The transition from one linguistic era to the next lasts one generation only. When the young pupils who began studying in Hebrew schools twenty years before the end of the 19th Century became adults, the main process of the Revival ended.

This young generation began to insist on using Hebrew in public and in higher schools only from the beginning of this century. These were the real heroes of the “War of Languages” in 1913–14; they drew their teachers with them, and also a vast part of the general public.

The teachers were a factor which tried to calm down and negotiate, while the Zionist members of the “Hilfserein” tried hard to stop the youngsters. The Zionist leaders opposed the war, but after the victory of the Hebrew they began to attribute the victory to themselves.