

1950s

You have a million shekels

and you must use them to develop Jerusalem as you believe it should be.

Here are the purchasing components you can use:

House - 500 NIS

Small forest - 450 NIS

Hotel - 900 NIS

Hospital - 900 NIS

Jobs - 700 NIS

Schools / kindergartens -
700 NIS

Cultural buildings - 800 NIS

Public garden - 650 NIS

Those years saw a wide wave of immigration of relatively poor newcomers, mainly from Eastern countries. In a relatively short time, the city of Jerusalem had to make apartments available to them as well as employment. The city center of Jerusalem was already established and crowded, which is why many peripheral neighborhoods were built on the edge of the city, using fast construction.

The 2000s

You have a million shekels

and you must use them to develop Jerusalem as you believe it should be.

Here are the purchasing components you can use:

House - 500 NIS

Small forest - 450 NIS

Hotel - 900 NIS

Hospital - 900 NIS

Jobs - 700 NIS

Schools / kindergartens -
700 NIS

Cultural buildings - 800 NIS

Public garden - 650 NIS

The city of Jerusalem expanded, many young people came and settled in the city, looking for places to live at prices they would be able to pay. Many of the young people are studying in higher education institutions in town, and some want to continue living and working in Jerusalem. As a result, many of them find themselves renting houses in the peripheral neighborhoods of the city, on the outskirts, using public transportation and participate in cultural events appropriate to their age.

1860 - Density in Jerusalem – residents leaving their houses within the walls

You have a million shekels

and you must use them to develop Jerusalem as you believe it should be.

Here are the purchasing components you can use:

House - 500 NIS

Small forest - 450 NIS

Hotel - 900 NIS

Hospital - 900 NIS

Jobs - 700 NIS

Schools / kindergartens -
700 NIS

Cultural buildings - 800 NIS

Public garden - 650 NIS

Until the mid-19th century, Jerusalem included only the area within the walls of the Old City. Leaving the area inside the walls, especially at night, was considered extremely dangerous due to gangs of robbers who brought down fear on the entire area. Within the walls lived Muslims, Jews and Christians in increasing numbers. By the end of the Ottoman period, the density of the city between the walls reached unbearable proportions, which affected the living conditions, sanitation and economy of the city.

People began to think about settling outside the walls of the old city. The first buds of the phenomenon began when residents outside the city began to cultivate their lands using modern methods and plant trees outside the walls.

Later, they started purchasing land in the areas surrounding the Old City. Among them was the English-Jewish philanthropist Moshe Montefiore, who during his visits to the city was troubled by the housing shortage of Jerusalem's Jews within the Old City walls, the lack of adequate welfare and health services, and the lack of economic means to free Jews from dependence on alms. The buildings were almost exclusively for residential purposes, due to the pressure and distress within the Old City, which had become overcrowded and unsanitary, and where rental prices were increasingly rising.

The 1920s

You have a million shekels

and you must use them to develop Jerusalem as you believe it should be.

Here are the purchasing components you can use:

House - 500 NIS

Small forest - 450 NIS

Hotel - 900 NIS

Hospital - 900 NIS

Jobs - 700 NIS

Schools / kindergartens -
700 NIS

Cultural buildings - 800 NIS

Public garden - 650 NIS

During four centuries of Turkish rule and centuries of Mamluk rule, Jerusalem was pushed back and it degenerated into an unimportant city. The inhabitants of the old city lived in poor houses and enjoyed low quality of life. Neighborhoods built outside the walls in the late 19th century were isolated, detached, and lacked modern infrastructure. There were no real roads in Jerusalem, the city did not have a regular water supply infrastructure, and there was no electricity network in all of Eretz Israel.

Now Jerusalem was under British Mandate, and the chance arose to build new houses. The old city was preserved and in the surrounding hills, new houses and Jewish living became reality.