At the beginning of the last century, in 1922, a group of Jews from Jaffa organised themselves to search for land on which to establish the Ganim neighbourhood in an open area outside the crowded and cramped urban area of Jaffa. “After the committee had visited many plots in various locations, the one it deemed best was the plot between Sheikh Munis and Jalil, as the plot is flat, without hills or valleys, and suitable for sowing. The air is good, as it is close to the sea and lies on the road leading to Kfar Saba.” This is how the minutes of the second general meeting of the “Ir Shalom” Association (10th Nisan 5682 – 1922) describe the choice of location for “Ir Shalom”, now known as Ramat HaSharon. The price paid to the Arab landowners for the 2000 dunams was 5 Egyptian pounds per dunam.

A competition was announced for the planning of the settlement, in which two plans were jointly awarded the prize for successfully meeting the requirements set by the committee: “… to establish a concentrated settlement, which is of great importance in terms of security, the economy, health, etc. – and at the same time, the fields should be close to home. It is also important to minimise the number of roads and streets”, as reported in the newspaper “Ha’aretz“ on the 26th of Adar, 5683 (1923). The first group, the “Tobacco Group”, arrived at the “Ir Shalom” lands in 1923. This was at the end of an arduous three-day journey from Tel Aviv.

However, the many difficulties, including a locust plague that destroyed the tobacco seedlings they had planted, prevented the group from establishing itself. The hardships of settlement in ‘Ir Shalom’, accompanied by crises, continued until 1928, which proved to be a turning point. Many settlers arrived, and the settlement took on a distinctly agricultural character, based on the planting of orchards, poultry farming and a strict commitment to employing Jewish labour.

In November of that year, a competition was announced to choose a new name for the settlement. Ultimately, the name ‘Ramat HaSharon’ was chosen – a name befitting the settlement’s location.

The events of 5689 (August 1929) and rumours of a gang setting out from Abu Kishk to attack the Jews forced the settlers to evacuate the children and women to Herzliya.

The events of 1936–1937 created a sense of tension in the young settlement. Guards were posted, patrols were carried out, fortifications were erected, and the ‘Haganah’ headquarters was established in the committee building. However, apart from gunfire and the sound of explosions, this period passed without any damage.

On 29 November 1947, all the colony’s residents took to the streets to dance upon hearing the results of the UN vote, in favour of the establishment of the Jewish State. Immediately afterwards, the War of Independence broke out, in which the colony’s residents also took part.

Since then, throughout the State’s existence, Ramat HaSharon has developed into a modern town offering its residents a high quality of life and one of the finest education systems in the country.

(Translated with DeepL.com)