Between Israel’s founding in 1948 and the end of the French Protectorate in Morocco eight years later, over a quarter of Morocco’s Jews immigrated to the newly independent state. Amidst the dramatic political shifts bookending this period, students and educators at religious schools re-evaluated their allegiances to Morocco, the Muslim-majority state that had been their homeland for centuries, France, a cosmopolitan, colonial-provider complicit in Fascist rule, and Israel, a remote and nascent land of Promise. My paper examines a religious school, Otzar Hatorah (“Treasure of the Torah”), which was established in Casablanca in 1947 as part of an international network of schools promoting the revival of Sephardic Orthodox Judaism. In an educational milieu that often encouraged secularism and migration out of Morocco, Otzar Hatorah instilled in its inaugural students a rich attachment to religious life. Rather than galvanizing a connection between formerly secular Moroccan Jews and a holy Promised Land, however, Otzar Hatorah kindled a sense of national pride in its students that poignantly recentered Morocco within Moroccan-Jewish identity, even as many stood on the brink of their departure.