

Environment



Planning and



Culture and Art



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## Eilat in different periods of rule

### Bronze Age 1200-3150 BC

.Copper mining by Egypt in the 12th - 14th centuries BC mainly in Timna

### The Iron Age 685 - 1200 BC

King Solomon built Etzion Man (Kings 1, 9th, etc.) and developed trade in the Red Sea (Chariot II, 15th). Jehoshaphat took over Etzion a man and also developed a trade in the Red Sea (Kings 1, 24th), Uzziah conquered Eilat again from the hands of the Edomites after she was lost in the days of Yehoram. Ahaz, Uzziah's grandson, surrendered to the Assyrians who finally conquered the place (Kings II, 17th) during this period, the Red Tribes .developed the copper enterprises in the Arava, in Timna and Amram

### Persian Period 538 - 330 BC

The Persians developed trade through Eilat and it is rising in importance, inscriptions and many rock paintings of camel convoys, cavalry, hunting battles and ships from this period attest to this. Remains of Nabatean parking spaces .were found in the Ovda Valley, Khan Nabati near Ein Yotvata

### Roman period 330 - 63

The importance of the trade has decreased and military importance has increased. Eilat was part of the Diocletianic limes in the Negev and Transjordan fortification line, and served as the basis for the 10th Legion. Eilat was located in .(Ayla) the place where the present-day Aqaba is called Ayla

### Byzantine period 630 - 330

The Byzantines developed the way of trading from Ayla as an alternative to northern trade routes from the East blocked by the Persians. The port of Eilat was built by them and was used to transport goods from India and Ceylon.

Eilat was the seat of a bishop. There was a succession of agricultural settlements throughout the Arava. The architect of Eilat is mentioned in Greek inscriptions, as one who has built a number of cities in the Negev, another .Eilat architect (Stapanos) built the monastery of Santa Catarina

### Arab Period 1099 - 630

The Crusaders fortified Eilat after its conquest in 1151 as part of the defense of the land. Salah-e-Din conquered Eilat in 1171 as part of a plan to secure through the pilgrims to Mecca, Rinen de Stein is carrying out an attack on Coral Island through Ila in 1182 - but the Arabs return and conquer Ayala.



### The Mamluk Period 1516 - 1291

The Mamluks improved the path of the pilgrims to Mecca – “Darb al-Haj” – and built a bridge in the Eilat crossing, dozens of buildings and Khans on the side of the road between Ras-al-Naqab and Ayala, pointed to a large convoy movement.

### The Turkish Period 1918 - 1516

In 1842, Aqaba moves to the Turkish administration and Egypt receives the Sinai Peninsula Administration for it.

### British period 1949-1906

In June 1906, a trace was occupied by the British with a naval fleet and Bedouin troops of Colonel Lawrence. In 1917, Ben-Zvi and Ben-Gurion published a book in the United States stating that Aqaba will be part of the Land of Israel and will be connected on the railway to Jerusalem and Beer Sheva. As a result, Aqaba will be a port and a commercial center, which will serve trade with the Indian Ocean.

In 1918, Chaim Weizmann visited Aqaba as part of his efforts to include it within the framework of the Jewish National Home, but Churchill handed it over to the Transjordan statements he had established. The West Coast, the desolate, with no freshwater sources remains within the international framework.

In 1934, Ben-Gurion visited the Umm-Rashresh area. In a letter to the American Jewish judge, Brandeis proposed that a query be an alternative to the Suez Canal and the gateway to Asia. The Jewish state - will quickly be settled by 50 - 100 Jews who will live from agriculture and fishing and maintain air contact with the north. Brandeis offered \$100,000 for the immediate development of the place.

In 1947, Yigal Alon proposed a way to conquer Eilat, through the Red Sea, using the Palmach Sea unit, which would be reinforced by volunteer Jews from South Africa.

In January 1949, a plan was prepared to conquer Eilat. It was decided that the Negev Brigade and the Golani Brigade would move in a tongs movement under the command of Yigal Alon. The Golani Brigade will move from the east and will serve as an open bait for the Legion and the Negev Brigade will move in secrecy along Western axes hidden to the conquest of Eilat.

### 1949, 1949

The conquest of Eilat was almost without shots and with only a few clashes with the Jordanian forces. At the end of the occupation and the addition of the point to the map of the Land of Israel, the British police station was raised by the champion (res.), Avraham Adan (Bren), the same famous flag, which was improvised by its fans a white sheet and a bottle of ink in their possession. The site where the ink flag was recently waved was declared a heritage and rebirth site, where every year, the celebrations of "Day of Eilat" take place.

Eilat Quiz