

Israel at 70 Bingo

Topic

Israel,
Yom HaAtzmaut

Grade Level(s)

4th and above

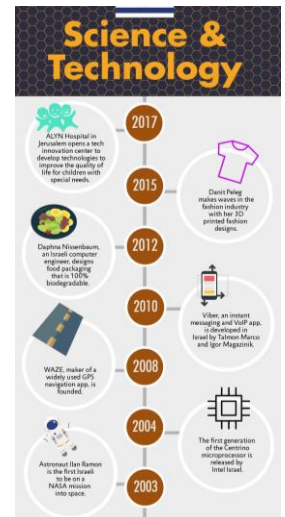
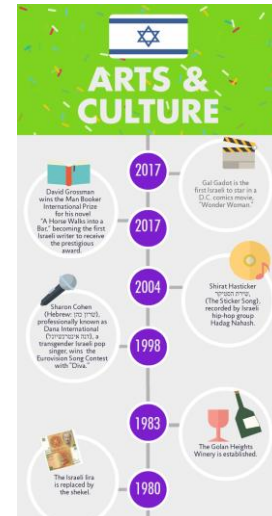
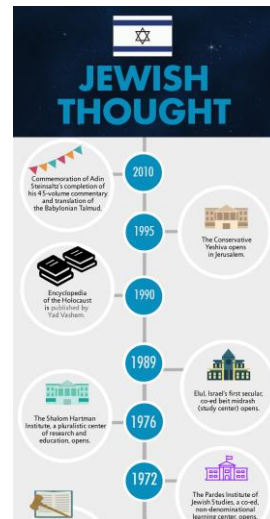
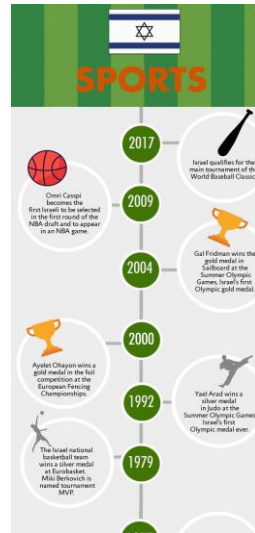
Goals for the Lesson/Activity

Students will:

- Explore ten to twelve key facts on the historical timeline of Israel.
- Learn about many of Israel's accomplishments in the areas of sports, technology, culture, and Jewish thought.
- Distinguish between events that occurred before and after statehood.
- Play a fun game that will reinforce their new knowledge and allow them to share with classmates.

Materials needed

- A black/white board or large paper and markers
- Pens or pencils
- Printouts of the four pictogram timelines (download) to hang on the walls throughout the room (formatted for 11x17 ledger paper)
- Timeline of the history of the State of Israel (included) for teacher use
- Blank Israel at 70 Bingo Cards and Date Grid for Bingo which includes the dates corresponding to the various timelines to use for bingo "calling" (located at end of this lesson)
- A bowl for bingo calling dates
- Plastic chips or pennies to use as bingo markers
- Small bingo prizes such as Israeli candy, small Israeli flags, etc. (optional)





Israel at 70 Bingo

Prepare in Advance

- Download, print and assemble each of the four timelines and tape them around the room. If the class has more than 12 students, two or more copies of each timeline can be posted.
- Review the historical timeline of Israel or find one of your own choosing in a book or online. Choose ten or twelve key dates to share with the class.
- To prepare the Bingo caller's dates, print and cut out the Date Grid for Bingo and place the dates in the bowl. Spaces have been left on the date grid so that the ten to twelve historical dates discussed at the beginning of the lesson can be written and included in the bowl as well.

Background for Teachers

There are many timelines of Israel's history in existence; a quick internet search will result in numerous options. Though some dates are seen as universally important — the Balfour Declaration (1917), the Declaration of Independence (1948), and the Six Day War (1967), for instance — others are viewed as more or less important depending on political and religious views as well as personal experience. The timelines available for download with this lesson were compiled using a number of different sources. They are not meant to be exhaustive but rather, representative of Israel's broad history.

Israel, though a comparatively young country, has had a great number of accomplishments. The technological advantages and achievements of the Israel Defense Forces are often the most publicized or well known. Israel has also made a number of significant contributions in the world of science, technology, fine and performing arts, sports and, of course, Jewish thought and practice. It is these accomplishments that will be highlighted in this lesson.

Description of Activities

Hang posters before students enter the classroom to pique students' interest.

Begin by letting students know that Israel Independence Day is coming up. If fitting, challenge them to figure out how many years it has been since independence (70) or ask them, "Given that Israel was founded seventy years ago, what year was it founded?" Write this date on the board.

Spend the next few minutes soliciting what the students know about Israel's history. For every event they offer, write the corresponding year and a short description on the board. Continue until there are ten to twelve events/years on the board. If students are not able to come up with ten, briefly teach them about the events/years you have chosen, writing



Israel at 70 Bingo

these on the board as they are discussed.

Hand out the Israel at 70 Bingo Cards, pointing out the “free” square in the middle, marked with 1948, the year of Israel’s independence.

Let students know that they will be playing bingo and that they will be responsible for putting years/events on their bingo boards. Direct students to the posters around the room, letting them know that they will need to choose and fill in five dates from each of the timeline posters — Culture, Science and Technology, Jewish Thought, and Sports — in the corresponding spots on their bingo boards. They will have to choose four dates from what is written on the board for the history column, as one of those spots is the “free” space.

Instruct students to jot a few notes about the event next to the date they’ve chosen in each bingo box.

When all of the students have filled in dates, play bingo, by calling out years. If a student has the year called, ask them to briefly tell classmates what happened in that year. Remember: it is possible that people will have written down the same date for different reasons. For instance, 1967 is both the year of the Six Day War and the year “Yerushalayim Shel Zahav” was written.

Play until someone has five dates across, down, or diagonally. When they call bingo, ask them to repeat their dates and facts. Play additional rounds as time allows.

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

- Consider having students play with partners or in teams.
- Consider giving some students cards with the dates/events already filled-in.
- Allow students to put markers on the year without filling in the information; when they have a number that matches one that has been called, a *madrich/a* or teacher can share the information.

For learners who need extension opportunities

- Ask students to choose one or two events of interest to them and look into them further, perhaps reporting back to the class.
- Ask students to brainstorm and research other categories of achievement for a future game.



Israel at 70 Bingo

Historical Timeline of Israel – Select Dates	
13th-12th BCE	Israelites settle the Land of Israel.
c. 1020 BCE	Monarchy established; Saul is the first king.
c. 1000 BCE	King David declares Jerusalem to be the capital of the Israelite kingdom.
c. 960 BCE	The First Temple, the national and spiritual center of the Israelite people, is built in Jerusalem by King Solomon.
c. 930 BCE	Divided kingdom: Judah and Israel
722-720 BCE	Israel crushed by Assyrians; 10 tribes exiled (Ten Lost Tribes).
586 BCE	Judah conquered by Babylonia; Jerusalem and First Temple destroyed; most Jews exiled to Babylonia.
538-515 BCE	Many Jews return from Babylonia; Temple rebuilt.
166-160 BCE	Maccabean (Hasmonean) revolt against restrictions on practice of Judaism and desecration of Temple.
63 BCE	Jerusalem captured by Roman general, Pompey.
37 BCE – 4 CE	Temple in Jerusalem refurbished
66	Jewish revolt against the Romans
70	Destruction of Jerusalem and Second Temple.
73	Last stand of Jews at Masada.
132-135	Bar Kokhba uprising against Rome.
614	Persian invasion.
691	Dome of the Rock built by Caliph Abd el-Malik on the site of First and Second Temples in Jerusalem.
715	Al-Aqsa Mosque built, Jerusalem.
11th century	The Jewish Quarter of Jerusalem was founded.
1141	Yehuda Halevi issues a call to Jews to emigrate to Palestine. He is buried in Jerusalem.
1211	A group of 300 rabbis from France and England settle in Palestine (<i>Eretz Yisrael</i>), beginning what might be interpreted as Zionist aliyah.
1267	Nahmanides (Ramban) settles in Jerusalem and builds the Ramban Synagogue.
1517	It is estimated that there were about 5,000 Jews (out of a total population of 300,000) in <i>Eretz Yisrael</i> at the beginning of the Ottoman conquest.
1577	A Hebrew printing press is established in Safed, the first press in Palestine and the first in Asia.
1740–1750	Thousands immigrate to Palestine under the influence of Messianic predictions. The large immigration greatly increases the size and



Israel at 70 Bingo

	strength of the Jewish Settlement in Palestine.
1784-1885	Life of leading Jewish philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, who created numerous agricultural settlements in Eretz Israel.
1820	At this moment in history, most of the Jews in Eretz Yisrael lived in the four holy cities: Jerusalem, Safed, Tiberias, and Hebron.
1860	Mishkenot Sha'ananim, is the first neighborhood built outside Jerusalem's walls.
1866	Jews become a majority in Jerusalem.
1882-1903	First Aliyah. Olim (Jewish immigrants to Israel) mainly come from Russia.
1897	First Zionist Congress convened by Theodor Herzl in Basel, Switzerland; Zionist Organization founded.
1904-14	Second Aliyah, mainly from Russia and Poland. This wave of Aliyah is, at least in part, motivated by the Kishniev Pogrom of the previous year.
1909	First kibbutz, Degania, and first modern all-Jewish city, Tel Aviv, founded.
1917	British Foreign Minister Arthur Balfour pledges support for establishment of a "Jewish national home in Palestine" in the Balfour Declaration
1919-23	Third Aliya, mainly from Russia.
1920	Histadrut (Jewish labor federation) and Haganah (Jewish defense organization) founded.
1921	First moshav, Nahalal, founded.
1924	Technion, first institute of technology, opened in Haifa.
1924-32	Fourth Aliya, mainly from Poland.
1925	Hebrew University of Jerusalem opened on Mt. Scopus.
1931	Etzel, (Irgun) Jewish underground organization, founded.
1939	Jewish immigration is severely limited by British White Paper to 75,000 over the next five years.
1941	Lehi underground movement formed; Palmach—strike force of Haganah, set up.
1947	UN proposes the establishment of Arab and Jewish states in the Land; widely known as the "Partition Plan." The Jews accepted the plan while the Arabs rejected it.
1948	STATE OF ISRAEL
	State of Israel proclaimed (14 May). 600,000 Jews in the land.
	End of British Mandate (14 May)
	Israel invaded by five Arab states (15 May)
	War of Independence (May 1948-July 1949)



Israel at 70 Bingo

1948	Israel Defense Forces (IDF) established
	Armistice agreements signed with Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.
	Jerusalem divided under Israeli and Jordanian rule.
	First Knesset (parliament) elected.
1949	Israel admitted to United Nations as 59th member.
1948-52	Mass immigration from Europe and Arab countries.
1950	Israel enacts the Law of Return, allowing for the immigration of all Jews.
1964	National Water Carrier completed, bringing water from Lake Kinneret in the north to the semi-arid south.
1967	Six-Day War, Jerusalem reunited.
1973	Yom Kippur War
1978	Camp David Accords & framework for comprehensive peace in Middle East and proposal for Palestinian self-government.
1978	Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat awarded Nobel Peace Prize.
1979	Israel-Egypt Peace Treaty signed.
1985	Free Trade Agreement signed with United States.
1989	Start of mass immigration of Jews from former Soviet Union.
1991	Israel attacked by Iraqi Scud missiles during Gulf war. Middle East peace conference convened in Madrid.
1991	Operation Solomon, airlift of Jews from Ethiopia. Diplomatic relations established with China and India.
1993	Oslo Accords: Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements for the Palestinians signed by Israel and PLO, as representative of the Palestinian people.
1993	Full diplomatic relations with the Holy See. Morocco and Tunisia interest offices set up. Israel-Jordan Peace Treaty signed.
1994	Yassir Arafat, Shimon Peres and Yithak Rabin share the Nobel Peace Prize.
1994	Jordan officially recognizes Israel.
1995	Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin assassinated by Yigal Amir, who thought this might stop the progress of the Oslo Accords.
2000	After seven years of start-and-stop negotiations, the process set in motion by the Oslo Accords comes to a halt.
2000	Israel withdraws the last of its forces from Southern Lebanon.
2003	Construction on the Israel/West Bank barrier wall begins.



Israel at 70 Bingo

2005	Israel evacuates all Jewish communities in Gaza, Kassam rockets from Gaza attacks Israel on regular basis.
2006	Prime Minister Ariel Sharon incapacitated by massive stroke; Ehud Olmert takes over. Hamas wins election in the Palestinian Authority.
2006	Second Lebanon War
2008-9	Gaza War
2011	Israeli prisoner of war Gilad Shalit is released by Hamas in exchange for one thousand prisoners held by Israel
2014	Operation Protective Edge. Israel-Hamas war.
2017	The US recognizes Jerusalem as the capital of Israel — President Trump announces that the US will move its embassy to the city soon.



Israel at 70 Bingo

Date Grid for Bingo (cut apart and place in a bowl)			
1878	1897	1901	1904
1922	1924	1927	1928
1931	1932	1936	1938
1940	1942	1944	1948
1950	1953	1954	1956



Israel at 70 Bingo

1961	1962	1963	1964
1965	1966	1967	1968
1969	1970	1972	1974
1976	1977	1978	1979
1980	1981	1982	1983
1987	1989	1990	1991



Israel at 70 Bingo

1992	1993	1996	1998
2000	2001	2003	2004
2008	2010	2015	2017
200 -68BCE	70	93	200
425	500	7th-11th C	930
1563	1570	1940s	1950s



Israel at 70 Bingo

1980s	1955	1995	1999
2009	2012		



Israel at 70 Bingo

SPORTS	ART & CULTURE	HISTORY	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	JEWISH TEXTS
		1 9 4 8		