



*THE BIBLE COMES TO LIFE AS IT EMERGES FROM THE GROUND*

# Amazing Biblical Finds in Israel

“Truth springs up from the earth...”  
(Psalm 85)

Written by: Rabbi Moshe Rothchild

## ABOUT THE GLOBAL ISRAEL ALLIANCE

The Israel Alliance is the brainchild of Rabbi Moshe Rothchild and can be seen in both the USA and Israel, actively working to share the beauty of Israel, spreading the inspirational messages of the Hebrew Bible, and building lasting relationships within the Christian-Jewish community. Through our free pastor tours to Israel, speaking tours across the USA and Europe, social media and emails, church missions to Israel, synagogue presentations the Israel Alliance has been able to affect positive change.

## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Family man, ordained Rabbi, and certified tour guide – Rabbi Moshe has also served as the Senior Rabbi in Miami, Florida, and Communal Rabbi in Perth, Australia. In 2009 he moved to Israel with his family



**Moshe Rothchild**

**Founder/Director  
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in order to fulfill the Biblical prophecy and work to build a healthy, thriving Israel. Rabbi Moshe is a master communicator with years of experience as a teacher, informal educator, and even as a stand-up comedian! His ability to tell a story and his infectious enthusiasm come together to bring the Bible to life in full, vibrant color. Rabbi Moshe lives together with his wife Yonit and their four children Akiva, Ezra, Shira, and Ari,- in the town of Efrat, Israel.



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# INTRODUCTION

*"Truth springs up from the earth..." (Psalm 85)*

**Dear Friend,**

Like many of you, I have studied the Tanakh (Bible) since I was a little child. When I moved to Israel from the USA and studied to be a tour guide, I was endlessly amazed by the confirmation of many Biblical stories that literally emerged from the ground.

While I could write a thousand page book, I am excited to share with you just a small taste of some of these significant finds.

The Israel Alliance builds bridges between Israel and those who love her despite profound differences in faith. We see Israel as common ground, a way of connecting all of God's children in love and peace.

Your comments are most welcome.

Love and Blessings from Israel,

**Moshe**





# THE BROAD WALL

There is nothing like seeing the Bible come to life before your very eyes. This is the feeling you get when you stand in front of what is referred to as “the broad wall” in Jerusalem’s Jewish quarter in the Old City. Thousands of tourists walk right by and many have no idea what they are passing.

King Solomon built the First Temple close to 3000 years ago. If you visit Israel and want to see a lot of sites that were in existence while Solomon’s Temple stood you may be disappointed. There are not a lot, but what exists is very significant.

There are plenty of things to see if you want to focus on what was in existence during the Second Temple period but there are far fewer sites from the first Temple era. This makes sense as the further back you go in history, the more time there is for things to undergo the natural process of decay and human interference by way of destruction, repurposing and rebuilding.

What is the Broad Wall that I am referring to?



In order to understand, we need to go back and review a Biblical story mentioned in the book of Kings, Isaiah and Chronicles.

The Israelite united kingdom under King Solomon split after his death with ten tribes following Jereboam son of Nevat to the north. They formed

a kingdom called Israel and the remaining two tribes stayed loyal to Solomon’s son Rehoboam with Jerusalem as their capital. This southern kingdom is referred to as Judah or Judea.

It remained such for about 200+ years until the Assyrians attacked the northern kingdom of Israel. Hoshea (not to be confused with the prophet Hosea) was the final king of Israel as he faced defeat at the hands of the

Assyrians. You can read the entire story in II Kings chapter 17.

After a series of events, the Assyrians set their eyes on the kingdom of Judea whose king was Hezekiah. Sennacherib was now the king of Assyria.

In preparation for the invasion of the Assyrians, Hezekiah did a number of things as outlined in the book of Chronicles. Among them was the expansion of Jerusalem and the construction of a wall which would serve as a defense against the oncoming armies. Apparently, the wall was built as well to expand Jerusalem to accommodate the growing population with refugees coming from the northern kingdom of Israel.

The Bible tells us that the Assyrians managed to conquer the cities of Judah and then set their sights on Jerusalem. They surrounded the walls and began to taunt the Jewish inhabitants and predict that their end was near. They mocked the God of Israel and told them that they would not be saved. Under Hezekiah's orders, no one responded.

Hezekiah, the Bible tells us, went with the prophet Isaiah to pray in the Temple for God's help. Isaiah tells Hezekiah that the Assyrians will not enter Jerusalem nor will one arrow even fall in the city.

The next morning 185,000 Assyrians soldiers die in a plague and the remainder including Sennacherib leave and go back to Nineveh (current day Iraq).

In 1970, in a dig led by archaeologist Nachman Avigad, the Broad Wall was uncovered. The Broad Wall that is exposed today is a piece of the wall built about 2700 years ago built by King Hezekiah. Until the Broad Wall was uncovered, archaeologists debated exactly how the city of Jerusalem had expanded. It began when David made it his capital but did it expand south or west from there?

The uncovering of the Broad Wall in today's Jewish quarter allowed us to



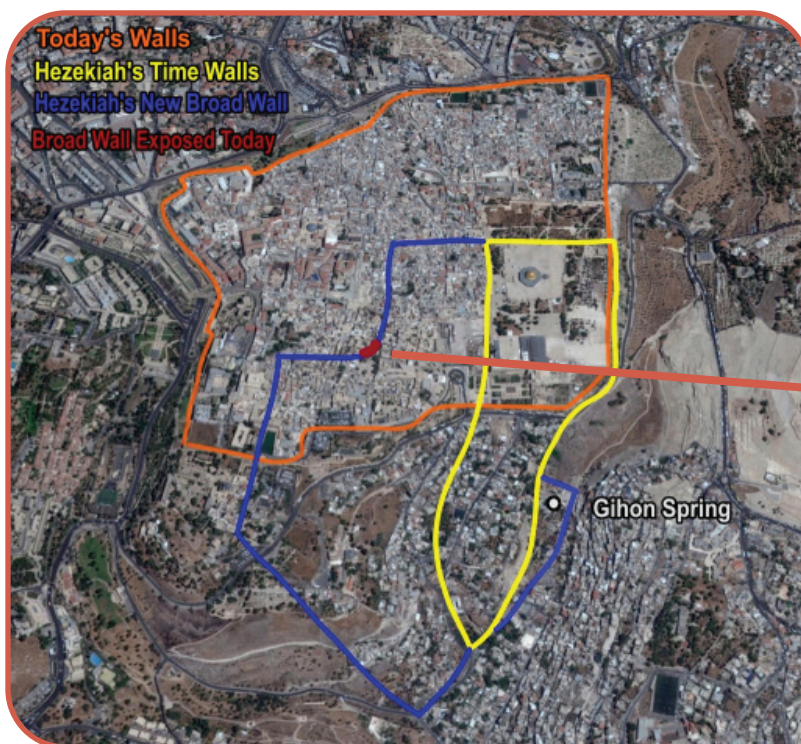
**Cast of a rock relief of  
Sennacherib**

conclude with certainty that Jerusalem expanded to the west where the Old City of today is located.

Another fascinating part of this Biblical story is the archaeological find in Ninveh (current day Iraq) where they discovered the palace of Senacherib. The writings that they found there match almost perfectly to the Biblical story. What do they say about Jerusalem? Simply this: As for Hezekiah, **I shut him up like a caged bird in his royal city of Jerusalem.**

Senacherib's historians were not going to report his monumental defeat as detailed in the Bible! So instead they report only half the truth—Hezekiah and Jerusalem were surrounded like a bird in a cage. They don't tell you the rest of the story.

When you stand next to the wall you are transported back in time to the era of the first Temple and to the glorious reign of King Hezekiah, the righteous king who reigned for 29 years. The Bible is not just a book we read but it is alive today as we discover its stories as we dig the land of Israel.



The red is the piece of the Broad Wall that is exposed today located in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City.



# THE TEL DAN STELE

Tel Dan is one of Israel's most beautiful nature reserves today, though that was not always the case. Yes, it was always beautiful but prior to 1967 it was an army lookout post as it is situated on the borders of Syria and Lebanon. Soldiers stationed there would drink from the cool, fresh waters of the Dan river which flows through the lush locations.

After the Six Day War of 1967, Syria was pushed back off the Israeli border and Tel Dan was no longer necessary as an army lookout and was transformed into a national park.

It is one of my favorite places to visit and guide as it is rich with biblical history, modern history, beautiful greenery, water and lovely trails weaving through the park. Though we will only focus on one major archaeological find, here is a short summary of what you can find there on a full visit.



The Dan river, one of the three rivers that feed the Jordan river, flows through the national park. Much of its water comes from underground water that was absorbed in the foothills of the Hermon mountains just north of Tel Dan. It is mesmerizing to just stand and watch the clear waters of the Dan river powerfully flow.

In Tel Dan you can also see the Canaanite Gate which is the oldest, fully intact gate in the world. It dates back some 4000 years to the time when Abraham was alive. The Bible reports that Abraham had come to Dan when he was pursuing those who kidnapped his nephew Lot.





The Bible tells us that after King Solomon dies, his son Rehoboam takes over. Upon his ascension to the throne he decides to raise taxes which results in a rebellion and the kingdom becomes split in two. Ten tribes follow Jeroboam to the north and they establish temples in Beit El and you guessed it,

Dan. You can visit the amazing remains from Jeroboam's temple in Tel Dan.



Archaeologists also have uncovered The Israelite Gate which dates to the time when the tribe of Dan conquered the area and populated it with their own. Just inside the Israelite gate there is a long bench. City elders probably sat on benches like these: “Meanwhile Boaz went up to the town gate and sat there. When the kinsman-redeemer he had mentioned came along, Boaz said, ‘Come over here, my friend, and sit down’” (Ruth 4:1-2).

The 1993 uncovering of the words “House of David” on a 9th century BCE stele (stone slab) caused incredible excitement around the world. Until then, there were skeptics who believed that King David was a mythological figure similar to the legend of King Arthur. With one incredible find, the dispute was laid to rest with few still remaining skeptical.

How was the stele found? A woman named Gila Cook who was working on the site was trying to finish a section of the wall that she had been excavating. She looked at the wall and noticed a stone that she had actually been looking at all day. She looked carefully and saw an inscription

on the stone.

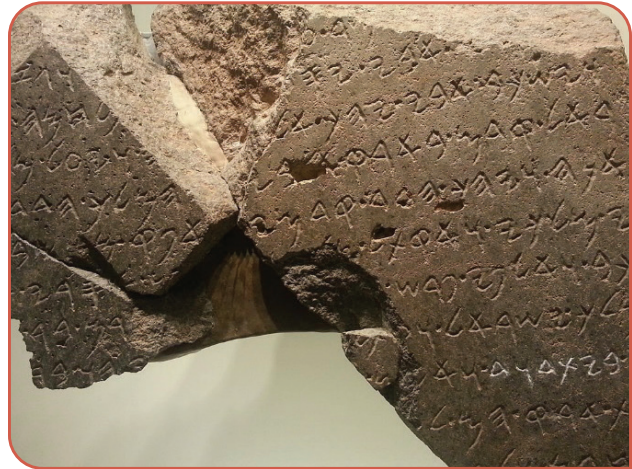
She could recognize the Hebrew letters so she quickly went and brought the lead archeologist at the site, Avraham Biran to take a look. The two of them labored to free the stone from the wall. They did, and it was worth all the effort.

Over the next few months, they identified the inscription as ancient Aramaic letters. The next year two smaller inscriptions were found and matched up with the larger one found the previous year.

The Stele (or stone slab) was found in 3 pieces over two digging seasons—

in 1993 and 1994. The stele describes the victory of the

Aramean king over his two southern neighbors, the “King of Israel” and the “King of House of David.”



What made this discovery so important was that until this point there were no references to King David outside of the Bible.

Israel Finkelstein and Neil Asher Silberstein—two well known skeptics, when it comes to archaeological discoveries that support the biblical account—could not dismiss the significance of the Tel Dan stele. They wrote in 2001, “Thus, the house of David was known throughout the region; this clearly validates the biblical description of a figure named David becoming the founder of the dynasty of Judahite kings in Jerusalem.”

Today Tel Dan is a nature reserve in Israel located in the north near the Syrian border at the foothills of the Golan Heights. It is a beautiful, green, water-filled place to visit. There are many layers of history that have been peeled back and studied hence it is referred to as a Tel, or mound of layered civilizations.

# ANCIENT SHILOH

Imagine praying in the same place that Hannah prayed for children? Take a trip to ancient Shilo and you can do just that. In fact, still today many women who are having trouble conceiving make their way to Shilo, the place where the Tabernacle stood for 369 years to plead with God to grant them the blessing of a child.

Shiloh, unlike Jerusalem, never contained grand palaces nor did it have enormous walls around it and yet it served as one of the most important spiritual and political centers of Judaism for nearly 400 years.

When the Jewish people entered the land of Israel after 40 years of wandering in the desert, they needed a place to park the Tabernacle. The

Tabernacle was the portable Temple that accompanied the Jews in the wilderness as they moved from place to place. In the wilderness the Tabernacle stood at the center of the encampments of the twelve tribes.

“And the whole congregation of the children of Israel assembled together at Shiloh, and set up the tabernacle of the congregation there.” (Joshua 18:1)

Shiloh is about a 45-minute drive from Jerusalem. Along the way you will pass or be in the area of numerous Biblical sites. Anathot, which is most famous as the Biblical home of the prophet Jeremiah, is in the vicinity. You will also pass Michmash which is known for a battle waged between the Philistines and Jonathan, son of King Saul who is able to defeat the Philistines by discovering a secret path around the town and flanking them (See 1 Samuel 13). You will also pass a place that some archaeologists identify as Ai which is the second town captured in the land of Canaan by





the Israelites (See Joshua 7).

The first archaeological dig was done at Shiloh in 1926 and they excavated for three digging seasons. It was not until 1981-84 that Shiloh was excavated again under the direction of Israel Finkelstein. In 2006, digging once again commenced at Shiloh and they are still excavating until today.



Have they found the location where the Tabernacle sat? The answer is most likely yes based on all the circumstantial evidence. Here is some of the evidence—read on!

“A most exciting find at the end of summer 2018 . . . was a ceramic



pomegranate. “The pomegranate is a sacred motif,” [Stripling] said. “The only sites in Israel where we have found pomegranates like this one have been Levitical sites.” The pomegranate measures between two-and-a-half and three inches and has hooks by which

it could be hung. . . . Stripling said a similar pomegranate was found nearly 100 years earlier by another excavation team. The Bible describes pomegranates hanging from the bottom of the robe of the High Priest, who served in Shiloh for more than three centuries.”

(Maayan Jaffe- Hoffman)

“When the news reached Joab, who had conspired with Adonijah though

not with Absalom, he fled to the tent of the Lord and took hold of the horns of the altar” (1 Kings 2:28)



Corner found  
at Shiloh

Recreation  
of altar



In the summer of 2019, they found one of the four corners of an altar in Shiloh. Biblical altars had “horns” (see photo). Is this one of the horns that Joab held on to?



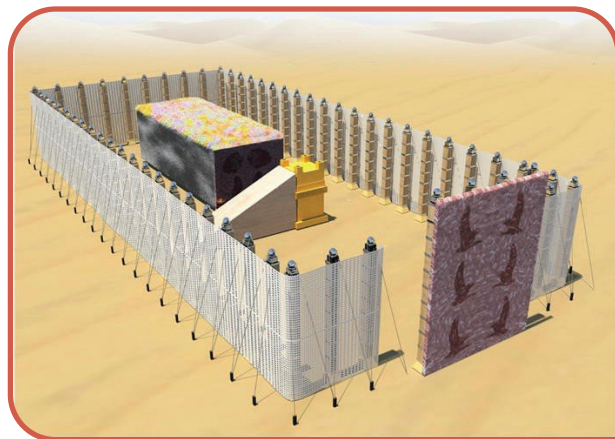
Two other finds would point towards the site of the Tabernacle. Large storage vessels for grain and fruits were found which likely held produce that was brought to the Tabernacle. The other was a depository of animal bones. This is how the lead archaeologist describes those bones:

“These were kosher and young animals, many with signs of burn or butcher marks on them, and they were mostly from the right side of the animal,” Stripling explained. For me it was Leviticus Chapter 7: The right side of the animal was the priest’s portion, which would have been

consumed at Shiloh. It would have been sacrificed, eaten by the priest and the bones disposed.”

In addition to the above, the presumed site of the Tabernacle measures a nice flat area that would be large enough to accommodate the dimensions of the Tabernacle as described in the Bible.

If you have never been to Shiloh, it is a must. The Bible comes to life right before your very eyes!



**Synagogue in modern city of Shilo designed to look like the Tabernacle**



**Artist rendering of what the Tabernacle looked like**



# EIN GEDI

As a parent, I try to teach my kids patience. As the saying goes, “good things come to those who wait.” While it may not always be true, in this case it certainly was.

A very popular tourist site in Israel located just west of the Dead sea is Ein Gedi. Ein Gedi is the largest oasis in Israel with springs and waterfalls and a flowing brook at the foot of the cliffs of the Judean desert. You can see the ibex and hyrax on most days roaming the nature reserve. It is truly amazing to see water and greenery in a desert that receives very little rainfall year-round.



**Hyrax at Ein Gedi**



**Ibex at Ein Gedi**



**Lush plants and waterfall  
at Ein Gedi**

In addition to the natural wonders of Ein Gedi, archaeologists have uncovered civilizations dating back thousands of years. It is no wonder that Ein Gedi was home to ancient civilizations as access to water was paramount in choosing a place to settle. Until the technology of moving water was perfected, civilization after civilization chose the same location

**1 Samuel 23 29: “And David went up from thence, and dwelt in strong holds at En Gedi”.**

The Bible records that David hid from King Saul in Ein Gedi when he was fleeing for his life. It was here that David found King Saul unarmed relieving himself and David spared his life. King Saul, realizing that David was truly loyal, told him that he would succeed him as king.

**My beloved is to me a cluster of henna blossoms from the vineyards of En Gedi.**

It is mentioned in Song of Songs as being a place of vineyards. Considering that Ein Gedi is in the desert, we can only imagine how beautiful it was when Solomon wrote these words nearly 3000 years ago.

While Jews lived at Ein Gedi during the Second Temple period, let's focus on the centuries post the destruction. For nearly 300 years (200 CE-500 CE) a Jewish community existed in Ein Gedi and at its center was its synagogue.

The synagogue was hidden from view for 1500 years until archaeologists began digging and uncovered this gem. The floor design is exquisite: a carpet of geometrically precise intersecting circles surrounds a lovely central mosaic square of exotic birds. At the northern end of the synagogue is a semi-circular niche that was for the storing of the Torah scrolls. Among the many finds here, they found a



**Henna blossoms**



**Synagogue, Ein Gedi**



**Seven branched menorah  
(candelabra)  
at Ein Gedi Synagogue**

seven branched menorah (candelabra) and the charred remains of a Torah scroll that had been burnt in a fire.

The Torah scroll was found in a dig in 1970. This scroll that was badly damaged by the fire was impossible to unroll without it completely falling apart. A decision was made by the researchers that the scroll would be preserved until such a time that the technology advanced and it would be able to be deciphered without destroying it.

That day arrived about 45 years later in 2015! Computer scientists from the University of Kentucky worked with scholars in Jerusalem to scan the scroll and use new software to virtually unroll it and translate the text, which revealed the first two chapters from the book of Leviticus.

“I think we can safely say that since the completion of the publication of the Corpus of Dead Sea Scrolls about a decade ago ... the Ein Gedi Leviticus Scroll is the most extensive and significant biblical text from antiquity that has come to light,” says study coauthor Michael Segal, a biblical scholar at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

What is remarkable is that this text is identical to what is known as the Masoretic text which is the authoritative Hebrew Bible. The scroll helps us create a timeline between the Dead Sea scrolls, the Leviticus scroll and the Cairo Geniza (a cache of medieval Hebrew books).

Like I said at the beginning, good things come to those who wait!



**Charred remains of  
the Leviticus scroll  
found in the Ein Gedi  
Synagogue**



# DEAD SEA SCROLLS

In 1947, an Arab shepherd lost one of his goats in the Judean desert while in the area of the northern Dead Sea. While looking for his goat, he noticed an entrance to a cave over head in the rock face of the Judean Mountains. Not wanting to climb up, the shepherd threw a stone in to the cave to try to scare the goat in to climbing back down.

The shepherd heard a crack as the rock hit something in the cave. Curiosity got the best of the shepherd and he climbed up to the cave. He found the source of the sound as the rock he threw had collided with a more than 2000-year old pottery container. In total there were some ten pottery jars containing scrolls found.

Not knowing what he had stumbled upon, the shepherd sold the scrolls to a local antiquities dealer.

This was the opening chapter to an astonishing archeological find; eventually some 800 different manuscripts would be found in eleven caves near the valley called Wadi Qumran. In all, some 60,000 fragments, portions, or complete scrolls of these 800 manuscripts were retrieved, covering many subjects.

Of the 800 documents, consisting mainly of Hebrew writings on leather (with a few on parchment), they included fragments of 190 Biblical scrolls.

Most of these are small, containing no more than one-tenth of a book; however, a complete Isaiah scroll has been found. Almost every book of the Hebrew Bible is present, and there are also other writings valued by the community that dwelt in those caves. It appears the earliest scrolls date to the mid-third century BC, and most to the first or second centuries BC.

**Perhaps the greatest contribution of this find is to our understanding of the transmission of the Biblical text.** It is encouraging to note that the differences are minimal between the Hebrew Bible texts

of the Dead Sea Scrolls and various editions of the Hebrew texts produced a thousand years later and used today, involving the smallest textual details. The meaning of the text itself is not affected by these differences.

Even though not all of the scrolls are unrolled and translated more than half a century later, the answers are coming clear. The texts are amazingly similar to the documents we already have. The variations are less than two percent, and not a single teaching or doctrine of the Bible we have is altered. Rather than posing a threat to faith, the Dead Sea Scrolls have, in fact, provided convincing support for the genuineness of God's revelation as given to us in the Bible.



A piece of the Dead Sea Scrolls

# KETEF HINOM



**Lead archaeologist  
Gabriel Barkay**

In 1979, famed Israel archaeologist Gaby Barkay was leading a dig at Ketef Hinom. Ketef Hinom is in Jerusalem and is located between the Scottish Church of St. Andrews and the Menachem Begin Center and which is just below the church. The site consists of a series of rock-hewn burial chambers based on natural caverns.

Like every dig, you need to of course find those who will do the actual digging. The lead archaeologist analyzes the finds but most of the back-breaking work at a dig is done by either volunteers or hired labor.

Often you will have an archaeology department of a particular university associated with a site. The university will send archaeological students to participate on a dig in order to get experience. They will do the labor necessary while the lead archaeologist will supervise.



At this particular dig, there was a group of young Israeli students ages 12-13 from a Tel Aviv youth group, who were doing the labor. One of the students named Nathan was assigned to dig underneath a bench in a



**Burial cave at Ketef Hinom**

burial nook that had already been cleaned out. The boy got bored and he took a hammer and started banging under the bench. To his surprise the rock cracked and underneath a hidden chamber was found. In this chamber, a trove of treasures was found.

Unbeknownst at the time, the boy uncovered one of the

greatest Biblical finds. Apparently, an earthquake had shifted the stone and hidden in the crack was a slew of objects.

Among those objects were two silver scrolls rolled tightly that looked like cigarette butts. Gaby Barkay was unable to unroll it as he feared that due to its age it would crumble in his hands. So, he sent them off to a lab for them to figure out the best way to unroll these silver scrolls without destroying them.

Finally, after three years of searching for a solution, the scrolls were unrolled. The findings stunned the whole world.

Contained in both silver scrolls was a verse from the Bible. The scrolls are about 2600 years old! **They contain the oldest known Biblical verses on the planet.**

What does it say? It is a verse from the book of Numbers (6:24-26). It is the Priestly Blessing:

“24 “May The Lord bless you and keep you;  
25 May the Lord make his face shine on you and be gracious to you;  
26 May the Lord turn his face toward you and give you peace.””

The discovery of the silver amulets received very wide public interest. In the 1990s Dr. Bruce Zuckerman from the University of Southern California, an expert who specializes in photographing ancient texts (various Dead Sea Scrolls and the Leningrad Codex) arranged to photograph the amulets using the latest photographic and computer imaging techniques. This made it possible to zoom in on every letter and even superimpose complete letters on broken letters, reconstructing broken letters in the scribe's own peculiar style to better decipher those that were unclear. The result was that they were able to identify another biblical verse on the larger scroll, from Deuteronomy 7:9.

*“Know, therefore, that only the Lord your God is God, the steadfast God, who keeps His covenant faithfully to the thousandth generation of those who love Him and keep His commandments.”*

Truly Amazing!



# CITY OF DAVID

One of the most popular places to visit in Israel is the City of David. The City of David is the place that King David transformed into his capital after having reigned in Hebron for over 7 years. The Bible tells us that King David captured the hill from the Jebusites and thus began the story of Jerusalem as the eternal capital of the Jewish people.

The events as described in the Bible took place approximately 3000 years ago. Yet, it was not until the late 1800's that the first archaeological dig at the site known as the City of David commenced.



Entrance to City of David today

Since the first dig, much has been discovered. In fact, there is so much to share about the ground breaking Biblical finds that have been made at the site over the many years of excavations, it is difficult to know where to begin.

We could discuss the Canaanite tunnel dating back some 4000 years ago. This was the tunnel dug by the Canaanites that led to a fortress that surrounded a reservoir which was their solution for access to water in times of siege.



We could begin with Hezekiah's tunnel which dates back to the period of Solomon's Temple, some 2700 years ago! This, of course, is the water tunnel that Hezekiah dug to prevent his enemies from having access to water while they sieged ancient Jerusalem. The tunnel drew the water from outside the city to a large reservoir inside the city.





**Route of Hezekiah's tunnel**



**Hezekiah's tunnel**

We could talk about the wall of Nehemiah that was built after Cyrus gave permission for the Jews to return and rebuild the Temple.

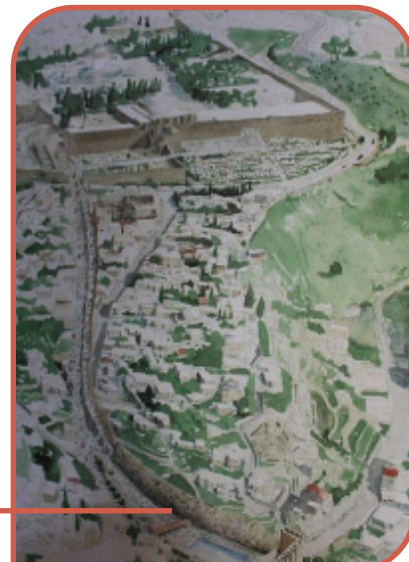
Archaeologists are still engaged in active digging at the City of David. It is very far from being fully uncovered and it will likely never be. So, I will share with you one of the more recent discoveries at the City of David where the Bible comes to life on a daily basis.

In the last year, archaeologists have been hard at work excavating and uncovering what is known as the Pilgrims Path or Pilgrims Road. According to the Israel Antiquities Authority, it was built around the year 20 CE by the Romans and completed under the governance of Pontius Pilate who is most known for being the Roman procurator during the time of Jesus. They were able to confirm the dating of the road when coins hidden under the pavement were found.



**Start**

**End**



**Pilgrim Road**

Approximately 40 years after the Romans built the road, they destroyed the Second Temple and Jerusalem. The road was covered up and hence beautifully preserved for us to discover and reveal. It is in near mint condition.



**Artistic rendering of what it would have looked like during the Second Temple**

“Three times a year shall all your males appear in the Presence of the Lord, Hashem, the God of Israel” (Exodus 34:23)

What is the pilgrim road?

It is the ancient road used by Jews when they would ascend to the Temple Mount from the south. It was the road used to go to the Temple on the three pilgrim festivals (Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacles) as commanded in the Bible.

The road was not long, less than 4/10 of a mile but the walk to the Temple is uphill the entire way. At the southern tip of the road, there was a large pool called the Pool of Siloam which the pilgrims would immerse in as a ritual bath to purify themselves before heading to the Temple.



The pool also had another well-known usage during the Temple period. Each year on the holiday of Sukkot (Tabernacles) water would be drawn from the pool and carried up the pilgrim road to the Temple. Thousands would come to celebrate this water libation ceremony which was a means of prayer as the rainy season was about to begin. It was also a celebration of the most basic element, water, and our gratitude to God for something that many take for granted.

In 2019 the pilgrim road was once again officially open! It has been nearly 2000 years since people have walked this road in fulfillment of the Biblical command to visit the Temple three times a year. It has been nearly 2000 years since water was carried to the Temple in prayer and gratitude on this road.

When the Romans destroyed the Second Temple in the year 70 CE, Jews used this road to flee the murderous hands of the Roman tenth legion for safety. Today, the Romans are long gone and the road symbolizes the enduring journey of the Jewish people in exile and their ultimate return to once again walk the road.



**U.S ambassador David Friedman opening the Pilgrim road.**

**U.S ambassador David Friedman Addresses the crowd at the opening**





**I hope you enjoyed this e-book. Feel free to send me  
comments or ideas for more e-books.**

**Shalom!**

**For more information about the Israel Alliance, check  
out our website:**

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