



ההסתדרות הציונית העולמית
World Zionist Organization



Jerusalem Quiz



PLACES

HISTORY

CULTURE
ART

GENERAL

PERSONALI
TIES

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What's the name of the wall you see in the picture?



The Western wall (KOTEL)



Did you know?



Hatarat Nedarim service at the western wall. Yom kipur 2010



The Western Wall is one of four retaining walls that have surrounded the Temple Mount for around 2,000 years, from the latter part of the Second Temple period and up to the present. Jewish tradition attributes special sanctity to the Western Wall, and it appears that as early as the 14th century a place of worship was established next to it, which is still in use today.

Because the Western Wall has religious, national and historical significance, it draws millions of visitors every year – Jews and non-Jews alike. People celebrate bar mitzvahs at the Wall, soldiers take an oath of allegiance on its upper plaza, and dignitaries from around the world come there.





What building do you see in the picture?



- A. Jerusalem's Great Synagogue
- B. The Israeli Knesset
- C. The U.S. Congress
- D. The Supreme Court in Jerusalem

The Israeli Knesset



Did you know?



The Knesset is the State of Israel's legislature and house of representatives. Israel is a parliamentary democracy and its citizens elect their representatives to the Knesset. Before taking office, a new

government must win the confidence of a majority of the elected Knesset.

The main function of the Knesset is to pass the country's laws. Debates and deliberations are conducted in the plenum and in the different committees which are divided according to subject areas.

The Knesset convenes in the Knesset building, which is located on the Givat Ram government campus in Jerusalem, Israel's capital. The Knesset's name and the number of its members (120) have their roots in the Sanhedrin, which was a council of elders that dates back to the Persian period in ancient Israel.

A seven-branched candelabra is situated opposite the entrance to the Knesset building.





Which site do you see in the picture?



The Dome of the Rock





Did you know?



The Dome of the Rock is situated on the top of the Temple Mount and, over the years, has become a symbol of Jerusalem worldwide. The edifice is considered one of the most magnificent works of Islamic architecture and is also the oldest. The Dome of the Rock is also a Palestinian national symbol. According to the Muslim faith, it is where the prophet Muhammad ascended to the heavens.

According to Jewish beliefs, a number of traditions are connected with the site: the first - this is where Abraham prepared to sacrifice Isaac; the second - the dome was built above the Foundation Stone on which the world was founded and created; and the third - the most scared section of the First and Second Temples is associated with the site.





What's the name of Jerusalem's largest market?



- A. Carmel Market
- B. Jerusalem Market
- C. Mahane Yehuda Market
- D. The Grand Bazaar

Mahane Yehuda Market



Did you know?



The Mahane Yehuda Market is a food and clothing market located between Jaffa Road and Agripas Street, next to a Jerusalem neighborhood that bears the same name. Serving as the city's main food marketplace, it includes numerous shops and stands that offer fresh fruits and vegetables, meats, baked goods, and deli specialties, alongside falafel stands and popular restaurants.

Famous for its animated atmosphere, the market draws scores of tourists. It's also a regular stop on the campaign trail of many politicians before the Knesset elections. Mahane Yehuda is also a well-known stronghold of Beitar Jerusalem football fans.





Which Jerusalem neighborhood appears in the picture?



- A. The Jewish Quarter
- B. The Muslim Quarter
- C. The Christian Quarter
- D. The Armenian Quarter

The Jewish Quarter



Did you know?



The Jewish Quarter is located in the southeastern section of Jerusalem's Old City. It is one of the four quarters that comprise the Old City, together with the Muslim Quarter, the Christian Quarter and the Armenian Quarter. It has been called the Jewish Quarter since the 19th century. Around 6,000 people currently live there, most of whom are religious Jews. The Quarter is home to residences, religious institutions, archaeological and tourist sites, souvenir and Judaica shops, and restaurants.

The Quarter's most famous sites include the Western Wall, the Western Wall Tunnels, the Cardo, the Temple Mount, the Hurva synagogue, and many more.





Which place appears in the picture and what is it used for?



- A. The artist Agam's water fountain, installed in downtown Jerusalem on Municipality Square
- B. The Shrine of the Book – where important and rare archaeological finds are stored
- C. The "Jug Cover" sculpture that was donated to the Jerusalem Municipality by the British Parliament in 1960
- D. The State of Israel's National Library

The Shrine of the Book





Did you know?



The Shrine of the Book is a wing of the Israel Museum. It houses some of the most important archaeological discoveries of the 20th century, including ancient and rare manuscripts such as the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Aleppo Codex. For the most part, the Shrine of the Book is dedicated to the study of ancient Jewish sects.

Despite the criticism that was voiced at the time of its construction, the building is considered to have one of the highest quality finishes in Israel. It is also regarded as the only avant-garde work of architecture created in the country.





This year we celebrate a special event in the life of Jerusalem, what is this event?



50 years of the reunification



Did you know?



The United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine was a proposal by the United Nations, which recommended a partition of Mandatory Palestine at the end of the British Mandate. On 29 November 1947, the UN General Assembly adopted the Plan as Resolution 181(II).

The resolution recommended the creation of independent Arab and Jewish States and a Special International Regime for the city of Jerusalem.

Jordan and an alliance of Arab states rejected the 1947 UN Partition Plan, choosing instead to invade and Israel starting the war of independence.

During that war Jordan managed to conquer the Old City and East Jerusalem.

For 19 years the city was divided along the 1949 Armistice Line until the 1967 Six-Day War, when the Israeli paratroopers stormed to the western Wall through the Lions' Gate.

Israeli victory resulted in the city's reunification under Israeli control.





How old is Jerusalem?



- A. 1,500 years old
- B. 2,000 years old
- C. 3,000 years old
- D. 3,500 years old

3000 years old



Did you know?



The history of Jerusalem encompasses around 7,000 years of human settlement, starting in the year 5,000 B.C. towards the end of the New Stone Age. The city was first settled by the Canaanites (who were referred to as Jebusites in the Bible). And starting in the 1st millennium B.C., it became an Israelite-Jewish settlement and the capital of the Kingdom of Judah.

When we count how old Jerusalem is today, we start with its declaration as the capital of the Israelite Kingdom by King David, in approximately 1,000 B.C. That's why we say that Jerusalem is about 3,000 years old!

Since then, Jerusalem has changed hands many times: it has been a Roman, Byzantine, Muslim, Crusader, Mamluk and Ottoman city, and more recently a city under a British Mandate and joint Israeli-Jordanian rule. Since the Six Day War, Jerusalem is a united city under Israeli rule. It has served as Israel's capital since the establishment of the State.





Who controlled East Jerusalem between 1948 to 1967?



- A. The Palestinian Authority
- B. Jordan
- C. Israel
- D. The British Mandate

Jordan





Did you know?

Between 1948 and 1967 in the aftermath of the 1948 Arab–Israeli War **Jordanian occupied and annexed the west Bank** including East Jerusalem.

During the war, Jordan's Arab Legion conquered the Old City of Jerusalem and took control of territory on the western side of the Jordan River.

Clauses in the 3 April 1949 Armistice Agreements specified that Israelis would have access to the religious sites in East Jerusalem. However, Jordan refused to implement this clause arguing that Israel's refusal to permit the return of Palestinians to their homes in West Jerusalem voided that clause in the agreement. Tourists entering East Jerusalem had to present baptismal certificates or other proof they were not Jewish.

The special committee that was to make arrangements for visits to holy places was never formed and Israelis, irrespective of religion, were barred from entering the Old City and other holy sites.





What was the first Jewish neighborhood outside the walls of the Old city?



- A. Me'a Shearim
- B. Machaneh Yisrael
- C. Mishkanot Sha'ananim
- D. Nachalat Shiva

Book of Lamentations





Did you know?

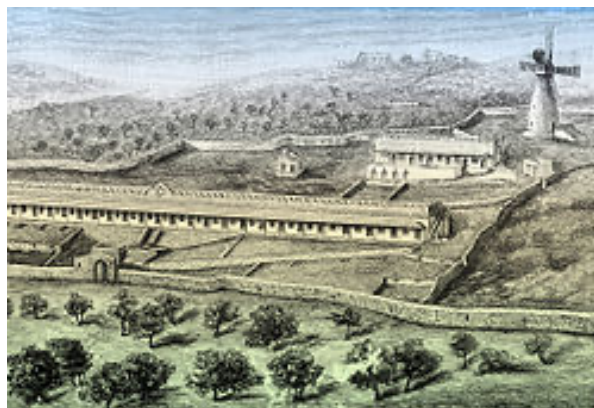
Mishkenot Sha'ananim was the first Jewish neighborhood built outside the walls of the Old City of Jerusalem, on a hill directly across from Mount Zion. It was the first area of Jewish settlement in Jerusalem outside the Old City walls

Mishkenot Sha'ananim was built by British Jewish banker and philanthropist Sir Moses Montefiore in 1860 as an almshouse, paid for by the estate of an American Jewish businessman from New Orleans, Judah Touro.

The name of the neighborhood was taken from Book of Isaiah 32:18: "My people will abide in *peaceful habitation*, in secure dwellings and in quiet resting places."

The no-man's-land bordering Mishkenot Sha'ananim was captured by Israel during the 1967 War, together with the rest of Eastern and Old Jerusalem.

In 1973, Mishkenot Sha'ananim was turned into an upscale guesthouse for internationally acclaimed authors, artists and musicians visiting Israel. Apart from guesthouse facilities, it is now a convention center and home of the Jerusalem Music Center.





When was the Old City liberated?



- A. During the War of Independence in 1948
- B. During the Sinai Campaign in 1956
- C. During the Six Day War in 1967
- D. During the Yom Kippur War in 1973

During the Six Day War in 1967



Did you know?



Following the establishment of the State of Israel in 1948 and until 1967 (19 years), Jerusalem was a divided city. Its western part was under Israeli rule, and its eastern part was under Jordanian rule. Jews were denied access to the Temple Mount and the Western Wall, which were captured by the Jordanians during the War of Independence.

In 1967, during the Six Day War, IDF forces entered the Temple Mount area and liberated the Old City. It was a bitter fight in which 182 Israeli soldiers were killed – accounting for around 25% of all casualties in that war. The liberation of the sites holy to the Jewish people and the reunification of Jerusalem produced strong emotions of excitement, joy, exhilaration and national pride!





What is the building in the picture?



- A. Hadassah University Hospital-Mt. Scopus
- B. Jerusalem zoo
- C. King David hotel – Jerusalem
- D. One of the gates of the Old city

Hadassah University Hospital-Mt. Scopus



Did you know?



Opened in 1939 as the first modern medical facility in the region, it was cut off from Jerusalem during the 1948 War of Independence.

In 1975, Hadassah Mt. Scopus was rededicated as the women of Hadassah devoted themselves to renovate and expand their original hospital that had been ravaged by war and neglect.

In 1976, Hadassah returned to Mt. Scopus, once again opening its doors to all.







What's the name of the song? Who wrote it?





What's the name of the song? Who wrote it?



- A. Jerusalem of Gold, written by Naomi Shemer
- B. I'm a Violin, written by Hayyim Nahman Bialik
- C. This is Jerusalem, written by Shuli Natan
- D. Hatikva, written by Naftali Herz Imber

Jerusalem of Gold, written by Naomi Shemer



Did you know?



Jerusalem of Gold is a song about Jerusalem that was written and composed by Naomi Shemer and performed by Shuli Natan. The song was a highlight in Shemer's musical career and is still one of the most popular songs among Jews in Israel and overseas. The song also features one of the most famous Israeli tunes worldwide, belonging to the same category as Hallelujah and Hava Nagila.

The song was written a few weeks before the Old City was liberated during the Six Day War. Because it had been played so many times on the radio, some even claim that it catalyzed the planning of the military campaign to liberate Jerusalem. In the months following the Six Day War and also in subsequent years, Jerusalem of Gold became a kind of quasi-anthem, which some even thought it should become Israel's new national anthem.





When do we say "next year in Jerusalem?"



At the end of the Passover Haggadah



Did you know?



After reading the Haggadah, the seder participants declare: "**Next year in Jerusalem.**" Namely, they articulate a desire to spend a proper Passover the following year in Jerusalem, after the Temple is built. Nowadays, and especially in Israel, it is customary to say: "**Next year in built Jerusalem.**"





What are the names of the leading teams from Jerusalem
in Basketball and football?



Hapoel Yerushalayim – Basketball
Beitar Yerushalayim - Football



Did you know?



Beitar Jerusalem Football club - is the premier professional football club from Jerusalem.

Founded in 1936 and plays in the Israeli Premier League. Beitar were 6 times the champions of the Israeli Premier League and the won 7 time the Israeli Cup .

The club is based at the Teddy Stadium in the Malha neighborhood, and plays in black and yellow.



Hapoel Jerusalem Basketball Club - is the premier professional basketball club from Jerusalem.

The club was founded in 1935 and had its first appearance in the Premier League in 1955.

Hapoel has won several titles including the ULEB Cup in 2004 and Israeli Championships in 2015.

The team is playing in the Jerusalem Arena that was built in 2014.





What is the name of the hip hop/funk band, founded in 1996 in Jerusalem?



- A. Jerusalem Lions
- B. Hadag Nahash
- C. Fighters of Zion
- D. Mashina

Hadag Nahash



Did you know?



The **Hadag Nahash** literally means "The Snake-Fish". It is also, however, a Hebrew spoonerism on the phrase *Nahag Hadash* (A New Driver).

Hadag Nahash blends Western pop music with Eastern elements to create a sound tapestry containing influences from funk and world music.







What is the name of the school of art in Jerusalem,
Established in 1906 by Jewish artist and sculptor Boris
Schatz?



- A. Bezalel
- B. The art Academy
- C. visions
- D. shenkar

Bezalel



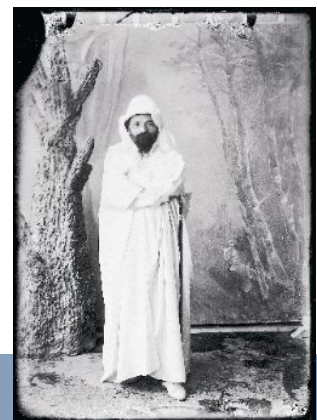
Did you know?



Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design is Israel's national school of art. The Bezalel School was founded in 1906 by Boris Schatz who envisaged the creation of a national style of art blending classical Jewish/Middle Eastern and European traditions.

Bezalel is the oldest institution of higher education in Israel. The art created by Bezalel's students and professors in the early 1900s is considered the stepping stone for Israeli visual arts in the 20th century.

The academy is currently located at the Mount Scopus campus of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem - with the exception of the Architecture faculty, located at the historic Bezalel building in downtown Jerusalem.





What's special about the Biblical Zoo in Jerusalem?



- A. It has historical species found no where else in the world
- B. It only has animals mentioned in the Bible
- C. It focuses on species indigenous to the Land of Israel, some of which are mentioned in the Bible
- D. It is a zoo that's entirely founded on ecological values

It focuses on species indigenous to the Land of Israel, some of which are mentioned in the Bible





Did you know?

The Biblical Zoo is located on the northern slopes of Nahal Refaim in Jerusalem, near the Ein Yael spring. What makes it unique is its zoological collection of animals indigenous to the Land of Israel, some of which are mentioned in the Bible. The zoo also takes part in projects that aim to restore to nature different Land of Israel species that are facing extinction.

For several years now, the Biblical Zoo has been ranked the most popular tourist attraction in Israel whose admission is not free. It also features a model of Noah's Ark.





Which religions is the city of Jerusalem holy to?



The three religions that Jerusalem is holy to are-
Judaism, Christianity and Islam.



Did you know?



The three religions that Jerusalem is holy to are Judaism, Christianity and Islam.

Many followers of the three religions, from across the globe, come to Jerusalem to visit and pray at the places that are holy to them.

For the Jews, the holiest places are the Western Wall and the Temple Mount. That's because Jews believe that the two Temples were once located there.

Most Christians believe that Jesus was crucified, buried and resurrected where the Church of the Holy Sepulchre now stands in the Christian Quarter in the Old City.

For Muslims, the holiest places in Jerusalem are the Al-Aqsa Mosque, which is a place of worship on Fridays and holidays, and the Dome of the Rock. According to the Islamic faith, the prophet Muhammad embarked on his Night Journey to the Temple Mount and from there ascended to the heavens.





When was the Hebrew university of Jerusalem opened?



- A. 1925
- B. 1948
- C. 1968
- D. 1970

1925



Did you know?



The **Hebrew University of Jerusalem** is Israel's second oldest university established in 1918, 30 years before the State of Israel. The Hebrew University has three campuses in Jerusalem and one in Rehovot.

The first Board of Governors included Albert Einstein, Sigmund Freud, Martin Buber, and Chaim Weizmann. Four of Israel's prime ministers are alumni of the Hebrew University. In the last decade, seven researchers and alumni of the University received the Nobel Prize.

One of the visions of the Zionist movement was the establishment of a Jewish university in the Land of Israel. Founding a university was proposed as far back as 1884 in the Kattowitz (Katowice) conference of the Hovevei Zion society.

The cornerstone for the university was laid on July 24, 1918. Seven years later, on April 1, 1925, the Hebrew University campus on Mount Scopus was opened.





Which army corps liberated the Western Wall during the Six Day War?



- A. Air force
- B. Armored corps
- C. Nahal
- D. Paratroopers

Paratroopers



Did you know?



The Old City of Jerusalem was liberated by the 55th Paratroopers Battalion on June 7, 1967 at 9:15 in the morning. The battle was actually decided even earlier that day after IDF fighter planes bombed the area. So when the paratroopers stormed the enemy's positions, they discovered that the Jordanian troops had retreated right before they got there, thereby surrendering the city's eastern hills without much of a fight.

One of the first soldiers to reach the Western Wall described that moment as follows:

"The Temple Mount suddenly came into view as did the surrounding shining domes, which the sunrays collided into. And the morning's clouds still enveloped us. From my perspective, this view of Jerusalem was the one I had yearned for all these years. I mostly remember the feeling of exhilaration that took my breath away. Here is the Jerusalem that we had read about, which we could only see in pictures, and here it is standing right in front of us."





An animal appears on Jerusalem's emblem. Which one is it?



Store No: 1656137



- A. Tiger
- B. Eagle
- C. Bear
- D. Lion

Lion



Did you know?



A roaring lion appears on Jerusalem's official emblem. The need for a new city emblem arose following the establishment of the State of Israel. A number of proposals were submitted, and the one below was chosen. The emblem that was selected has three components:

A roaring lion – the lion is depicted in the Bible as the symbol of the Kingdom of Judah, whose capital was Jerusalem. Because the lion is considered the king of the jungle, its inclusion in the emblem conveys bravery, courage, strength and royalty.

The walls of Jerusalem – which can be seen behind the lion represent both the Old City walls as well as the stones of the Western Wall.

The olive branches – symbolize peace as well the olive trees that are prevalent in Jerusalem and the vicinity.





How many people live in Jerusalem?



- A. Around 1,100,000
- B. Around 1 million
- C. Around 850,000
- D. Around 550,000

Around 850,000





Did you know?

Around 850,000 people live in Jerusalem, of whom 63% are Jewish, 35% are Muslims, and 2% are Christians.

Among Jerusalem's Jewish residents, 35% define themselves as ultra-Orthodox, 45% as religious and observant, and 20% as secular.

The median age: (the age that half of the population is younger than and half of the population is older than)

The median age in Jerusalem is 24, which is much lower than any other Western capital in the world!! (That figure can be explained by the large ultra-Orthodox and Arab populations in the city whose birth rates are especially high).

Satisfaction with life

In a recent survey, 89% of Jerusalem residents reported that are satisfied or very satisfied with life.

Life in the future

Jerusalem residents are highly optimistic about their lives in the future. 70% of the city's residents estimated that their lives in the future will be better.





What is the length of the light rail track in Jerusalem?



- A. 6.1 km
- B. 10 km
- C. 13.8 km
- D. 21.1 km

13.8 km



Did you know?



The **Jerusalem Light Rail** is a light rail line, the first of several rapid transit lines planned in Jerusalem. Construction began in 2002 and ended in 2010, when the testing phase began. It was built by the CityPass consortium.

The project required construction of the Jerusalem Chords Bridge as well as other renovation projects around Jerusalem.

After repeated delays due to archaeological discoveries and technical issues, service began, initially free of charge, on August 19, 2011.

The line is currently 13.8 kilometers long (the final route is planned for a total of 22.5 km).

The estimated final cost of the project is 3.8 billion NIS.





The most important person in the Christian religion is buried in Jerusalem. Who is it?



JESUS



Did you know?



Jesus took part in the Last Supper together with his disciples on the eve of Passover in 33 A.D. – namely, at the age of 33. Immediately following the meal, he was captured by an angry mob that had been sent by the high priest. Jesus was tried before the Sanhedrin, which sentenced him to death for claiming to be the Messiah and the Son of God. The Sanhedrin regarded him as a false messiah and a rebel who was trying to undermine the kingdom's social and religious stability.

The death sentence was carried out by Pontius Pilate, who was the Roman governor of Judaea. Jesus was executed by crucifixion, which was a common practice in those days. The path that Jesus walked on en route to the crucifixion site on Mount Golgotha in Jerusalem is called the Via Dolorosa – the Way of Sorrows. Jesus was buried on a Friday outside the Old City walls in a newly carved tomb that was sealed by a huge boulder before the start of the Sabbath.

The Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem's Old City, which is one of the most important is situated on the site Christians believe that and buried.



**churches in the world,
where many
Jesus was crucified**





Which king established Jerusalem as the capital of the Kingdom of Judah?



- A. King Solomon
- B. King David
- C. King Herod
- D. Queen Elizabeth

King David



Did you know?



King David established Jerusalem as the capital of the Kingdom of Judah.

David conquered Jerusalem three thousand years ago and made it the capital of his kingdom. His son, Solomon, continued to develop the city, and his crowning achievement was the construction of the First Temple on the Temple Mount – Mount Moriah.





Which famous rapper sings about jerusalem?



Matisyahu



Did you know?



Matthew Paul Miller (born June 30, 1979), known by his stage name **Matisyahu**, is a Jewish American reggae vocalist, beatboxer, and alternative rock musician.

Known for blending Orthodox Jewish themes with reggae, rock and hip hop beatboxing sounds, Matisyahu's 2005 single "King Without a Crown" was a Top 40 hit in the United States.



"Jerusalem, if I forget you
Fire not gonna come from me
tongue
Jerusalem, if I forget you
Let my right hand forget what its
supposed to do"





Of the following people, which one was born in Jerusalem, was Chief of Staff when the Old City was liberated, was the first Prime Minister to be born in the country, and was buried on Mount Herzl in Jerusalem after his assassination?



Yitzhak Rabin



Did you know?



Yitzhak Rabin was one of Israel's most prominent leaders. Born in Jerusalem in 1922, the important milestones in his life are intertwined with those of the country.

Rabin fought in the Palmach during the War of Independence. After the establishment of the Israel Defense Forces, he became one of its highest ranking commanders. He was later Chief of Staff during the Six Day War and oversaw the liberation of the Old City of Jerusalem.

After retiring from the army, Rabin became a politician and was appointed Israel's ambassador to the United States. He also served as Minister of Defense and twice as Prime Minister.

Yitzhak Rabin, together with Shimon Peres, orchestrated the peace agreements with the Palestinians and with Jordan, for which they received the Nobel Peace Prize.

Rabin was assassinated in Tel Aviv's main square in 1995 following a peace rally. His assassin was an Israeli who opposed the peace process that Rabin was spearheading. The assassination of a sitting Prime Minister by a Jew sent shock waves throughout the country, and it is still considered one of the gravest chapters in Israel's history.





Jerusalem's main pedestrian mall is named for the person who revived the Hebrew language. Who was that?



- A. Eliezer Ben Yehuda
- B. Avraham Shoshan
- C. Naomi Shemer
- D. Yitzhak Navon

Eliezer Ben Yehuda





Did you know?

The Ben Yehuda pedestrian mall is named for Eliezer Ben Yehuda, who revived the Hebrew language.

Ben Yehuda Street is a major thoroughfare in Jerusalem's downtown commercial district. In the 1980's, most of the street was converted into a pedestrian mall.

Eliezer Ben Yehuda, who was born in 1858 and died in Jerusalem in 1922, was responsible for reviving spoken Hebrew in the Land of Israel at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. He is associated with that 'renaissance' process more than anyone else. He also founded the Hebrew Language Council and is the author of the Ben Yehuda Dictionary.





Who is Jerusalem's Yemin Moshe neighborhood named for?



- A. Moshe Rabbeinu
- B. Moses Montefiore (a Jewish philanthropist)
- C. Moshe Dayan (an Israeli war hero)
- D. Moshe Sharet (Israel's first Foreign Minister and its second Prime Minister)

Moshé Montefiore





Did you know?



Yemin Moshe is a historic neighborhood in Jerusalem located just outside the Old City. It was founded in 1891 as part of the solution to the overcrowding inside the Old City walls, as a result of which Jews began seeking housing elsewhere. The neighborhood was established by the Montefiore Welfare Fund and was named for Moses Montefiore.

Moses Haim Montefiore (1784-1885) was a British Jewish philanthropist who devoted his life to helping Jews in different countries. He was knighted by Queen Victoria in 1846 and received the title of Sir Moses Montefiore – in recognition of his distinguished and revered public standing.





Bonus question
1000

What place appears in the picture
and what is it used for?



The Old Train Station Complex



Did you know?



The train station complex in Jerusalem, one of the most popular recreational spots in the city, offers a wide variety of activities, tours, cultural events and restaurants – all in one colorful and spirited location. The complex is situated where Jerusalem's first train station used to be, which was built in 1892 and continued to be a main transportation hub until 1998 when it was closed down. In that year, all trains to and from the station ceased their operations, after which the building was in a state of neglect for many years. Following an extensive renovation and restoration process, the city's first train station was reopened to the public – this time as a recreational, cultural, culinary and sports venue that draws large crowds of people.

