

Nine Neighborhoods. Guess Where?

Topic

Hebrew, Israel, *Yom Yerushalayim*
Nine Neighborhoods in Jerusalem

Relevant Vocabulary

Grade Level(s):

3rd – 6th

Big Ideas

Jerusalem is a place of historical, religious, and political significance. Exploring different neighborhoods can reveal many of the characteristics that make a city unique.

Learning Targets

Students will:

1. Experience virtual walks through nine different neighborhoods in Jerusalem.
2. Become familiar with special characteristic and places of interest in each one of the nine featured neighborhoods of Jerusalem
3. Make connections with the city of Jerusalem and consider the reasons why is this city special

יום ירושלים (<i>Yom Yerushalayim</i>)	Jerusalem Day
הכּתל (<i>Hakotel</i>)	Western Wall
שוק (<i>shuk</i>)	Market
רחוב (<i>rehov</i>)	Street
תשע (<i>tesha</i>)	Nine
שכונה (<i>shehunah</i>) שכונות (<i>shehunot</i>)	Neighborhood Neighborhoods
אבן ירושלים (<i>even yerushalayim</i>)	Jerusalem Stone

Materials / Technology Needed

- iPads, Macs or Chromebooks (to use Nearpod)
- [Map of Jerusalem](#) (optional -virtual map)
- Highlighters
- Tourism books about Jerusalem
- Folding maps (preferable laminated)

יום ירושלים - *Yom Yerushalayim*

Yom Yerushalayim is celebrated every year on the 28th day of Hebrew month of *Iyar*. The celebration commemorates the reunification of the city of Jerusalem that took place following the 1967 Six-Day War. Prior to the 1967 war, the eastern part of Jerusalem was under Jordanian control, and the western part of the city was under Israeli control. In June 1967 the Israeli army captured the eastern part of the city, including the הכּתל המערבי (The Western Wall). Although not a full-fledged holiday, many Israelis visit the city on *Yom Yerushalayim* to show solidarity with the city and its residents.

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תשע שכונות בירושלים

The City of Jerusalem

With a population of over 900,000 people, Jerusalem is the largest city in Israel. The famous Jerusalem limestone gives Jerusalem a majestic look, especially when light pierces through. Municipal laws require that all buildings in Jerusalem be faced with local limestone. Jerusalem has been a central location for the Jewish people since King David made it the seat of his kingdom 3,000 years ago. Today, people of the three main monotheistic religions—Judaism, Islam, and Christianity—view Jerusalem as important to their histories and their faiths coexist.

For more information about the city of Jerusalem, click [here](#).

Jerusalem was looked upon by the Sages as the most beautiful place in the entire world:

<p>עשרה קב"מ יופי ירדו לעולם תשעה נטלה ירושלים ואחד כל העולם כולו קידושין מ"ט ב</p>	<p>Ten kav of beauty descended to the world; Jerusalem took nine and all the rest of the world in its entirety took one. <i>Kiddushin 49b</i></p>
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Jerusalem has been perceived as beautiful to the Jewish people for thousands of years. We will explore how Jerusalem looks today.

תשע שכונות בירושלים - Nine Neighborhoods in Jerusalem

Name	Fact 1	Fact 2	Fact 3
<p>העיר העתיקה The Old City</p>	<p>At the <i>shuk</i> (Arabic for market) one can find many souvenirs, spices, household items. One can also taste the local food. At the <i>shuk</i> it is customary to haggle over the prices of items.</p>	<p>The Old City of Jerusalem is surrounded by a wall. Inside the wall there are four quarters: the Jewish Quarter, The Armenian Quarter, The Christian Quarter, and The Muslim Quarter. There are eight entry gates to the city. Most tourists enter the Old City through Jaffa Gate. The Jewish Quarter contains the <i>Kotel Hamaaravi</i>.</p>	<p>For more information about The Old City, click here.</p>

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<p>Nahlaot - נחלאות</p>	<p><i>Shuk</i> (market) <i>Maḥane Yehuda</i> was established at the end of the 19th century. The <i>Shuk</i> has grown and changed with time. Today, besides the many market stands, there are restaurants, coffee shops and expensive stores.</p>	<p><i>Zoharia Hamah</i> is a guest house and a synagogue with three special features: one sun clock, and two regular clocks on top. The sun clock shows the time in Israel (the day starts at sundown); the second clock shows the time in Europe and the third one the time in the Arab world.</p>	<p>For more information about Nahlaot, click here.</p>
<p>Rehavia - רחביה</p>	<p>The official residence of the president of Israel, called <i>Beit HaNassi</i>, is in Rehavia.</p>	<p>Many streets in Rehavia are named after poets, scholars, and sages who lived during the Spanish Golden Age in the Middle Ages.</p>	<p>For more information about , Rehavia click here.</p>
<p>Abu Tor - אבו תור</p>	<p><i>Abu Tor</i> is located South of the Old City. Arabs and Jews have been living in this neighborhood since the end of the 19th century.</p> <p>Although <i>Abu Tor</i> Jews and Arabs do not share the same health services or frequent the same stores, the school <i>Yad V'yad</i> (Hand in Hand) is an example of integrated coexistence.</p>	<p><i>Abu Tor's</i> location provides residents outstanding views of their surroundings. From the <i>Abu Tor</i> Observatory one can view Mount Zion, Silwan, and the Mount of Olives.</p>	<p>For more information about Abu Tor, click here.</p>
<p>Talpiot - תלפיות</p>	<p>Talpiot is a neighborhood that has many industrial, commercial, and cultural facilities. As one of Jerusalem's main shopping districts, Talpiot is home to a mall called</p>	<p>Shmuel Yosef Agnon, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1966, lived in Talpiot and died there in 1970. His first house in Talpiot was damaged</p>	

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	<p><i>Kenyon Hadar (Hadar Mall).</i></p>	<p>by Arab riots in 1929. His second house, located on Rehov (street) Klausner 16, is today a National Heritage Site, named <i>Agnon House</i>, and it is open for visitors.</p>	<p>For more information about Talpiot, click here.</p>
<p>City Center מִרְכָּז הָעִיר -</p>	<p>The <i>Meshulash</i> (triangle) is delineated by the streets Ben Yehuda, King George, and Jaffa. These streets are filled with gift shops, food stands, tourists, and street musicians. Ben Yehuda Street is a <i>midrehov</i> (sidewalk) closed to vehicles' circulation.</p>	<p><i>Hamashbir Lazarhan</i> is a chain department store founded in 1947. In 2011, a new branch of <i>Hamashbir</i> opened its doors in Zion Square in the City Center. The building has seven stories and is a commercial attraction.</p>	<p>For more information about City Center, click here.</p>
<p>Yemin Moshe - יְמִין מֹשֶׁה:</p>	<p>Yemin Moshe "The Right Hand of Moses" is a neighborhood named after and built by Moses Montefiore. Yemin Moshe was one of the first dwelling places of Jews outside the Old City. Yemin Moshe's cobble narrow streets give this neighborhood its special character.</p>	<p>The Montefiore Windmill is in the heart of Yemin Moshe. Moshe Montefiore constructed this windmill to provide a source of income to the Yemin Moshe residents. Unfortunately, due to the lack of wind, the windmill did not serve its intended purpose.</p>	<p>For more information about Yemin Moshe, click here.</p>
<p>Ein Kerem - עֵין כֶּרֶם</p>	<p>Ein Kerem ("spring of the vineyard") is a bohemian town with lush vegetation and beautiful flowers. Its calm atmosphere attracts many artists,</p>	<p>The Hadassah-Hebrew University Medical Center is in Ein Karem.</p> <p>The renowned artist Marc Chagall painted twelve stained-glass</p>	

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	craftsmen, and musicians. Ein Kerem is famous for its outstanding restaurants, art galleries, culinary attractions, and musical venues.	windows for Hadassah's synagogue, representing symbols of the Twelve Tribes of Israel.	For more information about Ein Karem, click here .
Kiryat HaYovel - קרית היובל	<p>Kiryat HaYovel (Jubilee town) has 25,000 residents including many immigrants, and young families with children.</p> <p>The town has many facilities such as three swimming pools, a community center, and a library, offering families many leisure and cultural activities.</p>	<p>HaMifletzet (the Monster) is a huge sculpture located in Rabinovich Park, featuring three red tongues serving as slides. The "scary" sculpture was designed by Franco- American artist Niki De Saint Phalle. She argued that "scary things help children conquer their fears."</p>	<p>For more information about Kiryat Hayovel, click here.</p>

Prepare in Advance

Ask learners to bring virtual or printed pictures of their visit(s) to Jerusalem or their parents' or grandparents' visits. Alternatively, learners can bring pictures from the internet.

Description of Activities

Trigger

Assign a wall in the classroom and ask learner to decorate the wall with the pictures from Jerusalem. Discuss – what things do they see? What strikes them as interesting, surprising, original, ancient, modern?

Activities

- Hang a map of Jerusalem in the classroom and let learners visualize the nine neighborhoods. Display tourism books about Jerusalem and folding maps.

Nearpod Lesson - Go to [Nearpod](#) to access the lesson **Nine Neighborhoods. Guess Where?** and the interactive activities.

Nine Neighborhoods. Guess Where?

With Nearpod teachers can:

Engage students in interactive activities with any device, any system, and iOS or Android.

Share interactive activities in the physical classroom, hybrid settings, or virtually.

How to Join Nearpod with a Code?

Students should navigate to [Nearpod.com/student](https://nearpod.com/student), or open the Android or iOS app, and enter the five-character code provided by the teacher.

Once students enter the code or click on a link to join a lesson, they will have to enter their name to join the lesson.

- Discuss What does it mean “Ten *kav* (biblical measure of **beauty** descended to the world; Jerusalem took **nine** and all the rest of the world in its entirety took one.”
 - a) Do you agree with this statement? Why or why not?
 - b) What do you think the Sages were trying to convey when they made this statement?
 - c) What do you think are the nine *kavim* of beauty that descended on Jerusalem?

Differentiation Options

Knowing that students learn in a variety of ways and modalities, the following options are provided to adjust the above lesson to meet the unique needs of your learners.

For learners who need more assistance

- Ask learners to walk around their own neighborhoods and record the materials being used on the façade of the buildings they see. Compare the findings with the unified look of Jerusalem buildings. Make a drawing of the findings.
- Create an itinerary of the neighborhoods a learner might like to visit (the itinerary can be created using a printed or virtual map or by using highlighters on a laminated folding map).

For learners who need extension opportunities

- Pretend you are a world-renowned architect who is being asked to improve the look of the city of Jerusalem. What would you recommend (mention at least three things)? Make a list on the computer or draw of a picture of the improvements.
- Prepare a digital brochure featuring one of your favorite neighborhoods in Jerusalem (choose one from the nine ones learned in this lesson or others you have visited by yourself).