

Yom Maccabiah

7:45 Tfilot

8:30 Aruchat Boker - breakout happens!!! DON'T TELL KIDS BEFORE THAT!

9:15-10:15 Nikayon

Make sure laundry is put in. Sheets taken off and towels (except one) put in  
Tell campers and staff their teams

10:15-11:00 Mifgashei Kvutsot

Moadon Solelim - Tel Aviv (Blue)  
Moadon Ilanot - Be'er Sheva (Red)  
Amphitheater - Yerushalayim (Yellow)  
Beit Am Aleph - Haifa (Green)

11:00 Sport 1

Soccer - Blue and Yellow v. Green and Red (Upper Migrash) -  
Frisbee - Green and Yellow v. Blue and Red (Upper Migrash)  
Hula Hoops - Every kid for him/herself (Mirpeset)  
Gaga - Every kid for him/herself (Beit Am Aleph)  
Dance - up to 8 people - counselor running it will choose location and song

Rain locations:

Gaga: Moadon Ilanot  
Frisbee: Beit Am Aleph  
Soccer: Mirpeset  
Hula Hoops: Moadon Solelim  
Dance: wherever they were before

12:00 Peulat Tzrif

Write-ups will be provided for the peulat tzrif. It should be done (obviously) as a  
tzrif, and should involve everyone! Make sure you have markers!

Aruchat Tzohorayim: BBQ in edah shifts from Rabbi Gelb's house. Eat on Upper  
Migrash

12:40 Amitzim

1:00 Kohavim and Illanot

1:00pm - Shoafim Good Life Chug activity

1:20 Solelim

1:40 Shoafim

2:00-3:00 Menucha

3:00 Chidon Tanach - Everyone in the Beit Am Aleph

4:00 Sport 2

Team Handball - Blue and green v. Yellow and Red (Beit Am Aleph)

Dodgeball - Red and blue vs. green and yellow (Upper Migrash)

Bachi - Two representatives for each team (Upper Migrash)

Charades - Each Team Separate (Moadon Solelim)

Banner - Outside Omanut (must be about the city)

Rain locations:

Dodgeball + Team Handball: Beit Am Aleph

Charades: Moadon Solelim

Bachi: Mirpeset

Banner: Moadon Ilanot

5:00 Apache - all over the Upper Migrash

Make sure one counselor runs with the campers!

6:00 Chofesh

6:30 Aruchat Erev

7:30 Peulat Erev (Beit Am Aleph) - presentations of song, cheer, dance, and banner

Be'er Sheva presentations

Tel Aviv presentations

Yerushalayim presentations

Haifa presentations

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE WINNER!!!!**

Reminders for the day:

- When there is time to kill, have makeshift team competitions (i.e. ruach, cheer, Israel trivia, etc.)
- At every activity, please take roll of all campers (and staff) listed for that activity
- **HAVE ENERGY AND RUACH!!! HAVE FUN!!!**

## Adom/ Beersheba-Red Team

### Team Members:

1. Ariel Levy
2. Jonah Messinger
3. Micha Salzberg
4. Ari Sparkin
5. Joshua Strauss
6. Ron Zeligson
7. Cara Linder
8. Gabriela Rifkind
9. Penina Satlow
10. Aiden Sherry
11. Allison Siegel
12. Leah Voxtovich
13. Jonah Weinbaum
14. Jordan Werbel
15. Joshua Hone
16. Mathew Fiedler
17. Micah Israel
18. Ben Philospoph
19. Liana Rosenbaum
20. Anna Berger
21. Sasha Trainer
22. Dalia Levy
23. Amira Kleiman
24. Leah Packer
25. Alexa Schwartz
26. Kayla Caron
27. Barrie Brodsky
28. Sara Sporkin
29. Aaron Foreman
30. Yoni Weil
31. Alec Goldberg
32. Bennett Werbel
33. Ethan Chanin
34. Josh Bermel
35. Faith
36. Ilana Melzer

37. Maddy P
38. Ryan
39. Daniel I
40. Daniel W
41. Rebecca M
42. Aviva W
43. Danny Byrne
44. Oake S
45. Michael B
46. Alena C
47. Hannah M

#### Team Song:

Meet us at the Bet am, and we'll show off all our ruach  
Meet us at the Migrash, and we'll show off all of our ruach  
Forget about the other teams and listen to ad-o-om  
And watch us become number o-o-one

Its kayitz at machenah 2011  
And the top is where adom is heading  
Yeah its kayitz at manech 2011  
And were going to win color war, you better be bettin

Meet us at the Bet am, and we'll show off all our ruach  
Meet us at the Migrash, and we'll show off all of our ruach  
Forget about the other teams and listen to ad-o-om  
And watch us become number o-o-one

#### Things to do during Kvutsat Yerushaliam

1. Assign campers AND counselors to activities (including banner and dance).  
MAKE SURE ALL CAMPERS AND STAFF ARE ASSIGNED TO  
SOMETHING FOR EACH PEREK.
2. Teach team cheer (song)
3. Remind them they will be judged on ruach, timeliness, and sportsmanship

#### Individual Awards

1. Teammate with the most: Ruach, Sportsmanship, Always on Time, Leadership,

## Kachol/ Telaviv -Blue Team

### Team Members

1. Aaron fandel
2. Ben Goldfarb
3. Nadav Bernstein
4. Jane Trainer
5. Sara Fandel
6. Suzie Diamond
7. Leah Fandel
8. Noah Clement
9. natan Fandel
10. Alex Garber
11. Nadav Kalender
12. Jesse Kramer
13. Eytan Layman
14. Maxie barth
15. Alicia Blazer
16. Shoshi Brickman
17. Rachel Fiedler
18. Emma Gelb
19. Ilana Krebs
20. Arielle Leeman
21. Jonas Lustbader
22. Ezra Pine
23. Jonah Rosenblum
24. Daniel Strauss
25. Ariana Capanna
26. Talya Lerner
27. Shira Minsk
28. Hadas Bromberg-Seltzer
29. Faith White
30. Dora Mendelson
31. Maris Linder
32. Zachary Merenstein
33. Eric Kruglak
34. Ben Harris
35. Ethan Rifkind
36. Noah Kuperberg
37. Bo Rider
38. Max Harris
39. Sophie
40. Heather
41. Jessica N
42. Natalie W
43. Jacob
44. Peanut

45. Eliana B
46. Avery P.F
47. Ori A
48. Noah G
49. Bobby
50. Noa B
51. Elianna I
52. Julia M

#### Team Song (Dynamite Tune)

Kachol came to rikud kud kud kud kud  
It's our time we've been cued-cued-cued-cued  
We'll hit macabia, cuz its our fate-fate-fate-fate  
Now we will dominate-ate-ate-ate-ate

Yesh Lanu Ruach, Yesh Lanu Bluach

We put yeladim in the air some times  
Singing kachol we are best  
We are ahad, not shtiam, not , shalosh, not arba  
Were going to win, macabia

The Yom goes on and on and on  
And well keep climbing to the top

We put our yeladim in the air some times  
Singing kachol we are best  
We are 1, not 2, not , 3, not 4  
Were going to win, color war

#### Things to do during Kvutsat Be'ersheva

1. Assign campers AND counselors to activities (including banner and dance).  
MAKE SURE ALL CAMPERS AND STAFF ARE ASSIGNED TO  
SOMETHING FOR EACH PEREK.
2. Teach team cheer (song)
3. Remind them they will be judged on ruach, timeliness, and sportsmanship

#### Individual Awards

1. Teamate with the most: Ruach, Sportsmanship, Always on Time, Leadership,

Be'ersheva is the lasrgest city in the negev desert of southern Israel.

## Zahov-Yellow Team

### Team Members:

1. Eliot Eisen
2. Jessie Rider
3. Paz Meyers
4. Kayla Traiger
5. Ruth Stein
6. Adeena Selter
7. Henry Raker
8. Herbie Rimerman
9. Coby Simler
10. Jacob Spiegel
11. Emmett Stein
12. Ariel Weil
13. Abi Gold-Pastor
14. Rachel Orbach
15. Talie Rudofsky
16. Leora Singer
17. Shari Traiger
18. Sydney Weiser
19. Talya Wellisch
20. Gracie White
21. Dustin Gad
22. Zev Noach Granowitz
23. Alexander Gronblom
24. Riva Blinderman
25. Tova Granowitz
26. Gillian Weissman
27. Julia Traiger
28. Zohar Kolodner
29. Abby Gillman
30. Madeleine Dickman
31. Yossi Zymelman
32. Alex Wellisch
33. Nadav Kolodner
34. Justin Krebs
35. Joe Goldberg
36. Adam Simler

37. Anabelle
38. Sydney L
39. Sarah P
40. Talia L
41. Daniel D
42. Aaron
43. Rebecca I
44. Sarah R
45. Emauel
46. Javier L. F
47. Max
48. Brooke C
49. Zoey K
50. Lila N

Team Song: (every time we touch)

We wake up with ruach, kol yom  
We all wear yarok with pride  
Forgive us but the roshim are on our side  
We will be zahovniks for life!

When we work together we get this feeling  
Because we know this is our time of our lives  
Our hearts beat fast, we want this to last  
We'll be the champs of maccabia

When we became Zahov Hashem told us  
That we were going to dominate  
And be on top, it is our fate  
Don't let this moment go by fast, we want it to last  
Let's show them what we got

Things to do during Kvutsat Yerushaliam

1. Assign campers AND counselors to activities (including banner and dance).  
MAKE SURE ALL CAMPERS AND STAFF ARE ASSIGNED TO SOMETHING
2. Teach team cheer (song)
3. Remind them they will be judged on ruach, timeliness, and sportsmanship

Individual Awards

1. Teamate with the most: Ruach, Sportsmanship, Always on Time, Leadership,



## Yarok/Haifa-Green Team

### Team Members:

1. Jerimiah Bermel
2. Jacob Chanin
3. Uriel Daluz
4. Lepre Intrator
5. Alan Jinich
6. Bryan Knapp
7. Lee Milburn
8. Shoshi Berk
9. Michelle Delman
10. fathe Gomolka
11. Olivia Kleiman
12. Samara Langsam
13. Sarah mainzer
14. Miriam Minsk
15. Jaques Ben-Avie
16. Gabriel Cohen
17. Jonah Eisenburg
18. Ben Forest
19. Jonah Werbel
20. Simon Merenstein
21. Lylah Messinger
22. Annette Milburn
23. Maayan Harris
24. Sophie Fogel
25. Maya Applbaum
26. Hannah Chaikin
27. Alyssa Leventhal
28. Sarah Clement
29. Fred Paster
30. Zachary Leventhal
31. William Goldberg
32. Aaron Winegrad
33. Ari Gad
34. Joshua Garber
35. Russell Paster
36. Jessica G
37. Jenna M
38. Hannah P
39. Elie
40. Josh F
41. Noah T
42. Maya M
43. Sam Swade
44. Jason

45. Jake R
46. Michael W
47. Rebecca G
48. Lena L

#### Team Song:

Its been a really really great week  
sheva yom of awesome, sheva yom of fun  
and now its time for macabbia  
where going to show sad aleph whos gunna win

la, la, la whatever  
la, la, la where so much better  
la, la, la oh well  
la, la, la

were going to show you today, today  
where are heading to the top  
and be the best, today, today  
and were provin were better than all of a side

We know that well make it  
and watch how well take it  
macabia, macabia, today, today

#### Things to do during Kvutsat Yerushaliam

1. Assign campers AND counselors to activities (including banner and dance).  
MAKE SURE ALL CAMPERS AND STAFF ARE ASSIGNED TO  
SOMETHING FOR EACH PEREK
2. Teach team cheer (song)
3. Remind them they will be judged on ruach, timeliness, and sportsmanship

#### Individual Awards

1. Teamate with the most: Ruach, Sportsmanship, Always on Time, Leadership,

**Haifa** (Hebrew: הַיְפָה, Hebrew pronunciation: [χei'fä], *Hefa*; Arabic: حيفا *Hayfā*) is the largest city in northern Israel, and the third-largest city in the country, with a population of over 265,000. Another 300,000 people live in towns directly adjacent to the city including the cities of the Krayot, as well as, Tirat Carmel, Daliyat al-Karmel and Nesher. Together these areas form a contiguous urban area home to nearly 600,000 residents which makes up the inner core of the Haifa metropolitan area. A mixed city, 90% are Jews, more than a quarter of whom are immigrants from the former Soviet Union and are thus mixed Jews and Slavs; while 10% are Arabs, predominantly of the Christian faith. It is also home to the Bahá'í World Centre, a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Built on the slopes of Mount Carmel, the history of settlement at the site spans more than 3,000 years. The earliest known settlement in the vicinity was Tell Abu Hawam, a small port city established in the Late Bronze Age (14th century BCE). In the 3rd century CE, Haifa was known as a dye-making center. Over the centuries, the city has changed hands: It has been conquered and ruled by the Phoenicians, Hebrews, Hasmoneans, Romans, Byzantines, Arabs, Crusaders, Ottomans, British, and the Israelis. Since the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948, the city has been governed by the Haifa Municipality. Today, the city is a major seaport located on Israel's Mediterranean coastline in the Bay of Haifa covering 63.7 square kilometres (24.6 sq mi). It is located about 90 kilometres (56 mi) north of Tel Aviv and is the major regional center of northern Israel. Two respected academic institutions, the University of Haifa and the Technion, are located in Haifa, and the city plays an important role in Israel's economy. It has several high-tech parks, among them the oldest and largest in the country, an industrial port, and a petroleum refinery. Haifa was formerly the western terminus of an oil pipeline from Iraq via Jordan.

**Jerusalem** (Hebrew: יְרוּשָׁלַיִם) is the capital of Israel, it is Israel's largest city in both population and area, with a population of 763,800 residents over an area of 125.1 km. Located in the Judean Mountains, between the Mediterranean Sea and the northern edge of the Dead Sea, modern Jerusalem has grown far beyond the boundaries of the Old City.

Jerusalem is a holy city to the three major Abrahamic religions—Judaism, Christianity and Islam. In Judaism, Jerusalem has been the holiest city since, according to the Biblical Old Testament, King David of Israel first established it as the capital of the united Kingdom of Israel in c. 1000 BCE, and his son Solomon commissioned the building of the First Temple in the city.

During its long history, Jerusalem has been destroyed twice, besieged 23 times, attacked 52 times, and captured and recaptured 44 times. The oldest part of the city was settled in the 4th millennium BCE, making Jerusalem one of the oldest cities in the world.

Jerusalem is home to the Hebrew University and to the Israel Museum with its Shrine of the Book. The Jerusalem Biblical Zoo has ranked consistently as Israel's top tourist attraction for Israelis.

**Tel Aviv** (Hebrew: תֵּל־אָבִיב־יָפוֹ) is the second most populous city in Israel, with a population of 404,400 on a land area of 51.4 km<sup>2</sup>.

The city is located on the Israeli Mediterranean coastline in west-central Israel. It is the largest and

most populous city in the metropolitan area of Gush Dan, with a population of 3.3 million residents as of 2010.[2] The city is governed by the Tel Aviv-Yafo municipality, headed by Ron Huldai. Residents of Tel Aviv are referred to as *Tel Avivim*.

Tel Aviv was founded in 1909 by the Jewish Community of Jaffa, on the outskirts of the ancient port city. Tel Aviv is a beta+ world city, alongside cities such as Barcelona and San Francisco, Known as "The City That Never Sleeps", it is a popular tourism destination on the Mediterranean with 2.7 million international visitors annually.[11][12] It is renowned for its 24-hour culture, beaches, bars, restaurants, cafés, parks, shopping, cosmopolitan lifestyle, and landmark neighborhoods such as Old Jaffa and Neve Tzedek.

Tel Aviv is an economic hub, home to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, corporate offices and research and development centers. It is the country's financial capital and a major performing arts and business center.[16] Tel Aviv has the second-largest economy in the Middle East, and is the 19th most expensive city in the world.

In 2007, New York City-based David Kaufman named it the "Mediterranean's New Capital of Cool".

**Beersheva** Hebrew: **בֵּיאַר שֶׁבַע**, is the largest city in the Negev desert of southern Israel. Often referred to as the "Capital of the Negev", it is the seventh-largest city in Israel with a population of 194,300. Beersheba grew in importance in the 19th century, when the Ottoman Turks built a regional police station there.

Beersheba has grown considerably since then. A large portion of the population is made up of Jews who immigrated from Arab countries after 1948, and has been significantly boosted since 1990 by immigrants from Ethiopia and the former Soviet Union. With the influx of Russian immigrants, chess became a major sport in Beersheba. The city is now Israel's national chess center, home to more chess grandmasters than any city in the world.

## Peulat Trzif

Goal: To teach kids about Unity, and working together

Location: In their tzrif

Materials: poster, markers, construction paper

Directions: Split tzrif up into 3 groups. Each group will have 30 minutes to create one of the symbols of the Olympics below. At the end of the creating time period the group can present to the entire tzrif with an explanation of each.

The Olympic games are a major international event where thousands of athletes participate in a variety of competitions. They are held every four years in different countries around the world. In the Olympics there are certain rituals that encompass spirits of each country including an Olympic flag, torch and closing ceremony.

The Olympic games are much more than just a sports event that happens every four years. They represent a world unified, and represented by leaders of the nation

1. Flag: The official symbol of the Olympics is the Olympic flag. This consists of five intertwined rings and represents the unity of the five inhabited continents. Each tzrif will create a flag that represents all the teams of Maccabia. Each color, city name, and a symbol that represents unity, good sportsmanship, teamwork, and other qualities that makes a good athlete and a good leader, should be on the flag.

2. The Olympic motto is Citius, Altius, Fortius which means "Faster, Higher, Stronger." The most important part of the Olympic games, and Maccabia A-Side is "not the triumph but the struggle. The essential thing is not to have conquered but to have fought well." The motto should be said in Hebrew, and should show up somewhere on the flag.

3. Months before the games, an Olympic flame is in Olympia in a ceremony that reflects the ancient Greek rituals. The bunks will also make a torch using construction paper that represents their bunk. The bunk should have their motto, and all four colors on it. You guys can be creative. it can have inside jokes of the bunk, or even be a spirit stick for the rest of the session.

## Madrichim Assignments

11:00-12:00

Soccer-Ariel *leiberman*,

Frisbee-Hadas Austin, Aaron Stier-Cohen

Hoola Hoop-Violet baron

Dodgeball-E.B

Bachi-John Bressler, Rafi

Gaga-Ashley Zachariah, Yaara Shapira

Sharades-Tamar, Zev

Dance-Aaron Kaiman, Tamar, Sarah, Erica

Banner-Ariel Lieberman, Jake, Emily, Tito

## Berkshires Buddies

11:00-12:00 -

12:00 - 1:00 -

1:00-2:00 -

2:00-3:00 -

3:00-4:00 - Hannah Glickman, Jill Sorcher

4:00-5:00 -

5:00-6:00 -

## Yarok

1. Ashley Zachariah
2. Aaron Kaiman (dance)
3. Violet
4. Aaron Cohen
5. E.B
6. **Edan Leibowitz**
7. *Jill Sorcher*
8. *Aaron Steppa*
9. *Ariel Lieberman (banner)*
10. Charlene

## Kachol

1. Jonthon Bressler
2. Tamar (dance)
3. Rashi
4. **Max Beede**
5. Maaya Saati
6. Tito (banner)
7. *Judy Gerstenblith*
8. Yaara Shapira

9. *Elizabeth Lerner*

Zahov

1. Hadas Austin
2. Emma
3. Erica Bloom
4. *Adam Goldfarb*
5. **Merissa Goldman**
6. *Jake Libassi (banner)*
7. *Matan Showstack*
8. Or Smolovitz

Adom

1. Sharone Small
2. Hannah Glickman
3. Zev
4. **Lidor**
5. Sarah Dmitrovsky
4. Harry Elfenbaum
6. *Emily Judson (banner)*
7. *Ilan Layman*
8. *Alexis Shragis*
9. *Jaqueline Papilsky*

Jerusalem

Jerusalem is a religious, educational, cultural, and market center. Tourism and the construction of houses and hotels are the city's major industries. Manufactures include cut and polished diamonds, plastics, clothing, and shoes, and electronic printing and other high-technology industries have been developed. The city is served by road, rail, and air transport.

Jerusalem is a holy city for Jews, Christians, and Muslims. Often under the name of Zion, it figures prominently in Jewish and Christian literature as a symbol of the capital of the Messiah. Jerusalem's churches and shrines are legion. The traditional identifications vary in reliability

from certainty (such as Gethsemane) to pious supposition (such as the Tomb of the Virgin). The most famous and most difficult identification is that of Calvary. Excavations have been made in Jerusalem since 1835, and after 1967, the Israelis increased this activity, uncovering remains of the Herodian period and ruins of a Muslim structure of the 7th or 8th cent. Many of Jerusalem's original streets, including the main Cardo, have been excavated and turned into tourist sites.

### The Old City

The eastern part of Jerusalem is the Old City, a quadrangular area built on two hills and surrounded by a wall completed in 1542 by the Ottoman sultan Sulayman I. Within the wall are four quarters. The Muslim quarter, in the east, contains a sacred enclosure, the Haram esh-Sherif (known as the Temple Mount to Jews), within which, built on the old Mt. Moriah, are the Dome of the Rock (completed 691), or Mosque of Omar, and the Mosque of al-Aksa. The wall of the Haram incorporates the Western Wall, or Wailing Wall, a remnant of the retaining wall of the Second Temple and a holy place for Jews. Nearby and southwest of the Haram is the Jewish quarter, with several famous old synagogues. Partially destroyed in previous Arab-Israeli fighting, the Old City was captured in 1967 by the Israelis, who began to rebuild and renovate the Jewish quarter. To the west of the Jewish quarter is the Armenian quarter, site of the Gulbenkian Library. The Christian quarter occupies the northern and northwestern parts of the Old City. Its greatest monument is the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Through the area runs the Via Dolorosa, along which Jesus is said to have carried his cross.

### The New City and Other Districts

The New City, extending west and southwest of the Old City, has developed tremendously since the 19th cent. It is the site of several educational institutions, as well as the Knesset (Israeli parliament) and other government buildings (including the striking Supreme Court building, which opened in 1992). Yad Vashem, a memorial to the Holocaust, is also in that section of the city. To the east of the Old City is the Valley of the Kidron, beyond which lie the Garden of Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives. To the north is Mt. Scopus, a Jewish intellectual center that is the site of the Hadassah Medical Center, Hebrew Univ., and the Jewish National Library. Another campus of Hebrew Univ. is located on the western edge of the city at Ein Karem. From 1948 to 1967, Mt. Scopus was an Israeli exclave in Arab territory. To the west and south of the Old City runs the Valley of Hinnom; this meets the Kidron near the pool of Siloam, which is next to the site of the original city of Jerusalem, now partly excavated and called the City of David (see Ophel).

## Haifa

Haifa is a port city on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of Mt. Carmel. Haifa is the chief city of N Israel and the country's principal oil refining center. Along with Ashdod, Haifa is one of Israel's main ports and handles oceangoing vessels, including oil tankers. Industries include steel, shipbuilding, textiles, chemicals, high-tech electronics, and food processing. Haifa is known to have existed by the 3d cent. A.D. but was of little importance during early Muslim times. The Crusaders, who called it Caiffa or Caiphaz, developed it commercially. Destroyed by Saladin in 1191, it began to revive in the late 18th cent. The city's main growth occurred in the 20th cent. with the development of its port. Haifa was contested by Jews and Arabs in the 1948–49 war because of its industrial importance. By the late 20th cent. the city's population



was largely Jewish, although Muslims, Christians, and Druze continued to live in the area. Haifa was a target of Iraqi missiles during the Persian Gulf War and Hezbollah missiles launched from S Lebanon in 2006. Haifa Univ. and the Technion (Israel Institute of Technology; est. 1924) are there. Haifa is the world center of Baha'i and the site of the shrine of Bab and a Baha'i temple.

## Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv- W central Israel, on the Mediterranean Sea. Officially named Tel Aviv–Jaffa, it is Israel's commercial, financial, communications, and cultural center and the core of its largest metropolitan area. Tel Aviv is a tourist resort, with hotels and wide beaches. Virtually the entire population is Jewish. Construction is the main industry; textiles, clothing, and processed food are the chief manufactures, and pharmaceuticals, electrical appliances, printed materials, and chemicals are also produced. The city is also an important diamond-processing center.

Tel Aviv was founded in 1909 by Jews from Jaffa who wished to build a modern suburb. The population grew dramatically in the late 1920s, again after Hitler came to power (1933) in Germany, and then after World War II. When the state of Israel was proclaimed on May 14, 1948, Tel Aviv was briefly the capital; in 1949 the government was transferred to Jerusalem. In 1950, Tel Aviv and Jaffa were merged.

Cultural and educational institutions include the Afro-Asian Institute for Labor Studies and Cooperation, the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Habimah (the Israel National Theatre), the Israeli Opera, and Tel Aviv Museum. Tel Aviv Univ. and the Jewish Diaspora Museum are in the suburb of Ramat Aviv. The home of Hayyim Nahman Bialik, the national poet, is preserved as a library and memorial. Many of the Jews from Ethiopia and the former Soviet Union who emigrated to Israel after 1989 settled in the metropolitan area, substantially increasing its population. Tel Aviv was the principal target of Iraqi missiles during the Persian Gulf War (1991).

## Beersheba

Beersheba (bērshē'bu, bēr'shēbu) [key][Heb.,=seven wells or well of the oath], city (1994 pop. 147,900), S Israel, principal city of the Negev Desert. It is the trade center for surrounding settlements and for Bedouins, who hold a weekly market in Beersheba. Construction is the city's main industry. Manufactures include chemicals, textiles, ceramics, glass, diamond cutting, plastics, and food products. Beersheba is an important rail and road hub for S Israel. The city was one of the southernmost towns of ancient Palestine; hence the expression "from Dan to Beersheba," meaning the whole of Palestine. It is especially connected, in the Bible, with Abraham, Hagar, Isaac, Jacob, and Elijah. A well believed to have been dug by Abraham when he made his covenant with Abimelech is in the city. Beersheba flourished during the late Roman and Byzantine eras but was deserted soon thereafter. It was merely a group of wells for Bedouin flocks when the Ottoman Turks reestablished it c.1900 as an administrative center for Negev tribes. Beersheba was the first city taken by the British in the Palestine campaign (1917) of World War I. Under the British mandate (1922–48) it was a city (Bir-es-Seba) inhabited by about 4,000 Muslim Arabs. Given to the Arabs in the partition of Palestine (1948), it was retaken by Israel in the Arab-Israeli War of 1948. Its population and economy have grown considerably since 1989 as a result of immigration from the former Soviet Union. Beersheba is the seat of the Arid Zone Research Institute and the Ben-Gurion Univ. Remnants of a fortress and shards of the Bronze Age have been found nearby at Tell el-Sheba, the most ancient site of Beersheba.

### Rosh's Score Sheet

Team	Red (Beersheba)	Green (Haifa)	Blue (Tel Aviv)	Yellow (Jerusalem)
<b>Ruach:</b> spirit, sportsmanship, etc. (1-3 points at a time)				
<b>Sports</b> (25 points each)  11am-12pm Soccer Gaga Frisbee  4-5pm Team Handball Hula Hoop Dodgeball Bocce Charades				
<b>Apache</b> (150 points)				
<b>Song</b> (up to 50 points)				
<b>Dance</b> (up to 50 points)				
<b>Banner</b> (up to 50 points)				
<b>Totals:</b>				