expelled.

► Expulsions IV Relevance

IV REGRESSIONS, 1400-1850

Dependent Variable: Log City Population					
Panel A: Jewish Network IV					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>All Cities</i>	<i>>50km</i>	<i>>100km</i>	<i>>250km</i>	<i>>500km</i>
Jewish Community	0.467*** (0.0615)	0.467*** (0.0643)	0.491*** (0.0695)	0.522*** (0.100)	0.348 (0.367)
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls X Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
City FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	2889	2889	2889	2889	2889
First Stage F-stat	677.05	676.60	540.73	179.84	11.84
Panel B: Expulsion IV					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>All Cities</i>	<i>>50km</i>	<i>>100km</i>	<i>>250km</i>	<i>>500km</i>
Jewish Community	0.125 (0.165)	0.381** (0.172)	0.864*** (0.255)	2.777*** (0.918)	-0.755 (0.503)
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls X Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
City FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	2889	2889	2889	2889	2889
First Stage F-stat	51.78	48.36	28.40	9.51	11.17

WE ALSO CHECK THAT RESULTS ARE ROBUST TO CONTROLLING FOR...

- Potato Suitability
- Atlantic Cities
- Market Access
- Pogroms and Expulsions
- Black Death Mortality
- Years Jewish Community Present
- Assume 0 pop = 500
- 'Solow' Specification
- Extend Sample Back to 1200
- Cluster at Modern Country Level
- Use Only Cities that Existed in 1400, 1500, 1600, or 1700
- Drop UK, NLD, France Germany, Italy, or Spain

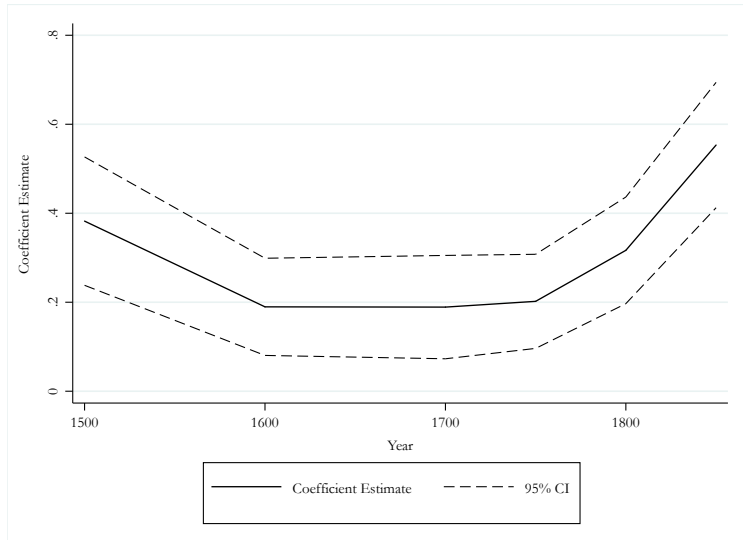
▶ robustness1

▶ robustness2

▶ robustness3

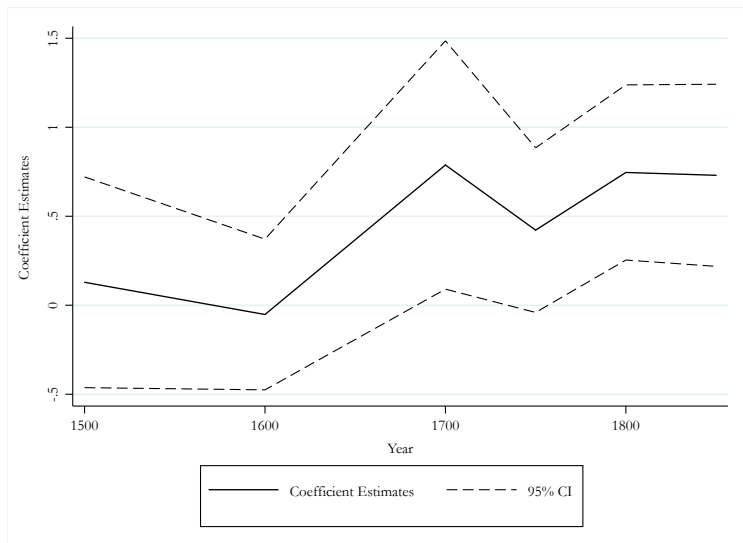
▶ robustness4

FLEXIBLE REGRESSIONS: MAIN SAMPLE OLS, 1400-1850



▶ Regression Table

FLEXIBLE REGRESSIONS: JEWISH NETWORK IV, 1400-1850



► Regression Table

MECHANISMS

- *Sephardic Communities* [▶ more](#)
- *Hebrew Printing Press* [▶ more](#)
- *Port Jewish Cities* [▶ more](#)
- *Market Access*
- *Emancipation*

MECHANISMS

- *Sephardic Communities*
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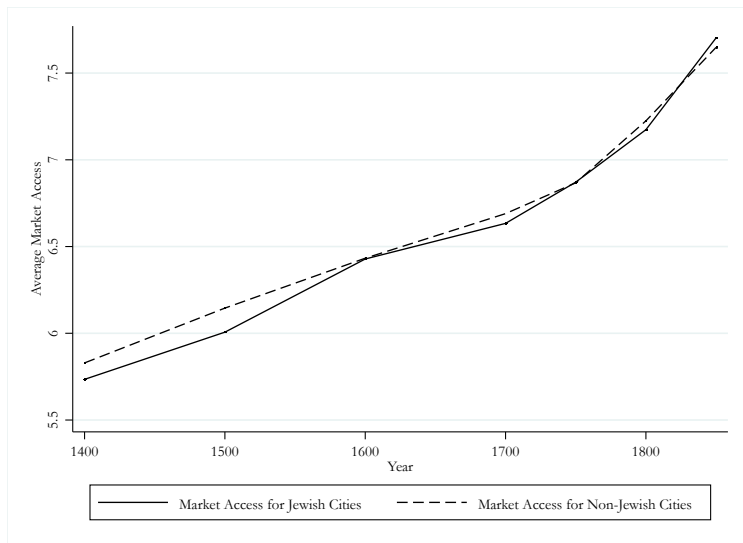
MECHANISMS: MARKET ACCESS

- Economic historians have conducted numerous studies of market integration during the early modern period, with a few exceptions these have focused on the grain trade (Bateman, 2011; Chilosi et al., 2013; Clark, 2015).
- Jewish, however, did not play a prominent role in the grain trade. They were involved in the transport of diamonds, sugar, silks, tobacco, and other luxury products in addition to playing a large role in banking and finance.
- Therefore, we explore a more general measure of market integration based on market access (Eaton and Kortum, 2002; Donaldson and Hornbeck, 2016; Donaldson, 2016).
- Market access is calculated as:

$$\text{Market Access}_{jt} = \sum_{i \neq j} \text{Population}_{it} \tau_{ji}^{-\sigma} \quad (5)$$

- Where Population_{it} is simply the population of city i in year t .

MARKET ACCESS ON THE EXTENSIVE MARGIN



MECHANISMS: EMANCIPATION

- During the medieval and early modern period Jews faced limitations on range of economic activities they could engage in. This limited the ability of Jews to put their labor to its highest value use, prevented Jewish businesses from hiring non-Jewish workers, and prevented or limited Jews from attending universities.
- Beginning in the late eighteenth century, under the influence of Enlightenment thought, Jewish communities across Europe were granted economic and civic rights (or Emancipated).
- Habsburg Empire in 1782. France in 1791 and this policy was spread into those lands conquered by the Revolutionary and Napoleonic armies (Berkovitz, 1989; Acemoglu et al., 2010; Acemoglu, Cantoni, Johnson and Robinson, 2011, 111–114). Jews were granted rights in Prussia in 1812 and in Denmark in 1814.

MECHANISMS: EMANCIPATION, 1400-1850

Dependent Variable: Log City Population

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<i>OLS</i>	<i>IV100k</i>	<i>OLS</i>	<i>IV100k</i>
Jewish Community	0.248*** (0.0407)	0.440*** (0.0967)	0.245*** (0.0404)	0.405*** (0.0967)
Emancipation X JewishComm	0.332*** (0.0788)	1.078*** (0.394)	0.351*** (0.0845)	0.947*** (0.362)
Emancipation	0.0671 (0.0627)	-0.573* (0.306)	0.0786 (0.0646)	-0.430 (0.276)
No Habsburg Emancipation	No	No	Yes	Yes
Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Controls X Year FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
City FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
N	2898	2889	2898	2889
R-sq	0.485		0.485	

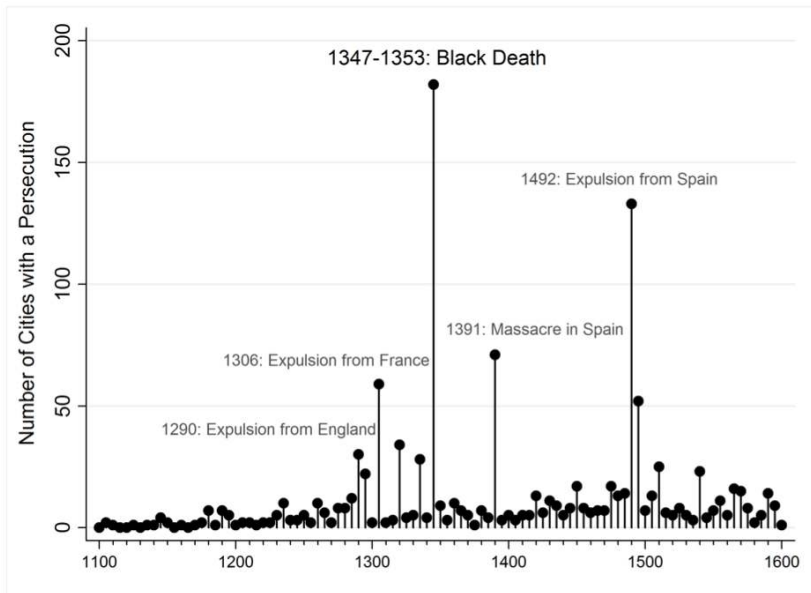
CONCLUSIONS

- Cities with Jewish communities grew faster than comparable cities without Jewish communities in Europe between 1400 and 1850.
- This growth advantage accelerated after 1600.
- We identify the causal effect of Jewish communities on city growth by creating an IV based on a spatial model of the Jewish network across Europe and exploiting 'nearby' expulsions.
- We provide evidence that cities with Jewish communities benefited more from market access on the intensive margin, but not on the extensive margin. Jewish communities were better able to translate greater *potential* market density into economic gains.
- We show that cities which emancipated Jewish communities grew faster.

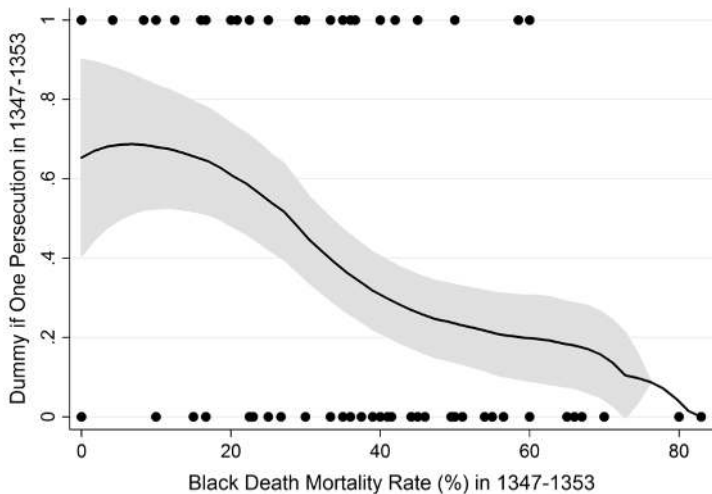
EXTENSIONS: RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Black Death, Labour Scarcity and Jewish Persecutions (with Remi Jedwab and Mark Koyama)
- Temperature Shocks and Jewish Persecutions (with Mark Koyama)
- Book Project: The Birth of Religious Liberty (with Mark Koyama)

BLACK DEATH, LABOUR SCARCITY AND JEWISH PERSECUTIONS

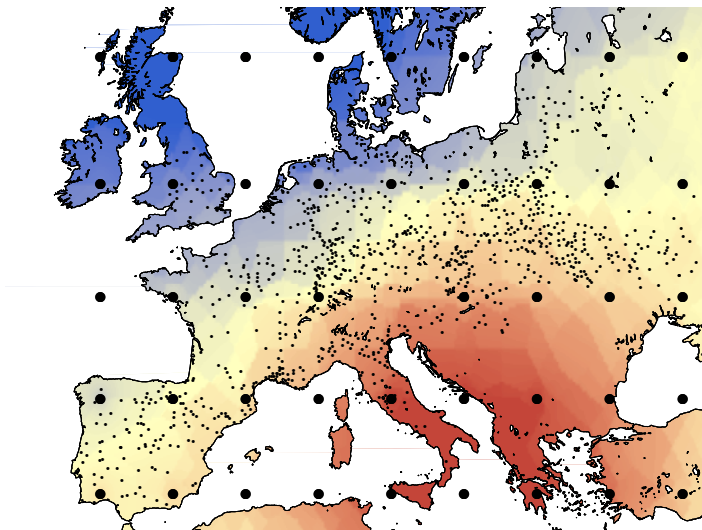


BLACK DEATH, LABOUR SCARCITY AND JEWISH PERSECUTIONS



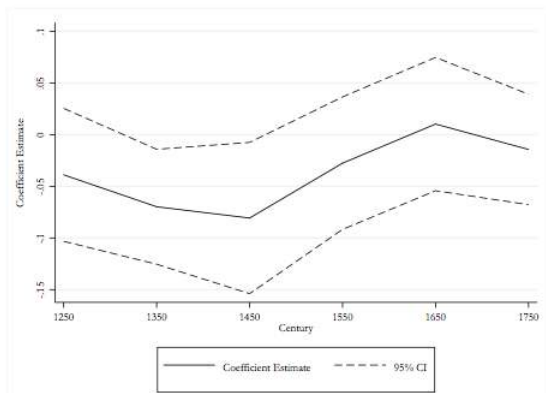
local polynomial smooth, kernel = epanechnikov, degree = 0, bandwidth = 10, pwidth = 6.78

TEMPERATURE SHOCKS AND JEWISH PERSECUTIONS



TEMPERATURE SHOCKS AND JEWISH PERSECUTIONS

Figure 4:
The Effect of Temperature on Persecution Probability Over Time



Notes. Plots coefficients estimate by century of the baseline DID regression. Specification discussed in the text.

BOOK PROJECT: THE BIRTH OF RELIGIOUS LIBERTY

The Birth of Religious Freedom: Liberalism, Rule of Law, and State Capacity, 1100–1800

Mark Koyama, assistant professor in the Economics Department and Mercatus Center Senior Scholar, will present the annual Fenwick Fellow Lecture on Wednesday, April 8, 2015 in 228 Gateway Library, Johnson Center at 2 p.m. He will present his findings on "The Birth of Religious Freedom: Liberalism, Rule of Law, and State Capacity, 1100–1800" which examined Western Europe as the birthplace of modern ideas of political freedom and religious toleration. His study used a combination of new historical data and approaches from modern political economy. Professor Koyama's research project was part of a larger endeavor, in collaboration with Professor Noel Johnson, Economics Department and Center for Study of Public Choice. They hope to publish the resulting monograph in 2016.

WEDNESDAY
APRIL 8, 2015
2 p.m.

228 Gateway Library
Johnson Center
Fairfax Campus



Image: *The Massacre of the Innocents*, Pieter Bruegel, c. 1565-7
Source: Erich Lessing/ART RESOURCE, N.Y.

MECHANISMS: MARKET ACCESS, 1400-1850

	(9)	(10)
	<i>OLS</i>	<i>IV100k</i>
Jewish Community	-0.577* (0.299)	-3.523*** (0.655)
MarketAccessXJewishComm	0.123*** (0.0450)	0.542*** (0.0971)
Market Access	2.105*** (0.310)	2.012*** (0.294)

▶ return

MECHANISMS: SEPHARDIC COMMUNITIES

- Israel (2005, 11) argues that the Sephardic diaspora created 'a new phenomenon ... a new type of Jewish commercial system' that was based not on local markets, or on trade in agricultural products but on the transportation of luxury goods over long distances.
- Trivellato (2009) argues that the Sephardic diaspora was remarkable for its 'geographical breadth' and 'stability' and that '[o]ther branches of the Jewish diaspora could not count on the same geographical dispersion or interconnectedness' (Trivellato, 2009, 149).
- Sephardic Jews formed a network of interconnected merchants tied together 'on the basis of implicit contracts with blood-kin and in-law'. Sephardic merchants formed long-lasting partnerships and employed long distance agency relationships relying on both formal courts and on reputation-based mechanisms of the kind that Greif (1992, 2006) studied

▶ return

MECHANISMS: SEPHARDIC COMMUNITIES, 1400-1850

	(1)	(2)
	<i>OLS</i>	<i>IV100k</i>
Jewish Community	0.311*** (0.0443)	0.465*** (0.0722)
SephardicXJewishComm	0.482** (0.205)	0.375*** (0.136)

▶ return

MECHANISMS: SEPHARDIC COMMUNITIES, 1750-1850

	(1)	(2)
	<i>OLS</i>	<i>IV100k</i>
Jewish Community	0.135*** (0.0513)	2.398*** (0.589)
SephardicXJewishComm	-0.456*** (0.142)	-2.181*** (0.511)

▶ return

MECHANISMS: HEBREW PRINTING PRESS

- To explore evidence of a cultural mechanism we collect data on the existence of Jewish printing presses based on Beinart (1992).
- Historical literature suggests that the existence of a Hebrew printing was a measure of cultural interaction between Jews and Christians (see Burnett, 1998).

▶ return

MECHANISMS: HEBREW PRINTING PRESS, 1400-1850

	(3)	(4)
	<i>OLS</i>	<i>IV100k</i>
Jewish Community	0.349*** (0.0457)	0.498*** (0.0712)
HebrewPressXJewishComm	-0.114 (0.197)	-0.571** (0.264)
Hebrew Press	0.518* (0.274)	0.776*** (0.264)

▶ return

MECHANISMS: HEBREW PRINTING PRESS, 1750-1850

	(3)	(4)
	<i>OLS</i>	<i>IV100k</i>
Jewish Community	0.123** (0.0520)	2.496*** (0.640)
HebrewPressXJewishComm	-0.0330 (0.174)	-0.722 (0.814)

▶ return

MECHANISMS: PORT CITIES AND PORT JEWS

- Historians refer to 'port Jews' to describe maritime Jewish communities that flourished in early modern cities such as Livorno, Trieste, Amsterdam, and London (Cesarani, 2001; Dubin, 2001, 2006; Sorokin, 2001)
- These communities tended to offer great religious freedom to Jewish communities.

▶ return

MECHANISMS: PORT CITIES AND PORT JEWS, 1400-1850

	(5)	(6)
	<i>OLS</i>	<i>IV100k</i>
Jewish Community	0.316*** (0.0464)	0.603*** (0.157)
PortJewXJewishComm	0.444*** (0.145)	-1.000 (1.321)

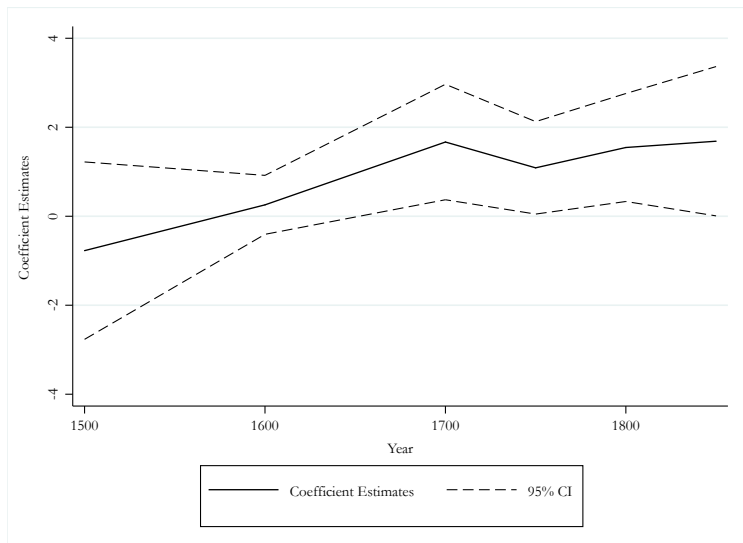
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MECHANISMS: PORT CITIES AND PORT JEWS, 1750-1850

	(5)	(6)
	<i>OLS</i>	<i>IV100k</i>
Jewish Community	0.127** (0.0504)	4.238 (3.196)
PortJewXJewishComm	-0.0674 (0.148)	-8.560 (12.94)

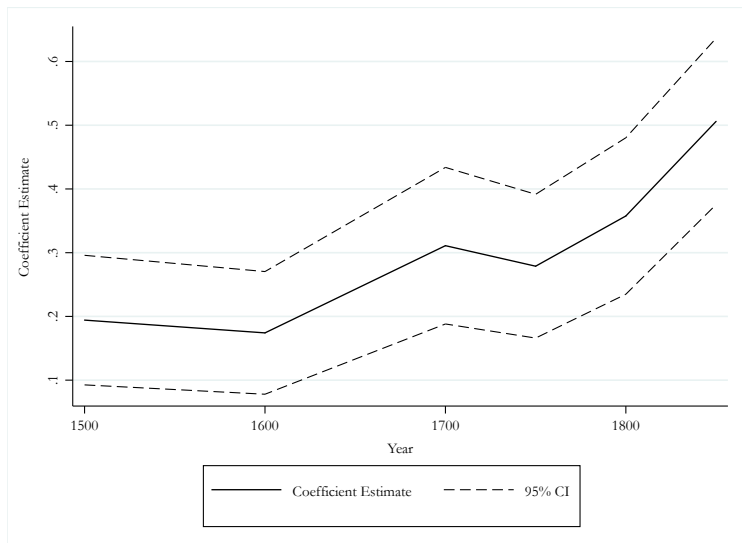
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FLEXIBLE REGRESSIONS: EXPULSIONS IV, 1400-1850



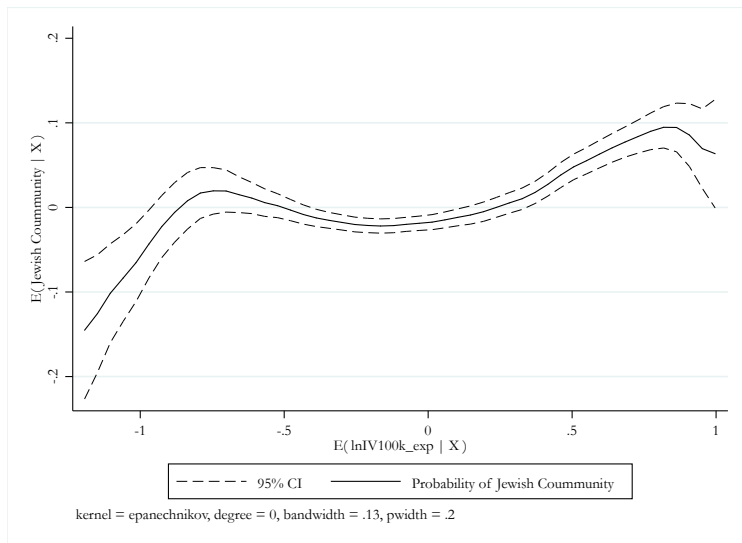
▶ Regression Table

FLEXIBLE REGRESSIONS: EXTENDED SAMPLE OLS, 1400-1850



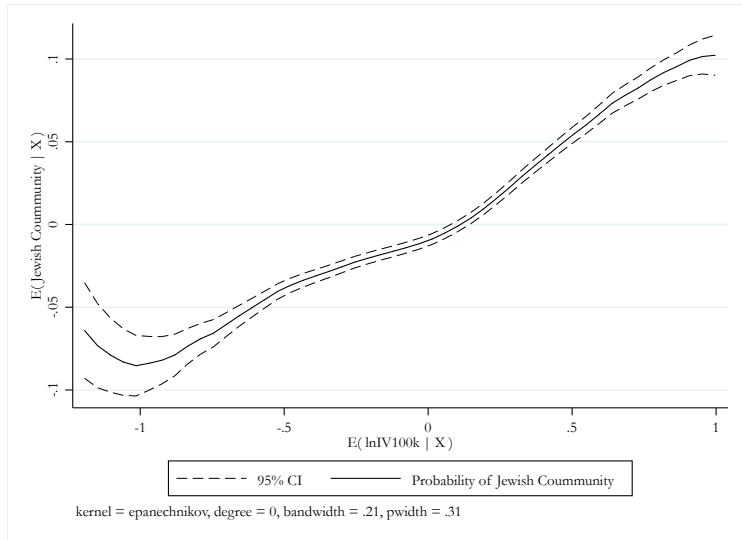
► Regression Table

RELEVANCE OF THE JEWISH EXPULSIONS IV WITH D=100KM



▶ return

RELEVANCE OF THE JEWISH NETWORK IV WITH D=100KM



▶ return

ROBUSTNESS: ADDITIONAL CONTROLS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	<i>Potato</i>	<i>Atlantic Cities</i>	<i>Market Access</i>	<i>Persecutions</i>	<i>BD Mortality</i>
$\beta_{OLSM_{Main}}$	0.347*** (0.0450)	0.341*** (0.0464)	0.275*** (0.0455)	0.383*** (0.0512)	0.353*** (0.0457)
$\beta_{OLSE_{Extended}}$	0.301*** (0.0426)	0.292*** (0.0431)	0.237*** (0.0418)	0.370*** (0.0509)	0.311*** (0.0432)
$\beta_{IV_{100km}}$	0.578*** (0.0858)	0.456*** (0.0696)	0.242*** (0.0865)	0.586*** (0.0943)	0.529*** (0.0782)
$\beta_{IVExp_{100k}}$	0.993*** (0.365)	0.839*** (0.233)	0.672** (0.296)	1.675** (0.784)	0.989*** (0.325)
N_{Main}	2898	2898	2898	2898	2898
$N_{Extended}$	8440	8440	8440	8440	8440

▶ return

ROBUSTNESS: ADDITIONAL CONTROLS

	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	<i>Years Jewish</i>	<i>Zero Pop=500</i>	<i>Solow Spec.</i>	<i>1200- Sample</i>	<i>Cluster Country</i>
$\beta_{OLSMain}$	0.405*** (0.0507)	0.368*** (0.0460)	0.0866*** (0.0182)	0.356*** (0.0486)	0.350** (0.124)
$\beta_{OLSExtended}$	0.356*** (0.0476)	0.320*** (0.0432)	0.155*** (0.0151)	0.306*** (0.0447)	0.302** (0.109)
$\beta_{IV100km}$	0.586*** (0.0828)	0.562*** (0.0773)	0.371*** (0.0594)	0.540*** (0.0644)	0.491** (0.216)
β_{IVExp_100k}	0.977*** (0.297)	0.632* (0.329)	0.429*** (0.0876)	0.252 (0.214)	0.864** (0.394)
N_{Main}	2898	3507	2647	3282	2898
$N_{Extended}$	8440	12544	7101	9080	8440

▶ return

ROBUSTNESS: ADDITIONAL CONTROLS

	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	<i>Cities 1400</i>	<i>Cities 1500</i>	<i>Cities 1600</i>	<i>Cities 1700</i>	<i>Drop UK</i>
$\beta_{OLSM_{Main}}$	0.353*** (0.0538)	0.355*** (0.0493)	0.356*** (0.0481)	0.363*** (0.0470)	0.228*** (0.0438)
$\beta_{OLSE_{Extended}}$	0.307*** (0.0505)	0.307*** (0.0465)	0.314*** (0.0454)	0.313*** (0.0443)	0.188*** (0.0383)
$\beta_{IV100km}$	0.439*** (0.0801)	0.459*** (0.0678)	0.495*** (0.0686)	0.495*** (0.0692)	0.196** (0.0836)
$\beta_{IVExp_{100k}}$	1.078*** (0.366)	0.912*** (0.259)	0.957*** (0.280)	0.959*** (0.284)	0.570** (0.239)
N_{Main}	1953	2349	2564	2694	2652
$N_{Extended}$	3850	5002	6272	7201	7636

▶ return

ROBUSTNESS: ADDITIONAL CONTROLS

	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
	<i>Drop NLD</i>	<i>Drop France</i>	<i>Drop Germany</i>	<i>Drop Italy</i>	<i>Drop Spain</i>
$\beta_{OLSM_{Main}}$	0.355*** (0.0464)	0.399*** (0.0536)	0.426*** (0.0521)	0.337*** (0.0509)	0.307*** (0.0437)
$\beta_{OLSE_{Extended}}$	0.299*** (0.0435)	0.344*** (0.0502)	0.351*** (0.0499)	0.307*** (0.0490)	0.272*** (0.0425)
$\beta_{IV100km}$	0.542*** (0.0802)	0.627*** (0.0725)	0.540*** (0.0656)	0.432*** (0.0843)	0.485*** (0.0777)
β_{IVExp_100k}	1.061*** (0.318)	1.023*** (0.274)	0.694*** (0.199)	0.878*** (0.272)	1.112** (0.436)
N_{Main}	2835	2349	2199	2428	2527
$N_{Extended}$	8128	6960	7111	6641	7239

▶ return

THE ECONOMIC ROLE OF JEWS IN EARLY-MODERN EUROPE: TRADING NETWORKS

- Market integration between 1500-1800 has been widely studied as a potential driver of urbanization and subsequent economic growth.
- Numerous studies use law of one price to test level of market integration (e.g Shiue and Keller, 2007; Bateman, 2011; Chilosi et al., 2013).
- But extensive data only exists for widely traded staples such as grain.
- Jewish merchants were active in luxury trade, especially in the Levantine trade (spices, silk, cotton), and in Atlantic trade (sugar, tobacco, rum, silver) and in finance and banking.
- In particular, Sephardic Jews were extremely prominent in international trade during the early modern period.

▶ return

JEWISH URBAN POPULATIONS

- Approximately: 2.5% of the population of the Netherlands, around 1% of the Habsburg empire, 0.6% of the population of Germany, 0.3% of the population of Britain and 0.16% of the population of France (Katz, 1974; Maddison, 2003).
- Among largest was in Amsterdam where Aschkenazim community was approximately 5,000 in 1674 or 2.5% of the total city population. By 1795 or approximately 10%.
- Frankfurt's community was 3,000 in 1610. Prague was 6,000 in 1600 and over 11,500 by 1702 (Bell et al., 2008, 36).
- At its peak Jewish pop of Venice was 4800. Most Italian communities numbered in the hundreds.

SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES

- England after 1655 was the only European country where Jews were free to settle where they wished.
- In virtually all other places, restrictions on settlement. For example, Jews were excluded from Utrecht, Gouda, and Deventer (Katz, 1974, 10-12)
- 17th c French monarchy permitted Jews in regions conquered from Holy Roman Empire and allowed Sephardic communities in Bordeaux and Rouen, but not permitted to settle in Paris (Attali, 2010, 285)

▶ Return

GENERALIZED TOLERANCE AND JEWISH PRESENCE IN CITIES

- West European society increasingly abandoned *identity rules* around the seventeenth century (Johnson and Koyama, 2015).
- Part of this meant that Jews were more welcome in places where Identity Rules were being abandoned towards the end of the early modern period.
- Also, the abandonment of *identity rules* meant that Jews were more mobile than previously.
- This could either mean that greater religious freedom generates growth and Jewish communities are simply a marker for those cities. Or, Jewish communities could be directly contributing to growth.
- Or, probably, both.

▶ Return

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS: MATCHED SAMPLE

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
Jewish Community	overall	.5127674	.4999232	0	1	N = 2898
	between		.3541913	0	1	n = 501
	within		.3705829	-.3443754	1.36991	T-bar = 5.78443
Log Population	overall	2.326069	1.060052	0	7.712444	N = 2898
	between		.8371366	.6931472	6.080888	n = 501
	within		.6105844	-1.011015	5.601595	T-bar = 5.78443
Cereal Suitability	overall	4.603533	.6931208	2.206897	7.229167	N = 2898
	between		.7073488	2.206897	7.229167	n = 501
	within		0	4.603533	4.603533	T-bar = 5.78443
University Dummy	overall	.0565908	.2310988	0	1	N = 2898
	between		.213777	0	1	n = 501
	within		0	.0565908	.0565908	T-bar = 5.78443
Distance to Any Seas	overall	155625.6	141886.3	59.27785	595701.6	N = 2898
	between		142704	59.27785	595701.6	n = 501
	within		0	155625.6	155625.6	T-bar = 5.78443
Distance to Rivers	overall	43207.66	63046.33	13.90545	424386.9	N = 2898
	between		62416.76	13.90545	424386.9	n = 501
	within		0	43207.66	43207.66	T-bar = 5.78443
Distance to Medieval Road	overall	61806.81	87412.81	0	587681.3	N = 2898
	between		87291.18	0	587681.3	n = 501
	within		0	61806.81	61806.81	T-bar = 5.78443
lnIV100k	overall	2.564789	.3475631	1.544984	3.965279	N = 2898
	between		.2407785	1.769223	3.361853	n = 501
	within		.2548653	2.044283	3.260309	T-bar = 5.78443
lnIV100k_exp	overall	-.1367952	1.674243	-3.708967	3.12836	N = 2898
	between		.7032697	-2.314129	1.846383	n = 501
	within		1.585774	-3.857035	2.804551	T-bar = 5.78443
Market Access	overall	6.760998	.6861903	4.848538	9.571323	N = 2898
	between		.4733557	5.752997	9.029807	n = 501
	within		.5593701	5.543598	8.042022	T-bar = 5.78443

DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS: FULL SAMPLE

Variable		Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	Observations
Jewish Community	overall	.1760664	.3808992	0	1	N = 8440
	between		.2984941	0	1	n = 1791
	within		.2171272	-.6810765	1.033209	T-bar = 4.71245
Log Population	overall	1.94619	.90446	0	7.712444	N = 8440
	between		.6477614	0	6.080888	n = 1791
	within		.5491849	-1.390894	5.221716	T-bar = 4.71245
Cereal Suitability	overall	4.61671	.7978876	1.826087	7.666667	N = 8440
	between		.8115572	1.826087	7.666667	n = 1791
	within		0	4.61671	4.61671	T-bar = 4.71245
University Dummy	overall	.0194313	.1380433	0	1	N = 8440
	between		.1150137	0	1	n = 1791
	within		0	.0194313	.0194313	T-bar = 4.71245
Distance to Any Seas	overall	114603.8	128064.5	0	625888.1	N = 8440
	between		125425.4	0	625888.1	n = 1791
	within		0	114603.8	114603.8	T-bar = 4.71245
Distance to Rivers	overall	76661.34	105268.9	13.90545	459098.5	N = 8440
	between		98839.89	13.90545	459098.5	n = 1791
	within		0	76661.34	76661.34	T-bar = 4.71245
Distance to Medieval Road	overall	104706.5	139548	0	607741.8	N = 8440
	between		133667	0	607741.8	n = 1791
	within		0	104706.5	104706.5	T-bar = 4.71245
Market Access	overall	6.918485	.6762469	4.848538	9.571323	N = 8440
	between		.4833272	5.301613	9.029807	n = 1791
	within		.515232	5.701086	8.433955	T-bar = 4.71245

...

THE IDENTIFICATION PROBLEM

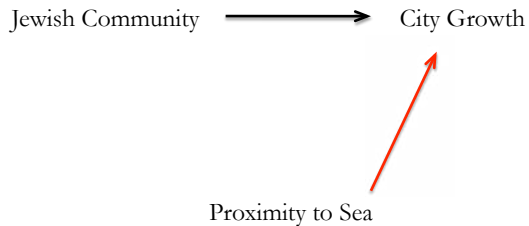
Jewish Community \longrightarrow City Growth

THE IDENTIFICATION PROBLEM

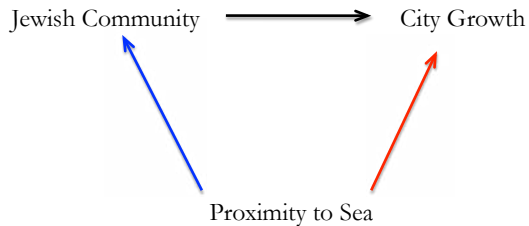
Jewish Community \longrightarrow City Growth

Proximity to Sea

THE IDENTIFICATION PROBLEM



THE IDENTIFICATION PROBLEM



THE IDENTIFICATION PROBLEM

Jewish Community

City Growth

Proximity to Sea

▶ Return

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