

## Queen of All Saints Basilica Pilgrimage to the Holy Land, 2014 Oct 17 - Oct 27, 2014

### Friday, October 17

Depart Chicago on our way to Tel-Aviv.

Chicago O'Hare International Airport (IATA: ORD), also known as O'Hare Airport, O'Hare Field, Chicago International Airport, or simply O'Hare, is a major airport located in the northwestern-most corner of Chicago, Illinois, 17 miles (27 km) northwest of the Chicago Loop (the CBD).

For information about the airport access this website: <http://www.flychicago.com/ohare/en/home/Pages/default.aspx>

### Saturday, October 18

Arrive at Ben-Gurion Airport in the morning. Our guide greets us and gives us an overview of our pilgrimage. Board our private bus and make our way to Galilee for our overnight stay on the shores of the Sea of Galilee with a stop at Caesarea Maritima and Megiddo enroute.

Ben Gurion Airport, Tel-Aviv

Roman theater, Caesarea

Caesarea Maritima is a national park on the Israeli coastline, near the town of Caesarea. The ancient Caesarea Maritima city and harbor was built by Herod the Great about 25–13 BCE. The city has been populated through the late Roman and Byzantine era.

Aqueduct, Caesarea

To bring water to the city, Herod built Roman-style aqueducts. Aqueducts were built on an incline so the water could flow down to the place from the Mt. Carmel's springs, almost 10 miles away.

Crusader Ruins, Caesarea

When Baldwin I took the city in Feb 1101, during the First Crusade, it was still very rich, nevertheless. A legend grew up that in this city was discovered the Holy Grail around which so much lore accrued in the next two centuries. The city was strongly refortified and rebuilt by the Crusaders. A lordship was created there, as was one of the four archbishoprics in the kingdom (see Archbishop of Caesarea). A list of thirty-six Latin bishops, from 1101 to 1496 has been reassembled by 19th century papal historians; the most famous of these is probably Heraclius. After that the Latin "Bishop of Caesarea" became an empty title. Saladin retook the city in 1187; it was recaptured by the Crusaders in 1191, and finally lost by them in 1265, this time to the Mamluks, who ensured that there would be no more battling over the site— where the harbor has silted in anyway— by razing the fortifications - in line with their practice in other formerly-Crusader coastal cities.

Mount Carmel, Mount Carmel

In mainstream Jewish, Christian, and Islamic thought, Elijah is indelibly associated with the mountain, and he is regarded as having sometimes resided in a grotto on the mountain. Indeed, one name for Mount Carmel is Jabal Mar Elyas Mount Saint Elias. In the Books of Kings, Elijah challenges 450 prophets of a particular Baal to a contest at the altar on Mount Carmel to determine whose deity was genuinely in control of the Kingdom of Israel; since the narrative is set during the rule of Ahab and his association with the Phoenicians, biblical scholars suspect that the Baal in question was probably

Melqart.

According to the Bible in 1 Kings 18, the challenge was to see which deity could light a sacrifice by fire. After the prophets of Baal had failed to achieve this, Elijah had water poured on his sacrifice to saturate the altar and then he prayed; fire fell and consumed the sacrifice, wood, stones, soil, and water which prompted the Israelite witnesses to proclaim, "The LORD, He is God! The LORD, He is God!". In the account, Elijah announced the end to a long drought; clouds gathered, the sky turned black, and it rained heavily.

Though there is no biblical reason to assume that the account of Elijah's victory refers to any particular part of Mount Carmel, Islamic tradition places it at a point known as El-Maharrakah, meaning the burning.

Carmelites

A statue of Elijah in the crypt of the monastery on Mount Carmel. According to Carmelite tradition, the crypt was originally the Cave of Elijah. A Catholic religious order was founded on Mount Carmel in the 12th century, named the Carmelites, in reference to the mountain range; the founder was a certain Berthold, who died at an unknown date after 1185, and who was either a pilgrim or crusader. The Order was founded at the site that it claimed had been the location of Elijah's cave, 1,700 feet (520 m) above sea level at the northwestern end of the mountain range;[1] this, perhaps not coincidentally, is also the highest natural point of the mountain range. Though there is no documentary evidence to support it, Carmelite tradition suggests that a community of Jewish hermits had lived at the site from the time of Elijah until the Carmelites were founded there; prefixed to the Carmelite Constitution of 1281 was the claim that from the time when Elijah and Elisha had dwelt devoutly on Mount Carmel, priests and prophets, Jewish and Christian, had lived "praiseworthy lives in holy penitence" adjacent to the site of the "fountain of Elisha" in an uninterrupted succession.

A Carmelite monastery was founded at the site shortly after the Order itself was created, and was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary under the title of "Star of the Sea" ("stella maris" in Latin), a common medieval presentation of her. Although Louis IX of France is sometimes named as the founder, he was not, and had merely visited it in 1252. The Carmelite Order grew to be one of the major Catholic religious orders worldwide, although the monastery at Carmel has had a less successful history. During the Crusades the monastery often changed hands, frequently being converted into a mosque;[ under Islamic control the location came to be known as "El-Maharrakah", meaning "place of burning", in reference to the account of Elijah's challenge to the priests of Hadad. In 1799 the building was finally converted into a hospital, by Napoleon, but in 1821 the surviving structure was destroyed by the pasha of Damascus. A new monastery was later constructed directly over a nearby cave, after funds were collected by the Carmelite Order for restoration of the monastery. The cave, which now forms the crypt of the monastic church, is termed "Elijah's grotto" by the Discalced Carmelites friars who have custody of the monastery.

One of the oldest scapulars is associated with Mount Carmel and the Carmelites. According to Carmelite tradition, the Scapular of Our Lady of Mount Carmel was first given to Simon Stock, an English Carmelite, by the Blessed Virgin Mary. The Carmelites refer to her under the title "Our Lady of Mount Carmel" in honor of the legend, and celebrate 16 July as her feast day.

## **Sunday, October 19**

Today we tour the area around the Sea of Galilee. Visit Capernaum and Simon Peter's House, the Mount of Beatitudes and Tabgha – the site of the feeding of the multitudes. Take a boat ride on the Sea of Galilee and enjoy a St. Peter's fish lunch in Tiberias. Walk along the Jordan River, site of Jesus' baptism. Overnight in Galilee.

Capernaum, Sea of Galilee

Capernaum (Hebrew: Kfar Nahum, "Nahum's village") was a fishing village in the time of the Hasmoneans. Located on the northern shore of the Sea of Galilee. the town is cited in the Gospel of

Luke and the Gospel of John where it was reported to have been near the hometown of the apostles Simon Peter, Andrew, James and John, as well as the tax collector Matthew. One Sabbath, Jesus taught in the synagogue in Capernaum and healed a man who had the spirit of an unclean devil. [This story is notable for being the only one common between the Gospel of Mark and the Gospel of Luke but not contained in the Gospel of Matthew. See Synoptic Gospels for more literary comparison between the Gospels.] Afterwards, he healed a fever in Simon Peter's mother-in-law. According to Luke 7:1–10, it is also the place where a Roman Centurion asked Jesus to heal his servant. Capernaum is also mentioned in the Gospel of Mark (2:1), it is the location of the famous healing of the paralytic lowered through the roof to reach Jesus. According to the Synoptic Gospels, Jesus selected this town as the center of his public ministry in the Galilee after he left the small mountainous hamlet of Nazareth (Matthew 4:12–17). He also formally cursed the city, saying "You shall be brought down to Hades," (Matthew 11:23) because of their lack of response to his teaching.

#### Mount of Beatitudes, Sea of Galilee

The Mount of Beatitudes (Hebrew: Har HaSimcha) refers to a hill in northern Israel where Jesus is believed to have delivered the Sermon on the Mount.

The traditional location for the Mount of Beatitudes is on the north western shore of the Sea of Galilee, between Capernaum and Gennesaret (Ginosar).

#### Tabgha, Sea of Galilee

Tabgha (Arabic: al-Tabigha; Hebrew: Ein Sheva) is an area situated on the north-western shore of the Sea of Galilee in Israel. It is the traditional site of the miracle of the multiplication of the loaves and fishes (Mark 6:30-46) and the fourth resurrection appearance of Jesus (John 21:1-24) in Christianity.

#### Sea of Galilee, Sea of Galilee

The Sea of Galilee, also Kinneret, Lake of Gennesaret, or Lake Tiberias, is the largest freshwater lake in Israel, and it is approximately 53 km (33 mi) in circumference, about 21 km (13 mi) long, and 13 km (8.1 mi) wide. The lake has a total area of 166.7 km<sup>2</sup> (64.4 sq mi) at its fullest. At levels between 215 metres (705 ft) and 209 metres (686 ft) below sea level. It is the lowest freshwater lake on Earth and the second-lowest lake overall (after the Dead Sea, a saltwater lake). The lake is fed partly by underground springs although its main source is the Jordan River which flows through it from north to south.

#### Sea of Galilee, Sea of Galilee - Tiberias

#### Mt Tabor, Galilee

Matthew 17 tells us that Jesus brought Peter, James, and John his brother into a high mountain apart, and was transfigured before them as his face shone as the sun, and his raiment was white as snow. There also appeared to the disciples Moses and Elijah talking with him, when a bright cloud overshadowed them and a voice out of the cloud said "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye Him." [Matthew 17:1-13]. This event is also recounted in 2 Peter 1:16-18, Mark 9:2-9 and Luke 9:28-37. However, none of these accounts identifies the "high mountain" of the scene by name. The earliest identification of the Mount of Transfiguration as Tabor is by Origen in the 3rd century. It is also mentioned by St. Cyril of Jerusalem and St. Jerome in the 4th century.

#### Yardenit, Jordan River Valley

Yardenit Baptismal Site, is a baptism site located along the Jordan River in the Galilee region of northern Israel, which is frequented by Christian pilgrims.

## Monday, October 20

This morning we drive through the village of Cana, site of Jesus' first miracle and continue to Nazareth – site of the Annunciation and the Virgin Mary's house. Afternoon visit to the Golan Heights and Caesarea Philippi. Return to Galilee for our overnight stay.

### Church of the Multiplication, Sea of Galilee

The Church of the Multiplication of the Loaves and Fish, shortened to (The Church of the Multiplication), is a Roman Catholic church located in Tabgha, on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee in Israel. The modern church rests on the site of two earlier churches.

### Banias Nature Reserve, Golan Heights

Caesarea Philippi or Caesarea Paneas was an ancient Roman city located at the southwestern base of Mount Hermon, adjacent to a spring, grotto, and related shrines dedicated to the Greek god Pan, and called "Banias, Paneas", or Baniyas. Matthew 16:13-19

"When Jesus went into the region of Caesarea Philippi he asked his disciples, 'Who do people say that the Son of Man is?'

They replied, 'Some say John the Baptist, others Elijah, still others Jeremiah or one of the prophets.' He said to them, 'But who do you say that I am?'

Simon Peter said in reply, 'You are the Messiah, the Son of the living God.'

Jesus said to him in reply, 'Blessed are you, Simon son of Jonah. For flesh and blood has not revealed this to you, but my heavenly Father.

And so I say to you, you are Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of the netherworld shall not prevail against it.

I will give you the keys to the kingdom of heaven. Whatever you bind on earth shall be bound in heaven; and whatever you loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.' "

### Cana, Nazareth

Cana is best known as the place where, according to the Fourth Gospel, Jesus performed his first public miracle, the turning of a large quantity of water into wine at a wedding feast (John 2:1-11) when the wine provided by the bridegroom had run out.

### Kibbutz, Galilee

### Basilica of the Annunciation, Nazareth

Nazareth is located in the hills in the center of the Galilee in Northern Israel. The modern city of Nazareth was built over the old village, and few archaeological remains are left from the times of Jesus. Nazareth is today a big city, populated by Christians and Muslims (in lower Nazareth) and Jews (in Upper Nazareth, called Natzeret-Illit). It is less than one hour drive east of Haifa. The older section near the Churches is crowded with small shops and narrow alleys. The City grew around this center towards the hills around, with more Arab villages around the city that are practically connected to the City.

### Mount Precipice, Nazareth

Mt. Precipice is believed by many to be the site of the Rejection of Jesus described in Luke 4:29-30 - The people of Nazareth, not accepting Jesus as Messiah tried to push him from the mountain, but "he passed through the midst of them and went away."

## **Tuesday, October 21**

Enter Jordan via Galilee – drive via Jerash to Madaba – the “City of Mosaics”. The chief attraction in this city is a wonderfully vivid, sixth-century Byzantine mosaic map showing Jerusalem and other holy sites. Continue to Mt. Nebo, the memorial of Moses, and the presumed site of his death and burial place. Continue to Petra for dinner and overnight.

### **Madaba, Madaba Governorate**

Madaba has a very long history stretching from the Neolithic period. The town of Madaba was once a Moabite border city, mentioned in the Bible in Numbers 21:30 and Joshua 13:9. Madaba dates from the Middle Bronze Age.

During its rule by the Roman and Byzantine empires from the 2nd to the 7th centuries, the city formed part of the Provincia Arabia set up by the Roman Emperor Trajan to replace the Nabataean kingdom of Petra. During the rule of the Islamic Umayyad Caliphate, it was part of the southern Jund Filastin.

The first witness of a Christian community in the city, with its own bishop, is found in the Acts of the Council of Chalcedon in 451, wherein Constantine, Metropolitan Archbishop of Bostra (the provincial capital) signed on behalf of Gaiano, "Bishop of the Medabeni."

### **Memorial Church of Moses, Mount Nebo, Central Jordan**

According to the final chapter of the Book of Deuteronomy, Moses ascended Mount Nebo to view the Land of Israel, that he would never enter, and to die; he was buried in an unknown valley location in Moab (Deuteronomy 34).

According to Christian tradition, Moses was buried on the mountain, although his place of burial is not specified.[citation needed] Some Islamic traditions also stated the same,[1] although there is a grave of Moses located at Maqam El-Nabi Musa, 11 km (6.8 mi) south of Jericho and 20 km (12 mi) east of Jerusalem in the Judean wilderness. Scholars continue to dispute whether the mountain currently known as Nebo is the same as the mountain referred to in Deuteronomy.

According to 2 Maccabees, (2:4–7), the prophet Jeremiah hid the tabernacle and the Ark of the Covenant in a cave there.

On March 20, 2000, Pope John Paul II visited the site during his pilgrimage to the Holy Land. During his visit he planted an olive tree beside the Byzantine chapel as a symbol of peace.[4] Pope Benedict XVI visited the site in 2009, gave a speech, and looked out from the top of the mountain in the direction of Jerusalem.

A serpentine cross sculpture (the Brazen Serpent Monument) atop Mount Nebo was created by Italian artist Giovanni Fantoni. It is symbolic of the bronze serpent created by Moses in the wilderness (numbers 21:4–9) and the cross upon which Jesus was crucified (John 3:14).

### **Petra, Ma'an**

Petra is a historical and archaeological city in the southern Jordanian governorate of Ma'an that is famous for its rock-cut architecture and water conduit system. Another name for Petra is the Rose City due to the color of the stone out of which it is carved.

Established possibly as early as 312 BC as the capital city of the Nabataeans, it is a symbol of Jordan, as well as Jordan's most-visited tourist attraction. It lies on the slope of Jebel al-Madhbah (identified by some as the biblical Mount Hor) in a basin among the mountains which form the eastern flank of Arabah (Wadi Araba), the large valley running from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Aqaba. Petra has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1985.

## **Wednesday, October 22**

Visit Petra, chosen as one of the Seven World Wonders, now a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Following lunch,

continue to Amman for our overnight.

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### **Thursday, October 23**

DAY 7 – Depart Jordan via the Allenby Bridge and enter into Israel. Drive to Masada, site of the Jewish zealots last stand against the Romans. We ride to the top in a cable car. Later drive to Ein Gedi to experience the salty waters of the Dead Sea. Continue our journey to the caves at Qumran where the Dead Sea Scrolls were found. We ascend to Jerusalem for dinner and overnight.

#### Masada National Park - Masada, Dead Sea

Masada (Modern Hebrew metzadá "fortress" is an ancient fortification in the Southern District of Israel situated on top of an isolated rock plateau (akin to a mesa) on the eastern edge of the Judean Desert, overlooking the Dead Sea. Herod the Great built palaces for himself on the mountain and fortified Masada between 37 and 31 BCE. According to Josephus, the Siege of Masada by troops of the Roman Empire towards the end of the First Jewish–Roman War ended in the mass suicide of the 960 Sicarii rebels and their families hiding there.

#### Ein Gedi, Dead Sea

In the 2 Chronicles 20:2 it is identified with Hazazon-tamar, where the Moabites and Ammonites gathered in order to fight Josaphat. In Genesis 14:7 Hazazon-tamar is mentioned as being an Amorite city, smitten by Chedorlaomer in his war against the cities of the plain.

In Joshua 15:62, Ein Gedi is enumerated among the cities of the Tribe of Judah in the desert Betharaba, but Ezekiel 47:10 shows that it was also a fisherman's town. Later, King David hides in the desert of Ein Gedi (1 Samuel 24:1-2) and King Saul seeks him "even upon the most craggy rocks, which are accessible only to wild goats" (1 Samuel 24:3).

The Song of Songs (Songs 1:14) speaks of the "vineyards of En Gedi." The words of Ecclesiasticus 24:18, "I was exalted like a palm tree in Cades" ('en aígialoîs), may perhaps be understood of the palm trees of Ein Gedi.

#### Qumran - , Dead Sea

Qumran Caves are a series of caves, some natural, some artificial, found around the archaeological site of Qumran in the Judean Desert. It is in a number of these caves that the Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered.

Visit at your own pace and Shopping

Notre Dame of Jerusalem Center, Jerusalem

## **Friday, October 24**

Walk in the Old City of Jerusalem. Experience the Christian, Jewish, Muslim and Armenian quarters of the Old City. See the Temple ruins and the Temple Mount. We follow the Via Dolorosa to the sacred Church of the Holy Sepulcher. Stroll through the many bazaars of the old city with its labyrinth of narrow streets and shops. In the afternoon, walk through the Western Wall Tunnel and visit the Garden Tomb. Overnight in Jerusalem.

### **Via Dolorosa, Jerusalem**

The Via Dolorosa is a street, in two parts, within the Old City of Jerusalem, held to be the path that Jesus walked, carrying his cross, on the way to his crucifixion. The winding route from the Antonia Fortress west to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre—a distance of about 600 metres (2,000 feet)—is a celebrated place of Christian pilgrimage.

### **The Last Supper Room - Cenaculum, Jerusalem**

The Cenacle (from Latin cenaculum), also known as the "Upper Room", is a room in Jerusalem traditionally held to be the site of The Last Supper. The word is a derivative of the Latin word cena, which means dinner. In Christian tradition, based on Acts 1:13, the "Upper Room" was not only the site of the Last Supper (i.e. the Cenacle), but the usual place where the Apostles stayed in Jerusalem, and according to the Catholic Encyclopedia "the first Christian church".

Thus the Cenacle is considered the site where many other events described in the New Testament took place, such as:

the Washing of the Feet

some resurrection appearances of Jesus

the gathering of the disciples after the Ascension of Jesus

the election of Saint Matthias as apostle

the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost

### **Temple Mount, Jerusalem**

The Temple Mount, is one of the most important religious sites in the Old City of Jerusalem. It has been used as a religious site for thousands of years. At least four religions are known to have used the Temple Mount: Judaism, Christianity, Roman religion, and Islam

### **Protestant Cemetery, Jerusalem**

King David's Tomb is a site viewed as the burial place of David, King of Israel, according to a tradition beginning in the 12th century. It is located on Mount Zion in Jerusalem, near the Hagia Maria Sion Abbey. The tomb is situated in a ground floor corner of the remains of the former Hagia Zion, a Byzantine church. Older Byzantine tradition dating to the 4th century identified the location as the Cenacle of Jesus and the original meeting place of the Christian faith.

### **Ecce Homo Convent, Jerusalem**

Ecce Homo Church is a Roman Catholic church on Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem, along the path that according to tradition Jesus walked, carrying his cross, on the way to his crucifixion. The church is now part of the Convent of the Sisters of Zion.

The Latin words Ecce Homo (i.e. Behold the Man) are attributed to Pontius Pilate in the Gospel of John 19:5

### **Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem**

The site is venerated as Golgotha (the Hill of Calvary), where Jesus of Nazareth was crucified,[2] and is

said also to contain the place where Jesus was buried (the Sepulchre). The church has been a paramount – and for many Christians the most important locations.

#### Dormition Abbey, Jerusalem

Abbey of the Dormition is an abbey and the name of a Benedictine community in Jerusalem on Mt. Zion just outside the walls of the Old City near the Zion Gate.

Between 1998 and 2006 the community was known as the Hagia Maria Sion Abbey of the Virgin Mary, in reference to the Basilica of Hagia Maria Sion that formerly stood on this spot, but resumed the original name during the 2006 100th anniversary celebrations. Hagia Maria Sion is now the name of the foundation supporting the abbey's buildings, community and academic work.

#### Saint Peter in Gallicantu, Jerusalem

The Church of Saint Peter in Gallicantu is a Roman Catholic church located on the eastern slope of Mount Zion, just outside the Old (walled) City of Jerusalem. The church takes its name from the Latin word "Gallicantu", meaning cock's-crow. This is in commemoration of Peter's triple rejection of Jesus "... before the cock crows twice." (Mark 14:30)

#### Western Wall, Jerusalem

The Western Wall, Wailing Wall or Kotel (Hebrew: HaKotel HaMa'aravi; Arabic: The Buraq Wall) is located in the Old City of Jerusalem at the foot of the western side of the Temple Mount. It is a remnant of the ancient wall that surrounded the Jewish Temple's courtyard, and is arguably the most sacred site recognized by the Jewish faith outside of the Temple Mount itself.

### **Saturday, October 25**

Visit the Mount of Olives, the Garden of Gethsemane and the Church of All Nations. On to Bethlehem to visit the ancient Church of the Nativity, Manger Square, Shepherd's Field and the markets and shops. Overnight in Jerusalem.

#### Mount of Olives, Jerusalem

The Mount of Olives or Mount Olivet (Hebrew: Har HaZeitim) is a mountain ridge east of and adjacent to the Jerusalem's Old City. It is named for the olive groves that once covered its slopes. The southern part of the Mount was the necropolis of the ancient Judean kingdom.

#### Gethsemane, Jerusalem

Gethsemane ("oil press") is a garden at the foot of the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem most famous as the place where, according to the gospels, Jesus prayed and his disciples slept the night before Jesus' crucifixion.

#### Gethsemane, Jerusalem

The Church of All Nations, also known as the Church or Basilica of the Agony, is a Roman Catholic church located on the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem, next to the Garden of Gethsemane. It enshrines a section of bedrock where Jesus is said to have prayed before his arrest. (Mark 14:32-42)

#### Church of Nativity, Bethlehem

The Church of the Nativity is a basilica located in Bethlehem, Palestinian territories. The church was originally commissioned in 327 AD by Constantine and his mother Helena over the site that is still traditionally considered to be located over the cave that marks the birthplace of Jesus of Nazareth.



The Church of the Nativity site's original basilica was completed in 339 AD and destroyed by fire during the Samaritan Revolts in the sixth century AD. A new basilica was built 565 AD by Justinian, the Byzantine Emperor, restoring the architectural tone of the original. The site of the Church of the Nativity has had numerous additions since this second construction, including its prominent bell towers. Due to its cultural and geographical history, the site holds a prominent religious significance to those of both the Christian and Muslim faiths.

#### Manger Square, Bethlehem

Manger Square is an important city square in the center of Bethlehem. It takes its name from the manger where Jesus is said to have been born which, according to Christian dogma, is in the Church of the Nativity, possibly the oldest existing church in the world, which surrounds the square. Also around Manger Square is the Mosque of Omar (the city's only mosque) and the Palestinian Peace Center. Streets with names connected to Jesus, including Star Street and Nativity Street, lead into the Square.

#### Shepherds' Fields, Bethlehem

East of Bethlehem is the Christian village of Beit Sahour (or Bait Sahur), which includes the Shepherds' Fields: the fields identified since ancient times with the shepherds who saw the Star of Nativity.

### **Sunday, October 26**

Our day begins as we visit Yad Vashem, Memorial to the Holocaust. Your afternoon is at leisure and your guide will direct you to places you may visit at your own pace. Options might include the Shrine of the Book where the Dead Sea Scrolls are on view, the Israel Museum to view archaeological treasures or you may spend your time doing some more discovery tours in the Old City of Jerusalem. We gather back at the hotel for our farewell dinner. Overnight stay in Jerusalem.

#### Yad Vashem, Jerusalem

Yad Vashem is Israel's official memorial to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust.

Yad Vashem is located on the western slope of Mount Herzl on the Mount of Remembrance in Jerusalem, and adjacent to the Jerusalem Forest.

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### **Monday, October 27**

Transfer to the airport for our flight back to Chicago

#### Ben Gurion Airport, Tel-Aviv