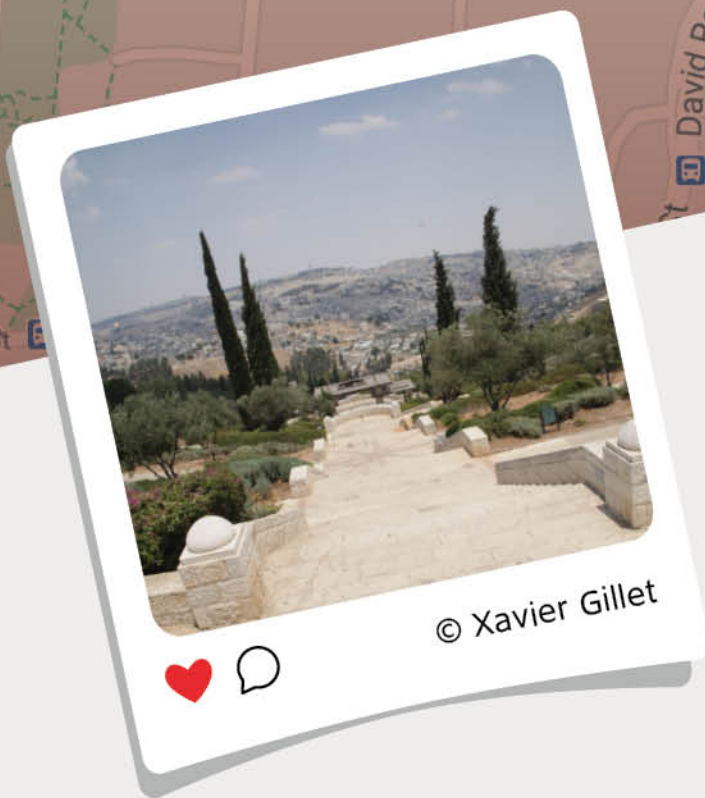
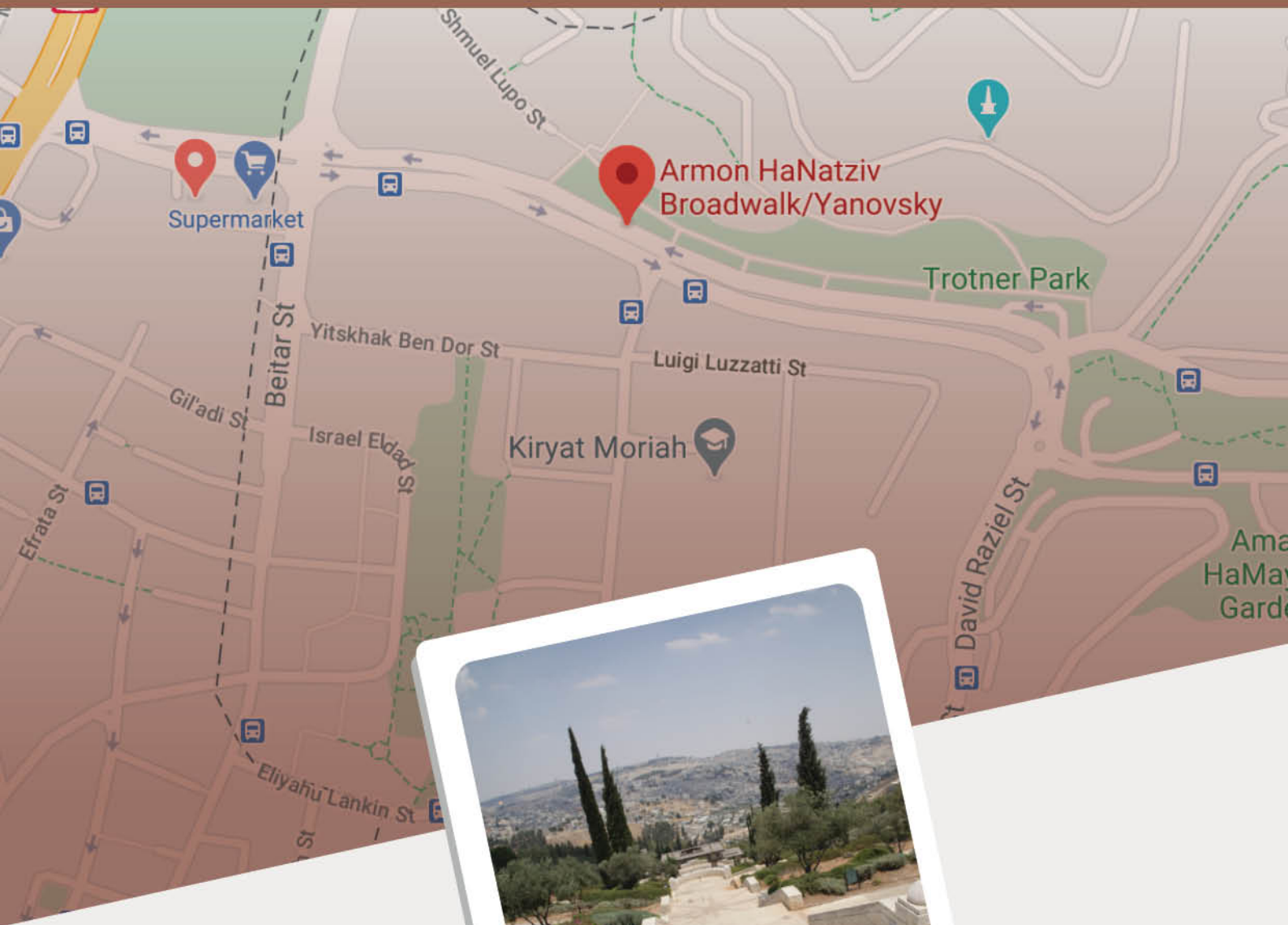


Armon Hanatziv Promenade



The promenade offers an incredible view of the Old City, the Mount of Olives and the Judean Desert. This is an important tourist site in Jerusalem and many of the tours in the city include a visit to the promenade. Nowadays, one can even explore the promenade riding a rented Segway!

The Old Bezalel Academy Building



From Wikipedia

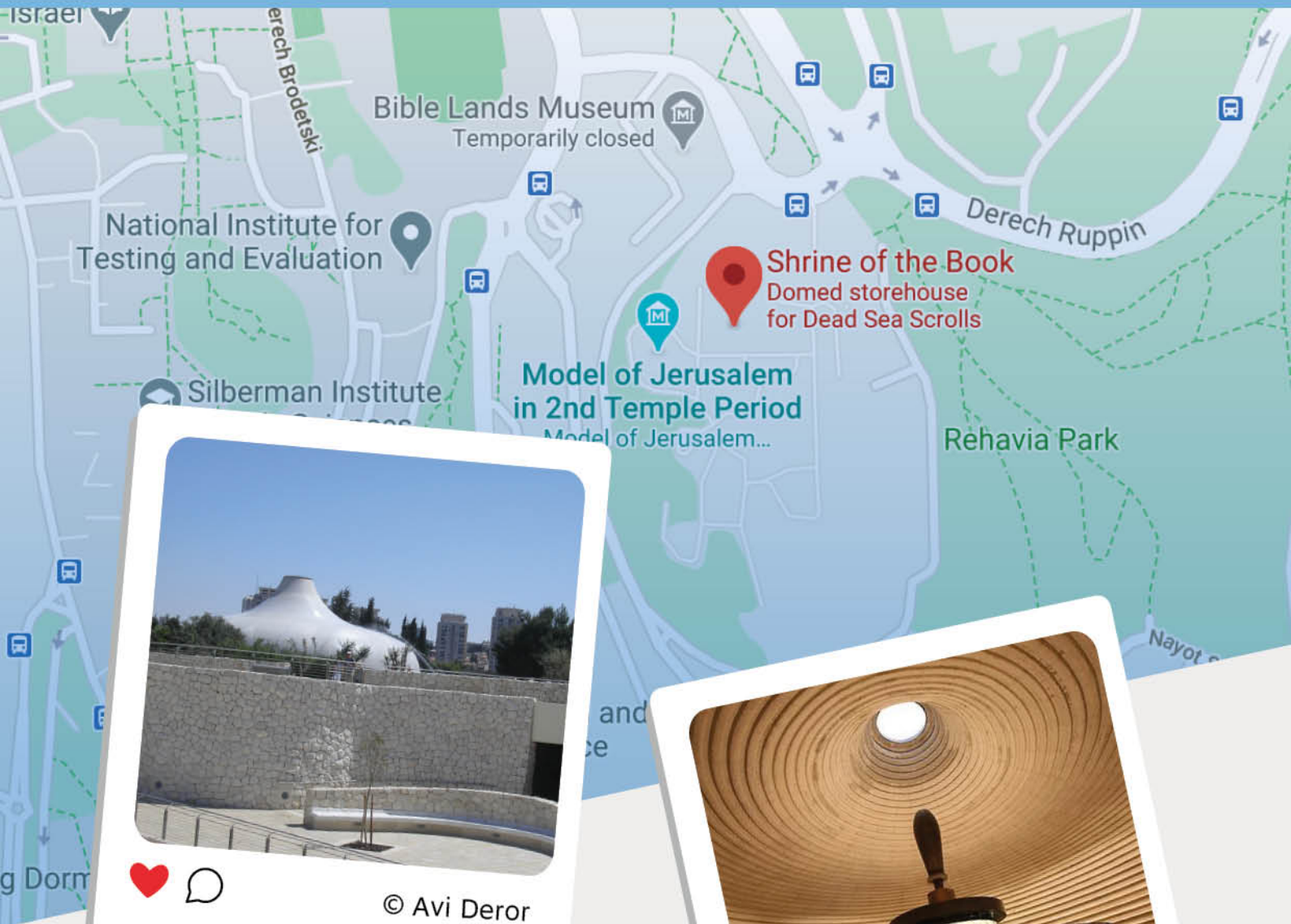
Boris Schatz, born in Varniai (present-day Lithuania), immigrated to Israel at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He was a sculptor, philosopher, the founder and principal of the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design.



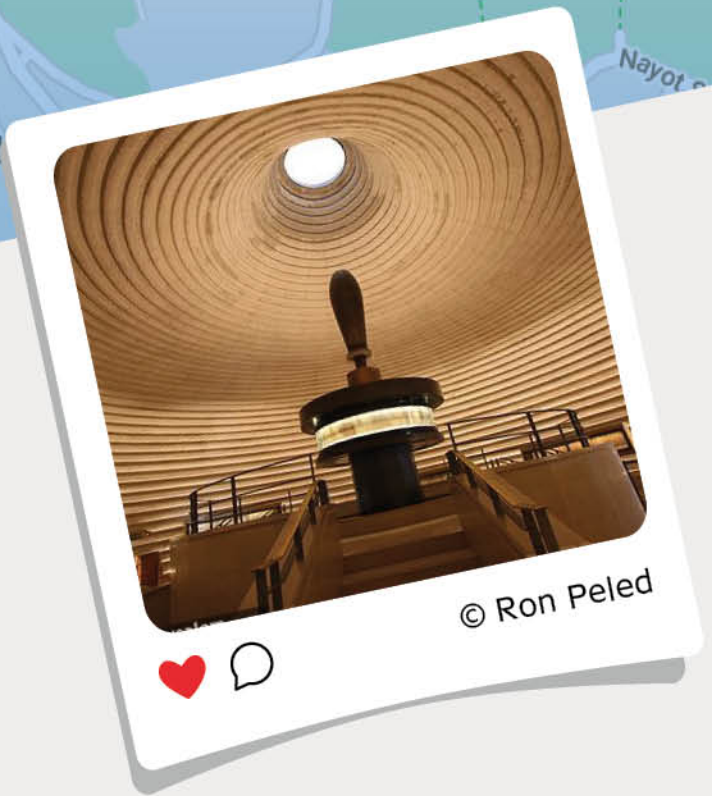
© Ran Bar-Ya'akov

This is the first Israeli academic college of design, art and architecture, and it was established by Boris Schatz in 1906. The college included an art school and workshops that trained artists in silver- and goldsmithing, stone sculpturing and carpet weaving. The idea behind the college was to turn Jerusalem into the city from which the vision of Jewish art emanates to the rest of the world.

The Shrine of the Book



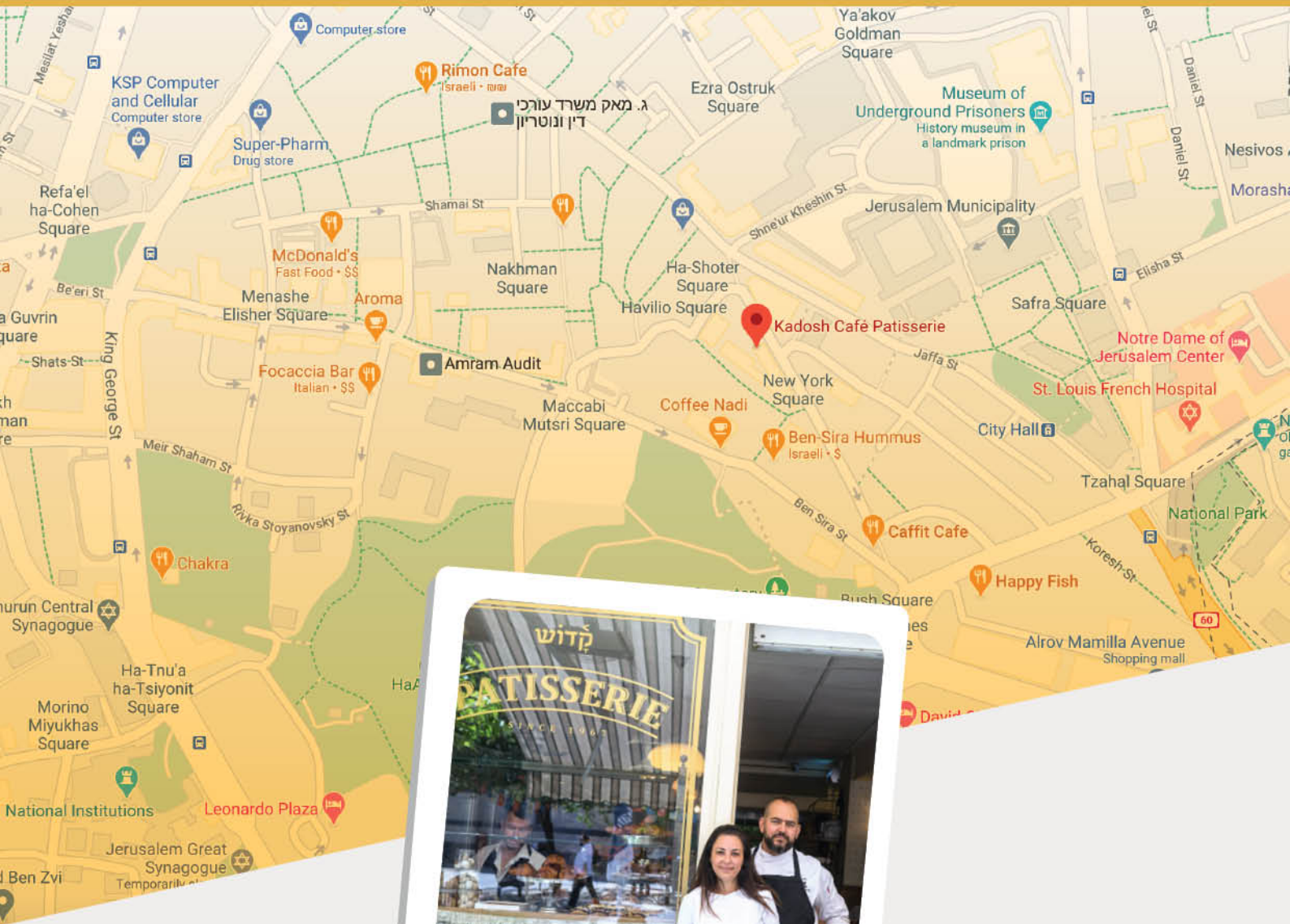
© Avi Deror



© Ron Peled

A wing in the Israel Museum that contains some of the most important archaeological discoveries of the twentieth century, such as the "Judean Desert Scrolls" and the "Aleppo Codex". The unique dome of the building embodies the lids of the jars in which the scrolls in Qumran were found.

Kadosh Café Patisserie

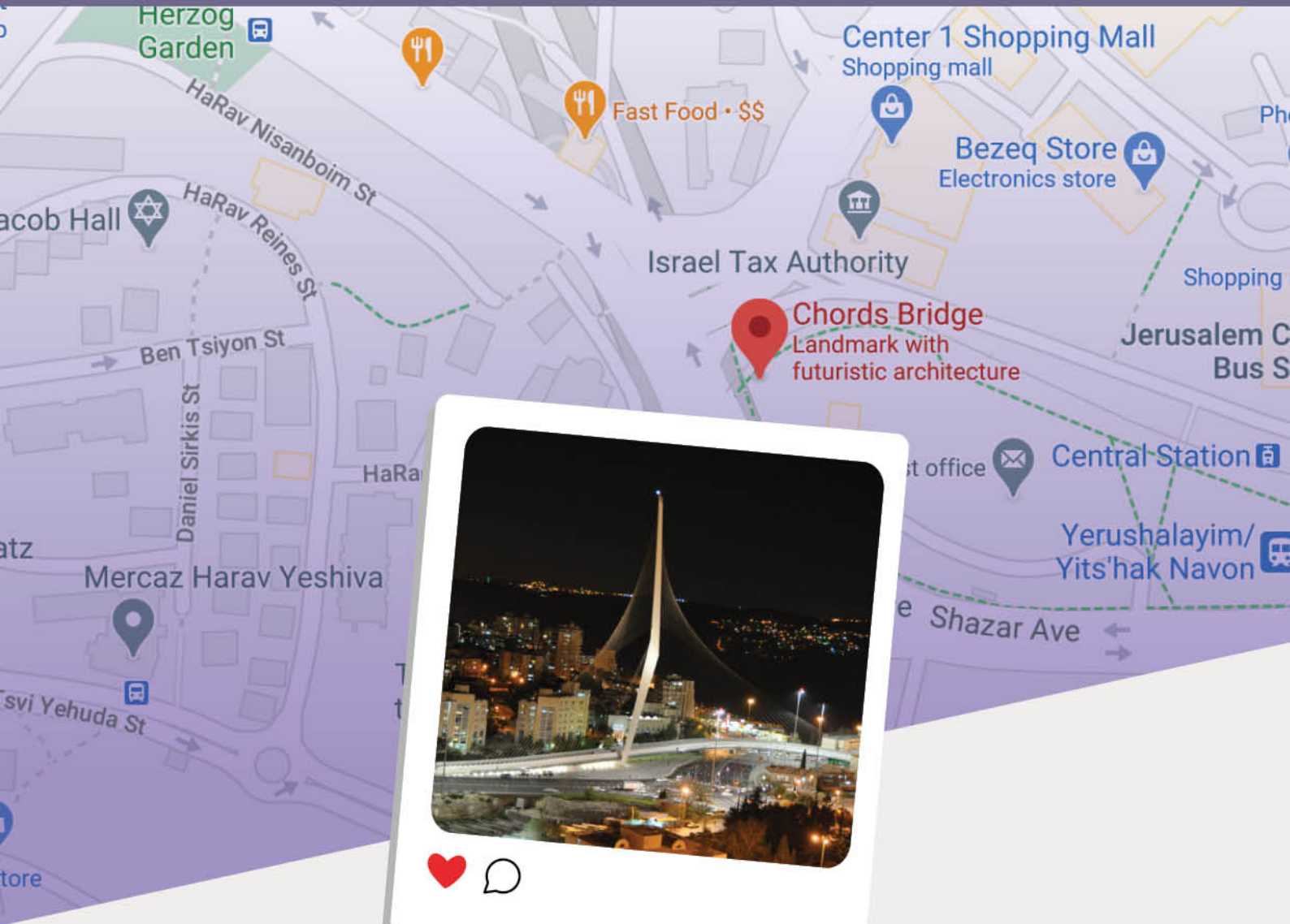


"The owners of Kadosh Café"
© Ohad Tzoigenberg

A well-established Jerusalem café and patisserie in the city center. The names of the pastries are known throughout Israel and the café is a meeting place for hippy Jerusalemites. The café has been around since 1967 when it was opened by Meir Kadosh, and today his son and daughter-in-law run the business

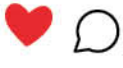
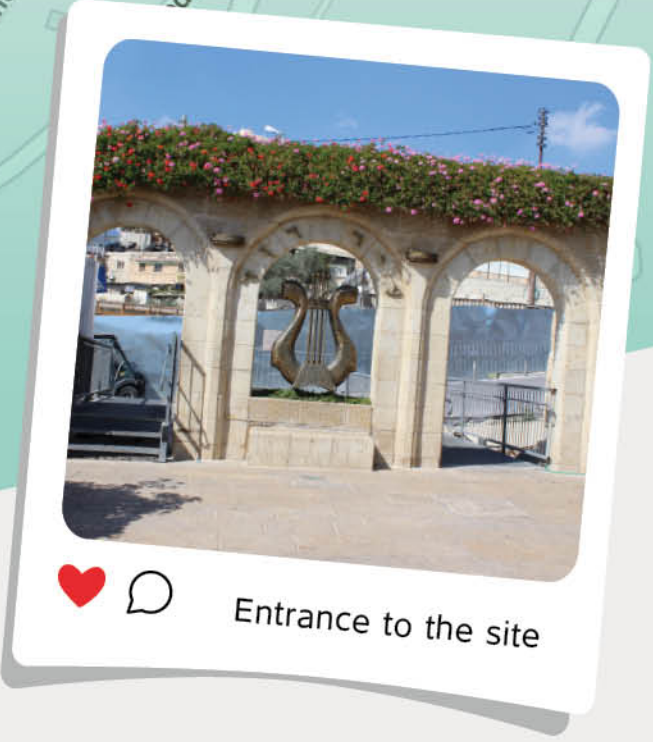
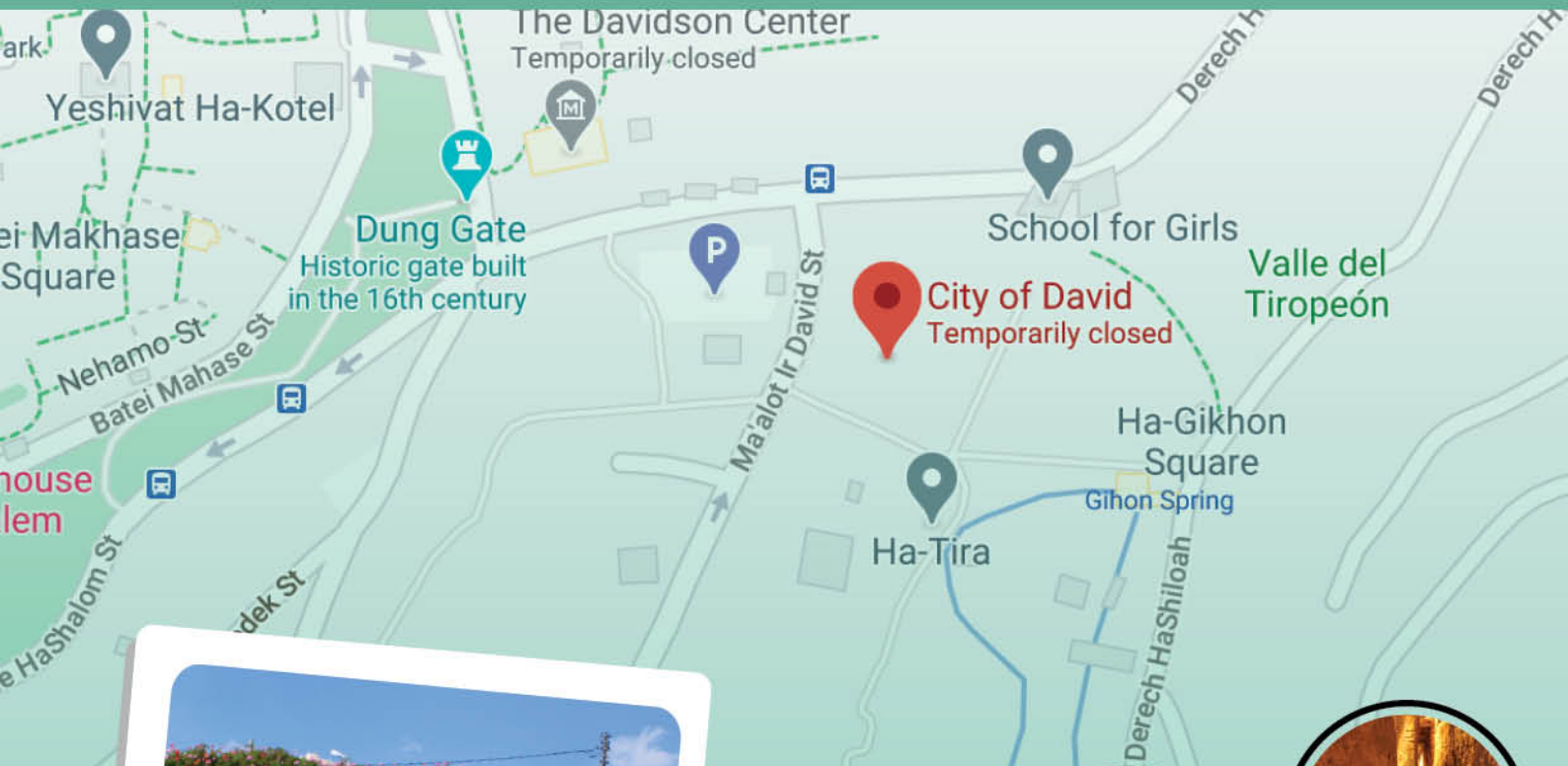
Meir Kadosh was one of the pioneers of European pastries in Israel.

The Chords Bridge



The bridge was built as part of the light rail project in Jerusalem which travels over the autostrada at the city's entrance. It is a large, prominent bridge made of cables that was planned by the architect Santiago Calatrava and inaugurated in 2008.

City of David



Entrance to the site



Area G
©Ron Peled



Shiloach Pool
©Daniel Ventura

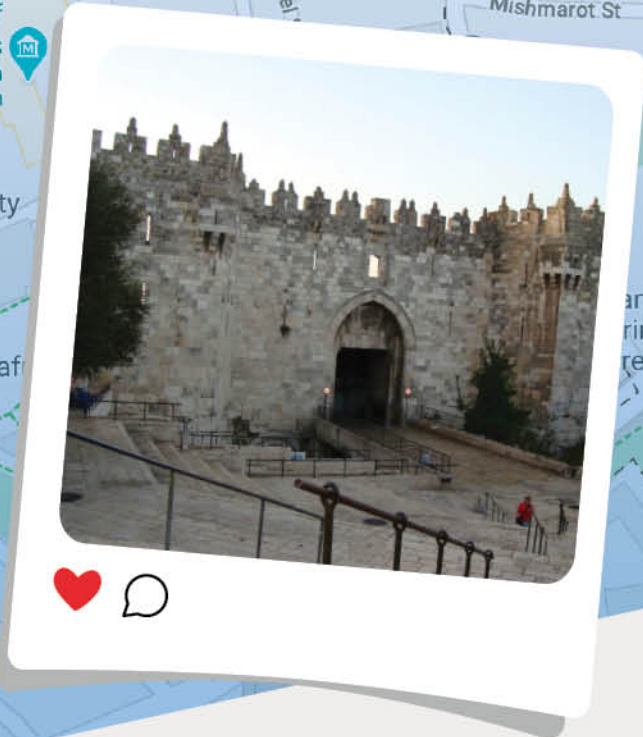
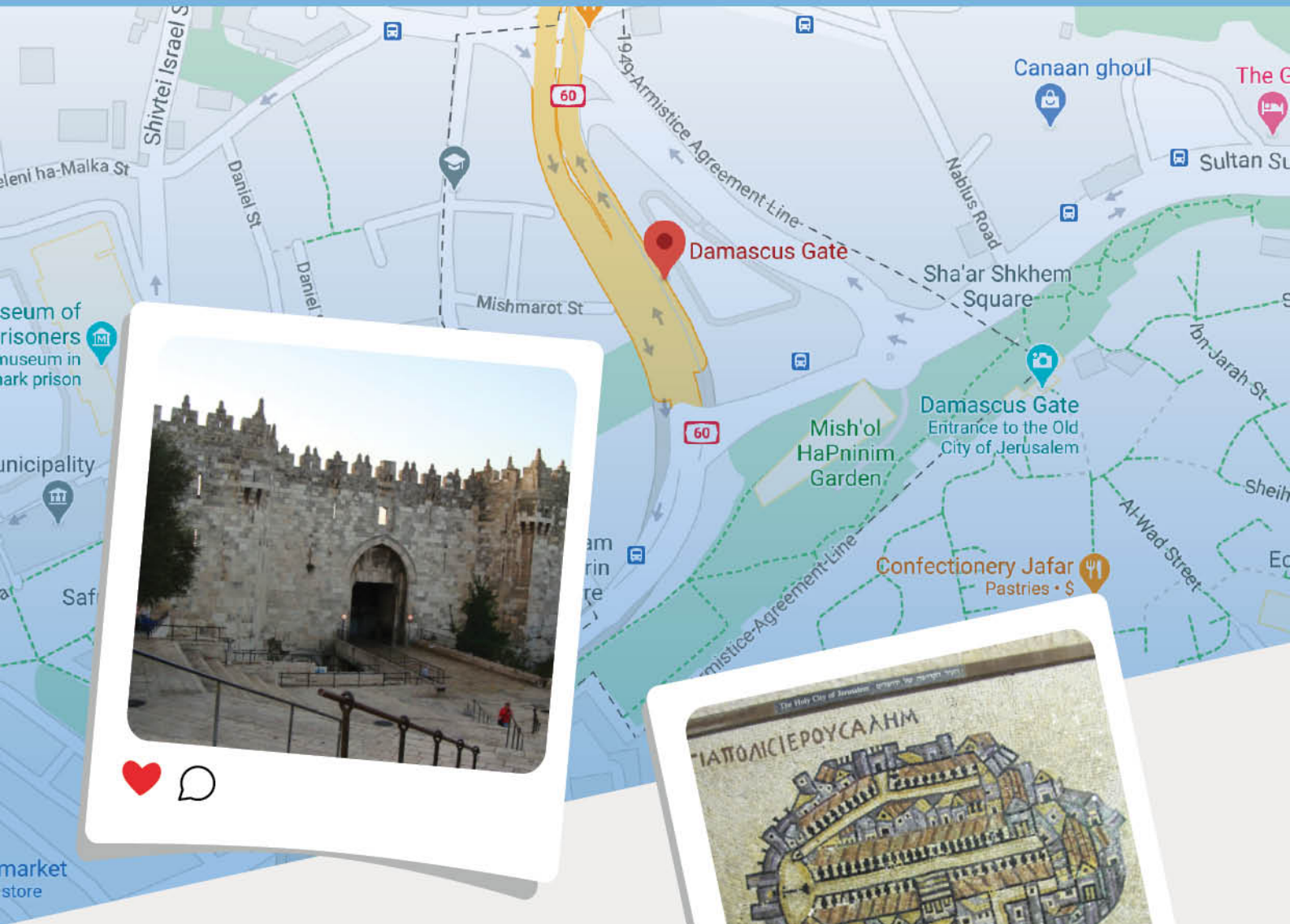


Chikyahu's Tunnel

An archaeological site that tells the story of ancient Jerusalem during the reign of King David. King David declared Jerusalem as his capital and ever since then Jerusalem is recognized as the capital city of Israel.

There is archaeological evidence of residences from the Bronze Age and up until the Middle Ages. These findings include evidence of Jewish monarchic settlement in the days of the First Temple. Today, the site is a tourist attraction and a residential neighborhood.

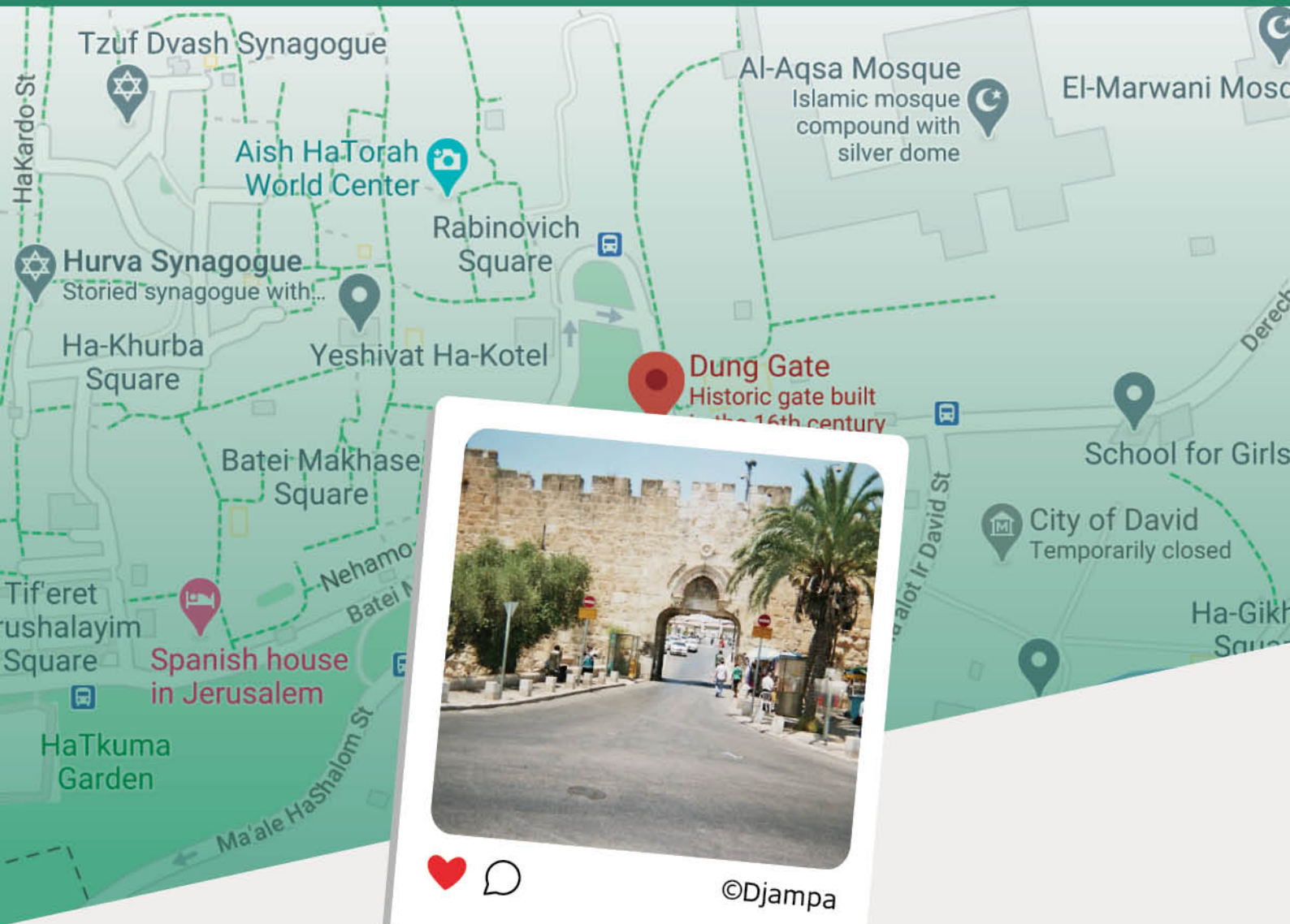
Damascus Gate



One of the gates of the Old City that faces the Muslim Quarter- and said by some to be the most beautiful of all the gates. In Arabic, the gate is called "Bab al-Amud" due to a pillar that once existed there. In Hebrew, the gate received its name (Sh'chem) since the road from the gate leads to the area of the city of Sh'chem. In English, the gate is called Damascus due to the road turning to the north.

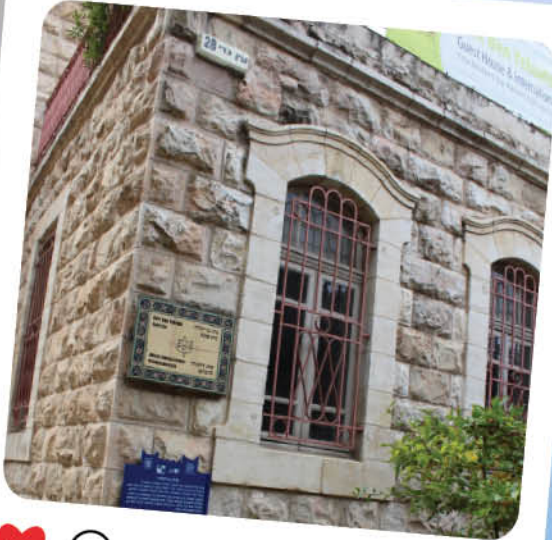
A gate and Roman square were discovered underneath the gate and the gate is mentioned in the Madaba Map.

Dung Gate

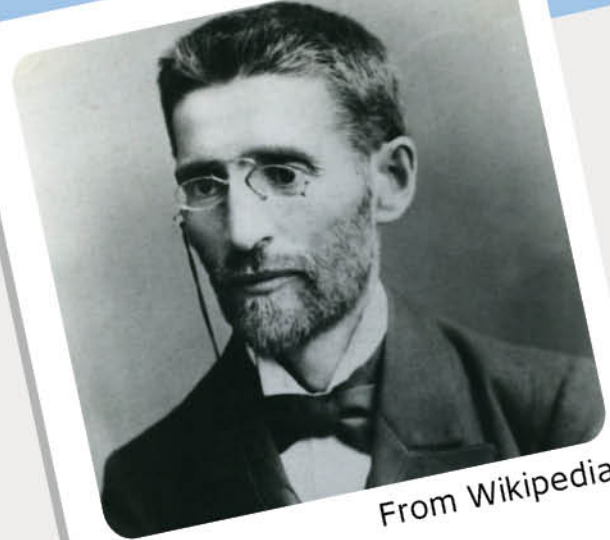


One of the Old City gates - the name of the gate appears in the book of Nehemiah. There are those who are of the opinion that waste was taken out from the Temple via this gate to the direction of the Kidron Valley and this led to the name of the gate. This is the closest gate to the Western Wall and is the exit point for vehicles leaving the Jewish Quarter.

Eliezer Ben-Yehuda's House



From Wikipedia

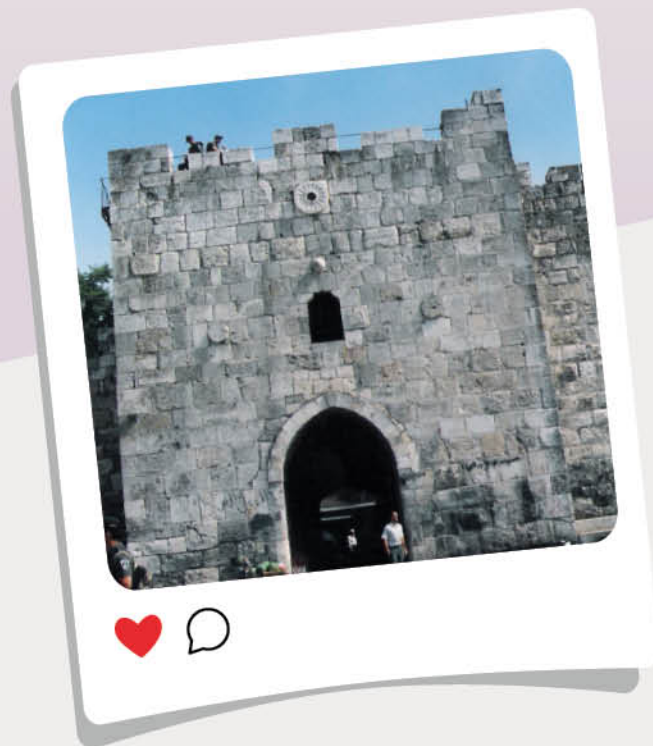


From Wikipedia

The first house outside of the walls of the Old City of the "reviver of the Hebrew language" is on Ethiopia Street in the city center. It was in this house that he wrote the first Hebrew dictionary and published several periodicals. After the first World Zionist Congress, English Zionist activists were made aware of Ben Yehuda's Hebrew undertaking and provided him with a donation that could be used in any way to advance his work. With this money, he rented a two-story house from a local Arab family. On the second floor of the house is the study where Ben-Yehuda spent countless hours and was packed with books in bookcases that reached the ceiling. In the center of the room was a large worktable where one could usually find several open books that Ben-Yehuda was reading simultaneously.

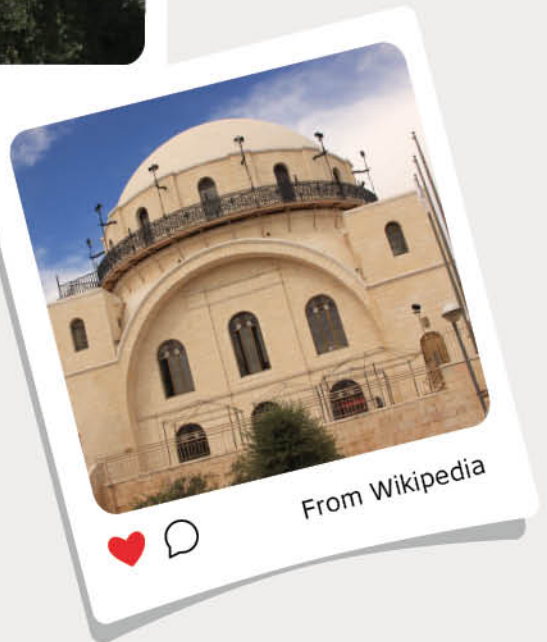
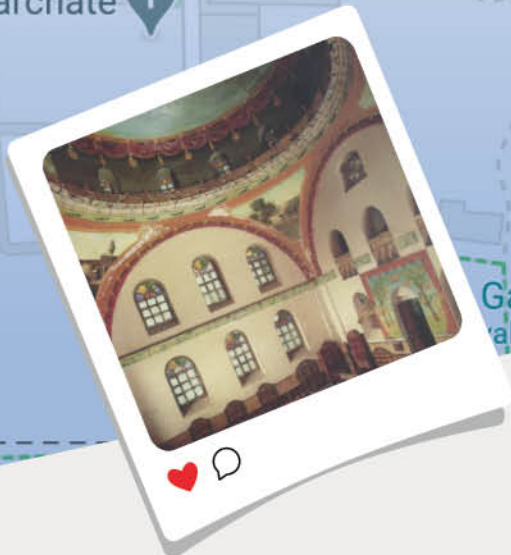
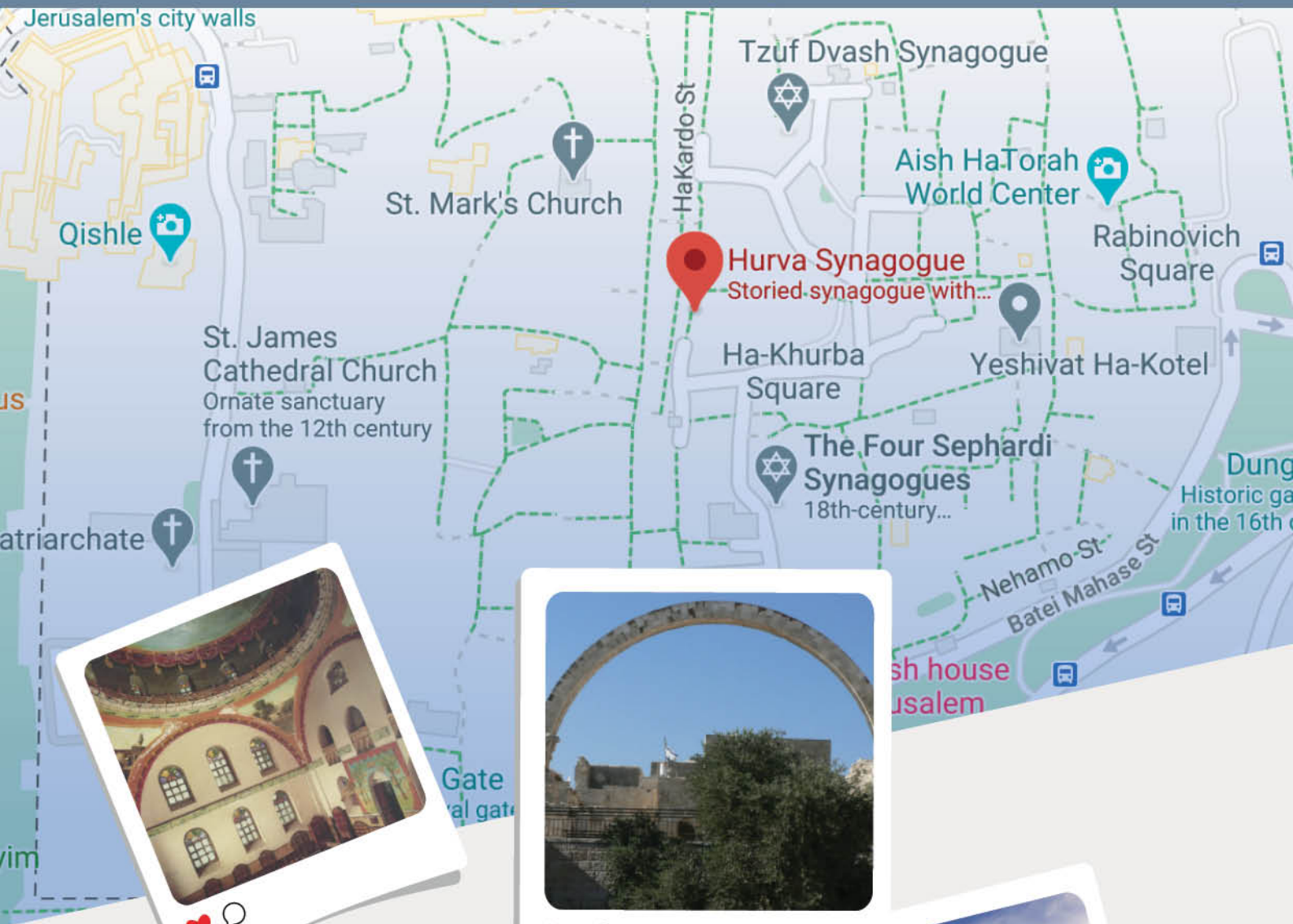
Eliezer Ben-Yehuda, born in Russia, immigrated to Israel at the beginning of the nineteenth century, revived the Hebrew language. Throughout the years he, and his family members, were subject to the fierce opposition of religious Jewish zealots who viewed the use of the Hebrew language as a desecration of the holy.

Flowers Gate



One of the gates of the Old City, facing the Muslim Quarter. The gate is situated close to the Bab Az-Zahra neighborhood which translates to mean “flowers” which is the reason behind the name of the gate.

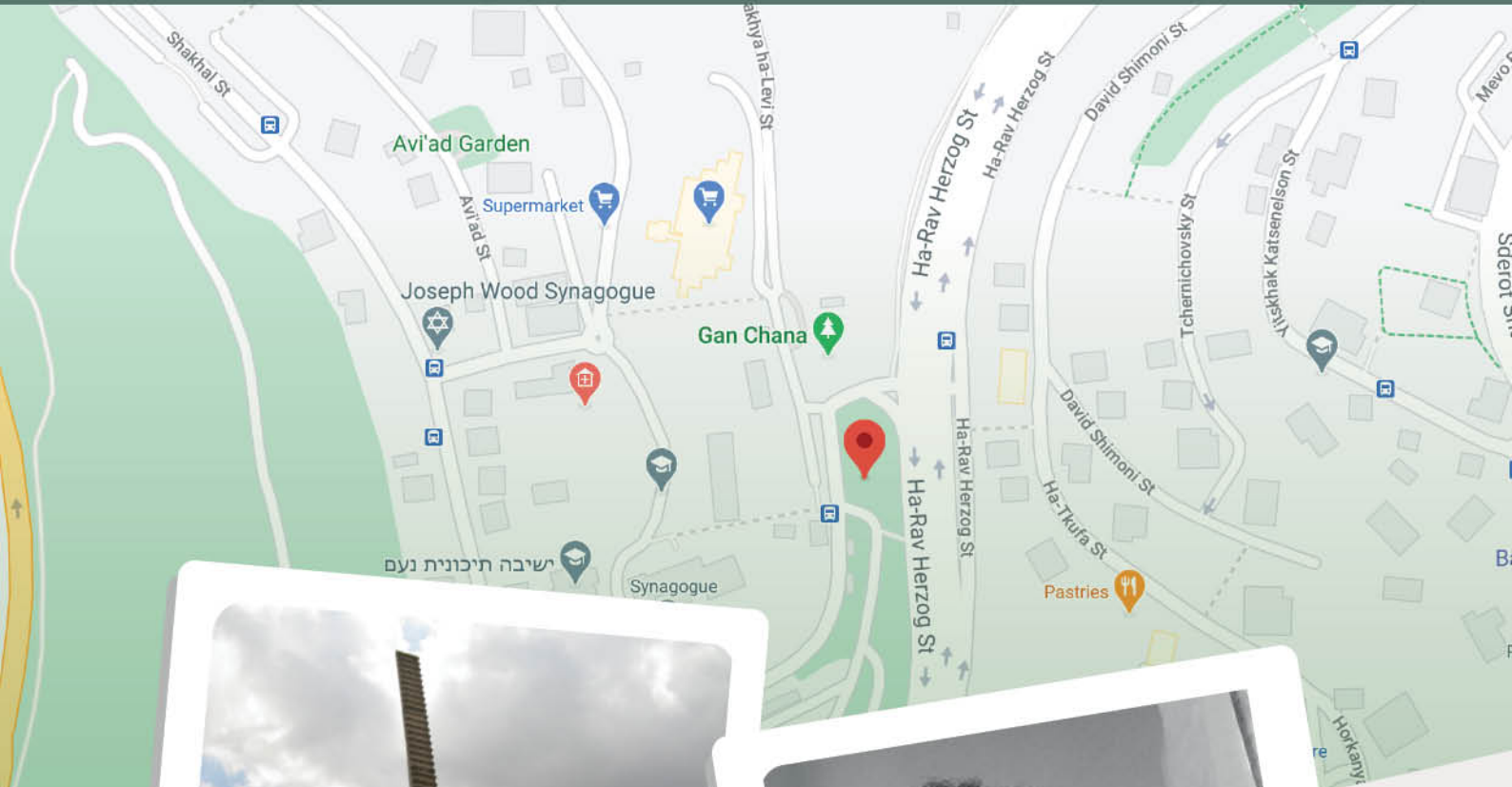
The Hurva Synagogue



The impressive, large, Ashkenazi synagogue, that was destroyed and rebuilt three times, in the Jewish Quarter. The story of the synagogue begins with Rabbi Judah the Pious; the building was finally completed in the nineteenth century by students of the Vilna Gaon and was destroyed by the Arab Legion after the Old City was captured in 1948.

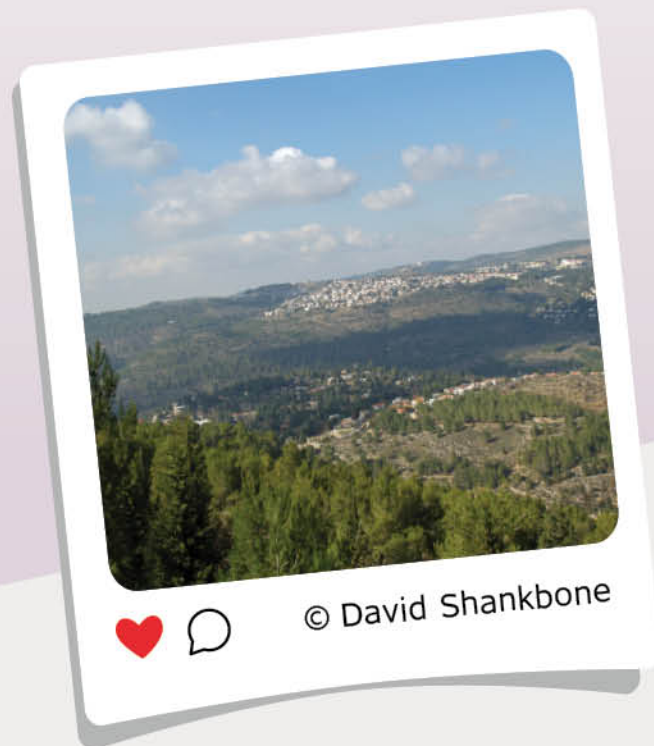
The synagogue was built for a third time at the beginning of the 21st century.

"Jacob's Ladder" Sculpture



A prominent sculpture that is centrally located on a main traffic artery in Jerusalem, in the Givat Mordechai neighborhood. It features an angled, tall staircase with steps that face downwards, and is the handiwork of the Israeli sculptor Ezra Orion. The official name of the sculpture is "Stairway", but it is widely known as "Jacob's Ladder" in reference to the dream of Jacob in the Book of Genesis.

Jerusalem Forest

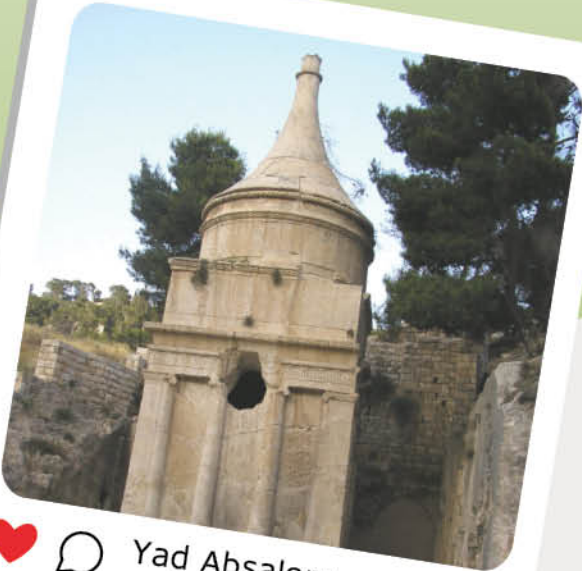


The first forest of pine and cypress trees in the Jerusalem hills that is located in the city. It is part of the green lung of Jerusalem, preserving the value of nature and heritage and providing a solution for the leisure needs of the city's inhabitants. The forest was planted by the JNF between 1956 and 1958.

The Kidron Valley Graves



Zachariah Tomb
© Remi Jouan



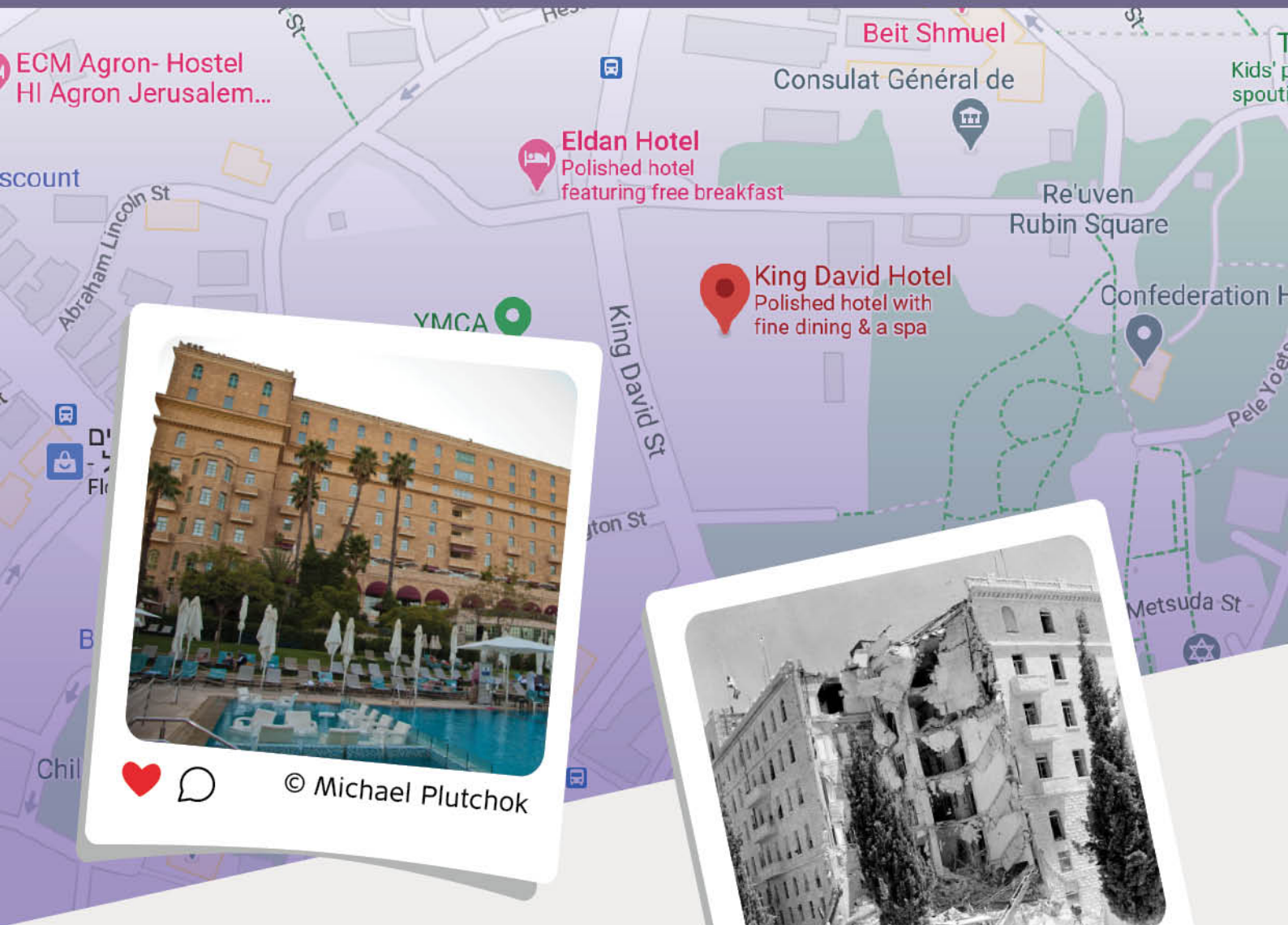
♥ 💬 Yad Absalom
© Ariel Horowitz



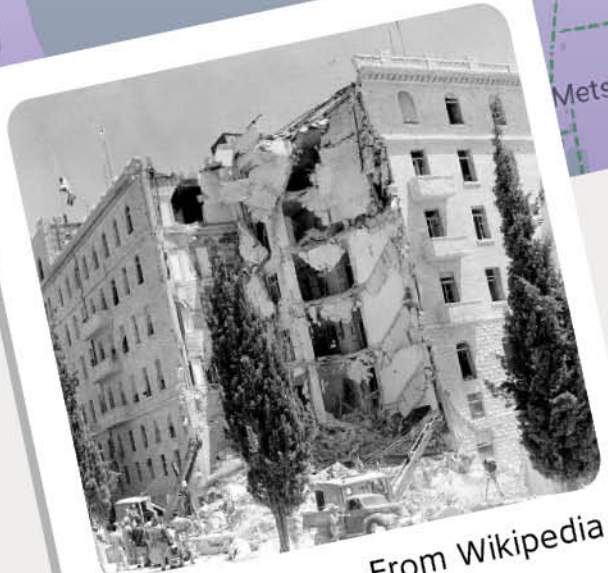
♥ 💬 Benei Hezir

Impressive monuments that have been preserved from the Second Temple Period, including the tombs of Absalom and Jehoshaphat, Benei Hezir and Zachariah.

King David Hotel



© Michael Plutchok



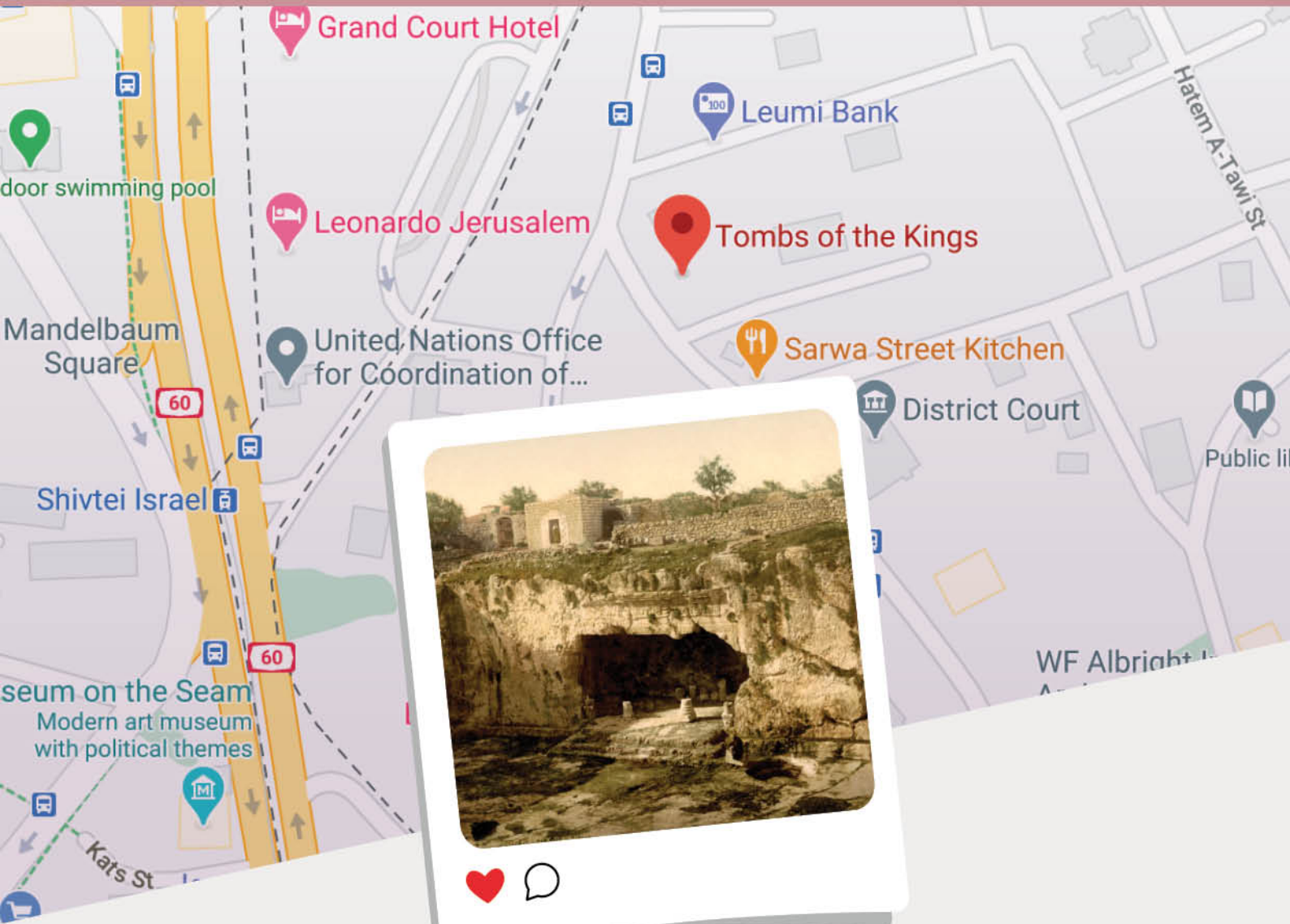
From Wikipedia

A luxurious hotel in Jerusalem that serves as the official accommodation of the State of Israel for famous and prestigious guests. It was built in the time of the British Mandate as a luxury hotel and until today is thought of as one of the fanciest hotels in Israel.

In the time of the British Mandate, it was the British administrative and military headquarters and as a result, when the Irgun (a Zionist paramilitary organization) wanted to protest the British Mandate's policies, it decided to plant bombs in milk jugs that were brought into the hotel. The resulting explosion on the 22nd July 1946 destroyed part of the building and caused havoc and devastation.

At the end of the 1950s, the hotel was repaired and once again became the luxury hotel that it was intended to be.

The Tomb of the Kings



An impressive burial complex from the Second Temple period. According to the studies, it is assumed that the burial complex was the property of the family of Queen Helene.

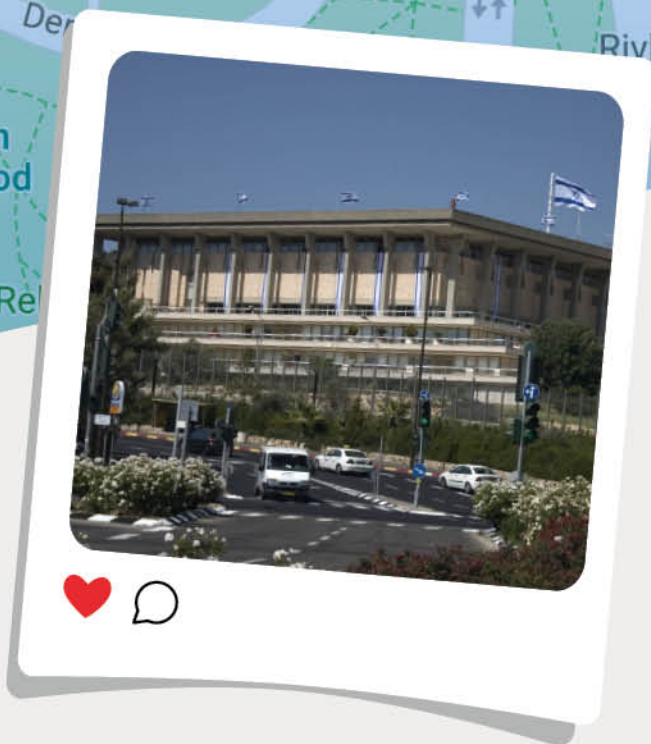
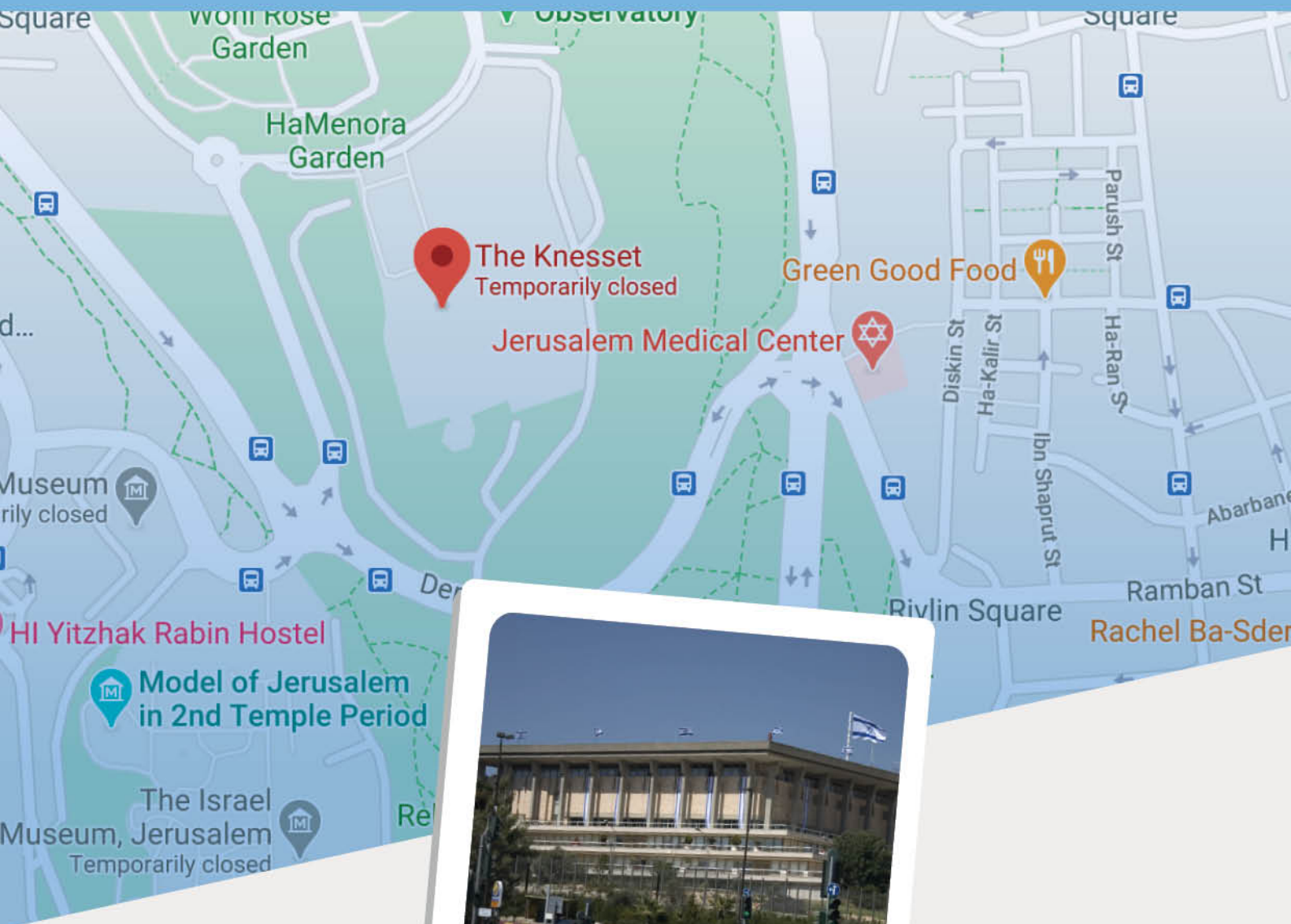
In the nineteenth century, the French archaeologist Felicien de Saulcy was granted permission to excavate the tomb and he took the sarcophagi (stone coffins) to the Louvre in Paris. On one of the sarcophagi was the name Queen Helene which seemed to point at an ancient Jewish burial place. At the entrance to the tomb there are large ritual baths that served those travelling to Jerusalem.

In 1874 the French Berthe Levy purchased the complex with the help of the French consulate, and donated money to the Rabbis of Jerusalem to make sure that the place remains in Jewish hands.

For a variety of reasons, the complex is officially registered as belonging to the French consulate and today there is a legal battle being waged regarding ownership of the property, trying to return it to Jewish hands.

Queen Helene is mentioned in the Gemara as having converted, together with her children, at the end of the Second Temple period. She came from Adiabene (Iraq) and brought food for the inhabitants of Jerusalem during a famine. She donated a candelabra to the Temple to be used by the Priests.

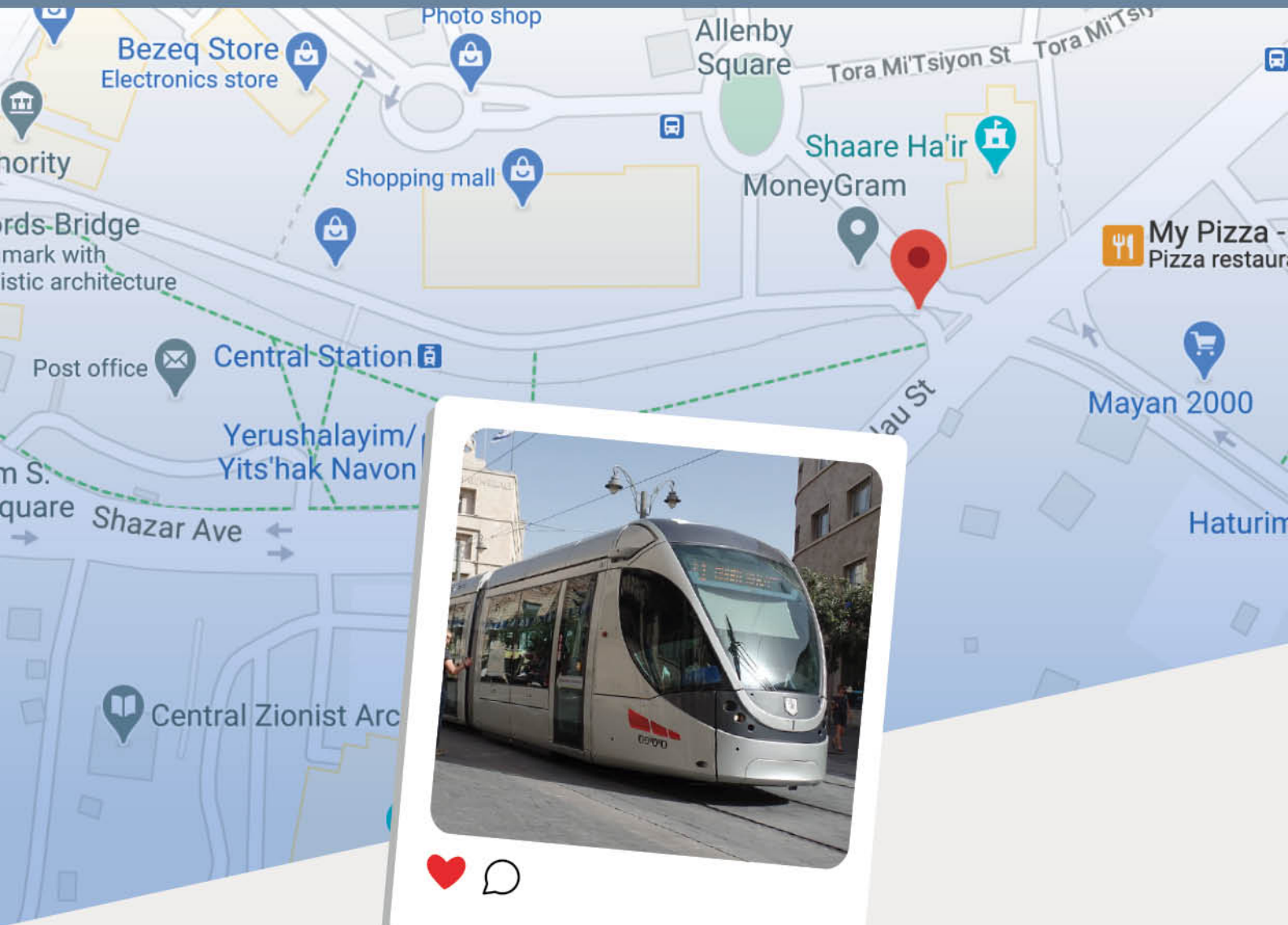
The Knesset



The legislative body of the State of Israel. Out of a desire to connect to Israeli tradition, it was decided that the legislative body will be called Knesset like the Great Knesset that operated in the days of the Temple and consisted of 120 members. There are also 120 members in the modern-day Knesset.

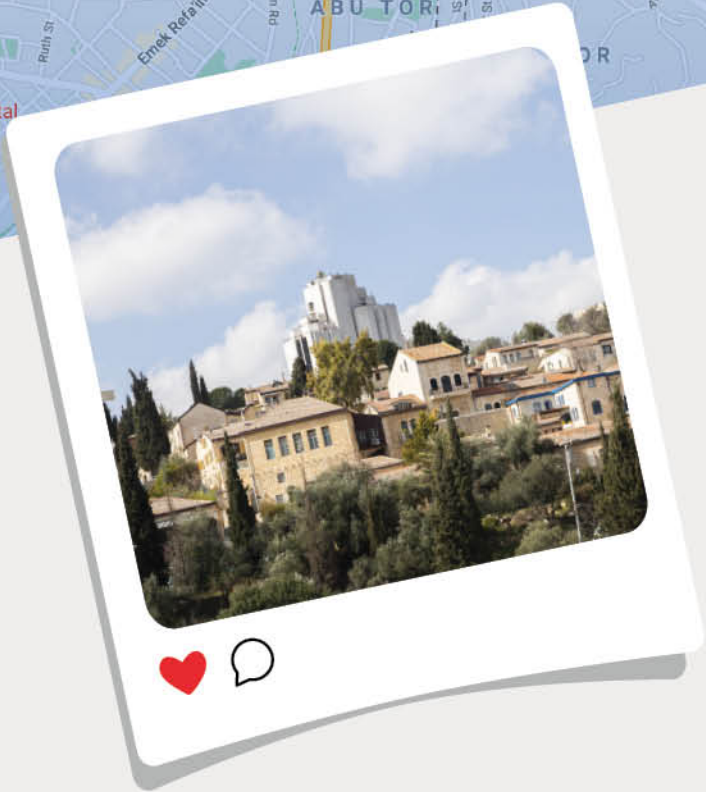
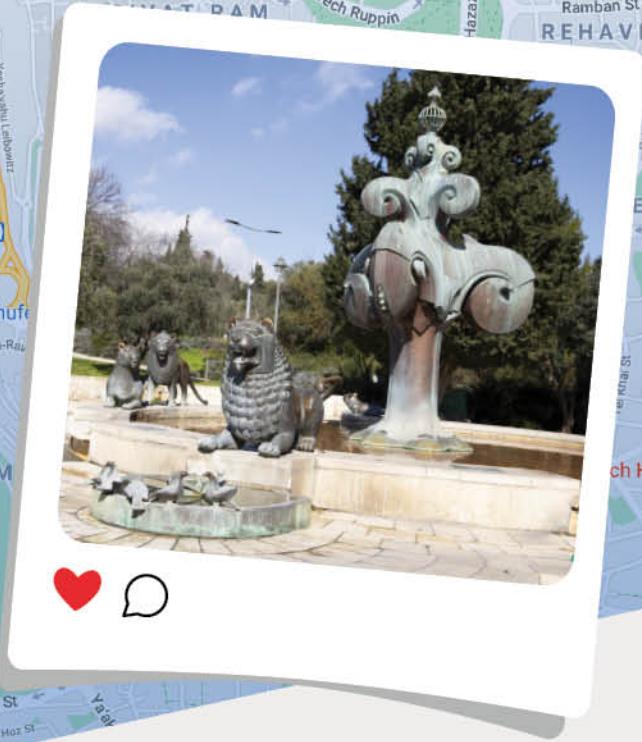
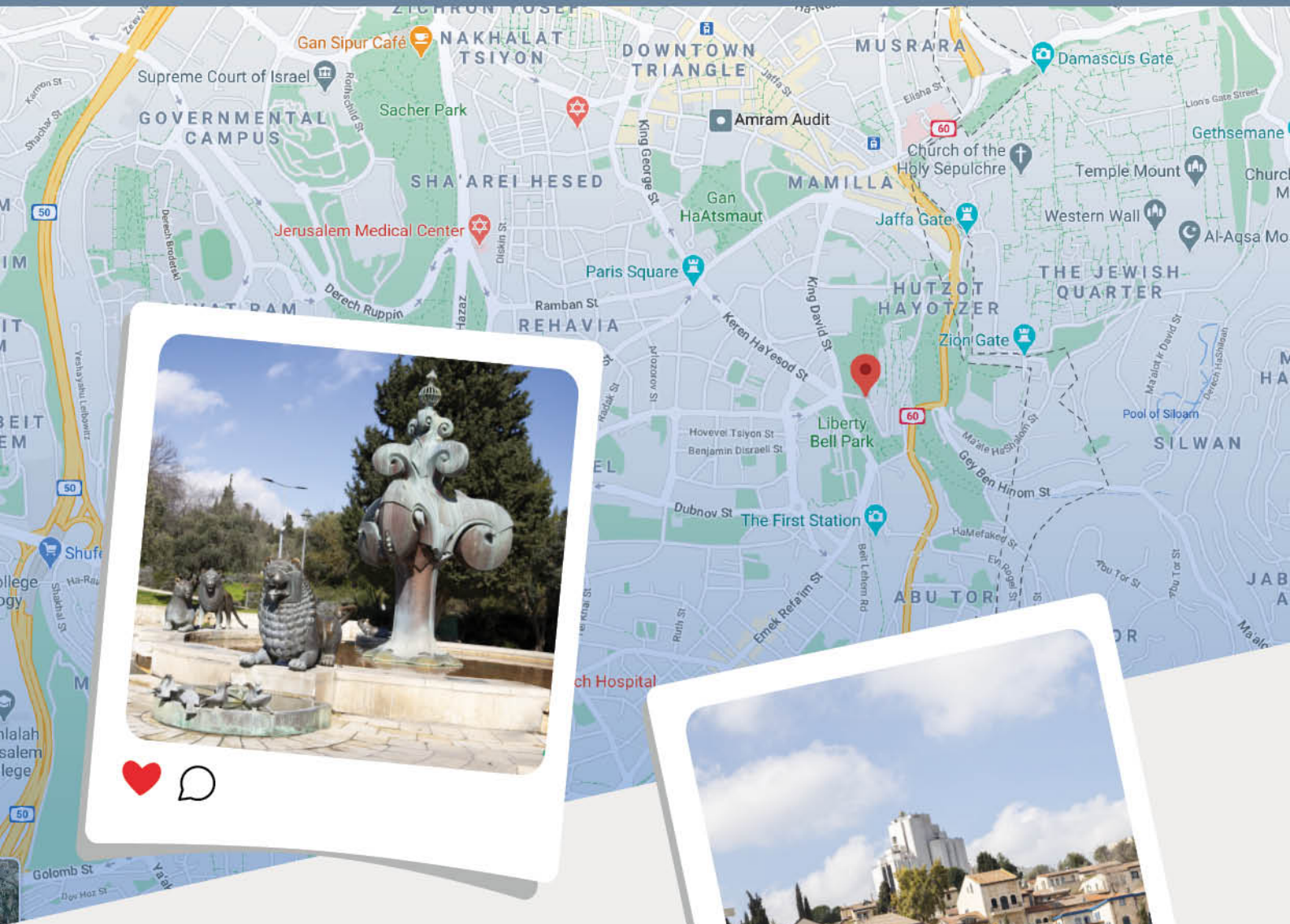
The Knesset was established in 1949. The Rothschild family donated money for the building of the Knesset. A contest was held for archaeologists and it was thus decided that the shape of the building will be like that of a Greek temple due to Greece being thought of as the founder of democracies.

Jerusalem Light Rail



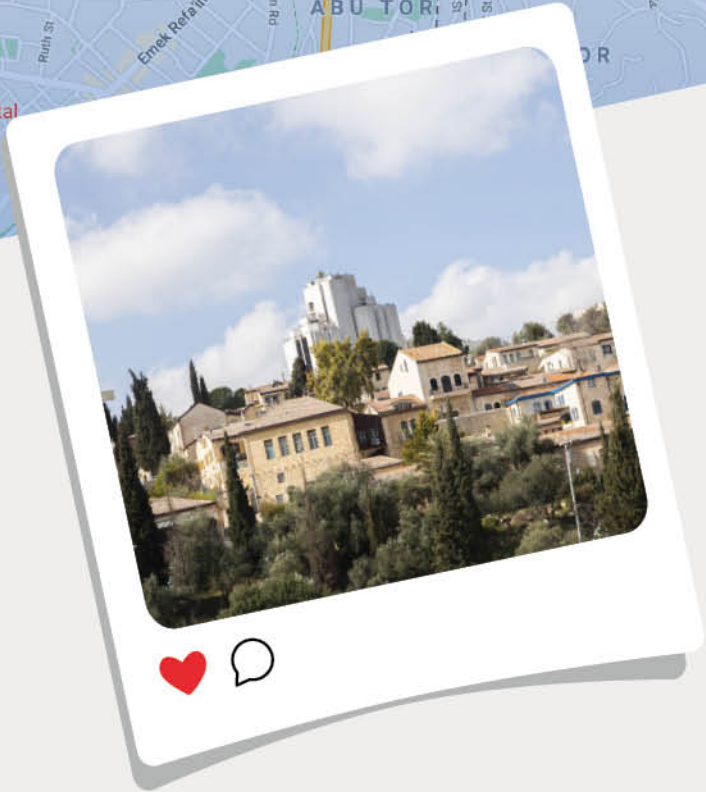
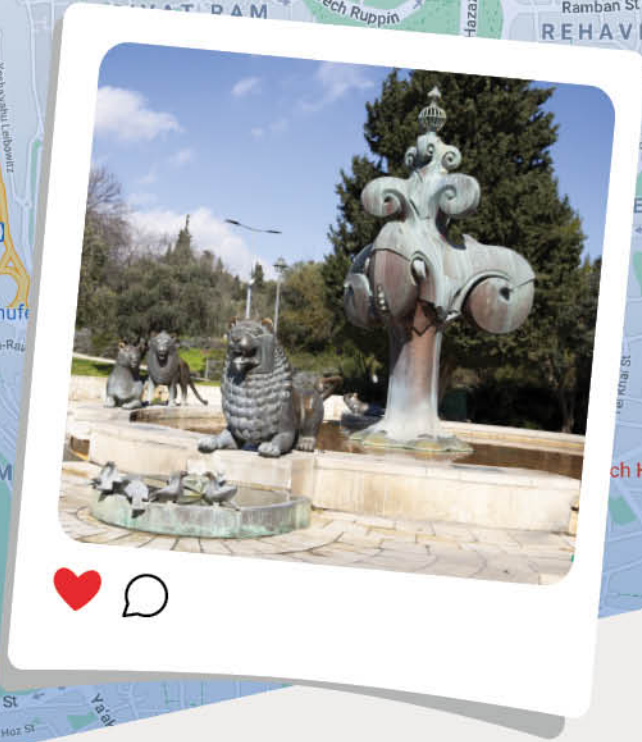
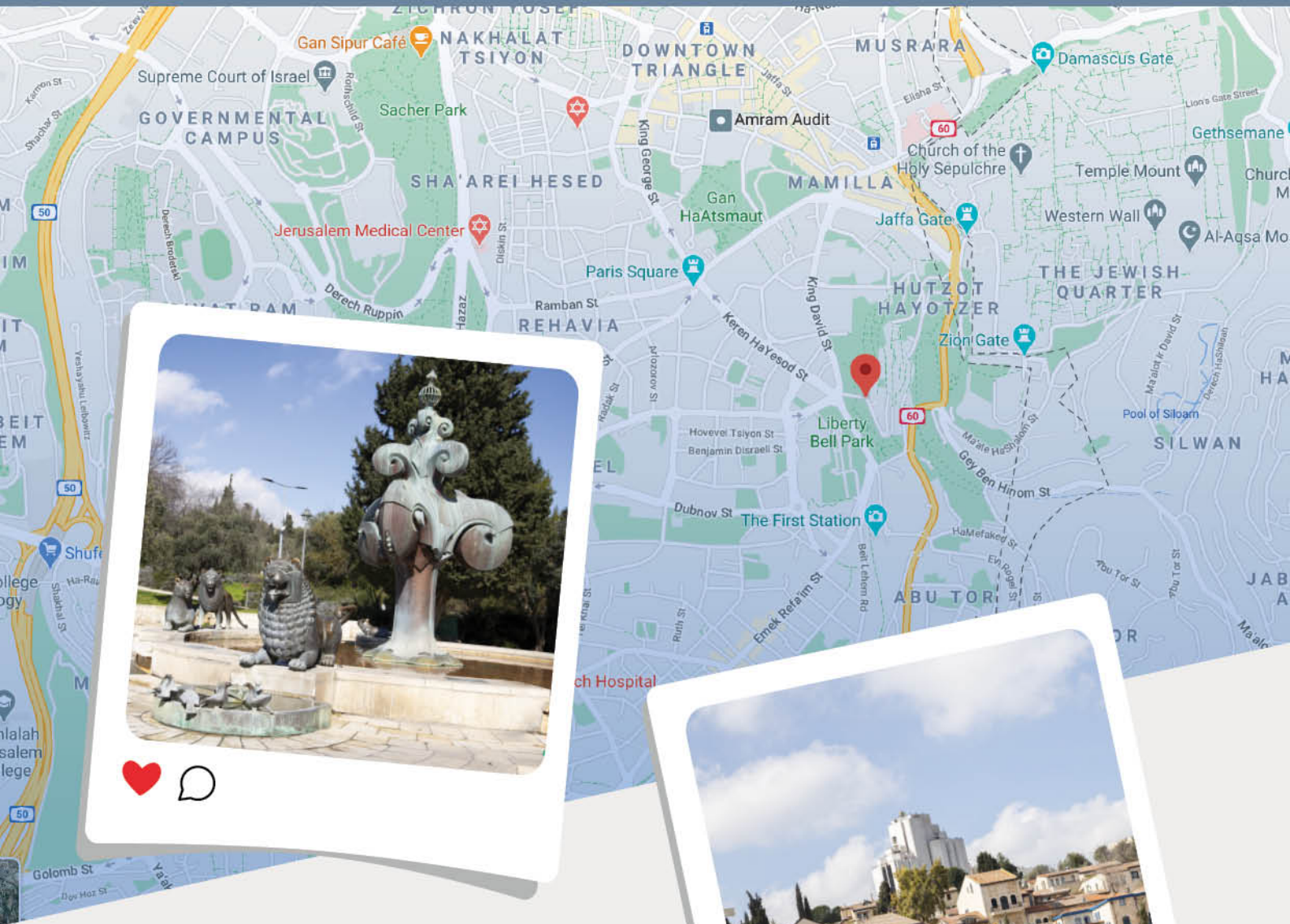
The Light Rail is a public transportation system and the first of its kind in Israel. It includes three lines - one is running and two are being built.

The Lions Fountain



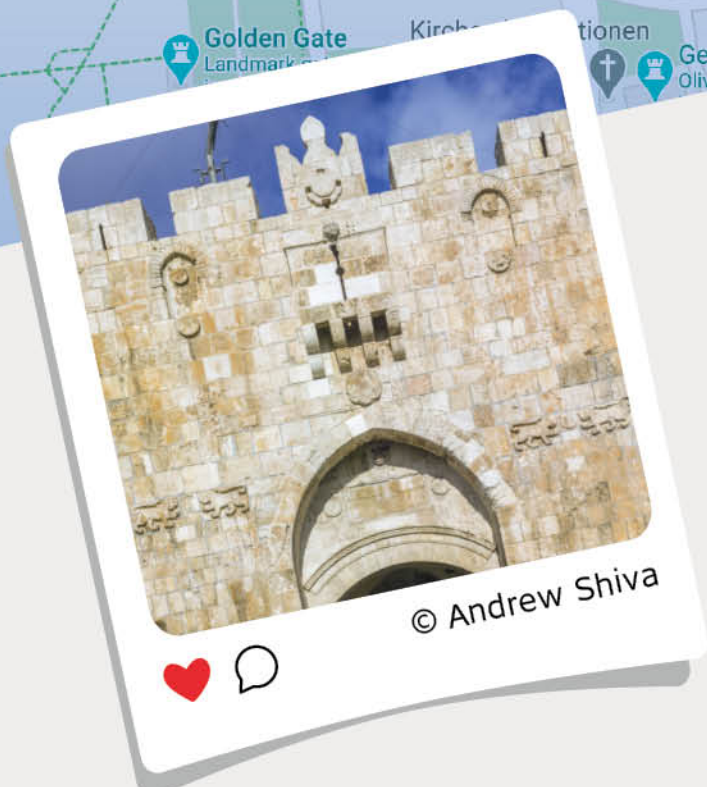
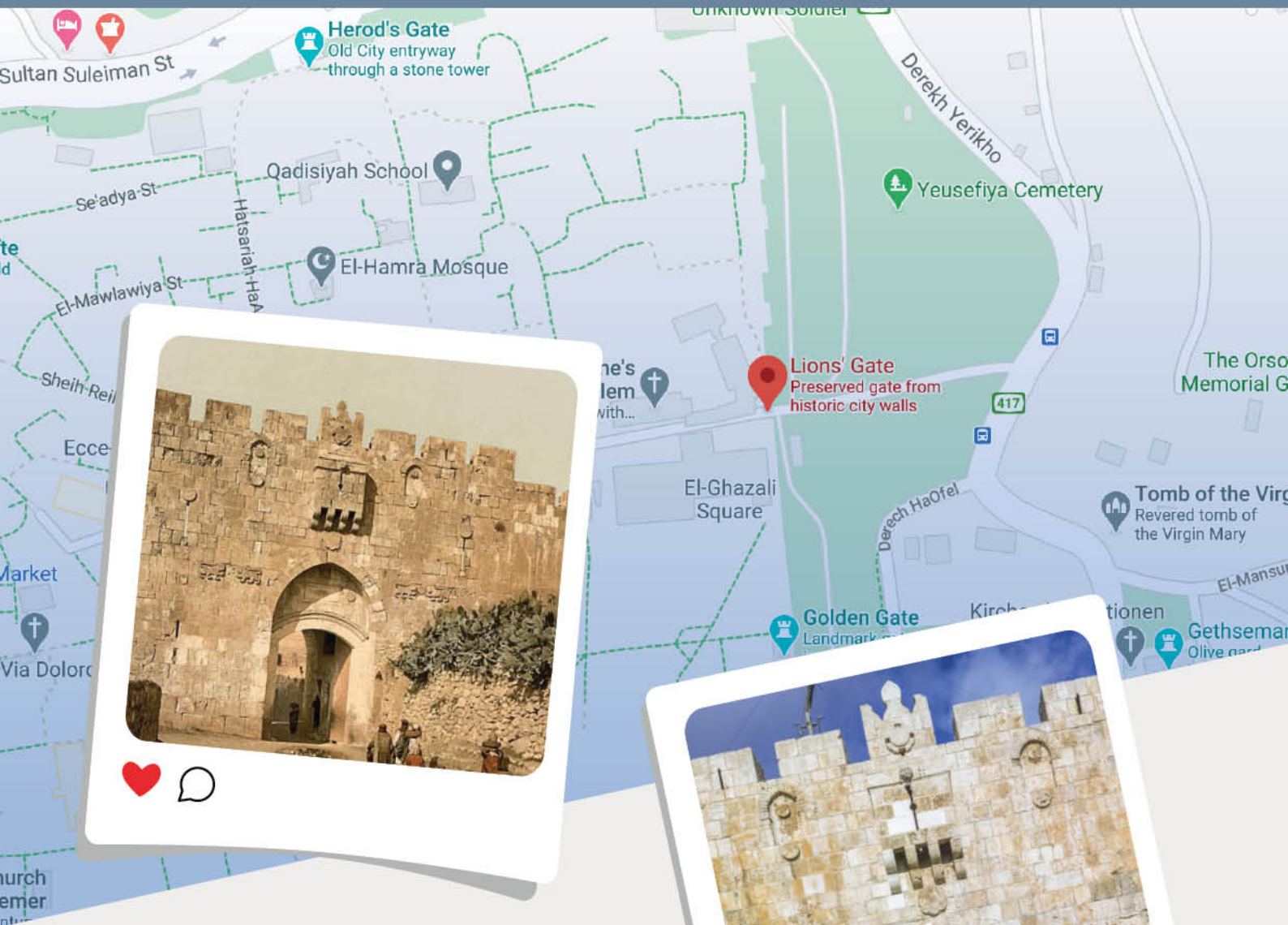
A fountain and sculpture in the Bloomfield Gardens of Jerusalem. The sculpture was presented as a gift for Jerusalem from Germany in 1989, and was designed by the German artist, Gernot Rumpf, who visited archaeological sites and the Biblical Zoo in Jerusalem specifically for this purpose. The fountain was purposely placed at the meeting point between Jewish and Arab populations, as well as between the old and new parts of the city. The fountain is located near the Mishkenot Sha'ananim neighborhood, the first to be built outside the walls of the Old City.

The Lions Fountain



A fountain and sculpture in the Bloomfield Gardens of Jerusalem. The sculpture was presented as a gift for Jerusalem from Germany in 1989, and was designed by the German artist, Gernot Rumpf, who visited archaeological sites and the Biblical Zoo in Jerusalem specifically for this purpose. The fountain was purposely placed at the meeting point between Jewish and Arab populations, as well as between the old and new parts of the city. The fountain is located near the Mishkenot Sha'ananim neighborhood, the first to be built outside the walls of the Old City.

Lions Gate



One of the eight gates of the Old City, through which the paratroopers entered the city in the Six Day War in 1967. The name of the gate is due to the carvings of two pairs of predator animals, that are actually cheetahs, which were mistakenly identified as lions.

Motta Gur – at the age of 13 joined the Haganah (the main paramilitary organization between 1920 and 1948 in Mandatory Palestine) and worked his way up the military ranks, until he was appointed chief of staff and became a minister. He was the first to break into the Old City in the Six Day War - his words to his driver at the gate; "Go! Ben Zur...Go!" as well as his proclamation "Temple Mount is in our hands" became symbolic of the victory in the Six Day War.

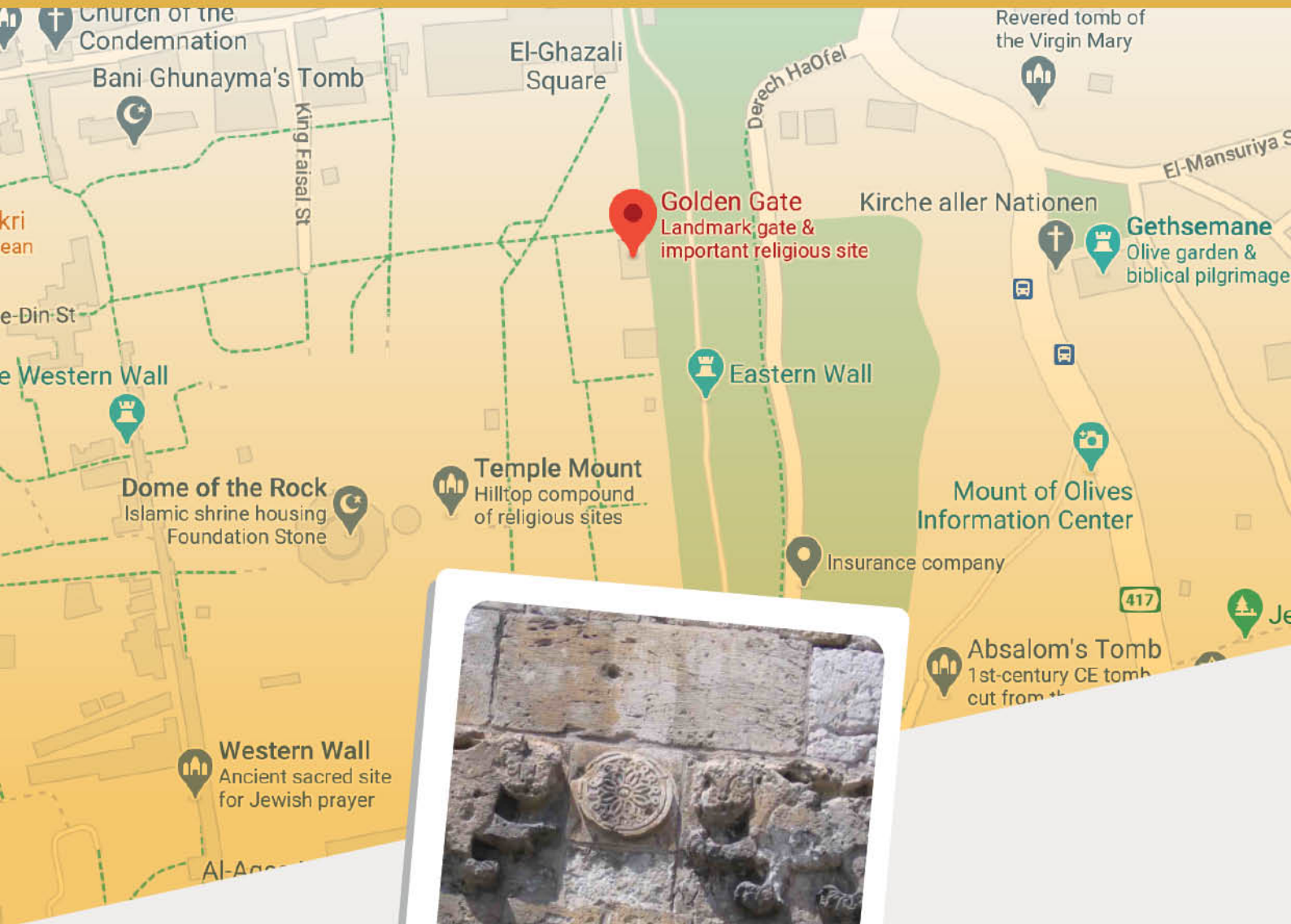
Mahane Yehuda Marketplace



The Mahane Yehuda marketplace is a food and clothing marketplace in the Jerusalem city center. The market is renowned for its colorfulness and is one of the most popular recreation and tourism locations in Jerusalem. Alongside food stalls are restaurants, cafes and pubs that are open throughout the night. The market was set up in the middle of the nineteenth century on an empty lot next to the Mahane Yehuda neighborhood – at the beginning unofficially by Arab peasants, and later renovated and maintained by residents of the nearby neighborhood. The Savings and Loans Bank provided money for the renovation so that the market will bear the bank's name, and until this day a sign announcing "The Saving and Loans Marketplace" can be seen on one of the roads in the market. But the name of the market from when it was established until today remains the "Mahane Yehuda Marketplace".

One of the most prominent buildings in the nearby Mahane Yehuda neighborhood, is the Zoharei Hama synagogue, south of the market on Jaffa Street. The synagogue is known for the huge sundial on the face of the building.

Gate of Mercy

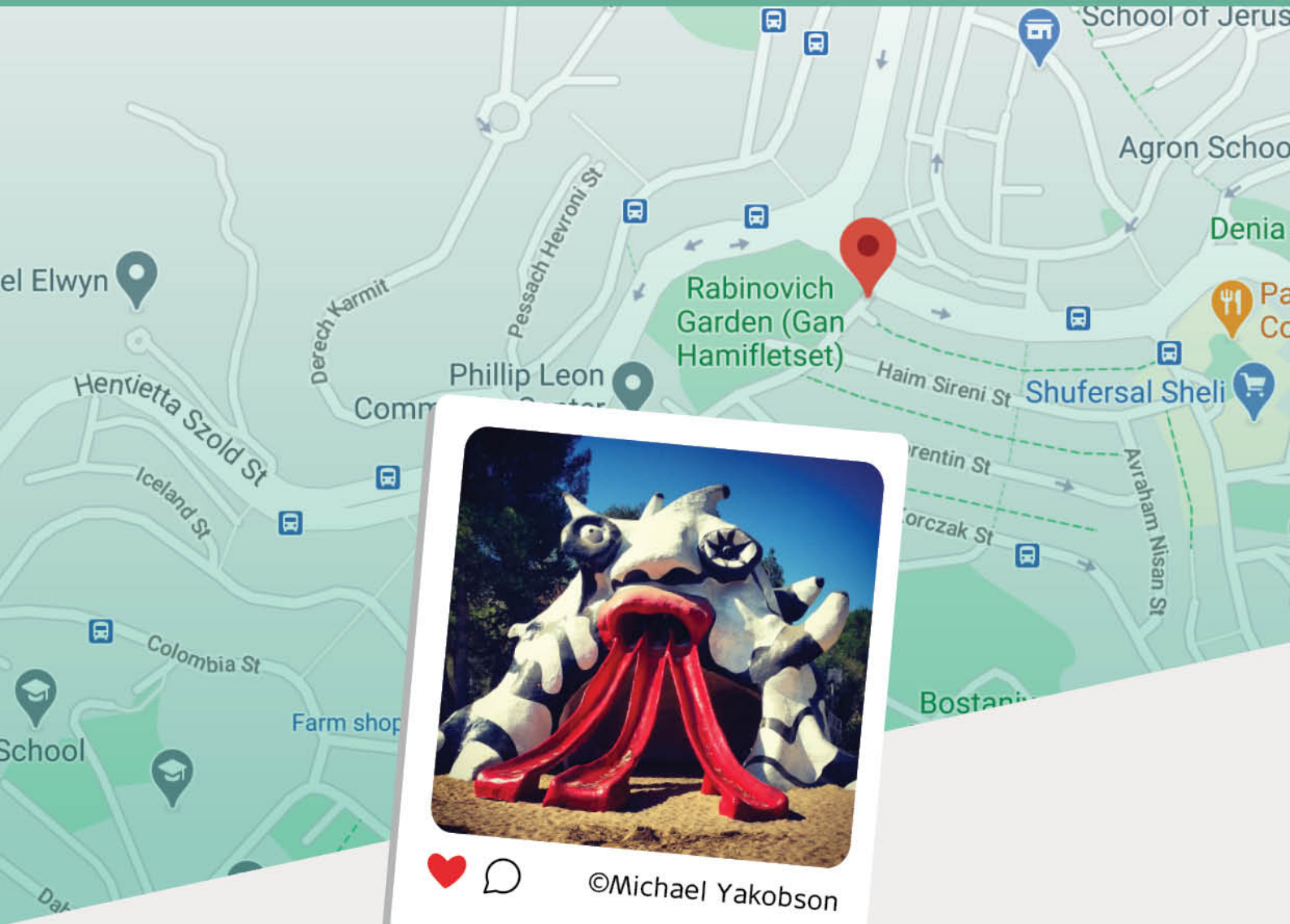


© Kirschblut

One of the gates of the Old City, composed of two arches and two entrances that are blocked with stones. The gate leads to the Temple Mount. The gate was blocked at the time of the building of the Dome of the Rock because the Muslims were fearful of an open gate leading directly to the Temple Mount and therefore decided to block it.

According to tradition, the Messiah will arrive from this gate. Due to this tradition, many prayers, supplications and lamentations are recited facing it. The Muslims are also aware of this tradition and therefore decided to build a Muslim graveyard close to the gate due to the belief that the Messiah will be a Priest and therefore won't be able to become impure by passing by the graveyard.

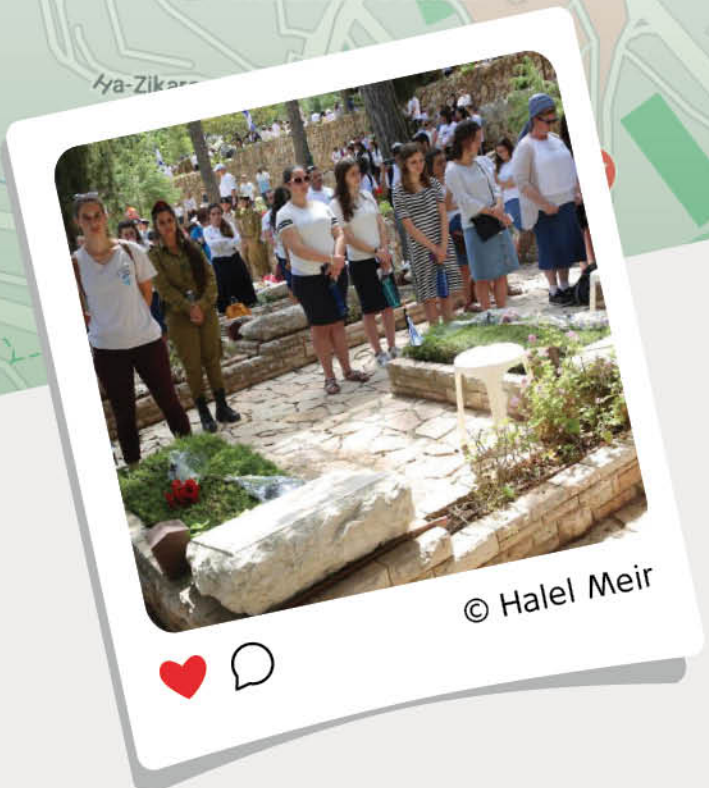
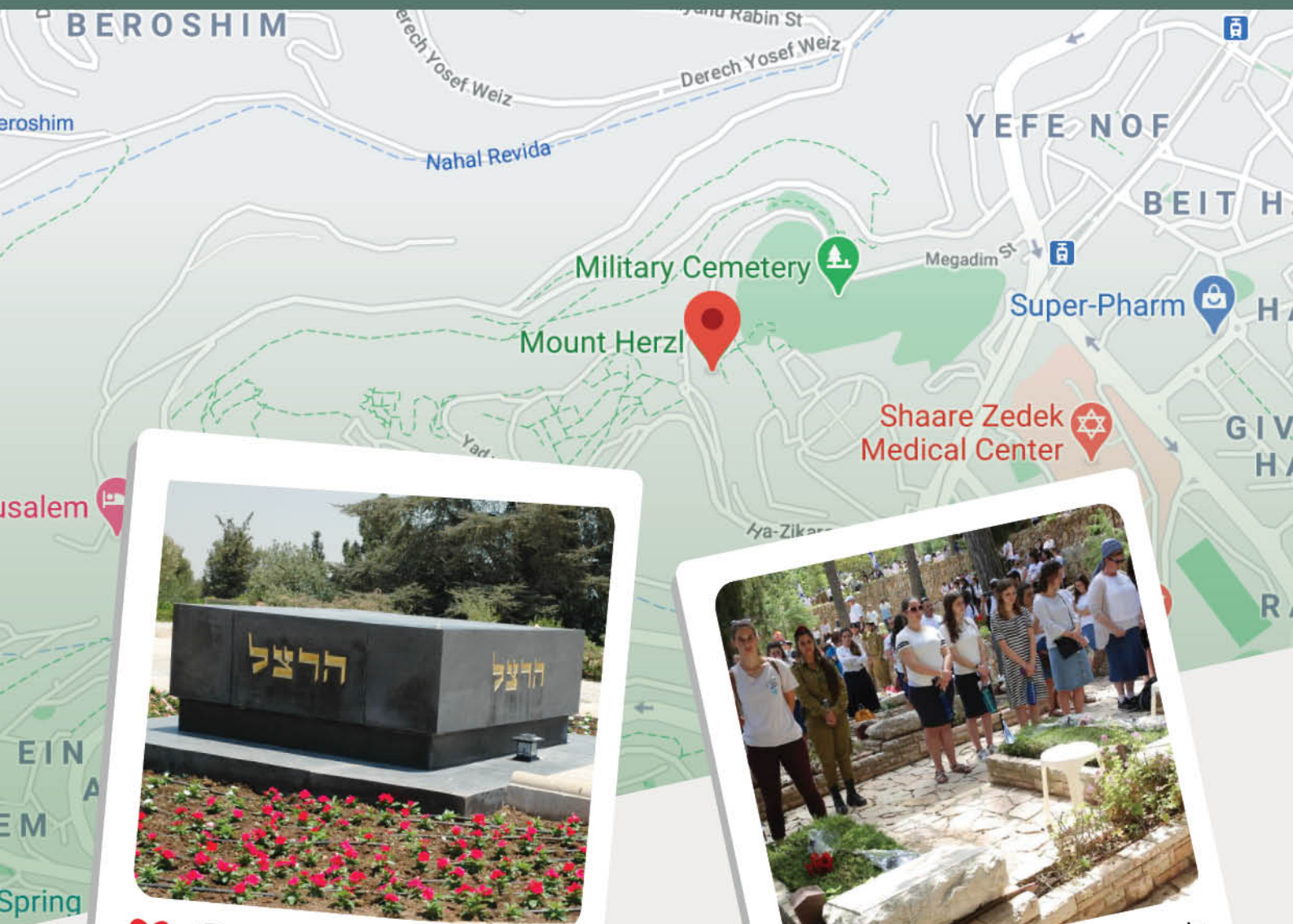
The Monster



The Monster is a sculpture that features three slides that are essentially three tongues coming out of a huge monster head. The Franco-American artist, Niki De Saint Phalle created the sculpture using concrete in 1972. The Monster can be found in the Rabinovich Park in the Kiryat Yovel neighborhood, named after the man who financed the sculpture.

The sculpture expresses feminist ideas of a strong, generous woman who overlooks the park with her big eyes. The insides of the sculpture are similar to the womb, from which children burst forth and is also painted red. The monster is painted black and white like a cow who feeds her calves in the same way that a mother looks after all her children's needs. The monster's appearance brings a smile to the faces of passersby.

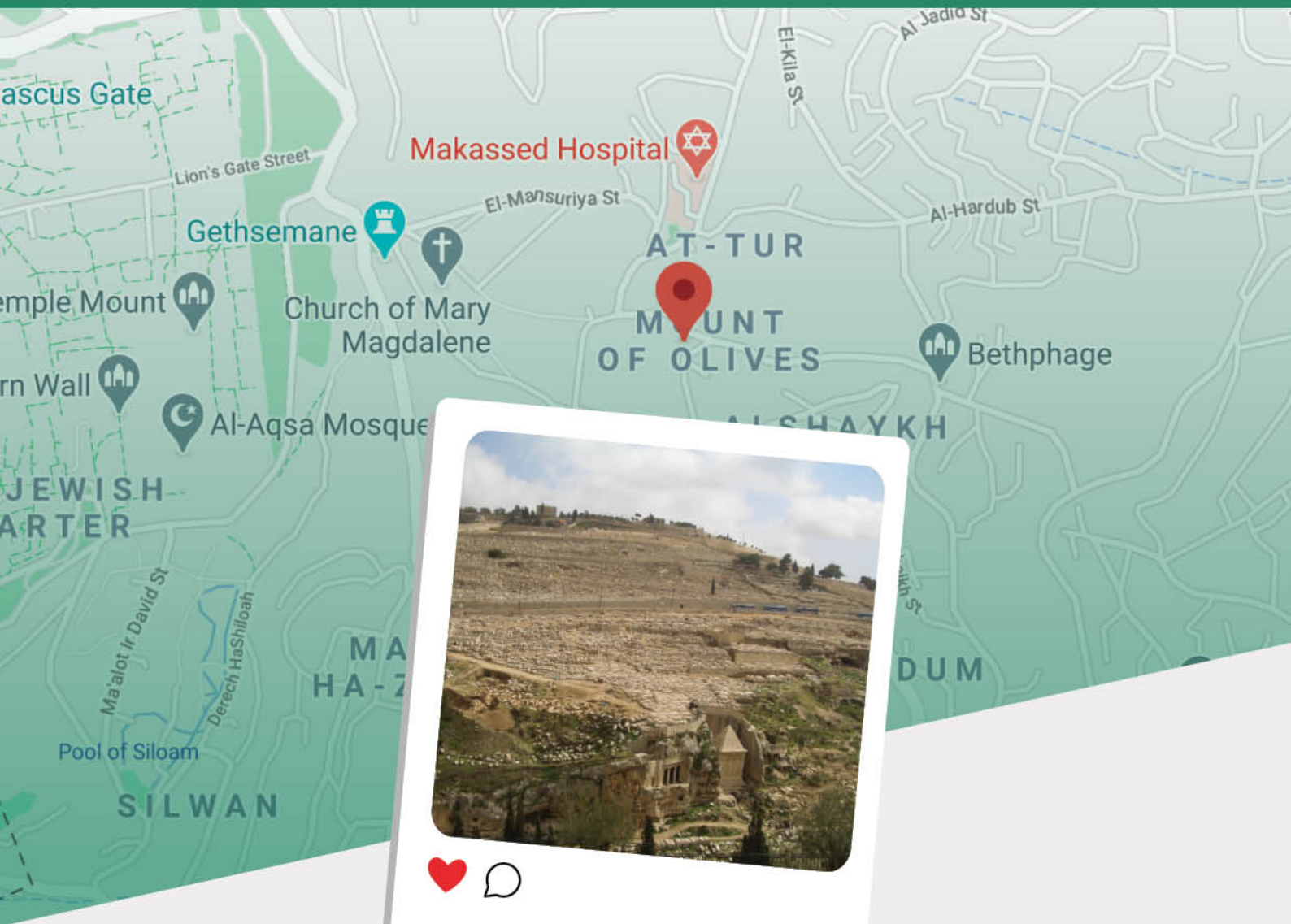
Mount Herzl



Binyamin Ze'ev Herzl formulated the idea of a country for the Jewish people and founded the Zionist Congress. He wrote books in which he described his vision for the country.

Also known as Mount Memorial - the official national cemetery in Israel, the resting place of the country's leaders and the location of the Yad VaShem Museum. On Memorial Day for Israel's Fallen Soldiers, a ceremony takes place on Mount Herzl in the presence of the state's leaders and thousands of bereaved parents. At the end of Memorial Day, another ceremony is held in which the flag is raised from half-mast to full mast as Independence Day is ushered in. In this ceremony, torches are lit to mark the transition from memory to resurrection, with many musical artists taking part in the event.

Mount of Olives

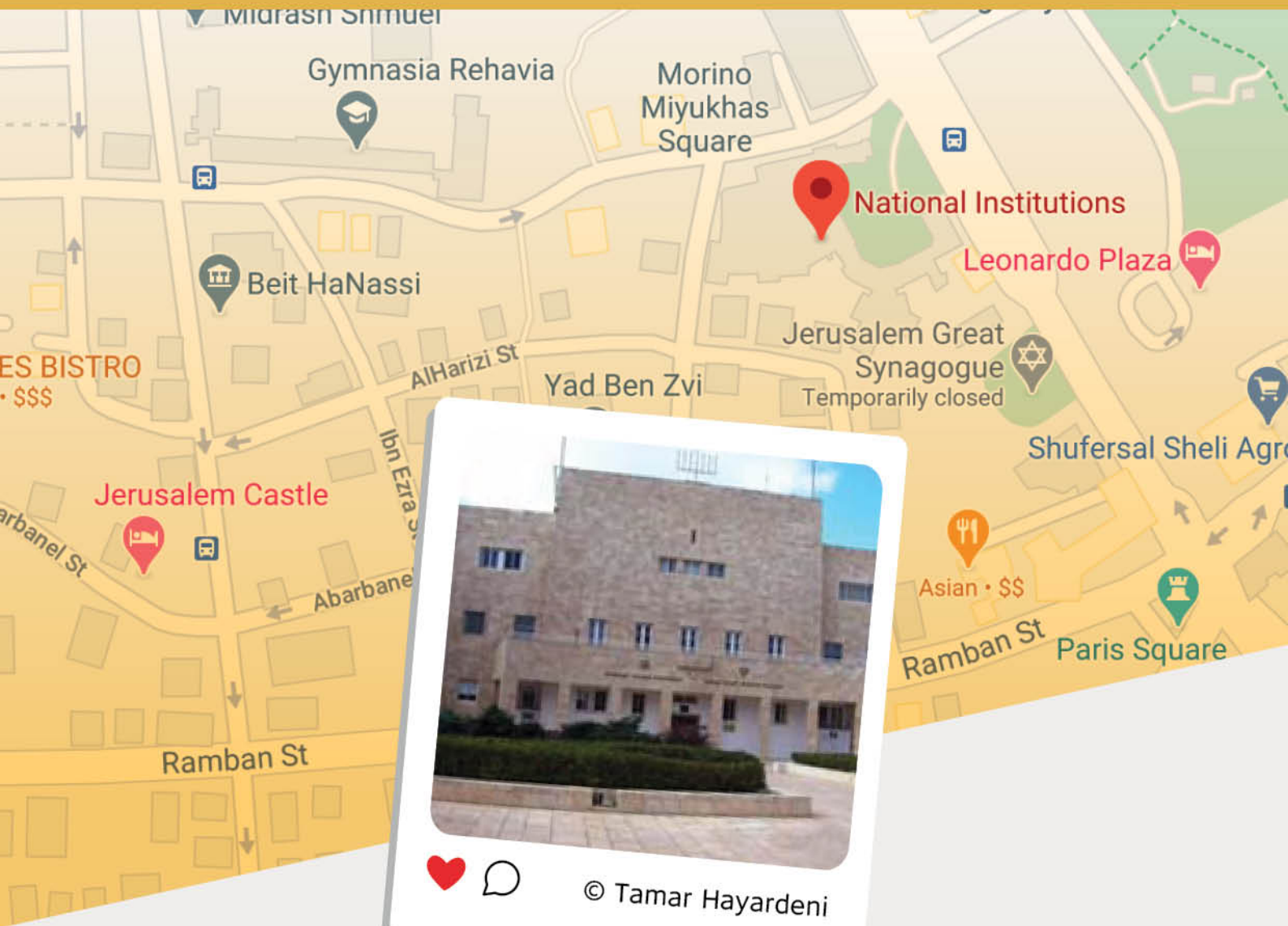


A mountain frequently mentioned in the Bible and Mishnah. In the time of the Temple, Jewish people would make their way to the mountain in order to throw the offering intended for Azazel into the desert. It was here that the High Priest would prepare the ashes of the red heifer that were to atone for the Jewish people.

There were times when it was forbidden for Jewish people to enter the Old City, and when this was the case, they would stand and cry on this mountain.

The most ancient Jewish graveyard is located on this mountain, and great Rabbis have been buried here throughout the generations. According to other traditions, this mountain is holy for the Christian and Muslim religions too.

The National Institutions



A building established by the Zionist Movement in Jerusalem before the establishment of the state, for the national institutions: The World Zionist Organization, the Jewish Agency, JNF, United Israel Appeal. These offices were the beating heart of the founders of the state and it was here that the first terror attack occurred on March 11th, 1948. It was from the balcony of this building that members of The People's Assembly (the initial name for those who went on to become the first Knesset members) who were besieged in Jerusalem and therefore couldn't reach the declaration of independence in Tel Aviv, announced the establishment of the State of Israel. Under the balcony, the masses wildly danced the Hora. The building was completed in 1936 by the architect Yohanan Ratner. The first President of Israel, Chaim Weizmann, was sworn in here, and the Prime Minister of Israel's office was located in the building until 1962.

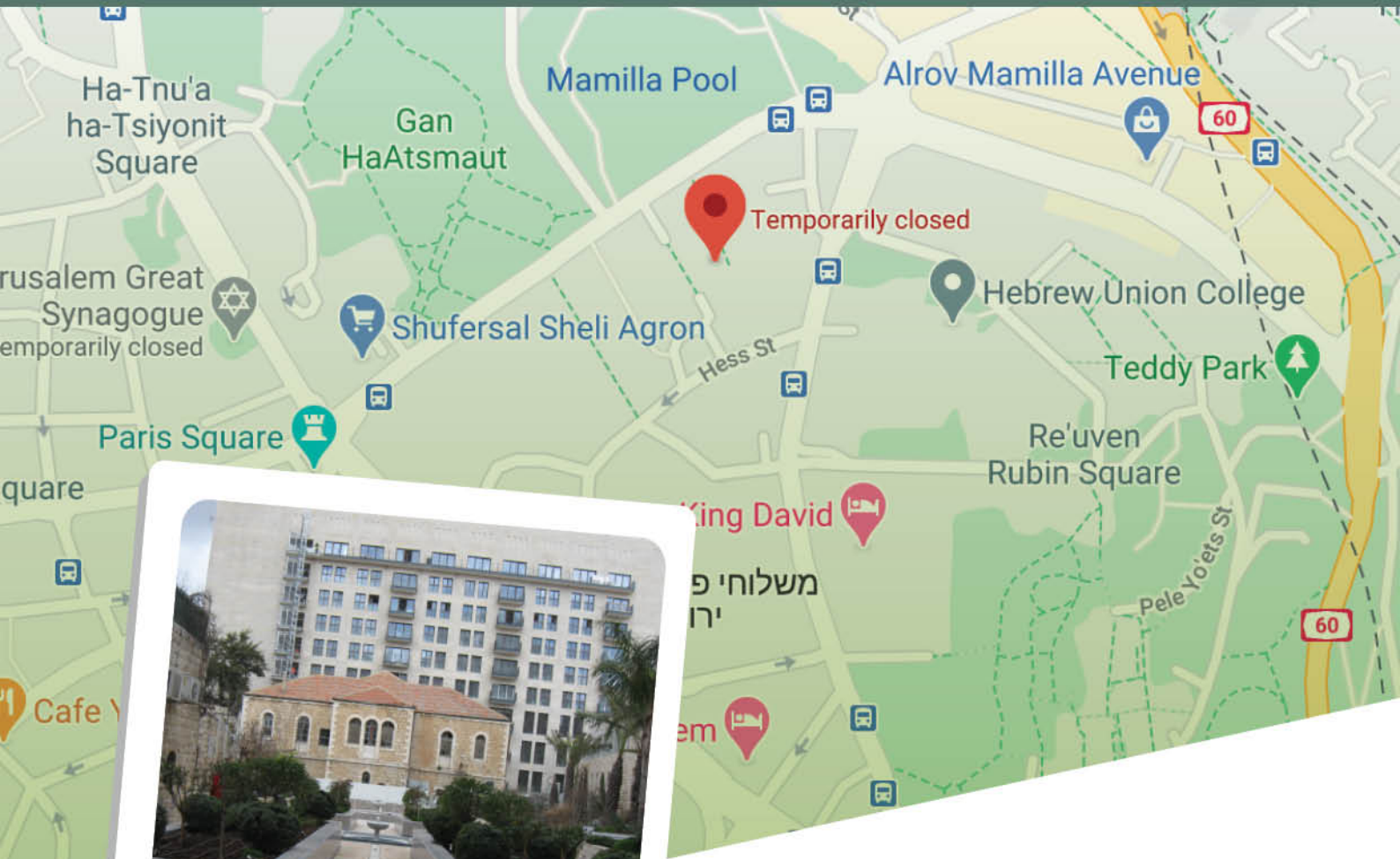
Nissan Beck Houses



One of the neighborhoods that was built on leaving the city walls during the nineteenth century (1876). The neighborhood is next to Damascus Gate and is also called Kirya Ne'emana. The buildings were purchased by Nissan Beck who was a Ruzhiner Hasid. Due to low demand for the 120 apartments, they were sold cheaply to Jews who had emigrated from Georgia.

Nissan Beck was the first book printer in Jerusalem. He was involved in the building of the synagogue Tiferet Israel, in which the prayers were recited according to the style of Ruzhiner Hassidim. After he died, the synagogue was named after him. He set up the organization "Ezrat Nidachim" which was responsible for building the Yemenite neighborhood in Silwan.

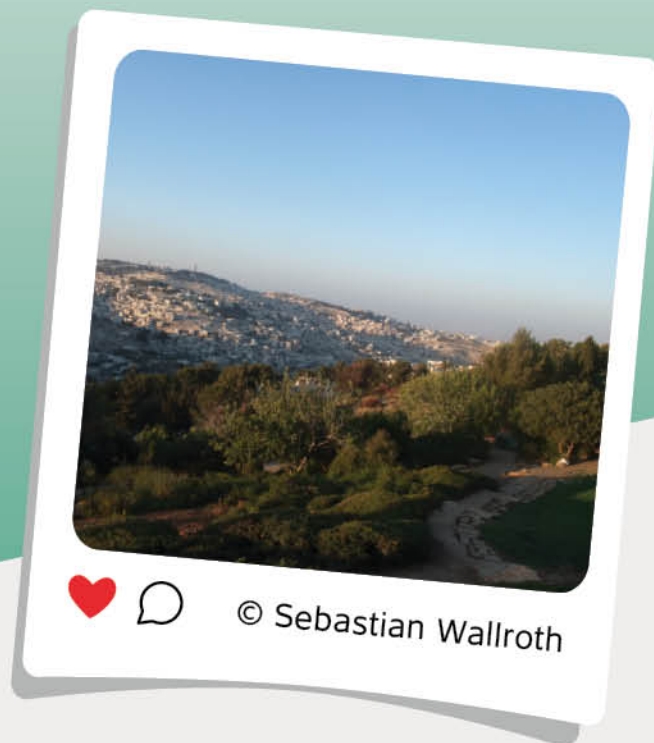
The Worldwide North Africa Jewish Heritage Center



© Dovi Zakai

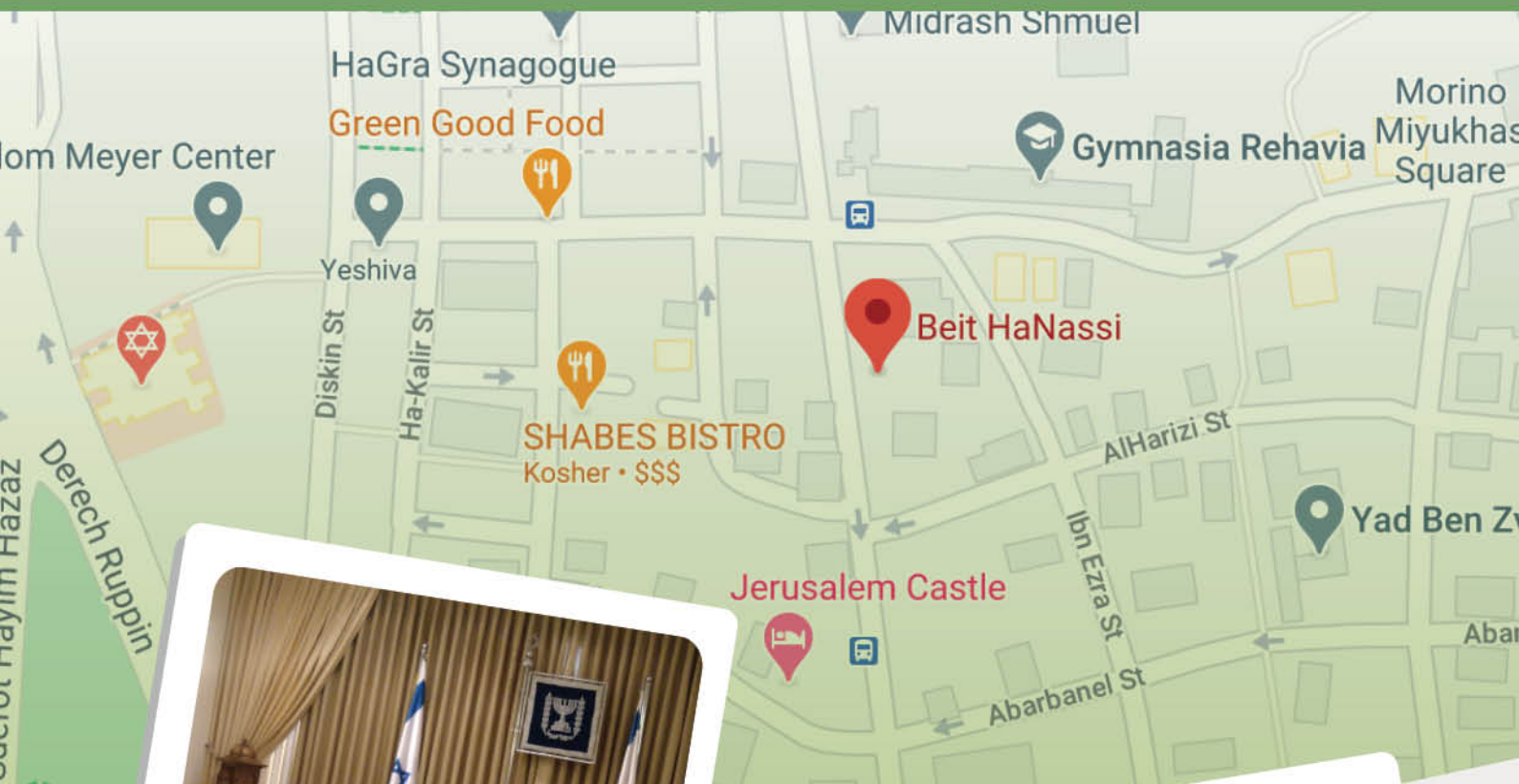
Located in the Mahane Israel neighborhood that was built by western North African Jews, the center is dedicated to the history and heritage of the Jewish communities of Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, Algiers and Egypt. The road that leads to the center is designed in the style of an Andalusian garden.

The Forest of Peace



A forest planted with pine, cypress and cedar trees, located between the Armon Hanatziv promenade and Abu Tor. Due to building works, not much remains of the forest today and the preservation of the forest as part of the Jerusalem Metropolitan Park (planted by the JNF in 1968) is therefore of great importance.

The President's Residence

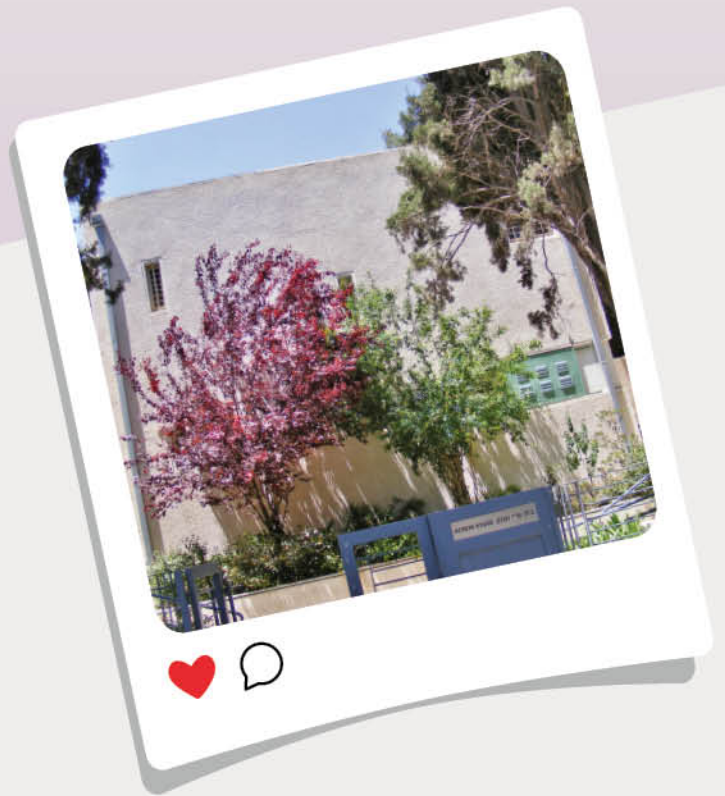


The official residence of the presidents of the state of Israel. It is located in the Talbiya neighborhood since 1971 and displays straight shapes and exposed concrete, reflecting the typical Israeli architecture of the time it was built in. The residence was built by several architects, and the gates were designed by Bezalel Shatz.

Shai Agnon House, Talpiot

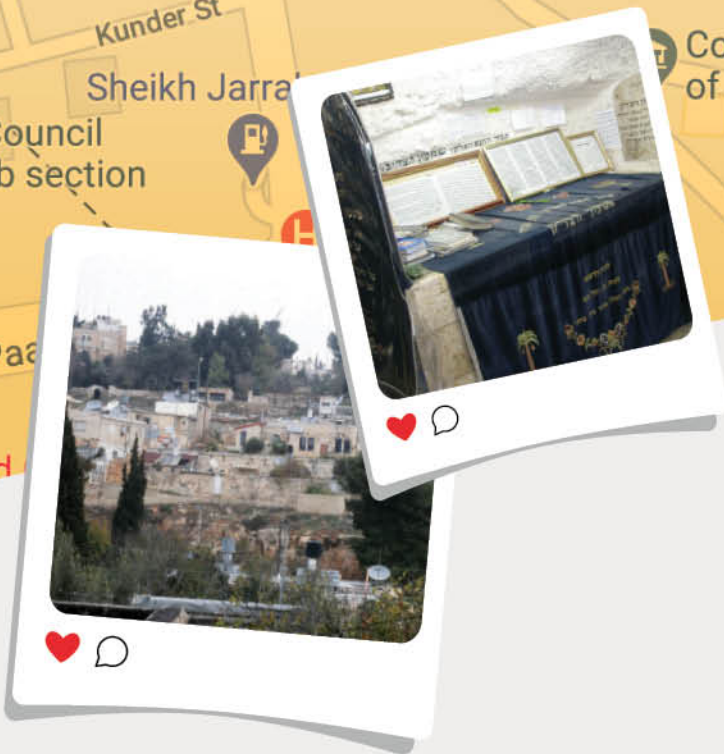
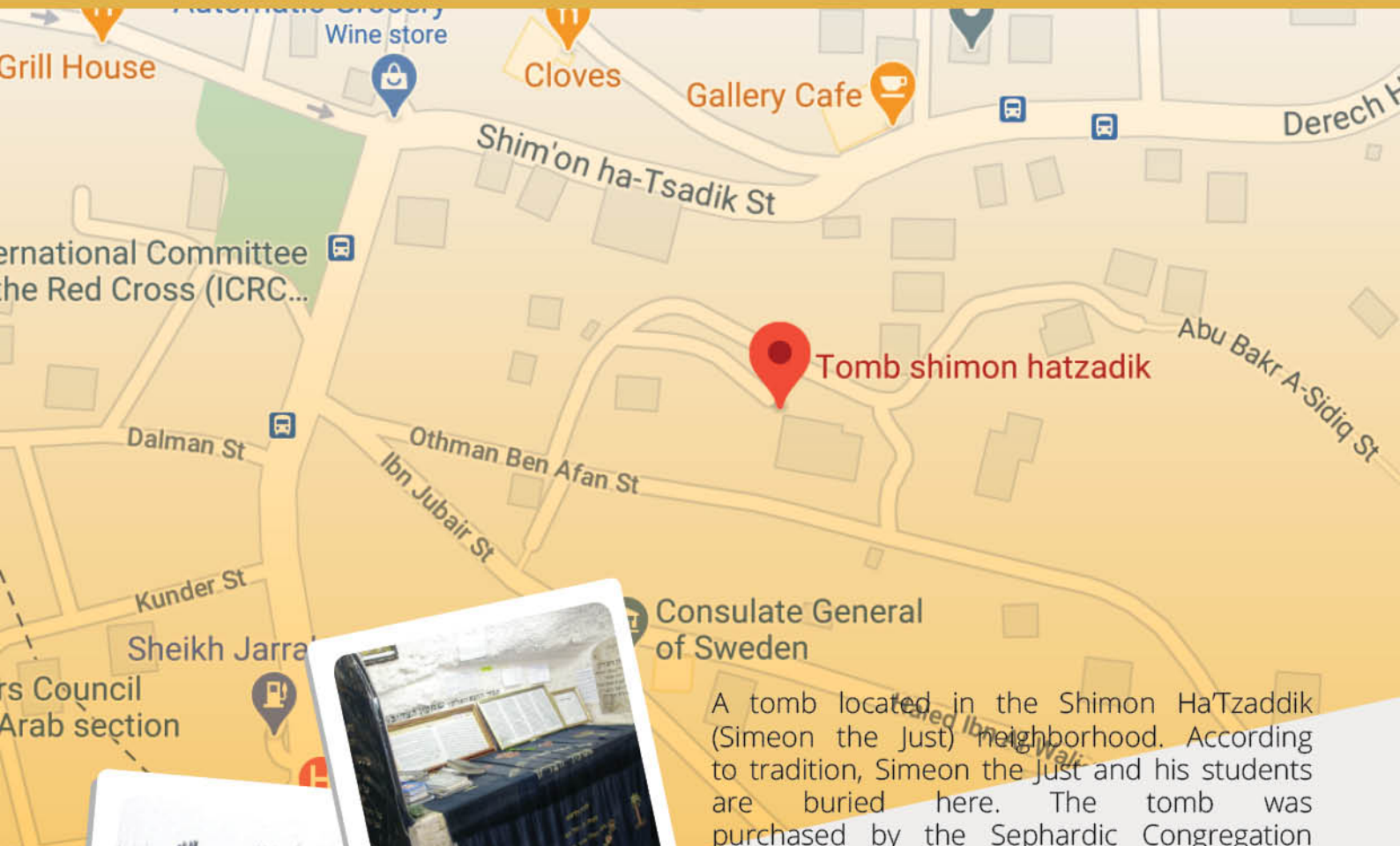


Shmuel Yosef Agnon was born in Polish Galicia and immigrated to Israel at the beginning of the twentieth century. A writer and winner of a Nobel Prize in Literature, he wrote hundreds of short stories and novels that were translated into dozens of languages, garnering much success around the world.



The house of the Jewish writer, Shai (Shmuel Yosef) Agnon. Agnon and his family lived in this house since the 1930s. In the study located on the second floor, Agnon wrote many his creations: A Simple Story, Only Yesterday, A Guest for the Night, and more. Today, the house serves as a museum allowing visitors a glimpse into the life and creations of Shai Agnon.

The Tomb of Shimon the T'zadik



Tomb shimon hatzadik

Consulate General of Sweden

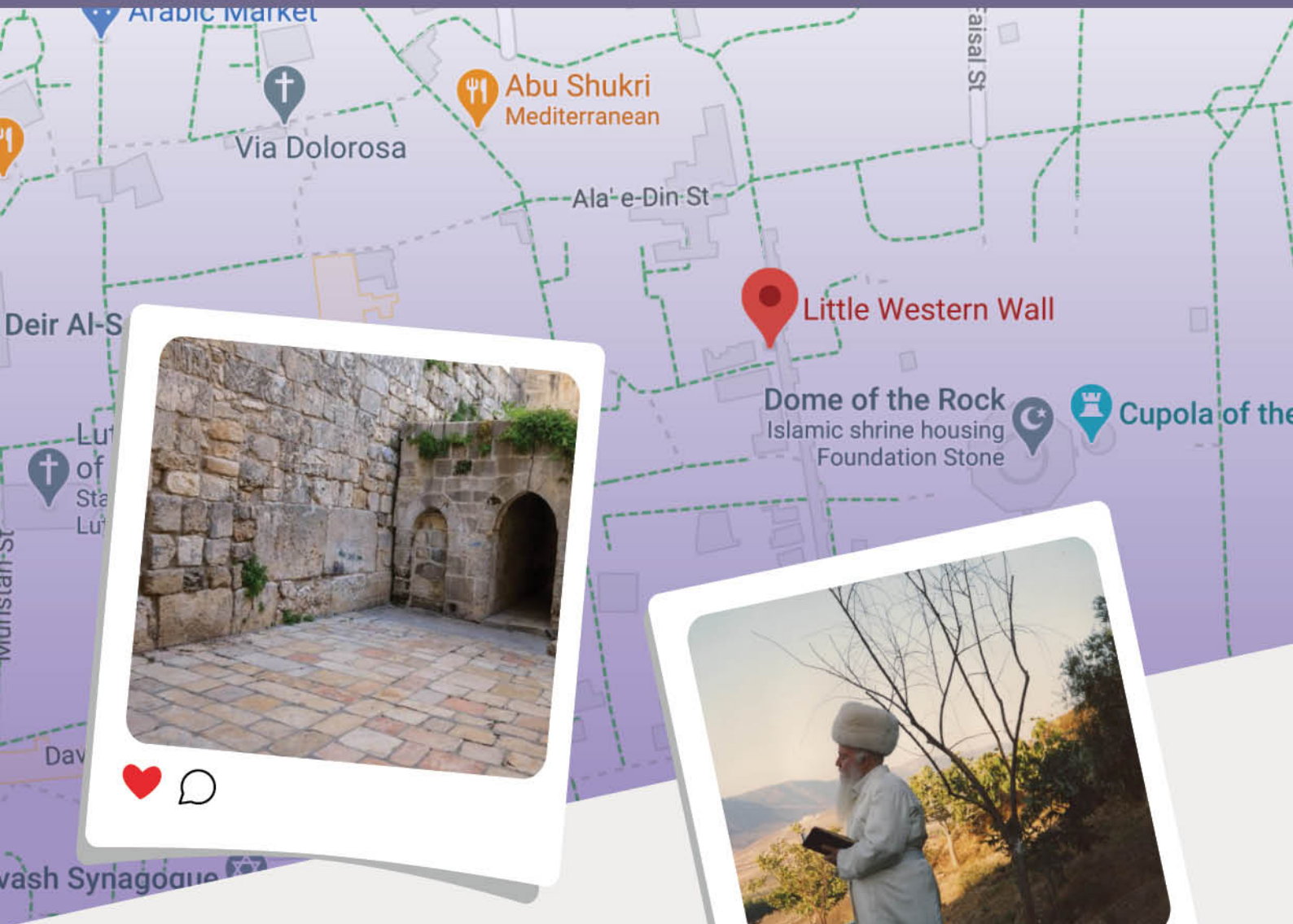
A tomb located in the Shimon HaTzaddik (Simeon the Just) neighborhood. According to tradition, Simeon the Just and his students are buried here. The tomb was purchased by the Sephardic Congregation Committee in Jerusalem in 1975.

Already in the Ottoman period, Jewish Jerusalemites would hold the Halaka ceremony (the ceremony celebrating the cutting of the hair from three-year-old boys) there, pray there and celebrate the Lag B'Omer festivities there. Throughout this time, they were forced to pay the Arab owner of a field in order to be able to pass through his field to get there. Over time, land near the tomb was bought for residential purposes, a Jewish neighborhood was established and existed for about 94 years. In the War of Independence, the British announced that they would be unable to protect the Jews there, and they therefore had no other choice but to hastily leave.

Throughout the years, the neighborhood stood empty, until the beginning of the 21st century when its houses were redeemed. Today, there is a neighborhood surrounding the tomb, that is home to 22 families. Each day there are about 3,000 visitors to the tomb who come to pray, celebrate a Halake, and to celebrate Lag B'Omer. You're invited too!

Shimon HaTzaddik was one of the last members of "the Great Assembly" (the supreme council in Israel during the Second Temple period). He was famous for saying that the world stands on three pillars: Torah, toil and acts of giving kindness (Tractate Avot, Ch 1, Mishna 2)

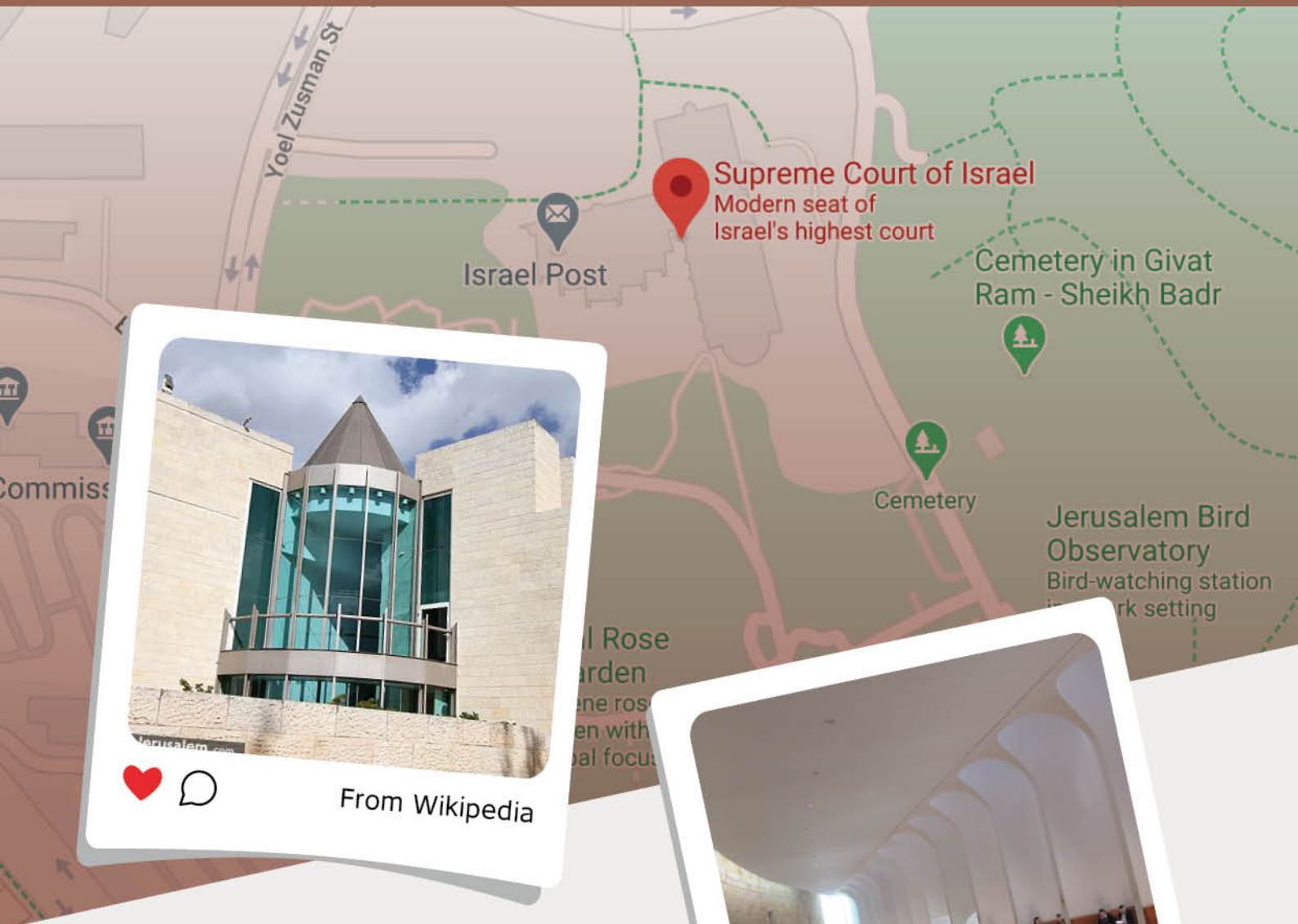
The Small Western Wall



Part of the Western Wall, measuring 488 meters long. This is an exposed area where one can pray opposite the stones of the Kotel. Located in the Muslim Quarter.

Rabbi Getz - The Sefardic Kabbalist Rabbi who headed the Kabbalist Yeshiva "Bet El", was appointed the Rabbi of the Kotel and from that moment on, spent most of the hours of the day there, making sure there are quorums for prayer, promoting the digging and building of the "Kotel Tunnels" site. Rabbi Getz held this position until the day he died in 1995 (23rd Elul 5755)

The Supreme Court

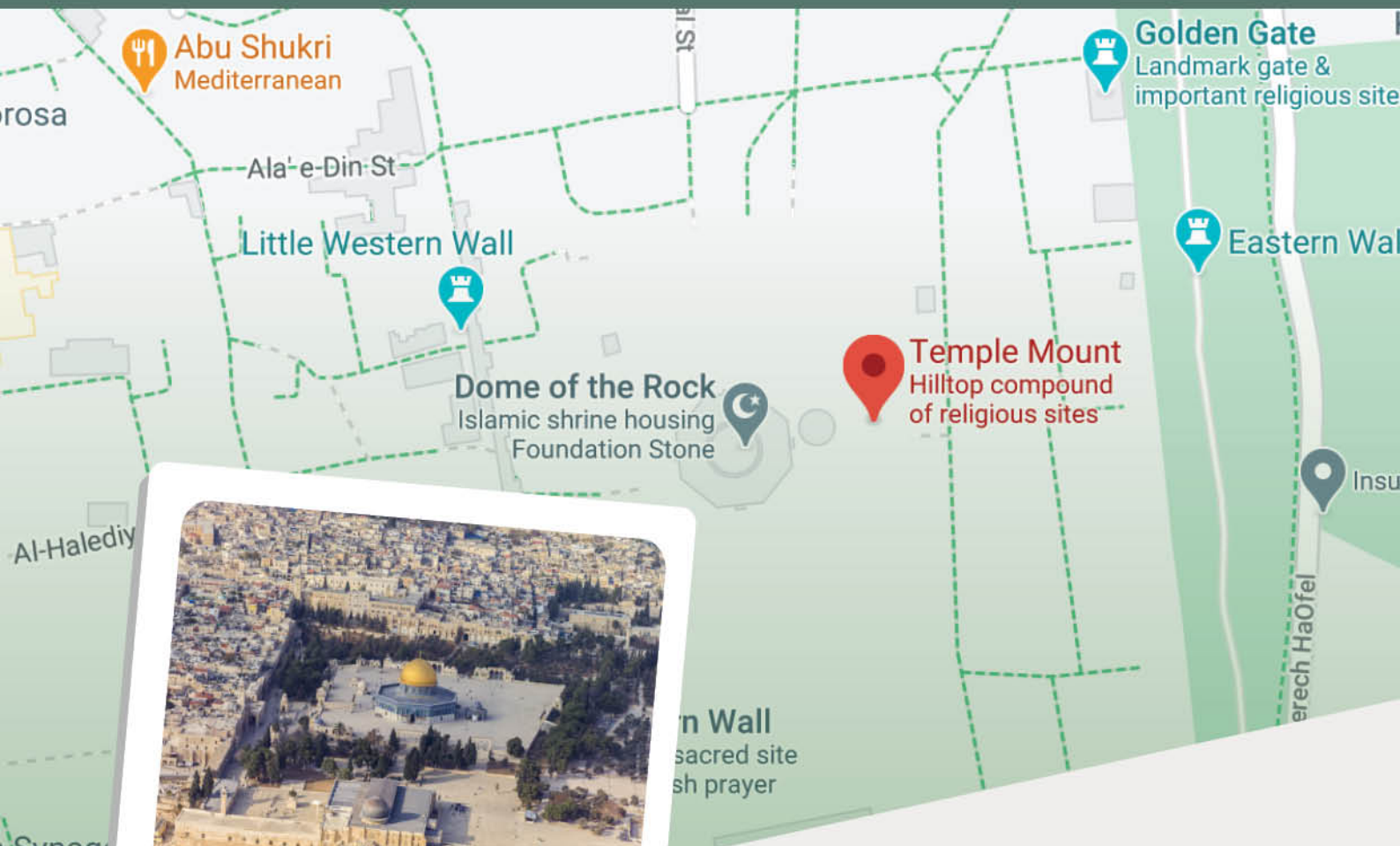


From Wikipedia



The highest ruling institution in the State of Israel. There are about 15 judges who work in the Supreme Court. The building is made up of glass and straight lines in order to reflect the verse in the book of Psalms (85:12) "Truth springs out of the earth; and righteousness has looked down from heaven" - the building therefore features a lot of reflections.

The Temple Mount

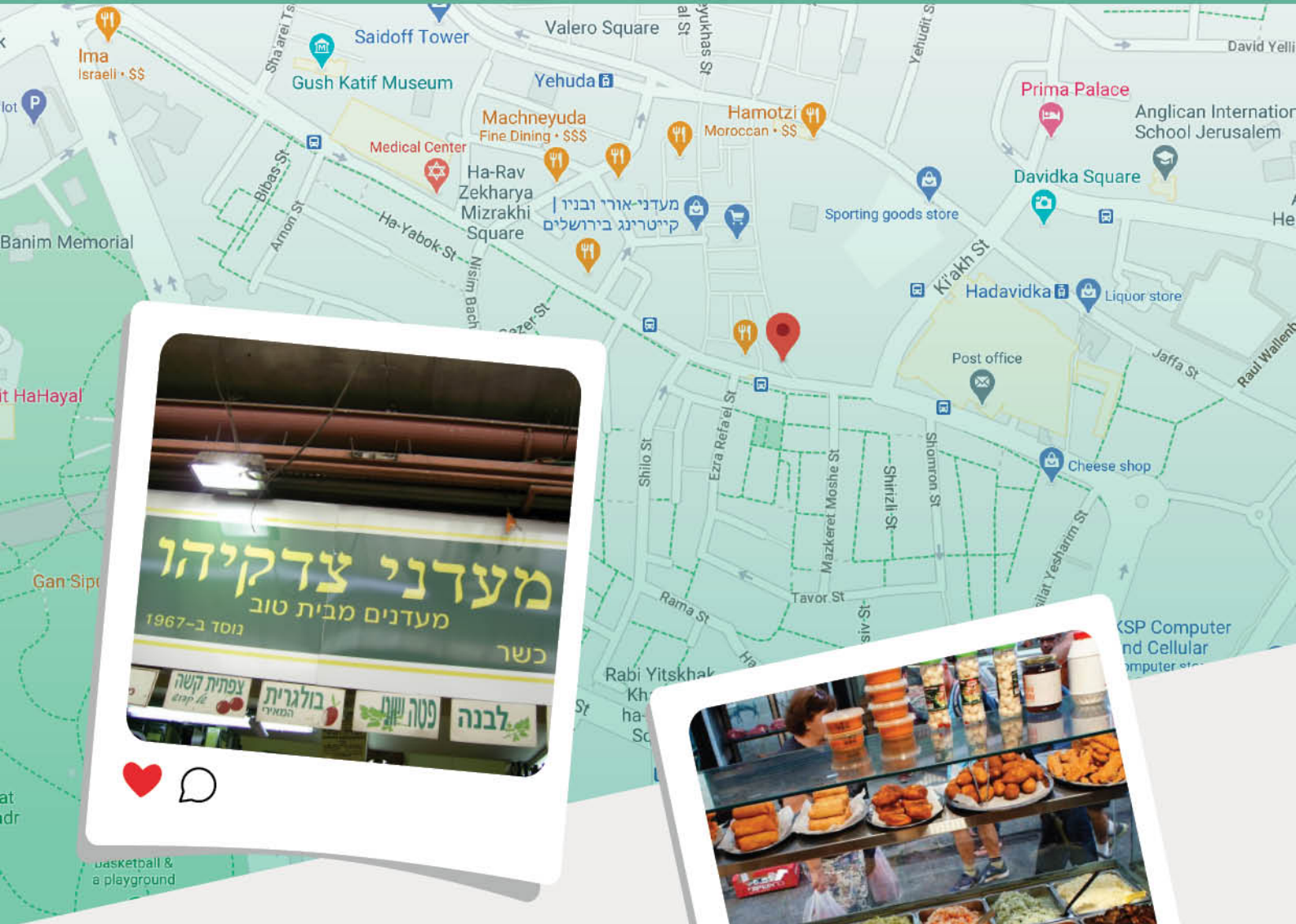


In the Six Day War, the IDF paratroopers conquered the Temple Mount, their commander, Motta Gur renounced this, and his words are preserved as a national memory; "The Temple Mount is in our hands!" In the following years, discussions were held regarding control of the Temple Mount, after which the Israeli government decided, at the suggestion of the then defense minister Moshe Dayan, and as a result of pressure from different sources, to transfer control of the site to the (Jordanian) Muslim Waqf and to remove signs of Israeli sovereignty from the site (such as the seminary set up there by the Army Rabbinate). Rabbi Goren tried, unsuccessfully, to lead a public outcry against the decision.

Today, Muslim buildings can be found on site (Al Aqsa Mosque, Omar Mosque, Al Marwani Mosque and the Golden Dome) and the Temple Mount is under the control of the Jordanian Waqf.

This is the holiest site in the world for Jewish people. Tradition ties numerous events from the Bible to the place- such as the Binding of Isaac- the reason that this place is also called Har HaMoriah. The first and second Temples were built on this mountain. When Jewish people pray three times a day, they turn to face the Temple Mount regardless of where they live in the world.

Tzidkiyahu Delicacies



A large market stall that greets visitors to the Mahane Yehuda marketplace - a family business selling prepared foods that started out as a pickled food stand in 1967 and grew into six busy branches spread out throughout the city.

The Hebrew University



Professor Zvi Hermann Shapira – brought up the idea of founding the Hebrew University and suggested setting up the Jewish National Fund (which he didn't merit to see in his lifetime).

After the War of Independence (1948), the Mount Scopus university remained a Jewish enclave in Arab territory. It was impossible to reach it and as a result, faculties were moved to different buildings in the city and, at the same time, the Givat Ram university was being built on the western side of the city. After nineteen years, in the Six Day War, the Mount Scopus campus was freed and ever since then, the university faculties are divided between the two campuses.

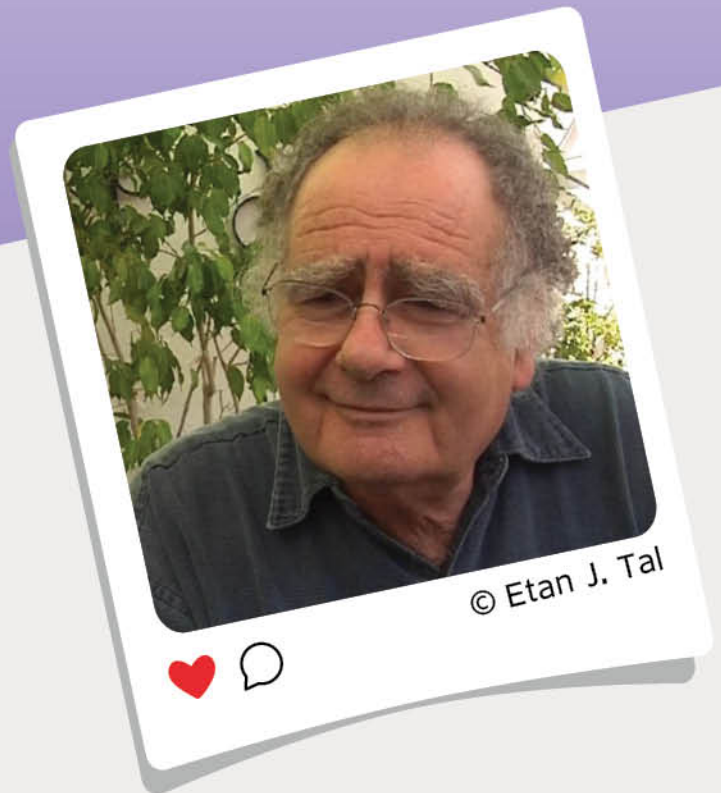


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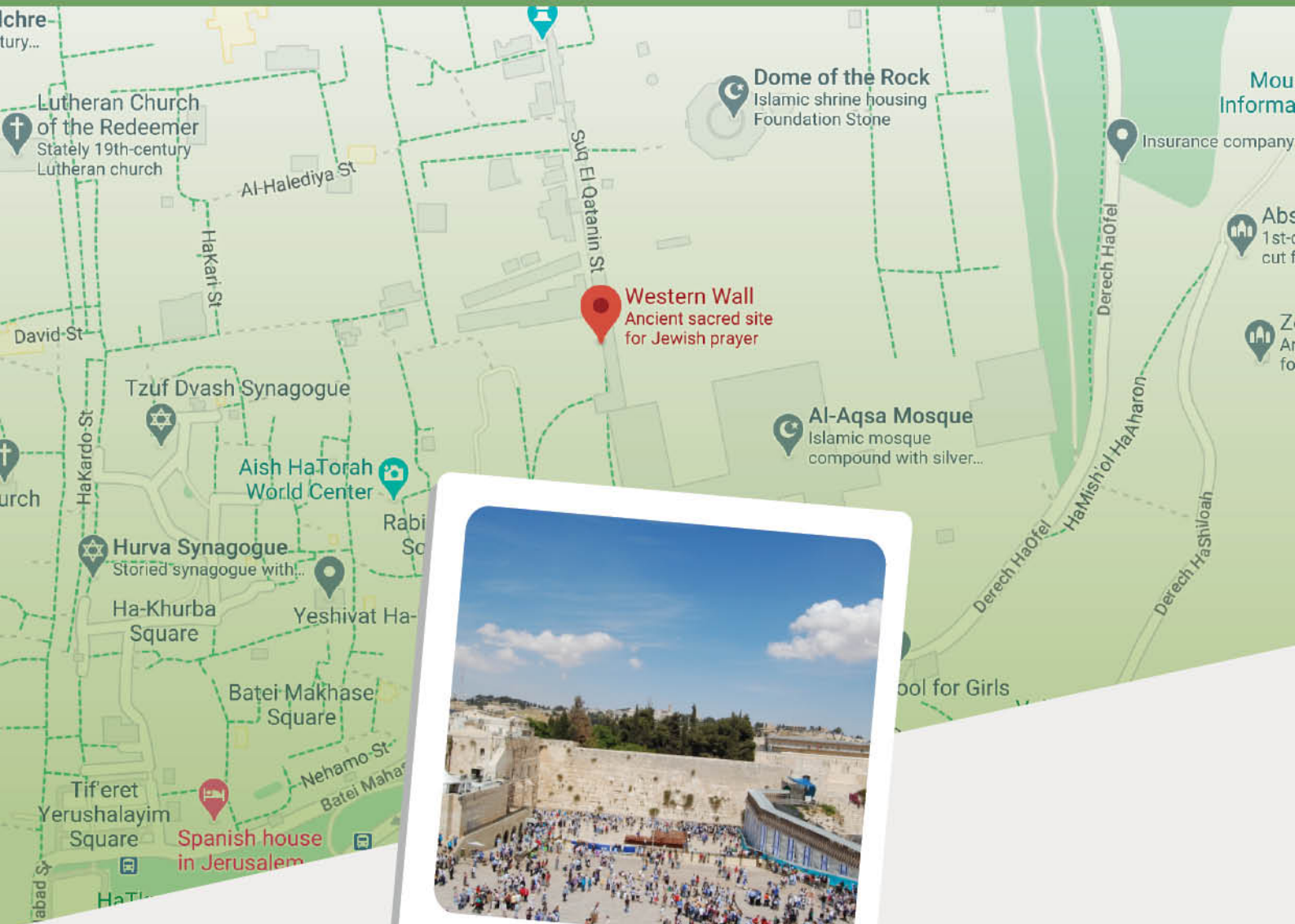
The first university that was founded in Israel. It was established in 1914 and began operating in 1928. It is the largest university in Israel, both physically and in terms of the student body. Albert Einstein donated all his manuscripts to the university, as well as the copyright to them.

"Water" Sculpture



A piece of art by Micha Ulman, that is made up of two manhole covers, each with an impression of the artist's hand. A cover with an impression of the artist's right hand is located in Zion Square, and a cover with an impression of the artist's left hand is located next to the Damascus Gate in the Old City. According to the artist: "The water system in Jerusalem is shared by the two parts of the city; everyone drinks the same water" The meaning of the joint use of water, by Jews and Arabs, is peace between the two nationalities.

The Western Wall



One of the four supporting walls of the Temple Mount from the Second Temple period that still exists today. According to tradition, there is a special holiness to the Western Wall and, as a result, throughout the centuries Jewish people have prayed in front of it.

About 800 years ago, the Mughrabi neighborhood, that bordered the Western Wall, was built. Access to the wall was via a narrow alley and that is where Jewish people would pray.

Between 1948 and 1967 (from the establishment of the state until the Six Day War), access to the Western Wall for Jews was forbidden. After the Six Day War, access was permitted and the Kotel Plaza was expanded, for the welfare of those praying there who come from all around the world.

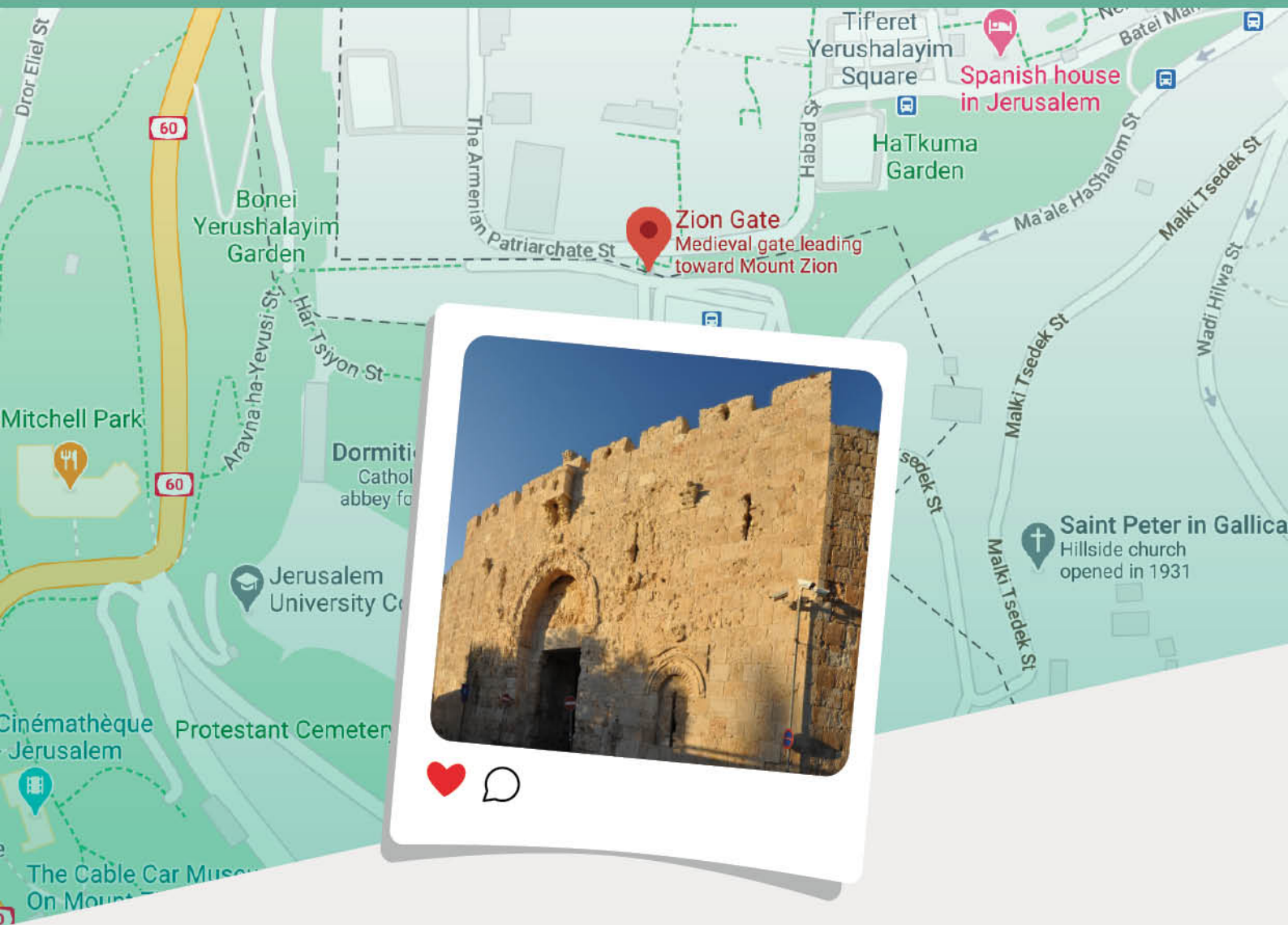
Jaffa Gate



One of the gates of the Old City which faces the Christian Quarter. It is a main, fortified gate which led the way to the road to Jaffa - which was a main port city in the land of Israel. The gate is also called Bab al-Khalil (Hebron Gate) as it leads to Hebron, the burial place of Khalil ("friend") - referring to the forefather Abraham who is buried in Hebron. The Crusaders called it David's Gate due to identifying the citadel as "David's Citadel" and thereby naming the close by gate after King David.

Next to the gate is a breach in the wall in honor of Wilhelm II who visited in 1869 and entered the Old City with his vehicle escorts.

Zion Gate



One of the gates of the Old City – the gate that faces Mount Zion and leads into the Jewish Quarter. The stones in the wall around the gate are punctured from bullets that were shot during the battles that took place there in the War of Independence. The Mezuzah on the gate is made from a shell that was shot during the battles.

David Elazar (Dado) – on the night between the 17th and 18th of May 1948, the brigade charged with breaking into the city, under the command of Dado Elazar, entered the city through this gate. As the sappers worked on blowing the gate open, the rest of the soldiers were so tired that they fell asleep and even the sound of the tremendous explosion of the gate being opened didn't wake them up. After the soldiers joined other forces in the quarter, the gate was recaptured by the Jordanian Legion.