



# Activities for Jerusalem day

Conducting a Jerusalem Day Festive Meal and Related Activities



# This kit contains:

- Activity book
- Table runner for your Jerusalem Day meal
- Lion mask
- Worksheet for creating a family crest
- Activity cards with the names of Jerusalem
- Illustrated sections to read.
- Finger puppets

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Dear parents, rabbis and educators,

Leading up to Jerusalem liberation day, the Center for Religious Affairs in the Diaspora is glad to present you this unique and special kit.

We have named the kit - "Jerusalem round the table" and it is one of a series of kits we have produced to operate in your dinner feast with family or community.

Many families find difficulty finding a fun and efficient way to bringing meaning into the dinner feast. Alongside that we all know the "seder night" that is able to unite families and create a special experience that excites and influences us every time. This is why we have created an activity kit that will bring meaning and depth as one, and create a family feast with values that will touch you and give you meaning as one.

This booklet acts as a "Jerusalem liberation day Haggada" and is designated for the leader of the activity in the feast. In addition and in parallel, we add a table runner that will escort the process for the rest of the guests. On the booklet and on the table runner there are barcodes in the QR code method to be scanned from a mobile phone that link you to songs, video clips and various activities of the program. In addition there are reading sections and pictures in the booklet that will help you send across the gist and experience in an organized and meaningful way.

In order to give you a full experience of a "Jerusalem liberation day feast" we have added some Yerushalmi recipes that will help you create a delicious and fun evening in addition to the content.

The program is suitable for classes, schools, movement of all sorts, communities and any group form that is interested in upgrading their feast.

The booklet was created in cooperation with "Olam Shalem project" that brought to the festival table amazing activities that they distribute around the Jewish world, and were designed and suited especially for a family celebration. The project's team, with leadership of Adi Werner, was discovered to be a comprehensive and professional partner and very talented. It was a pleasure working together and obviously we will continue to work together in the future.

After you finish the activities and you celebrate "Jerusalem liberation day" we would be happy if you enter our website and fill out a survey with ideas for preserving and for improving the activity.

Happy Jerusalem liberation day Ilan Frydman Editor of the booklet and Acting Executive Director of the center



# Jerusalem Around the Table

Dear Families, Teachers, and Emissaries,

This booklet was a labor of love created to mark Jerusalem day in an fun, hands-on way! It includes activities, QR links to videos and games, sections to read, pictures, and Jerusalem menus. It is accompanied by comics featuring Dave and Rachel from the Olam Shalem venture, as well as educational content. At the end of the booklet you will find pictures of classic Jerusalem foods from Mahane Yehuda market stalls and related recipes for you to enjoy.

"Our feet were standing at your gates, Jerusalem;

Jerusalem built up, as a city that has been knit together"

(King Dave, Psalm 122)

About this the Sages of the Talmud say: Jerusalem, "a city that brings together all Israel in friendship" (Hagiga 6b)

Together, families, teachers, and Shlichim

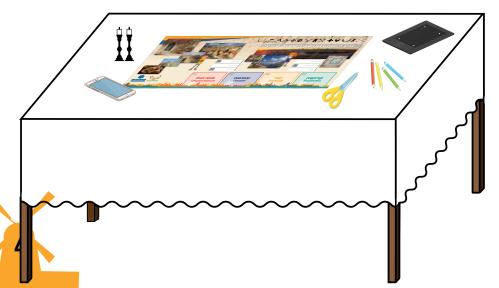
We will connect to each other to be one nation with one heart

Adi Werner and the Olam Shalem staff Olam Shalem – My Jerusalem My Connection

For additional educational materials, visit www.olamshalem.org

# **Preparations:**

Spread out a white tablecloth and place the designed runner on top of it We recommend that the following items be placed on the table as well:



- 2 candlesticks & candles
- Smart phone or tablet with a QR scanning app (on i-phone use the regular camera)
- Scissors & markers
- Kiddush cup
- Challahs for the seudat mitzvah, festive meal



# **Candle Lighting for Jerusalem Day**

The Hebrew word for Jerusalem, Yerushalayim, indicates a pair. The suffix "ayim" is characteristic of words for objects that come in pairs, like boots (Magafayim), shoes (na'alayim), socks (garbayim), etc.

Shoes and socks obviously come in pairs! But what about Yerushalayim? Let's see what the Sages have to say:

Rabbi Yohanan says: "The Holy One, Blessed be He, said: 'I will not come to the Jerusalem above until I come to the Jerusalem below.'

As it is stated (Hosea 11:9): 'The Holy One in your midst; I will not come to the city.'

And from where is it learned that the Jerusalem above exists? As it is written: 'Jerusalem built up, as a city that has been knit together.'"

The Jerusalem above – the spiritual Jerusalem The Jerusalem below – the physical Jerusalem

We light two candles, one for each Jerusalem.

The famed Jerusalemite poet Yehuda Amichai alludes to this idea: Why is Yerushalayim always two, the one above and the one below While I would like to live in the Yerushalayim in between Without bumping my head above Or scraping my feet below.

(Yehuda Amichai)

What is your "Jerusalem in between"?

# The Story of Jerusalem Day

### Dave

So what is the story of Jerusalem, anyway?

### Rachel

Yeah, why is the whole world so interested in it? Why does everyone want to come visit even though it's small compared to other capitals around the world?

### Pigee

The Jewish story of Jerusalem takes us back 3000 years, to the time of King David's reign. Back then Jerusalem was already the capital of the Jewish people, and remained the capital as long as the Temple stood and the Jews ruled in Jerusalem. Jews from around the world prayed toward Jerusalem, and every Passover they would say: "Next year in Jerusalem the rebuilt!"

### Dave

So what happened then? Were there no Jews in Jerusalem all those years?

### Pigee

Of course there were Jews! For centuries, Jews came to Jerusalem from around the world and tried to resettle there and form a community. They weren't allowed to live inside the walls, but they found themselves a little spot next to King David's tomb. But the community didn't last long, and in the end only a few Jews were left.

### Rachel

Wow, they must have really loved Jerusalem and felt connected to it. So when did the Jews really come back to Jerusalem?

### Pigee

Oh...that's quite a story. We'll have to open the photo album. The main community in Jerusalem was formed after the Spanish expulsion in 1492. Many Jews went from there to Israel and settled inside the city walls. They were joined by more Ashkenazic Jews and together they started a beautiful, small and cohesive community. The Turks, who controlled Jerusalem at the time, granted them rights as citizens, and the community grew.

### Dave

And later they founded the State of Israel?

### Rachel

No... That took another 500 years...





Pigee

The community grew, and meanwhile the British conquered the land of Israel from the Turkish. But by that time there were Jews who were talking about establishing their own state, and were working to do so...

Dave

And that's why we celebrate Jerusalem Day? I thought that was connected to Independence Day...

Rachel

It's connected, but different.

Pigee

The Jewish community in Jerusalem grew, and many people were working to develop of the land of Israel and Jerusalem. They even built a small neighborhood outside the walls, because it was crowded inside. Ever since, Jerusalem inside the walls has been called the Old City, and the Jerusalem outside the walls has been called the New City.

Dave

And then they celebrated Jerusalem Day?

Pigee

Patience. On November 29, 1947, the United Nations declared the establishment of the State of Israel. But the Jordanians didn't agree to it, and they started a war – the War of Independence. Meanwhile, the British left, and the Jews of the Old City fought for their home. But they lost, because they had been under siege inside the walls. They didn't have any food or weapons...so they surrendered and left the Old City, it was left with no Jews.

Rachel

Oh no, that's such a sad story. I feel like crying.

Pigee

Yes, it is. For nineteen years, the Old City was under Jordanian control and the New City was controlled by Israel. Jews could stand on Mount Zion, next to David's tomb, and pray toward the place of the Temple.

Паур

I'm in suspense. What happened after those nineteen years?

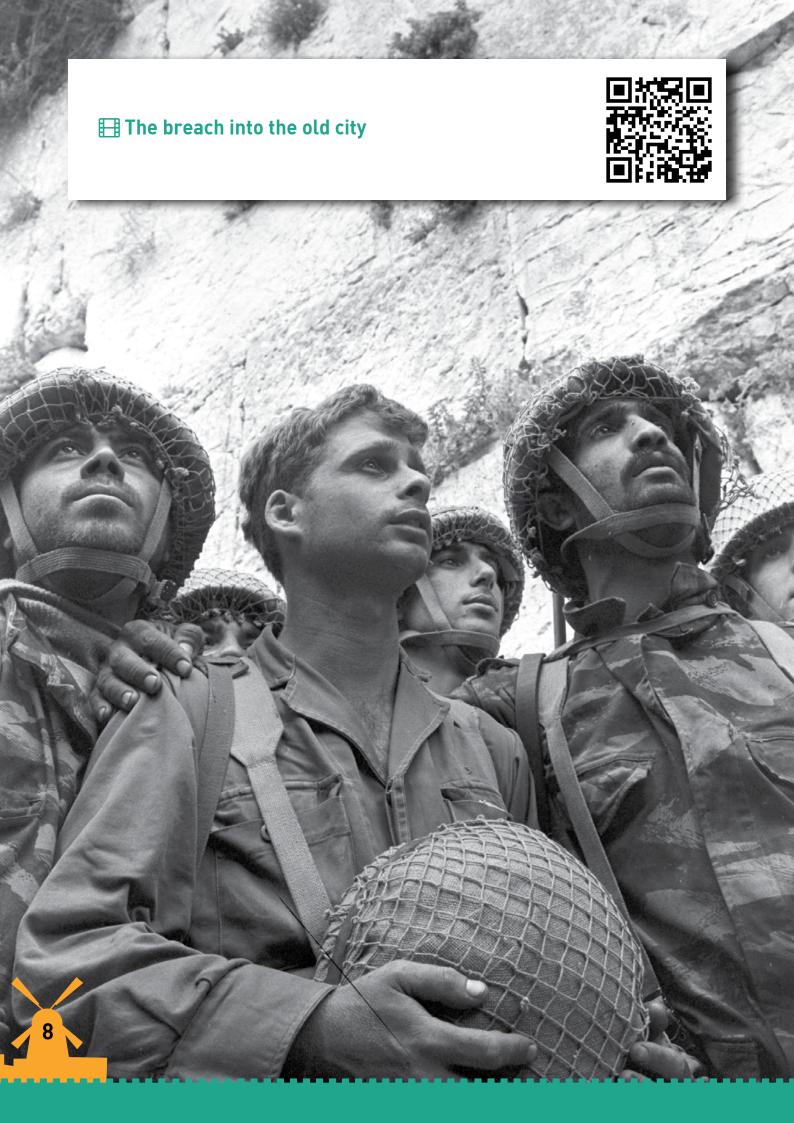
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Hold on, we're almost there. Nineteen years later, the Six-Day War broke out. On the third day of the war, the Old City was liberated from the Jordanians. We could finally live in the Old City again, dig and search for archaeological finds, discover thousands of years of history, and pray at the Western Wall..



### Rachel

And ever since, we celebrate Jerusalem Day on the 28th of Iyar and give thanks for the miracle that happened to us! And the Old City of Jerusalem is our capital again!





# An Alternative to Jerusalem Day Kiddush

Yom Yerushalayim doesn't have a set Kiddush. In order to make the meal more meaningful, we recommend making the "Borei Pri Hagafen" blessing over grape juice before the meal. The following verses from Psalms can be recited beforehand to remind us of the importance of Jerusalem:

Pray for the well-being of Jerusalem; may those who love you be at peace. [122:6]

Jerusalem, glorify the Lord; praise your God, Zion! (147:12) God is the builder of Jerusalem, He will gather in the exiles of Israel. (147:2)

May God bless you from Zion, and may you share the prosperity of Jerusalem all the days of your life. [128:5]

May it please You to make Zion prosper; rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. [51:20]

Let us make the blessing: Blessed are You, Lord, our God, King of the world, Who creates the fruit of the vine; ברוך אתה ה' אלוהינו מלך העולם בורא פרי הגפן.

drink the grape juice;

and read a chapter of praise to give thanks to God and publicize the miracle:

A psalm of praise; shout gladly to God, all the land.

Serve God with joy; come before him gladly.

Know that God is the Lord; He created us and we are His, His people and His flock.

Come to His gates with thanks and to His courtyards with praise; give thanks to Him, bless His name.

For God is good; His kindness is forever, and His faith is for all generations.

# Eating the first course

# Names of Jerusalem

Many names it has, Jerusalem. Our Sages said: "Jerusalem has seventy names."

(Midrash Rabba)



# Joint activity: Names of Jerusalem on cards

In your kit you'll find cards with the names of Jerusalem. Divide the cards based on the categories that appear on the included table runner.

### **Task**

- Think of a new name for Jerusalem and draw a corresponding emblem.
- Take a picture of the name and the emblem and email it to us: learning.jerusalem@gmail.com together with the names of the participants, city and country
- The best name and emblem will win a prize. Follow our Facebook page to see the results!.
- f Our Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/olamshalem.org → →



### Rachel

Dave, did you hear what the neighbors named their baby who was born today?

### Dave

No, what?

### Rachel

Gabi Simcha Chaya

### Dave

What?! Three names?! Who would give a kid such a long name?!?!

### Pigee

Did you know that Jerusalem has more than 70 names?

### Dave

More than 70 names??

### Rachel

What??

# Pigee

Yes, yes

### Rachel

But why does Jerusalem need so many names?

### Pigee

Some of the names refer to a specific place in Jerusalem, like "Mount Mor," which is another name for the Temple Mount. Some names describe a certain quality of the city, like "City of Justice," and others express a feeling connected to the city, like "Joy of All the Land."

### Rachel

Wow! The names of Jerusalem have such beautiful meanings. Who gave the city all these names?

### Pigee

Most of them appear in the Bible. The first time the city of Jerusalem is mentioned in the Bible is in the book of Genesis, when our forefather Abraham meets the king of a city called Shalem. Shalem is also one of the names of Jerusalem.

### Dave

Wow, Shalem is a pretty name. Maybe I'll call my son that one day.

### Rachel

Maybe you could name him Shalem Mount Mor City of Justice Joy of All the Land;





## Jerusalem - the Navel of the World

"Just as the navel is placed in the center of the body, so the land of Israel is the navel of the world...

And Jerusalem is at the center of Israel,

And the Temple is at the center of Jerusalem,

And the Sanctuary is at the center of the Temple, and the Ark is at the center of the Sanctuary,

And the Foundation Stone is before the Sanctuary, for from it the world was founded..."

Midrash Tanhuma, Leviticus, Kedoshim



On many world maps Jerusalem is located at the center – for example, on the Bunting Map, pictured at left. The original map was drawn in 1581 by Heinrich Bunting. This picture shows a redesign of the map on ceramic tiles, created by the artist Arman Darian, a Jerusalem-based ceramicist of Armenian heritage. The ceramic map hangs beside Jerusalem City Hall.





# **Eating the Main Course**

# From David to David

King David was the first king to unite the kingdoms of Judah and Israel and make Jerusalem the capital of Israel in ancient times.

Three thousand years later, after long years of discussions and differences of opinion, the first prime minister of the modern State of Israel, David Ben-Gurion, declared Jerusalem the capital of Israel.

### Dave

Rachel, do you know if the Star of David really was the seal of King David?

### Rachel

Maybe, Dave. I heard that it was on the shields of King David's army.

Dave

Wow! Cool! So then it's been the symbol of Jewish sovereignty for three thousand years.

### Rachel

But it's interesting that they've never found anything with David's symbol in the City of David...

### Pigee

Did you know that the Star of David used to be just a picture, like many others – for decoration?

### Dave

So when did it become a Jewish symbol?

### Pigas

In the middle of the 14th century, Emperor Charles IV gave the Jews of Prague the right to raise their own flag, and they chose the Star of David for their flag. At that moment a connection was created between this symbol and the Jewish people. Later in history, it became part of the flag of the State of Israel.

### Rachel

So maybe we should choose a symbol to be our family crest, Dave? What do you think about a sparkly pink heart with smiley faces and balloons?

### Dave

Are you crazy? I like the Lexus logo...

### Rachel

OK, we'll let Mom and Dad decide...



The Star of David already appeared in Far Eastern cultures thousands of years ago. It first appearance in a Jewish context was in the seventh century BCE, on a Jewish seal in Sidon. It can also be seen in several synagogues in Israel from the Second Temple era, but not alongside other common Jewish symbols of the time; instead, it is placed next to other common symbols of ancient Eastern cultures.

The Star of David is first mentioned in the Babylonian Talmud. The source of the Hebrew name Magen David (literally "Shield of David") is apparently a medieval midrash that references King Solomon, son of David, with a golden shield engraved with the names of God. A different tradition describes the shields of King David's army as being emblazoned with this symbol.



Film- Looking for the king



### Task

We saw in the video that King David is mentioned in many places in Jerusalem. Can you list where?

# **Eating Dessert**

# The Emblem of Jerusalem

### Rachel

Dave, did you notice that the logo of Peugeot cars is all over Jerusalem?

### Dave

Rachel, you're so funny – that's not the Peugeot logo. That logo has just a lion, and this also has a wall and olive branches

Rachel So what is it?

Pigee

It's the emblem of Jerusalem!

ave

Wow!

Rachel Wow!

Pigee And why do you think the lion was chosen to be right in the middle of the emblem?

### Rachel

They decided to put the lion on the emblem because it's the symbol of the tribe of Judah, and Jerusalem is in Judah's portion of land!

Dave

I think there's a lion here because it stands for bravery, courage, and kings.

### Rachel

And the wall behind it is a symbol of the walls of the Old City, right?

### Dave

I don't know, it actually reminds me of the Western Wall, look – the stones on the bottom are wider and the ones on top are smaller, like the Western Wall.

Rachel OK, so the olive branches must stand for peace.

Dave Rachel, have you noticed all the olive trees in Jersualem? Maybe that's why they're in the emblem.

### Pigee

You're both right! The Jerusalem Artists' Association for Applied Graphics meant for each part of the emblem to have multiple meanings, which would capture the layers of significance of Jerusalem, the capital of the State of Israel.



The emblem of Jerusalem, a scan of the national library from Wikipedia

In 1949, Jerusalem mayor Gershon Agron declared a public tender, with the help of an "emblem committee." It involved a contest between designers based on rules set by the committee. The directions given to the designers stated that the emblem must reflect the concept of "Jerusalem as the city of peace," or "If I forget you, Jerusalem," or both. Sketches were to be submitted to the committee in black and white, without incorporating any ancient structures. Many entries were submitted, and the submission of the Jerusalem Artists' Association for Applied Graphics was chosen. The prize was set at 25 Palestine pounds. The emblem was ultimately approved on February 20, 1949, and

included three elements: a lion, a wall, and olive branches.



Film - Lions in Jerusalem



# **Activity:**

In the kit you will find materials to make your own lion mask. Go ahead!

• Take a picture of one of your family members with a family heirloom or other important object, and email it to us. Learning.jerusalem@gmail.com

# "What am I, a Rothschild?" An Exceptional Family



There was an exceptional family that contributed a great deal to the development of the State of Israel: the Rothschilds. Many places and buildings in Israel were built thanks to their generosity spanning several generations. The family contributed particularly to the development of Jerusalem by funding buildings for the Knesset and the Supreme Court, the restoration of the Western Wall stones, rebuilding the Hurva synagogue in the Jewish guarter of the Old

City, and other buildings in Jerusalem.

The crest of the Rothschild family is unique: it consists of a bronze shield, supported on both sides by a pair of gilded animals, above which is a crown of apples. Underneath appear three Latin words: Concordia (unity), Integritas (integrity), and Industria (diligence). These words reflect the family's outlook on the best way to earn a fortune. Engraved on the shield, in each of the four quadrants, are an eagle, a lion, and two bent arms holding five arrows. The arm symbolizes Mayer Amschel Rothschild, founder of their economic empire. The arrows symbolize the five sons, who spread throughout western Europe.

In the center of the large shield is a smaller one, engraved with a round cap. This smaller shield represents the reality of life in the Frankfurt ghetto in Germany, in which the Jews were forced to live, hang signs at the entrance to their houses, and wear a specific hat to be easily recognized. The signs were red and were hung at the entrance to the family members' houses. The German words for "red," Rot, and "shield," Schild, gave the family their name – Rothschild.

# Family/group task:

In this kit you will find a page for creating a family/group crest. Think about the values that are important to your family or group and try to convey them based on the categories of objects used in the emblem of Jerusalem: living creatures, plants, and inanimate objects.

Take pictures and send them to us – the best crests will win a prize! 🛍 🧿

# Jerusalem of Gold

The enduring national song of Jerusalem is "Jerusalem of Gold," written by Naomi Shemer, which touches on different periods in the history of Jerusalem. The first verse relates to the period after the War of Independence, when the Old City was in the hands of the Jordanians; the last verse describes the time when Jerusalem was reunited. Throughout the song are allusions to Jewish sources: King David's harp, and the jewelry that Rabbi Akiva promised his wife Rachel, which was called "Jerusalem of gold."

□ Jerusalem of Gold





# פנימי לא להפצה

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