

Glossary

- Acculturation**, term for the process of adapting to a cultural and social environment with the expectation of a synthesis
- Ahavath Zion**, Heb.: love of Zion; name of a pro-colonization association founded in Vienna in 1882, essentially corresponded with the aims of the → Hibbat Zion associations
- Aliyah, pl. Aliyot**, Heb.: ascent; a term taken from the pilgrimages up to Mt. Zion, Jerusalem and the Palestinian highlands to denote the immigration of Jews to Palestine
- Alliance Israélite Universelle**, an international aid organization founded in Paris in 1860 which established schools and trade training centers including an agricultural school
- Aruchas Bas-Ammi**, Heb.: help for my people
- Atid**, Heb.: future
- Avdus**, Heb.: slavery, serfdom, servitude
- Avodah**, Heb.: service, especially the sacrifice service in the Temple in Jerusalem; here meaning work
- Beth**, Heb.: house
- Bilu, pl. Biluim**, acronym of “Beth Ya’akov lekhu venelkha”, Heb.: “Come, house of Jacob, let us go (walk in the light)” (Isaiah 2:5), a student organization founded in January 1881 whose members’ goal was to settle in Palestine
- B’nai B’rith**, Heb.: sons of the covenant; union of Jewish fraternal lodges which has committed itself to unite Jews to advocate higher goals for humanity, to support science and the arts, to alleviate the suffering of the poor and to help the victims of persecution.
- British Mandate**, the legal administration of Palestine granted to Great Britain after World War I by the Allies, later confirmed by the League of Nations
- Cherus**, Heb.: freedom
- Davnen**, a term used by Ashkenazi Jews meaning to pray
- Drishat Zion**, Heb.: yearning for Zion
- Eretz Israel (Yisroel)**, Heb.: the land of Israel (Yisroel = Israel in German-Ashkenazi pronunciation), biblical term for biblical Canaan
- Eretz Israel Ha Shlema**, Heb.: the whole land of Israel; a political demand made by Jewish and Christian groups who presuppose Jewish sovereignty and indivisibility of the area called Eretz Israel between the Mediterranean Sea and the River Jordan
- Goy, pl. Goyim**, Heb.: non-Jew
- Golus**, Heb.: exile, dispersion, diaspora
- Gush Emunim**, Heb.: bloc of the faithful; a political-religious revival movement which was founded in 1974 as an offshoot of the National Religious Party in the West Bank
- Halacha, pl. Halachot**, Heb.: to go, walk; the codex of laws for the Jews
- Halukka**, Heb.: distribution; support for needy and religious Jews who live in Yishuv
- Halutz, pl. Halutzim**, Heb.: pioneer in building up Palestine
- Hamas**, Arab.: enthusiasm; a Sunni Islamist Palestinian organization which seeks to eradicate the State of Israel through terrorism and wants to erect an Islamic theocratic state in Palestine
- Hashomer**, Heb.: the guard; an organization founded in 1909 to guard agricultural settlements in Palestine
- Hashomer Hatzair**, Heb.: the youth guard; a left-wing socialist Zionist youth movement founded in Eastern Europe in 1913 which combined Zionist ideology with revolutionary tendencies

- Hasidim, Hasidism**, Heb.: the pious; a mystical religious movement founded in the 18th century which was spread over large parts of Eastern Europe
- Hatikvah**, Heb.: the hope; anthem of the Zionist movement and the national anthem of the State of Israel, written by Naphtali Imber
- Hazzan**, pl. **Hazzanim** (Yid. Chasn), Heb.: cantor or prayer leader in the synagogue
- Hezbollah**, Arab.: party of God; Islamic paramilitary organization created in 1982 by uniting different Shiite groups
- Hibbat Zion**, Heb.: love of Zion; Zionist movement in Eastern Europe, its members called themselves →Hovevei Zion
- Hovevei Zion**, Heb.: lovers of Zion; supporters of Zionism in Eastern Europe, members of the →Hibbat Zion movement, founded in the aftermath of the pogroms in 1881/1882 in Russia, committed to the colonization of Palestine
- Jewish Agency**, agency of the World Zionist Organization, established according to Article 4 of the Palestine Mandate and recognized as representing the Jews, today functions as a link between the Jews in Israel and in the Diaspora
- Jihad**, Arab.: struggle, fight. Often translated as “holy war”, basic duty in the Islamic faith and in the religious sense refers to the duty of all Muslims to improve themselves and do good for society
- Intifada**, Arab.: uprising, the *first Intifada* began as a “war of stones” in 1987 and was characterized by civil disobedience. The *second Intifada* began in September 2000 and was sparked by the proposed visit by the then-opposition leader Ariel Sharon to the Temple Mount. The second Intifada led to war-like conflicts in the area under Palestinian Authority control as well as a heavy wave of terrorism on Israeli state territory. It lasted until 2005.
- Likud**, Heb.: coalition; a party alliance which in 1965 combined the Herut (Heb.: freedom) party (founded in 1948) and the Liberal Party
- Maghreb**, Arab.: west; term for North Africa, in the Middle Ages also for Spain
- Melamed**, pl. **Melamdin**, Heb.: teacher
- Mikveh Israel**, Hebr.: Israel’s hope, first Jewish agricultural school founded in 1870 by Charles Netter working for→Alliance Israélite Universelle
- Mitzvah**, pl. **Mitzvot**, Heb.: command in Judaism; there are 613 mitzvot listed in the Talmud, usually refers to a deed done to please God
- Mizrah**, Hebr.: East, acronym for Merkaz Ruhani, meaning religious center
- Mohel**, pl. **Mohalim**, Heb.: circumciser
- Oslo Peace Process**, refers to the series of negotiations (Oslo I, Oslo II, Wye I, Wye II, Camp David II) between the Palestinians and Israel to solve the Middle East conflict
- Pale**, an area in Russia between the Baltic Sea and the Black Sea Jews were assigned to beginning in 1791. Jews could step outside of the Pale only with special permission.
- Pardes, ha-**, Heb.: the orchard; PaRDes, acronym for the classical interpretation of texts in Torah study
- Petach Tikva**, Heb.: gate of hope, well-known town near Tel Aviv
- PLO**: Palestine Liberation Organization, umbrella organization of different nationalist factions, was founded on May 28, 1964 at the constitutive meeting of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) in Jerusalem at the initiative of the then Egyptian president Gamal Abdel Nasser; strongest faction is the Fatah
- Pogrom**, Russ.: destruction; riots, massacres and plundering directed against the Jewish population
- Revisionist Zionism**, faction within the Zionist movement founded in 1925 by Ze’ev Jabotinsky

Rischus, Yid.: hatred of Jews

Road Map, refers to the peace plan worked out by the Middle East quartet (the UN, the USA, the EU and Russia) and presented in September 2002

Shalom Achshav, Heb.: Peace Now; a non-governmental movement which emerged in 1978 in Israel with the aim of convincing the public and the Israeli government of the necessity of a just peace with the Palestinians, in particular in an exchange for a territorial agreement according to the “land for peace” formula

Shamesh, Shamoshin, Heb.: servant

Shemoneh Esrei, Heb.: the eighteen prayer

Shoah, Heb.: downfall, destruction, catastrophe

Shochet, Heb.: trained ritual butcher

Sofer, pl. **Soferim**, Heb.: scribe

Talmud, Heb.: instruction, learning, study; basic text of the →Halacha, comprises the Mishna and the Gemara as they were taught in the great Yeshivot in the first few centuries C.E.

There are two versions of the Talmud, the Jerusalem Talmud and the Babylonian Talmud

Territorialism, term for the branch of Zionism that did not insist on establishing a state in Palestine, but rather preferred an expedient settlement of a territory, wherever it was possible and practical to help poverty-stricken and persecuted Jews

Torah, Heb.: law, instruction; term used for the five books of Moses

Tshuvah, Heb.: return, remorse

Tsores, Yid.: troubles, aggravation, problems

UN: United Nations, headquarters of this organization, which is rooted in the Hague Conventions peace conference and the League of Nations, are located in New York. The UN Charter entered into force on October 24, 1945 and obliges signatory states to settle conflicts amongst themselves.

Yishuv, Heb.: settlement; term for the Jewish population in Palestine before the founding of the State of Israel in 1948

Zion, hill in Jerusalem, term for Jerusalem or the entire Holy Land