

# Imagineer

TEAM 1



Hannah  
Senesh

My God, My God,  
I pray that these things never end:  
The sand and the sea,  
The rustle of the waters,  
Lightning of the Heavens,  
The prayer of Man.



Cornerstone  
**2018**

**A New Themed Restaurant**

# Hannah Senesh

Hannah was born on 17.7.21 to a highly cultured, a Jewish family. Her father, a celebrated author and playwright, passed away when she was six years of age. In those years, Hungarian Jewry enjoyed freedom and civil rights and scoffed at the idea of Eretz Israel. Hannah's family was no different in this respect and ignored Zionism.

Yet on the pages of her diary began a special chapter in the history of Zionism. Hannah, a young girl, an outstanding athlete and student, writes about being influenced by Zionism and immigration to Eretz Israel.

"There are stars whose radiance is visible on earth long after they themselves are gone. There are people whose glorious memory continues to light the world though they are no longer among the living. These lights are particularly bright when the night is dark. They light the way."

—Letter sent by Hannah to her mother's family in Dombóvár, Hungary upon the death of her great-aunt Betti Mama, September 1940

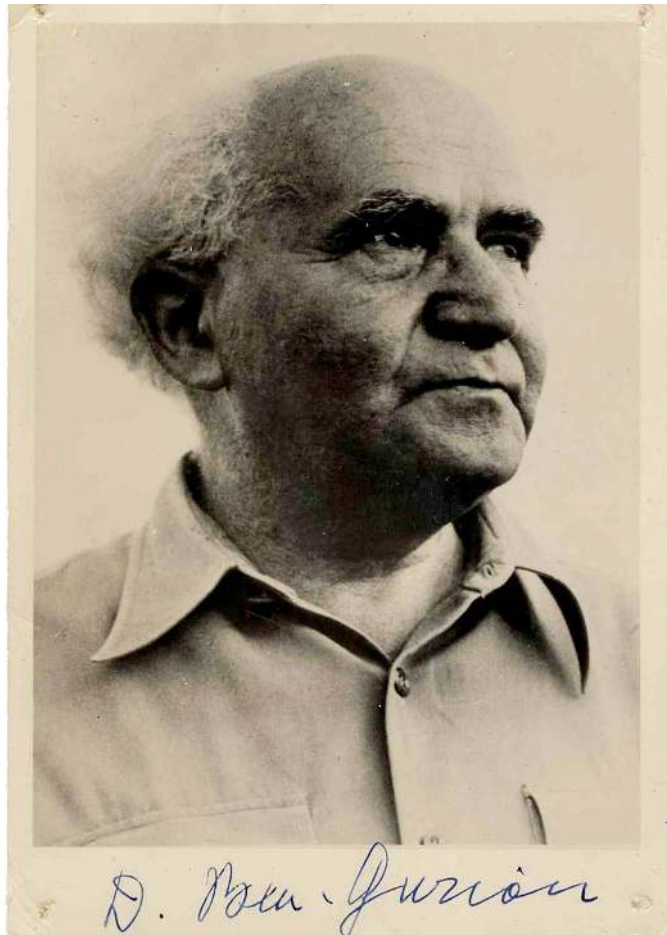
Among Israel's most important heroes is Hannah Senesh, who died by firing squad in 1944 at age 23.

this Budapest-born poet, diarist, and author of the hymn *Eli, Eli* discovered her love for the Land of Israel.

She volunteered for a mission to rescue downed Allied fliers and Jews from Nazi-occupied Hungary, and became an enduring symbol of courage and determination.

# Imagineer

TEAM 2



David  
Ben  
Gurion

Anyone who doesn't believe in miracles is not a realist.” B.G.

“Let me first tell you one thing: It doesn't matter what the world says about Israel; it doesn't matter what they say about us anywhere else. The only thing that matters is that we can exist here on the land of our forefathers. And unless we show the Arabs that there is a high price to pay for murdering Jews, we won't survive.” B.G.



Cornerstone  
**2018**

**Disney World's New Hotel**

# David Ben Gurion

David Ben-Gurion was the first [Prime Minister](#) of [Israel](#) and widely hailed as the State's main founder.

David Ben-Gurion was born in Plonsk, [Poland](#) in 1886 and educated in a Hebrew school established by his father, an ardent [Zionist](#). By his mid-teens, Ben-Gurion led a Zionist youth group, "Ezra," whose members spoke only Hebrew among themselves.

At the age of 18 he became a teacher in a Warsaw Jewish school and joined the [Socialist-Zionist](#) group "Poalei Zion" (Workers of Zion).

Arriving in the Land of Israel in 1906, he became involved in the creation of the first agricultural workers' commune (which evolved into the Kvutzah and finally the [Kibbutz](#)), and helped establish the Jewish self-defense group, "[Hashomer](#)" (The Watchman).

Following the outbreak of World War I Ben-Gurion traveled on behalf of the Socialist-Zionist cause to New York, where he met and married Paula Monbesz, a fellow Poalei Zion activist. He returned to Israel in the uniform of the [Jewish Legion](#), created as a unit in the British Army by Zionist leader [Vladimir Jabotinsky](#).

Having led the struggle to [establish the State of Israel](#) in May 1948, Ben-Gurion became [Prime Minister](#) and [Defense Minister](#). As Premier, he oversaw the establishment of the state's institutions. He presided over various national projects aimed at the rapid development of the country and its population: "[Operation Magic Carpet](#)," the airlift of Jews from Arab countries, the construction of the national [water](#) carrier, rural development projects and the establishment of new towns and cities. In particular, he called for pioneering settlement in outlying areas, especially in the [Negev](#).

In June 1963 Ben-Gurion resigned as Prime Minister, citing "personal reasons.", but remained active politically, with a rivalry developing between him and Eshkol.

In June 1970, Ben-Gurion retired from political life and returned to Sde Boker where he passed away in 1973.

# Imagineer

TEAM 3



Queen  
Esther

"If I have found favor with you, O king, and if it pleases your majesty, grant me my life, this is my petition. And spare my people--this is my request. For I and my people have been sold for destruction and slaughter and annihilation. If we had merely been sold as male and female slaves, I would have kept quiet, because no such distress would justify disturbing the king." Esther 7



Cornerstone  
2018

**Disney World's New Thrill Ride**



# Queen Esther

Esther (named for the goddess, Ashtar) was a [Persian Jew](#) who was orphaned at a young age. The Israelites had been exiled to [Babylonia](#) in [586 B.C.E.](#) and still remained there. Esther's cousin, Mordecai, was older than she and he raised Esther. Esther was still a young woman when her presence was requested at the palace of King Ahasuerus.

Ahasuerus had recently "disposed of" his wife, Queen Vashti. Vashti had displeased the king by refusing to strip down for his guests. Ahasuerus needed a new wife and he called upon all of the virgins in Persia to present themselves at the palace.

Esther was an extremely beautiful woman and Ahasuerus chose her to be his queen. Esther moved away from her Jewish community and into the palace. Mordecai advised her not to admit to her Jewish heritage because he was unsure of the king's sentiments towards the Jews.

Meanwhile, Haman, an [anti-Semitic](#) advisor to the king, was plotting a day of execution for all of the Jews in Persia. He brought his proposal to King Ahasuerus and the king signed it, without realizing that his own bride would be affected by this mass slaughter.

Esther did not know about his agreement between Ahasuerus and Haman, but Mordecai came to the palace to inform her. He demanded that she speak to the king and beg him to revoke the decree. Esther knew that no one, not even the queen, could approach the king without first being called. Fearing for her own life, she told Mordecai that she wanted to simply stay out of the entire ordeal.

Mordecai explained to his cousin that when the 14th of Adar came upon them, even she, the queen, would not be spared. Esther quickly changed her mind and called upon the king to come to a dinner with herself and Haman. Luckily, Ahasuerus cared very much for his new queen, and was receptive of Esther's invitation.

When she, Haman, and Ahasuerus sat down to their meal, Esther began to plead with the king not to kill his own queen. Ahasuerus, of course, was very surprised by Esther's outburst. Esther revealed Haman's plan in its entirety, and then admitted to her own past as a Jew from Shushan. Ahasuerus, a proud (and rather hot-tempered) king, decided to hang Haman for treason and for threatening the life of his queen. Haman and his ten sons hanged on the 14th of Adar, the day set for the execution of the Jews.

Esther, while she needed some convincing, was able to save the Jewish population in Persia. She is considered one of the most heroic women in Jewish history. Her [story](#) is read every year on [Purim](#).

# Imagineer

TEAM 4



Janusz  
Korczak

The lives of great people are like legends - difficult but beautiful.” J.K.

“I exist not to be loved and admired, but to love and act. It is not the duty of those around me to love me. Rather, it is my duty to be concerned about the world, about man.” J.K.



Cornerstone  
**2018**

**New Pixar Movie**

# Janusz Korczak

**Janusz Korczak** was born Henryk Goldsmit in Warsaw on July 22, 1878. During his youth, he played with children who were poor and lived in bad neighborhoods; his passion for helping disadvantaged youth continued into his adulthood. He studied medicine and also had a promising career in literature. When he gave up his career in literature and medicine, he changed his name to Janusz Korczak, a pseudonym derived from a 19<sup>th</sup> century novel, Janasz Korczak and the pretty Swordsweeperlady.

In 1912, Korczak established a Jewish orphanage, Dom Sierot, in a building which he designed to advance his progressive educational theories. He envisioned a world in which children structured their own world and became experts in their own matters. Jewish children between the ages of seven and fourteen were allowed to live there while attending Polish public school and government-sponsored Jewish schools, known as "Sabbath" schools. The orphanage opened a summer camp in 1921, which remained in operation until the summer of 1940.

Besides serving as principal of Don Sierot and another orphanage, Nasz Dom, Korczak was also a doctor and author, worked at a Polish radio station, was a principal of an experimental school, published a children's newspaper and was a docent at a Polish university. Korczak also served as an expert witness in a district court for minors. He became well-known in Polish society and received many awards. The rise of [anti-Semitism](#) in the 1930's restricted only his activities with Jews.

In 1934 and 1936, Korczak visited Palestine and was influenced by the [kibbutz](#) movement. Following his trips, Korczak was convinced that all Jews should move to Palestine.

The Germans occupied Poland in September 1939, and the [Warsaw ghetto](#) was established in November 1940. The orphanage was moved inside the ghetto. Korczak received many offers to be smuggled out of the ghetto, but he refused because he did not want to abandon the children. On August 5, 1942, Korczak joined nearly 200 children and orphanage staff members were rounded up for deportation to [Treblinka](#), where they were all put to death.



# Imagineer

TEAM 5



Shimon  
Peres

“When I was a child, Israel was a legend more than a reality. She emerged from a dream, and today she has surpassed that dream.” S.P.

"In Israel, a land lacking in natural resources, we learned to appreciate our greatest national advantage: our minds. Through creativity and innovation, we transformed barren deserts into flourishing fields and pioneered new frontiers in science and technology." S.P.



Cornerstone  
**2018**

**New Disney Hotel**

# Shimon Peres

President of Israel Shimon Peres was also twice prime minister of Israel and won a Nobel Peace Prize for negotiating the Oslo Accords with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat.

Shimon Peres was born on August 2, 1923 (some sources say August 16, 1923), in Wieniawa, Poland (now Vishniev, Belarus). In 1997, he became acting prime minister when Yitzhak Rabin stepped down. Peres was elected the Prime Minister of Israel under its National Unity Government in 1984. In 1994 he co-won a Nobel Peace prize for negotiating the Oslo Accords with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat. He was elected president of Israel in 2007 and retired from his role in 2014.

Shimon Peres grew up in Tel Aviv and joined a socialist youth group, the Hanoar Haoved or Working Youth. At age 15, he attended Ben Shermen Agricultural School and later joined an armed underground movement, Haganah, to counter Arab sniper attacks. The Zionist military organization was under the direction of David Ben-Gurion, who became Peres' political mentor. In 1945, Peres married Sonia Gellman whom he met at Ben Shermen. The couple would go on to have three children.

In June 2007, Shimon Peres was elected President of Israel, at age 84, receiving the ultimate recognition for his lifelong service. He resigned his seat in the Knesset, ending the longest parliamentary career in his country's history. In June 2012, Peres was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by President Barack Obama for his "meritorious contributions to world peace." Peres completed his term as president in July 2014.

On September 13, 2016, Shimon Peres suffered a serious stroke and was put into a medically induced coma. He died on September 28, 2016 at the age of 93.

# Imagineer

TEAM 6



Joseph  
Son of  
Jacob

“Listen,” he said, “I had another dream, and this time the sun and moon and eleven stars were bowing down to me.”



Cornerstone  
**2018**

**Disney World's New Thrill Ride**

# Joseph Son of Jacob

In his father's house, Jacob, Joseph is the favored son.

Joseph likely also has this status because he is the eldest child of Jacob's favorite (deceased) wife, [Rachel](#). To demonstrate this preference, Jacob gifts Joseph with the famous garment with long sleeves with stripes of different colors. This preferential treatment from their father elicits much jealousy from Joseph's 10 older brothers.

As a teenager, Joseph does little to ingratiate himself to his brothers. To find more favor with his father, he would report back unkindly about his older brothers' activities while tending to the flocks. Joseph also tells his family about two dreams he had, the first in which 11 sheaves of wheat bow down to his, and a second where the sun, moon, and 11 stars all bow to him as well. In each case, Joseph interprets the dream as meaning that one day he will rule over his family.

Eventually the brothers act on their emotions. Seeing the "dreamer" approach on a shepherding trip, they ambush Joseph and throw him into a pit--the first of the great depths to which Joseph will sink. The brothers soon sell him to Midianites who in turn sell him to an Ishmaelite caravan headed down to Egypt, continuing Joseph's descent. The brothers then tear up Joseph's special coat, dip it in goat's blood, and present it to Jacob as proof of his son's death.

Joseph's time in Egypt is even more tumultuous than his life in Canaan. The Ishmaelite traders sell him as a slave to Potiphar, a wealthy Egyptian merchant. Joseph finds great fortune with Potiphar, but his promotion through Potiphar's household attracts the attention of Potiphar's wife, who repeatedly tries to seduce him. When her attempts fail, she accuses Joseph of rape, which lands him in prison.

Though now in the deepest of his life's trenches, God is still with Joseph (39:21). His fellow inmates, Pharaoh's former butler and his former baker, both dream symbolic dreams, and Joseph's skills as a dream-interpreter are put to use. He predicts that the butler will be exonerated in three days and restored to Pharaoh's service, and that the baker will be put to death. Joseph's interpretations come true.

Joseph asks the butler to remember him once he's back in Pharaoh's service, but the butler doesn't fulfill his promise until Pharaoh himself has a series of disturbing dreams two full years later. These dreams prove to be Joseph's ultimate turn of good luck. He is brought to the court to interpret two famous dreams of Pharaoh: one in which seven sickly cows consume seven healthy cows, and a parallel dream in which seven sickly ears of grain consume seven lush ears of grain.

Joseph tells Pharaoh: "Seven years are coming, a great abundance through the land. Then seven years of famine will arise" (41:25-30). With this knowledge in hand, Pharaoh prepares Egypt for famine. Joseph, at the age of 30, is appointed second-in-command to Pharaoh.



# Imagineer

TEAM 7



Theodor  
Herzl

“If you will it, it is no dream; and if you do not will it, a dream it is and a dream it will stay.” T.H.



Cornerstone  
**2018**

**Disney Cruise**



# Theodor Herzl

Was the visionary behind modern Zionism and the reinstatement of a Jewish homeland.

Herzl (born May 2, 1860; died July 3, 1904) was born in [Budapest](#) in 1860. He was educated in the spirit of the German-Jewish Enlightenment, and learned to appreciate secular culture. In 1878 the family moved to [Vienna](#), and in 1884 Herzl was awarded a doctorate of law from the University of Vienna. He became a writer, playwright and journalist. The Paris correspondent of the influential liberal Vienna newspaper *Neue Freie Presse* was none other than Theodor Herzl.

Herzl first encountered the [anti-Semitism](#) that would shape his life and the fate of the Jews in the twentieth century while studying at the University of Vienna (1882). Later, during his stay in Paris as a journalist, he was brought face-to-face with the problem. At the time, he regarded the Jewish problem as a social issue and wrote a drama, *The Ghetto* (1894), in which assimilation and conversion are rejected as solutions. He hoped that *The Ghetto* would lead to debate and ultimately to a solution, based on mutual tolerance and respect between [Christians and Jews](#).

Herzl died in [Vienna](#) in 1904, of pneumonia and a weak heart overworked by his incessant efforts on behalf of Zionism. By then the movement had found its place on the world political map. In 1949, Herzl's remains were brought to Israel and reinterred on [Mount Herzl](#) in Jerusalem.

Herzl's books [Der Judenstaat](#) ("The Jewish State") and *Altneuland* ("Old New Land"), his plays and articles have been published frequently and translated into many languages. His name has been commemorated in the Herzl Forests at Ben Shemen and Hulda, the world's first Hebrew gymnasium – "Herzliya" – which was established in [Tel Aviv](#), the town of [Herzliya](#) in the Sharon and neighborhoods and streets in many Israeli towns and cities.

Herzl coined the phrase "If you will, it is no fairytale," which became the motto of the Zionist movement. Although at the time no one could have imagined it, Zionism led, only fifty years later, to the establishment of the independent State of Israel.