


# Egypt [and Jordan]

But then.... ISRAEL!!!!





”קום עבר את-הירדן הזה, אתה וכל-העם הזה, אל-הארץ אשר אנכי נתן להם לבני ישראל.  
כל-מקום אשר תדרך כף-רגלכם בו-לכם נתתיו... מהמדבר והלבנון הזה ועד-הנהר הגדול  
נהר-פרת, כל ארץ החתים, ועד-הים הגדול, מבוא השמש-יהיה, גבולכם” [יהושוע א, ב-ד]

”Go over this Jordan, thou, and all this people, unto the land which I do give to them, even to the  
children of Israel. Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you...  
From the wilderness and this Lebanon even unto the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of  
Hittites, and unto the great sea toward the going down of the sun, shall be your coast” [Joshua I, 2-4]

# Bracha levee

The bible and the holy land are  
not just historical curiosities but

a

Vigorous ties and meaningful  
part of contemporary life

Made in israel

Born Bracha Brym in [Poland](#), she moved to [Israel](#) in 1957, where she grew up and studied in [Tiberias](#).<sup>[1]</sup> She won her first art prize at age seven in Poland, and throughout her schooling in Tiberias was known as the class artist.<sup>[1]</sup> In 1970, after graduation of [high school](#) and completion of [military service](#), she enrolled in the Bezalel Art Academy in Jerusalem, where she met her future husband, Menachem Lavee, also a [designer](#) and artist and full partner in all of her projects.<sup>[1]</sup> Producing felt [tapestries](#), [prints](#), and her own line of [wearable art](#) in the 80s and 90s, her themes focus on [Jerusalem](#), [Israel](#), and the [Bible](#).











CECIDI AUTEM IGNI  
DOMINI ET VERUM  
PROLOCASTUM. E  
IGNA ET LAPIDE  
(1 REG. 18:22)

انقلب لعلاب زكيات  
وقد اتيته في النار  
(سفر الملوك ١٨: ٢٢)

ומבואש - ידוה  
ומאכנת העבה  
וגם העצים ואח  
הבעים (מלכים א' 18: 22)

SURREXIT ELIAS  
PROPHETA QUASI  
IGNIS ET VERBUM  
IPSIUS QUASI FACULA  
ARDEBAT (1 REG. 18:22)

وقام الياس النبي كالنار  
وكلمته كالعصا  
(سفر الملوك ١٨: ٢٢)

ויקם אֵלִיהוּ הנביא כאש  
ודבורו כנביד בער  
(1 REG. 18: 22)







# Chocolate Palace



COFFEE













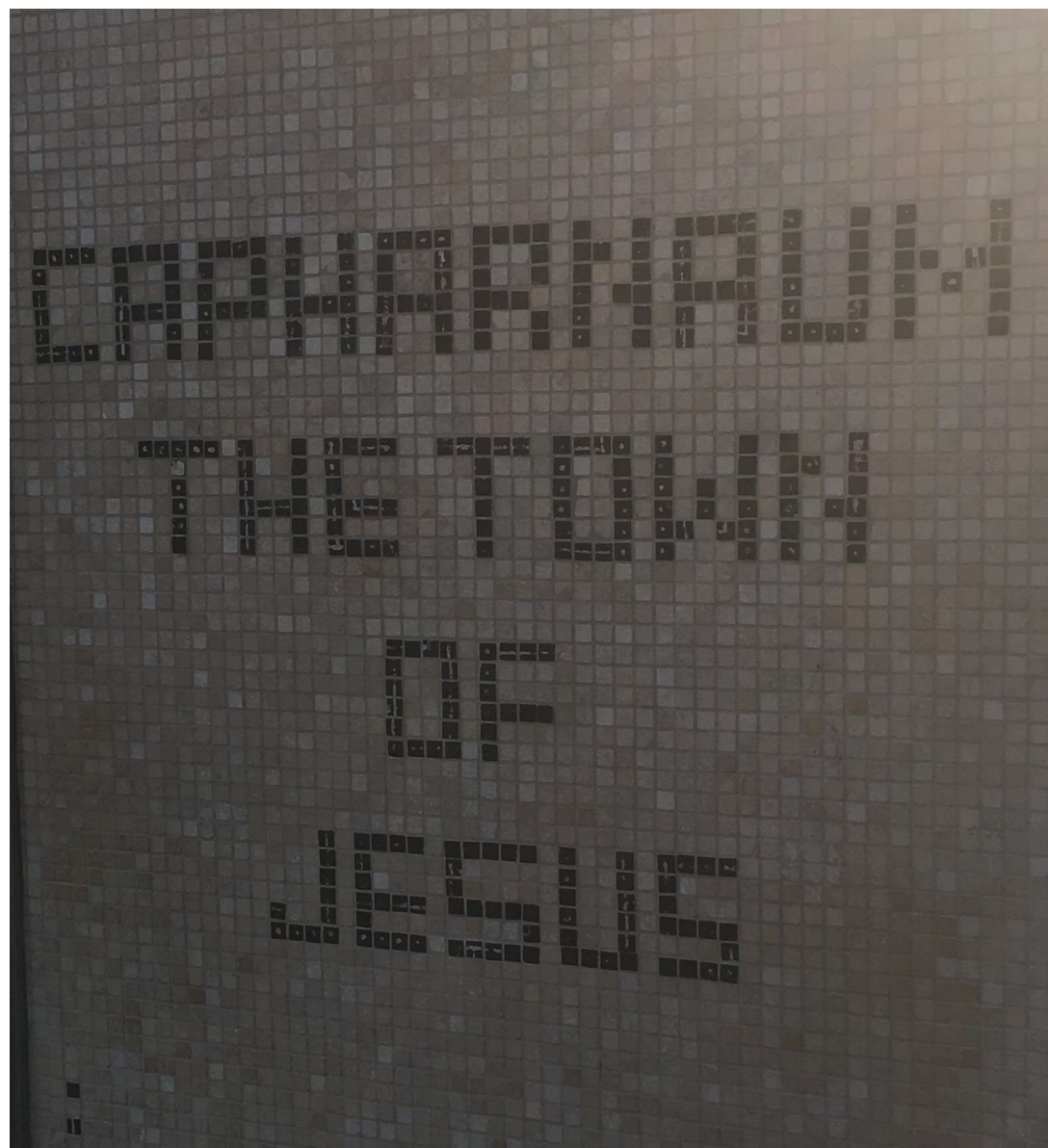




































# מערת האל פאן THE GROTTO OF THE GOD PAN



This cave is the nucleus beside which the sacred sanctuary was built. In this "abode of the shepherd god," pagan cult began as early as the 3rd century BCE. The ritual sacrifices were cast into a natural abyss reaching the underground waters at the back of the cave. If the victims disappeared in the water, this was a sign that the god had accepted the offering. If, however, signs of blood appeared in the nearby springs, the sacrifice had been rejected.

מערה זו, הנקראת "משכן אל הרועים", היא הגרעין שלצדו נבנה המתחם המקודש כולו. החל מהמאה ה־3 לפס"נ נערכו כאן פולחנות פגאניים. סבורים כי בעת הפולחן הושלכו הקרבנות אל בקיע טבעי ברצפה בקצה המערה, שהוליך אל מי תהום. אם נבלעו הקרבנות בבקיע, אות הוא שהקרבן היה לרצון לאל. אם הופיעו סימני דם במעיינות הסמוכים – סימן הוא שהקרבן נדחה.







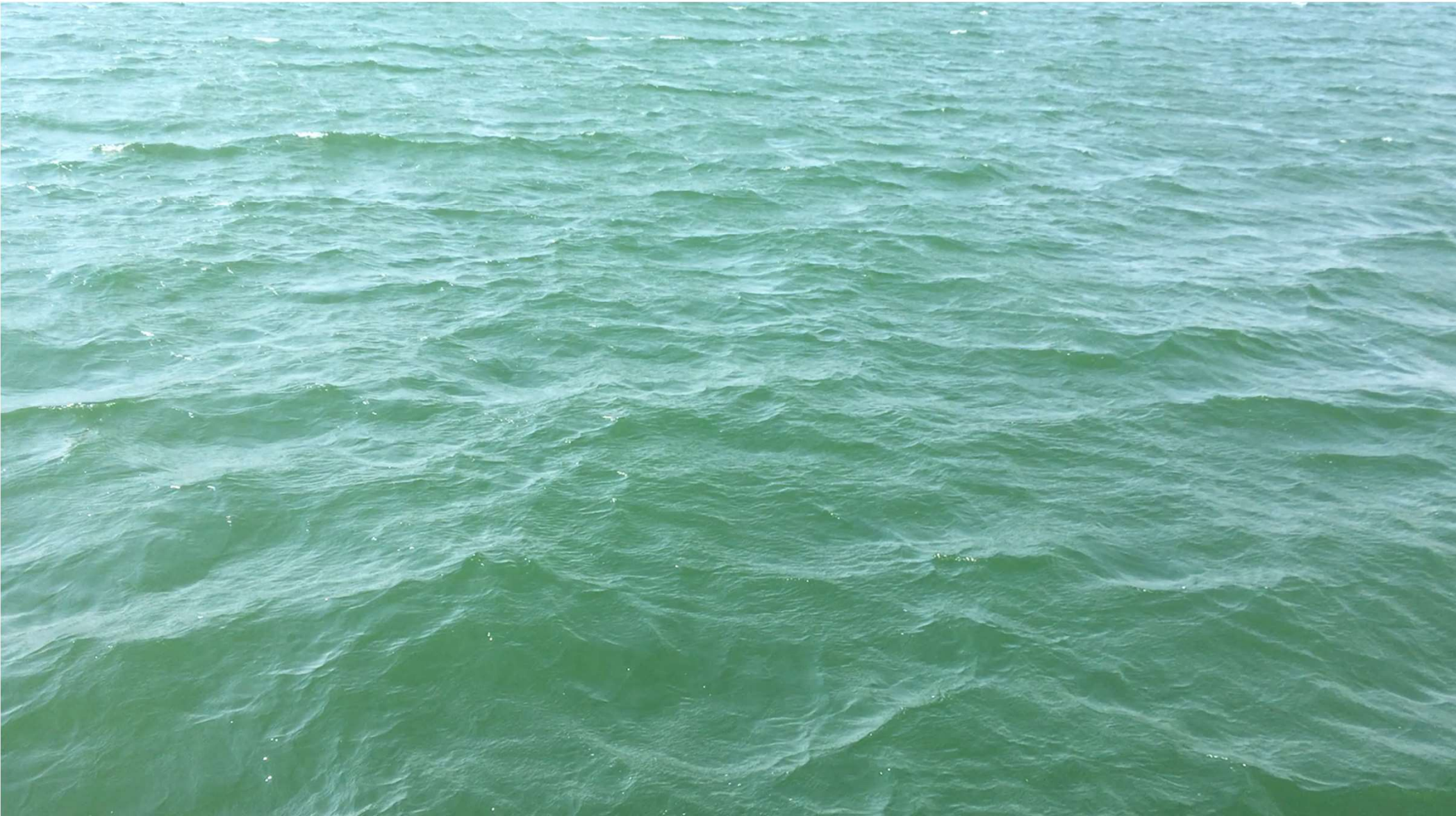




























**WELCOME TO YARDENIT**  
**BAPTISMAL SITE ON THE JORDAN RIVER**



GREEK

Τῷ καιρῷ ἐκείνῳ, ἦλθεν ὁ  
Ἰησοῦς ἀπὸ Ναζαρετ τῆς  
Γαλιλαίας, καὶ ἐβαπτίσθη ὑπὸ  
Ἰωάννου εἰς τὸν Ἰορδάνην. Καὶ  
εὐθέως ἀναβαίνων ἀπὸ τοῦ  
ὑδάτος, εἶδε σχιζομένους τοὺς  
οὐρανοὺς, καὶ τὸ Πνεῦμα ὡσεὶ  
περιστεράν, καταβαῖνον ἐπ'  
αὐτόν. Καὶ φωνὴ ἐγένετο ἐκ  
τῶν οὐρανῶν. Σὺ εἶ ὁ Υἱὸς μου  
ὁ ἀγαπητός, ἐν ᾧ εὐδόκησα.

Μαρκ. 1, 9-11

HEBREW

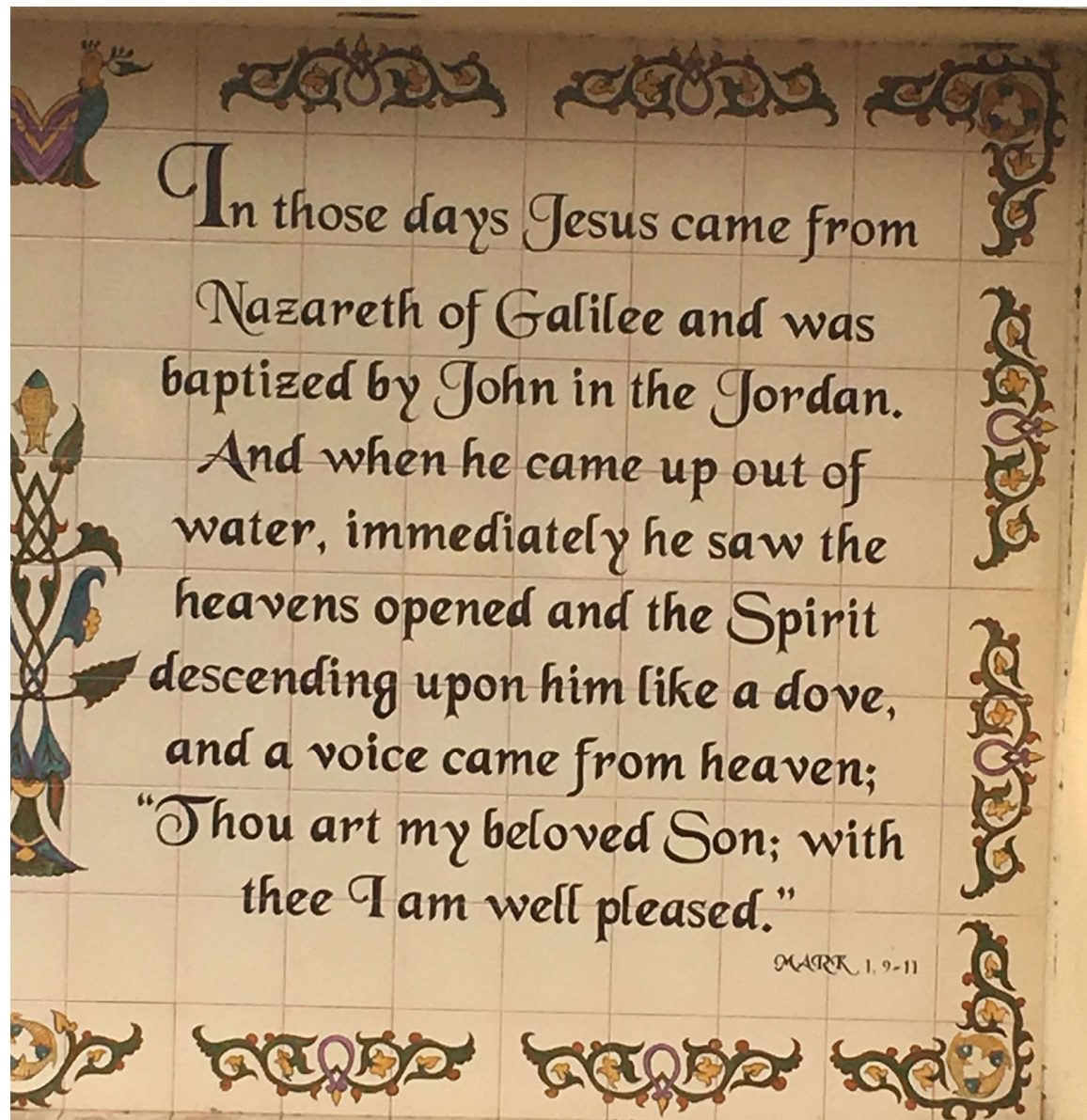
ויהיה בימים ההם ויבא ישוע  
מנצרת מן הגליל ויטבל על יד  
יוחנן. והוא אך עלה מן  
המים וירא והנה נפתחו השמים  
והרוח ירדה עליו בדמות יונה.  
ויהי קול מן השמים; "אתה הוא  
בני ידי, בכ רצתה נפשי".

מרכוס א. 9-11

NIGERIA

O si se li ojo  
wonni, Jesu jade wa lati  
Nasareti ti Galili, a si ti  
owo Johannu baptisi re li  
odo Jordani. Lojukanna  
bi o si ti goke lati inu omi  
wa, o ri orun pinya, Emi  
nsokale bi adaba le e lori:  
Ohun kan si ti orun wa,  
wipe, Iwo ni ayanfe Omo  
mi, eniti inu mi dun s  
gidigidi.

OTUNBA JUSTUS OLUGBI  
DANIEL (OGD) EXECUTIVE  
OGUN STATE, NIGERIA.



In those days Jesus came from

Nazareth of Galilee and was  
baptized by John in the Jordan.

And when he came up out of  
water, immediately he saw the  
heavens opened and the Spirit  
descending upon him like a dove,  
and a voice came from heaven;

"Thou art my beloved Son; with  
thee I am well pleased."

MATTHEW 1, 9-11



















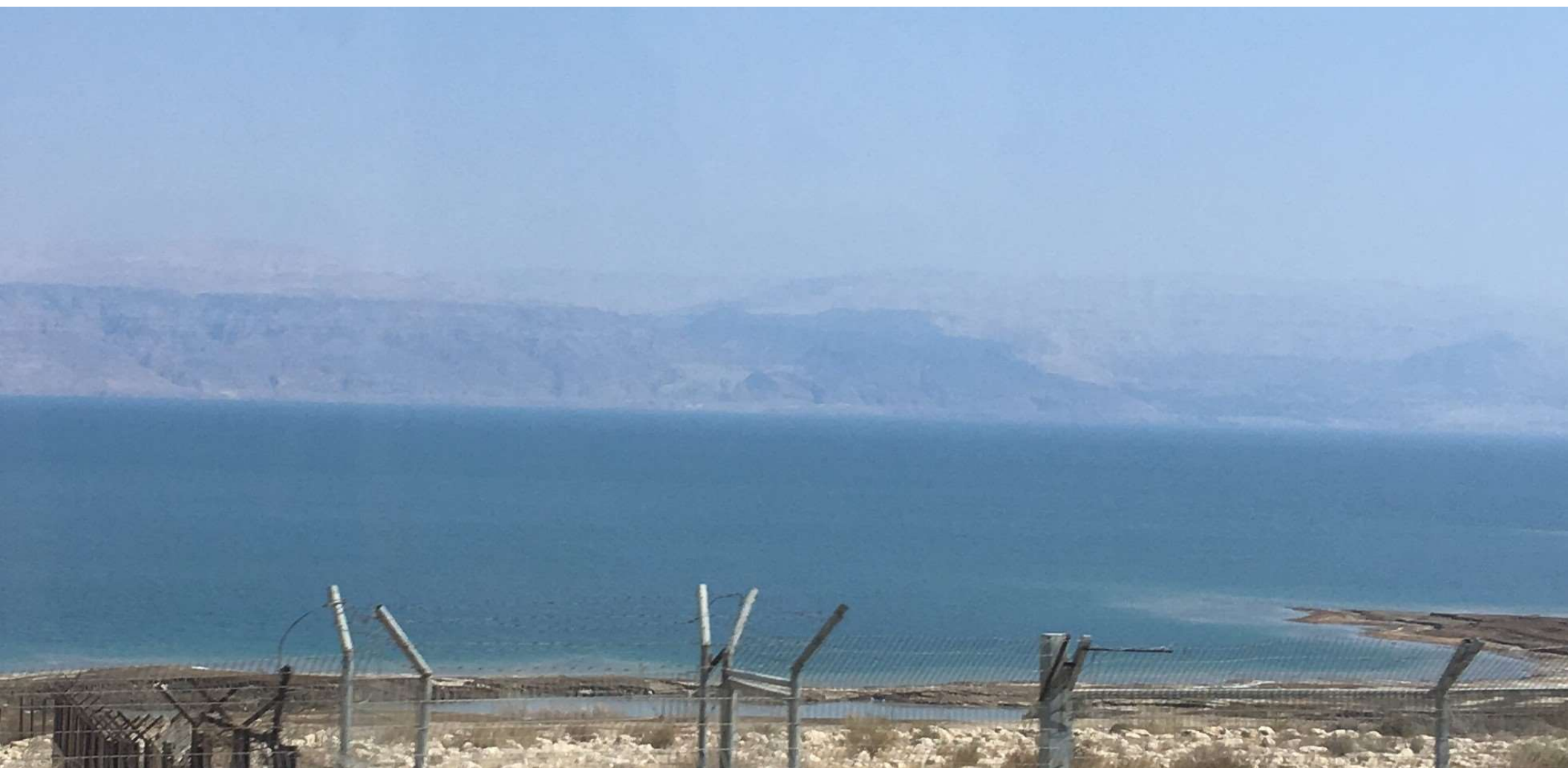














# Time travel

**"BEHOLD, O MY PEOPLE; I WILL OPEN YOUR GRAVES, AND CAUSE YOU TO COME UP OUT OF YOUR GRAVES AND I WILL BRING YOU INTO THE LAND OF ISRAEL."** EZEKIEL CHAPTER 37 ,11

The prophecy, **"The valley of dry bones"** Ezekiel Chapter 37 Was found in the 1960s, during archeological excavations at Masada's ancient synagogue, and echoed fulfillment, with the rebirth of Israel Created by the Glass artist **Gideon Fridman** from Arad, using the letters written by the Scribe, **Shimshon Israeli**, on the plateau of Masada, 2017





















## THE DISCOVERY LOCATION OF THE "LOTS"

*"...then, having chosen by lot ten of their number to dispatch the rest... these, having unswervingly slaughtered all, ordained the same rule of the lot for one another, that he on whom it fell should slay first the nine and then himself last of all."*  
Josephus Flavius

Here several hundred inscribed pottery shards (ostraca) were found. Outstanding among them was a group consisting of names and nicknames, including the name "Ben Ya'ir." Yigael Yadin, the most distinguished of Masada's excavators, connected this group with Josephus Flavius' story of the drawing of lots on the last night of the revolt.











# THE SYNAGOGUE

*"Long since, my brave men, we determined neither to serve the Romans nor any other save God..."*

Josephus Flavius

The rebels' way of life on Masada required a building suitable for community meetings and Torah readings. This building, which became a synagogue during the revolt, was built in Herod's time, most likely as a stable.

The rebels changed its internal structure and even closed off a small room in the corner of the hall, which apparently served for storage of Torah scrolls and as a genizah (repository for damaged scrolls). Under its floor were found fragments of Biblical scrolls, including the "Vision of the Dry Bones" in the Book of Ezekiel. The synagogue at Masada is one of the very few discovered so far that date from the Second Temple period.

## THE “CASEMATE OF THE SCROLLS”

A large and rare concentration of finds from the time of the revolt was found in a corner of the room of the wall in which we stand: inscribed sheets of papyrus, fragments of scrolls, silver shekel coins, textiles, sandals, and glass vessels and bone implements. Among the finds was the pay record of a Roman cavalryman in the Tenth Legion. The most interesting finds were the scroll fragments, some of which show that during the siege there were members of different sects on the mountain. The finds were gathered here by Roman soldiers collecting booty after the fall of Masada. On the floor of the room were found ballista balls and rolling stones, which came from the roof of the casemate and the nearby tower.















































# **QUMRAN NATIONAL PARK**

## WRITING THE SCROLLS

ABOUT A DOZEN SCROLLS AS WELL AS MYRIAD FRAGMENTS OF SCROLLS OF ALL THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE (EXCEPT THE BOOK OF ESTHER), SECTARIAN TEXTS AND OTHER JEWISH LITERATURE OF THAT PERIOD, WERE FOUND IN CAVES NEAR QUMRAN.

TEXTS WERE APPARENTLY WRITTEN AND COPIED IN A SCRIBES' ROOM, WHICH WAS ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF A STRUCTURE UNCOVERED AT THE EXCAVATION.

THE SCRIBES WROTE WITH SHARPENED REED PENS AND INK ON PARCHMENT SHEETS THAT WERE SEWN TOGETHER INTO SCROLLS. WHEN A SCROLL WAS COMPLETED, IT WAS ROLLED UP AND TIED WITH LEATHER STRAPS.

## מלאכת המגילה

במעדות השמורות לקומראן התגלו כתריסר מגילות שלמות ורבות קטעי מגילות הכוללים את כל ספרי המקרא (למעט מגילת אסתר), ספרים כיתתיים ואחרים.

מלאכת כתיבת המגילות והעתקתן נעשתה כנראה בחדר סופרים, ששכן בקומתו השניה של מבנה שהתגלה באתר. הסופרים כתבו על יריעות קלף שנתפרו למגילות. הם השתמשו בקולמוסים ובקטנות דיו, כמותן התגלו בקומראן. בתום הכתיבה נגללו המגילות ונקשרו ברצועות עור, וכך נשמרו.













































**מנהרות הכותל**  
**The Western Wall Tunnels**



































SIMONI-CYRENAEO  
CRUX IMPONITUR.

ST:

















חצר היהודים

حارة اليهود

JEWISH QUARTER

33

The oil press art gallery

גלריית בית הבד

ישראל  
WOLF  
PORTUGUESE  
11.2000





















## שער ציון باب النبي داوود (باب صهيون) Zion Gate

Built in the time of  
Sultan Suleiman  
the Magnificent in  
the 16<sup>th</sup> century, its  
Arabic: Bab al-Nabi  
Daoud, due to its  
proximity to King  
David's Tomb.

באב שם סור הבלדה  
העתיקה אשר נבנתה  
בזמן שלטון סולטן  
המג'יד, במאה ה-16.  
בערבית: "באב אינבי  
דאוד", בשל קרבתו  
לקבר דוד.



















# **הגן הארכאולוגי ירושלים**

## **The Jerusalem Archaeological Park**

**גן העופל, חפירות הכותל,  
קשת רובינסון, שערי חולדה**

**The Ophel Archaeological Park,  
Western Wall Excavations**














































AND THERE SHALL COME FORTH  
A ROD OUT OF THE STEM OF JESSE  
AND A BRANCH SHALL GROW  
OUT OF HIS ROOTS · [Isa. 11:]























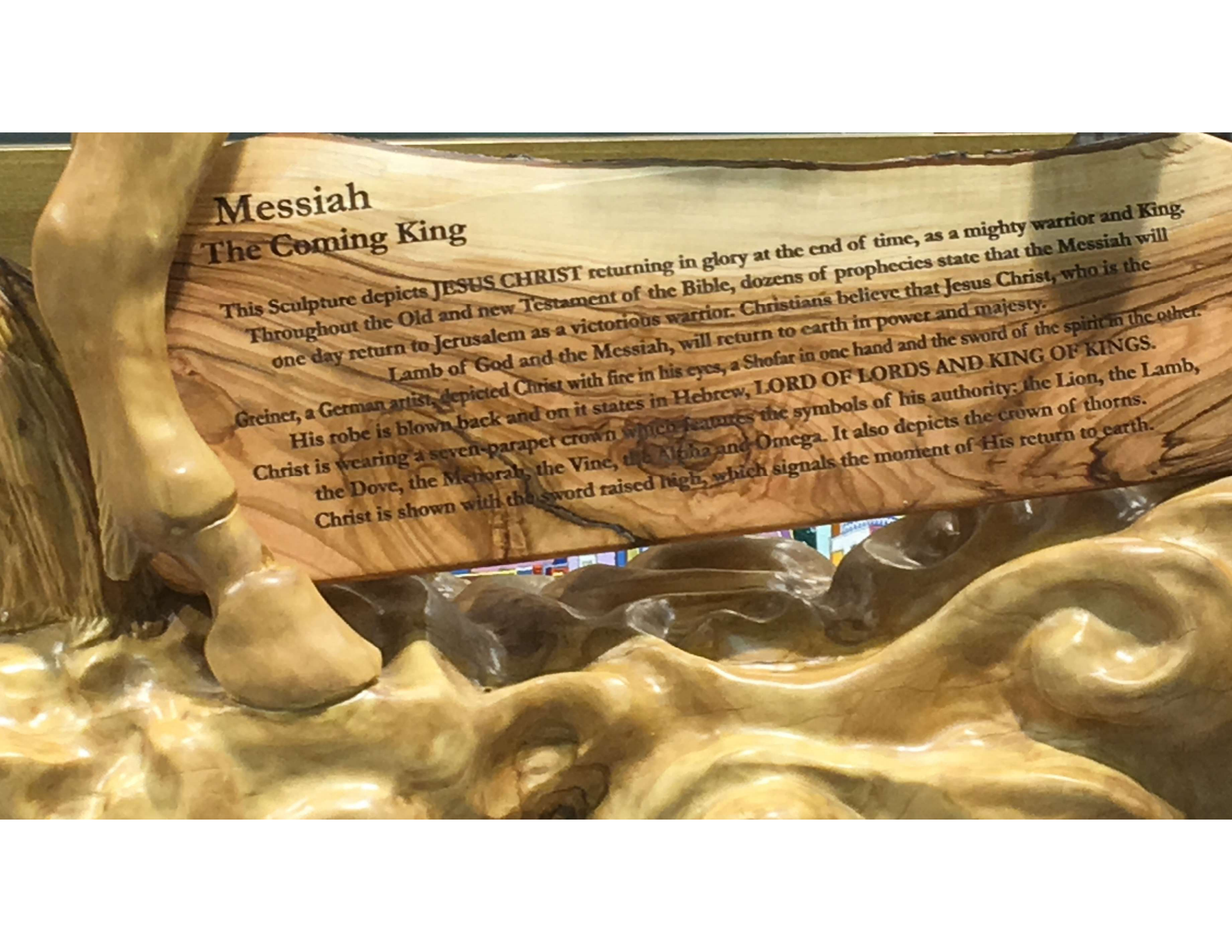












## Messiah

### The Coming King

This Sculpture depicts JESUS CHRIST returning in glory at the end of time, as a mighty warrior and King. Throughout the Old and new Testament of the Bible, dozens of prophecies state that the Messiah will one day return to Jerusalem as a victorious warrior. Christians believe that Jesus Christ, who is the

Lamb of God and the Messiah, will return to earth in power and majesty. Greiner, a German artist, depicted Christ with fire in his eyes, a Shofar in one hand and the sword of the spirit in the other. His robe is blown back and on it states in Hebrew, LORD OF LORDS AND KING OF KINGS. Christ is wearing a seven-parapet crown which features the symbols of his authority: the Lion, the Lamb, the Dove, the Menorah, the Vine, the Alpha and Omega. It also depicts the crown of thorns. Christ is shown with the sword raised high, which signals the moment of His return to earth.



























מוזיאון ידידי ישראל

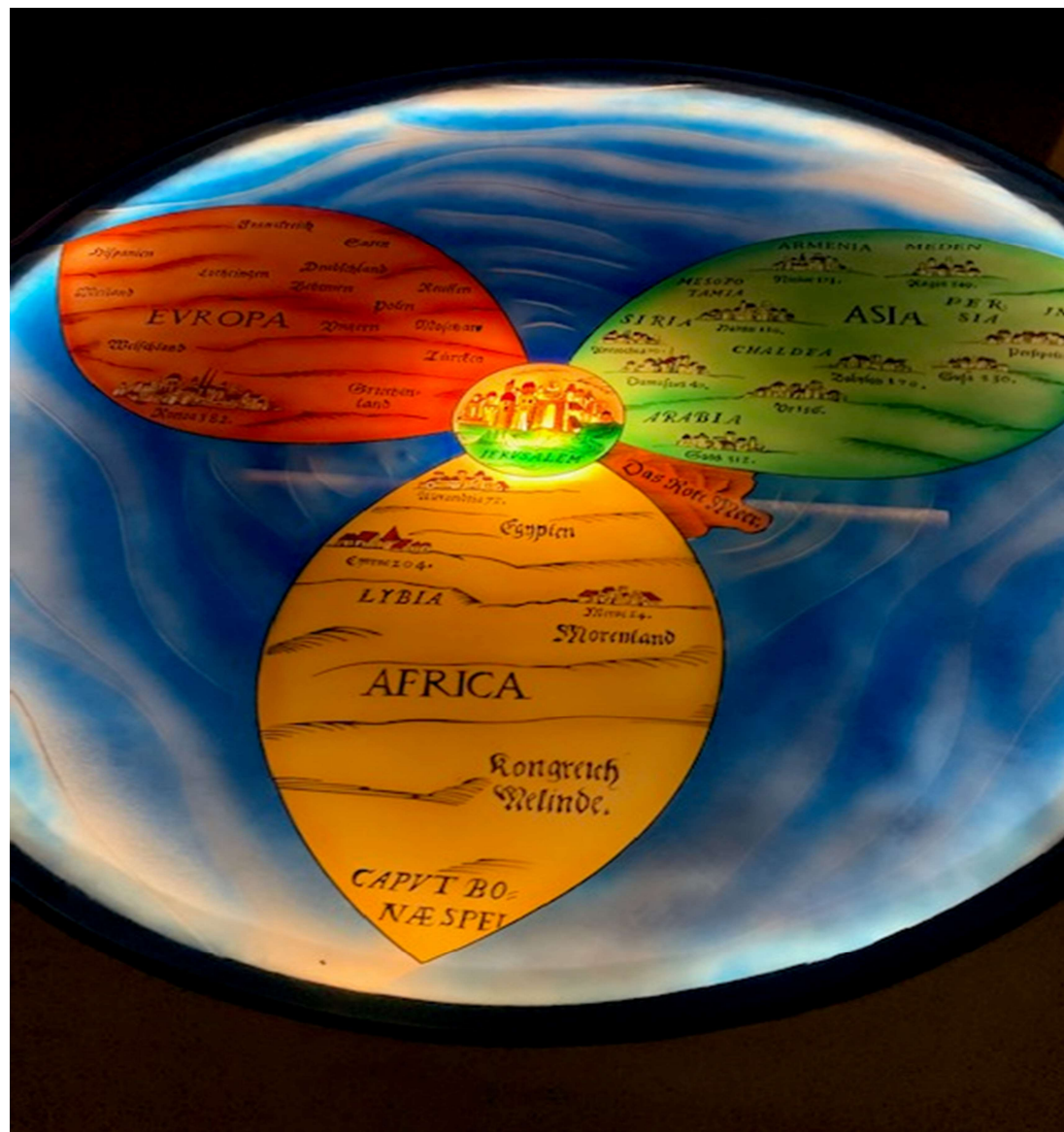
متحف أصدقاء إسرائيل

Friends of Zion Museum



















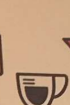








Roasting House  
Boutique Cafe



בית קלייה  
בוטיק קפה

# YOU NEED COFFEE

Jaffa 30

30



מליטות תה איכותיות



ניסוג קוראני תה

קולומביה  
קוסטה ריקה  
גואטמלה  
ברזיל  
סומטרה  
אתיופיה  
הודו  
ועוד...



קניה  
קולומביה  
קוסטה ריקה  
גואטמלה  
ברזיל  
סומטרה  
אתיופיה  
הודו  
ועוד...



בית קלייה

חדש!!!  
מגוון משקאות קפה

Opening hours:  
Sun-Thu 9:00-18:00  
Fri 9:00-14:00

שעות פתיחה:  
ימי א-ה 9:00-18:00  
ימי ו 9:00-14:00











# פנורקי יוצא לטיול

אריק היל

חלון הצצה  
בכל דף!























לצפות לשכונות ירושלים, ההרים  
שסביב לה, הר-הצופים, הר הזיתים  
והר-ציון ולעבר האתרים החובקים  
אותה סביב.

Jaffa Gate is the western most of  
the gates in the walls of Jerusalem.  
It was so named as the starting  
point of the road to Jaffa port. Its  
Arabic name, Bab al-Khalil, meaning  
"Hebron Gate," indicates that the  
road to Hebron, the ancient city  
of the Patriarchs, also started there.

An Arabic inscription in the gate  
structure commemorates its construction: "In the name of Allah, the  
the compassionate, our lord the great sultan, monarch of the Byzantine  
Persians, Suleyman son of Selim Khan, may Allah perpetuate his kingdom  
that this blessed wall be constructed. In the year 945" (in the Muslim  
calendar, that is, 1538 in the Gregorian calendar).













181  
213-  
216

4

בקר עומר בן אלי-חטאב  
مركز عمرين الخطاب  
OMAR IBN AL-KHATTAB sq.

ניידת טיפול נמרץ

MAGEN DAVID ADOM IN UNITED KINGDOM

ירושלים

MAGEN  
DAVID  
ADOM  
IN ISRAEL



מגן דוד  
אדום  
בישראל

37

[www.mdais.org](http://www.mdais.org)

101

MOBILE INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

*Presented to the people of Israel*  
by  
Hazel & Julian Verbov  
Liverpool England



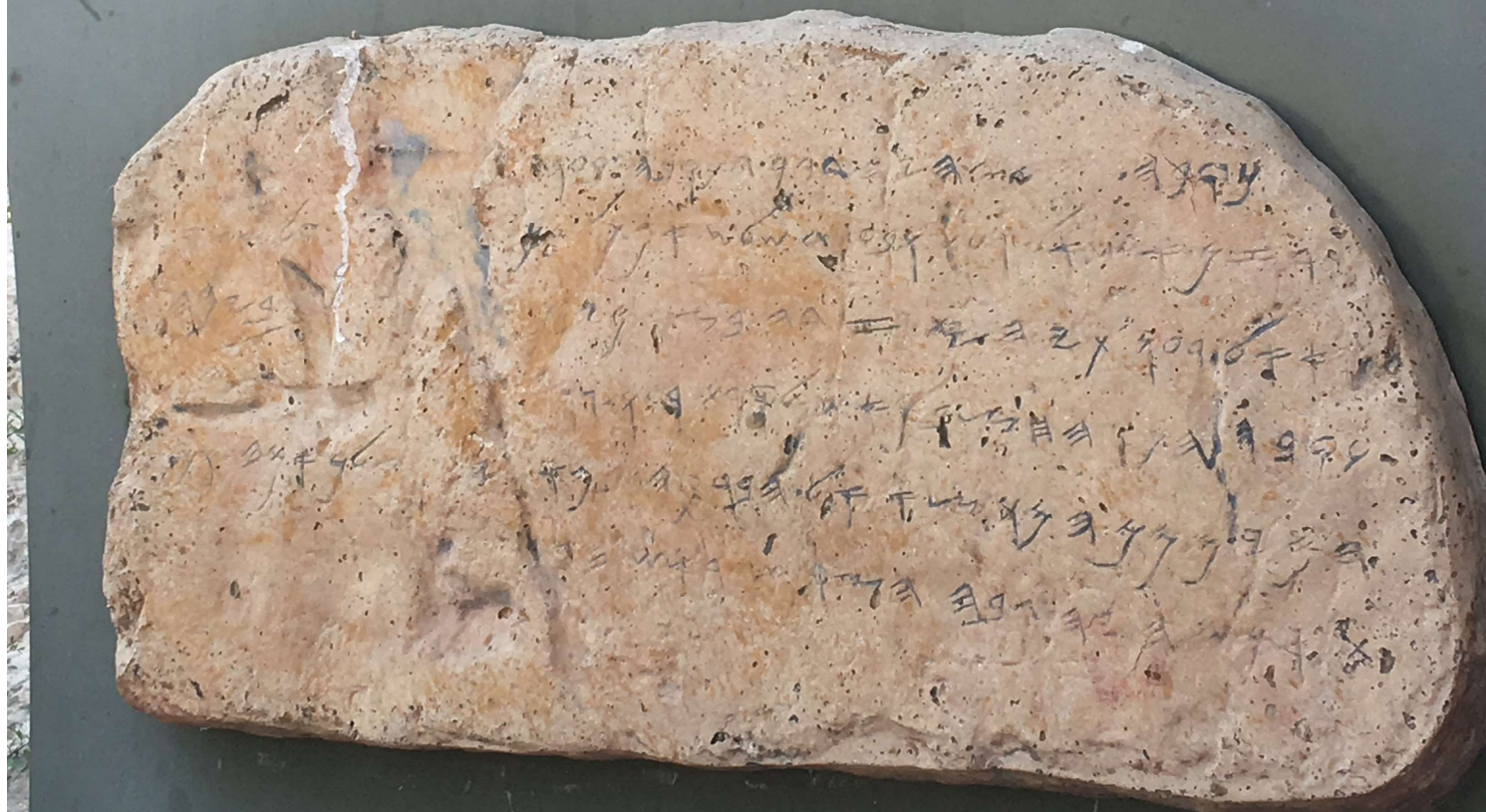
עיר דוד  
مدينة داوود  
City of David





# כתובת ניקבת השילוח

## The Shiloah Inscription































JEWISH  
NATIONAL  
FUND

DAVID & GOLIATH LOOKOUT  
TEL - AZEKA  
IN HONOUR OF  
THE REVEREND LESLIE AND GOLDA OLSBERG  
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND



MAY 2002

קרן  
קימת  
לישראל

תצפית דוד וגוליית  
תל - עזקה

לכבודם של  
הרב לסלי וגולדה אולסברג  
מנצ'סטר, אנגליה

סיון תשס"ב





קרן קימת לישראל

## TEL AZEKA

Ancient Azeka, an important fortified city in the geographical jurisdiction of the Tribe of Judah, dominated one of the routes from the lowlands to the Judean Mountains. It is mentioned in the scriptures in relation to Joshua's wars against the five Amorite kings and to the war between Israel and the Philistines, in which David slew Goliath: "Now the Plishtim gathered together their camps to battle and were gathered together at Sokho, which belongs to Yehuda, and pitched between Sokho and Azeka in Efes-dammim." (I Samuel 17:1).

Azeka is one of the cities fortified by Jeroboam, king of northern Israel. It is also referred to in an Assyrian clay tablet recounting the city's conquest by Sennacherib and, later, in Jeremiah's description of the trail of destruction left by the Babylonian king, Nebuchadnezzar. Upon the Jewish return to Zion from Babylonian exile, several families from the Tribe of Judah resettled at Azeka, with settlement there continuing through the Roman-Byzantine period.

The name Azeka does not appear in the 6th-Century Madaba map; instead, the site is referred to by its Byzantine designation, Beit Zacharia, preserved to this day in the name of Moshav Zekharia, not far from the archaeological mound. At an elevation of 347 meters above sea level, Tel Azeka affords a panoramic view of the Eila Valley, the lowlands and the mountains. A network of hidden, underground chambers was discovered on its slopes, apparently dating from the Bar Kokhba revolt.

KKL-JNF restored the site for the public.

Please keep the area clean and mind the signs on the tel.

KKL-JNF Coast and Lowlands District

1800-350-550





























































### ENTERING THE CAVE OF THE MACHPELA by Noam Arnon

Following the return to Hebron, Jews desired to reach the actual caves of Machpela, buried deep beneath the huge Herodian structure.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, an amateur archeologist, tried to seek information concerning the underground caverns. Within the large hall, (1) called "the Yitzhak Hall," under a (2) brown monument, there is a hole in the floor (3). This was rumored to be an entrance into the Caves of the Machpelah themselves. However, the diameter of the hole was extremely narrow - 26 centimeters. No adult could possibly fit through this opening, but Dayan found a solution. A 12 year old girl named Michal, young but courageous, agreed to be lowered into the underground room.

One night, in October, 1968, Dayan ordered the Muslim guards to leave the building. Michal was brought to the site. The opening was uncovered and (4) Michal was lowered into the underground room.

Michal found herself in a round room, where the



One night, in October, 1968, Dayan ordered the Muslim guards to leave the building. Michal was brought to the site. The opening was uncovered and (4) Michal was lowered into the underground room.

Michal found herself in a round room, whose floor was covered with coins, candles, and written notes. Looking around, she saw a (5) narrow, dark corridor, to the east. The brave girl entered this hallway and after 17 meters discovered a (6) stairwell. In total darkness she climbed the steps. After 15 steps she found a wall blocking her way. A large stone prevented her from continuing. She tried to move the stone, but it wouldn't budge. She turned around, descended the stairs, and headed back to the small room via the narrow corridor. There, she was lifted out of the room back into the Yitzhak Hall. Dayan wrote out the findings and sketched the underground caves as described by the 12-year-old Michal: a circular room, a corridor, and the stairs. The caves themselves remained a mystery and were not discovered.

A group of men, from Hebron and Kiryat Arba, and in particular the staff of "Midreshet Hebron" decided to further investigate. We measured the distance she had spoken of and revealed that the stone was on the other side of the Yitzhak hall, (7) under a monument, covered by Arab prayer-rugs. But the area was always occupied by Arabs preventing further access.

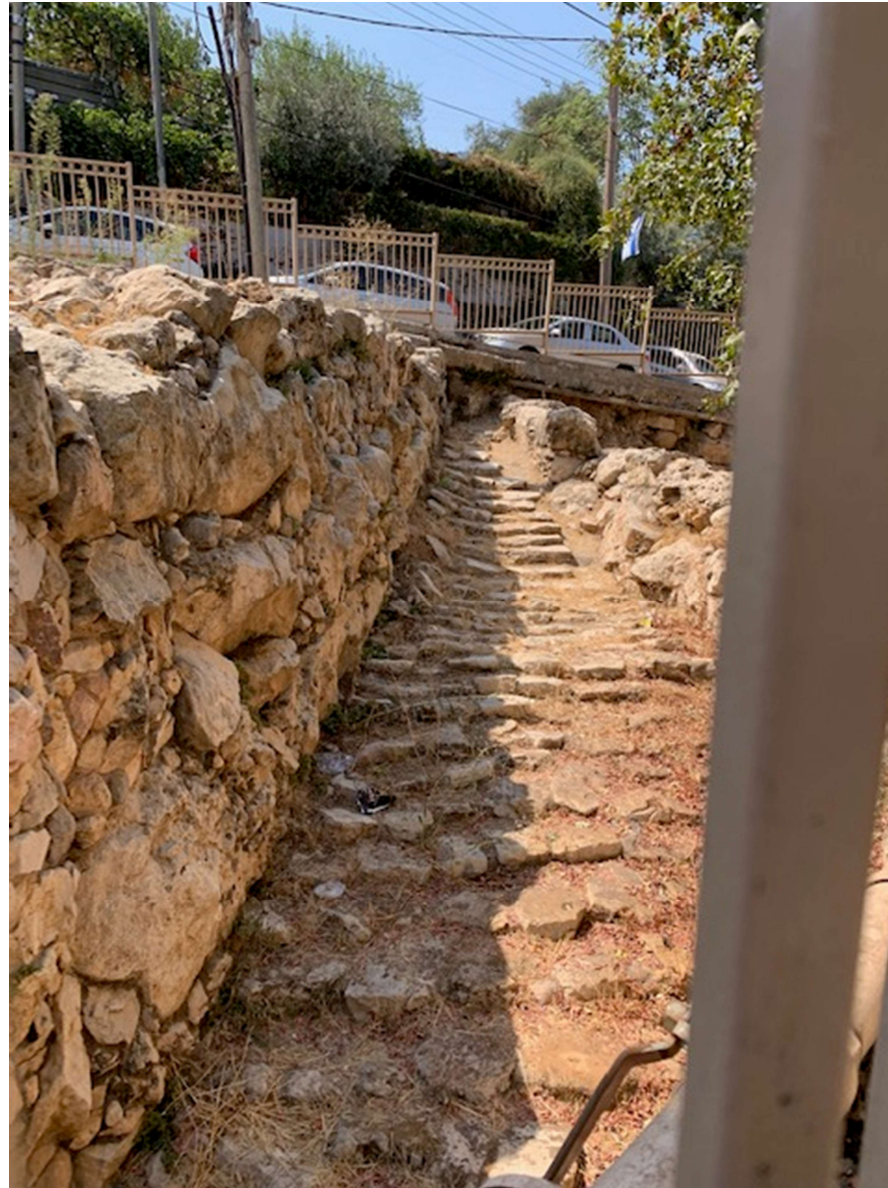
We found the answer during the month of Elul, in 1981. We began saying special prayers of repentance every evening at midnight. The Arab guards, employed by the Waqf, the Muslim religious trust, left and went to sleep. Seeing this, we brought with us a big chisel to the midnight prayer service. In the middle of the service, we began to sing and dance. During the dancing, some of us made our way to the Arab pray-rugs, lifted them, and revealed the stone. It was held in place by metal bars, attached to surrounding stones. We began hammering on the rock with the chisel, and after a while it began to move. Finally, the stone moved, and under it, a small hole in the floor. We entered, our hearts pounding with excitement. We found (6) stairs that led down into the darkness. We descended slowly. The stairs led to a (5) narrow, dark corridor. We walked slowly through the corridor, stooping down, using flashlights to guide our way. We reached the circular room and looked around. It was round and dark. On the wall were three stones, but no cave was visible.

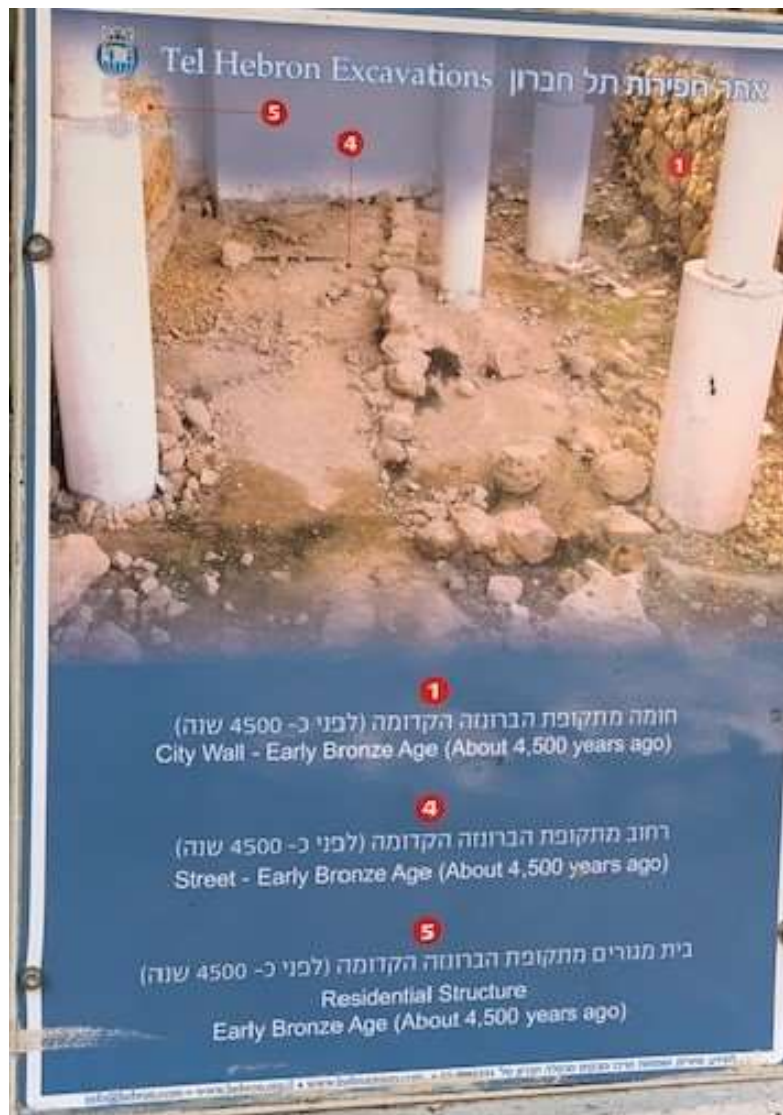
Suddenly...

...the cave - a cave of rock, leading into the  
We crawled in a very narrow opening into a circular cave, carved in the stone, deep in the earth. The cave was filled with dust, to its very edge. It was impossible to stand or sit, only to crawl. We continued inside until it widened, and then, a second cave. This cave was smaller than the first, but here awaited us another surprise. It was also filled with earth, but among the dirt were bones and remnants of (9) pottery scattered around, some of which were in good condition. This pottery was later dated at about 2,900 years old, from the era of King Solomon and the Judean Kings.

Wind blew in the caves, but the sounds of our hearts pounding was audible. No living being had been this close to the Patriarchs in thousands of years. Each one of us spent some time considering the significance of being in the Caves of the Patriarchs, and of prayer here, adjacent to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, Sarah, Rebecca, and Leah, and even to the tombs of Adam and Eve, by the entrance to the Garden of Eden, where souls and prayers ascend. Silent prayer, in the presence of our Forefathers.







# Tel Hebron Excavations אתר חפירות תל חברון



1

חומה מתקופת הברונזה הקדומה (לפני כ- 4500 שנה)  
City Wall - Early Bronze Age (About 4,500 years ago)

4

רחוב מתקופת הברונזה הקדומה (לפני כ- 4500 שנה)  
Street - Early Bronze Age (About 4,500 years ago)

5

בית מגורים מתקופת הברונזה הקדומה (לפני כ- 4500 שנה)  
Residential Structure  
Early Bronze Age (About 4,500 years ago)

אתר חפירות תל חברון, תל חברון, מנחת חיים, ישראל. אתר זה נחשף בשנת 1985. אתר זה נחשף בשנת 1985. אתר זה נחשף בשנת 1985.



























נתניהו. ליהיה אחרת.



מחל  
הליכוד  
בראשות נתניהו

הליכוד

GRIZZLY  
052-6686635  
054-5321519

שרון  
לא  
6.28





THOU SHALT  
**INNOVATE**  
How Israeli Ingenuity Repairs the World



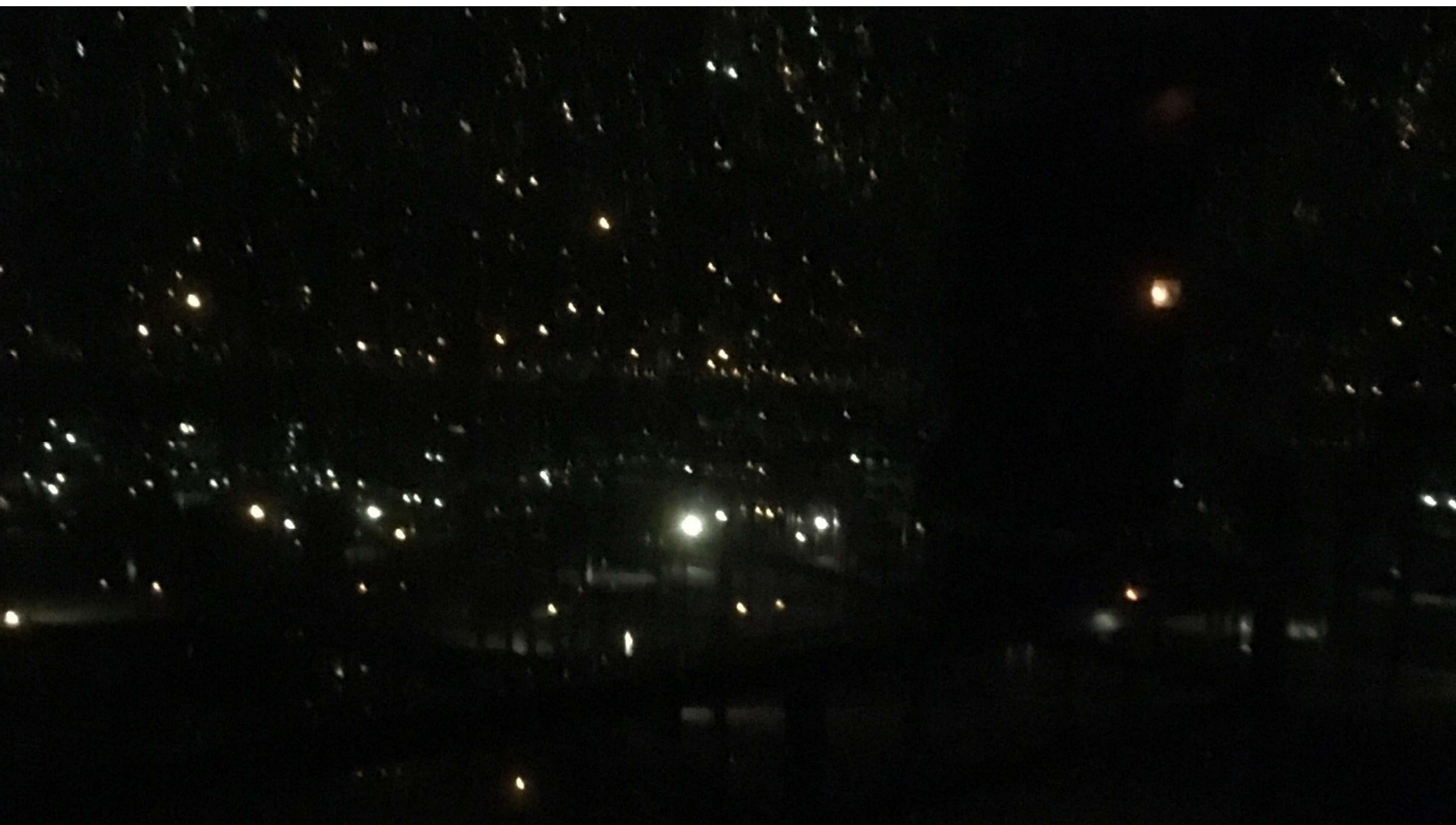
AVI JORISCH





NOW AND FOREVER IN MEMORY OF THOSE,  
WHO REBELLED IN THE CAMPS AND GHETTOES,  
FOUGHT IN THE WOODS, IN THE UNDERGROUND,  
AND WITH THE ALLIED FORCES,  
WHO BRAVED THEIR WAY TO ERETZ ISRAEL  
AND THOSE WHO DIED  
SANCTIFYING THE NAME OF GOD

















































































































סדרת הפיצות החיוחדות  
של פיצה האט!



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Distance to  
Destination

4094miles



Time to  
Destination

00hrs 00mins





Outside Air  
Temperature

-69°F





