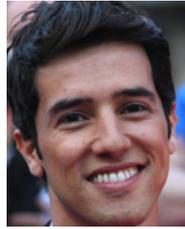


Israel



The People



Israel's Story

Over 3,000 years ago, the Jewish people developed a thriving civilization and culture in their ancestral homeland, Israel.

Over time they were conquered by a series of aggressive foreign empires. While some Jews stayed in their cities and communities, most of them scattered across Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia.

Although they flourished at times, for 1,900 years, Jews lived as an oppressed minority, suffering expulsions, massacres, and ultimately genocide.

They barely survived but never lost hope. They overcame.

They started a liberation movement, went back home to join those who were already there, and built one of the most inspiring and diverse nations the world has ever seen.

That nation is Israel, and this is the story of its people.

Jewish Diversity

The Jewish people are a diverse ethnic and religious group. As they returned to Israel from around the world, Jews brought unique histories, traditions, and cultural influences with them.

- Seventy-five percent of Israelis are Jewish. They come from widely diverse ethnic, racial, and cultural backgrounds and all branches of Judaism.
- About 78 percent of the Jewish population describes itself as secular or traditional. Twenty-two percent are religious or ultra-Orthodox Jews.
- The majority of Israel's Jews returned to their ancestral homeland from across the Middle East, Africa, and Asia. Most of them fled from Arab countries.
- Over 160,000 Jews of Ethiopian descent call Israel home.
- At the end of a long struggle for the right to emigrate, over one million Jews from the former Soviet Union moved to Israel in the 1990s.





Return from the Diaspora

With the development of Zionism as a liberation movement in the late 1800s and Israel's independence in 1948, many Jews around the world went back to their ancestral homeland.

- From 1882 to 1972, nearly two million Jews returned to Israel, joining those who were already there. They were driven mainly by their connection to their ancestral home and the brutal oppression they faced across the world.
- At first, the majority came from Europe, hoping to rebuild their homeland, with a smaller number coming from Yemen and elsewhere.
- After the Holocaust and rising persecution in Arab states, massive numbers of Jewish refugees flooded into Israel from Europe and the Middle East.
- The refugees struggled—particularly Mizrahi Jews who came from Arab states and faced discrimination. While challenges remain to this day, Mizrahi Jews have become an integral part of Israeli culture, politics, and society.



Ethiopian Jews

Facing oppression and war, many Jews began escaping from Ethiopia to Israel in the 1980s.

- From 1985 to 2013, Israel brought in over 80,000 Ethiopian Jews. Some were airlifted to Israel, while others risked their lives walking through the desert.
- Today, there are over 160,000 Ethiopian Israelis. Integration has been difficult, especially for older generations adjusting to a new language and life in an industrialized country.
- While discrimination and other challenges remain, Ethiopians are gaining education and jobs at much higher rates than before. For example, from 2000 to 2013, employment rates nearly doubled among Ethiopian women and now stand at roughly 70 percent.
- Sigd—a traditional Ethiopian Jewish holiday—has been officially recognized by Israel. In part, it is a celebration of Ethiopian Jews returning to Jerusalem.



Cartoon depicting Russian antisemitism



Kira Radinsky,
award-winning
innovator, Chairwoman
of Diagnostic Robotics



Jews from the Former Soviet Union

Jews suffered brutal discrimination in Czarist Russia and the Soviet Union. They moved to Israel in waves, seeking a better and safer future.

- The biggest wave of Russian-speaking Jews came to Israel in the 1990s, after the Soviet Union collapsed and could no longer force them to stay.
- Most of the world's Russian-speaking Jews now live in Israel, making up nearly 15 percent of its total population.
- Many Jews came from the Soviet Union with a very high level of education and experience, but the influx of immigration made it difficult to find jobs initially.
- Despite the adversity they faced, Russian-speaking Israelis have played a major role in their nation's development, including in areas like technology and innovation.
- While significant numbers of Russian-speaking Israelis face challenges with Israel's religious establishment, they are almost fully integrated into Israeli society today.



Issawi Frej,
Minister of
Regional
Cooperation



Arab Citizens of Israel

Israel's Arab citizens are the largest minority group in the country and are active in all facets of Israeli life.

- Arab citizens have won as many as 15 of the 120 Knesset (Israel's parliament) seats in a single election.
- From 2008 to 2018, the number of Arab PhD candidates in Israel nearly doubled.
- The Arab Christian community leads Israel in academic achievement, outperforming Jews, Muslims, and all other religious groups.
- In 2011, Israeli Arab Supreme Court Justice Salim Joubran convicted former Israeli President Moshe Katsav of misconduct. In 2015, Joubran administered Israel's national elections as head of the Elections Committee.
- Israel's governing coalition, formed in 2021, included and relied on the support of Ra'am, an Arab party representing religious Muslim Arab citizens of Israel. The government allocated \$16 billion to increase the security and prosperity of Arab communities.
- Although Arab citizens experience discrimination in Israeli society, there are many people in the government and thriving NGO sector who dedicate their lives to making the country more just and equitable for all.

Democracy

Israel is a dynamic, modern, democratic nation in which citizens of all political beliefs are represented.

- Israel's Knesset (legislature) is composed of many political parties (13 as of July 2022), with platforms from all sides of the political spectrum.
- With dozens of newspapers in many languages, Israel has a free and open press, which facilitates constant debate about politics and other social issues.
- The Supreme Court of Israel is an independent and equal branch of government, where all government decisions can be challenged.
- Israel's prime minister, the head of government, is often selected from the party that wins the largest number of parliament seats. Israel's president, the head of state, is selected by the Knesset to perform a largely ceremonial role.



The Knesset,
Israel's Parliament





Bahá'í Gardens



Religious Freedom

Israel is home to many religious minorities and guarantees their right to practice their faith and administer their internal affairs.

- There are over 2 million non-Jews in Israel—making up about 26 percent of Israel's population.
- Israel officially recognizes 15 distinct religious groups. Each religious community regulates its own rules about marriage, divorce, and wills.
- Christians in Israel increased in number from 34,000 in 1948 to 180,000 in 2020. Israel is the only Middle Eastern country where the Christian population has grown in the last half-century.
- The Israeli city of Haifa is home to the Bahá'í world headquarters. The Bahá'í Faith is an independent religion that arose in Persia in the mid-19th century.

Ethnic Diversity

As a refuge from discrimination, Israel remains committed to ensuring equality among its diverse communities.

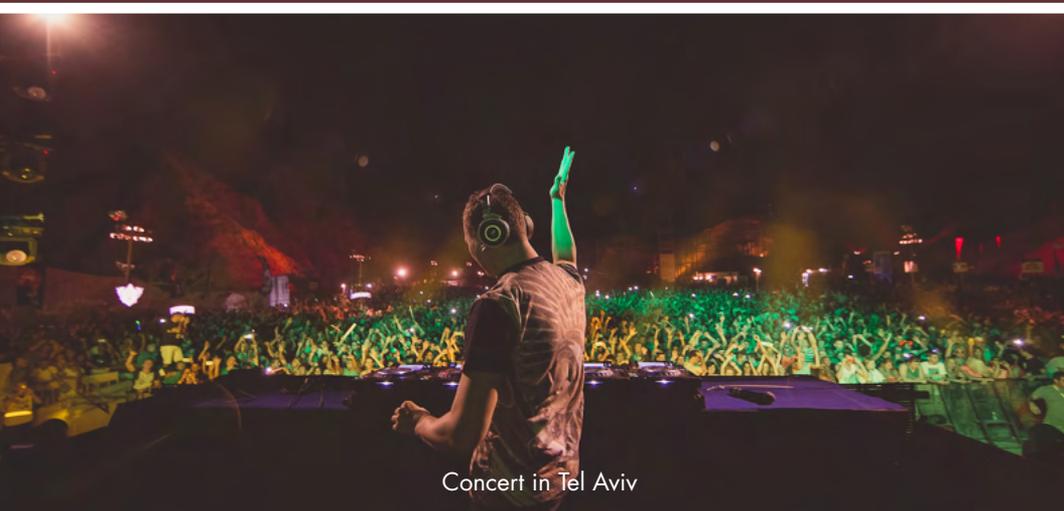
- People from over 70 countries have made Israel their home since its founding in 1948.
- Roughly 14 percent of Israelis are Arab Muslims, and seven percent are Christian, Druze, and Bedouin.
- About 210,000 Bedouin, an Arab nomadic people, reside in Israel. With the educational opportunities offered in Israel, illiteracy rates among Bedouins have fallen a remarkable 70 percent within a generation.
- In 1977, Israel granted asylum to 400 Vietnamese boat people fleeing oppression. Israel has also accepted Liberian and Sudanese refugees.
- Israel is home to 4,000 Circassians, a non-Arab, predominantly Sunni Muslim people who were forced from their homeland in the 19th century.



Cultural Diversity

A vibrant music and art scene reflects Israel's diverse culture.

- From the Israel Philharmonic (founded in 1936 by professional musicians escaping the rise of fascism in Europe) to Mizrahi music created by Jews returning from the Arab world to world-famous Israeli DJs, music has been a uniting factor for Israelis of every background.
- Israel's first art school, the Bezalel Academy of Art and Design in Jerusalem, was founded in 1906. Israel also has more museums per capita than any other country in the world.
- Israel has ten film schools and seven international film festivals. More than 2.5 million people every year enjoy Israeli-made films. Between 2007 and 2012, four Israeli films were nominated for Academy Awards.



Concert in Tel Aviv



Yemenite-Israeli hip hop/electronic trio A-Wa



Israeli actress Gal Gadot



Kibbutz Lohamei HaGeta'ot, founded by Holocaust survivors, including some who fought in the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising



Modern drip irrigation, invented by Israelis in the 1950s, saves water and dramatically improves crop quality

Kibbutzim and Innovation

Israel's modern way of life combines a dedication to communal living and respect for the land with a love of entrepreneurship and cutting-edge innovations.

- Kibbutzim are communal farms that attracted Jews with an interest in socioeconomic equality and “making the desert bloom” through manual labor. Kibbutzim practice direct democracy and traditionally own all property collectively. There are around 270 such communities still operating in Israel today, and they are home to about eight percent of Israel’s citizens.
- Israel also has more startup companies per capita than any other country. In 2020, 80 Israeli companies were listed on the U.S. NASDAQ stock exchange, more than any other foreign country, except China.

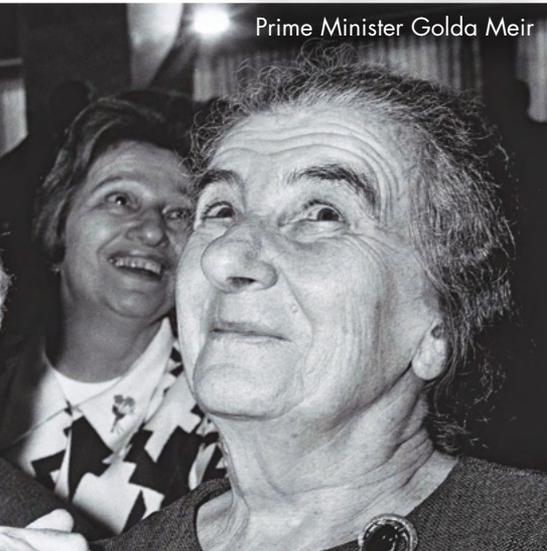
Advancement of Women

Since the founding of Israel in 1948, women have played a vital role in governing, developing, and protecting the nation.

- In 1969, Golda Meir became Israel's first female prime minister, the third elected female leader of any country.
- The percentage of women in city councils rose from 14 percent in 2017 to 17.6 percent in 2020, and the proportion of women mayors rose from 2 to 5.4 percent.
- Israeli women serve in all branches of the Israel Defense Forces, are eligible for conscription, and serve alongside men.
- Women represent 47 percent of Israel's labor force, a percentage similar to that of the United States.



Prime Minister Golda Meir



Esther Hayut, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Israel



LGBTQ+ rights rally
in Tel Aviv

LGBTQ+ Community

Israel's LGBTQ+ community has been able to fight for its rights and win.

- Israel has become a leader in LGBTQ+ rights—prohibiting workplace discrimination in 1992, allowing LGBTQ+ soldiers to serve openly in 1993, granting same-sex couples spousal benefits in 1994 and adoption rights in 2005, and recognizing same-sex marriages performed abroad in 2006 and many other advances since then.
- Transgender pop singer Dana International took Israel by storm in 1993, becoming the country's first famous drag queen. After transitioning, she became a pop star and won the Eurovision song competition in 1998.
- LGBTQ+ organizations and community centers are active throughout Israel, continuing to advocate for LGBTQ+ rights.



Tel Aviv beach



Leisure and Recreation

A fun-loving society, Israelis enjoy a wide variety of leisure activities.

- With Israel's long and beautiful coastline, beach activities and water sports are popular pastimes. Israel has the highest number of qualified scuba divers per capita in the world.
- From its nightclubs and concerts featuring internationally renowned DJs to its around-the-clock cafés, the city of Tel Aviv has earned its nickname, "the city that never stops."
- Sports fans have many popular teams to root for. One of the most successful, Maccabi Tel Aviv, boasts six European basketball championships.
- Israelis love to spend time outdoors, hiking and biking in the country's many protected national parks and nature reserves. In northern Israel, skiing and snowboarding are popular sports.

StandWithUs

Supporting Israel & Fighting Antisemitism



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