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RAMBI – The Index of Articles on Jewish Studies

RAMBI – The Index of Articles on Jewish Studies was founded by Dr. Issachar Joel in 1966. It is a selective bibliography of academic articles covering all of the fields of Jewish studies as well as the history of Eretz Israel and the State of Israel. RAMBI is based largely on the collections of the National Library. The articles listed in RAMBI are collected from thousands of journals, in print or electronic, from collections of articles and from offprints sent by researchers. RAMBI refers to articles in Hebrew, Latin or Cyrillic letters. The database is updated on a daily basis. By the end of 2013 RAMBI included about 350,000 records, from about 21,000 different sources.

Click here to search RAMBI

Enter the Old Catalogue

About Ramb...
RAMBI
Index of Articles on Jewish Studies

- Is an online bibliography
- Indexes academic articles in
  - Jewish studies
  - History of Eretz Israel
  - History of the State of Israel
- Refers to articles in Hebrew and many European languages
- Database is open and accessible at no cost
1966-2000

- 1966: Publication of the 1st volume
- 1985: Computers in the National Library!
- 1999-2000: Conversion of the printed records to computer records and building of RAMBI’s internet site
- 2000: volume 50 – The last printed volume appears
Statistics

- 390,000 records
- 1,000 - 1,300 new records / month
- 9,738 periodicals
- 14,235 collected works
Languages

- English: 46%
- Hebrew: 28%
- German: 12%
- French: 6%
- Italian: 3%
- Spanish: 2%
- Russian: 1%
- Polish: 1%
- Other: 1%
From Print to Online

- Print only
- Computer offline version
- Conversion of print volumes to computer records
- From offline to online
New Technologies

- Links to full text
- Conversion of the subject index to LCSH
- English and Hebrew
RAMBI’s Sources

• Print collection of the National Library
  journals
  collections
• Electronic journals
• Offprints / PDF’s
Coverage

• 1966 –
• Retrospective cataloguing
• Completeness
• Changes in Jewish studies
The Future

- Why RAMBI?
- What’s in the future?
  - Increase coverage
  - Full text
Subjects at NLI and RAMBI

- Adopting LCSH
- Adaption to standard Israeli / Jewish terms
- Creation of new subjects
## Theological Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LC Subject</th>
<th>NLI Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bible. O.T.</td>
<td>Bible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bible. N.T.</td>
<td>New Testament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesus Christ</td>
<td>Jesus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary, Blessed Virgin,</td>
<td>Mary (New Testament figure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Political Issues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LC Subject</th>
<th>NLI Subject</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-1948 = Palestine</td>
<td>Eretz Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948 / 1967 border = Israel</td>
<td>Israel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-1967 (Israel + West Bank) =</td>
<td>Israel or West Bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Israel’s Wars

- Israel – History -- War of Independence, 1948-1949
  not: Israel-Arab War, 1948-1949
- Six Day War, 1967
  not: Israel-Arab War, 1967
- Yom Kippur War, 1973
  not: Israel-Arab War, 1973
- Operation Peace for Galilee, 1982-1985
  not: Lebanon – History -- Israeli intervention, 1982-1985
New Subjects

Post-biblical literature
Aramaic language, Biblical [Talmudic]
Bible – Criticism, Interpretation etc., Christian
Yeshivot hesder
Aliyah, 1st (1882-1903) [ 2\textsuperscript{nd} (1904-1914), etc.]
The National Authority File

• Partner libraries can add and update name authority records

• Mirror copies on partner local Aleph systems, updated nightly

• Copy in Alma community zone accessible to any Alma system library, updated every 6 hours

• Goal – to enable libraries in Alma to dispense with a local authority file
Partner libraries

• National Library of Israel
• University of Haifa
• Hebrew University
• Tel Aviv University
• Ben Gurion University
• Technion
• 5 college libraries
Multilingual heading records
(May 2017)

• Names: Latin/Hebrew/Arabic/Cyrillic
  • 1 script: 547,000
  • 2 scripts: 126,000
  • 3 scripts: 1,581
  • 4 scripts: 360

• Subjects (in use):
  • Latin+ Hebrew: 452,000

• Subfield translations: 150,000
Ongoing/Development plans

- Import name authority records from partner libraries
  - Latin script if in LCNA/VIAF
  - Hebrew script – primarily for theses
- Combine records for names in different scripts
- Create compound subject authority records
  - for subject fields valid by LCSH rules
  - report violations of LCSH rules
- Assume correct usage of valid terms by library
RDA

• NLI joined European RDA Interest Group
• NLI contributes controlled vocabulary for relationship designators to the RDA Steering Committee
• NLI as testers for bi-directionality
New Acquisitions
• The Afghan Genizah
Collection of Photographs by Dan Hadani

5th day of the Six Day War - IDF soldiers in Jerusalem with a picture of King Hussein
The Kotel a week after the end of the war
Courses at the National Library

• Jewish Languages
  Judeo-Arabic (Moroccan, Yemenite), Judeo-Persian
• Reading Manuscripts (Hebrew, German, Latin, Arabic)
• Reading Ancient Maps
• Bibliographic Guidance
לא משמע

\[ \frac{1}{2} \] - 60

\[ \frac{5}{2} \] - 30

\[ \frac{5}{2} \] - 30

\[ \frac{5}{2} \] - 30
Education

Gesher le’Europa

Lessons 9, 10 - June 2016

Analyzing a Primary Source From the NLI - a Photograph
Anat Goodman - Education Director of Educational Technology @Jewish Interactive
Educational Resources

http://www.nli-education-uk.org
Balfour Declaration Resource Pack

The Balfour Declaration was a letter sent by the British Foreign Secretary Lord Balfour to Lord Rothschild on November 2, 1917. In the letter Lord Balfour expressed the British government’s support for the Zionist enterprise, the first example of official state support for the Zionist movement.

This resource pack includes a variety of primary sources about the Balfour Declaration, the people involved, and the public reactions. There is also information about the declaration itself and some suggested activities.

What was the Balfour Declaration?

The Balfour Declaration, issued on November 2, 1917 by Lord Arthur Balfour was a historic statement that recognized the right of the Jews to a homeland in the Land of Israel.

What led to the Balfour Declaration?

What world events led to the creation of the
The education team of the National Library of Israel has created lesson plans, worksheets, and interactive activities for your use!

**Analysis Sheets**

- General analysis sheet
- Map analysis sheet
- Audio recording analysis sheet
- Document analysis sheet
- Photograph analysis sheet

**Lesson Plans**

- Water: Can’t Live Without It
- What Kind of a Leader was Moshe Dayan?
- Dear Diary — Tell Sarah’s Story
- Free Dreyfus! Join the Dreyfusard campaign
Why Teach with Primary Sources?

Why read a long paragraph describing the living conditions of Jerusalem in the nineteenth century if you can show a photograph or read a letter from those times? More and more teachers are using primary sources to enrich their lessons and connect their pupils to people and events of the past. Research shows that learning with primary sources improves skills needed by pupils of today.

Professional Development with the National Library

The library provides a range of training events to address the needs of formal and informal educators.

- **Introduction to Education with the National Library**
  A lecture presenting primary sources from the library and methods for their integration in education.

- **Primary Source Workshop**
  Presentation of primary sources from the library and a "hands-on" workshop demonstrating pedagogical methods using documents, posters, photographs and other primary sources.

- **Academic Teacher Training Course**
  A seminar or course providing in-depth knowledge of the National Library's resources and of the pedagogical methodology regarding teaching with primary sources.

- **Learning Event in Israel**
  Include a tour, a lecture or a workshop at the National Library during a professional visit to Israel.

Education is a complex profession. In his definitive article, the educational psychologist Lee S. Shulman wrote that besides knowledge of the content they teach, teachers must acquire Pedagogical Content Knowledge. Content knowledge refers to the "what" in teaching, while Pedagogical Content Knowledge refers to the "how" of teaching: knowledge of curriculum, educational contexts, methodology, strategies and more. In recent years teachers also need knowledge on how to use technology.
Educational Programs for Local Children

• Tours (with one or two meetings)
Research Journey
Bustan
Interviews with Refusniks
50 Years since the Six Day War
ירובלים של זהב
Dosh