

Israel





How to Use Teach-ables

1. POINT of the lesson!

What we would like students to learn

2. PREPARATION!

Included in this lesson:

- Each teachable lesson includes everything needed for the lesson.
- The teacher may need to make copies and/or supply pencils, crayons, scissors, glue, etc...

Teacher will:

Do some of all of the following: Read information page, copy, cut, provide scissors, paper, glue, etc...

3. PULL-IN!

An activity to evoke student interest

3. PRESENT MATERIAL!

How to present the information included

4. PARTICIPATE!

Creative ways to involve students in learning the material

5. PERSONAL CONNECTION!

An opportunity to make the information meaningful to the individual student



ISRAEL LESSONS INDEX

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From Biblical times to the First Zionist Congress

"From generation to generation"

1. POINT of the lesson!

To become familiar with the timeline events.

2. PREPARATION!

Included in this lesson:

- Timeline

Teacher will:

- Make a copy of the timeline for each group of students
- Provide scissors, string and 40 paperclips for each group

3. PULL-IN!

How many people can we name in our history? List names on poster or board. Today we are going to see where they fit on our timeline.

4. PRESENT MATERIAL!

- Review the timeline with the class.
- Remind them that there has always been a Jewish presence in Israel throughout the years of occupation.

5. PARTICIPATE!

- Divide the students into groups of 3-4.
- Have each group work together to cut out the horizontal boxes on the timeline.
- They then attach the sections in order with paperclips on to the string to create their own timeline.

6. PERSONAL CONNECTION!

What have you learned about the timeline?

Historical Timeline of Israel

DATES	EVENTS	PEOPLE
1600 BCE	Patriarchs and Matriarchs	Abraham and Sarah Isaac and Rebecca Jacob, Rachel and Leah Joseph and his brothers
1200 BCE	Exodus from Egypt	Moses, Miriam, Aaron
1200-1100 BCE	Israelite settlement of the land...	12 TRIBES, Joshua, Deborah, Gideon, Samson
1020 BCE	Establishment of the monarchy	Saul, Samuel, Jonathan
1000 BCE	David captures Jerusalem and it becomes capitol of the kingdom	David
960 BCE	First Temple	Solomon
930 BCE	Kingdom divided Judah and Israel	Isaiah, Amos, Hosea,
586 BCE	Temple is destroyed Judah conquered by the Babylonians. Babylonian Exile	Jeremiah Daniel
538-142 BCE	Persian and Hellenistic Periods	Esther
538-515 BCE	Return from Babylon Temple rebuilt	Ezra and Nehemiah

332 BCE	Land conquered by Alexander the Great...Hellenistic rule	
166-160 BCE	Maccabean Revolt	Matthias, Judah and his brothers
142-129 BCE	Jewish autonomy under Hasmonean rule	
129 -63 BCE	Jewish independence	
63 BCE	Roman Army led by Pompeii captures Jerusalem	Sanhedrin??
63 BCE-313 CE	Roman Rule	
-0- COMMON ERA		
66	Jewish revolt against Rome	
70	Destruction of Jerusalem and the Second Temple	Yochanan Ben Zakki
73	Masada	
132-135	Bar Kokhba uprising	Rabbi Akiba,
210	Mishnah (oral law) completed	Judah Hanasi
313-636	Byzantine rule	

390	Completion of the Jerusalem Talmud (commentary on the Mishnah)	
614	Persian invasion	
636-1099	Arab rule	
1099-1291	Crusader domination	Rashi in France Crusades
1291-1516	Mamluke rule	Golden Age of Spain...Inquisition
1517-1917	Ottoman rule	
1564	Shulchan Aruch (code of Jewish law)	Joseph Caro
1882-1903	First Aliyah	Zionist movement Ahad Ha Am
		Dreyfus trial
1897	First Zionist Congress	Theodore Herzl



Timeline of Events During the Establishment of the State of Israel **"A New Nation is Born"**

1. POINT of the lesson!

To become familiar with the events that led to the establishment of the State of Israel.

2. PREPARATION!

Included in this lesson:

- Timeline

Teacher will:

- Make copies of the timeline for each student
- Gather scissors thin markers and glue sticks
- Long pieces (4-5ft) of cash register tape or
- Pieces of 8 ½ x11 paper cut in half lengthwise for each student.

3. PULL-IN!

The modern State of Israel was established in 1948. How old is Israel today?

4. PRESENT MATERIAL!

- Today we are going to review the events that led to the establishment of the modern State of Israel.
- Read and discuss the timeline together.

5. PARTICIPATE!

- Give each student the long paper.
- Have them fill in the dates and events and illustrations on their own timeline.

6. PERSONAL CONNECTION!

Have each student take his/her timeline home to discuss with his/her family.

Timeline of Events Leading to the Establishment of the Modern State of Israel

1882-1903	<u>First Aliyah</u> Large immigration from Russia
1897	<u>First Zionist Congress</u> Basel, Switzerland
1904-1914	<u>Second Aliyah</u> From Russia and Poland
1909	First Kibbutz –Degania Tel Aviv founded
1917	<u>Balfour Declaration</u> Great Britian pledges a”Jewish National Homeland in Palestine.”
1914 -1918	<u>World War I</u> Zion Mule Corps

1918-1948	<u>British rule in Palestine</u>
1920	<u>Haganah(Jewish defense organization) founded</u> Arab anti-Jewish riots
1919-1923	<u>Third Aliyah</u> Mainly from Russia
1922	British Mandate League of Nations grants British a mandate to facilitate “Jewish immigration and settlement on the land”
1924-1932	<u>Fourth Aliyah</u> Mainly from Poland
1925	<u>Hebrew University</u> on Mt. Scopus opens
1929	Hebron Jews massacred by Arabs

1933-1939	<u>Fifth Aliyah</u> Mainly from Germany
1936-1939	Arab anti -Jewish riots
1937	Peel commission proposes division of the country into Jewish and Arab States
1939	<u>British White Paper</u> Limits Jewish immigration to Palestine
1939-1945	<u>World War II</u> Holocaust
1948	British Mandate ends May 14 <u>STATE OF ISRAEL PROCLAIMED</u> May 15 Israel is invaded by 5 Arab states
1948-1949	<u>War of Independence</u> 1949 armistice signed with Jordan, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon



Heroes of Israel: Theodore Herzl

"If you will it..."

1. POINT of the lesson!

To become familiar with the biography of Theodore Herzl.

2. PREPARATION!

Included in this lesson:

- Biographical information
- Figure outline

Teacher will:

- Make copies of the biographical information for each student
- You will need scissors and thin markers available to share
- One piece of butcher paper ... 6ft long
- Masking tape

3. PULL-IN!

- Have you ever had any anti-Semitic experiences?
- Discuss how that felt.

4. PRESENT MATERIAL!

- Today we are going to meet a hero who was considered to be the major force for the establishment of a Jewish Homeland in Israel. His commitment came from an experience with anti-Semitism.
- Give a copy of the biography to each student.
- Take turns reading the biography out loud.

5. PARTICIPATE!

- Have some students outline a body on butcher paper and then cut it out.
- Have each student fill in important facts about Herzl on the body outline and present it to the group.
- They then tape it to a wall.

6. PERSONAL CONNECTION!

- Give each student the small body outline.
- Have them cut it out and fill in facts.
- If this is part of your Heroes of Israel Unit, do the following: the students then punch holes and attach the body outlines together so that everyone has his/her own set of heroes.

Theodore Herzl (1860-1904)

"If you will it, it is not a dream!"

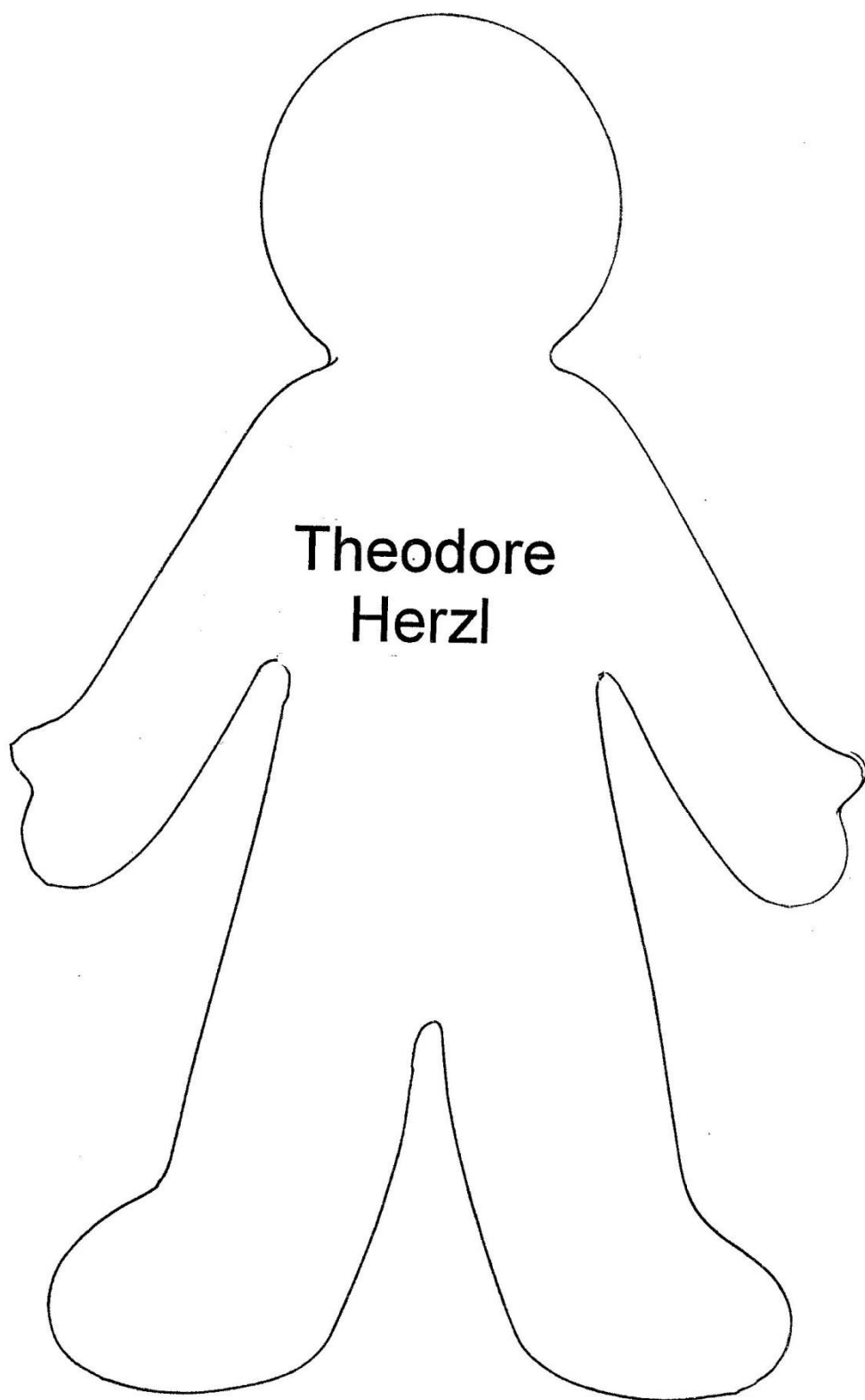
Theodore Herzl was born in Budapest. He became a lawyer and then a journalist.

As a result of the impact of the Dreyfus affair, Herzl was motivated to become the founder of modern Zionism. In his pamphlet, The Jewish State, he wrote:

"The Jews who will it shall have their state. We shall at last live as free people on our own soil and die peacefully in our own homeland."

Using his own money he started a weekly newspaper to publicize his idea of a movement to create a Jewish State. This movement was called Zionism.

Theodore Herzl was not the first Zionist. His ideas were not new but he was a clear, powerful and energetic leader. On August 29, 1897, Herzl organized the first Zionist Congress to in Basel Switzerland. He is considered to be the Father of Political Zionism.



Early Heroes of Israel

Eliezer Ben Yehuda, Joseph Trumpeldor, Vladimir Jabotinsky

1. POINT of the lesson!

To become familiar with the biographies of these Heroes of Israel

2. PREPARATION!

Included in this lesson:

- Biographical information for each hero
- Figure outline for each hero

Teacher will:

- Make copies of the biographical information for each student
- You will need scissors and thin markers available to share
- Three pieces of butcher paper ... each one 6ft long
- Masking tape

3. PULL-IN!

- Name some heroes.
- What makes them heroic?

4. PRESENT MATERIAL!

Today we are going to meet some heroes who dedicated their lives to the establishment of a Jewish Homeland in Israel.

5. PARTICIPATE!

- Divide the students into 3 groups.
- Give each group one hero to present to the rest of the group.
- Each group outlines a body on their butcher paper and then they cut it out.
- They then fill in important facts about their hero on the body outline.
- Each group introduces their hero to the others.
- They then tape it to a wall.

6. PERSONAL CONNECTION!

- After the presentations, give a copy of each biography to each student.
- Give each student the small body outlines for each hero.
- Have them cut them out and fill in facts.
- If this is a part of a Heroes of Israel Unit, do the following: the students then punch holes and attach the body outlines together with a brad, so that everyone has his/her own set of heroes.
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Eliezer Ben Yehuda (1858-1922)

Eliezer Ben Yehuda believed that Hebrew was the only language capable of uniting the Jewish People in a Jewish homeland.

In 1881, at age 23, he and his bride came to Palestine. They promised each other that they would only speak Hebrew. They had to make terrible sacrifices to keep their pledge. The Orthodox Jews thought everyday use of Hebrew was sacrilege and they would not speak to them. Often no one would play with their children. At times they almost starved.

Eliezer Ben Yehuda compiled a brilliant dictionary, which included new words he had created to make Biblical Hebrew usable in modern life.

Joseph Trumpeldor (1880-1920)

Trumpeldor was the first Jew to be commissioned as an officer in the Russian army. He received a medal for bravery and had his arm amputated from a battle wound.

When he saw the anti-Semitic Pogroms of 1905 he became determined to leave Russia. He organized a group of young people to become farmers in Palestine.

In Palestine he used his military background to train the *halutzim* (Pioneers) to defend themselves.

When World War I broke out Trumpeldor and Vladimir Jabotinsky organized the first Jewish military force in 2000 years. It was originally called the Zion Mule Corps and was eventually known as the Jewish Legion.

The Jewish Legion fought with the British against the Turks and helped General Allenby to drive the Turks from Palestine.

Vladimir Jabotinsky (1880-1940)

Vladimir Jabotinsky was a soldier, novelist and poet who founded the Jewish Legion and was the supreme commander of the Irgun. He was a great orator in 6 languages (Russian, Hebrew, German, Yiddish, English and French).

Jabotinsky was born in Russia. At the outbreak of World War I, he was sent to Europe as a reporter for a Moscow newspaper. There he met Joseph Trumpeldor and suggested that they form a Jewish Legion to join the Allies to liberate Palestine from Turkish rule.

After the war the Jewish Legion was abolished and in 1920 Jabotinsky organized the Haganah, the Jewish Defense organization. He led the Haganah to confront the rioting Arab mobs. He was arrested by the British and sentenced to 15 years in prison. He was later set free.

Following the Arab riots in 1936, he became the supreme commander of the underground organization, Irgun.

In 1940 he traveled to the United States to enlist support for a Jewish army but he died of a heart attack while there.



Joseph
Trumpeldor



Vladimir
Jabotinsky





**Eliezer
BenYehuda**



Heroes of Israel: Chaim Weizmann, David Ben Gurion, Golda Meir “Profiles in Courage”

1. POINT of the lesson!

To become familiar with the biographies of these Heroes of Israel.

2. PREPARATION!

Included in this lesson:

- Biographical information for each hero
- Figure outline for each hero

Teacher will:

- Make copies of the biographical information for each student
- You will need scissors and thin markers available to share
- Three pieces of butcher paper ... each one 6ft long
- Masking tape

3. PULL-IN!

- Name some heroes.
- What makes them heroic?

4. PRESENT MATERIAL!

Today we are going to meet some heroes who dedicated their lives to the establishment of a Jewish Homeland in Israel.

5. PARTICIPATE!

- Divide the students into 3 groups.
- Give each group one hero to present to the rest of the group.
- Each group outlines a body on their butcher paper and then they cut it out.
- They then fill in important facts about their hero on the body outline.
- Each group introduces their hero to the others.
- They then tape it to a wall.

6. PERSONAL CONNECTION!

- After the presentations, give a copy of each biography to each student.
- Give each student the small body outlines for each hero.
- Have them cut them out and fill in facts.
- If this is a part of a Heroes of Israel Unit, do the following: the students then punch holes and attach the body outlines together with a brad, so that everyone has his\her own set of heroes.

Chaim Weizmann (1874-1952)

Weizmann was a research chemist who became a world Zionist leader. In his 20s he led the fight against the proposal to establish a temporary Jewish homeland in Uganda.

Weizmann convinced Balfour that Palestine was the only place that could mobilize the energy and commitment of the Jewish people.

During World War I, Weizmann used his skill as a chemist to help the British in their war efforts. Eventually, the contacts he made helped to influence the British government to support the creation of a Jewish homeland.

The Balfour Declaration November 2, 1917

The foreign secretary of Great Britain issued a letter stating:

His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people.

Chaim Weizmann became the first President of the modern state of Israel.

Golda Meir (1898-1978)

Golda was born in Russia. Her family came to the United States in 1906 and settled in Milwaukee. Golda's childhood memories of the *pogroms* caused her to become a Zionist. She and her husband made *Aliyah* to Palestine in 1921.

Golda became active in politics and was one of the major figures in the negotiations with the British during and after World War II. She was elected to the *Knesset* in 1949 and was appointed Minister of Labor.

She was responsible for the large scale building and housing programs and supported the policy of unrestricted immigration. Golda became Foreign Minister of Israel in 1956.

When she became Prime Minister in 1969, she encouraged the emigration of thousands of Soviet Jews to Israel. Golda was in office during the Yom Kippur war in 1973.

David Ben Gurion (1886-1973)

David Ben Gurion was one of the immigrants who came to Palestine in the second great wave of Jewish immigration, *The Second Aliyah* that began in 1904.

He joined with others who escaped persecution in Russia and Poland to live Palestine. One of the ideals of the Second Aliyah was to establish a Jewish labor force. This led to the establishment of the Kibbutz and Moshav.

After a few years he joined some other young Zionists and went to study at Turkish Universities. There they were arrested and accused of conspiring against the Ottoman rule and were exiled to Egypt. Ben Gurion eventually made his way to New York where he worked to organize *chalutzim* (Jews who wanted to settle in Palestine). After the Balfour Declaration in 1917, he returned to Palestine and volunteered to join the Jewish Legion.

Over the next years, Ben Gurion became active in the Histadrut, the Labor organization. He worked closely with Chaim Weizmann in Zionist activities.

Ben Gurion accepted the British plan for the partition of Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish State. However, the British abandoned the partition plan and in 1939 they issued the White Paper which restricted immigration and Jewish rights to acquire land. At this point, Ben Gurion proposed the intensification of illegal immigration.

After World War II Ben Gurion led the political struggle against the British and authorized sabotage activities of the Irgun. He continued to encourage illegal immigration. When he visited the camps of Holocaust Survivors he promised them that:
"We shall not rest until every one of you who so desires joins us in the land of Israel in building a Jewish state."

When the war of independence broke out, Ben Gurion headed the defense effort. His military and political decisions played a central role in the decisions that determined the borders of the new state.

On May 14, 1948, Ben Gurion proclaimed the independence of the state of Israel. He became the first Prime Minister and Minister of Defense. In 1949 he declared Jerusalem to be the capital of Israel.

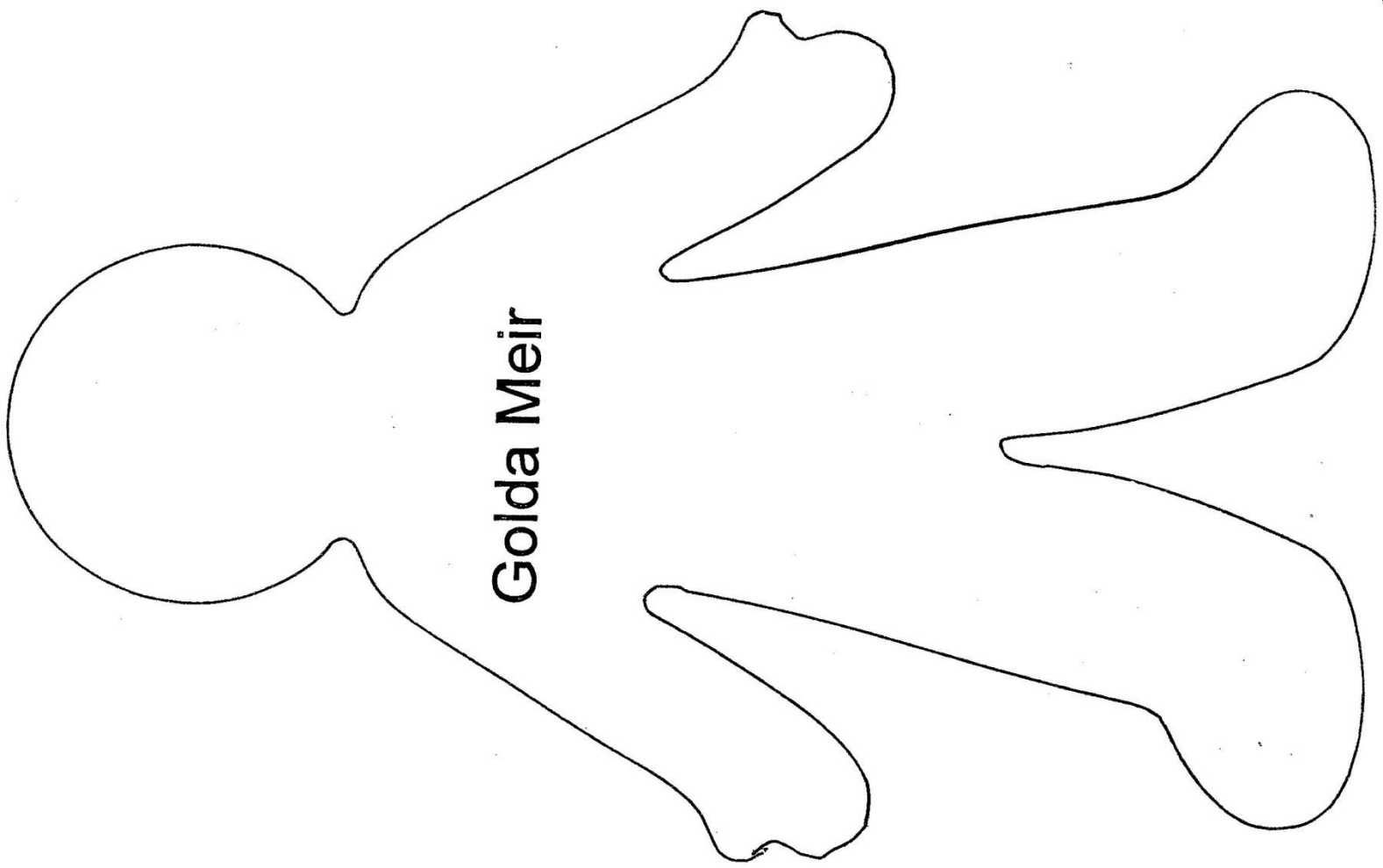
Ben Gurion's influence insured the gathering of exiles as a supreme principal of the new state and he encouraged the advancement of science and research.



David
Ben Gurion

Chaim
Weitzmann

Golda Meir



Heroes of Israel: Rachel Bluwstein, Henrietta Szold, Rav Kook

“Those who made a difference”

1. POINT of the lesson!

To become familiar with the biographies of these Heroes of Israel.

2. PREPARATION!

Included in this lesson:

- Biographical information for each hero
- Figure outline for each hero

Teacher will:

- Make copies of the biographical information for each student
- You will need scissors and thin markers available to share
- Three pieces of butcher paper ... each one 6ft long
- Masking tape

3. PULL-IN!

- Name some heroes.
- What makes them heroic?

4. PRESENT MATERIAL!

Today we are going to meet some heroes who dedicated their lives to the establishment of a Jewish Homeland in Israel.

5. PARTICIPATE!

- Divide the students into 3 groups.
- Give each group one hero to present to the rest of the group.
- Each group outlines a body on their butcher paper and then they cut it out.
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6. PERSONAL CONNECTION!

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- Give each student the small body outlines for each hero.
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- If this is a part of a Heroes of Israel Unit, do the following: the students then punch holes and attach the body outlines together with a brad, so that everyone has his/her own set of heroes.

Henrietta Szold

(1860-1943)

Henrietta was born in Baltimore, Md. She taught French, German and Math at a girl's high school, was a teacher at Ohev Shalom religious school and taught Bible and History to adults.

Ms. Szold became involved with the Americanization of Russian Jewish immigrants and in 1888 she began a night school for them. She became the literary secretary of the Jewish Publication Society of America and joined the Zionist Association of Baltimore. In 1909 she visited Palestine and in 1910 became involved with the Federation of American Zionists.

In 1914 Henrietta Szold became the first president of Hadassah, the Zionist Women's Organization of America, the largest Zionist organization in the world.

Ms. Szold was in charge of organizing the American Zionist Medical Unit, which sailed for Palestine in 1918. She soon became director of the Unit and ran the newly established Nurses' Training School, which is now known as the Henrietta Szold Hadassah School of Nurses.

Henrietta was elected to the three-person executive of the World Zionist Organization with the portfolio for health and education. She was also offered a seat on the National Council of Palestine.

In 1934 Henrietta Szold became the director of the new Youth Aliyah Agency, which rescued thousands of Jewish children from the Nazis and brought them to Palestine. She set up Youth Aliyah Villages throughout the land.

Henrietta Szold died in Jerusalem at the Hadassah Medical Center that she helped to build. Mossad Szold, a research institute, and K'far Szold, a kibbutz in Northern Israel, are named after her.

Rachel Bluwstein

(1890-1931)

The well-known poet, known simply as Rachel, was born and educated in Russia. She came to Palestine in 1909 where she was greatly influenced by A.D. Gordon, an early pioneer.

In 1913 she went to France and then returned to Russia where she was a teacher. Her early poems were written in Russian.

Rachel returned to Palestine in 1919 and became a member of the first Kibbutz, Degania, where Gordon lived. She became very ill with consumption and her later poems are filled with feelings about her impending death.

Many of her poems have been set to music. Her lyrics are sensitive and filled with symbolism and she often wrote of her love of nature.

Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook

(1865-1935)

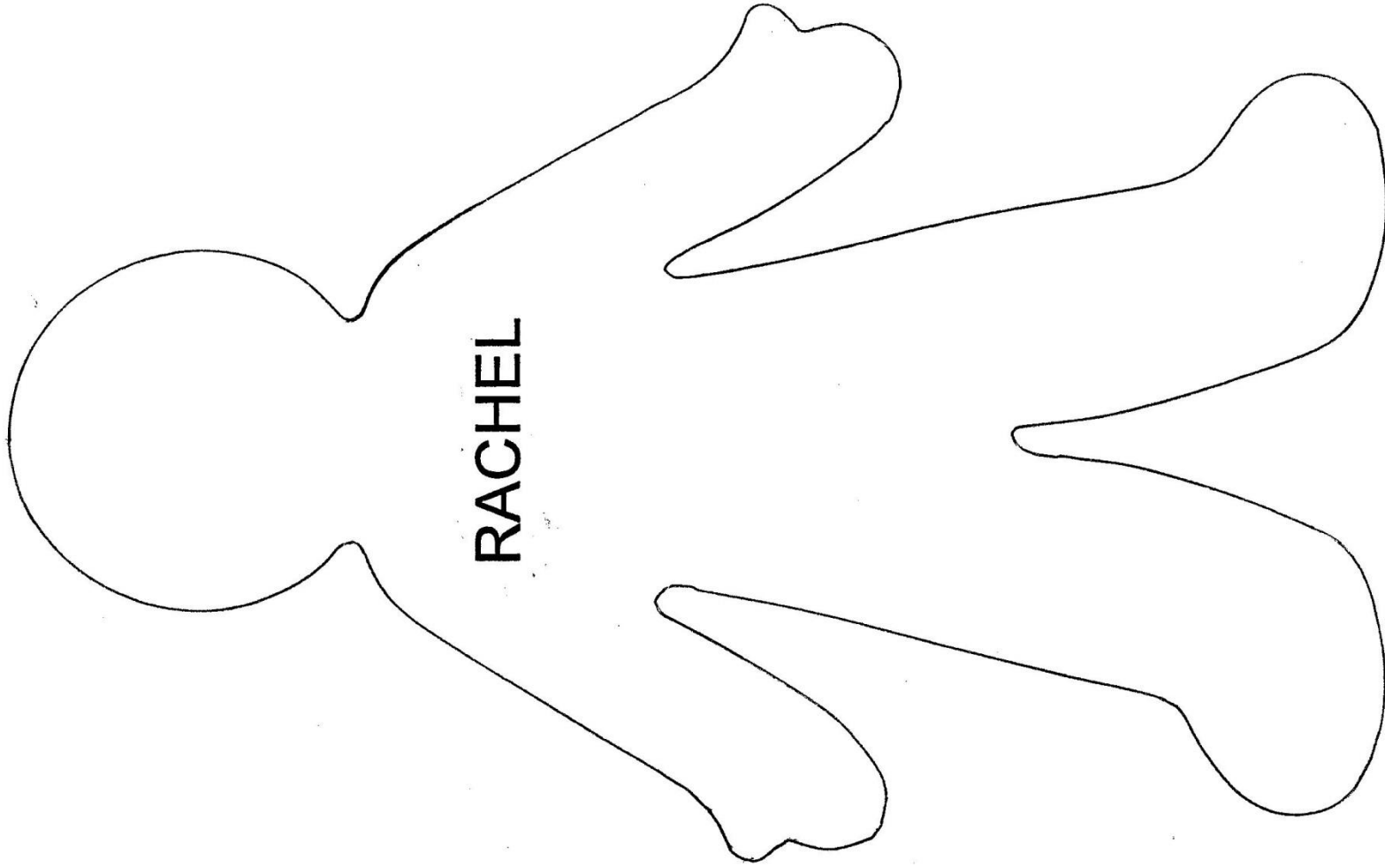
Rav Kook was the first Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of modern Israel. He was a unique blend of the traditional and the modern. He was deeply religious who also took an active interest in everyday life.

Kook was born in Latvia. He supplemented his traditional Jewish education with broader studies. In 1904 he immigrated to Palestine where he served as Rabbi of Jaffa. There he began to identify with Zionism and joined the political movement.

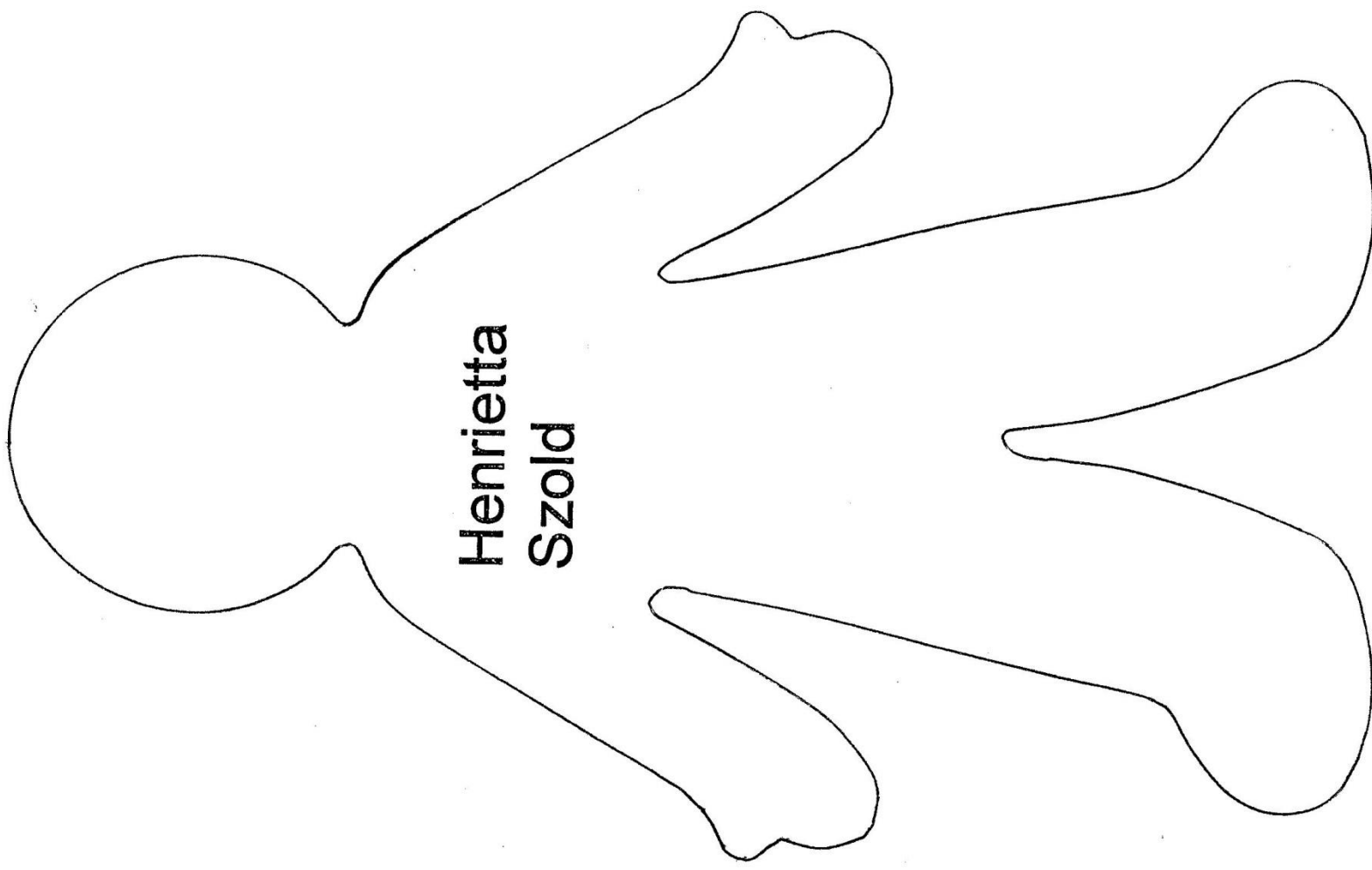
In 1914 he traveled to Europe to urge the traditional Jews to return to Zion and was caught up in the outbreak of World War I. When he returned to Palestine after the war he was appointed Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem and in 1921 became the first Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Palestine.

Rav Kook was very popular among both the religious and secular sections of the population. He set up a Yeshiva in Jerusalem that carries on the spirit of his philosophy. The students serve in the army and are very active in pioneer settlements.

Rav Kook was a great scholar, humanitarian and religious leader.

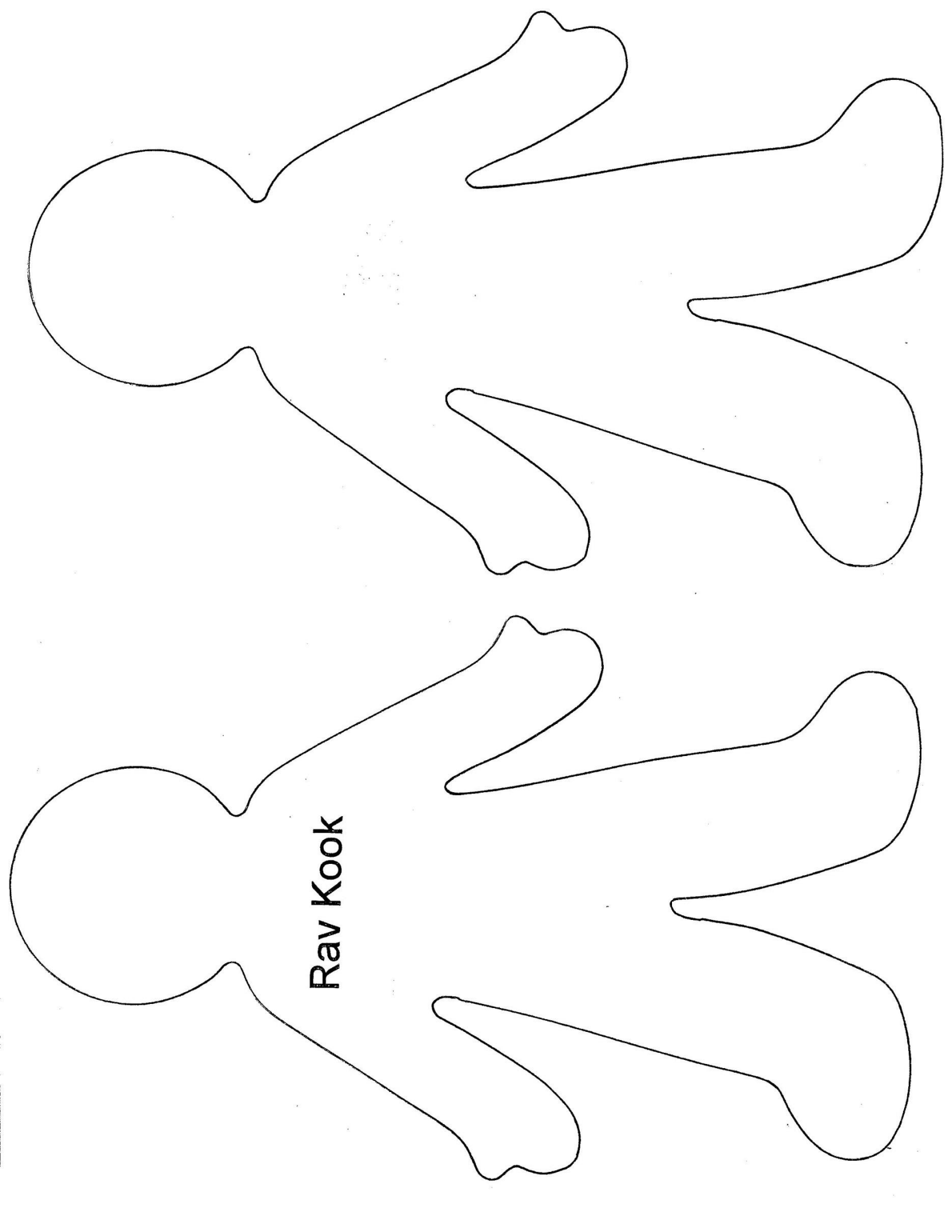


RACHEL



**Henrietta
Szold**

Rav Kook



Heroes of Israel: David “Mickey” Marcus, Yigael Yadin, Abba Eban “Biographies of Bravery”

1. POINT of the lesson!

To become familiar with the biographies of these Heroes of Israel.

2. PREPARATION!

Included in this lesson:

- Biographical information for each hero
- Figure outline for each hero

Teacher will:

- Make copies of the biographical information for each student
- You will need scissors and thin markers available to share
- Three pieces of butcher paper ... each one 6ft long
- Masking tape

3. PULL-IN!

- Name some heroes.
- What makes them heroic?

4. PRESENT MATERIAL!

Today we are going to meet some heroes who dedicated their lives to the establishment of a Jewish Homeland in Israel.

5. PARTICIPATE!

- Divide the students into 3 groups.
- Give each group one hero to present to the rest of the group.
- Each group outlines a body on their butcher paper and then they cut it out.
- They then fill in important facts about their hero on the body outline.
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6. PERSONAL CONNECTION!

- After the presentations, give a copy of each biography to each student.
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David “Mickey” Marcus

(1902-1948)

“Mickey” Marcus was a soldier who fought with honor for both the United States and Israel. He served as a Colonel in the U.S. army in World War II and was highly decorated. After the war he served in the military government in Germany and was appointed head of the War Crimes Branch.

In January, 1948 he was invited by the Jewish Agency and Haganah to serve in Palestine as David Ben Gurion’s military advisor. He was appointed commander of the Jerusalem front in the Israel War of Independence and was the first officer to receive the new rank of *Aleph*, or Brigadier General. He was accidentally killed by a sentry.

Yigael Yadin
(1917-1984)

Yigael Yadin was born in Jerusalem. At age 16 he joined the Haganah and served in the night force while he studied archeology during the day. During the war for independence he became the Chief of Military Operations and later the Chief of Staff.

In 1952 he resigned from the army and devoted himself to archeology. He became Professor of Archeology at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

From 1955-58 he directed the excavations at Hazor and in 1960-61 he led the exploration of the Judean caves where the Bar Kokhba documents were discovered. From 1963-65 he directed the excavations at Masada. Yadin is also known for his work on the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Yadin was awarded the Israel prize for Jewish Studies. He was the head of the Hebrew University's Institute of Archeology from 1970-77. He then was elected to the Keneset and became a deputy Prime Minister. In 1981 he left politics and returned to academic life.

Abba Eban

(1915-2002)

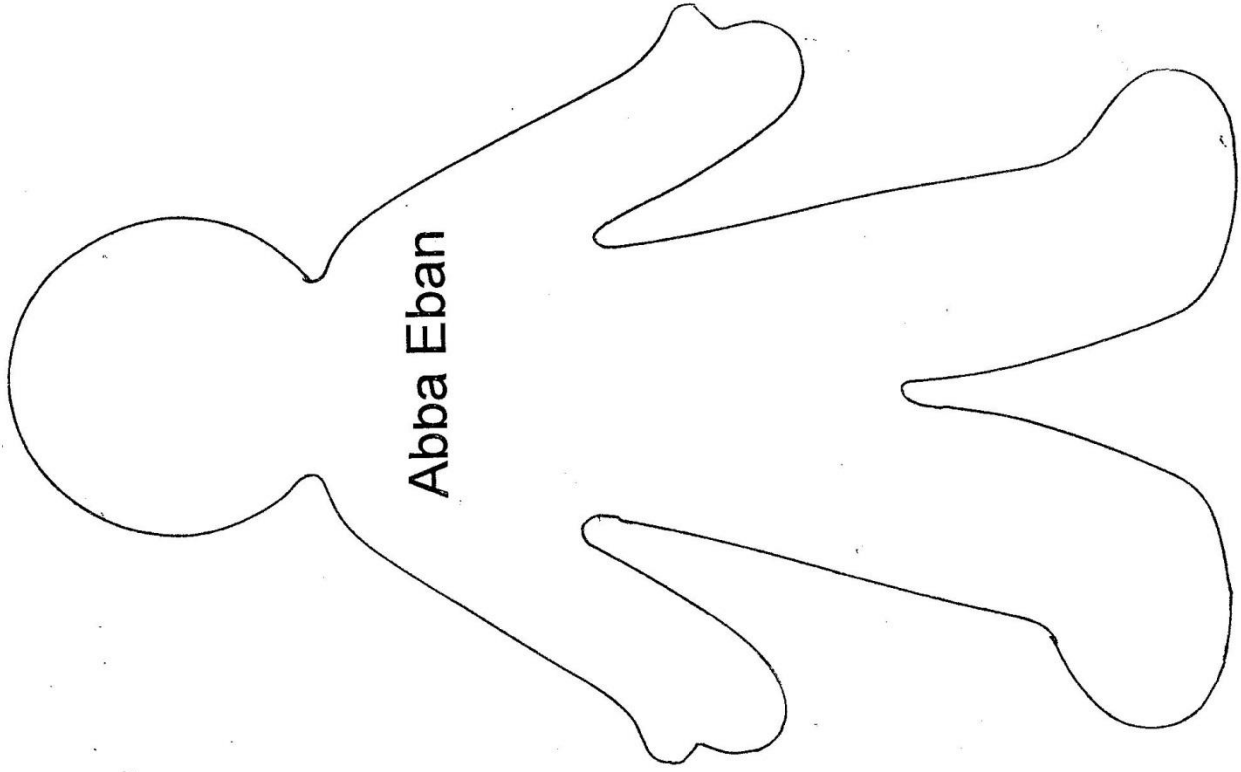
Abba Eban was born in Cape Town, South Africa. He studied languages in England and became a lecturer in Arabic at Cambridge University.

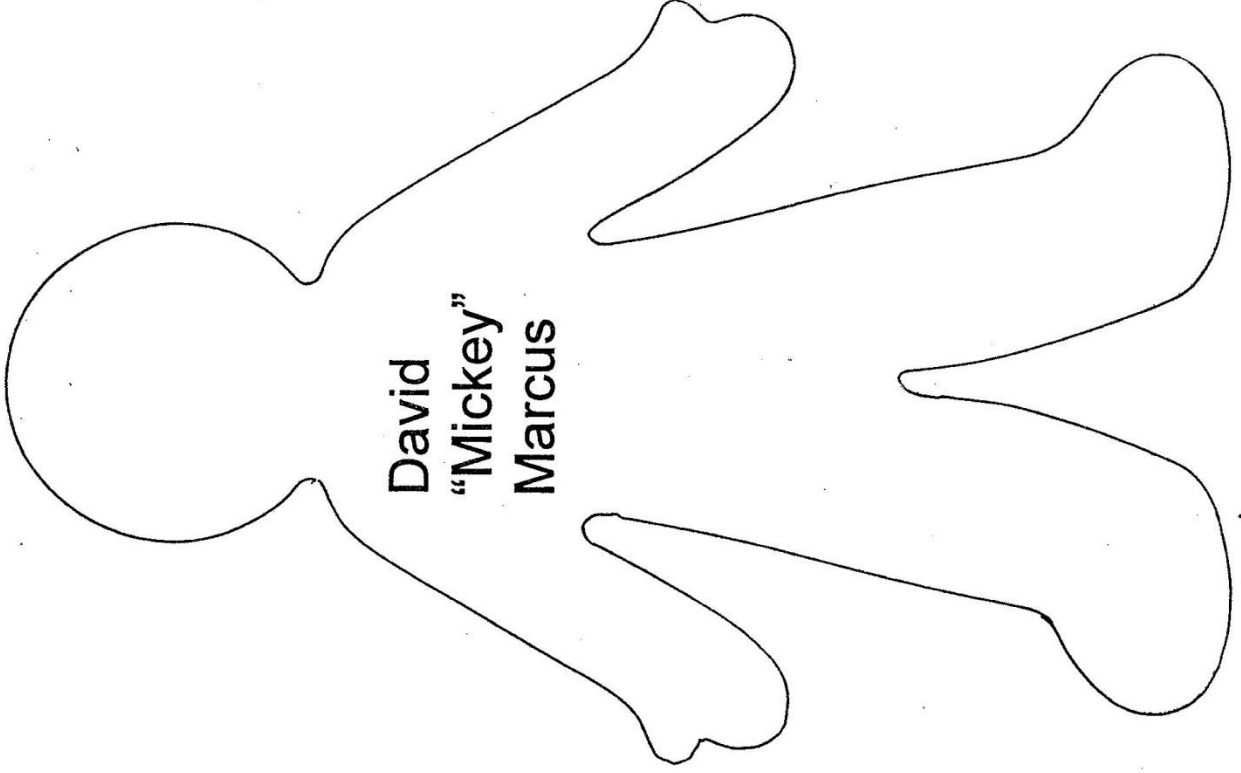
During World War II Eban was an intelligence officer in Jerusalem. In 1946 the Jewish Agency appointed him political information officer in London where he participated in the negotiations with the British government concerning the establishment of the State of Israel. When Israel became independent in 1948 Abba Eban became Israel's representative to the United Nations.

From 1950-1959 Eban was both Israel's Ambassador to the United States and the representative to the United Nations. Upon his return to Israel, Eban was elected to the Knesset and served as Deputy Prime Minister.

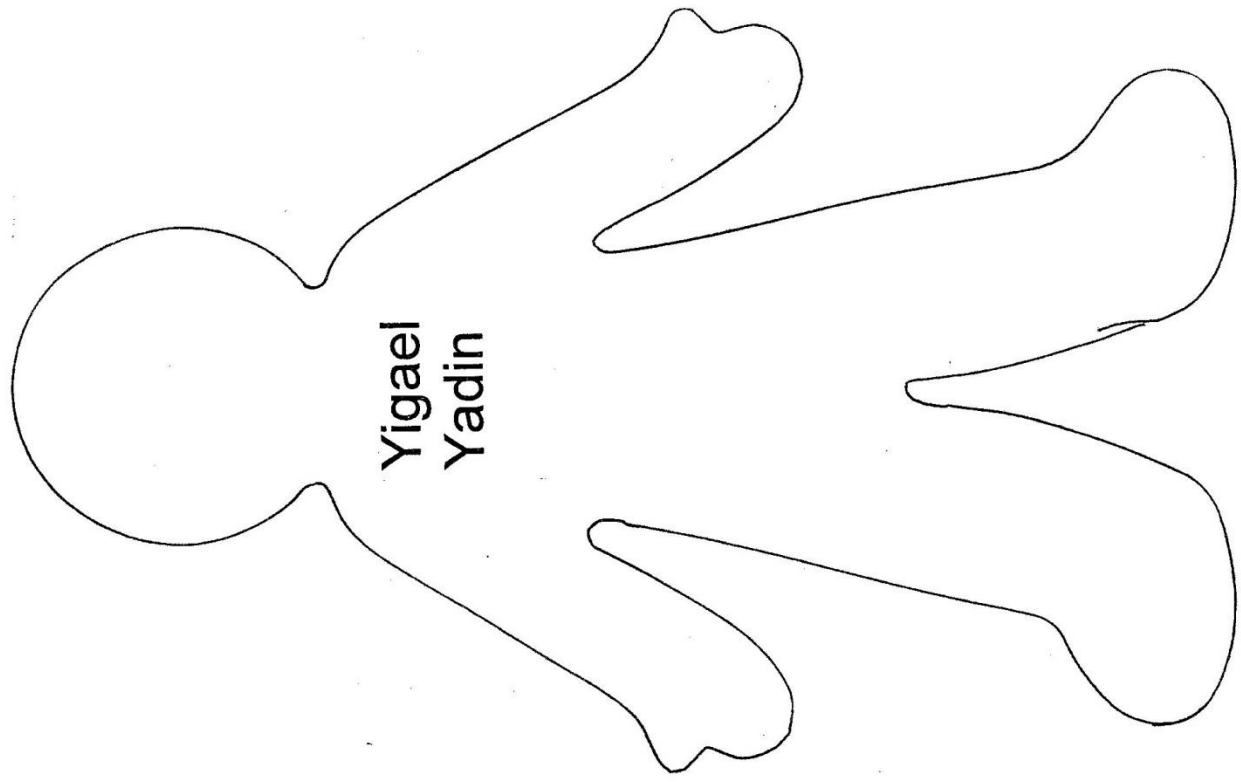
In 1966 he became Foreign Minister and was a key figure in the political struggle in the United Nations after the Six-Day War. Following the Yom Kippur War he helped bring about the Sinai settlement.

Abba Eban is widely admired for his brilliant oratory and statesmanship and for his mastery of several languages.





David
"Mickey"
Marcus



Yigael
Yadin

Heroes of Israel: Moshe Dayan. Menachem Begin, Yitzchak Rabin “Modern Marvels”

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Moshe Dayan

(1915-1981)

Moshe Dayan was the first child born in Palestine's first communal settlement, *Degania*. He became a part of the *Haganah* (the organization which developed out of Ha-Shomer in defense of the *yeshuv*). The *Haganah* was an unofficial army. Its official policy was self-defense.

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(1913-1992)

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He immigrated to Palestine in 1942. He became commander of IRGUN and led a determined underground struggle against the British mandatory government in Palestine. The British offered large rewards for his capture but he managed to escape by wearing the disguise of an orthodox, bearded Rabbi.

Begin was very active in the new state of Israel and became the Prime Minister in 1977. He is well known for the Peace Treaty with Egypt signed in March, 1979. Menachem Begin shared the 1978 Nobel Peace Prize with Egyptian President Sadat.

Yitzhak Rabin

(1922-1996)

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He served as Ambassador to the United States, (1968-73) was then elected to the Knesset, and became Prime Minister of Israel. He later served as Defense Minister and was re-elected as the Labor Party leader in 1992 and again became Prime Minister.

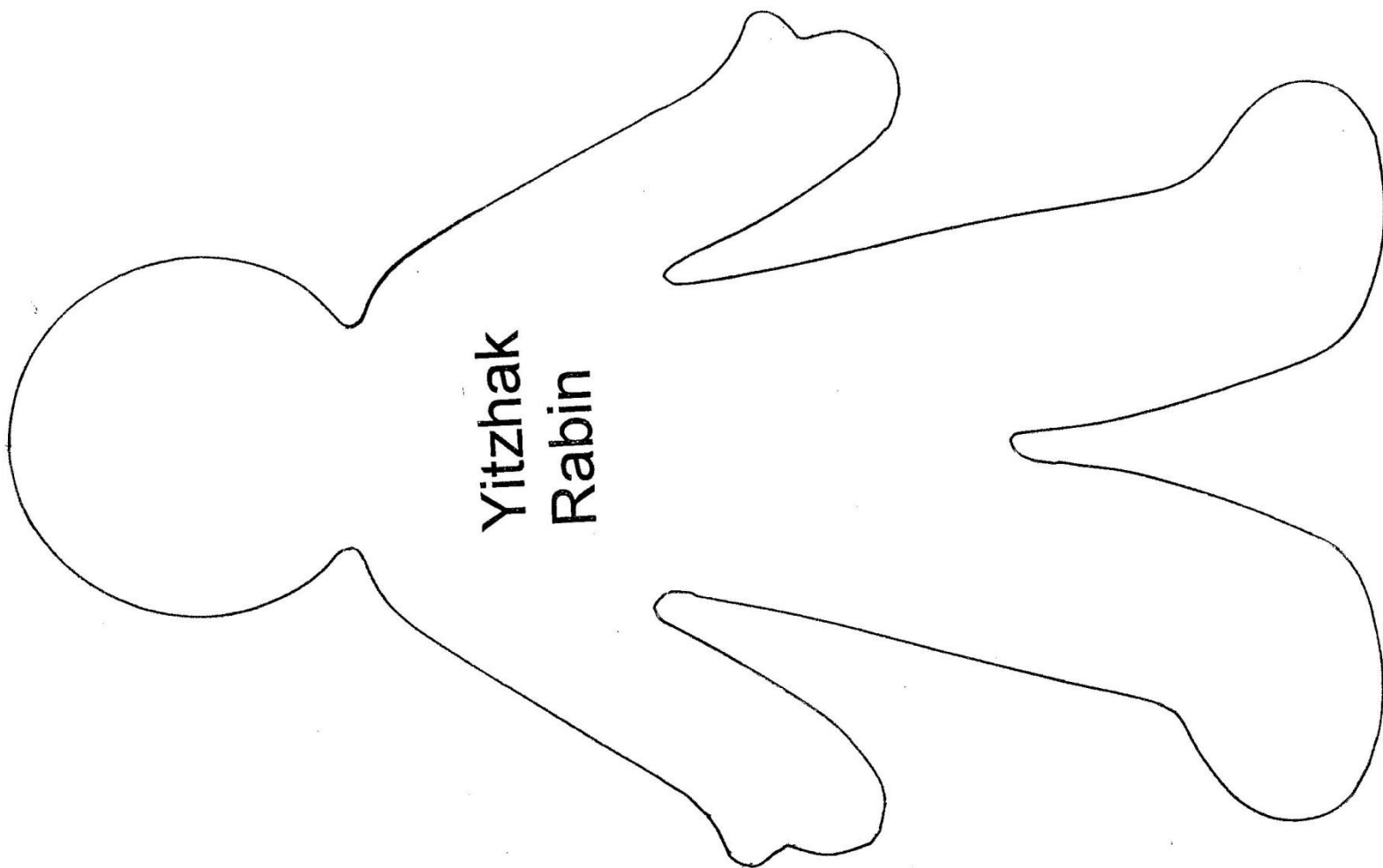
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**Menachem
Begin**



**Moshe
Dayan**



Yitzhak
Rabin

Israel Geography Game: “Find Me on the Map”

1. POINT of the lesson!

Students will become familiar with some basic geography in Israel and 5 surrounding countries

2. PREPARATION!

Included in this lesson:

- Teacher’s reference map of Israel
- Blank map of Israel
- North, South, East, West signs
- Arab countries signs
- Regions in Israel
- Cities in Israel
- Bodies of water

Teacher will:

- Make a copy of the blank map for each student
- Cut up North, South, East, West signs, Bodies of water, Cities in Israel, and Arab countries
- Place North, South, East, West signs around the room
- Provide pencils and markers

3. PULL-IN!

- Who has planned a trip with their family?
- Who has used a map?
- Has anyone visited Israel?

4. PRESENT MATERIAL!

- Give each student a blank map and pencil.
- Teacher then reviews the places on the map and the students fill in the places on his/her map.
- Begin with North, South etc. then fill in the regions, cities, bodies of water and the Arab countries.

5. PARTICIPATE!

- Divide the students into teams.
- Teacher will hold up one of the cut signs (Regions, Cities, Bodies of Water etc.)
- The students then run to the correct area of the room marked North, South, East or West. For example, the city of Tel Aviv is North and West, the teams would run to the area of the room closest to that location.
- Teams can play one person at a time or altogether.

6. PERSONAL CONNECTION!

- Students may color their maps and take them home to their families.
- Which locations are new to you? Which places would you like to visit in Israel?

NORTH

SOUTH

EAST

WEST

EGYPT

LEBANON

SYRIA

SAUDI ARABIA

JORDAN

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

DEAD SEA

JORDAN RIVER

RED SEA

K'NERRET

GULF OF AQABA

GOLAN HEIGHTS

WEST BANK

NEGEV DESERT

GAZA

MASADA

JERUSALEM

TEL AVIV

EILAT

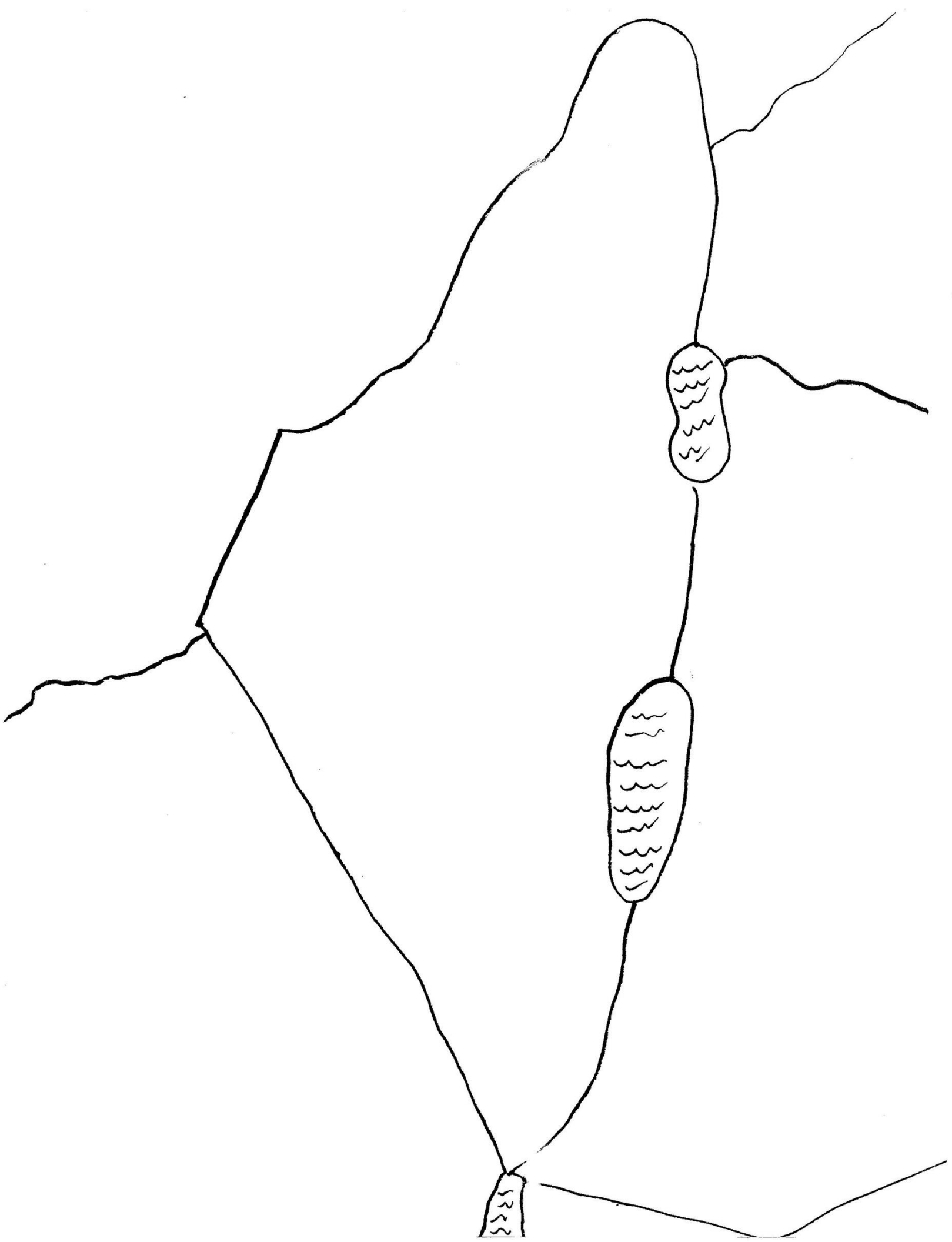
HAIFA

TEVERIA

BE'ER SHEVA

NATANYA







Israel Heroes Bingo

1. POINT of the lesson!

Students will learn about 12 heroes of Israel.

2. PREPARATION!

Included in this lesson:

- Biographies of 12 heroes
- Hero name tags
- Bingo game

Teacher will:

- Make a copy of the bingo game for each student
- Make extra copies of the biographies and name tags if there are more than 12 students
- Provide pencils and masking tape

3. PULL-IN!

Today each of you will become a hero of Israel.

4. PRESENT MATERIAL!

- Give each student a biography and name tag of one of the heroes.
- (Each student should have a different hero.) If there are less than 12 students, you may give some students 2 heroes or the teacher may do the extra ones. If there are more than 12 students, make extra copies and two of the students can be the same person.
- Have the students read and study the biography of his/her hero.
- Then have each one introduce him\herself to the class as that person. ("Hi! I'm David Ben Gurion the first Prime Minister of Israel." Continue reading parts the bio in the first person.)

5. PARTICIPATE!

- Give a pencil and a copy of the bingo sheet to each student.
- The object of the game is to find the "person" who is connected to the phrase on the bingo sheet and to have that "person" initial his/her box. For example, whoever is playing Herzl would sign "T.H." in the First Zionist Congress box. The students try to get all the hero boxes initialed.

6. PERSONAL CONNECTION!

How would it feel to actually be the hero that you represent?

Theodore Herzl	Menachim Begin
David Ben Gurion	Golda Meir
Rav Kook	Moshe Dayan
Chaim Weitzmann	David “Mickey” Marcus
Joseph Trumpeldor	Yitzhak Rabin
Eliezer Ben Yehuda	Abba Eban

Cut out one for each student. Stick it on his/her back with masking tape.

Theodore Herzl

(1860-1904)

“If you will it, it is not a dream!”

Theodore Herzl was born in Budapest. He became a lawyer and then a journalist.

As a result of the impact of the Dreyfus affair, Herzl was motivated to become the founder of modern Zionism. In his pamphlet, The Jewish State, he wrote:

“The Jews who will it shall have their state. We shall at last live as free people on our own soil and die peacefully in our own homeland.”

Using his own money he started a weekly newspaper to publicize his idea of a movement to create a Jewish State. This movement was called Zionism.

Theodore Herzl was not the first Zionist. His ideas were not new but he was a clear, powerful and energetic leader. On August 29, 1897, Herzl organized the first Zionist Congress to in Basel Switzerland. He is considered to be the Father of Political Zionism.

Eliezer Ben Yehuda

(1858-1922)

Eliezer Ben Yehudah believed that Hebrew was the only language capable of uniting the Jewish People in a Jewish homeland.

In 1881, at age 23, he and his bride came to Palestine. They promised each other that they would only speak Hebrew. They had to make terrible sacrifices to keep their pledge. The Orthodox Jews thought everyday use of Hebrew was sacrilege and they would not speak to them. Often no one would play with their children. At times they almost starved.

Eliezer Ben Yehudah compiled a brilliant dictionary, which included new words he had created to make Biblical Hebrew usable in modern life.

David Ben Gurion (1886-1973)

David Ben Gurion was one of the immigrants who came to Palestine in the second great wave of Jewish immigration, *The Second Aliyah*, that began in 1904.

He joined with others who escaped persecution in Russia and Poland to live in Palestine. One of the ideals of the Second Aliyah was to establish a Jewish labor force. This led to the establishment of the Kibbutz and Moshav.

After a few years he joined some other young Zionists and went to study at Turkish Universities. There they were arrested and accused of conspiring against the Ottoman rule and were exiled to Egypt. Ben Gurion eventually made his way to New York where he worked to organize *chalutzim* (Jews who wanted to settle in Palestine). After the Balfour Declaration in 1917, he returned to Palestine and volunteered to join the Jewish Legion.

Over the next years, Ben Gurion became active in the Histadrut, the Labor organization. He worked closely with Chaim Weizmann in Zionist activities.

Ben Gurion accepted the British plan for the partition of Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish State. However, the British abandoned the partition plan and in 1939 they issued the White Paper which restricted immigration and Jewish rights to acquire land. At this point, Ben Gurion proposed the intensification of illegal immigration.

After World War II Ben Gurion led the political struggle against the British and authorized sabotage activities of the Irgun. He continued to encourage illegal immigration. When he visited the camps of Holocaust Survivors he promised them that:

"We shall not rest until every one of you who so desires joins us in the land of Israel in building a Jewish state."

When the war of independence broke out, Ben Gurion headed the defense effort. His military and political decisions played a central role in the decisions that determined the borders of the new state.

On May 14, 1948, Ben Gurion proclaimed the independence of the state of Israel. He became the first Prime Minister and Minister of Defense. In 1949 he declared Jerusalem to be the capital of Israel.

Ben Gurion's influence insured the gathering of exiles as a supreme principal of the new state and he encouraged the advancement of science and research.

Joseph Trumpeldor

(1880-1920)

Trumpeldor was the first Jew to be commissioned as an officer in the Russian army. He received a medal for bravery and had his arm amputated from a battle wound.

When he saw the anti-Semitic Pogroms of 1905 he became determined to leave Russia. He organized a group of young people to become farmers in Palestine.

In Palestine he used his military background to train the *halutzim* (Pioneers) to defend themselves.

When World War I broke out Trumpeldor and Vladimir Jabotinsky organized the first Jewish military force in 2000 years. It was originally called the Zion Mule Corps and was eventually known as the Jewish Legion.

The Jewish Legion fought with the British against the Turks and helped General Allenby to drive the Turks from Palestine.

Chaim Weizmann

(1874-1952)

Weizmann was a research chemist who became a world Zionist leader. In his 20s he led the fight against the proposal to establish a temporary Jewish homeland in Uganda.

Weizmann convinced Balfour that Palestine was the only place that could mobilize the energy and commitment of the Jewish people.

During World War I, Weizmann used his skill as a chemist to help the British in their war efforts. Eventually, the contacts he made helped to influence the British government to support the creation of a Jewish homeland.

Moshe Dayan

(1915-1981)

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Golda Meir

(1898-1978)

Golda was born in Russia. Her family came to the United States in 1906 and settled in Milwaukee. Golda's childhood memories of the *pogroms* caused her to become a Zionist. She and her husband made *aliyah* to Palestine in 1921.

Golda became active in politics and was one of the major figures in the negotiations with the British during and after World War II. She was elected to the *Knesset* in 1949 and was appointed Minister of Labor.

She was responsible for the large scale building and housing programs and supported the policy of unrestricted immigration. Golda became Foreign Minister of Israel in 1956.

When she became Prime Minister in 1969, she encouraged the emigration of thousands of Soviet Jews to Israel. Golda was in office during the Yom Kippur war in 1973.

David “Mickey” Marcus

(1902-1948)

“Mickey’ Marcus was a soldier who fought with honor for both the United States and Israel. He served as a Colonel in the U.S. army in World War II and was highly decorated. After the war he served in the military government in Germany and was appointed head of the War Crimes Branch.

In January, 1948 he was invited by the Jewish Agency and Haganah to serve in Palestine as David Ben Gurion’s military advisor. He was appointed commander of the Jerusalem front in the Israel War of Independence and was the first officer to receive the new rank of *Aleph*, or Brigadier General. He was accidentally killed by a sentry.

Menachem Begin

(1913-1992)

Begin was born in Poland. He received a law degree. He was active in the Betar movement.

He immigrated to Palestine in 1942. He became commander of IRGUN and led a determined underground struggle against the British mandatory government in Palestine. The British offered large rewards for his capture but he managed to escape by wearing the disguise of an orthodox, bearded Rabbi.

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Yitzhak Rabin shared the Nobel Peace Prize with Yasir Arafat in 1994. Rabin was assassinated by a 27year old right wing law student.

Abba Eban

(1915-2002)

Abba Eban was born in Cape Town, South Africa. He studied languages in England and became a lecturer in Arabic at Cambridge University.

During World War II Eban was an intelligence officer in Jerusalem. In 1946 the Jewish Agency appointed him political information officer in London where he participated in the negotiations with the British government concerning the establishment of the State of Israel. When Israel became independent in 1948 Abba Eban became Israel's representative to the United Nations.

From 1950-1959 Eban was both Israel's Ambassador to the United States and the representative to the United Nations. Upon his return to Israel, Eban was elected to the Knesset and served as Deputy Prime Minister.

In 1966 he became Foreign Minister and was a key figure in the political struggle in the United Nations after the Six-Day War. Following the Yom Kippur War he helped bring about the Sinai settlement.

Abba Eban is widely admired for his brilliant oratory and statesmanship and for his mastery of several languages.

Rabbi Abraham Isaac Kook

(1865-1935)

Rav Kook was the first Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of modern Israel. He was a unique blend of the traditional and the modern. He was deeply religious who also took an active interest in everyday life.

Kook was born in Latvia. He supplemented his traditional Jewish education with broader studies. In 1904 he immigrated to Palestine where he served as Rabbi of Jaffa. There he began to identify with Zionism and joined the political movement.

In 1914 he traveled to Europe to urge the traditional Jews to return to Zion and was caught up in the outbreak of World War I. When he returned to Palestine after the war he was appointed Chief Rabbi of Jerusalem and in 1921 became the first Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi of Palestine.

Rav Kook was very popular among both the religious and secular sections of the population. He set up a Yeshiva in Jerusalem that carries on the spirit of his philosophy. The students serve in the army and are very active in pioneer settlements.

Rav Kook was a great scholar, humanitarian and religious leader.

Israel Heroes Bingo

<i>Hebrew</i> Language	Minister of Defense 6-Day War	First Prime Minister	Chemist	Jewish Legion WWI
Peace Treaty with Egypt 1979	<i>Yeshiva</i>	Assassinated 1996	<i>One Arm</i>	Reporter at Dreyfus Trial
Balfour Declaration 1917	First Woman Prime Minister	Killed by accident	Hebrew Dictionary	<i>IRGUN</i> (underground) Commander
First child born in Degania	Organized the Histadrut Labor Organization	First Chief Rabbi	First President	First Zionist Congress 1897
<i>Colonel</i> U.S. Army	<i>One Eye</i>	Nobel Peace Prize 1996	From Milwaukee	First Ambassador to the United Nations

Theodore Herzl

Moshe Dayan

Joseph Trumpeldor

David Ben Gurion

Chaim Weizmann

Yitzhak Rabin

Golda Meir

Menachim Begin

Eliezer Ben Yehuda

Rav Kook

David "Mickey" Marcus

Abba Eban



Israel Travel Agency

“Pack your bags...destination Israel”

1. POINT of the lesson!

Students will become familiar with three cities in Israel: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

2. PREPARATION!

Included in this lesson:

- Blurbs on 3 cities in Israel
- A Travel Brochure

Teacher will:

- Make 3 copies of the travel brochure and copies of the city information for each student.
- Gather 3 poster boards, markers, pencils and planning paper.

3. PULL-IN!

- If you could travel any place in the world, where would you go?
- What are the reasons this place appeals to you?

4. PRESENT MATERIAL!

- Israel is a small country with many important cities.
- Today we are going to learn about 3 cities in Israel.

5. PARTICIPATE!

- I will divide you into 3 groups. Each group will become a Tourist Bureau for a different city in Israel. Your job is to promote your city through this travel brochure and to make a travel poster advertising your city.
- You will then advertise your city to the rest of the class.

6. PERSONAL CONNECTION!

Have each student name something that appeals to him\her about each city.

Jerusalem

Jerusalem is the oldest city in Israel. King David captured it over 3000 years ago and made it the capital of Israel. It was in Jerusalem that Solomon built the Holy Temple. Today Jerusalem offers museums, concerts, performances and an array of archeological sites. It is the capital of the State of Israel. Jerusalem has always been the symbol of Jewish unity and peace.

The Old City

The old city is an exciting place to visit. It is enclosed by a wall with 8 gates. It has important religious sites for Moslems, Christians and Jews. There are many archeological sites and ongoing excavations as well as museums, shops and cafes.

The Western Wall (Ha Kotel ha ma-aravi)

The 'Kotel' is a remnant of the retaining wall that once enclosed the Temple Mount. Jews from all over the world come to pray at this holy place.

Jerusalem has many interesting museums and exhibits.

The Israel Museum consists of 5 separate areas: The Bezalel Art Museum, The Biblical and Archeological Museum, The Billy Rose Art Garden, The Shrine of the Book and the Children's wing.

Yad Vashem is a powerful memorial to the Holocaust

Mount Herzl is a memorial to Theodore Herzl who worked to establish a Jewish homeland. The graves of Golda Meir, Hannah Senesh, Yitzhak Rabin and many other Israeli leaders are also here.

Hadassah Medical Center

Besides being an excellent medical facility, this is the home of the famous stained glass windows designed by Marc Chagall.

Knesset

Jerusalem is the capital of the modern state of Israel and the governing body, the Knesset is found here.

Jerusalem is a holy place for Jews, Arabs and Christians.

Tel Aviv

The city of Tel Aviv was built on the sand dunes along the coastline of the Mediterranean Sea in 1909. Today it is the largest modern city in Israel.

It is the business, entertainment, press and publication center of the country. There are 5 miles of beaches with a beautiful promenade, wonderful restaurants and cafes.

Tel Aviv is the commercial center and the cultural capital of Israel. It has many galleries and museums. It is the home of the Israel Philharmonic and Ha Bimah National Theater

It is the birthplace of the modern State of Israel. Its ancient sister city, Jaffa, is filled with wonderful shops and ancient ruins. Jaffa (In Hebrew, Yafo) is mentioned in the bible as the port city in the story of Jonah.

Independence Hall

On May 14, 1948 the State of Israel was proclaimed here.

Museum of the Diaspora

This interesting museum is found on the grounds of Tel Aviv University. It explores the family, community, and the faith of Jewish communities in the Diaspora. It houses the Dorot Genealogy Center, which is dedicated to recording family data from Jews all over the world.

Haifa

Haifa is a large port city on the Mediterranean Sea. It rises from the waterfront upwards to Mt. Carmel. This lovely city is filled with gardens and parks and it has spectacular panoramic vistas. Haifa is known for its beautiful beach and promenade and its wonderful ethnic restaurants. Its population is mixed with Jews, Israeli Arabs, Druze and Muslims. Its sister city, Akko, is an ancient port that dates back to biblical times.

The Shrine's gilded dome can be seen from all parts of the city. This is the world headquarters of the Bahai religion.

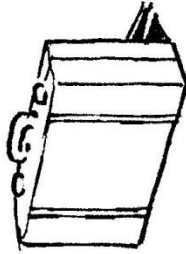
The Technion is Israel's Institute of Technology. The Teknion is the center of scientific research. It was established in 1924 and Albert Einstein was its first president.

The Bay of Haifa is the busiest and largest seaport in the Middle East. The bay area is filled with Israel's largest factories for the production of glass, steel, chemicals, cars and cloth. It is also the home of Israel's navy.

The Clandestine Immigration Museum commemorates the organized struggle that brought 100,000 illegal immigrants to Israel from Europe.

PACKING
SUGGESTIONS
FROM

MILK
&
HONEY



YOUR CITY TOUR
BY

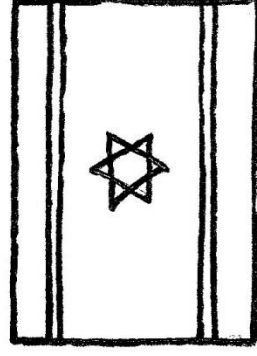
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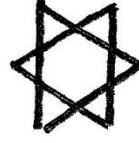
OUR STAFF:

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&
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TRAVEL AGENCY



EXPERTS ON ISRAEL



JOIN US FOR
OUR NEXT
3-CITY TOUR!

THE CITY OF

OUR CITY,

DON'T
MISS

IS KNOWN FOR—

