

סמל

בית המקדש    מנוחה    חנוכה    קנים

שמן

ענפי זית

שלום

ישראל

מדינה

לבן    זהב

The State of Israel  
adopted the  
symbol after a  
design competition  
held in 1948.





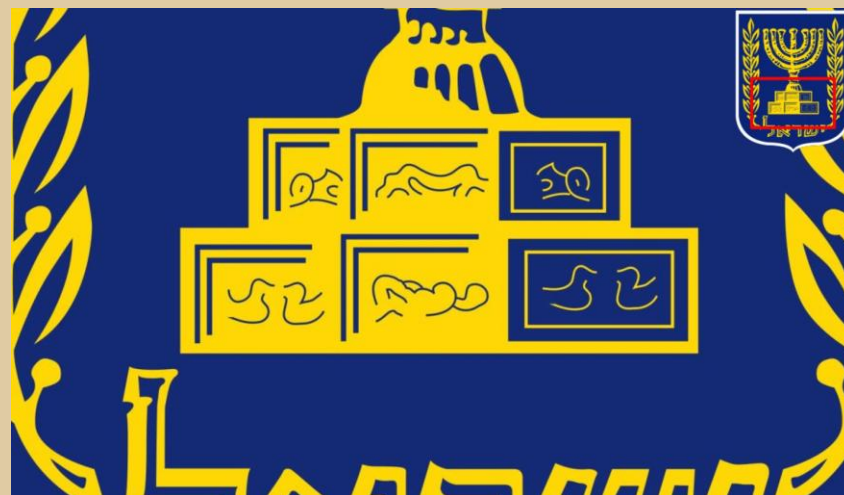




Among the many proposals submitted during this round was one by the brothers,  
*Maxim and Gavriel Shamir*

# The National Emblem of Israel

סמל







## חנוכיה



חנוכיה

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## מנורת שבעת הקנים



The menorah has seven branches,  
it was made of pure gold, and all one piece

מְנוֹרַת שִׁבְעַת הַקִּנּוּיִם



עֵנָף זֵית



מָגֶן כְּחוֹל



**The Emblem is designed in the shape of a shield with a light blue background.**

**In the center is a stylized Golden Menorah with seven branches surrounded by an olive branch on each side,  
Beneath the menorah is the word “יִשְׂרָאֵל” written in Hebrew.**

The Emblem represents  
the heritage  
of the Jewish people:

In The Past



The Present



In The Future

יִשְׂרָאֵל





The menorah stood at the Temple in Jerusalem; The ancient menorah had seven branches—one for each day of Creation, and the number of letters of the city Jerusalem in Hebrew

## ירושלים

The menorah attests to the link of the Jewish people with its glorious past in the homeland and the return of the state to its former luster (through the metaphor of the restoration of the menorah from the Arch of Titus to its place in Israel), and indirectly, the beginning of the end of the Diaspora.



בית המקדש

# עֵנָף זַיִת

The olive tree, which has been an important component of Jewish and Israeli culture throughout history, has become a symbol of many values in Jewish life.



The olive is one of the seven species with which the land was blessed.



The olive branch is a symbol of peace and is mentioned in the story of Noah and the flood from the book of Genesis.



Olives were also the source of the oil that was used to light the menorah in the temple.



The ultimate symbol of modern Israel,  
incorporating three simple elements –  
Menorah,  
Olive branches,  
and Israel –  
adequately reflects both the grandeur of Jewish  
history and Herzl's dream of a contemporary  
Jewish state.





