

Buildup of Israel Militar Ż

Reaction 1. 2.

4.

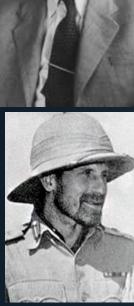
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Event 1. 2. 3.

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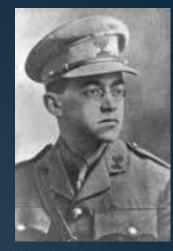


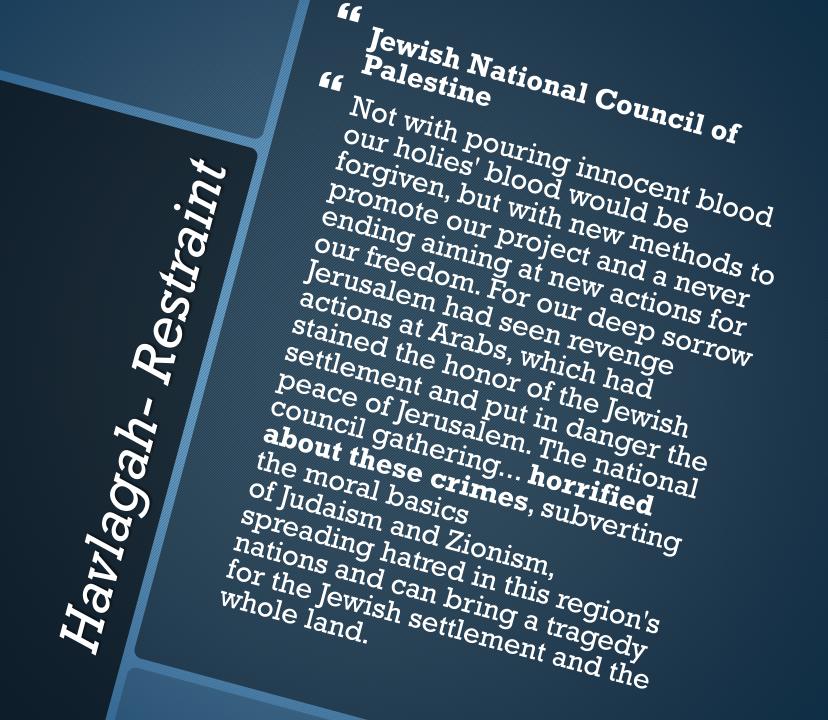
Founding of the Haganah 4.

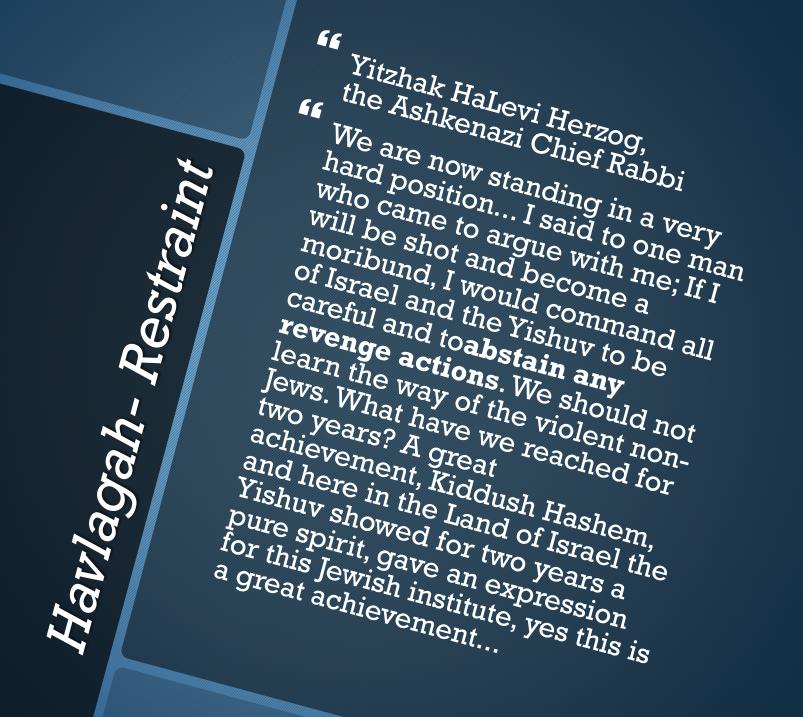
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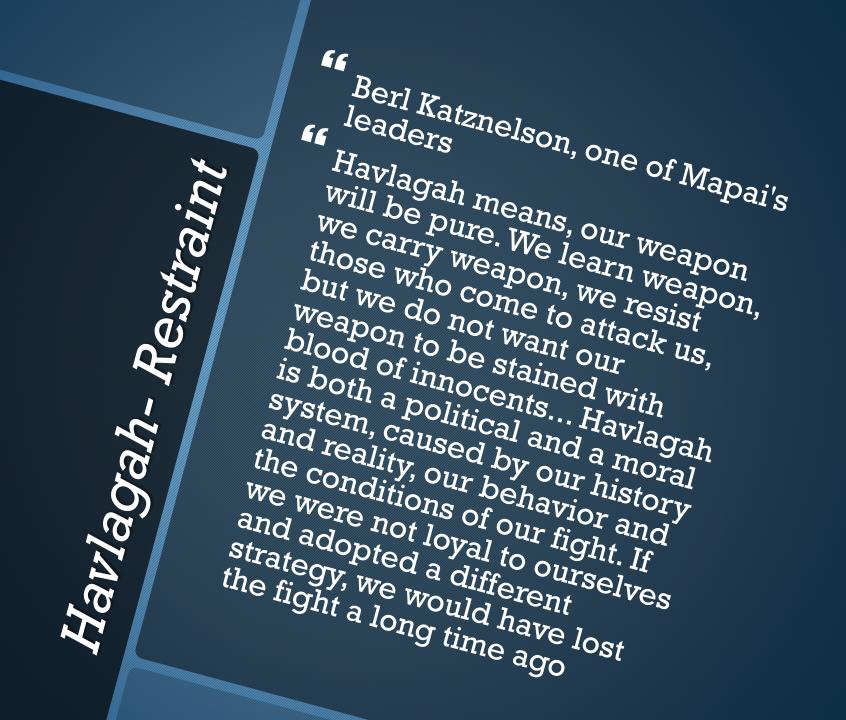
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3.





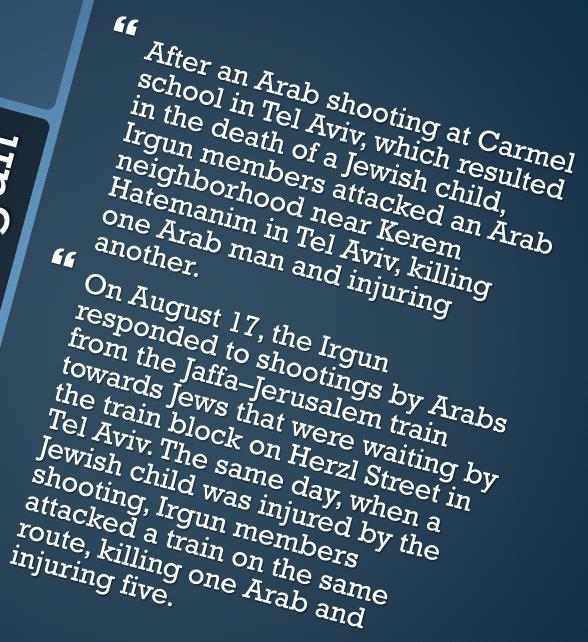








Activity of the Irgun 56 Early

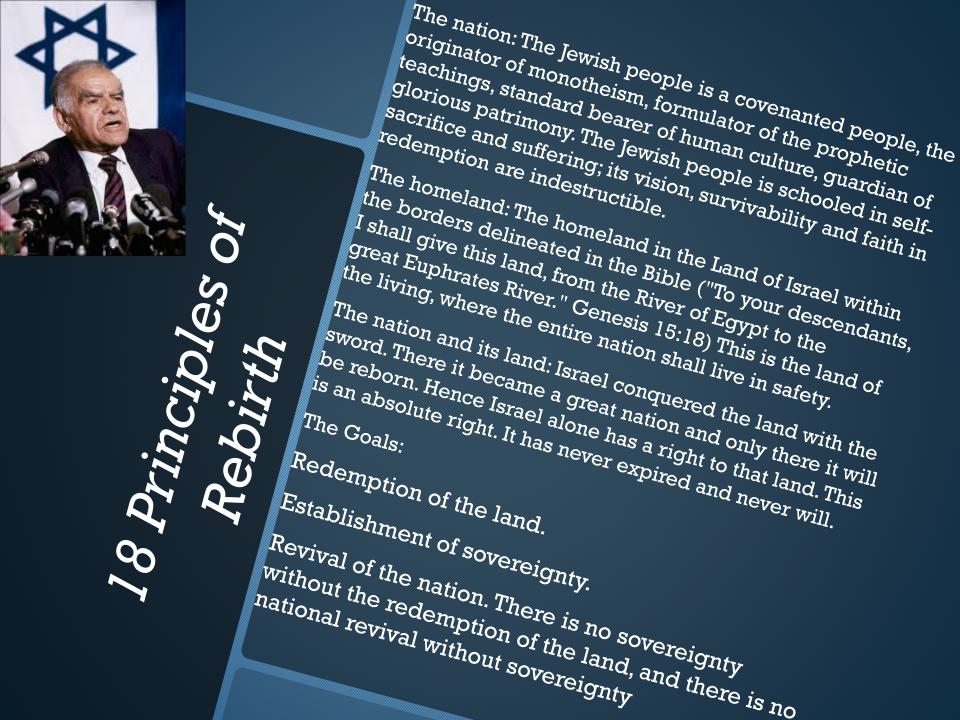






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An article titled "Terror" in the Lehi underground newspaper He Khazit (The Front) argued as follows: 56 Neither Jewish ethics nor Jewish tradition can disqualify terrorism as a Means of combat. We are very far from having any moral qualms as far as our national war goes. We have before us the command of the Torah, whose Morality surpasses that of any other body of laws in the world: "Ye shall blot them out to the last man." But first and foremost, terrorism is for us a part of the political battle being conducted under the present circumstances, and it has a great part to play: speaking in a clear voice to the whole world, as well as to our Wretched brethren outside this land, it proclaims our war against the occupier. We are particularly far from this sort of hesitation in regard to an enemy whose moral perversion is admitted by all.[28]



Israel Defense Forces: Ruach Tzahal - Code of Ethics

- The tradition of the IDF and its military heritage as the Israel Defense Forces.
- The tradition of the State of Israel, its democratic principles, laws and institutions.
- The tradition of the Jewish People throughout their history.
- Universal moral values based on the value and dignity of human life.

From These Sources Come Three Fundamental Values:
(1) Defense of the State, its Citizens and Residents
The purpose of the IDF is to protect the existence of the state of Israel, its independence, and the security of its citizens and residents.
(2) Patriotism and Loyalty to the State
Service in the IDF is based on patriotism, commitment and devotion to the democratic State of Israel and to its citizens and residents.
(3) Human Dignity

The IDF and its soldiers are obligated to preserve human dignity. All humans are to be valued, regardless of race, creed, nationality, gender, status or role (1) At military swearing-in ceremonies, soldiers may pledge an oath on either the Tanakh, Bible or Koran. Jews, Muslims and Christians all serve together in the IDF with no discrimination based on religious faith.

(2) Since 1948, women have served side-by-side with male soldiers. The Equality Amendment to the Military Service Law states that "the right of women to serve in any role in the IDF is equal to the right of men." Each year, 1,500 female combat soldiers are drafted into the IDF and 88 percent of all positions are open to women.

(3) Israel is one of 24 countries that allow gay individuals to openly serve in their armed forces. Sexual orientation does not stand as a barrier to receiving promotions or joining elite units.

(4) In 2001, the Women's Affairs Advisor to the Chief of Staff was created in an effort to empower women and maximize the capabilities and opportunities of women serving in the IDF.

(5) While there is a compulsory military draft for Israelis, hundreds of Jews from around the world volunteer to serve the state of Israel every year.

(6) Additional vacation time is allotted to soldiers of all faiths and religious practices. For example, Bedouin and Druze soldiers are granted time off from the army to celebrate the religious holiday of Eid al-Adha with friends and family.

(7) In 2011, the IDF proudly welcomed its first-ever female major general, Orna Barbivai, who was promoted as commander of the Manpower Directorate. She holds the IDF's second-highest rank, reporting directly to Lt. Gen. Benny Gantz, IDF chief of staff.