Takanon - Maccabi Tikvat Machar
Last Reviewed on Sept, 2013

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Introduction:
The aim of this document (Takanon in Hebrew) is to define the structure of Maccabi Tikvat Machar Youth Movement, which is a part of the Ken Jewish Community. The Takanon establishes an overview of the organization, descriptions of uniforms and emblems, as well as the path each Chanich ought to cover during his life in the Tuna. In addition, the Takanon lays down the Midrashim’s and Rahim’s obligations within the Movement.

Ideology:
1. The movement's name is "Taunt Nora Maccabi Tikvat Machar" which in English means "Youth Movement Hope for Tomorrow".

2. Maccabi Tikvat Machar is affiliated to Maccabi World Union, sharing the aim to help form better human beings and better Jews, and fight assimilation.

3. Tikvat Machar refers to the Tuna, meaning, the Youth Movement ranging from 7 to approximately 20 years old. Mini-Maccabi is considered a pre-Tuna, for children ages 2 through 6. Both, Mini Maccabi and Tikvat Machar share the same ideology and are very similar in structure; nevertheless, there are certain different rules, because of age difference. This Takanon will refer to Tikvat Machar, not Mini-Maccabi.

4. Maccabi Tikvat Machar is integral to the Ken Jewish Community (Ken) reporting directly to it. Decisions concerning the Tuna will be made by the Sheliach or his substitute, after considering the Rosh Ken or Maskirut’s view. The Sheliach’s decision must be approved by the Youth Representative within the Ken Jewish Community Board.

5. Zionism: Maccabi Tikvat Machar, as well as the entire Community, is Zionist. By Zionism, the Tuna understands: the love and support for Israel regardless of the government in turn. Zionism must be reflected in each and every speech, peula, and
special activities during the year. Moreover, the Ken promotes the participation in long and short educational programs in Israel, following the conviction that every Jew must visit Israel at least once in his lifetime.

6. Good Person: Maccabi Tikvat Machar Youth Movement teaches its members to become responsible members of society, carrying out the unique responsibility as Jewish-Latin-American members of the United States society. Installing the values of Tzedaka (charity) and Tikkun Olam (fixing the world through action) are also two pivotal aims for the Tuna. These are reflected in participation in social services, collection of donations and similar activities which the Tuna leads throughout the year, with the different groups (Kvutzot).

7. Chaver Laws:
* The Chaver is trustworthy and says truths.
* The Chaver protects animals and plants.
* The Chaver is polite and friendly.
* The Chaver smiles and sings in his difficulties.
* The Chaver identifies with G-d, loves and supports Israel and his community.
* The Chaver has positive thoughts and actions.
* The Chaver appreciates the work of others.

Symbolism

1. Greeting:
The official greeting of Maccabi Tikvat Machar is "Chaverim Hazak? Jazak V'ematz", ("Strong partners? Strong and brave"). It resembles the idea of being strong and courageous in actions and thoughts.

2. Flag:
Our Flag contains a Menorah, symbol of freedom and continuity. The colors are blue and white representing the relationship between the Ken and the state of Israel. The red of the flames represent strength.

3. Maccabi Meanings:
  • MAKEVET: Hebrew Hammer, and Yehuda's nickname during the Maccabean Revolt.
  • Ben Matityahu YoHan: father of the Maccabees and initiator of the rebellion against the Syrian and Hellenistic culture.
  • Mi Camoján Baelim Adonai: "Who is like you in heaven God?".
  • Matityahu and his sons in the beginning of the revolt.
4. **Aniva:**
The Aniva represents the union of all the Maccabees worldwide. Each branch of Maccabi wears the same style of Aniva, in Israel and abroad. It is white and blue which represent the colors of the flag of Israel.
The 5 folds represent the 5 Maccabee brothers and the crest left behind represents the father Matityahu.

There are two types of Anivot: Aniva for Chanichim and Aniva for Madrichim. Chanichim can’t obtain their Aniva before 4th grade, after successfully passing the Emek, Mishol and Giva stages. As part of their testing, after reciting the promise and together with the Aniva they will receive the "Promise Shield".

Madrichim will obtain their Anivot after successfully completing three *different* years in the Tuna, and completing the Aluma Course. The Aniva is given to the chanichim at a ceremony in Israel, after successfully passing the Final Test to be considered a Madrich. In case a member of Aluma does not come to Israel, but becomes a Madrich, he will receive the Aniva the first day of Ken Maccabi activities, provided he completes the test.
The Aluma test combines the four tests taken for Emek, Mishol, Giva and Chanich Aniva, and includes general knowledge of Israel, Zionism, Judaism and Maccabiut (See File 1).

5. **Kavod Ten:**
A salute done with the hand raised to the level of the heart and the elbow at a right angle.
The three fingers mean God, Country and home; while the other two represent the strong protecting the weak.
The Kavod Ten is done during the anthem or salute of the Tnua's flag, just by those who wear the Aniva.

6. **Tilboshet:**
The Uniform of the Movement, representing the union and the equality of all the members.
The color represents the IDF uniform, and the insignias the levels of the Tuna each chanich is part of. Throughout the years, the chanich can add pins and insignias to his Tilboshet, by participating in special activities, or by achieving different skills.
The uniform must be used by Madrichim and Chanichim in Mifkadim, as well as in important activities at the Tuna.
7. **Maccabi Hymn:**

HaMaccabim hem po Kulanu,
Ze Hagud Sagi MiKvar.
Po Nilchamnu, Po Nitzachnu
Po Cocheinu od Igbar.
Amud Haesh Yelej Lefaneinu
Vederech Chosheh Yair, Yazir
Amud Anan Meachoreinu
Panu Derech Maccabim (HaMaccabim!)
Panu Derech Maccabim (HaMaccabim!)

"We are all powerful as always, battalion Maccabees, we fought here, we beat here, and here strength will grow. The column of fire above us lights up the dark road and the pillar of cloud following us, we come in the way of the Maccabees".

8. **Slogans:**

A healthy mind in a healthy body – It represents the idea of being healthy in both, body and mind to get the perfect combination for success.

Ready, always ready – It represents the idea of being prepared at any time, to do, help and improve.

9. **Progress:**

There are three stages in our Movement: **Emek, Mishol, Giva.** They represent the three steps the chanich will passage during these years. Each step will contemplate a part of the Tnua’s ideology. A chanich who has the Emek, Mishol and Giva Shields, must know, understand and act by the ideology and values of the Movement.

The **EMEK** shield can be received by 1st grade. All chanichim must have it before advancing to the next stage, and before 9th grade. If a chanich fails the corresponding test, he will have to repeat it during the year or wait to the next machane, until he passes it successfully. Help from the Rahim’s and/or Sheliah’s may be requested.

In order to receive the shield, the chanich must know:
- The name and meaning of the Tuna= Maccabi Tikvat Mahar, Hope for tomorrow.
- Three of the Tnua’s most important pillars: Love for Israel, Love for the Jewish Community, and care for the society.
- Symbolism of the Flag = Our Flag contains a Menorah, symbol of freedom and continuity. The colors are blue and white representing our
relationship with the state of Israel. The red of the flames represents strength

- Greeting = the official greeting of Maccabi Tikvat Machar is "Chaverim Hazak? Jazak V'ematz" (strong partners, strong and brave). It resembles the idea of being strong and courageous in actions and thoughts.
- What is the importance of the Tilboshet? = The Tilboshet or khaki is the Uniform of the Movement, which represents the union and the equality of all the members. The color represents the IDF uniform at the IDF.

The MISHOL shield can be received by 2nd grade. All chanichim must have it before advancing to the next stage, and before 9th grade. If a chanich fails the corresponding test, he will have to repeat it during the year or wait to the next machane, until he passes it successfully. Help from the Rahim’s and/or Sheliah’s may be requested.

- The chanich must be current with what he learned in Emek level
- Slogans: A healthy mind in a healthy body and Ready, always ready.
- What are the Shichvot, and the meaning of their names? Yonathan (1-3 grades), Yehuda (4-6 grades), Shimon (7-9 grades). They represent 3 of the 5 Macabee Brothers.
- Hymn of the Tuna.
- History of The Ken Jewish Community: During the early 1980s, a substantial number of Jewish families immigrated to US from Mexico City and Tijuana to address economic and security concerns. When their social grouping outgrew the backyards of their homes in Chula Vista and other East County neighbourhoods where they had settled, the families determined to find a more permanent place for their community to congregate. Having secured this first home in Chula Vista, the community took steps to formalize its identity and operations – creating a governing board, recruiting members, and hiring a sheliach to oversee the youth programs which have been the central offering of the Ken since its inception. During the intervening years, membership has grown and the Ken has called several locations home. In 2008, as a result of a capital campaign conducted in collaboration with the San Diego Jewish Academy, the Ken secured space on the SDJA campus, enabling the organization to unify at one location its youth program activities, other indoor and outdoor activities, and administrative offices.

The GIVA shield can be received by 3rd grade. All chanichim must have it before advancing to the next stage, and before 9th grade. If a chanich fails the corresponding test, he will have to repeat it during the year or wait to the next machane, until he passes it successfully. Help from the Rahim’s and/or Sheliah’s may be requested.

- The chanich must be current with what he learned in Emek and Mishol level
- Kavod ten: A salute done with the hand raised to the level of the heart and the elbow at a right angle.
The three fingers mean God, Country and home; while the other two represent the strong protecting the weak.
The Kavod Ten is done during the anthem or salute of the Tnua's flag, just by those who wear the Aniva.

- Chaver laws:
  * The Chaver is trustworthy and says truths.
  * The Chaver protects animals and plants.
  * The Chaver is polite and friendly.
  * The Chaver smiles and sings in his difficulties.
  * The Chaver identifies with G-d, loves and supports Israel and his community.
  * The Chaver has positive thoughts and actions.
  * The Chaver appreciates the work of others.

Structure and names in each takfid (in addition to director’s names): Board of Directors → Shalich → Rosh Ken → Rashei Shichva → Madrichim → Chanichim.

**CHANICH ANIVA:** can be received by 4th grade. All chanichim must have it before 9th grade, but must also have the Emek Mishol and Giva shileds. If a chanich fails the corresponding test, he will have to repeat it during the year or wait to the next machane, until he passes it successfully. Help from the Rahim’s and/or Sheliah’s may be requested.

The chanich must be current with what he learned in Emek, Mishol and Giva level
- What is the Aniva and what it represents? The Aniva represents the union of all the Maccabees of the World, each branch of Maccabi wears the same style of Aniva.
  It is white and blue representing the colors of the flag of Israel. The 5 folds represent the 5 Maccabee brothers and the crest left behind represents the father Matityahu.
- Promise: I faithfully promise to obtain my Aniva, fulfilling the ideals of Maccabi Tikvat Machar, be a good Jew, love my family, my people, and the state of Israel.
- Hymn of Israel – Perfect level.

**MADRICH ANIVA:** See Aluma’s Section.

13. Promise:
I faithfully promise to obtain my Aniva, fulfilling the ideals of Maccabi Tikvat Machar, be a good Jew, love my family, my people, and the state of Israel.
Structure

1. Chaver:
Each and every member of the Tuna is called Chaver.
Every chaver must:
- Treat everyone with kindness and respect.
- Resolve disagreements with others peacefully.
- Never tease, hurt, name-call, or bully anyone.
- Refuse to join-in if seeing someone else being bullied.
- Ask for help from an adult if bullied or if seeing someone else being bullied.
- Bring Tilboshet for the Mifkad.

2. The Kvutzah:
Kvutzah (group) is a basic unit of education in the Tuna, comprising Chaaverim from the same grade. The plural of Kvutzah is Kvutzot.
- Maccabi Tikvat Machar will be divided by sex from 1st through 6th grade.
- Kvutzot 7th through 10th grade will be coed.
- 10th grade will be a part of the Aluma Program, a mixed Kvutzah lead by one professional and one paid madrich (see below for more information).
- Each Kvutzah will be headed, mostly, by one or two madrichim.

Changes may be applied, according to the decision of the Sheliah or his substitute.

3. The Shichva:
Shichva is the name of the grouping of several Kvutzot.
In Tikvat Machar there are three Shchvot, each one includes three Kvutzot:
- Yonatan – 1st through 3rd grade.
- Yehuda – 4th through 6th grade.
- Shimon - 7th through 9th grade.

Each Shichva is named after one of the five Maccabee brothers.

Each Shichva wears a different color T-shirt:
- Yonathan - Light blue (represents the water element).
- Yehuda - Green (represents the earth element).
- Shimon – White (represents the air element)

4. The Madrich:
The madrich is the person directly responsible for the work and development of the Kvutzah. He is a role model for his chanichim and other chaaverim. He is:
- First to obeyed but last to ask for privileges
- First to wake up and last to go to bed
• The one who loves, understands and gains the chanichim's heart
• The one who leads the way
• The one who makes things easier instead of complicated
• The first to help others
• The one who smiles, during tough times
• The ears, mouth and eyes of his chanichim
• "Ready, always ready"

Madrich Requirements:
• Being enrolled in Tikvat Mahar for at least 2 years before becoming a Madrich.
• Have successfully taken and passed the training Madrichim course "Aluma".
• An exception to point 1 and 2 may apply to those who arrive to San Diego at the age of 17 or older and want to be a Madrich. Exception must be authorized by the Sheliah or his substitute.
• Those who did not attend the Aluma course even though they were in San Diego at the age of the course, must ask for a meeting to discuss the situation. None will receive a Kvutzah without previously passing a basic training program and a prevention time, controlled by the Sheliah or his substitute.

Madrich Obligations:
• It is required and indispensable to attend the weekly meeting, and weekly Saturday activities. If for some reason the Madrich is unable to attend, he must notify his Rosh Shichva in advance.
• Each madrich is expected to be on time for meetings and activities.
• It is required to prepare peulot (activities) for every Saturday. Peulots will be presented to the corresponding Rosh a few days prior. No one is exempt from this requirement.
• The language of madrichim during activities shall be appropriate.
• Smoking and/or the use of cell phones during activity’s hours is not permitted (12.30 – 4.45 PM).
• All madrichim must attend activities with their shirts and proper Tilboshet.
• We do not allow tattoos and/or body piercing. If the madrich has tattoos or facial piercings, he must cover them during the activities. It is recommended to talk with the Sheliah or his substitute.
• It is forbidden to leave the facilities during the activities. In case of necessity, the Madrich must contact his Rosh Shichva or Sheliah, before leaving.
• It is mandatory to be in contact with the chanichim’s parents.
• The Madrich must know, by the end of the first month, the full name of each and every one of his chanichim.
• The Madrich is responsible for each of his Chanichim and must know of their whereabouts at all times.
• If for some reason the Madrich wishes to stop being a Madrich, he must give the Sheliah or substitute one month notice. If a Madrich leaves without proper notice, he/she will be considered to be out of the group of Madrichim and return will be denied. Also, he/she will not be eligible to receive a letter of recommendation, or social service hours from the Ken.

• All the Madrichim must agree with the Tnua’s ideology: Love and support to Israel; Love and Activism at the Community; love and respect for Judaism. A Madrich who does not respect this ideology and shares his opposite personal views might be asked to leave the Tuna by the Shealiach or substitute.

• The Madrich must keep Kashrut (Kosher Style) within the organization, and throughout all the activities organized by the Ken.

The Sheliah or substitute has the right to implement new rules based on times and realities, in order to prevent misbehave, and improve the Tuna performance.

In case of Madrich misbehavior, the Sheliach will call a meeting. After a warning and talk with the parents, the Madrich could be kicked out of the Tuna.

Final decisions regarding Madrichim will be made by the Sheliah or substitute and the Youth Director Representative of the Ken Board.

5. Maskirut:
Grouping of Rosh Ken and Rashei Shichva. The Mazkirut is chosen by the Sheliach, or substitute, together with the Youth Representative of the Ken Jewish Community Board.

Rosh Ken:
The Rosh Ken is the head of the Tuna, and works together with the Sheliach, or substitute. He is in charge of overseeing the Tuna, and supporting and coordinating the Maskirut, to guarantee a smooth operation at the Tuna. The Rosh Ken will wear a Sroj over his Tiboshet, to be easily recognized amongst the madrichim.

Rosh Ken Obligations
• Organize, manage and support the Maskirut.
• Have permanent contact with the Sheliach, or substitute.
• Ensure weekly madrichim meetings and activities for the meeting are well-planned, well-executed and consistent with general objectives.
• Manage and coordinate the weekly madrichim meeting, and prepare activities for them if required.
• Prepare and lead the Mifkad each Saturday.
Rosh Shichva:
Person in charge of the Shichva. He will coordinate the different events and activities within their Shichva, and will be the contact person for the Madrichim in his Shichva. The Rosh Shichva will be the intermediate between Madrichim and the Rosh Ken. The Rosh Ken must be a role Model for madrichim and chanichim. Depending on the situation two or more chaverim might take on the role of Rosh Ken.

Rosh Shichva’s Obligations:
• Attend Saturday activities, and be ready to support the Madrichim in case of need.
• Attend madrichim meetings, and plan a peula each time he is asked to by the Sheliach, or substitute.
• Ensure Madrichim feel good, are motivated and have no problems within their Kvutzot.
• Ensure Madrichim are following the Program and making high-level peulot related to the Tnua’s ideology and programming.
• Be there to support and counsel madrichim at all times; as well as report any problem to the Rosh Ken or Sheliach.
• Coordinate an annual event unique to Shichva.

7. Shaliach:
A professional who comes from Israel to work as an advisor for the Community as a whole, and Tikvat Machar in particular. The Sheliach is the point of contact for the Rosh Ken and parents, and reports to the Ken Jewish Community Board of Directors. Even though he will hear and respect the opinion of everyone, the Sheliach will have the last word regarding issues concerning the Tuna. In case the Board of Director disagrees with him, they have the authority to refuse his advice and order him to act differently.

6. Aluma:
Aluma is a one year training program for future Madrichim. Aluma is governed by the general rules of the Tuna, plus its own. These rules are specified in a conduct form that each chanich must sign by the first month of the initiation of the program.

Main goals:
Aluma aims to train community leaders; strengthen their Jewish heritage; emphasize their relationship with the state of Israel; and increase their love for their Community. To achieve its goals Aluma offers a program in which young people experience workshops; conferences; cultural, recreational and social activities; camps and field trips; and leadership training.
**Trip to Israel:**
Aluma concludes its program in Israel, where they travel as a group and graduate. This trip is not mandatory: its participation does not guarantee being a Madrich nor vice versa.
The professional team of Aluma with the approval of the Board of Directors decides who participates in the trip.

**Aluma’s Staff:**
Aluma is led by a professional Director and a Madrich, and bears its own program. Ideally it will have a Shaliach too.
Each year the Ken must advertise a job offer in the Ken newsletter or any other means of corporate communication. Candidates must contact the Aluma Director, to schedule an interview. Following the interviews and in agreement with the Ken Board’s Youth Director, the Aluma Director and other staff will choose the best suited candidate.

7. **Moatza:**
The general assembly is called Moatza. The Youth representative of the Board of Directors, The Sheliach or its substitute and Madrichim are part of the Moatza, as well as anyone who has any other position within Tikvat Machar active or direct relationship to this. The Moatza will be conducted annually, in case there are two or more candidates for Rosh Ken, and more than 3 candidates for Rashei Shichva that cannot share the position.

Each candidate must be authorized by the Youth representative of the Board of Directors and the Sheliach. They both have the authority to veto candidates for valid reasons such as past at the Ken, misbehavior or other similar reasons. If this is the case, a meeting or formal phone-call between the candidate and the Sheliach and Youth representative of the Board of Directors must take place.

The Moatza must take place at the Ken Jewish Community building.

Requirements to become a candidate for Rosh Ken and/or Rashei Shichva:
- Minimum of 2 years working as madrich at the TNUA
- Well-educated and hard-worker
- Be considered a role model for chanichim and madrichim
- Have passed the ok of the Sheliah or its substitute.

It is recommended to prioritize candidates that have spent time in Israel, participating in Training courses such as Machon le Madrichim.
The Moatza is divided into two parts:

1. **Presentation of candidates:** The Rosh Ken or its substitute will present all the candidates to each tafkid: Rosh Ken and Rashei Shichva. A candidate can postulate himself for both tafkidim.

2. **Voting:** Each Madriji will be given a form in which appear the names of candidates and the voting began. The vote is personal. Only count the votes of those actively working in Tikvat Machar and are present in the room. Bogrim or others may participate as observers only.

The Board’s Youth Representative and the Sheliach will have the last word in case of a tie.

**Shields**

1. **Maccabi Tikvat Machar:**
   Represents Maccabi Tikvat Mahar membership.
   This shield is given to every chanich that buys a Tilboshet.

2. **Yonathan Shichva:**
   Represents the unity between all members of the Shichva.
   This Shield will be given to all the Shichva (1st grade), the first day of activities at the end of the Mifkad, and to new memberships who did not received the shield before.

3. **Yehuda Shichva:**
   Represents the unity between all members of the Shichva.
   This Shield will be given to all the Shichva (4th grade), the first day of activities at the end of the Mifkad, and to new memberships who did not received the shield before.

4. **Shimon Shichva:**
   Represents the unity between all members of the Shichva.
   This Shield will be given to all the Shichva (7th grade), the first day of activities at the end of the Mifkad, and to new memberships who did not received the shield before.

5. **Emek, Mishol and Giva Shields:**
   Represent each of the stages overcome to obtain the Aniva. Only those in possession of all three shields will receive the Chanich Aniva, and ultimately, the Madrich Aniva.
   Emek can be obtained by 1st grade, after passing the test.
   Mishol can be obtained by 2nd grade, after passing the test.
   Giva can be obtained by 3rd grade, after passing the test.
   Each can be obtained after those grades, but not before.
   The three stages can be obtained at once, in or after 3rd grade, if the chanich passes the three tests successfully.
   The three stages must be completed by 5th grade, before entering Aluma Course.
6. Promise:
Given along with the Chanich Aniva, after the chanich recites the promise. It represents the ending of an era as chanich and the beginning of being a Madrich.

Distribution of badges on their uniforms:
When you look at a Tilboshet, you must see...
Pocket Right Side: Promise
Pocket Left Side: Maccabi Hatzair Shield

Right Side above the pocket: Aluma Shield

Right Sleeve: Yonathan, Yehuda, Shimon, Madrich
Left Sleeve: Emek, Mishol, Giva (from the bottom)

Changes
Any changes must be made with the approval of the Youth Director. Every member has the right to propose a change, and the Sheliach, or his substitute, must consider it. The Sheliach has the right to deny the changes.
It is recommended to consult changes with a Rosh who has been out of the TNUA for over three years, but is still somehow active.
TEST –
Conocimientos basicos
Aluma
HATIKVA - The Hope - התקווה:

The words to Israel's national anthem were written in 1886 by Naphtali Herz Imber, an English poet originally from Bohemia. The melody was written by Samuel Cohen, an immigrant from Moldavia.

Kol ode balevav P’nimah,
Nefesh Yehudi homiyah,
Ulfa’atey mizrach kadimah,
Ayin l’tzion tzofiyah.

Ode lo avdah tikvatenu,
Hatikvah bat shnot alpayim,
L’hiyot am chofshi b’artzenu,
Eretz Tzion v’Yerushalayim

As long as the Jewish spirit is yearning deep in the heart,
With eyes turned toward the East, looking toward Zion,
Then our hope - the two-thousand-year-old hope - will not be lost
To be a free people in our land,
The land of Zion and Jerusalem
JUDAISM:

What is the origin of Shabat?
In the Torah, when God rested after the creation

Who did God give the commandment tablets to in Mount Sinai?
To Moses

Which is the most sacred Jewish text?
The Torah

What is remembered on Tisha ve Ab (Av 9)?
The destruction of two temples in Jerusalem – Beit Ha Mikdash:
  1. The first in 586 bc, by Babel
  2. The second in the year 70, by the Romans.

What is celebrated on Pesach?
Exodus from Egypt and freedom.

Name three things related to Pesach:
For example - Matza, Afikoman, Agada le Pesach, 10 Plagues, Moses, Egypt, etc

What is commemorated in Yom Ha Zikaron and what does it mean?
Yom Hazikaron means The Day to Remember. We commemorate the fallen Israeli soldiers and those who have given their lives for the safety of the State and Jewish people (shabak, mosad, etc).

What is the essence of Yom Kipur?
The introspection of ourselves and our actions. Asking for God’s and our neighbor’s forgiveness understanding that we must be better each year.

What is celebrated during Rosh Ha Shana?
The creation of the world according to Judaism, and the beginning of the new year according to the Jewish calendar, even though in the Torah the first month Nisan (exodus from Egypt).

What is celebrated during Shavuot?
That God gave the Torah to the Israeli people.

In what Jewish festivity do we dress up in costumes and why?
During Purim, because queen disguised her Jewish identity for Achashverosh.

What is Shloschet Ha Regelim (the three festivities when it was customary to pilgrim to the Temple in Jerusalem and bring offerings)?
Pesach, Shavuot and Sukot

Identify the four spices in the drawing and what festivity they relate to:
Lulav, Etrog, Adas and Arva

What does “Kol Israel Arevim ze le ze” mean?
All the Jewish people are responsible for what happens to the Jewish people. For example tzedaka is part of this concept: help thy neighbor.

What is the “Shema Israel” message?
Remember at all times who we are.

Why is it called “Tu Bishvat”?
Because it is celebrated on 15 Shvat.

What does the Torah tell us to do in Tu Bishvat?
To take care of nature and avoid unnecessary destruction. It is customary to plant trees and eat dried fruit.

What do we remember in Yom Ha Shoa?
Events occurred during the Holocaust.

What is your duty as Jews on Yom Ha Shoa?
Never forget, remember and pass on. We are the last generation that will hear firsthand what happened thus becoming witnesses.

ZIONISM
Who is considered the father of Zionism?
Hertzel

ISRAEL
Which was the first Kibutz in Israel?
Deganyia, built in 1910, near Tiberias.

Who was the first Minister of Israel?
David Ben Gurion

When was the state of Israel created?
1948

Which is the eternal capital of the Jewish people and the State of Israel?
Yerushalaim (Jerusalem)
Who is the current president of Israel?
Shimon Peres

Who is the current Prime Minister?
Binyamin Netanyahu

What is needed in Israel to form government?
61 seats in parliament or a coalition.

Who assassinated Rabin and when?

What countries border Israel?
Jordan, Egypt, Libia and Siria.

MACABIUT

What is the holiday linked to the Macabees?
Hanukka

Alocate Tilboshet shields correctly

What does the Tilboshet represent?
Union and equality of members. The color is similar to one of the IDF uniforms and the shields represent the different levels and periods of the chanich in the Tnua.

What does the Aniva represent?
The union of all the Maccabean worldwide. It is blue and white like the Israeli flag. The five folds represent the five maccabe brothers. And the rear triangle the father Matityahu.

What is the age range for the Shijvot:
Yonathan: 1-3
Yehuda: 4-6
Shimon: 7-9

What are the names of the two Mini Maccabi shijvot?
Eliazar and Yojanan

2 Maccabi Slogans:
Ready always Ready
Healthy mind Healthy body

What does Kavod Ten represent?
It is a salute with the hand raised at heart level and the elbow at a triangle. Three fingers represent God, Country and each. The other two represent that the big takes care of the little. It is performed by those who have Madrich Aniva during hymns and other relevant occasions.

What does the flag represent?
It has a Menorah as symbol of freedom and continuity. The colors blue and White represent the relation between the Ken and the State of Israel. The red flames represent strength.

Where did the Ken originate?
At the Israeli club in Tijuana

What is the Tikvat Majar organogram: from Sheliach to chanichim.
Sheliach – Rosh Ken/Mazkirut – Roshim Shijvot – Madrichim - Chanichim

What does “Jazak Ve Ematz” mean:
Strong and Brave

Minimum vocabulary:
Peula – Activity
Sikum – Conclusion
Maagal – Circle
Jeder – Room

What are the three steps to a peula?
Break the ice
Develop
Sikum

Name of the park in Tel Aviv where the Ken donated money for its construction?
Park Shorashim (Roots)