

The Shiloah Spring



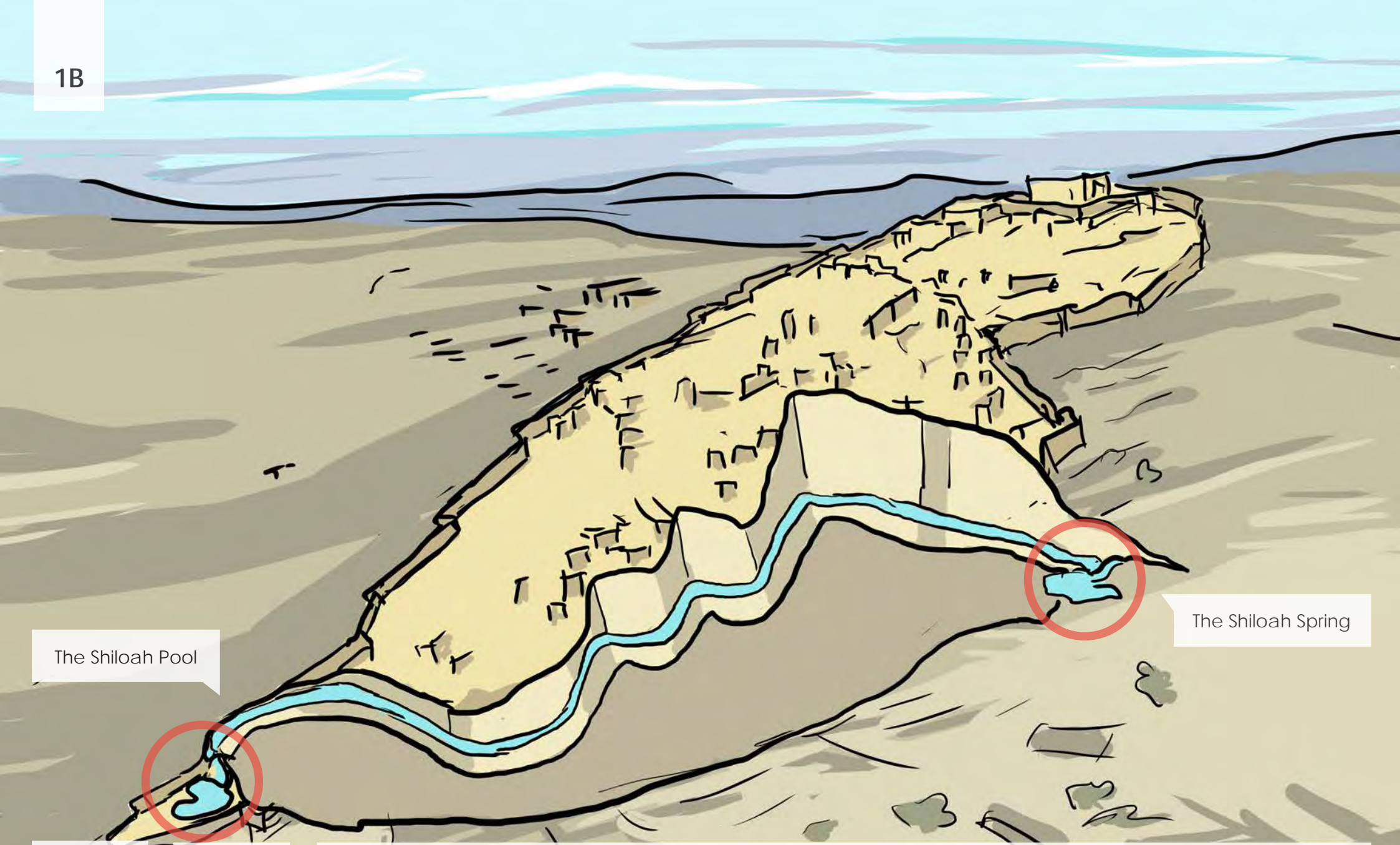
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My Jerusalem - My connection

1st Temple - the water is situated outside of the city walls. In the days of King David, the city of Jerusalem is built on a small mountain with only one source of water - the Gihon Spring. But the spring is situated beyond the city walls and every enemy who approaches the city can block it and stop water from entering Jerusalem.





The Shiloah Pool

The Shiloah Spring



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The solution: To dig a channel into the mountain that transports the water from one side, on the outside of the city, to the other side, inside the city. In this way, the water is protected by the city wall; the water supply can't be harmed, preventing the potential paralyzing of Jerusalem.





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Over the years, Jerusalem grew and it is no longer possible to rely on a single spring for the big city of Jerusalem.



2B



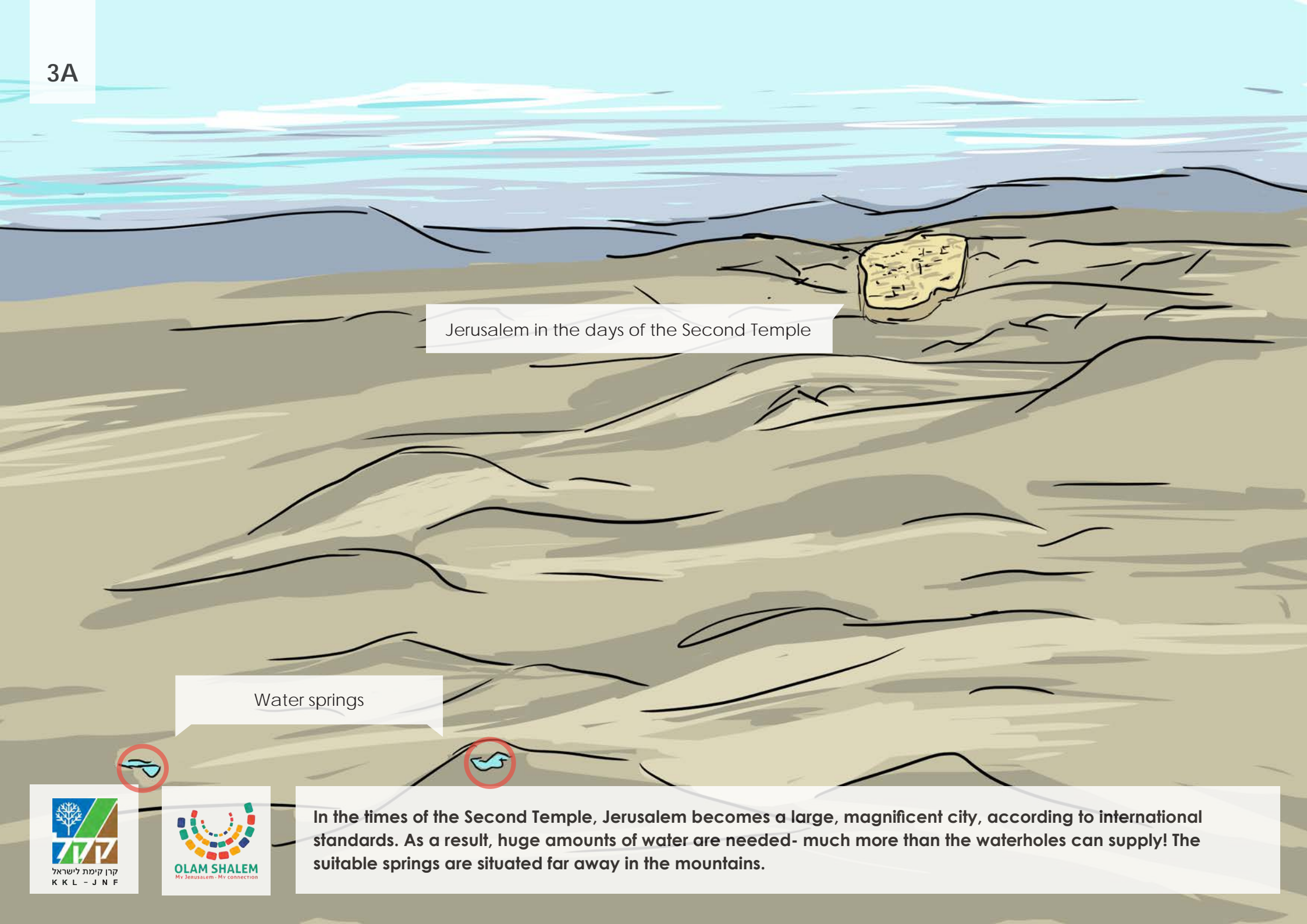
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Waterholes do not sit atop natural springs; many, many holes need to be dug and the winter rain fills them up. Then, in the summertime it is possible to drink the water that has accumulated (in Israel there is no rain in the summer).





Jerusalem in the days of the Second Temple

Water springs

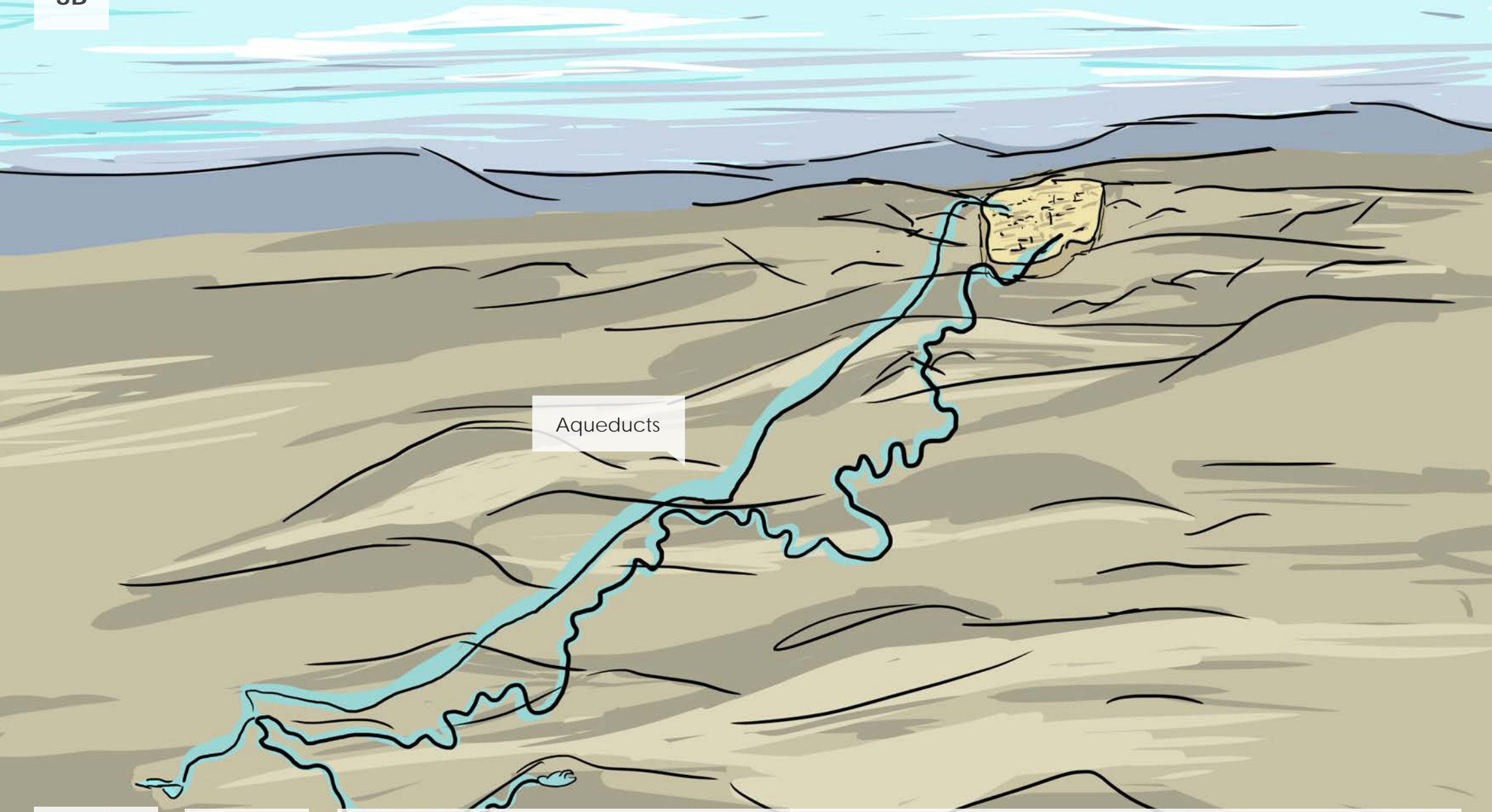


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In the times of the Second Temple, Jerusalem becomes a large, magnificent city, according to international standards. As a result, huge amounts of water are needed- much more than the waterholes can supply! The suitable springs are situated far away in the mountains.



Aqueducts

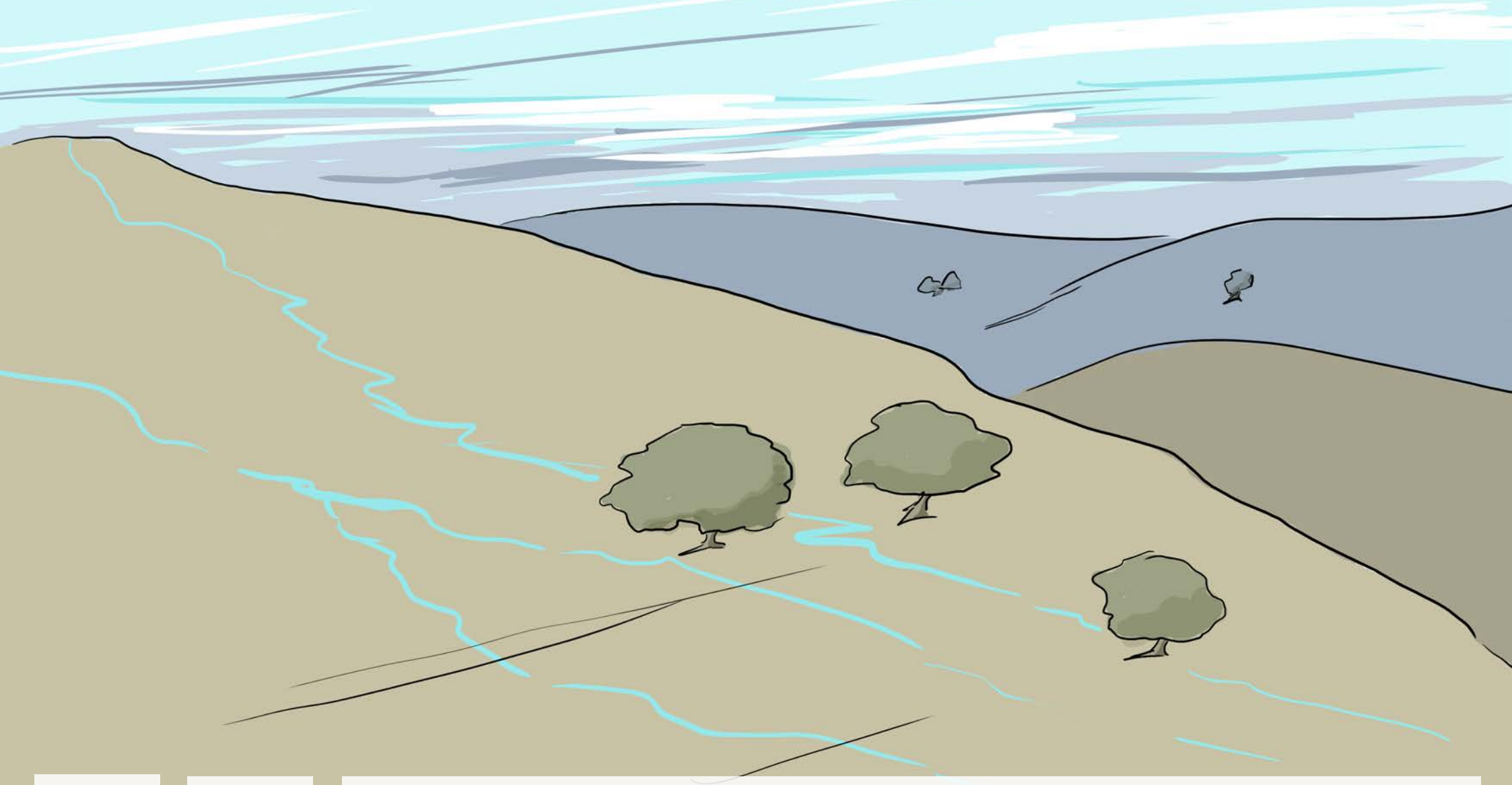


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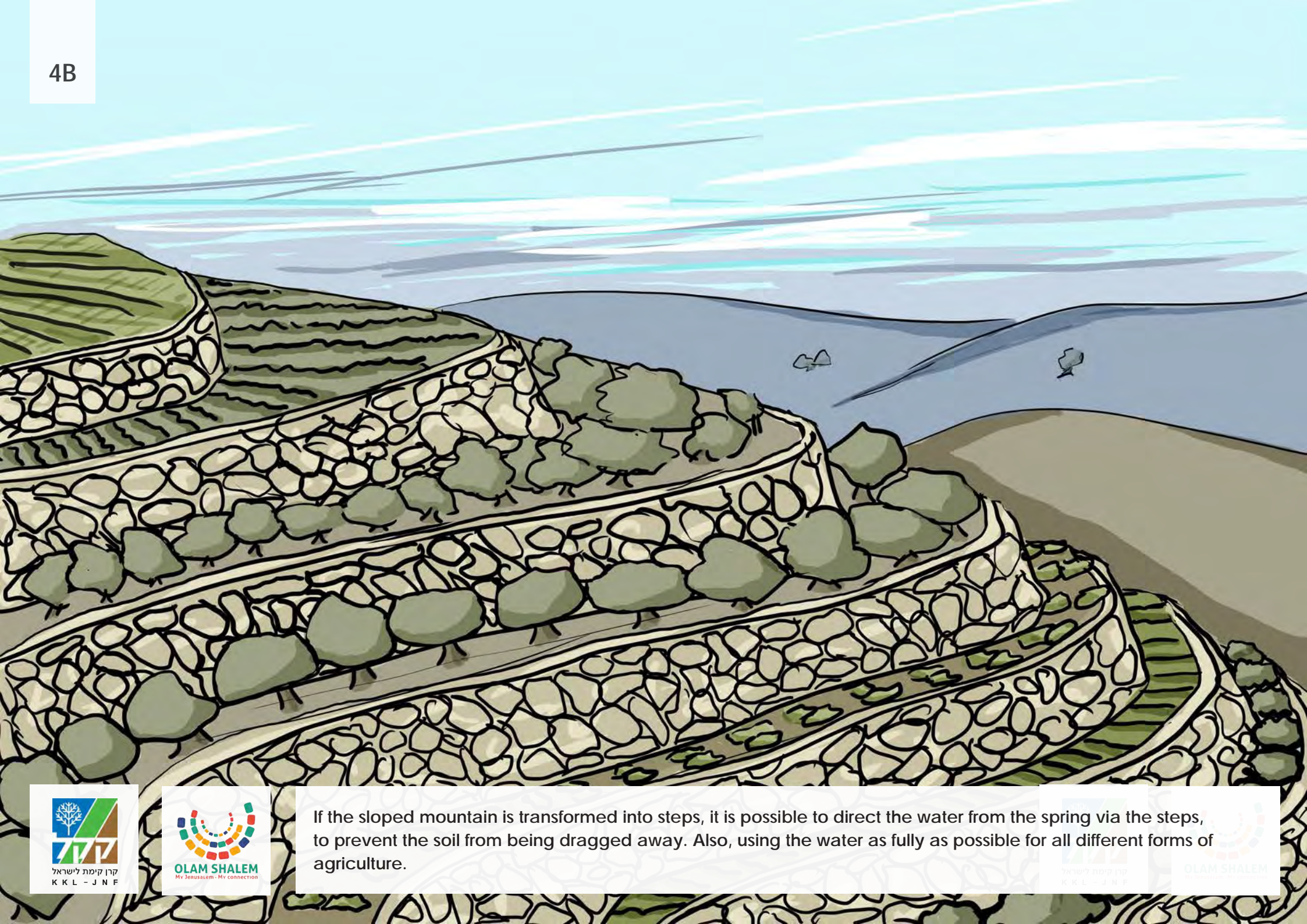
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In the times of the Second Temple, additional springs are discovered that are very far from the city. The water is carried from them via long aqueducts to the city: there are no nearby springs that can be used!



Jerusalem is situated in a hilly area, which makes it hard to grow agricultural produce in the city. It isn't possible to grow things in the city because the water constantly flows to the bottom of the hill, dragging the earth with it.





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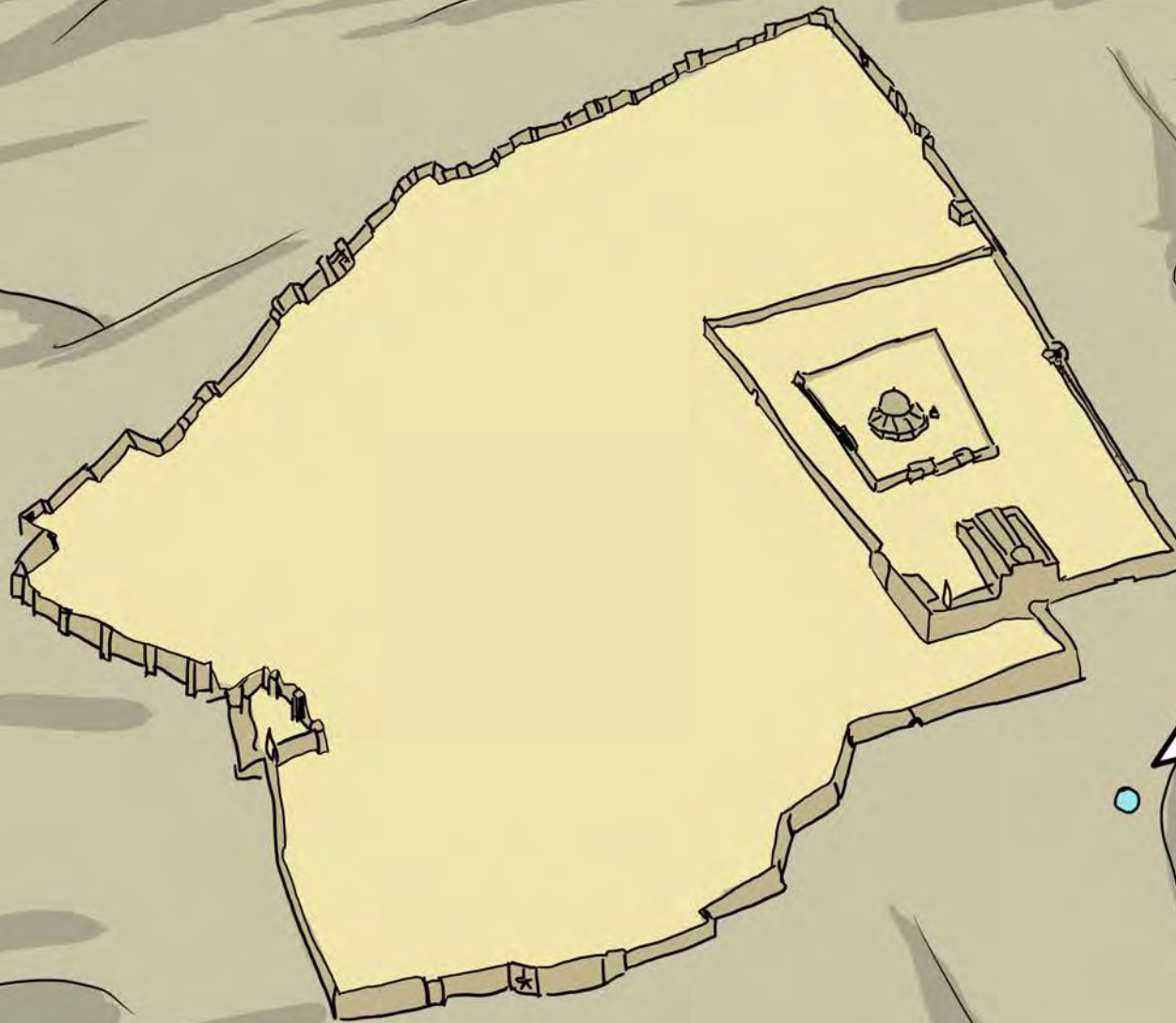
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If the sloped mountain is transformed into steps, it is possible to direct the water from the spring via the steps, to prevent the soil from being dragged away. Also, using the water as fully as possible for all different forms of agriculture.

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In modern times, the Gihon Spring was taken over by Arabs, as were the water canals. The waterholes are emptied in the summer and it is impossible to use them.







Buying water from the Arab villagers in Lifta, a source of water that also sits upon a large spring, next to the city.





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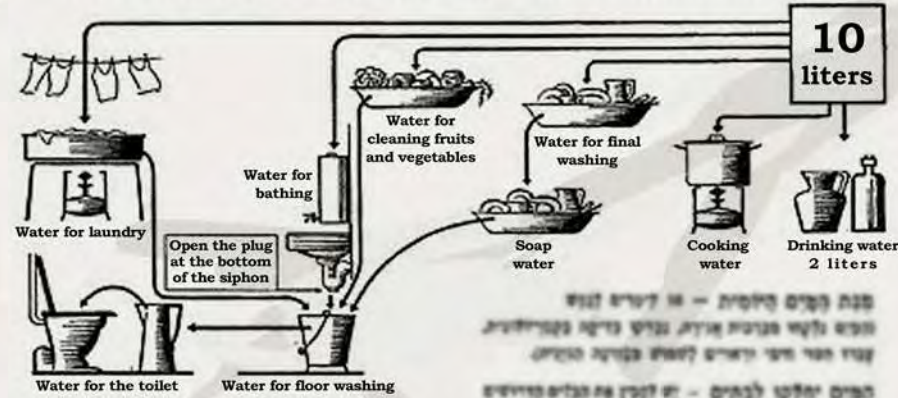
In 1948, war breaks out between the Jews and Arabs due to the declaration of the foundation of the State of Israel. The Arabs then refuse to sell water to the Jews and also prevent trucks carrying supplies from entering the city.

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### Instructions of Efficient Use of Water Rations



הנה הנחיות לשימוש יעיל במי - 10 ליטרים בלבד  
 המותרים לנו. המטרה היא להשתמש בכל  
 טיפה של מים באופן יעיל. המים יישארו  
 לשימוש חוזר. הנה הנחיות לשימוש יעיל במי:  
 1. מים לניקוי פירות וירקות - יש להשתמש במים  
 אלו לניקוי כלים המיועדים לשימוש חוזר.  
 2. מים לניקוי בגדים - יש להשתמש במים אלו  
 לניקוי כלים המיועדים לשימוש חוזר.  
 3. מים לניקוי רצפה - יש להשתמש במים אלו  
 לניקוי כלים המיועדים לשימוש חוזר.  
 4. מים לניקוי שירותים - יש להשתמש במים אלו  
 לניקוי כלים המיועדים לשימוש חוזר.  
 5. מים לניקוי כלי מטבח - יש להשתמש במים אלו  
 לניקוי כלים המיועדים לשימוש חוזר.  
 6. מים לניקוי כלים - יש להשתמש במים אלו  
 לניקוי כלים המיועדים לשימוש חוזר.  
 7. מים לניקוי כלים - יש להשתמש במים אלו  
 לניקוי כלים המיועדים לשימוש חוזר.  
 8. מים לניקוי כלים - יש להשתמש במים אלו  
 לניקוי כלים המיועדים לשימוש חוזר.  
 9. מים לניקוי כלים - יש להשתמש במים אלו  
 לניקוי כלים המיועדים לשימוש חוזר.  
 10. מים לניקוי כלים - יש להשתמש במים אלו  
 לניקוי כלים המיועדים לשימוש חוזר.

In the days of the siege on Jerusalem, the Arabs seize control over the passageways to the city, as well as the transportation of water into it. The inhabitants are forced to make do with the waterholes that allow for only 10 liters of water per person per day – therefore, the water is recycled and is used repeatedly.



7A

Mediterranean

Groundwater

The Dead Sea



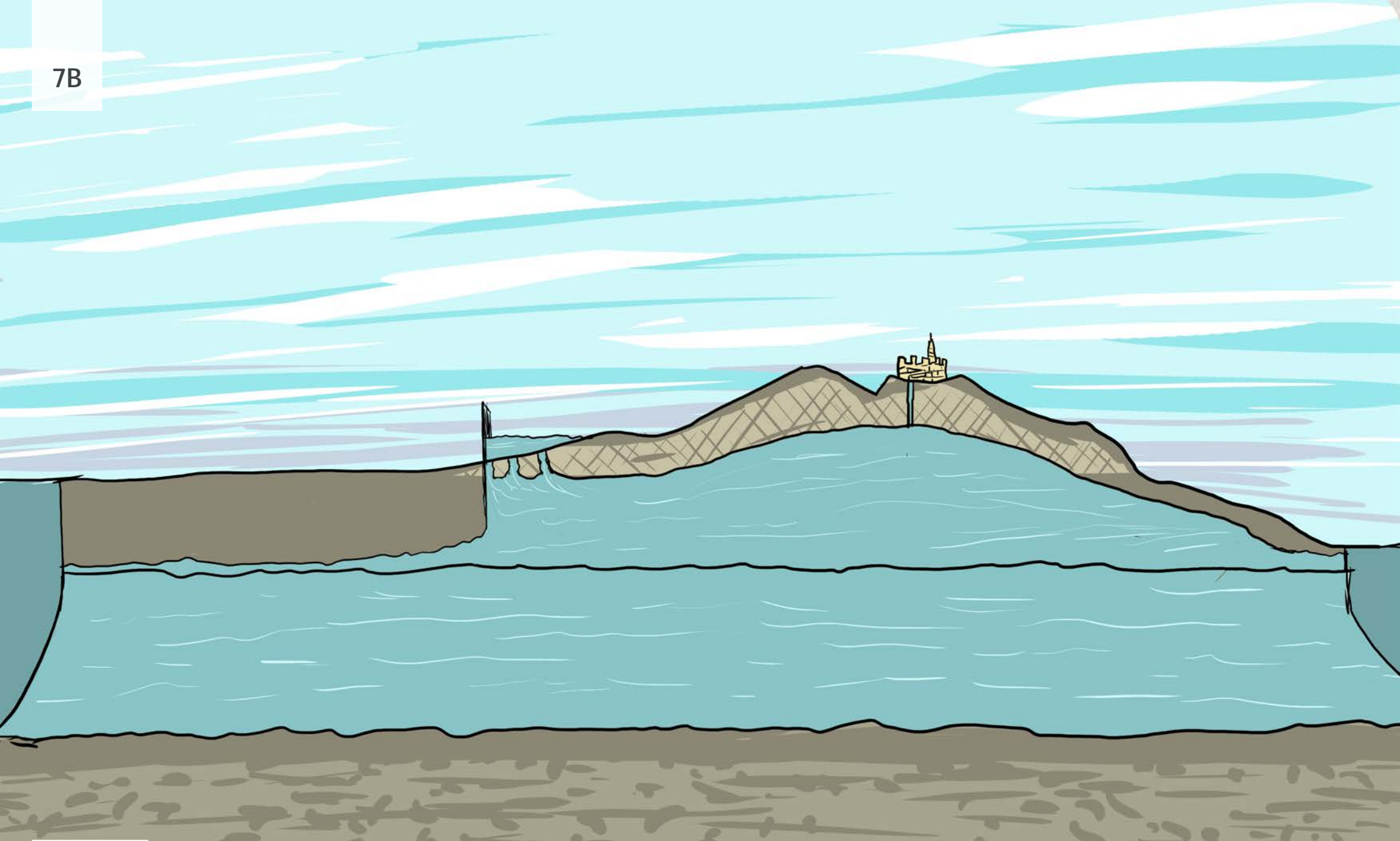
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At the end of the war, Israel grows and grows, more and more people are living on the mountain but the water is always flowing downwards, towards the sea. How can the rainwater that flows down the mountain be preserved?





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Usually, the waters flow via the wadis to the Mediterranean Sea. JNF builds a large dam that prevents the water flowing to the stream. Instead, it accumulates and slowly trickles down, through the soil, and increases the amount of groundwater and springs.





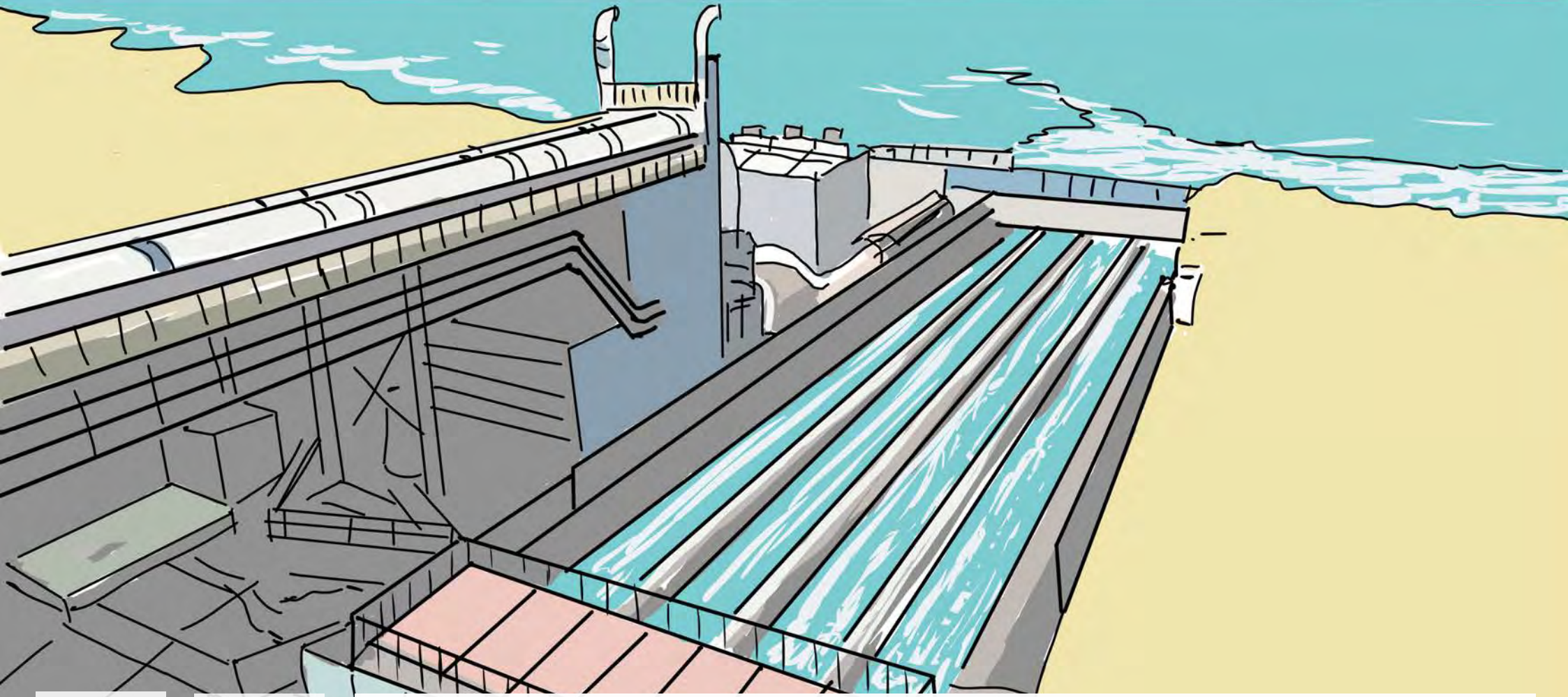
Saltwater

sweet water

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The State of Israel is presently home to over 9 million people, but its water sources are saltwater and can't be drunk- apart from one source- the Sea of Galilee. How can there be sufficient water for all inhabitants with just one lake to depend on?





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Desalination devices that turn salty seawater into drinkable water have been built along the coasts of Israel. This turns the seawater into freshwater that flows into the taps. In Israel, 85% of the water that flows through the taps is actually seawater that has been desalinated!