

Handout 1 Knesset

Architect Joseph Klarwein was the winner of the 1957 contest for planning the Knesset building on Givat Ram. His initial proposal presented at the contest was ultimately very different than the building that was inaugurated on August 30th 1966. In fact, it was influenced by different architects that were involved in different parts of the planning and construction throughout its nine years, and among them were architect Dov Carmi and his son Ram.

In textbooks written on the Knesset building, it is claimed that the planners intended to build a construction similar to the Greek Acropolis. Those who worked on the building programs before the contest had very little idea on how they wanted the building to look, and the result – an architectural mixture – surprisingly resembled the building of the United States' embassy in Athens. The embassy was designed by the renowned Bauhaus architect Walter Gropius, which was later considered as a specimen of the "International Style."

Klarwein's original model was comprised of a rectangular construction with 20 columns on its front and back, 15 columns on each side, and two internal yards on the eastern and western sides of the plenum hall found at the center of the building. The entrance to the building was to be on its northern front.

The constructed building was square, with 10 columns on all sides, and with no internal yards; the plenum is not at its center, but on its eastern part; and west to the plenum hall there is a reception hall. This hall is named "Chagall State Hall," as it is decorated with art created by the Russian-born Jewish artist, Marc Chagall.

It was decided during the planning period that the entrance to the building will be on its southern side, with a wide stairway that will connect the gates with Ruppin Road. Concerns raised by the General Staff of the military about Jordanian shelling towards the southern side of the Knesset building had brought about the return of the entrance to the building's northern side.





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Settlers of Catan:

The characters: The original settlers of Israel: Rothschild, Gordon, Dizengoff, Jabotinsky.

Resources of Israel you can use:

Minerals

The Dead Sea is an important source of potash, materials containing potassium. Potash is used throughout the world in fertilizers. The Dead Sea is also a source of magnesium bromide, which is used in both sedatives and anti-convulsant medications. Israel also produces phosphate rocks, which are mined for a variety of uses in industry and agriculture.

Wood and Metal

The CIA World Fact Book lists timber as one of Israel's natural resources, though Israel cannot tap its lumber resources extensively because trees are a limited resource in this desert region. The land is also a source of some copper ore.

Soils

Israel is a source of a variety of clays, which have multiple uses. One of Israel's famous exports is Dead Sea mud, which is mineral-rich and known to tighten and smooth the skin. Another of Israel's resources is sand, which can be used to make glass and for other purposes.

Natural Gas

At the time of publication, Israel produced small amounts of natural gas, but its natural gas industry has grown substantially since it was first developed in 1986. In 2009 Israel produced 54.74 billion cubic feet of dry natural gas, almost half of its annual consumption. In the same year, a significant offshore reserve of natural gas was found near Haifa; if Israel reserves rights to it (Lebanon has made a bid for it as well, at the time of publication in 2011), it will be a tremendous natural resource for the country.

Crude Oil

It is a myth that Israel produces no oil at all, but its reserves are so small that they often are not worth drilling for. In 2009, the country produced an average of only 10 barrels per day. As a point of comparison, the same year Syria produced 368 thousand barrels per day.

Monopoly:

Universities of Israel

Institute	Est. Date	Location	Students	World Academic Rank (Webometrics, SJTU, THES)
Technion - Israel Institute of Technology (IIT)	1912	Haifa	13,000 (2005)	101–150, 102–150, 301-350
Hebrew University of Jerusalem (HUJI)	1918	Jerusalem	22,600 (2003)	131, 59, 178
Weizmann Institute of Science (WIS)	1934	Rehovot	2,500 (2012)	346, 102–150, N/A
Bar-Ilan University (BIU)	1955	Ramat Gan	26,800 (2008)	570, 305–401, N/A
Tel Aviv University (TAU)	1956	Tel Aviv-Yafo	29,000 (2005)	266, 102–150, 201-250
University of Haifa (HU)	1963	Haifa	18,000 (2009)	510, 401–500, N/A
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (BGU)	1969	Be'er Sheva	19,000 (2010)	448, 203–304, N/A
Open University of Israel (OPENU)	1974	Ra'anana	39,000 (2005)	1893, N/A, N/A
Ariel University ¹ (AU)	1982	Ariel	14,000 (2012)	N/A, N/A, N/A

List of Colleges:

- Academic Center of Law and Business, Ramat Gan
- Academic College of Tel Aviv-Yafo
- Afeka College of Engineering, Tel Aviv
- Ashkelon Academic College
- Beersheba Tehni School
- Beit Zvi School of the Performing Arts, Ramat Gan
- Bezalel Academy of Art and Design, Jerusalem
- Carmel Academic Center, Haifa
- Center for Academic Studies, Or Yehuda
- College of Management Academic Studies (COMAS), Rishon LeZion
- Dan Academic Center, Petah Tikva
- Kfar-Avraham Technology College, Petah Tikva (Closed)
- Hadassah Academic College, Jerusalem
- Haredi College of Jerusalem
- Holon Institute of Technology
- Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Herzliya
- Israel College of the Bible, Netanya
- Jerusalem Academy of Music and Dance
- Jerusalem College of Engineering
- Jerusalem College of Technology
- Jerusalem University College
- Kinneret Academic College
- Lander Institute, Jerusalem
- Max Stern Academic College of Emek Yezreel
- Mivhar College, Bnei Brak
- Neri Bloomfield School of Design and Education, Haifa
- Netanya Academic College
- Netanya Academic College of Law
- Ono Academic College, Kiryat Ono
- ORT Braude College of Engineering, Karmiel
- Peres Academic Center, Rehovot
- Reidman College, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Haifa, Beersheba, Eilat, Kinneret, and Misgav
- Ruppin Academic Center
- Sapir Academic College
- Sam Spiegel Film and Television School, Jerusalem
- Sami Shamoon College of Engineering, Beersheba and Ashdod
- Sha'arei Mishpat College, Hod HaSharon
- Shalem College, Jerusalem
- Shenkar College of Engineering and Design, Ramat Gan
- Tel-Hai Academic College
- Western Galilee College, Acre
- Zefat Academic College, Safed

Taki:



Risk:

