

Ultra-Orthodox Judaism in Israel

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Abstract: Israel's Ultra-orthodox group consist of different groups – Lithuanians, Polish Hasidim, Hungarians and Jerusalemites. Despite the fact that the ultra-orthodox groups did not reach a unified whole, they shared a common understanding of the importance of studying the Torah, opposing the secular Zionist movement, and opposing the secular lifestyle of the Jews. On the eve of the founding of Israel, Ben-Gurion sent letters to the Ultra-orthodox Group. The two sides reached an agreement to establish a nation through cooperation. After the founding of the People's Republic, more and more Israeli ultra-orthodox Jews recognized Zionism and the state of Israel. There are both conflict and cooperation between the ultra-Orthodox groups and the secular Jews who dominate Israel. The conflict between them is manifested in military service, Jewish identity, marriage and observance of religious festivals. The cooperation between them is reflected in the cooperation of the founding of the country, the joint administration, and support for the return of Jews from all over the world to Israel. Because Ultra-orthodox Jews focus on the study of sacred texts, disobedience in military service, and contempt for secular work, they rely heavily on state relief in their sources of life and become a burden on the national economy.

Key words: Israel, Ultra-orthodox, Haredim, Military Service, Agudat Yisrael, United Torah Judaism