

STUDY

**basin** – All the land and streams that drain into one river.

**eucalyptus** (yü kə lip' təs) – A fast-growing tree from Australia.

Eucalyptus trees use lots of water and grow very tall.



**marsh** – Soft, wet, swampy land.

When you have finished this lesson, you should be able to understand how the Israelis changed swamps to farmlands in northern Israel.



**Read pages 246-248 in your textbook. Complete the sentences.**

- In Deuteronomy 11:10-11, God said that the farmland in northern Israel did not need to be irrigated.
- The modern name for the Sea of Galilee is Lake Kinneret.



**Number these sentences about the Hula Basin in the correct order.**

- 4 Workers dug canals and planted eucalyptus trees to speed the drying of the soil.
- 7 The crops from the rich soil were twice as large as crops in other parts of Israel.
- 1 The Jordan River clogged up.
- 2 Water overflowed, and turned good farmland into soggy marshes.
- 5 Mosquitoes bothered the workers, and many became sick with malaria.
- 3 Large earth-moving machines dug a deep ditch so the river could flow again.
- 6 The land dried off, and the mosquitoes disappeared.



**Circle the correct choices.**

4. The northern southern part of Israel gets plenty of rain.
5. The eucalyptus tree grows very slowly, fast and uses very much little water.
6. Eucalyptus trees were imported to Israel from Africa, Australia
7. It took 3, 5, 7 years to drain the Hula Basin.
8. Workers in the Hula Basin had to be careful of malaria, a disease carried by mosquitoes, ticks.
9. The lumber, sap of the eucalyptus tree can be made into medicine and other products.
10. The reclaimed land in the Hula Basin produced much better worse than farmland in other parts of Israel.

### ***We Remember***



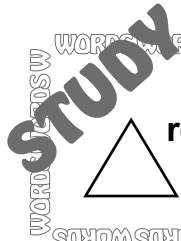
**Match.**

- |     |                                |                 |                           |
|-----|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 11. | <input type="text" value="c"/> | northern Israel | a. too dry                |
| 12. | <input type="text" value="a"/> | southern Israel | b. from swamp to farmland |
| 13. | <input type="text" value="e"/> | Dead Sea        | c. good farmland          |
| 14. | <input type="text" value="b"/> | Hula Basin      | d. Sea of Galilee         |
| 15. | <input type="text" value="e"/> | Lake Kinneret   | e. too salty to use       |



**Circle T or F.**

16. T  F Most of the Jews returning to Israel wanted to be factory workers.
17.  T F Israel is one of the smallest countries in the world.
18. T  F Most people thought Israel would have lots of natural resources.
19. T  F Water from the Dead Sea was used for irrigating fields.



**reservoir** (rez' ə vɔr) – A place where water is stored for later use.

When you have finished this lesson, you should be able to understand the different methods used to bring water to the dry Negev Desert.



**Read pages 249-252 in your textbook. Match.**

- |    |                            |                                                    |                           |
|----|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | <input type="checkbox"/> f | Farmed the Negev years ago                         | a. Negev                  |
| 2. | <input type="checkbox"/> b | Studied the Bible to find out more about the Negev | b. Israeli leaders        |
| 3. | <input type="checkbox"/> c | Carries water from Lake Kinneret to the Negev      | c. National Water Carrier |
| 4. | <input type="checkbox"/> d | Bible tells about this town and its people         | d. Beersheba              |
| 5. | <input type="checkbox"/> a | Hot, dry desert in southern Israel                 | e. Elat                   |
| 6. | <input type="checkbox"/> e | Water for this town comes from the Red Sea         | f. Nabateans              |



**Check the boxes that tell how farmers get water to the Negev Desert.**

7.  Store rain water in reservoirs.
8.  Use pipelines to bring water from the Yarkon River.
9.  Buy water from Europe.
10.  Pump water up mountainsides.
11.  Use some salt water mixed with fresh water for certain crops.
12.  Make polder land.
13.  Build plants to change salt water to fresh water.
14.  Dig wells in the south.

## We Remember



Complete the sentences.

15. The northern farmland did not need irrigation .
16. Israel is called the land of milk and honey .
17. Israelis studied the Bible to find out more about the Negev.



Number these sentences in order to tell how the Hula Basin was reclaimed.

18. 5 The land dried off.
- 4 Workers dug canals and planted eucalyptus trees to help the soil dry faster.
- 1 The Jordan River was clogged.
- 2 Good farmland became soggy marshes.
- 6 The rich soil gave very good crops.
- 3 Workers dug a ditch so the river could flow again.

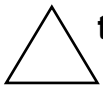
## Lesson 9

## Growing Crops in Israel

**STUDY**

**citrus fruits** – Fruits such as lemons, oranges, limes, and grapefruit that usually grow in warm climates.

**climate** – The kind of weather a place has most of the time.



**tamarisk** (tam' ə risk) – A kind of tree that usually grows in deserts.

When you have finished this lesson, you should be able to tell about methods of farming and marketing farm produce in Israel.



Read pages 253-256. Look at the pictures on page 257.

Complete the sentences.

1. Many countries have a winter climate that is too cold to grow fresh fruit and vegetables.
2. Farmers sell their crops to places that have cold climates.
3. Farmers in northern Israel grow winter crops in long plastic tunnels.
4. The former rains make the ground soft, and the latter rains keep the crops growing until harvest.
5. Citrus fruit is Israel's most important export crop.
6. Israelis use tamarisk trees to stop wind and water erosion.



Number these sentences in order that tell how farmers make the Arava Valley into farmland.

7. 3 Two grass crops are plowed into the soil to make it richer.
- 2 Sprinklers with fresh water wash the salt deep into the ground.
- 5 Crops are planted and watered with underground hoses.
- 1 The soil is salty.
- 4 Plastic hoses are dug into the soil.



Write names of months in the blanks.

8. The rainy season, when winter crops are grown, includes the months November through April.
9. The dry season, when summer crops are grown, includes the months May through October.

## We Remember



Find and circle the correct word in the puzzle. Write it in the blank.

10. The Israelis have dug canals in the desert, called the National Water Carrier.
11. A reservoir stores water.
12. A pipeline carries water from the Yarkon River to the farmland.
13. Plants change salt water to fresh water at Elat.
14. The Hula Basin was a marsh.
15. Hebrew is a living language since people have begun speaking it again.
16. Israel and her neighbors need the peace that Jesus can give.
17. When the Jews returned to Israel, they found no large forest.
18. The Sea of Galilee is now called Lake Kinneret.
19. Canals were dug to drain the Hula Basin.



## Lesson 10

## Quiz 2

Are you ready for the quiz?

- Do you know the Section 2 study words?
- Do you know the answers to the Section 2 *We Remember* sections?
- Do you know the ways the Israelis get water for the Negev?
- Do you know the answers to all the exercises in Lesson 4?



When you are ready, ask your teacher for Quiz 2.

## SECTION 3

# Farm and City Communities

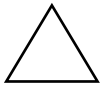
### Lesson 11

### Farm Communities

**STUDY**

**kibbutz** (ki büts') – A farm group that owns everything together. No one in a kibbutz owns anything all by himself.

**moshav** (mō shäv') – A farm group that shares farm machines and goes together to sell farm crops. Each family farms its own fields.



When you have finished this lesson, you should be able to compare the way of life on a kibbutz with the way of life on a moshav.

When Israel became a country in 1948, about 870,000 people lived there. By 1978 Israel had about 3,740,000 people. That is an increase of close to three million persons in 30 years' time.



**Read pages 257-260. Write K if the sentence tells about a kibbutz.**

1.  Each family has its own land.
2.  K The group owns all the land and buildings.
3.  K The work is divided between the workers.
4.  Everyone gets paid for his work.
5.  K Workers eat together in a dining hall.
6.  Children live with their parents.
7.  K The first farm was set up south of Lake Kinneret.

8.  **K** Children live in separate houses and are cared for by teachers and workers.
9.  **K** Children visit their parents every evening.
10.  **K** Some groups have a factory or hotel.
11.  **K** Some things are done together as one big family.



**Circle *same* if your school and a kibbutz school are the same.**

**Circle *different* if they are not the same.**

12. Same  **Different** We study the Hebrew language.
13.  **Same** Different We learn arithmetic and Israel's history.
14.  **Same** Different We learn about resources in Israel.
15. Same  **Different** Most of us do not believe that Jesus is the Messiah.
16.  **Same** Different We study the Old Testament.
17. Same  **Different** We study the New Testament.



**Tell what Christian Jews are doing in Israel.**

18. They are telling others about Jesus.



**Write *M* if the sentence tells about a moshav.**

19.  **M** Each family has its own home.
20.  All workers eat together.
21.  **M** Children live with their parents.
22.  **M** The people work together to do some things.
23.  Children live in special houses with workers.
24.  **M** Families share farm machines.
25.  **M** Farmers work together selling crops and buying supplies.

