

# ISRAEL

## DEC. 16-30, 2018

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# ***ONE-MINUTE PAPER***

**NO FIM DA PALESTRA, ESCREVER NUM PEDAÇO DE PAPEL:**

**1. O QUE APRENDI DE MAIS IMPORTANTE?**

**2. QUAL A MAIOR DÚVIDA QUE FICOU?**

**3. COMENTÁRIOS**

**(nome e e-mail opcionais)**

**Gaza** - - - - ->

**Golan Heights**

**West Bank**

- - - - -> **10 km**





# Israel data

- ❁ **Foundation: 1948 (“Declaration of Independence”)**
- ❁ **Area: 22,000 km<sup>2</sup>**
  - ★ **Brazil: 8,500,000 km<sup>2</sup> (386x)**
  - ★ **Brazil’s smallest state Sergipe: 21,910 km<sup>2</sup>**
- ❁ **Population: 9,000,000 (2019 estimate)**
  - ★ **1/1,000 of total world population (0,11%)**
  - ★ **Brazil: 210,000,000 (2,7%, 24x)**
  - ★ **City of São Paulo: 12,110,000 (2018)**
- ❁ **Ethnicity:**
  - ★ **74,5% Jewish**
  - ★ **20,9% Arab (82% Muslims)**

# Israel data (cont.)

- ❁ **Total number of Nobel prizes (2018)**
  - ★ 12 (14.2 laureates per 10 million; first: 1966)
  - ★ **USA: 375 (11.5/10 mi; first: 1906)**
    - ❖ Since 1966: 98, 3/10 mi
- ❁ **69 National parks and natural reserves**

# Development of Israel in the 30 last years

	1988	2018	Variation
No. of inhabitants (millions)	4.44	8.96	102%
No. of houses/person	0,95	1.26	33%
Life expectancy (years)	74.4	82.4	11%
No. of cars/1,000 inhabitants	175	402	130%
Taxes	43%	32%	-26%
Gross Domestic Product (US\$ billions)	44	355	707%
Foreign currency reserves (US\$ billions)	4	115	2,775%
National debt (% of GDP)	123%	59%	-36%
American aid (% of GDP)	7%	1%	-86%
Exports (US\$ billions)	10	107	970%
Electric power of own sources	4%	73%	1,725%
Water out of sea processing	3%	50%	1,567%
Female participation in production	38%	60%	58%
Number of students (1,000)	70	307	339%
Annual inflation	16%	1%	-94%

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History

- ★ **First traces of culture: 1.4 million years ago**
- ★ **250,000 – 48,000 BC: Mousterian culture (Neanderthals and Sapiens; stone tools)**
- ★ **45,000 BC – 20,500 BC: Aurignacian and Akhmerian cultures (invention of bow and arrow)**
- ★ **~18,000 – ~12,500 BC: Kebaran culture**
- ★ **~12,500 – 9,800 BC: Natufian culture (sedentary lifestyle, first farming)**
- ★ **~4400 – 3500 BC: Ghassulian (grains and livestock, wool and dairy products)**
- ★ **~3300 – 1200 BC: bronze age (city-states, 1550-1180 BC: Egypt domination)**



# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ 1209 BC: first mention of Israel in Egypt
- ★ ~1000 BC: Paleo-Hebrew alphabet; spoken language probably Biblic Hebrew
- ★ 1050 – 930 BC: United Kingdom of Israel and Judah (Saul, David and Solomon)
- ★ 1010 – 970 BC: David's reign
- ★ 970 – 931 BC: Solomon's reign; after his death, kingdom split into northern Kingdom of Israel and southern of Judah.
- ★ 966 BC: Solomon begins building the First Temple
- ★ 587 BC: Destruction of the First Temple; Babylon exile

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ **597 – 581 BC: deportation of part of Jews to Babylon**
- ★ **539 BC: return to Judah; beginning of public reading of the Torah**
- ★ **~539 – 332 BC: Persian reign**
- ★ **539 – 400 BC: unification of Judaic religion and scriptural cannon**
- ★ **535 – ~515 BC: construction of Second Temple**
- ★ **~400 BC: completion of the written Torah (“teaching”, “instruction”)**
- ★ **332 BC: Persians defeated by Alexandre the Great**
- ★ **~332 – 167 BC: Greek reign (Hellenistic Period)**

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ Mid-3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries BC: translation of the Torah into Greek (“septuagint”)
- ★ 167 BC: Maccabean revolt (orthodox Jews)
- ★ ~167-37 BC: Hashmonean (Maccabean) Kingdom;
- ★ 110 BC: full independence of Judea
- ★ 63 BC: Roman conquest by Pompey
- ★ 63 BC-330 AD: Roman period 37: Herod the Great overthrows Hashmonean dynasty
- ★ 37 – ~4 BC: Herod’s pro-Roman reign; colossal building projects (Masada, Caesarea, fortresses, expansion of 2<sup>nd</sup> temple); reign of terror
- ★ 10 BC: inauguration of expanded temple
- ★ 70 AD: destruction of 2<sup>nd</sup> temple

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ 135 AD: end of Jewish culture in Judea, beginning of Rabbinic Judaism
- ★ ~200: Oral tradition of the Torah was written by Jehuda ha Nasi (author of the Mishnah, base of the Talmud)
- ★ 330 – 638: Byzantine period (Rome's adoption of Christianity)
- ★ 638: Muslim conquest
- ★ 7 – 10<sup>th</sup> centuries: writing of the Masoretic text of the Torah with vocalization (vowel points); used in Protestant and Catholic translations
- ★ 1170 – 1180: division of the Torah by Maimonides in *parashot*, each read consecutively on Shabbat mornings in all religious Jewish communities

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ **1099: First Crusade takes Jerusalem; both Jews (also along the way in Europe) and Muslims massacred or sold into slavery**
- ★ **1187: Defeat of the Crusaders by Sultan Saladin (his court physician was Maimonides); Kingdom of Acre remained in Crusader's hands**
- ★ **1260-91: frontier between Mongol invaders and Muslim Mamelukes of Egypt;**
- ★ **1291: elimination of last Crusaders outposts by Baibars**
- ★ **1291 – 1517: Mameluke period, general destruction of coastal areas; Syrian province**
- ★ **1516-17: province of Ottoman Syria**

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ **1520-66: Ruled by Suleiman the Magnificent who invited Jews persecuted in Spain and Portugal to settle in the Roman empire; personal physician was Moses Hamon**
- ★ **1799: Napoleon briefly occupies the country**
- ★ **1834: Arab revolt against Egyptian Muhammad Ali; massacres of Jews and Christians**
- ★ **1890: Jews were the largest population of Jerusalem; less than 10% in the country**
- ★ **19<sup>th</sup> century: half of world Jews lived in the Russian Empire, severely persecuted; spoke Yiddish; appearance of independent Jewish national movement**
- ★ **1909: Degania, 1<sup>st</sup> kibbutz, founded by Russian socialists**

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ **1897: foundation of the Zionist Organization “to establish a home for Jews in Palestine secured under public law”**
- ★ **1882 – 1903: First Aliyah, 35,000 people, mainly of Russian immigrants; revival of Hebrew**
- ★ **1909: Degania, 1<sup>st</sup> kibbutz, founded by Russian socialists**
- ★ **1904 – 1914: Second Aliyah, 40,000 Jews settled in what was now called Israel**
- ★ **1909: Residents of Jaffa founded Ahuzat Bayit (later Tel Aviv), which became the 1<sup>st</sup> entirely Hebrew-speaking city; Hebrew newspapers, books, schools, Jewish political parties**

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ **1916: secret agreement between France and Britain; British control over what was called Palestine; invasion of the Ottoman area, helped by the Jewish Legion**
- ★ **1917: Balfour Declaration, the British Government favored the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine**
- ★ **1922: British Mandate confirmed by League of Nations**
- ★ **1919-1923: Third Aliyah, 40,000 Jews escaping Russia (>100,000 Jews were massacred in Ukraine and Russia) and were called “pioneers” (“khalutzim”), experienced in agriculture; Jewish militia Haganah founded to protect settlements**



# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ **1920-21: Arab rioting, Britain establishes immigration quota for Jews**
- ★ **1924-29: Fourth Aliyah, 82,000 Jews arrived due to antisemitism in Poland and Hungary and in 1924 USA closing its borders to Jews**
- ★ **1925: Hebrew University founded in Jerusalem and Tekhnion in Haifa**
- ★ **1929-38: Fifth Aliyah of 250,000 Jews**
- ★ **1933-36; 170,000 arrived, mainly German professionals; highest percentage of doctors per capita in the world**
- ★ **1939-45: elimination of 6,000,000 Jews by Nazism**

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ **1934-48: 110,000 Jews enter Israel as illegal immigrants (“maapilim”) due to British anti-zionist policy – 750 Jews were allowed to enter Israel per month**
- ★ **July 11, 1947: the ship Exodus carrying 4,500 Jewish refugees was forced to return to Europe**
- ★ **November 29, 1947: United Nations approve the Partition Plan, not accepted by Palestinians and Arab countries**
- ★ **1947-48: civil war between Jews and Arabs**
- ★ **May 14, 1948: last British forces leave; declaration of the State of Israel; recognition by USA and Soviet Union**
- ★ **1948: Independence war (attacked by Arab neighbor countries)**

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ **Feb.-July 1949: armistices signed with Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan and Syria; no peace agreements; borders not recognized by those countries**
- ★ **May 11, 1949: Israel admitted to UN**
- ★ **1956: Suez war with France and England because of Nasser's nationalization of Suez Canal and blockade of Red Sea**
- ★ **May 17, 1967: Egypt, Syria and Jordan amass troops along the borders, Egypt closes strait of Tiran to Israeli shipping; on May 26 Nasser declares that Israel will be destroyed**

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ **June 5, 1967: preemptive 6-day war; expansion to west bank, Gaza, Golan heights and the Sinai peninsula; Jerusalem annexed**
- ★ **1973: Yom Kipur War; Syria and Egypt launch surprise attack**
- ★ **1977: Egypt's President Anwar el-Sadat officially visits Israel**
- ★ **1979: Egypt-Israel Peace Treaty; recognition of each country by the other**
- ★ **1979-82: withdrawal of the Sinai peninsula**

# Israel data (cont.)

## ❁ History (cont.)

- ★ **1987-91: First Intifada; ~1,200 Palestinian and 160 Israelis killed**
- ★ **2000-05: Second Intifada; ~4,200` Palestinian and ~1,100 Israelis killed**
- ★ **2002-12: construction of the 400 km (?) West Bank Barrier (wall)**
- ★ **2005: withdrawal from Gaza**

**Sources: wiki Canaan, History of Israel, Anwar Sadat, first intifada etc.**

# TEL AVIV

- ❁ **1909: established by 66 Jewish families**
- ❁ **1910: name Tel Aviv adopted**
- ❁ **1917: Ottoman authorities expel residents, chiefly Jews**
- ❁ **End of 1918: Jews allowed to return after defeat of the Ottomans; British mandate**
- ❁ **1922: 15,065 Jews, 78 Muslims and 42 Christians**
- ❁ **1925: adoption of a master plan for the city**
- ❁ **1934: municipal status**
- ❁ **1930's: construction of buildings in the Bauhaus style by immigrant German architects**
- ❁ **1948 (Israel's independence): > 200,000 residents**
- ❁ **1950: unification with Jaffa**
- ❁ **2015: 430,000 inhabitants**



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## Blonski's apartment







## From Blonski's living room



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## From Blonski's window, to downtown

**From  
Sarona  
district**



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**Azriel  
Towers  
(triangular,  
cilindrical,  
rectangular)**





**Bauhaus style**



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## Tel Aviv from Jaffa



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## Alternating balconies for Sukkot booths





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## The Carmelit shuk (market) on a week day



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## On a Friday morning



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## Olives



## Spices



Pomegranate  
Juice  
Yr N  
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## Sweets



## Arabic sweets



## Arabic sweets





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## Beach close to city center



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**Monument to maapilim,  
illegal immigrants during British mandate**



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**Old Sarona district (originally German Templar colony, 1871)  
Drop irrigation hoses – seen in every garden and plantation**





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## Museum of the Diaspora: model of a Synagogue

# Jaffa

## (Hebrew: Yafo)

- ✿ **South of Tel Aviv**
- ✿ **30,000 Jews, 16,000 Arabs**
- ✿ **Associated with stories of Jonah, Solomon and St. Peter, and myths of Andromeda and Perseus**
- ✿ **~7500 BC: inhabited**
- ✿ **1800 BC: city established**
- ✿ **701 BC: Assyrian invasion, later by Phoenicians**
- ✿ **6<sup>th</sup> century BC: Alexander stationed there**
- ✿ **2<sup>nd</sup> century BC – 37 BC: taken by the Maccabees**
- ✿ **636 AD: conquered by Arabs**
- ✿ **1099: conquered by 1<sup>st</sup> crusade**
- ✿ **1268: conquered by Egyptian 16/1/20kes**
- ✿ **1515: Ottoman**
- ✿ **1799: conquered by Napoleon, massacre of thousands of Muslim prisoners**







## Mahmoudiya Mosque (1812, Ottoman)



## Egyptian gate (Ramses II, 1279 -1213 BC)









## Andromeda's Rock





# **CATACOMBS OF BET SHE'ARIM (Rock-cut tombs)**

- ❁ **Coffins in caves**
- ❁ **2<sup>nd</sup> – 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD: Talmudic period**
- ❁ **> 30 caves; some still unexplored**
- ❁ **“Cave of the coffins”: 135 coffins**



## Entrances



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## Cave of Rab Yehuda ben Hanasi (Blonski's street name)



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## Presumed tomb of Y. Hanasi



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**“Mother of all menorahs”**



## Cave of the coffins



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## Massive cover





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## “Lion sarcophagus”

# APOLLONIA

## CRUSADERS' FORTRESS

- ❁ **>6<sup>th</sup> century BC: Phoenicians**
- ❁ **4<sup>th</sup> – 1<sup>st</sup> cent. BC: Greeks (hence its name)**
- ❁ **1<sup>st</sup> BC – 4<sup>th</sup> AD: Romans**
- ❁ **4<sup>th</sup> – 7<sup>th</sup> AD: Byzantine**
- ❁ **7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup>: Arabs**
- ❁ **11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup>: Crusaders**
- ❁ **1265: destroyed by Mamelukes (originally Egyptian militia of Turk slaves; Muslims; gained considerable power up to India; expelled the last crusaders in 1302)**



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## Byzantine cistern



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20/DEC/2018





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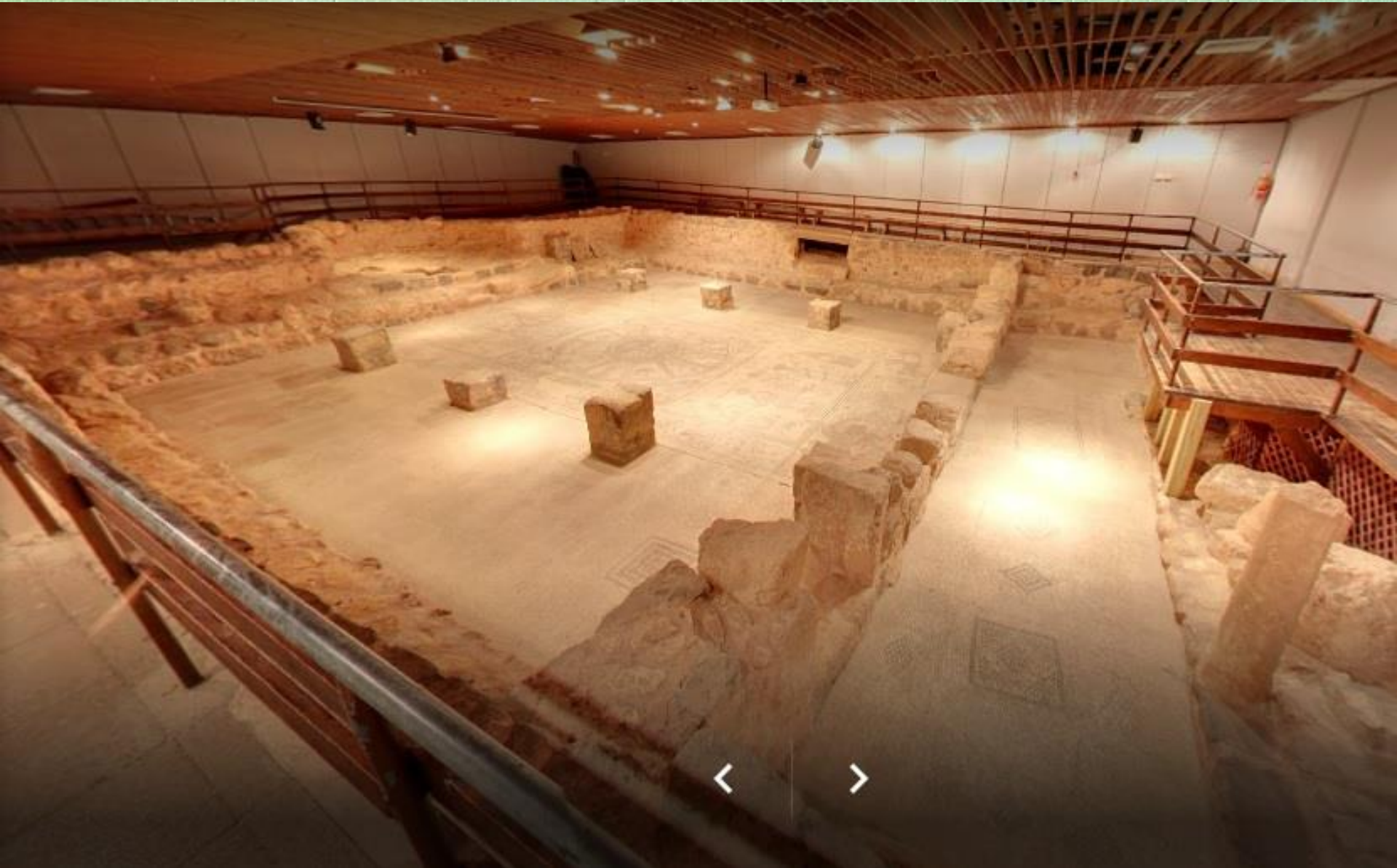
## Outer fortification

# BET ALFA

- ❁ **One of the earliest digs by Israeli archeologists**
- ❁ **Ruins of a 5th century AD synagogue, discovered in 1928 at kibbutz Hefzi-Ba**
  - ★ **Mosaic floor from early 6th century**
    - ❖ **One of the most important discovered in Israel**



**Model of synagogue**



**Synagogue with mosaic floor, 3 panels (Holy arc, zodiac, sacrifice of Isaac)**

**Holy arc**

**Zodiac**

**Sun God**

**Four seasons**

**Sacrifice of Isaac**

**Mosaic floor**



# BET SHEAN

- ❁ **~6,000 BC: 1st settlement**
- ❁ **16<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> centuries BC: Egyptian rulers**
- ❁ **~1,000 BC: taken by king David**
- ❁ **732 BC: destroyed by Assyrians**
- ❁ **2<sup>nd</sup> century BC: Hashmoneans (only Jews)**
- ❁ **63 BC – 324 AD: Romans**
- ❁ **324 – 638 AD: Byzantine**
- ❁ **749: Devastated by earthquake**

Remaining ruins



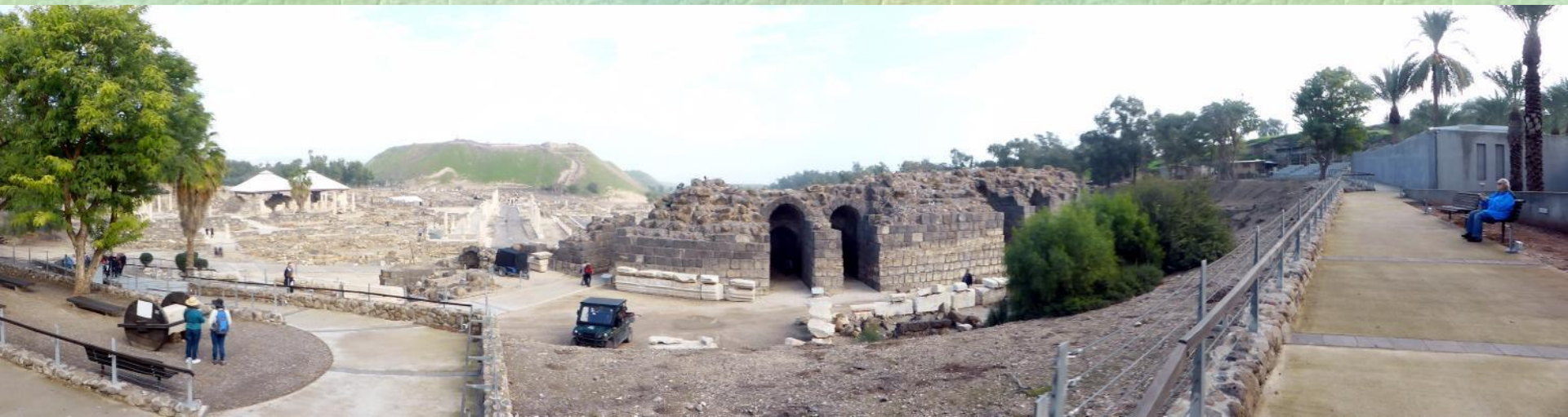
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Community center











## Theater stage



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## Caldarium



## Byzantine agora





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# BET GUVRIM/MARESHA

- ❁ Artificial, big caves for cisterns, columbariums, extraction of stones, olive oil presses, caves for tombs, etc.
- ❁ 332 – 63 BC: Hellenistic period
- ❁ 63 B.C – 324 AD: Roman amphitheater for 3,500 spectators
- ❁ ~1136: Crusader fortress with basilica

**Columbarium –  
Tel Maresha**



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## Cystern – Tel Maresha



**Marks of water  
flowing into cistern**



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**Olive crushing installation (right) and oil press beam**



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## Tombs – Hellenistic period



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## Bell caves – Bet Guvrim





## Roman amphitheater – Bet Guvrim





**Beneath sitting area  
At right: exit to arena**



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## Basilica church



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## Crusader fortress

# **MUSEUM OF BEDOUIN CULTURE**

**On the way to Arad (east of Bersheba)**





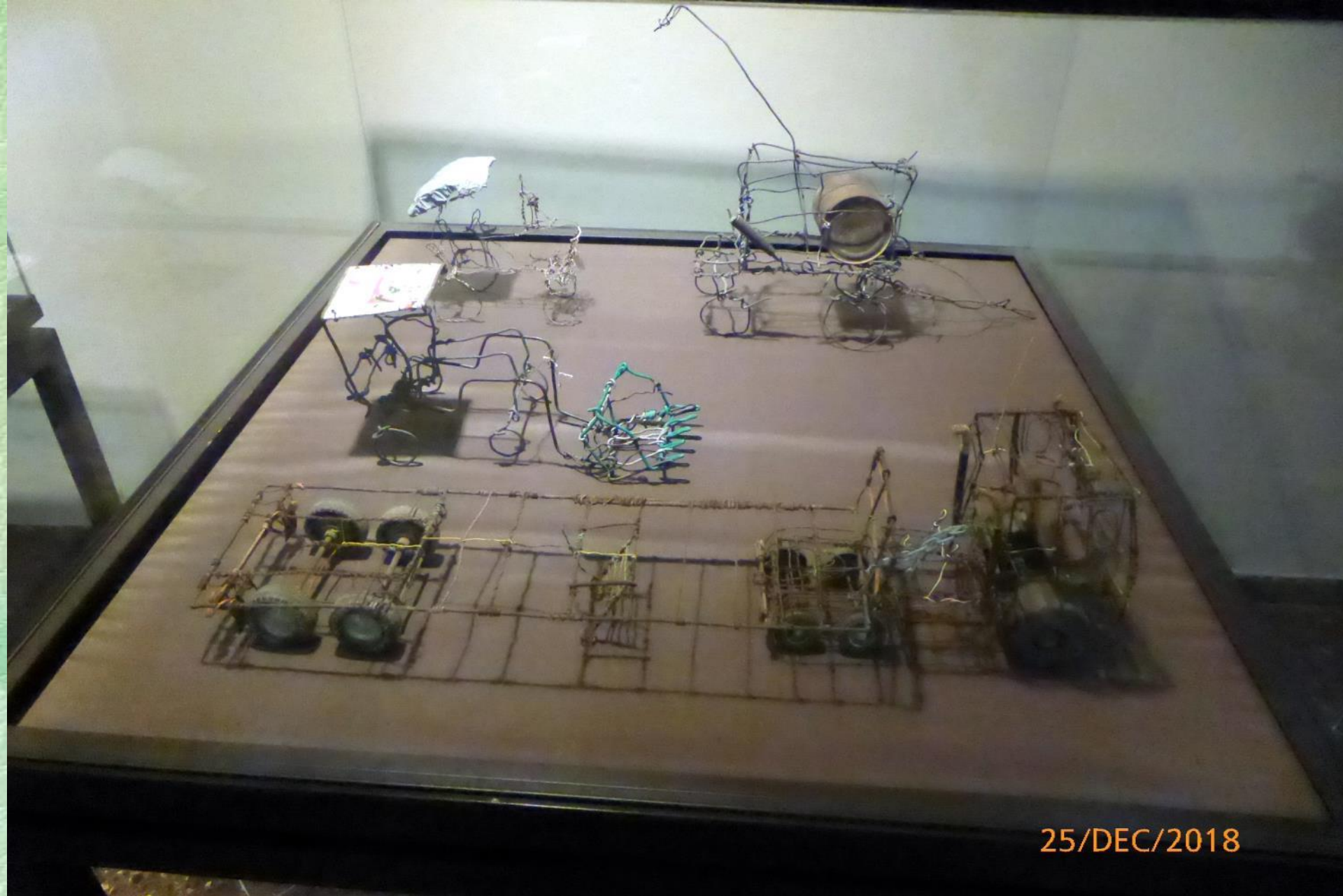
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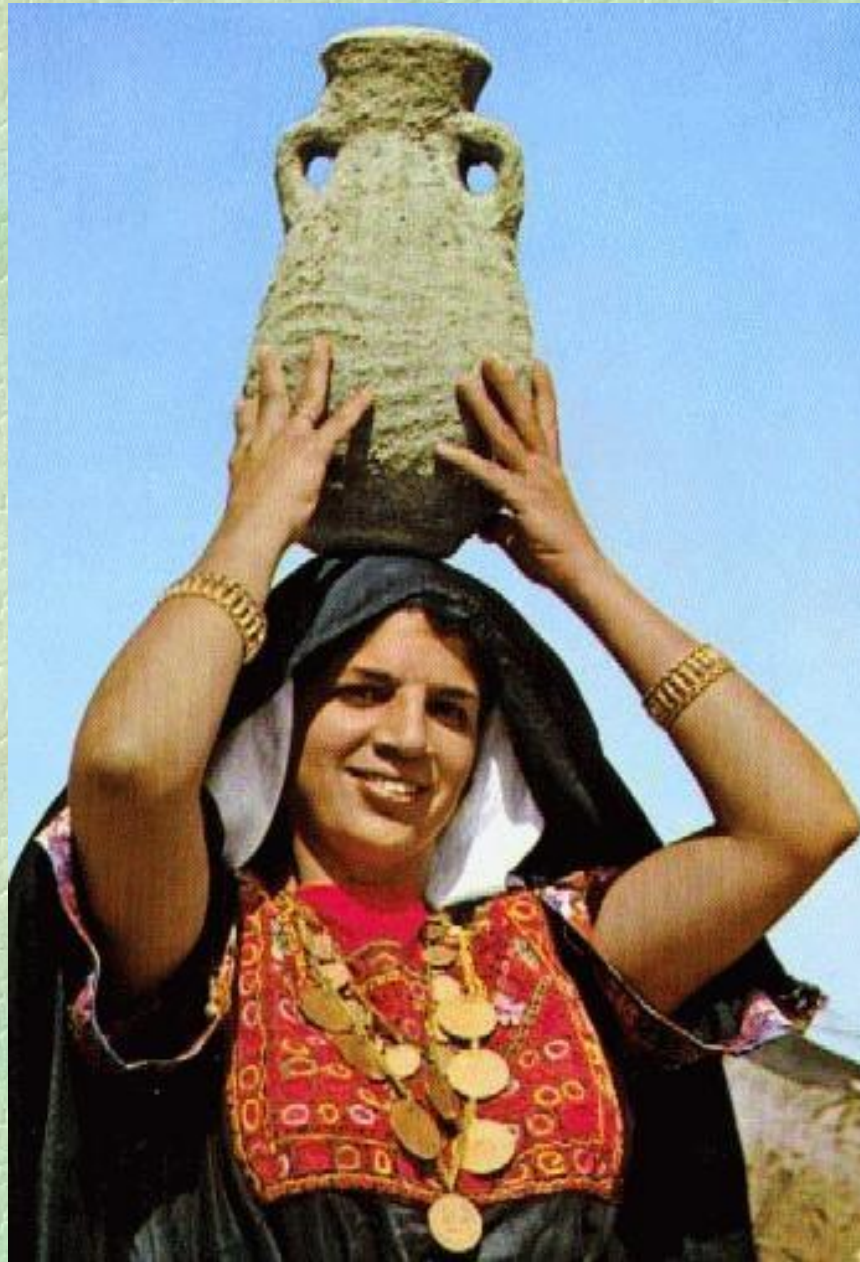






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## Self-made toys



# TEL ARAD

- ❁ 10 km west of city of Arad
- ❁ ~4000 BC: first settlement
- ❁ 2650 BC: Canaanite city, temples
- ❁ Deserted for 1500 years
- ❁ Cited many times in the Old Testament
- ❁ 11<sup>th</sup> century BC: conquered by Joshua
- ❁ 8<sup>th</sup> – 6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC: fortresses (7 different levels)
- ❁ Temple parallel to Solomon's
  - ✱ Permits having an idea of how a Jewish temple was
- ✱ ~577 BC: destroyed by Babylonians
- ✱ 135 AD: Romans expel Jews
- ✱ >7<sup>th</sup> century: Islamic period
- ✱ 861: citadel destroyed, no more constructions



**Left: Canaanite city**

**Upper right: hill of fortresses (7 different levels), temple**





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## Canaanite city, from the fortress



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## Canaanite city





**Entrance to the fortress, 8<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> centuries BC**



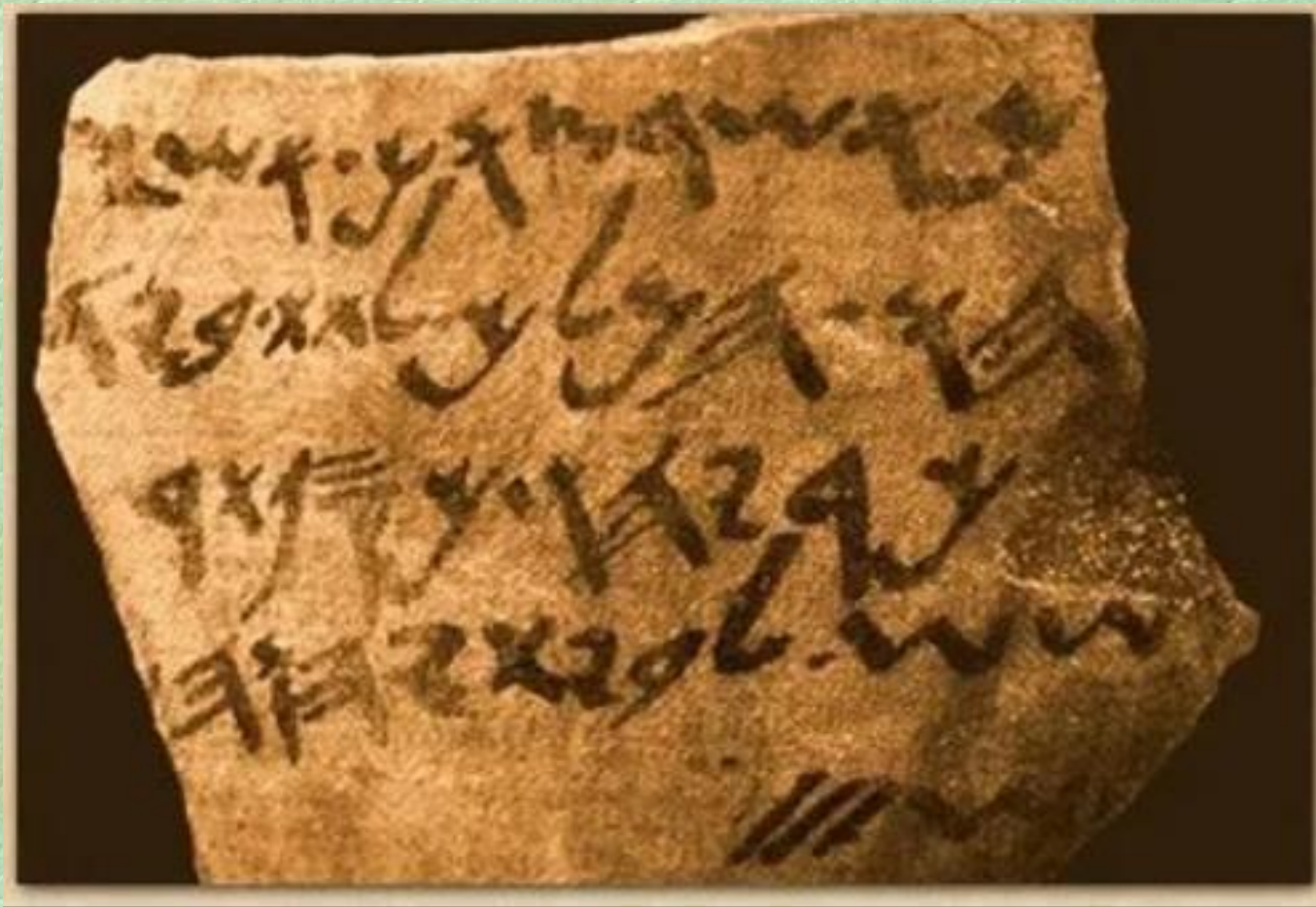
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**Front: Hellenistic tower (3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> cent. BC)**



**“House of Yaveh”:** Holy of Holies  
Parallel to Solomon’s temple



**Ostraca – 88 found in Hebrew, ~90 in Aramaic**

# DEAD SEA

- ❁ **400 m below sea level**
- ❁ **Jordan at the east bank, Israel at the west bank**
- ❁ **Main tributary: Jordan river**
- ❁ **Salinity: 34%, 9.6x saltier than the ocean**
- ❁ **50 km long, 15 km wide at its widest point**
- ❁ **Surface: 605 km<sup>2</sup>; 1050 km<sup>2</sup> in 1930 (now in 2 parts)**
- ❁ **Record high temperature (July): 47 °C**



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## Date plantation

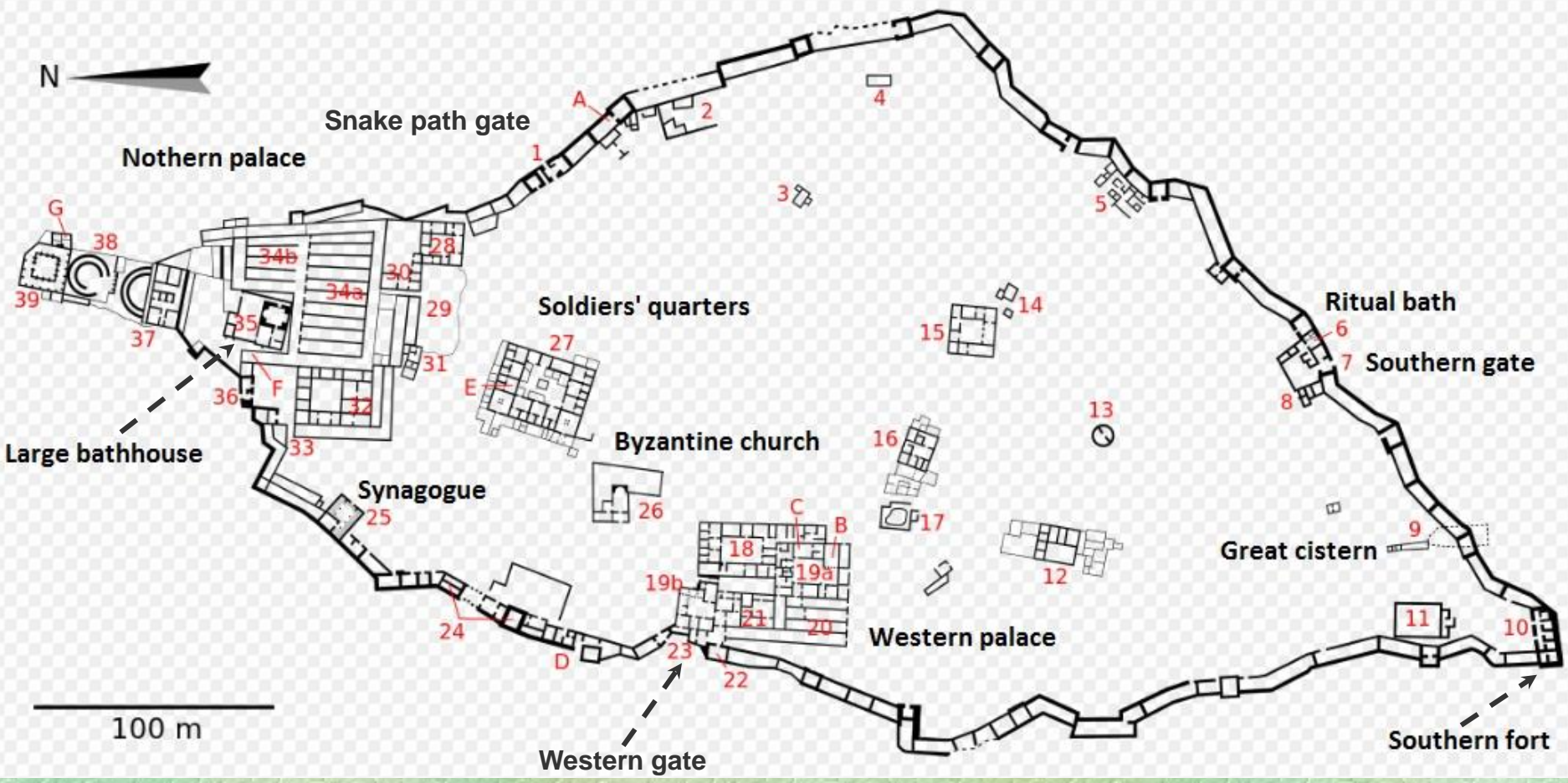
# MASADA (*METZADAH*)

- ❁ 50 m above sea level (450 m above Dead Sea)
- ❁ 650 m long, 300 m wide
- ❁ 37-25 BC: king Herod built 2 palaces
- ❁ 6 AD: Roman garrison
- ❁ 66 AD: Sicarii Jewish rebels capture the Roman garrison
- ❁ 70 AD: last of Jewish rebels arrived
- ❁ 73 AD: Roman siege and capture through a 114 m high ramp (final conquest of Judea). Flavius Josephus: 960 dead people were found, killed themselves in groups of 10; 2 women and 5 children found alive told the story
- ❁ 5th – 6th centuries AD: Byzantine church
- ❁ Oblivion until 19th century



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**Snake path; upper right: Roman camp C of 8**



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## Western side. Roman camps E and F; Judean mountains





Ramp

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Western side



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**Left: storerooms**



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## Mark of original ruins



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## From storerooms to comandant's residence



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## Herod's Northern palace



**Northern palace terraces (3 levels)**



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## View from the upper to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> level terraces



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## Lower terrace







## Southern fort and wadih

**Western palace**

**Northern palace**



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**View from south to north**

# QUMRAN

- ✿ Judean desert, northern region of Dead Sea, eastern side
- ✿ From 8<sup>th</sup> century BC: inhabited by Jews
- ✿ End of 2nd century BC: Essenes (Jewish sect) settled
- ✿ 31 BC: serious earthquake, sect abandons the site
- ✿ 4 BC – 6 AD: reconstructed by Essenes
- ✿ 68 AD: conquered by Romans
- ✿ 135 AD: abandoned by Roman garrison and forgotten
- ✿ 1947: found of Dead Sea Scrolls written by the Essenes (between 150 BC – 75AD), Qumran becomes famous
- ✿ 11 caves with scrolls in Qumran; many others in other places





## Tower



Scriptorium

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## Two stairs of ritual bath: for impure people not touching the purified



**One of many cisterns**



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## Caves



## Cave of Dead Sea Scrolls



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# JERUSALEM

- ❁ **Attacked 52 times, destroyed twice**
- ❁ **~3500 BC(Bronze Age): first settlements**
- ❁ **~2000 BC: first mention in Egypt (“Rosalimum”)**
- ❁ **17<sup>th</sup> century BC: Canaanites built wall**
- ❁ **~15<sup>th</sup>–11<sup>th</sup> century B.C: Egyptian rule**
- ❁ **~1000: captured from Jebusites; city of David, capital of the united kingdom of Israel**
- ❁ **~900 BC: Solomon built the 1<sup>st</sup> temple**
- ❁ **597 BC: taken by Nebuchadnezzar II of Babylon, temple burnt**
- ❁ **536 BC: Cyrus the Great of Persia permits Jews to return**
- ❁ **516 BC: 2<sup>nd</sup> temple finished**
- ❁ **70 BC: Roman Titus destroys the city and temple**





**Wailing Wall (Kotel)**







## Hurva Synagogue

**18th century: original; 1721: destroyed by Muslims; 1864: reconstructed;  
1948: destroyed by Arab Legion; 2010: rebuilt in the original style**





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## Christian quarter

**Israel Museum  
Mosaic from a Byzantine  
church floor**



**Israel Museum  
(Extraordinary archeological  
collection)  
Canaanite sarcophagi**





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## Israel Museum: transposed synagogue from Vittorio Veneto, Italy, 1700



# CAESAREA

- ❁ **Between Tel Aviv and Haifa**
- ❁ **586-332 BC: Phoenicians built a settlement**
- ❁ **332-37 BC: Hellenistic period**
- ❁ **25-13 BC: built by Herod who named it Caesarea Maritima (in honor of the Cesar); completely rebuilt, planned city, large port; aqueduct (7.5 km long)**
- ❁ **6 BC: capital of the Roman government**
- ❁ **66 AD: center of revolution (Jews against Romans)**
- ❁ **70 AD: after destruction of Jerusalem temple, most important city**
- ❁ **324-638 AD Byzantine period, capital, flourished again**
- ❁ **640: arab conquest, lost political and economic importance**
- ❁ **12<sup>th</sup> century: conquered and refortified by crusaders**
- ❁ **1265: conquered by Mamelukes, destroyed and deserted**

# מפת התמצאות Site Map



## Legend

- 1 Entrance Crusader Gate
- 2 Nymphaeum - Roman Fountain
- 3 W.C
- 4 Aresto - Cafe Restaurant (Kosher)
- 5 Antik Gallery
- 6 Jennifer Love
- 7 Zlca - Souvenir Shop
- 8 The Old City Caesarea Gallery
- 9 La Vita Bela
- 10 G.R.A.S Israel Art
- 11 The Crusaders - Restaurant
- 12 Beach Bar
- 13 Portcafe - Restaurant
- 14 Helena - Restaurant
- 15 Bosnian Mosque
- 16 Art Nova
- 17 Harbor Site Management
- 18 Time Trek Displays
- 19 Limani Bistro
- 20 W.C
- 21 Art Nova Paintings
- 22 Underwater Archeological Park
- 23 Crusader Gate
- 24 Hanamaia - Restaurant
- 25 Caesar Yarn - Events
- 26 Artist Yard Galleries
- 27 Caesarea Ancients Vaults - Restoration Project
- 28 Hippodrome
- 29 Hippodrome Gate
- 30 Bathhouse
- 31 The Coral Palace
- 32 Time Trek Displays
- 33 W.C
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בקרוא

29/DEC/2018



29/DEC/2018

## Byzantine wall





29/DEC/2018

## Crusader's church





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קמרות הארנון  
THE PALACE VAULTS



## Bathhouse





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## Hippodrome for 10,000 spectators (2<sup>nd</sup> century AD)



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29/DEC/2018

## Race turning point



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## Roman theater

# Promontory palace



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29/DEC/2018

## Migrating birds going South





29/DEC/2018

## Aqueduct (1<sup>st</sup> century BC)



# GENERAL



**Gilad's used books store**



**Stones all over**



23/DEC/2018

## **Stones, stones...**

**“Beteavon”  
(guten Appetit)  
napkins**



**Falafel entry  
in Abu Gosh  
restaurant**



## Entry at “Old Man & Sea”, Jaffa





23/DEC/2018

## Houses without roof



## The wall



25/DEC/2018

At left, Tel Arad





**Hoopoe (*upupa epops*) – Israel's national bird (2008)**





**Naftali (Sonia's 3<sup>rd</sup> cousin) and his and Andrea's families**

Val & So Setzer - Israel - Dec. 16-30, 2018

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# ***ONE-MINUTE PAPER***

**NO FIM DA PALESTRA, ESCREVER NUM PEDAÇO DE PAPEL:**

**1. O QUE APRENDI DE MAIS IMPORTANTE?**

**2. QUAL A MAIOR DÚVIDA QUE FICOU?**

**3. COMENTÁRIOS**

**(nome e e-mail opcionais)**