

## Handout 2a: Israel's Basic Laws

Year	Basic Law	Description
1958	The Knesset	Describes working method and functions of the House of Representatives ( <i>The Knesset</i> )
1960	Israel Lands	Ensures that state lands remain national property
1964	President of the State	Status, elections, qualifications, powers, and procedures of the President of the State
1968	The Government	Sets up basic procedures for the government, selecting the Prime Minister and the other ministries. Amended several times.
1975	The State Economy	Authority to mint currency and regulate payments to and from the state
1976	The Military	IDF rules; civilian control of the military; enlistment
1980	Jerusalem Law	Jerusalem is capital of Israel; unified; holy places; rights of all religions
1984	The Judiciary	Judiciary authority, institutions, appointment, qualifications, and powers
1988	The State Comptroller	Supervisor of government bodies, duties, powers, and tasks
1992	Human Dignity and Liberty	Declares that basic human rights in Israel are based on the recognition of the value of man, the sanctity of his life, and the fact that he is free. Defines human freedom as right to leave and enter the country, privacy (including speech, writings, and notes), intimacy, and protection from unlawful searches of one's person or property.
1994	Freedom of Occupation	Guarantees every Israel national or resident's "right to engage in any occupation, profession or trade." Any violation of this right shall be "by a law befitting the values of the State of Israel, enacted for a proper purpose, and to an extent no greater than is required."