



FEBRUARY 1 1959 ... "Tzena" Over; **Rationing Ends**



1960 ... Eichmann **Captured**

MAY



1961 Eichmann Trial **Opens**



MAY 31 1962 **Eichmann Executed**



1962 US Sells Hawk **Missiles to Israel**





APRIL 1958 ...

Hebrew University. Givat Ram Campus Opens

MAY 1960

Ben Gurion Meets Adenaur



1st Israeli Produced Plane



DECEMBER 1961

"Operation Yachin" **Brings Moroccan Jews to Israel**



1962

Israel Downs Two Syrian Mig Planes



JUNE 3 1963

Ben Gurion Resigns: Levi Eshkol New Prime Minister



Pope Paul Visits The Holy Land

The Sinai Campaign was, in effect, Israel's second war of Independence — much the same way the War of 1812 was for the USA. Before the 1956 war, many still questioned whether Israel would survive.

Consequently, President Eisenhower told French Premier Guy Mollet it was not worth selling arms to Israel, since 1.7 million Jews could never defend themselves against 40 million Arabs.

After its impressive 1956 victory, questions regarding Israel's chance of survival were eliminated. The nine years following the Sinai Campaign were years of sustained economic growth; while Jews from both Eastern Europe and North Africa continued to stream in.

During this period, two totally unrelated events took place which profoundly impacted Israel. The first was the completion of the National Water Carrier, which brought water from the Sea of Galilee all the way to the Negev. The National Water Carrier provided the water that allowed the development of the southern part of the country. The National Water Carrier, together with recycled sewage water, allowed Israeli agriculture to blossom.

The second transformational event was the capture and subsequent trial of Adolf Eichmann, one of the central architects of the Holocaust. Eichmann was captured in Argentina and flown to Israel, where his trial took place from April to December 1961.

The trial riveted the nation. Until then, survivors were reluctant to tell their stories — even to their closest relatives. As a result of the Eichmann trial, many survivors related their experiences to a national audience. This allowed others to tell their stories as well. For the first time, the Israeli public began to understand the horrific dimensions of the Holocaust.



1958 **New Road** to Eilat **Opens**



1958 1st Int'l **TaNaKh Contest Held**



1958 **Cornerstone of New Knesset Building Laid**



1959 Carmelit Completed in Haifa



1960 **Nachal Soreg Nuclear Reactor Begins Operation**



1960 Hadassah Ein Kerem **Hospital Opens**



1962 **Arad Founded**



1963 Masada Diq **Begins**

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