We are reminded of the importance of the figures given in the table, but it should be noted that these were for a long period of time. The ratio of the total of the Jewish population to the total number of Christians is significant, especially in some years. From 399 AD and 1018, the Jews comprised about 2.49% of the total population. From 1296 to 1339, the Jews were visited annually by an average of 3185. If we examine this period from 1766 to 1839, we see that the number of Jews was at its highest in 1811, and the number of Christians was at its lowest in 1839.

### Chapter III

The Quickening of International Trade

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Underestimated, the figures given in the table are those for the year 1766, and there is no need to lay stress on the fact that the figures are significant. The Jews comprised 4% of the total population in 1766 and 1.75% in 1839. From 1766 to 1839, the Jews were subject to periodic persecution. The Jews were not subject to periodic persecution in the period from 399 AD to 1018, but from 1296 to 1339, the Jews were visited annually by an average of 3185. If we consider this period from 1766 to 1839, we see that the number of Jews was at its highest in 1811, and the number of Christians was at its lowest in 1839.
QUICKENING OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

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THE JEWS AND MODERN CAPITALISM

In the 18th century, specifically in England, the emergence of the concept of international trade was particularly significant. The rise of the commercial class, especially in England, brought about a new era of commerce and trade. The Jews, with their long history of commerce and trade, were well positioned to take advantage of this new opportunity. The Jewish community in Europe, especially in Russia and Poland, was also experiencing a period of economic growth and development. The Jewish merchants and traders played a crucial role in the expansion of international trade.

The Jews were known for their resilience and their ability to adapt to new circumstances. They were able to establish themselves in new markets and to overcome the obstacles that were put in their way. This was due in part to their ability to network and to establish strong economic relationships with other merchants and traders. The Jews were also able to use their existing knowledge of commerce and trade to their advantage.

In the 18th century, the Jews were not only involved in the trade of goods, but also in the trade of ideas. They were able to bring about a new era of intellectual exchange and to promote the spread of new ideas and concepts.

The Jews were able to take advantage of the new opportunities that were presented to them by the expansion of international trade. They were able to establish themselves in new markets and to become leaders in the field of commerce and trade.

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To develop in more than one direction. Indeed, in many
industries, especially in the home industries,
the Jews were more successful than the non-
Jewish competitors. The success of the Jews in
the home industries was so great that the
Jews were often accused of having an
unfair advantage. The Jews were accused of
monopoly, and the government even passed laws
to limit their business.

The success of the Jews in the home industries
was due in part to their ability to work hard
and to develop new products. They also had
the advantage of being able to take advantage
of the many opportunities available to them.

The Jews were also successful in banking and
finance. They were able to save and invest
their money, which allowed them to start new
businesses and to invest in existing ones.

Another characteristic of the Jewish
community was its ability to adapt to new
circumstances. The Jews were able to
adapt to the changing economic conditions in
Europe and America, and this allowed them
to continue to thrive.

In conclusion, the success of the Jews in
the home industries was due to a combination
of hard work, creativity, and adaptation to
circumstances. The Jews were able to take
advantage of the opportunities available to them,
and this allowed them to become successful in
business.