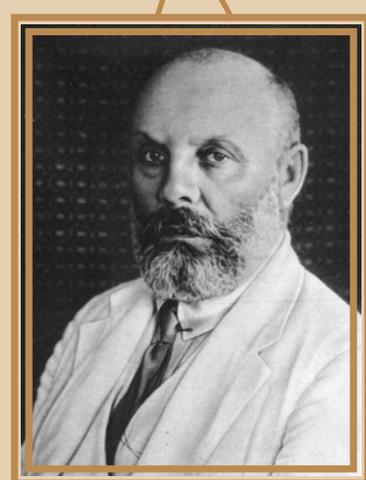


Go to the street named after a member of Hovevei Zion, who was President of the Jewish National Fund. Walk around the road and discover what color the benches in the picture are?



## **Avraham Menachem-Mendel Ussishkin**

was a Zionist leader, a member of Hovevei Zion and was the leader of a group known as Zionei Zion, which was very active in the Zionist Congresses. He set up and managed a parliamentary-style body of Israeli Zionists called HaKnissiyah HaEretz Yisraelit, set up different institutions of the Zionist movement, and was the President of the Jewish National Fund.



Continue on from there to the high school—a school for girls that was among the first schools in Jerusalem for religious girls in modern times, and was the first one in which lessons were taught in the Hebrew language. Close by, there is a community-policing center. What is the sixth number that appears on the left-hand telephone number on the sign?



## **Evelina de Rothschild School for Girls**

It was one of the first schools in Jerusalem for religious girls in modern times. At its peak, at the beginning of the twentieth century, it was considered one of the most prestigious schools in the city and the first one in which learning took place in the Hebrew language. The school was called Evelina de Rothschild, after the daughter of Baron Lionel de Rothschild and his wife Charlotte von Rothschild, who passed away during childbirth in 1866. In 1899, Chana Yehudit Landau, known as Ms. Annie Landau, was appointed Principal of the school, and her deputy was Mrs. Ethel Levi. Ms. Landau was known as a lady with an impressive background in education, and as a first-class educator. When Chana Landau was appointed principal of the school, she decided that studies in the school, starting from kindergarten, will take place entirely in Hebrew.

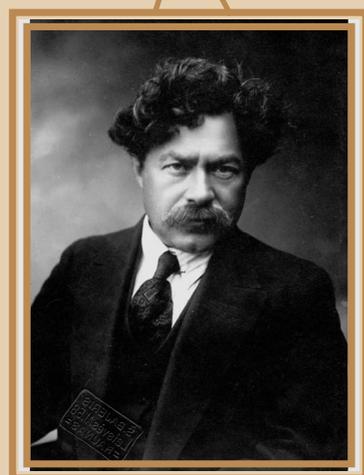


Check on the bulletin board at the end of the road that is named after someone who was both a doctor and poet- on what dates did the International Arts and Crafts Festival take place?



## Shaul Tchernichovsky

was a doctor, translator and one of the biggest Hebrew poets. He is identified with nature poetry. Tchernichovsky's poems combine influences from Jewish tradition and world cultures

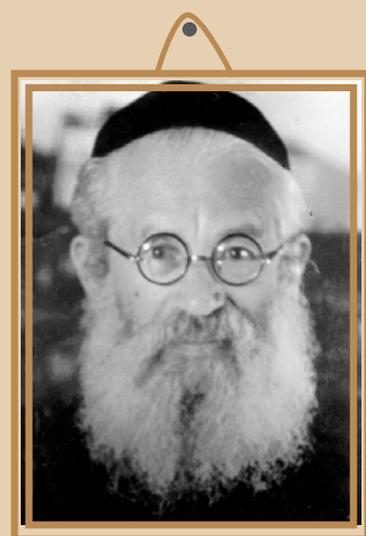


From Tchernichovsky Street, turn left and walk down the road that is named after the first Chief Rabbi of the State of Israel- what color is the bus that you can see there?



## HaRav Yitzhak Isaac HaLevi Herzog

was the Ashkenazic Chief Rabbi of the Land of (Pre-State) Israel from 1936, and after that, of the State of Israel until the day he died. Before that he was the Chief Rabbi of Ireland. A Doctor of, and Israel Prize winner for, Rabbinical literature

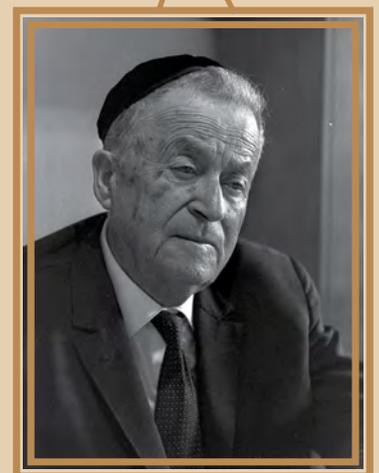


At the top of the street named after one of the biggest Hebrew authors, is a brown sign under the traffic lights- where is it directing people to?



## Shmuel Yosef Agnon

also known by the acronym Shai Agnon, he was one of the biggest Hebrew authors in modern times. Agnon won the Nobel Prize in Literature, and was twice awarded the Israel Prize for literature. Born as Shmuel Yosef Czaczkes, his first story published in the land of Israel was called "Agunot" ("Forsaken Wives") and he derived his pen name "Agnon" from the title of the story. Agnon's books were translated into many languages, and saw much success and admiration around the world. Agnon's books deal with questions that are connected to the Jewish people, poetry, politics and many other subjects.



Chaim Weitzmann was Israel's first president.  
Go to the residence of Israel's current president. Look through the gate. How many flags can you spot?



## Chaim Weitzmann

Chemist, Zionist leader, and Israel's first president. In 1917 he was chosen as the president of Britain's Zionist Federation, and was an influential figure behind that year's Balfour Declaration. In 1920 he became the fourth president of Zionist Organization. In addition to his political appointments he was also a biochemist and a dedicated scientist at the "Ziv Institute" in Rechovot, which he founded in 1934. (This was posthumously renamed "The Weitzmann Institute of Science"). On May 16th, 1948, just two days after Israel's declaration of independence, he was nominated as the president of the Provisionary State Council. In 1949, he was elected as Israel's first serving president.

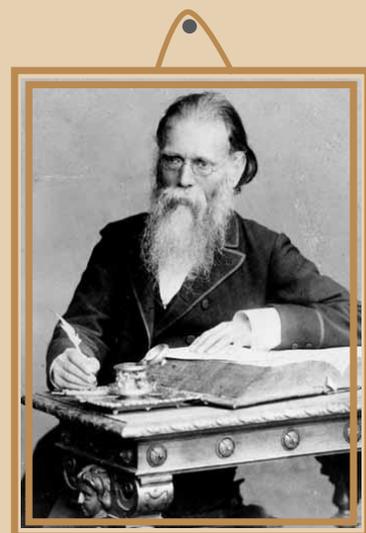


Stroll over to the location where the organization founded by Zvi Hermann Schapira resides. Look up. Who is the figure on the building's banner?

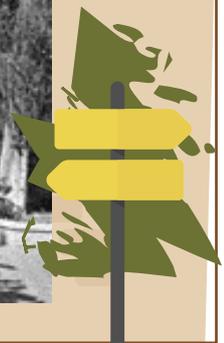


## Zvi Hermann Schapira

Jewish Russian intellectual, a mathematician and a pioneer of the “Lovers of Zion” and Political Zionist movements. He was the initiator and the driving force behind creating the monumental project – the Jewish National Fund. He formulated the fund’s character and goals, and promoted the concept of collecting moneys from every Jew in the world, for the purpose of a general Jewish fund. Two thirds of the funds would be allocated for land purchase, and the remainder for guarding and protecting those lands. He stipulated that it would be forbidden to release these lands at any future time from the fund’s authority, and it would also be forbidden to sell them to any private investors. Schapira lived in various European countries, was an exceptional intellectual, and acquired the title of rabbi, as well as other academic titles at an early age. His European academic achievements did not hold him back from surging ahead with his Zionist ambitions, not even at a time when most others did not support that path.



Hannah Weitz was the first female physician in Israel and a pre-State Jewish pioneer. During her years in Jerusalem she initiated public services and social volunteer actions, and took an active role in establishing social and cultural institutions. Her biggest accomplishment was founding Jerusalem's first high school, today located in the Rechavia neighborhood. Your mission: what is the school's name, and what are the colors of its doors?



## Hannah Weitz

Israel's first female physician and an early 20th century Zionist pioneer. Throughout her life she tirelessly labored in medical and social initiatives. In 1907, she and her physician husband, Naphtali, moved to Jerusalem as he became the head of the Rothschild Hospital. Hannah opened a pediatric and gynecological clinic in their home. Many of her patients were Jewish and Arab women who did not feel comfortable being seen by a male physician. She provided medical services to all, regardless of the patient's religious or ethnic identity, and as such, she gained much admiration. She also served as the in-house physician of the Jerusalem Hebrew Seminary. She and her husband were active in establishing cultural and social institutions, the most important being Jerusalem's Hebrew Gymnasium High School (their daughter Leah was one of its first four students) and the cultural center, Beit Ha'Am.



Walk over to the Betzalel Academy of Art and Design. This school was founded by the Jewish sculptor-painter, Boris Schatz, and is named after the biblical Betzalel ben Uri – the person who designed the Tabernacle and its vessels. Can you identify the color of this sign?



## Boris Schatz

(a.k.a. Shlomo Zalman-Dov Baruch) - a Jewish sculptor-painter, the founder of Jerusalem's Betzalel Institute of Art and Design, and the Betzalel Showroom, which would eventually evolve into the Israel Museum.

In 1903 he met Theodor Herzl and became an ardent Zionist. Concerned with issues of financial challenges facing new immigrants to Israel, he came up with the idea of establishing a Jewish art school, with its creations being sold on the European market. He presented this idea at the 1905 Zionist Congress, but it did not take root. However, in 1906, he established the Jerusalem Center for Art, later to be renamed Betzalel, after the biblical master craftsman, Betzalel ben Uri, who designed and created the Tabernacle and its vessels. Schatz bought a private home next to his school. He also organized art exhibitions of his students' works in Europe and the United States. These were the first exhibitions of Israeli artists abroad.



Navigate to the former site of Rachel's "Educational Farm" that provided agricultural training for women. How many notices are on the bulletin board on the right?



## Rachel Yanait Ben-Zvi

author, educator and agronomist.

She was a central character in the Zionist Labor Movement, active in pre-State Jewish self-defense and a public figure. Rachel was the wife of Yitzchak – a historian, public statesman and Israel's second president. In 1919, Rachel established an agricultural training farm on a plot of land adjacent to their home in Rachavia. It became known as "The Women's Farm," as it was intended for teaching women botanical and agricultural methods, focusing on tree planting and growing flowers. She convinced Jerusalem's mayor to plant trees from her farm around Jerusalem's neighborhoods – focusing on Rechavia, Talpiot and Beit Ha'Kerem.

