



Israel is the homeland of the Jewish people. People of many other religions, such as Muslims and Christians, also live there. This photograph shows the golden Dome of the Rock, a Muslim holy place in Jerusalem. The Western Wall, a remnant of our Holy Temple, is on the right.

The Israeli Flag

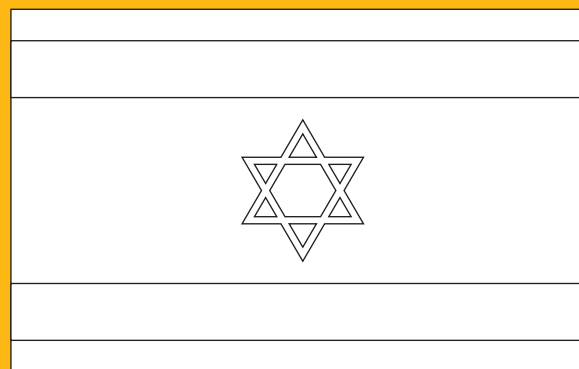
The Israeli flag is white with blue stripes, like the stripes on a prayer shawl, a tallit. It has a blue Star of David, or Magen David, in the center.

Underline the star below that appears on the U.S. flag. Circle the Star of David.



Old Glory is a name for the U.S. flag. What name might you give to the Israeli flag? Why?

Color the stripes and star on this Israeli flag bright blue.



Say It in Hebrew

Israeli oldies. We also recite prayers for peace and thank God for the Jewish state.”

“I’ll go to the Yom Ha’atzma’ut fair at our synagogue,” said Daniel. “We’ll have a party in religious school. We’ll eat Israeli foods, like hummus and falafel, and sing Israeli songs, including ‘Hatikvah.’ On Sunday, I’ll march with my synagogue in the Salute to Israel Parade.”



Falafel sandwiches are traditionally made with pita bread, salad, and tahini sauce. Falafel is made from chickpeas. Tahini sauce is made from sesame seeds.

In Israel, Hebrew is the language of prayer *and* daily life. About 125 years ago, a man named Eliezer Ben-Yehuda created new Hebrew words to describe things that didn’t exist in the time of the Bible, such as telephones, trains, and clocks.



Ben-Yehuda often used older Hebrew words to create new words. For example, *rakevet* (רַכֶּבֶת), meaning “train,” is built on the root, or main letters, of the ancient Hebrew word for chariot. Try to find the Hebrew word for train in this poster.