



Camp Israel

2006



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Camp Israel/ Camp Eretz

Draft

ISRAELinDC

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 הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל
Jewish Agency for Israel

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makom מקום
Israel. In Real Life.



Day 5:

Israel 1991

Historical Background:

“The State of Israel will be open for Jewish immigration and the ingathering of the exiles...” proclaimed the Israeli Declaration of Independence in 1948. In 1950, the Law of Return was instituted, granting every Jew the automatic right to become an Israeli citizen.

Since 1948, every Jew in the world who wanted to make Israel his home was immediately welcomed in. Upon arrival to Israel, new olim receive an Israeli identity card and the immediate right to vote to the Knesset. Every new oleh is also entitled to a special set of rights to help him/her adapt to the new environment: Olim have the right to study Hebrew in an Ulpan for six months free of charge. They receive special mortgages to buy homes, special discounts to buy utilities and special help in finding jobs. New olim who want to start or continue their academic education are entitled to two years of free study in any one of the excellent Israeli Universities.

Israel is the only country in the world that has a policy of open borders for its people. The Jewish value that is the base for this policy is that the country literally belongs not only to its citizens but to all the Jewish people in the world.



Studying in an Ulpan



Learning Israeli Folk Dances



DC:

9:15

Counselors- after the overnight, you will have to reframe the story for the campers. Remind them where they started the week (time and place). By now more than a decade has passed and they are already safe in Israel. They have the right to study in an Ulpan and learn Hebrew and exciting things about Israel. When Ulpan ends, they will have to start their own life in Israel, but for now they can enjoy studying and touring the land.

film

Short film of places in Israel (10 minutes)

Counselors- since your campers have not been to Israel, this film will probably be for them like the meeting with real Israel is for the olim. Ask them what they recognized, what surprised them, what they t never thought existed in Israel. Share your personal memories of trips to Israel.

Visit Israel:

Before we go on the tour, we have to have an idea of what the country looks like. Counselors will divide the kids into 3-4 groups. Each group will receive a puzzle of the map of Israel. Once they create the map, they receive cards with information on the things to see in each place.

* The kids plan their trip on their own. They have to decide where to go first.*

Program for different sites at the end

11:30

Ulpan Ivrit:

Every camper learns to write his/her name

Domino Alef Bet (attached at the end of the book)

Taping Letters from Alef to Tav in a minimal amount of time. The letters are each written on a piece of paper. The group has to tape them together – each participant can tape a letter as long as all the letters taped.

Hebrew songs

Foam Letters in pool- campers take turns jumping into the pool, where each swims to get the letters that make her/his name. Once the letters are brought out and spelled correctly, the next camper jumps in. The group has to finish this task in less than one minute X no. of children in the group.

Aleph/Bet beach ball game



Mt. Hermon Slip and Slide - plastic slip and slide on a hilly grass.

(Slip and slide, water hose)

Mt. Hermon is on the far northern area of Israel. With Mizpe Shelagim at 7,295 feet, it is the highest point inside Israel's borders and the only place where snow skiing is possible in the country. Its seasonal melting snow is a very important water supply to the Jordan River. Mt. Hermon, a sacred landmark in ancient Palestine, is mentioned often in the Bible as Hermon, Sion, Senir, and Shenir.

Negev Sand Art

(Black paper, glue, colored sands, gold marker)

The Negev, covering 2/3 of the state of Israel, and often referred to as a desert, is more properly called "wilderness," or "badlands." The rainfall in the Negev is higher than in the American Sonora Desert.

The Negev's area, over 13,000km², forms an inverted triangle whose western side is contiguous with the desert of the Sinai Peninsula, and whose eastern border is the Arava valley.

Its central city is Beersheba (population around 200,000). At its southern end is the resort town of Eilat, on the Gulf of Eilat (the Red Sea). Other towns include Dimona and Mitzpe Ramon, the latter overlooking the Ramon Crater. The Ramon crater is the largest crater in Israel. In fact - it is probably the largest natural crater on Earth (it was not formed by asteroid impact). The colored sands, formed from the abundant minerals found in the earth, can be easily obtained from the crater. They are layered in bottles and sold throughout Israel.

Massada Archeological Dig

(Israeli coins, broken jars with writings on them)

Massada (Hebrew, "fortress"), a mountaintop, about 30 miles southeast of Jerusalem, and overlooking the Dead Sea, is covered with ancient ruins.

Two fortified palaces were built there in the 1st century BC by the Judean king Herod the Great. After Herod's death, Massada was occupied by a Roman garrison until the Zealots (a Jewish sect) captured it in 66 A.D. When Jerusalem was taken by the Romans in 70 A.D., the last remaining rebels—about 1000 men, women, and children—withdrawed to the remote mountaintop. Under their leader, Eleazar ben Jair, they withstood a two-year siege by the Roman Tenth Legion. All but seven committed suicide rather than surrender when the besiegers finally captured the fortress in 73. Excavated by the Israeli archaeologist Yigael Yadin in 1963-65, Massada is both a popular tourist attraction and an Israeli national shrine.



Eilat Sculpture in big slices of watermelon /spitting seed contest

(watermelons, spoons, decorated toothpicks)

Located at the southernmost tip of the country, Eilat is blessed with everything that makes a perfect vacation – a beautiful mirror-like sea, lively beaches, seafront bars and restaurants, first-rate hotels, a variety of watersports, spectacular underwater world and coral reefs, diving clubs, desert treks, camel tours and even swimming with dolphins. Breathtaking scenery of the magnificent Red Mountains and the crystal-clear Red Sea gloriously showcase this exciting fun. Eilat provides its visitors with the ultimate relaxation, due greatly to the magical beauty of its desert-like nature.

All this, along with the endless sun and the pleasant, warm winter, makes Eilat the leading tourist city in Israel, preferred both by foreign visitors (European charters mostly) and Israeli vacationers.

Tel-Aviv Hebrew names on necklaces

(Hebrew letters and strings for necklaces)

Tel Aviv was founded in 1909 as a suburb of Jaffa, one of the oldest urban settlements in the world. By 1926, Tel Aviv's population had reached 38,000, and the town had become a thriving business center. Its growth gathered momentum in the early 1930s, after the Nazis rose to power in Germany, when a substantial part of the flood of immigrants that sought refuge in British Palestine settled in and around the town. By 1936, its population had risen to 130,000, making Tel Aviv the largest and most important city in Palestine (more than Jerusalem? How do you judge "important"?).

Tel-Aviv is the largest city in Israel, located at the center of the country by the Mediterranean coast. Tel-Aviv is a modern city that functions as the center of the commercial and financial life of Israel. Jaffa, an old suburb of the city, is a major tourist attraction. Night life in the city of Tel-Aviv includes variety of entertainments such as: theaters, concerts and night clubs and pubs. More than half of Israel's industrial plants are found in the Tel Aviv metropolitan area. Israel's only stock exchange is located in Tel Aviv, and virtually all the banks, insurance companies, and other enterprises operating in Israel locate their main offices in the city. Most of Israel's newspapers, periodicals, and books are published in Tel Aviv. The city is also the main center of Israel's important tourist industry and has many hotels.

What about Jerusalem (location of most government offices, Knesset, Supreme Court, not to mention its history....)



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10:00

Meeting with Israeli scouts for an Ulpan study
Scouts Caravan activity

Performance of scouts and Kabbalat Shabbat

or

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