



## How Well Do You Know Israel?!

By Mrs. Esther Tokayer

### Answers:

1. What is the name of the desert in Southern Israel?  
a. Huleh                      b. Negev  
c. Sahara                     d. Jezreel
2. Into which sea does the Jordan River empty?  
a. Kinneret                  b. Red  
c. Mediterranean          d. Dead
3. Which of the following bodies of water contribute to the Jordan River?  
a. Banias                    b. Tigris  
c. Euphrates                d. Nile
4. What is the name of the southernmost city in Israel?  
a. Hebron                   b. Eilat  
c. Sde Boker                d. Sderot
5. When did Israel pull out of the Sinai Desert?  
a. 1967                      b. 1979  
c. 1982                      d. 2006
6. What is the name of the crossing from Gaza into Egypt?  
a. Erez                      b. Rafah  
c. Karni                     d. Sufa
7. When did Israel remove all settlements and troops from the Gaza Strip?  
a. 1967                      b. 1979  
c. 1982                      d. 2006
8. Who said, "If we [are to] reach a situation of true peace, real peace, peace for generations, we will have to make painful concessions. Not in exchange for promises, but rather in exchange for peace."  
a. Yitzchak Rabin          b. Shimon Peres  
c. Golda Meir               d. Ariel Sharon

**Food for thought @ your Shabbat table:** Has Gazan disengagement helped or hurt Israel's cause with the Palestinians?

1. **(b)** The Negev is the desert in Southern Israel. David Ben Gurion believed that it was an important frontier for the new state and that the cultivation of the Negev would be a source of economic and strategic benefit for the country. He established his home in the Negev, in Sde Boker.

2. **(d)** The Jordan River which is the border between the State of Israel and Jordan empties into the Dead Sea. Although the Palestinian Authority has self-government in most of the West Bank, Israel has always insisted on control of the Jordan River Valley.

3. **(a)** The Banias is one of the tributaries to the Jordan River. Other tributaries include the Dan, Yarmouk, Snir, and Zarqa Rivers. In the build up to the 1967 war, Syria and Jordan had diverted tributaries so that they would not flow southward to the Kinneret and the Jordan Rivers. Water resources are one of the main sources of tension in the region.

4. **(b)** Eilat is nestled in the corner of Israel that touches the Red Sea. On a clear day it is possible to see Saudi Arabia from the beaches of Eilat. Saudi Arabia is 12 miles from the Gulf of Aqaba.

5. **(c)** The Camp David Accords were signed in September of 1978. The final pull-out of all Israeli settlements and troops from northern Sinai took place in April of 1982.

6. **(b)** The Rafah crossing is the only point where people can cross from Gaza to Egypt or the reverse. The other crossings are for Cargo. While Mahmoud Abbas, the President of the Palestinian Authority has acknowledged Egypt's rights to maintain its borders, he has not acknowledged Israeli rights.

7. **(d)** In 2006, Prime Minister Sharon declared a unilateral disengagement from Gaza. In his comments to the people of Israel, he stated that we failed to bring enough Jews to Gaza to maintain control of the area. He pledged to maintain the security and well-being of border communities.

8. **(d)** Ariel Sharon made this statement at a joint press conference with President GW Bush. Ariel Sharon was always noted for his hawkish views on protecting Israel and its civilians. Many people felt betrayed by his disengagement policy.