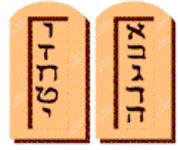




# An Hebraic Glossary for Messianic Believers



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## Abbreviations Used In This Glossary

**abbr.** = abbreviated

**alt.** = alternate

**Ar.** = Aramaic

**esp.** = especially

**Gr.** = Greek

**Heb.** = Hebrew

**lit.** = literally

**n.** = noun

**pl.** = plural

**pron.** = pronounced

**prop.** = properly

**sg.** = singular

**usu.** = usually

**v.** = verb

**Yid.** = Yiddish

This document is “a work in progress” and will probably be so for quite some time. I have included words and phrases from Hebrew, Aramaic (Ar.), Yiddish (Yid.), and even some Greek (Gk.), and English terms that are common to Jewish writing. I have also included some terms that are familiar to those within Messianic Judaism, but which might be unfamiliar to others. *These definitions and translations should not be considered in any way authoritative, as the editor is not trained in the Hebrew language.*

## Some Interesting Thoughts About the Hebrew Language

These comments about Hebrew grammar should not be considered as technically “accurate” for the study of the Hebrew language, but are rather approximations to allow the reader go get the “gist” of the language without the necessity of learning the complex rules of grammar.

### Spelling Variations

You will doubtless note that there are sometimes several different English spellings for the same Hebrew word. That is because there is no one-to-one relationship between the Hebrew and English alphabets. The transliterator<sup>1</sup> is therefore free to use whatever spelling best represents the way that he/she *hears* the Hebrew word in his/her primary language. The letters “b” and “v” are often used interchangeably for the Hebrew letter *beit* [ב], as are the letters “w” and “v” for the Hebrew letter “*vav*” or “*waw*” [ו]. Technically, when *beit* is written with a small dot called a *dagesh* [בּ], it is pronounced with a hard breath stop, making it a “B”.

1 Transliteration is the rendering of one language in the alphabet of a different language.

Without the dagesh [בּ] it is pronounced with a soft breath stop, making it a very soft “V”. The same is true with the vav [וּ or וַ].

## Plurals

Hebrew plurals are formed by adding a “t” or “ot” sound [תּ] (sometimes pronounced “os” or “osh”) to the end of feminine words (nouns that *usually* end with a vowel sound), and by ending an “im” sound [ים] to the end of masculine words (words that *usually* end with a consonant sound. The difference in pronunciation and transliteration results from the fact there are two main groups of European ethnic Jews : the Sephardic Jews from south-western Europe (primarily Spain and Portugal), and the Ashkenazi (from northern and eastern Europe) : and each group approaches the transliteration from the starting point of their own national language. Yiddish is an ethnic language with a very strong German influence.

## Capitalization

Although important in most Western languages, capitalization is totally irrelevant in Hebrew because Hebrew has no capital letters. Interestingly enough, there are no vowels in early Hebrew (though there are “vowel points” in Masoretic and Modern Hebrew), and all Hebrew verbs have a three-consonant root. At this particular point in the evolution of this document, I have not “standardized” capitalization of terms. Though most proper names are capitalized, not all capitalized terms are proper names. I will take care of this later as the document progresses.

## Verb Tenses

Hebrew thought, and therefore the Hebrew language, is significantly different from Western thought. Hebrew thought is very “picture oriented” as demonstrated by the rich visual images presented in the Psalms. Additionally, for all *practical* purposes there are no “tenses” in Hebrew to correspond to the tenses of Western languages. One must determine from the context whether the events being described are past, present, or future. Therefore, the Hebrew language presents the hearer (or reader) with a series of images much like watching a slide show presentation, as compared to the “motion picture” images presented by Western languages. My personal opinion (totally unsupported by any reliable scholarship) is that Hebrew was the original language that HaShem taught Adam and Heva in Gan Eden. Since HaShem is timeless, it seems appropriate that the language He gave to man should reflect that timelessness.

## The Sacred Name

The most common Jewish tradition of representing the Sacred Name [יהוה] is to write the Name and its various forms and representations such

as “G-d” and “L-rd” with a dash instead of spelling the word. Some Jewish writers claim to follow this tradition to indicate that the God to whom they are referring is the God of Israel, the God of Avraham, Yitzchak, and Ya’acov (as if there were some other God to whom one could possibly be referring), or to otherwise show proper respect for the Sacred Name. Some claim that to use the Sacred Name at all shows disrespect. The tradition actually seems to stem from the Rabbinical prohibition of erasing the Name, once having been written, or of destroying any document on which the Sacred Name has been written. The Rabbis have recently lifted this prohibition when the Sacred Name is written on a computer or displayed on a computer screen (because it is “destroyed” or “erased” whenever it scrolls off the screen), but many Jewish websites continue to follow the practice because the screen images may be printed onto paper and then that printed copy may be destroyed.

Others claim that it is appropriate to use the Sacred Name when speaking *about* God, but not when speaking *to* Him (because, for example, we seldom call our human father by his proper name when speaking to him).

There are still others, both Jews and non-Jews (who frequently refer to themselves as *Sacred Namists*), who insist that the Sacred Name must *always* be spoken, or written out, or transliterated as YHWH, YHVH, Yahweh, Yahovah, Yahowah, or some other variant, to the extent that they insert it where it really doesn’t really belong: for example the name of Yeshua *must*, they insist (as a condition of one’s salvation), be spelled *Yahshua*, because He is *Yahweh* come in the flesh. But they can’t seem to agree on the appropriate spelling, and each group insists that their own spelling is the only proper spelling, and all other spellings are heresy. Instead of honoring the Name, they have effectively gone so far as to reduce the Name to a “magic word” or idol to be worshiped in place of Him Who is represented by the Name.

For a long time we attempted to follow the practice of using the forms “G-d” and “L-rd” on our website, not out of any personal conviction, but rather as a concession to any reader who might be offended by what he/she may consider an “inappropriate” use of The Name. However, we have received enough communications from a number of parties on each side of the issue to assure us that we are never going to be able to please everyone, so we have simply given up trying.

Additionally, we have found that practice to be both cumbersome and at times confusing. It also introduces a certain level of inaccuracy and ambiguity into our teaching. If we believe that Ruach HaKodesh (the Holy Spirit) actually inspired the Sacred Scriptures and guided the

Nevhi'im (Prophets) and Shlichim (Apostles) in their choice of words and the spelling of those words, then we must assume that Ruach HaKodesh had a specific purpose in mind when He chose the word יהוה, or the word *Adonai*, or the word *El*, or the word *Eloha*, or the word *Elohim* when referring to the Creator. If Ruach HaKodesh deemed it appropriate to make a distinction between those terms, then it should also be appropriate for us to likewise distinguish between them.

We have therefore (finally) decided that it is more important for us to strive to accurately teach the Word of God than it is for us to be “politically correct” or to bow to what may actually be a form of idolatry where the Name is concerned. We have therefore determined that we will follow this policy concerning the use of the Name:

Where the Scriptures use the tetragrammaton [יהוה] : the four letters used to represent HaShem's “proper Name” (in the sense that the Creator actually may have a “proper Name”) : we so indicate by using one of these forms: יהוה, YHWH, Yahweh, ADONAI, LORD or L-RD. Where the Scriptures use the the word *Adonai* next to יהוה, we use the form “Lord GOD” or “Lord G-D.” We otherwise use the transliteration of whatever term Ruach HaKodesh uses in the Scriptures, as we assume that He had a particular reason in mind when He chose the specific word. We also use the form “LORD” (with small capital letters) when referring to Yeshua HaMashiach when it is important to emphasize His deity. When referring to the Creator in a non-technical context, we use either “the LORD” or “God” or “HaShem” interchangeably. We will also occasionally refer to Him as “Abba” (Hebrew for “Daddy” or “Papa”) as Yeshua taught us. Out of respect, we also capitalize the pronouns He, Him, and His when referring either to God or to Yeshua (even when quoting from Scripture translations that do not follow that convention). When quoting the works of other authors, we use those authors' forms without modification (except for capitalization, as indicated above). Since we have a loving, not a legalistic, relationship with our *Abba*, we don't really believe He minds when we lovingly write His Name in any of its representations.

## **Why is it important for a Believer in Yeshua to learn to use Hebraic terms?**

Because Hebrew is the set apart [holy] language of our God. We, as His children, need to learn the language of Yeshua. You will often notice some variation in spelling of these terms. This is because the Hebrew language has no direct equivalent of English vowels (though it does have a system of vowel *points*), and so when the writer transliterates Hebrew

words into the English alphabet, there is the freedom to use the vowels which produce the sound most appropriate to the writer's own ear.

The same is true of the English letters "W" and "V". They are used to transliterate the Hebrew letter which is pronounced somewhere between the English "W" and "V". Thus, some writers will use a "W" because they pronounce the Hebrew letter "waw"; others will use a "V" because they pronounce the Hebrew letter as "vav"; both forms are correct.

A brief note concerning the English letter "J", as in "Jehovah" and "Jesus." There is no letter "J" in the Hebrew, Aramaic, or Greek languages, nor do those languages contain the "jay" sound in any form. Therefore, it is *grammatically impossible* to say either the word "Jehovah" or the word "Jesus" in the Hebrew, Aramaic, or Greek languages. So the question must be asked, why does the Gentile Church insist on clinging so tenaciously to these two words, when they could not possibly be spoken in the original languages of Scripture?

# A א

**A.D.** : abbreviation for Latin *Ano Dominae*, Year of the Lord; see C.E. Common Era. Generally considered offensive to many non-Messianic Jews who feel it forces them to acknowledge that Yeshua is Lord.

**Abaddon** אבדון : Destruction

**ab** אב : father (alt. av)

**abba** אבא : An affectionate way to say father, dear father, or daddy (alt. avva)

**Abib** אביב : (Alt. Aviv) the first month of the Jewish calendar, also called Nisan, during which Pesach falls

**ach** אח (pl. achim) : brother

**acharit** אחרית (alt. Achariyth) : end, final end, last, descendants

**Acharit HaYamim** : The end of the days. The end times when the Olam Haze (the world which is) comes to a close and the Olam Haba (the world which is to come) is about to begin.

**Acharon** אחרון (pl. Acharonim) : lit.=last one: post-Rishonim commentator (pl. acharonim)

**Achashverosh** : Persian king in the Book of Esther

**achavah** אחוה : brotherhood

**Achavah b'Mashiach** : Brotherhood in Mashiach

**achayot** אחות (sg. Achat) : sisters

**achdus** : unity

**achei sheker** : false brothers

**acheinu** : our brother

**achim** אחים (sg. Ach) : brothers

**achot** (pl. achayot) : sister

**achoteinu** : our sister

**achraius** : accountability

**achyon** : nephew

**ad kahn** : sufficient for the purpose; enough

**ad kdeikach** : so much

**ad mosai** : how much longer

**adam** : man; humanity; human

**Adam** : the first man; Adam

**Adam Chadash Echad** : One New Humanity

**Adam HeChadash** : The New Humanity

**adamah** : ground or mud

**adamah tova** : good ground; good earth

**Adar** : Sixth month of Hebrew civil calendar: February-March; 14th is Purim

**adat** : congregation; community

**Adat HaEl Chai** : the Congregation / Community of the Living God

**Adat HaShem** : Cogregation / Community of God

**aderaba** : to the contrary

**admat kodesh** : holy ground

**Admor** (pl. admorim) : Acronym for “**ad**oneinu, **more**inu, verabbeinu” —“our master, teacher, and rabbi.” A term often applied to Chasidic spiritual leaders

**adon** (pl. adonim) : lord; master

**Adon HaKatzir** : the Lord of the Harvest

**Adon Olam** : “Master of the World,” a concluding hymn

**Adonai** (alt. Adonoi) : My Lord, Lord of all. Spoken by Jewish people instead of using God’s personal name YHWH (Yahweh) or YHVH (Yahveh)

**Adonai echad** : “God is one” [Devarim (Deuteronomy) 6:4]

**Adonai Eloheinu** : LORD our God

**Adonai Elohei Tzva’ot** (alt. Adonai Tzivos) : LORD God of Hosts

**Adonai Elohim** : The LORD God

**Adonai Tzivos** (alt. Adonai Elohei Tzva’ot) : Lord of Armies

**Adoneynu** : our Lord; Lord

**adonim** (sg. Adon) : masters

**Adonoi** (alt. Adonai) : Lord

**afikoman** (alt. Afikomen) : Gr. for that which comes after, or “dessert.” The half-piece of the central matzah eaten at the end of the Pesach

Seder. Traditionally, the children “steal” it at the beginning of the seder and “ransom” it back to the leader of the seder at the end of the meal. In some places, the leader of the seder hides it, and the children have to find it. It is represented in a broken piece of matzah wrapped in linen and buried (hidden).

**Agadah** : non-legal rabbinic writings

**agalim** : bulls

**Agam HaEish** : Lake of Fire

**agape** : (Gk.) divine love

**aggadah** (alt. agada, agadah) : stories, parables, philosophical material  
(pl. agadot, aggadot)

**agmat nefesh** : grief

**agudah** : bound together; union

**Agudas Yisroel-Agudath** : Israel of America, the foremost organization of orthodox Jewry in the United States. A major aspect of its activity is the representation of orthodox Jewish interests before the government.

**agunah** : a woman whose husband had disappeared, and who could not remarry without witnesses to his death, hence a “bound” woman, lit., a chained one; a woman whose husband refuses to grant a divorce

**ahava** (alt. Ahavah) : (Heb.) love [n]; equivalent of Gr. agape

**ahavah shel achvah** : brotherly love

**Ahavas HaEmes** (alt. HaEmet) : Love of the Truth

**ahavas hakesef** : love of money

**ahavas HaShem** : God’s love

**ahavat ta’anugot** : hedonism

**ainikle** : (Yid.) grandchild

**airusin** : betrothal; engagement

**aizen** : well-founded; incontrovertible

**akama** : quite a number

**akedah** : binding

**Akedah** (alt. Akeida) : Binding an animal for sacrifice; specifically, Avraham’s binding of Yitzhak for sacrifice to God—not consummated. The binding of the sacrifice

- Akiba** : A rabbi who lived at the time of the second Temple (died c. C.E. 133). He thought Bar Kochba was the Messiah.
- Akrab** : (alt. akrav) scorpion (pl. akribim, akribim)
- Al Chet** : lit. for the sin; an important Yom Kippur prayer listing sins for which we beg forgiveness
- Al Hanisim** (alt. Ha-nissim) : thanksgiving for the miracles added to prayer and grace after the meal on the festivals of Chanukkah and Purim
- al kiddush HaShem** : for the sanctification of God
- al kol panim** : nevertheless
- al menat** : in order that
- Al Mikrah Megillah** : the blessing before the reading of the Megillah
- Al Netilat Yadayim** : the blessing over the washing of hands before the meal
- al pnei hamayim** : on the surface of the waters
- al taarotz** : do not be afraid
- alef** : The first letter of the Hebrew Alef-Beyt (alphabet)
- Alenu Leshabe'ach** : a prayer of thanksgiving for being separated from the heathens
- Aleinu** : “It is Upon Us,” a concluding hymn
- alav hashalom** : “(May he/she) rest in peace.”
- aliyah** : Lit., “the going up.” Figuratively speaking, the “home going,” when Jews make a return to the homeland (Israel), either to immigrate or to make pilgrimage. Also used in synagogue service of “going up” to read from the Torah. To “have an aliyah” refers to the honor of being called up to the bimah to recite or chant the blessings over the Torah. (pl. aliyot)
- aliyah leregel** : pilgrimage
- al-killayon** : incorruptibility
- alma** : virgin. Lit., a young woman of marriageable age. However, since sexual promiscuity carried the death penalty, the state of virginity is assumed. (pl. almot)
- almanah** : widow (pl. almanot)
- als** : since
- alter** : old

**am** : people

**Am haAretz** : peasantry. Used by the Talmud and thereafter to mean ignorant ... people of the land

**amal** : toil

**amen** : It is true, so be it, may it become true. (also amein, oimen, omen)

**Amidah** : Standing prayer, quietly murmured, that is part of each daily service in the synagogue, alternatively called the Tefillah or the Shemoneh Esre. A prayer, recited silently, thrice daily, while standing up, the prayer of the eighteen benedictions.

**Amora'im** : lit. explainers : Gemarah-era commentators (200-500 CE)

**ammud** : pillar

**Ammudei HaKehillah** : Pillars of the Kehillah

**amol** : formerly

**amolike times** : olden times

**Amora** : Speaker, interpreter; expounder of Talmudic (Mishnaic) law from compilation of Mishnah to redaction of entire Talmud, in Babylon (where the amoraim were known as Mar or Rav) and in Palestine (where they were designated Rabbi). Their discussions and teachings, 220-550, form the Gemara, lengthier sections of the Talmud that follow each Mishnah (pl. Amoraim)

**anafah** : heron

**ana'fim** : the branches

**anan** : cloud (pl. ananim)

**Anan Edim** : Cloud of Witnesses

**anashim** : men

**anashim ne'emanim** : faithful men

**anav** : humble

**anavah** : meekness; humility

**anavat ruach** : a spirit of meekness

**Anenu** : a passage added to prayer on public fast days

**Ani Ma'amin** : Literally: I believe; often sung at the seder and at Yom Hashoah observances in memory of Holocaust victims who sang this song of faith on their way to their deaths : phrase that begins each of Maimonides' Thirteen Principles of Faith

**Ani Ma'amin hoda'ah** : confession

**aniyim** : the poor

**anochiyut** : selfishness

**Anshei K'neset Hagdolah** : Sages of the Great Synod during the first part of the Second Sanctuary Period

**anshuldiks** : pardon

**aphikomen** : (alt. afikomen) Hebrew transliteration of Greek derivative, epikomios. That which comes last, the hidden Passover bread eaten at the seder.

**apikoros** : skeptic; unbeliever

**apikorosim** : unbelievers

**apocalyptic** : ideas and teachings pertaining to the revelation of Messiah (apocalypse) of the last days and the end of the world

**Apocrypha** : A Greek adjective in the neuter plural (from apokruphos, "hidden, concealed") denotes strictly "things concealed." "Old Testament" Apocrypha, specifically the fourteen books written after the "Old Testament" canon was closed and which, being the least remote from the canonical books, laid strongest claim to canonicity ... The body of Jewish literature written between the second century B.C.E. and the second century C.E., not included in the canon of the Bible.

**apostate** : one whose actions are not consistent with the standards of behavior set by his religious community; compare heretic

**arain getun** : engrossed

**Aravah** (pl. Aravot) : willow branch taken as one of the four species on Succot (the Feast of Tabernacles).

**arayot** : lions

**arba'ah** : four

**Arba'ah Minim** (the Four Species) : Palm, myrtle, willow, and citron; another name for the *lulav* and *etrog* together, used on Succot

**arba'im** : forty

**arbaa asar** : fourteen

**arbaat elafim** : four thousand

**Arbah Chayyot** : Four living beings

**arbah pinot ha'arets** : the four corners of the earth

**arbaim yom varbaim lailah** : forty days and forty nights

**arbe; arbeh** : locusts

**arelim** : uncircumcised ones

**ari** : (alt. arye) lion

**Ariel** : Lion of God; Fireplace on God's altar

**Aron haKodesh** : Literally: the Holy Ark. The special cabinet in which the Torah scrolls are kept in the synagogue The Holy Ark is called Heichal in Sephardic synagogues.

**aron met** : coffin

**aron otzaram** : chest of treasury

**arye** (alt. ari) : lion

**asach** : a lot of

**asam** : barn

**asarah** : ten

**Aseret Yemei Teshuvah** : the ten days of penitence

**Asham** : A guilt offering made by one who has sinned against his fellow man

**ashem** : guilty

**ashir** : oisher; rich man (pl. ashirim)

**ashirut** : riches

**Ashkenazi** : (alt. Ashicenazi) Referring to a cultural branch of Judaism that developed in northern and eastern Europe and from which most American Jews are descended. (pl. Ashkenazim, Ashicenazim)

**ashma; ashmah** : guilt; a thing of guilt; condemnation

**Ashrey** : Psalm 145 recited thrice daily

**ashrey; ashrei** : happy; blessed

**asim** : barns; granaries

**asir** : prisoner

**asur** : prohibited; impermissible

**Atah Chonantanu** : a passage added to the evening prayer after the Sabbath to note the difference between the Sacred and the non-Sacred

**atalef** : bat

**atarah** : crown (pl., atarot)

**Ateret HaChayyim** : Crown of Life

**Ateret HaKavod** : Crown of Glory

**Athid Lavo** : The coming age.

**atzamot** : bones

**atzav** : idol; image

**Atzeret** : Conclusion; used for concluding observance of festival; word derived from “gathering” or “detention,” original meanings. Shemini Atzeret is concluding day of Sukkoth; Atzeret is Talmudic term for Shavuot, conclusion of Omer count. A festive gathering for the conclusion of a festive season, a concluding feast

**atzilah** : noble birth

**atzlanit** : sluggards

**atzlut** : lazy idleness

**Aufruf** : Calling up of the bridegroom or bridal couple for the Torah blessings on the Shabbat preceding their wedding

**av** : father (alt. ab)

**avva** : daddy (alt.abba)

**Av** : Eleventh month of Jewish year.

**Av Beit Din** (alt. Bayt, Bet) : Father of the court; judicial president in Talmudic era, and later

**Av Harachamim** : a prayer for the persecuted communities

**Av HaRoeh b’seter** : Father Who Sees in secret

**av sela** : bed rock

**Avaddon** : destruction; hell; Abbadon

**avadim** : servants; slaves

**avanim** : stones

**avdut** : slavery; bondage

**avel** : iniquity; gross injustice

**avelim** : mourners

**avelut** : mourning

**Avelut** : third period of mourning; the first year after death

**averah** : transgression

**averos** : sins

**Avi-khol** : Father of all

**Avinu** : our Father

**Avinu Malkenu** : Literally: our Father, our King. A prayer of supplication recited on Yom Kippur. A prayer said on the Days of Penitence and fast days.

**Aviv** : (alt. Abib) Nisan was known as Aviv/Abib prior to Babylonian captivity

**avla; avlah** : injustice

**Avodah** (alt. Abodah) : Service; specifically, the sacrificial Temple service as performed by high priest; today, referring to Yom Kippur observance and other synagogue rituals. Chasidic concept of life dedicated to God

**avodah zarah** : idol worship

**avodas** : work

**avodas hakodesh** : work of holiness

**avodas kodesh** : worship; service

**avodot hakodesh** : ministries

**avon** : sin offense

**Avot** : the Patriarchs; Fathers

**Avoteinu** : our Fathers

**ayah** : falcon

**Ayin** : 16th letter of the Hebrew alef-beit (alphabet)

**ayin** : eye

**ayin horo** : evil eye

**ayir** : young donkey

**aza** : certain

**Azarah** pl. Azarot : the Temple Courtyard. Ezrat Nashim : the outer Courtyard in the Sanctuary

**Azazel** : Meaning unknown; used in reference to the “scapegoat,” the goat sent into the wilderness signifying removal of the nation’s sins. The Talmud thus denotes the mountain on which scapegoat is sent, to carry people’s sins into the wilderness, on Yom Kippur

**azarah** (pl. azarot) : the Temple courtyard

**Azharot** : a passage on the commandments in the Torah read on Shavuot

**azivah** : abandonment

# B ב

**B”H** : abbreviation for Baruch HaShem (praise God)

**B.C.E.** : Before the Common Era (same as B.C. but less offensive to non-Messianic Jewish people)

**b’avon** : in sin

**b’derech hatevah** : naturally

**B’dikat Chametz** : the formal search for leaven before Passover.

**b’nei** : sons

**b’rakhah** : blessing, benediction (pl. b’rakhot)

**b’ris milah** : (alt. b’rit, bris, brit) circumcision

**b’rit** : (alt. b’ris) covenant, contract

**B’rit Chadashah** (alt. Hadashah) : Renewed Covenant (erroneously referred “New Testament” which denotes that which replaces something “old”); see Ketuvim Shlichim, which should probably be the preferred term for this collection of writings, as the term *B’rit Chadasha* specifically refers to the Renewed Covenant itself, and not to the writings of the Shlichim concerning that covenant.

**b’seder** : in order

**b’seter** : in secret .

**b’shem hazeh** : in this name .

**b’yirah** : with fear

**b’yom** : (alt. byom) at day

**ba’al** : husband; master

**ba’al gaavah** : haughty; proud person

**ba’al melitzot** : rhetorician; fine talker

**Ba’al Shem Tov** : Rabbi Yisroel Ba’al Shem Tov; born 18 Elul, 1698 in Okop, Ukraine; died 6 Sivan, 1760; Rebbe in Mezhibuzh; founder of the modern Chassidic movement; main disciples Maggid of Mezritch & R’ Yaakov Yosef of Polonnoye

**Ba’al Teshuva** : Literally “Master of Repentance.” Used for someone that is newly observant.

**ba’al tzavva’a** : testator; person who makes the will

**ba'alim** : husbands

**Baal Bayit** : master of the house

**Baal HaKerem** : Owner of the Vineyard

**baalei hamum** : the maimed

**baalei-batim** : laymen [lit. householders]

**badchan** : humorist

**badeken** : traditional formal veiling of the bride by the groom before the wedding ceremony

**baderech** : on the road

**bahlt** : soon

**bailus** : sovereignty; ownership; dominion

**bais** : house (alt. beit)

**baitel** : wallet

**bakkashot** : petitions

**bakosha** : petition; request

**balailah hazeh** : during this night

**baleidikung** : insult

**Bamah** : an improvised altar, outside the Sanctuary (pl. Bamot)

**bamidbar** : in the wilderness

**banim** : children

**bannai chacham** : wise builder

**bar** : (Ar.) son

**Bar Kokhba** (alt. Kochba) : Leader of a Jewish revolt (132-135) against Hadrian

**bar mitzvah** : lit. “son of the commandment” or “son of the law” ... i.e. has reached his majority; his legal age. Ceremony marking a youngster’s reaching the age of religious majority, traditionally thirteen for boys and twelve for girls; in many congregations, thirteen for girls as well. See bat mitzvah.

**barad** : hail

**barah** : created

**baraita'** : (Ar.) a statement of law, historical, or aggadic tradition which is attributed to the tannaitic period but which is not contained in the Mishnah

**barchu** : call upon the congregation to bless God

**barech** : grace ... the part of the Seder when the grace after the meal is recited

**barei lev** : pure in heart

**bari vshalem** : safe and sound

**bariim** : healthy ones

**baruch** : bless, blessed, blessed is

**Baruch Dayan Ha'emet** : a blessing of acceptance of God's judgments

**baruch habah** : welcome (lit. blessed is the one who comes)

**Baruch habah bashem Adonai** : Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord

**Baruch Hu Uvaruch Shemo** : a phrase of blessing of God's Name upon hearing it uttered

**bas haya`anah** : ostrich

**basar** : body; flesh; fallen human nature

**Basar** : to announce (glad news) : messenger, preach, publish, show forth, (bear, bring, carry, preach, good, tell good) tidings ... Good news (same as gospel)

**basar echad** : one flesh

**basherte** : his destined mate

**baShomayim** : heavenly bodies

**bas mitzvah** : bat mitzvah

**bat** : daughter

**bat mitzvah** : lit. "daughter of the law" or "daughter of the commandment" ... i.e. has reached her majority; her legal age. Ceremony marking a youngster's reaching the age of religious majority, traditionally thirteen for boys and twelve for girls; in many congregations, thirteen for girls as well. See bar mitzvah

**bat kol** : a voice from heaven; an "echo" of a Divine Voice

**batim** : households

**batlanim** : male householders who had leisure to give themselves to regular attendance

**batlanim** : unemployed or lazy loafers; idlers

**bavorn** : anticipates

Hebraic Glossary

**bavust** : famous

**bayit** : house (alt. beit)

**bazunder** : unrelated and separate

**be'einei Hashem** : in the eyes of God

**be'ichud** : united

**be'ikvot** : in the footsteps

**be'ito** : “in its season” [Tehillim 1:3]

**bechi** : weeping

**bechirah** : divine election; selection; choosing

**Bechirim** : Chosen Ones

**Bechor** : Firstborn

**bechorah** : inheritance

**bedavka** : deliberately

**bederech klal** : usually

**bedieved** : begrudgingly

**bedievedike** : expedient

**bedikah** : examination

**Bedikat Chametz** : Search for leaven before Passover ... casting out the leaven

**beemes** : in truth

**beerech** : approximately; dacht zich

**beetzem** : intrinsically

**befeirush** : explicitly

**begadim** : clothes

**Beha'alotcha** : a portion in the Book of Numbers

**behechrach** : necessarily

**Bein Hametzarim** : the period between the Seventeenth of Tammuz and the Ninth of Av, “Between the Fences”

**beinoni** : of median piety (pl. Beinonim)

**beit** : (alt. beyt, bet, beth) the second letter of the Hebrew alef-beit (alphabet)

**beit** : (alt. bet, beth, beyt, bayt, bayit) house

**Beit Din** : “House of Judgment [Law]” Jewish court employing religious and Talmudic law ... Rabbinical court; presiding elders over a congregation

**Beit HaMikdash** : House of Sanctity; synagogue. The sanctuary or Temple in Jerusalem.

**Beit haShoevah** : The House of the Waterpouring

**beit hasohar** : prison

**beit kevarot** : cemetery

**Beit Lechem** : lit. House of bread; Bethlehem; Birthplace of Yeshua and King David.

**beit midrash** : houses of study (pl. batey midrashot)

**bekavod** : suitable

**bekeshe** : kaftan

**bekitzur** : briefly; concisely

**bekvius** : regularly

**beleidikt** : offended

**ben** : son

**ben Adam** : human being (lit. son of Adam; son of man)

**ben chayil** : son of worthiness

**ben chorin** : freeman

**Ben HaAdam** : Mashiach (“The” Son of Man) [Daniel 7:13-14]

**ben hanaggar** : the carpenter’s son

**ben torah** : scholar

**ben yachid** : only son

**beni** : my son

**beni haahuv** : beloved son

**benoigeia** : regarding

**bentsh** : custom of saying grace after meals

**berachah** : brachah

**Berachot Hashachar** : the blessings of awakening recited each morning

**Beraichot** : a section of Talmudic commentary on benedictions.

**bereshis** (alt. bereshit) : in the beginning

**beriah** : creation

**berishonah** : in the first place

**berit** (alt. brit, bris, b'ris) : lit. covenant; refers to the covenant between God and Avraham and his descendants (pl. beritot)

**berit milah** : covenant of circumcision; often referred to simply as b'ris

**beriyah** : creature

**beseder** : in order

**besere** : better

**Beshalach** : a portion in the Book of Exodus

**beshita** : as a matter of conviction or principle

**beshum oifen** : absolutely

**besod** : in secret

**Besuras HaGeulah** : the Good News of Redemption

**Besuroh Tovoh** : Good Tidings of a Joyous Event

**bet** : (alt. beyt, beit, beth) the second letter of the Hebrew alef-bet (alphabet)

**bet** : (alt. beit, beth, beyt, bayt, bayit) house

**bet din** : court of law; see *beit din*

**Bet HaKnesset** : House of Assembly; shul; synagogue; shtibel

**betulim** : virginity

**betulot** : virgins

**betzah** : (alt. beytzah) egg, the symbolic hard-boiled and roasted egg on the seder plate; also called Chaggegah or Haggigah; a symbol for the second sacrifice of Passover

**betzi'at halechem** : breaking of bread; meal

**beyt** : (alt. beit, bet, beth) the second letter of the Hebrew alef-beyt (alphabet)

**beyt** : (alt. bet, beit, beth, beyt, bayt, bayit) house

**beytzah** : (alt. betzah) egg

**bi'ur ma'asrot** : the disposal of tithes

**Bias HaMashiach** : Coming of Mashiach; Parousia

**bibrit hanissuim** : in covenant of marriage

**bichlal** : entirely

**bifraht** : particularly

**bikkur** : examining or investigating

**bikkur cholim** : (alt. holim) visiting the sick; a pious duty, carried out in the past by Chevra Kadisha

**bikkurim** : (alt. bikurim) The offering of the first fruit; barley harvest; first fruit

**bikoret beshbonot** : audit

**bima** : (alt. bimah) The raised central platform (lectern) in the synagogue from which the Torah is read and from which worship services are usually conducted. The platform is called tevah in Sephardic synagogues. On Succot, it is circled by the community, while holding their lulav. This inevitably results in major “traffic jams” in synagogues.

**bimesibba** : reclining at tish

**binah** : understanding

**binnuy** : construction

**Binyamin** (Benjamin) : One of Jacob’s (Ya’akov) 12 sons, the youngest. One of the 12 Tribes of Israel descended from Ya’akov’s son. The Name means “son of the right hand”

**binyan** : building

**biradah** : trembling

**birkat** : (alt. berachah) blessing

**Birkat HaChodesh** : the blessing of the New Moon

**Birkat haMazon** : benediction over food; grace after meals

**Birkat HaMinim** : 90 C.E. Decree; the “benediction” of the heretics (Messianics)

**bishmi** : in my name

**bitachon** : confident trust

**biti** : my daughter

**bitul Torah** : the neglect of the study of the Torah

**bizyoinos** : humiliation

**blailah** : at night

**bnei** ; sons (sg. ben)

**bnei basar** ; carnally-minded believers

**Bnei Chorin** : Sons of Freedom; Freedmen

**bnei ha-chuppah** : wedding invitees

**Bnei HaKhofshiyah** : Sons of Lady Freedom; the Free Woman

**Bo** ; a portion in the Book of Exodus

**bo'u u're'u** : come and see

**bocher** (alt. bochur) : bachelor; young man

**Boethuseans** : A religious party of the first century composed of wealthy and influential members of the priesthood, similar in doctrine with the Sadducees

**boged** : traitor; betrayer (pl. bogedim)

**boh** : come

**boker** : morning

**boneh** : builder

**Boneh Yerushalayim** : the blessing over the rebuilding of Jerusalem

**Booths, Feast of** : In Hebrew, Succoth, the fifteenth day of the seventh month of the Jewish calendar; a seven-day holiday when Israel was to dwell in booths to commemorate the wilderness wanderings.

**Bore Nefashot** : a short blessing after the eating of food that does not require Birkat Hamazon

**Bore Peri Ha'etz** : the blessing over fruit of the tree

**borur** : obvious

**brachah** : (alt. brakah, berachah) blessing ... a prayer of thanksgiving that always begins, "Baruch etah, Adonai Elohaynu, Melech HaOlam" ("Blessed art Thou, O Lord, our God, King of the Universe.") Literally, "a blessing" or "benediction." (pl. berachot; brachot, birchot)

**Breath of Every Living Thing, The** : The closing hymn of the Passover seder.

**brein** : fervor; hitlahavut

**Bri'at HaOlam** : the creation of the world

**bria chadasha** : a new being

**briah** : creation

**bris milah** : (alt. b;'ris, b;rit, brit) circumcision

**brit** : covenant

**bubbemeises** : (Yid.) old wives tales

**bukki** : expert; meivin

**bushah** : shame

**buttel** : cancelled out

**byirah** : (alt. b'yirah) with fear

**byom** : (alt. b'yom) at day

## C

**C.E.** : Common Era (same as A.D. but much less offensive to non-Messianic Jewish people)

**cantor** : one who leads the chanting [canting, singing] of prayers in the synagogue services.

**cerubim** : (alt. ceruvim) an order of angelic being; the Cherubim in the Sanctuary (sg. cherub)

**chachah** : reproof

**chacham** : wise man (pl. chachamim)

**chadash** : new wine

**chadashot** : new things

**chafetz** : good pleasure

**chag** : festival

**Chag Habikkurim** : (alt. Habikurim) Festival of the First Fruits; another name for Shavuot

**Chag Haggeulah** : Festival of Redemption

**Chag HaKatzir** : Festival of Ingathering or Harvest

**Chag Sameach** : joyous holiday; the greeting used on the festivals

**chai** : alive (or life); when Jews drink a toast, they wish each other "L'chayim" (to life)

**chaim** : (alt. chayyim) life; the plural ending indicates an increase or multiplication, thus "very life" or "abundant life"

**chaiyal** : soldier (pl. chaiyalim)

**chal** : placed under obligation

**chalav** : milk

**chalil** : flute

**chalitzah** : This Biblical ceremony, to absolve a man of marrying his childless brother's widow, means "removal." The widow removes his shoe and publicly spits upon the recalcitrant.

**challah** (alt. chalah) : Egg bread eaten on Shabbat and festivals; the challah used on Rosh haShanah is round, often containing raisins, symbolizing a sweet year, distinguishing it from the Shabbat challah that is braided ... the kohen's share in the dough ... White braided Sabbath bread; name of the dough tithed from bread baking (pl. chalot)

**chalutzim** : pioneers

**chamdanut** : covetousness greed

**chamesh** : five

**chamesh elafim** : five thousand

**chametz** : (alt. chometz) (lit. sour) any fermented product of grain, all leavening agents; hence, that which makes "sour" ... leavening, yeast, baking powder; mixes with a leavening agent, bread and bread crumbs; food prepared with leaven, by extension referring to all foods and utensils forbidden on Passover ... leavened bread and anything made with wheat, rye, barley, oats, or spelt, which has not been supervised to ensure that it has not leavened; refers to prohibited foods during Pesach

**chamor** : donkey

**chamot** : *shviger*; mother-in-law

**chaninah** : mercy

**Chanukat Habayit** : dedication of the home; the ceremony affixing the mezuzah

**Chanukiah** : eight-branched candelabrum, with a place for a ninth candle (shamash) that light the others, especially designed for Chanukkah

**Chanukkah** : (Alt. Hanukah, Hanukkah, Chanukah) Dedication; name of the winter holiday commemorating the Maccabean victory over the Syrians in 165 B.C.E. and the rededication of the Temple

**chap** : grasp mentally; grab

**charedi** : orthodox

**charon af HaShem** : burning wrath or anger of God

**charoset** : (alt. charoset) a mixture of fruits (usually apples), nuts, cinnamon, and wine; one of the symbolic Passover foods on the seder

plate. Its color and consistency are reminders of the bricks and mortar used by the Israelite slaves

**Chas v'shalom** : (alt. Chas veshalom) God forbid!

**chashadot merusha'im** : evil suspicions

**chashivut** : importance; prominence

**Chassidic** : pertaining to the Chasidim

**Chasidim** : Ultra-Orthodox followers of the eighteenth-century leader, Rabbi Israel, the Ba'al Shem Tov. Some main features of Chassidic thought, or Chassidism are emphasis on:

- Sincerity, fervour
- Prayer
- Joy and spontaneity
- Humility
- Connection to the Tzadik, the Rebbe (known as ADMO"R, acronym for Adoneinu, Moreinu veRabeinu — Our Master, Our Teacher and Our Rabbi)
- Introduction of Kabbalistic concepts to the masses

Some of the common customs of the Chassidim are:

- Specific clothing - Spodek, Shtreimel, long coats, gartel
- Eating with the Rebbe - Tisch, Farbrenge
- Order of prayer of Rav Yitzchak Luriah (Ari Zal)
- Later prayer times - following preparations

**Chasidus** : The Chassidic movement, was founded by R. Yisrael Ba'al Shem Tov (1700 - 1760) in the early 18th Century and grew to one of the great movements of mainstream Judaism to this day. It grew in the regions of Galicia, the Ukraine and Podolia.

**chassidus** : piety

**chassuna** : wedding

**chatan** : (alt. chosson) bridegroom

**Chatan Bereshit** : (lit. Bridegroom of Genesis) the man called to recite or chant the blessings over the first section of the Torah on Simchat Torah

**Chatan Torah** : (lit. Bridegroom of the Torah) the man called to recite or chant the blessings over the final section of the Torah on Simchat Torah

**chatat** : (alt. hataat, chattat) sin offering in the Temple (2 Chron 5:21)

**chatetz** : good pleasure of his will

**chatoteinu** : our sins

**chatsot halailah; chatzot halailah** : midnight

**chattaim** : sins

**chattat** : (alt. chatat) sin offering; sin-atonement sacrifice;

**chattoteynu** : our sins

**chaver leneshet** : comrade-in-arms

**chavrusashaf** : association

**chavurah** : company; fellowship; society; those who partake of the Paschal lamb together

**chavurah** (alt. chaburah, havra'ah) : a group of "subscribers" convened for the purpose of offering the Pesach Sacrifice and eating of its meat ... Informal group, which meets together for Jewish study and celebration (pl. chavurot)

**Chayyah** : Beast; Anti-Mashiach; Antichrist

**chayyah** : living, animal, beast (pl. chayyot)

**chayyei menuchah** : life of rest

**chayyeinu** : our life

**chayyim** : (alt. chaim) life

**chazakim** : strong ones

**chazan** : (alt. chazzan, hazzan, hazan) the cantor, the leader in prayer

**chazan hakkeneset** : synagogue employee

**Chazarat Hashatz** : repetition of the amidah prayer by the cantor aloud after it was recited by the congregants

**Chazereth** —bitter root, usually horseradish, on the Seder plate

**chazir** : swine (pl. chazirim)

**chazon** : vision; revelation; prophecy

**chazora** : review

**cheder** : room or chamber ... old-fashioned term for Hebrew school

**chedvah** : rejoicing

**chefetz** : desire

**chelek** : allotted portion

**chen v'chesed** : favor and mercy; lovingkindness

**chepping** : annoying

**cherem** : ban of destruction

**cherish** : a deaf person (pl. chereshim)

**cheresh-illem** : deaf and mute

**cherev** : sword

**cherut** : freedom

**chesed** : free; unmerited favor or grace

**cheshbon** : plan; account; bill

**Cheshvan (Bul)** : second month of Jewish year

**chet** : (lit. missing the mark) one of the Hebrew terms translated “sin” ... equivalent to Gk. hamartia

**chevlei leydah** : pangs of childbirth

**Chevlei Mashiach** : birthpangs of Mashiach

**Cevrah Kadisha** : group of people entrusted with the mitzvah of preparing a body for burial

**chikiah** : wait

**Chillul Hashem gidduf** : desecration of the Name blasphemy

**chiloni** : secular

**chiyuv** : duty

**chizzuk** : strengthening

**chochmah** : wisdom

**chodashim** : moons

**chodesh** : month

**choiv** : debt

**chok** : decree; law

**chokmah** : wisdom (in a good sense) : skillful, wisdom, wisely, wit

**chol** : non-sacred, common

**Chol Hamoed** : ordinary part of the festival—days in the middle of Pesach or Sukkot when work is allowed ... weekdays of the Festival

**choleh** : sick one

**cholent** : a stew usually made from potatoes, beans and meat. The recipe varies from community to community. Calcutta “chamin” has rice, curry and chicken. German cholent has beans, dumpling and beef. Hungarians add whole eggs etc. It is eaten on Shabbat, and is placed

on the fire on Friday afternoon. It cooks over Shabbat, and by lunch-time is ready to eat.

**cholim** : sick persons

**cholom** : dream

**chomed** : covetous

**chomer haDin** : rigor of the Law

**choref** : winter

**chori af** : burning wrath

**chori afhaba** : the wrath to come

**chorim** : freedmen

**choshech** : darkness

**chosson** : (alt. chatan) bridegroom

chotam : seal

**chote'im** : sinners

**chotsh** : at least

**chovah musarit** : moral duty

**chozek** : encouragement strength

**Chukat** : a portion in the Book of Numbers

**chukim** : laws

**Chumash** : one of the Five Books of the Torah (pl. Chumashim)

**chumra** : legalism

**chupah** : (alt. chuppah, huppah) canopy under which pair stand at wedding ceremony, symbol of home to be established; represents the honeymoon chamber

**churban** : destruction

**chutzpah** : nerve

**cohan** : (alt. cohen, kohen) priest

**Cohen** : (alt. cohan, kohen) Priest ... a descendant Moïshe's brother Aharon, the first High Priest (Cohen Gadol) of the Jewish people. The Cohen is always called up first to the Torah reading. (pl. Cohenim, alt. Cohanim, Kohanim, Kohenim)

**Cohen Gadol** : High Priest. The Cohen Gadol, wore a special turban, tunic and breast plate amongst other things. (pl. Cohenim Gedolim)

**Cohen haGadol** : (alt. Kohen haGadol, Cohen Gadol, Kohen Gadol) The High Priest

**confirmation** : ceremony marking the completion of the religious school course of study, often held on Shavuot

**consecration** : ceremony marking the beginning of a child's formal Jewish education, often held on Simchat Torah

## D ך

**D'varim** : (alt. Dvarim) Deuteronomy

**da'as** : (alt. da'ath) knowledge, cunning, wittingly

**daah** : kite

**dag** : fish (pl. dagim)

**dahm** : blood

**daiyagim** : fishermen

**darash** : to tread or frequent; usually to follow (for pursuit or search); by implication to seek or ask; specifically to worship — care for, diligently inquire, make inquisition, question, require, search, seek for, seek out

**darom** : south

**darshan** : preacher (pl. darshanim) ... see also maggid

**dati** : religious

**daven** : (Yid.) pray

**daverah** : disobedience to the commandment

**davka** : approximately

**Dayan** : Judge of a Rabbinical Court; religious judges (pl. dayanim)

**Dayenu** : Hebrew title of a Passover seder song meaning, "It Would Have Been Enough for Us."

**deagot** : worries; anxieties

**defilement** : ritual impurity

**dehainu** : being

**delet** : door (pl. delatot)

**demut** : image, likeness, icon

**derashot** : sermons

**derech** : guide, way, path, journey, custom

**Derech Hashem** : Way of the Lord; name given to Messianic Orthodox Judaism in the Apostolic Writings

**dermohn** : made mention

**deror** : freedom [Vayikra 25:10]

**Devar Torah** : Literally: a word of Torah; follows the Torah reading in a worship service, taking the form of a sermon, talk, explication, story, discussion, or program

**devash** : wild honey

**deveykus** : attachment to God

**Diaspora** : Dispersion of the Jewish people from Israel. Dispersion of the houses of Judah and Ephraim from Israel. Jewish communities outside of Israel.

**Dibre HaYamin** : the events of the days

**dibur** : saying; utterance

**dimyon** : analogy

**din** : Halachah law, judgment (pl. dinim)

**divrei hanevu'ah** : words of prophecy

**doiche** : rejecting or setting aside

**dor** : generation (pl. dorot)

**dov** : bear

**drakhim** : ways

**drash** : (alt. drasha; drashah) homiletic interpretation, sermon (see midrash)

**drishat shalom** : kind regards; greetings

**duchan** : the stand in front of the ark in the synagogue from which the cohenim bless the congregation

**dukifat** : *Hoopoe Upupa epops*, a colorful bird that is found across Afro-Eurasia, notable for its distinctive “crown” of feathers

**dvar** : word

**dvar hora'ah** : word of teaching

**dvar malchut** : decree

**dvar nevuah** : word of prophecy

**dvarashmah** : a thing of guilt; condemnation

**dvarim** : words

**Dvarim** : (alt. D'varim) Deuteronomy

## E

**echad** : “one” : denotes a “compound unity” that is found, for example, in one bunch of grapes, one herd or flock of animals, a company or organization, one congregation of numerous individuals. In marriage, a man and a woman become echad.

**ed** : mist

**edei re'iyah** : eyewitnesses

**eder** : flock

**Eder Katan** : Little Flock

**edim** : witnesses

**edut** : testimony (pl. eduyot)

**edut sheker** : false testimony of false witnesses

**efsher** : perhaps

**egel** : calf

**Eglah Arufah** : “the heifer-of-the-broken-neck” prescribed in case of an unsolved murder

**ehrliche Yid** : a truly pious Jew

**eidel** : gentle; courteous

**eidus** : witness of testimony; commendation

**eigene** : personal

**Ein Kelohenu** : “There is no simile of our Lord ...” — a passage recited after the morning prayer

**ein ketz** : without end

**eisek** : business

**eish** : fire

**Eish Gehinnom** : Fire of Hell

**eish ketanah** : small fire

**Eish Olam** : Eternal Fire

**eishes chayil** : virtuous woman

Hebraic Glossary

**eivot** : enmities

**El Erech Apaim** : a prayer mentioning the thirteen Divine Attributes

**El Malei Rachamim** : Literally: God, full of compassion; memorial prayer

**El Shaddai** : God Almighty

**elef shanim** : a thousand years

**elil** : idol (pl., elilim)

**Eloheinu** : (alt. Elohinu or Elohenu) Our God

**Elohim** : God when referring to HaShem; also gods, judges (lit. mighty ones) : plural in form, it expresses the “compound unity” of God

**Elokai Netzor** : a passage of personal requests recited upon the conclusions of the silent prayer

**Elul** : Twelfth month of Jewish year ... prior to Rosh Hashannah

**em** : mother

**emes** (alt., emet): truth

**Emes HaShem** : the Truth of God

**emesdik** : genuinely

**emet** (alt., emes): truth

**Emor** : a portion in the Book of Leviticus

**emunah** : faith

**enosh** : man

**epikomios** : Greek for after-dinner entertainment; that which comes after; basis for the word aphikomen

**episkopos** : (Gk.) a superintendent, i.e. officer in general charge of a congregation or group of congregations : used interchangeably in the Ketuvim Schliachim with the titles bishop, overseer, elder, and pastor

**episunagoge** : (Gk.) a complete collection; specifically a meeting for worship : assembling (gathering) together

**eppis** : for some reason

**eravon** : pledge

**ereb** : (alt. erev) dusk, night, evening; the day before, the eve of

**eres** : poison; venom

**Eretz Mitzrayim** : Land of Egypt

**Eretz Yisra'el** : The Land of Israel

**eretz zarah** : a strange land

**erev** : (alt. ereb) dusk, night, evening; the day before, the eve of

**erlichkeit** : sincerity

**ershtins** : first of all

**erusin** : betrothal; engagement; in ancient times, the formal engagement ceremony before marriage

**eruv** : an act of legal “mixing”, the means of “mixing”; see eruv chatzerot and eruv tavshilin

**eruv** : a rope or wire that is suspended on poles around a city to allow Jews to carry on the Sabbath. Carrying objects from private to public property and public to private property as well as in public property is forbidden by Torah law on the Shabbat. In certain situations, where the city is not Biblically considered public property, there is a Rabbinic prohibition to carry, unless an eruv is erected around the city. Burdens may be carried freely within the eruv on Shabbat.

**eruv chatzerot** : an act of legal “mixing” to enable transferring from one “private domain” to another on Sabbath

**eruv tavshilin** : an act of “mixing” the cooked food prepared for a festival and the Sabbath next to it in order to enable cooking and baking on the festival for the Sabbath

**eser** : ten

**etmol** : yesterday

**etrog** : citron fruit; with the lulav, it is the symbol of Sukkot ... citron fruit taken as one of the Four Species on the Feast of Tabernacles

**etz** : tree, stick (pl, etzim)

**etz echad** : one stick

**Etz HaChayyim** : the Tree of Life

**etz teenah** : fig tree

**etza** : advice; wisdom

**etzem** : actual

**eusebes** : (Gk.) well-reverent, i.e. pious : devout, Godly

**evar** : (alt. ever) member, limb (pl. evarim)

**evar katon** : small member

**eved** : house slave; servant

**even** : stone

**Even Shetiyah** : the Foundation Stone in the Sanctuary; a one of the titles of Mashiach

**evus** : animal feeding trough

**Exodus Rabbah** : A section of Talmudic commentary on the book of Exodus.

**eynayeem** : eyes

**eyvah** : enmity

**ezer** : help

**ezrah** : aid

**ezrat nashim** : (alt. azarah) the outer courtyard in the Sanctuary

## F p

**farbissener** : mean

**farbrenge** : inspirational gathering where the Rebbe's shirayim or leftovers are of great interest

**fargolgung** : persecution

**farnumen** : preoccupied

**farnumen** : set aside

**farshteit zich** : of course

**Feasts of YHWH** : The seven holidays that God commanded Israel to observe in Leviticus 23 (frequently referred to as "Feasts of Israel" by Goyim)

**fehlt** : the lacking

**fergin** : graciously grant

**feste** : excellent

**fier zich** : comport oneself

**Firstfruits** : A time of offering the first of the grain harvest to the Lord, observed on the second day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread

**fleishig** : (Yid.) foods derived from meat or meat products

**foroisgeier** : (Yid.) forerunner

**fort** : nevertheless

**frai** : irreligious

**frum** : (Yid.) observant Jew

## G א

**ga'avah** : conceit; haughtiness; arrogance; pride

**ga'avtanim** : proud boasters

**Gaayonim** : the Haughty ones

**Gabai** : the leader of the Synagogue (pl. Gaba'im)

**gadlus** : with remarkable superiority

**gadol** : great

**gahn** : (alt. gan) garden

**Galatianism** : An early heresy that insisted that in order to become part of primitive Messianic Judaism, non-Jews must be circumcised and obey the whole Torah, including the added rabbinical traditions. Today, the term is also used of the belief that the whole Torah must be obeyed in order to either gain salvation or to be identified with modern Messianic Judaism. A common error within much of the modern Messianic movement. Also used disparagingly of those who expect others to follow their own personal lists of what's right and what's wrong. (see also Judaize)

**Galus** : Exile ("Galus mentality" is docile and submissive)

**Gamaliel** (alt. Gamliel) : a celebrated rabbi of the early part of the first century, the teacher of Shliach Sha'ul (the Apostle Paul)

**Gan Eden** : The Garden of Eden ... paradise

**ganav** : thief (pl. ganavim)

**ganav balailah** : thief in the night

**gantz** : exceedingly

**gantze nachon** : entirely correct

**Gaon** : (Excellency) Reverential title of heads of Talmudic academies of Sura and Pumbedita, Babylonia. Rabbi Elijah of Wilna was accorded that title in the eighteenth century ... the head of a Torah Center in Babylonia in the post-Talmudic era (pl. Ge'onim)

**gargeer hakhitah** : grain of wheat

**gartel** : belt

**geder** : classification

**gedolah** : great (pl. gedolim)

**Gedolim** : Great Ones; Great (Rabbinic) Leaders

**gedulah** : greatness

**gefeirlich** : horribly

**gefilte fish** : (Yid.) fish balls or cakes made of ground fish, eggs, matzo meal, onions, and spices

**Gehinnom** : (alt. Gehinom) lit. Valley of Hinnom, the Jerusalem city dump where the fires from the burning refuse were never extinguished; Yeshua used this place as a type or picture when teaching of the place of punishment of the unregenerate in the afterlife ... Hell

**Gelili** : inhabitant of the Galil (Galilee)

**gelt** : (Yid.) money; traditionally given as a Hanukah gift and used for the dreidel game

**Gemar Chatimah Tovah** : lit. "May the final sealing be good" ... traditional greeting from the end of Rosh haShanah through Yom Kippur

**Gemara** : collection of legal and ethical discussions of the rabbis of the third through the fifth centuries, edited about 500 CE; together with the Mishnah forms the Talmud

**Gematria** : finding meanings in the numerical value of Hebrew letters and words; Jewish numerology

**gemul tzodek** : just retribution

**genevot** : thefts

**Gentile** : of or pertaining to any people who are not Jewish

**ger** : (alt. gioret ) properly, a guest; by implication, a foreigner : alien, sojourner, stranger : the masculine and feminine forms of the Hebrew term for convert or proselyte (pl. gerim)

**Ger Sheker** : proselyte who declares full conversion for ulterior motives

**Ger Toshav** : proselyte who accepts monotheism and the Noahide laws, and who receives courtesies and privileges

**Ger Tzedek** : full convert of true conviction, in all respects to be considered a Jew

**gerim** : proselytes (sg. ger)

**gerush shedim** : exorcism

**gerusha** : divorcee

**Gerut** : the process of conversion

**geshem** : rain

**geshmak** : pleasure

**geshrai** : a scream

**get** : religious divorce; the word is used to refer to a Jewish bill of divorce

**geter iska** : “transaction permit” allowing a money lender to take interest by making him a partner of the borrower sharing his profits

**geulah** : redemption

**gevaltike** : (Yid.) extraordinary

**gever** : male

**geviya** (alt. geviyah) : corpse

**gevurah** : miraculous power

**gevurot** : mighty deeds

**Gevurot Geshamim** : “the Power of Rain”, a Praise to God for the revelation of His powers in Nature, added to the silent prayer

**gezar din** : verdict

**gezel** : robbery

**Gezerah** : laws or traditions added by the Pharisees as “fences” around the existing Law in an attempt to prevent it from being broken. When Yeshua confronted the Pharisees, it was almost always over their Gezerah

**gibbor** : strong man

**gidduf** : blasphemy

**giddufim** : revilements

**gilui arayot** : sexual immorality

**giyyur** : proselytization

**gneyvot** : thefts

**Go’el** : Redeemer

**Go’el Yisrael** : “The Redeemer of Israel”, one of the eighteen benedictions of the Amidah prayer

**God** (some names of) : Adonai, Elohim, El Shaddai, YHVH, HaKadosh Baruch Hu, Ribono shel Olam, Harachaman, Avinu Shebashamayim

**gofrit** : sulfur

**goilomim** (alt. goilem) : foolish people

**goirem** : driving force

**goires** : listen to

**golus** : exile

**gonvei nefesh** : kidnapper; slave dealers

**gor** : very

**Goy** : nation, foreigner, stranger, Gentile, non-Jew (pl. Goyim)

**grahda** : as a matter of fact; in reality

**Great Hallel, The** : Hebrew designation for Psalm 136 (see Hallel)

**grogger** : (alt. greegers, graggers) noisemaker used to drown out Haman's name during the reading of the Megillah on Purim

**groise** : eminent

**guddal** : being brought up

**gufaniyut** : corporeality; having a physical body

**gufot** : bodies

**Gulgolta** : a hill outside Yerushalayim called "the Skull" on which Yeshua was crucified. Sometimes referred to as Calvary. Some believe this to be Mt. Moriah, the site of Avraham's offering of Yitz'chak

**gzeira** : authoritative command

## ה

**ha** : the definite article "the" (Hebrew and Aramaic do not use the indefinite articles "a" or "an".) When transliterating from Hebrew or Aramaic into English there are several forms commonly used:

- (1) the article is added to the beginning of the word with no other indication: haaretz
- (2) the article is added to the beginning of the word, and the word is capitalized: haAretz
- (3) the article is added to the beginning of the word, and both words are capitalized: HaAretz
- (4) the article is added to the beginning of the word, and a hyphen is inserted to indicate a "breath stop": ha-aretz
- (5) the article is added to the beginning of the word, and an apostrophe is inserted to indicate a "breath stop": ha'aretz

**haAcharon** : the last

**haAlmavet** : immortal

**haAra** : insight

**haAretz** : the earth

**haAretz haHavtacha** : the Promised Land

**haAretz harishonah** : the first earth

**haAryeh** : the Lion

**haAsarah** : the Ten

**haAv** : the Father

**haAzinu, the Song of** : a portion of Deuteronomy

**habah b'basar** : has come in bodily flesh

**haBatzek** : the dough (see Pesach Haggadah)

**haBechor** : the firstborn

**haBen** : the Son

**haBo're** : the Creator

**haBri'ah** : the Creation

**haChayyot** : the living beings

**hachitzon** : the outer one

**hachnosas orchim** : hospitality

**hachrazah** : proclamation; kyrygma; preaching

**hadar** : majesty; splendor

**hadas** : a myrtle branch taken as one of the four species during Sukkot  
(Feast of Tabernacles)

**hadlakah** : bonfire

**hadom** : footstool

**hador hazeh** : this generation

**HaEmes** (alt. HaEmet): the Truth

**HaEmes HaShem** : Truth of God

**Haftorah**— (alt. Haftarah) weekly readings from the Nevi'im (Prophets), selected by sages during the time when Torah reading was forbidden, read or chanted after the weekly Torah portion during the synagogue service on Sabbath and holidays. Nevi'im reading selected to remind one of the Torah reading (pl. Haftarot)

**Hag Hakatzir** : the Feast of Weeks. The official beginning of the summer harvest season (wheat crop specifically). Shavuot

**Hag haMatzah** : Feast of Unleavened Bread

**haGadol** : The great

**hagah** : murmur (in either pleasure or anger); by implication, to ponder, imagine, meditate, mourn, mutter, roar, speak, study, talk, utter

**Hagbah** : the lifting of the Torah scroll and displaying it to the congregation. On Simchat Torah, when we celebrate finishing and beginning the Torah, we also have the most difficult Hagbah. The Torah is a scroll and therefore when it is finished or started all the weight is on one side.

**Hagbalah** : Days of Abstinence

**haGedulah** : greatness

**haGefen** : fruit of the vine

**haGevurah** : might

**Haggadah** : (alt. Hagadah, Agada, Agadah, Aggadah) “the telling.” Named from the Lord’s command “tell your son/show your son” in Shemot/Exodus 13:8. A book which relates the Passover story through readings, songs, prayers, foods, in the traditional prescribed order (seder) around the meal. A general Hebrew term for utterance, applied specifically to the nonlegal portion of rabbinic literature. It is also the title of the text recited at the festive meal (seder) on the first two nights of Passover ... Literally: telling; book in which the Passover story is retold and the seder ritual is outlined ... the tale of the Exodus from Egypt as read at the Seder Night (pl. Haggadot) (adjective, Haggadic)

**Haggadali** —the book that sets forth and explains the seder service

**haggigah** : (alt. hagigah, chagigah, chaggigah) the festival offering; the other sacrifices offered in the Temple in addition to the Paschal lamb; . a sacrifice offered on the eve of Pilgrim Festivals

**Hagomel** : a blessing of thanksgiving for deliverance from perils

**ha’Ir** : the City

**haKadosh** : the Holy One

**haKadosh Baruch Hu** : the Holy One, Blessed Be He

**Hakafah** —carrying of the Torah scrolls in a procession around the sanctuary ... the circling of the Altar in the Sanctuary or the Bimah in the Synagogue (pl. Hakafot)

**hakarat todah** : gratitude

**hakehillot** : the congregations

**haKeru'im** : the summoned/called ones (equivalent to Gr. ecclesia)

**haKetz** : the End

**hakhchashah** : denial

**Hak-heyl** : assemble-ceremony of reading parts of Torah every seventh Sukkot

**hakhnasah** : income

**halakah** : (alt. halakhah, halachah, chalachah) the “walk” or way one goes; the word for Jewish law, or for the legal and regulatory portions of Torah and of the Talmud, and of all Jewish lore

**Halakah Lemoshe Misinai** : (alt. Halachah, Chalachah) an oral Law supposedly given to Moshe on Sinai and not written explicitly in the Torah

**halakhic** : of or related to halakhah

**Hallel** : (alt. Halel) praise, a prayer of praise : special psalms of praise recited or sung on the festivals ... specifically the passages contained in Tehillim (Psalms) 113-118 (see Great Hallel)

**hama'amin** : the believer

**HaMabbul** : the Flood

**haMakkot** : the plagues

**Hamantashen** : filled three-cornered pastries supposed to represent Haman's hat, traditionally eaten on Purim

**haMat'eh** : the Deceiving One

**haMavdil** : the blessing of Havdalah

**haMechokak** : Law-Giver

**haMelech** : the King

**haMesim** : the Dead

**HaMotzi** : blessing recited or chanted over bread on Shabbat or festivals:  
*“Barukh atah Adonai Elohaynu melekh haOlam, haMotzi lechem min haAretz. (Amein)* Blessed are You, Lord, our God, King of the Universe, who brings forth bread from the earth. (Amen)”

**hanevuah** : the prophecy

**hanivzim** : the despised

**HaNogah** : of Brightness/Venus

**Hanukah** : (alt. Chanukah) dedication; name of the winter holiday commemorating the Maccabean victory over the Syrians in 165 BCE

**haptomai** : to attach oneself to, i.e. to touch (in many implied relations)

**har** : mountain

**hara'ah** : the evil

**hara'im** : evil deeds

**haRah** : the Evil one

**haReshit** : the Beginning

**hareve'it** (alt. harevi'i) : the fourth

**harishon** (alt. harishonah) : the first

**harpazo** : (Gk.) to seize (in various applications), catch (away or up), pluck, pull, take (by force)

**harsha'ah** : condemnation as guilty

**hartzige** : heartfelt

**hasagos** : aspiration

**haSatan** : The Adversary, Satan, the Evil One, the Devil

**haschala** : start

**HaShem** : “The Name” : respectfully refers to the ineffable Name of the Most High : YHVVH / YHVH : the Tetragramaton : “Yod, Hey, Vav, Hey” (יהוה)

**HaShemurim** : the Guarded ones

**hasheni** (alt. hasheniyah) : the second; second reading or reader of the weekly Scripture portion

**Hashkafa** : Literally “View.” Typically Judaism’s philosophical viewpoint on any particular topic.

**hashlishi** : (alt, hashlshit) the third; third reading or reader of the weekly Scripture portion

**haskama** : approval

**hataat** : (alt. chatat) the sin offering in Temple

**hatachlit** : the ultimate; last reading or reader of the weekly Scripture portion

**hatafah** : preaching

**Hatafat Dam Berit** : Taking a single drop of blood from the penis as a sign of the covenant, necessary in the conversion of an adult male already circumcised

**Hatarat Nedarim** : the repeal of vows

**HaTikva** : the hope; the Israeli National Anthem

**haTov** : the good

**haTov Vehemetive** : the fourth blessing of Birkat haMazon : “He Who is good and bestows goodness..”

**hattohar** : moral purity

**haummim** : the peoples

**havamina** : assumption

**havdalah** : lit. separation; ceremony that marks the end of the Sabbath and the beginning of the week ... the blessing over wine to mark the difference between the Sabbath and the weekdays

**havtachah** : promise

**haYom** : today

**Hayom Harat Olam** : verses recited during the Rosh haShanah mussaf prayer

**hazan** : (alt. hazzan, chazzan, chazan) the cantor, the leader in prayer

**Hechag** : (lit. the holiday) one of the names for [Sukkot](#)

**Hechal** : Hall of the Sanctuary

**heimishe mekom linah** : homey guest room; lodging place

**hemshech** : remaining part

**heretic** : one whose beliefs do not accord with those of the established religion to which he claims adherence; compare apostate

**Hester Panim** : the withdrawal of Divine Favor

**heter** : permission, permit

**hevel** : futility; vanity; emptiness; worthlessness

**hezber** : explanation

**High Holy Days** : A ten day period from Rosh haShanah to Yom Kippur

**Hillel** : The most prominent Jewish teacher of the first century (30 BCE : 10 CE), thought to be Gamaliel’s grandfather.

**hilula** : a celebration of memorial

**hinei** : behold; look!

**hinnazrut** : self-denial

**hisgalus** : revelation; unveiling

**hishtaltut** : domination; taking control

**hispailus** : overwhelming awe

**histalkus** : passing; the death of the Mashiach in the midst of his Redemptive Mission or the analogy of Moshe dying before he crosses into the Promised Land; a fundamental doctrine of Messianic Orthodox Judaism

**hitammelut** : bodily exercise or training

**hitarevut** : meddlesomeness

**hitbagrut** : maturity

**hitbodedut** : seclusion; aloneness

**hitkaddeshut** : (alt. hitchaddeshut) purification

**hitkhabrut** : joining; adhesion; fellowship

**hitkhadshut** : regeneration; renewal

**hitlahavut** : enthusiasm; fervor

**hitnahagut** : conduct

**hitnahagut hatovah** : good conduct

**hitstaddekut** : apologetic defense

**hivvased haOlam** : the establishing of the world

**hivvased tevel** : foundation of the world

**hod** : honor

**hoda'ah** : confession; admission

**hodayah** : thanksgiving

**holelut** : carousing

**Holy of Holies** : most Holy inner part of the Sanctuary where the Ark of the Covenant and the visible presence of HaShem resided

**homiletic** : the art of preaching or public persuasion

**hona'ah** : swindling

**hora'ah** : instruction

**Horeb** : Another name for Mount Sinai, where God gave Israel His Torah

**horim** : parents

**horiva over** : analyzing

**Hoshana Rabbah** : (alt. Hoshanah Raba) the last Great Day of the Feast of Tabernacles. The day of the water drawing ceremony.

**Hoshanah** : (alt, Hosheanah, Hoshiah-na) chant of “Save us, Lord” or “please save” said while carrying Torah in procession

**huledet** : birth

**hungerik** : hungry

**huppah** : (alt. chupah, chuppah,) canopy under which pair stand at wedding ceremony, symbol of home to be established; represents the honeymoon chamber

**hysso**p : a plant (perhaps the caper, *Capparis spirwsa*) whose twigs were used in ceremonial sprinkling.

## I

**idud** : encouragement

**iggeret** : letter (pl. iggrot)

**ikar** : farmer

**ikarim** : essentials

**illem** : mute

**Im Yirtze Hashem** : God willing. lit. if God will want

**imahot** : mothers

**immanu** : with us

**Immanuel** : God with us; a title of HaMashiach

**imun** : training

**innuyim** : sufferings

**intifadah** : uprising

**inyan** : topic

**ir** : city

**ish evyon** : poor man; pauper

**ish hacholek** : a man of division; a divisive man

**Ish HaMufkarut** : The Man of Lawlessness : the Anti-Messiah

**ish of emes** : (alt. emet) man of truth

**ish riv** : opponent in a lawsuit

**ish sefatayim** : the eloquent speaker

**ish tov** : good man

**isha** : woman; wife

**isha chotet** : a woman of sin

**ishshur** : approval

**Ishtar** : Fertility goddess represented by different names in numerous pagan religions; “the queen of heaven” whose son dies and comes back to life in Satanic counterfeit of Yeshua’s resurrection. Source of the Roman Catholic festival of “Easter” which has become part of traditional, though non-Biblical, Christian vocabulary.

**Isru Chag** : the day following a festival

**isser** : proscription in the Torah

**Ithro** : Jethro, a portion in the Book of Exodus

**ittim** : times

**itztzavim** : idols; images; tzelamim

**ivrim** : blind people

**ivvelet** : foolishness

**ivver** : blind man

**IY’H** : Abbreviation for “Im Yirtze Hashem” (which see)

**Iyar** (Zif) : Eighth month of Jewish year

**iyumim** : threats

**iyun** : investigative research

**izzim** : goats

## J

**Jubilee** : Every fiftieth year, land lies fallow and land ownership is totally redistributed into equal family shares

**Judaize** : To bring non-Jews to accept the obligations of rabbinical tradition. *See Galatianism.*

## K k Q

**K’arah** : Passover seder dish

**k'li** : vessel (pl. k'lei)

**k'riah** : call

**K'tiv** : the traditional spelling of words in the Torah

**K'tuvim** : the books of the Bible known as the Writings

**ka'as** : anger

**ka'at** : pelican

**kabbalah** : oral tradition

**Kabbalat Ol Mitzvot** : Literally: the acceptance of the yoke of the commandments; a convert's agreement to lead a Jewish life

**kabbalat panim** : welcome

**Kabbalat Shabbat** : Psalms, readings and songs welcoming the Sabbath; the introductory portion of the Sabbath eve service

**kabod** (alt. kabowd, kavod) : weight; but only figuratively in a good sense, splendor or copiousness : glorious, glory, honor)

**kabtzen** : beggar

**kaddachat** : fever

**Kaddish** (alt. Kadish) : Prayer praising God. This prayer is chanted at several points in a service. In addition, it is recited at least once at each service in memory of those who have died ... Prayer of sanctification of God's name

**kadosh** : holy

**kadoshim** : holy ones

**kaftan** : coat

**kahal** : assembly

**Kal Hamira** : An ancient Hebrew prayer spoken at the ritual cleansing of leaven.

**Kalat Bereshit** : Literally, bride of Genesis; the woman called to recite or chant the blessings over the first section of the Torah on Simchat Torah

**kallah** : (alt. kalah) bride ... conclave or retreat (pl. kallot)

**kamtzan** : miser

**kana'ut** : (alt. kanous) zeal

**kannai** : zealot

**kanous** : (alt. kana'ut) zeal

**Kaparah** : expiation ... ceremony of transferring sinfulness to a scape-goat just before Yom Kippur (pl. Kaparot, Kapparat)

**Kaporet** : the covering over the Holy Ark in the Sanctuary

**kapparah** : place or kapporet medium of wrath-propitiating blood atonement sacrifice

**kaptzen** : poor person

**kar** : cold

**Karath** : to cut (off, down or asunder); by implication to destroy or consume; specifically to covenant (i.e. make an alliance or bargain, originally by cutting flesh and passing between the pieces) : be chewed, covenant, cut (down or off), destroy, fail, feller, be freed, hew down, make a league (covenant), lose, perish, utterly, want ... (alt. Karet) : "Being cut off" from the people; Biblical punishment which might become capital or consist of early natural death

**karnayim** : horns

**karoz** : herald

**karpas** : A green herb like parsley or a green vegetable such as celery or watercress, symbolizing spring; one of the symbolic foods used on the seder plate

**kashefanut** : sorcery; witchcraft

**kashes** : questions

**kashrut** : Jewish dietary laws (see *kosher*)

**kat** : sect

**katatome** : (Gk.) a cutting down (off), i.e. mutilation (ironically) : concision

**katon** : least

**katsir** : (alt. Katzir ) harvest

**katuv** : it is written

**kavanah** : lit. intentionality; referring to the spiritual attitude with which we approach worship

**kavanat halev** : the inner-directedness of the heart

**kavod** : glory

**kavvanah** : heartfelt direction; intention

**kavvanah ra'ah** : malice

**kayits** : summer

**ke'arot** : bowls

**kedushah** : (holiness) When the reader or cantor repeats the Amidah (standing prayer), the congregation rises for this antiphonal chant of a doxology from Bible verses proclaiming oneness and sanctity of the Lord ... prayer of sanctification of God's Name added to the third benediction of the amidah prayer

**kedushah** : holiness; sanctity

**Kedushat Hayom** : the benediction concerning the "sanctity of the day" included in the amidah prayers on Sabbaths and Festivals

**kefirah** : heresy; denial

**kehillah** : congregation

**kehunah** : priesthood

**Kehunah, Kehunah Gedolah** : Priesthood in the Sanctuary, High Priesthood

**keilim** : faculties

**kelalah** : curse

**kelevim** : dogs

**keli kodesh** : holy vessel; minister

**keli nivchar** : chosen vessel

**ken** : yes

**Ken ayin hara** : (Yid., Kinna hurra) lit. "may there be no evil eye"

**keneged** : in opposition

**kenut** : sincerity

**kerem** : vineyard

**Keren Yeshuah** : Horn of Salvation

**keriah** : ritual tearing of a garment or a symbolic black ribbon as an expression of grief in conjunction with a death

**kes** : throne

**keseder** : constantly

**keshet** : conspiracy; plot

**keshet be'anah** : rainbow; Bereshit (Genesis) 9:16

**keshi** : stubbornness; hardness

**kesil** : fool (pl. kesilim)

**kesut rosh** : head covering

**keta** : section

**ketan** : below the age of Bar Mitzvah (pl. ketanim)

**ketanim** : small ones

**keter** : crown

**Ketiva vachatima tovah** : wishes of “good inscription” on Rosh haShanah (May your name be written [enscribed] in the Book of Life.)

**ketoret** : incense

**ketubah** : (alt. kethubhoth) (lit. writing) traditional marriage contract, detailing duties of wife and husband, and providing money penalties for divorcement of wife ... a second marriage contract (pl. ketubot)

**Ketuvim** : the Writings; third section of the Tanakh

**Ketuvim Shlichim** : Apostolic Writings, also known as B’rit Chadashah. This should probably be the preferred term for this collection of writings, as the term B’rit Chadashah specifically refers to the Renewed Covenant itself, not to the writings of the Shlichim concerning that covenant. Considering the Ketuvim Shlichim as a separate volume of writings detracts from the unity of all Scripture. The Ketuvim Shlichim should more appropriately be considered a sub-set of the Ketuvim, and thus part of the Tanakh.

**ketz** : end, end of days

**ketzinim** : officers

**kevah** : lit. fixed; referring to the fixed order of Jewish liturgy

**kevalim** : chains

**kevarim** : graves; tombs

**kevasim** : (alt. kevesim) sheep

**kever** : tomb

**kevod hamet** : (alt. kebod) honor due to the dead

**khasidah** : stork

**ki hu zeh** : a small amount

**Ki Tetze** : a portion in the Book of Deuteronomy

**Ki Tisa** : a portion in the Book of Exodus

**kibbud** : respect; honor

**kibush hayetzer** : self-control

**Kiddush** : (alt. Kidush) blessing recited or chanted over wine on Shabbat or festivals emphasizing their holiness ... pour out first cup of wine / blessing of sanctification ... by extension, a light meal after the wine. “*Barukh atah Adonai Elohaynu melekh ha-olam, borei p’riy ha-gafen. (Amein)* Blessed are You, Lord, our G-d, King of the Universe, who creates the fruit of the vine. (Amen)”

**Kiddush Hachodesh** : (alt. Kidush) the sanctification of the New Moon

**Kiddush Levanah** : (alt. Kidush) the blessing of sanctification over the monthly renewal of the moon

**kiddushin** : (alt. qiddushin, kedushin) lit. holiness; refers both to the wedding ceremony and to the state of matrimony

**kikar** : loaf

**kina** : jealousy; envy

**kina** : lament; funeral dirge

**kinah** : (lamentation) elegy in poetic (piyyut) structure recited on Jewish days of mourning (pl. kinot)

**kinnui** : secular name; see shem kodesh

**kinderyohrn** : (Yid.) childhood days

**kipah** : (alt. kippa, kippah) lit. covering or atonement; a skullcap worn by Orthodox (and many other) Jews during prayer; the Yiddish term is yarmulke : many observant male Jews wear the kippa all the time, because we are encouraged to pray continually (Ps 72:15; Ps 122:6; Jer 29:7; Eph 6:18; 1Th 5:17)

**kiporah** —covering atonement that covers sin

**Kisei Moshe** : Chair of Moses

**kishke** : stuffed intestine ... usually the stuffing is made of flour, onions, garlic and chicken fat. Today edible plastic is used instead of intestines. It is usually cooked in the cholent.

**kishshuf** : magic; sorcery (pl. kishufim)

**Kislev** : third month of Jewish year

**kisot** : thrones

**Kisse Din** : judgment seat

**Kissei Kavod** : Glorious Throne

**kitel** : (alt. kittel) long, white garment that is part of traditional Jewish burial clothes; worn by some worshipers on Yom Kippur as a reminder of mortality and a symbol of purity, and by some officiants at Rosh

haShanah services and at the Passover Seder. Also worn by some grooms at their wedding

**kitot** : sects

**Kitvei Hakodesh** : Holy Books

**klaf** : hand-written scroll placed in a mezuzah, containing Deuteronomy 6:4-9; II:13-21

**Klal Yisrael** : Nation of Israel

**klalah** : curse

**klap** : blow

**klapei** : concerning

**klei kodesh** : holy vessels; ministers

**kleir** : deliberating

**klezmer** : musician

**kluhr** : obvious

**kluhr** : pure

**ko'ach** : power

**kodashim kalim** : sacrifices of minor sanctity

**kodem** : preceding

**kodesh** : holy, sacred

**Kodesh HaKodashim** : Holy of Holies, or Most Holy Place; the area of the Tabernacle and Temple in which the Ark of the Covenant resided ... see also HaKodesh : the Holy Place

**kofer** : ransom; pedut

**koferim ba-ikkarim** : deniers of fundamentals

**kohanim gedolim** : (alt. Cohanim Gedolim) the higher order of Priests

**Kohelet** : the Scroll of Ecclesiastes

**kohen** : (alt. cohen) descendant of the ancient priestly class, the progeny of Aaron; a priest (pl. kohanim, cohanim)

**Kohen Gadol** : (alt. Kohen haGadol, Cohen haGadol, Cohen Gadol) the High Priest (pl. kohanim gedolim)

**kokhav** : star (pl. kokhavim; kochavim)

**kol ayin** : every eye

**kol basar** : all flesh

**kol davar** : everything

**kol etz** : every tree

**kol gadol** : loud voice

**kol hanivrah** : all creation

**kol melo** : all the plentitude

**Kol Nidrei** : (alt. Nidrey) lit. vows; prayer that begins the Yom Kippur eve service; the entire service is often called the Kol Nidrei service ... a prayer and announcement of repeal of vows recited upon the advent of the Day of Atonement

**kol poalei resha** : all workers of evil

**kol sheker** : every falsehood

**kolot** : sounds

**komah** : short of stature

**korban** : dedicated to God; sacrifice

**korban chai** : living sacrifice

**korbanot** : sacrifices

**korech** : matzah and bitter herb sandwich

**korem** : vineyard proprietor (pl. koremim)

**kos** : cup; little owl

**kosher** : (alt. kasher) ritually fit for use ... permitted

**kotz** : thorn; splinter

**kotzerim** : harvesters

**kozvim** : liars

**krav** : battle

**kri** : the traditional pronunciation of words in the Torah

**kri'ah** : calling

**kri'ah betzibbur** : congregational public reading

**krovey mishpachot** : relatives

**krovim** : relatives

**krum** : deviant

**kvatter / kvatterin** : Godfather / Godmother; those who carry the baby into the B'rit ceremony

**kviusdik** : constant



**l'olam** : forever (lit. the everything)

**Ladino** : Judeo-Spanish; the everyday language of Sephardic Jews

**Lag baOmer** : 33rd day of 50 days of Omer

**lailah** : night

**lamdan** : a Torah scholar with prodigious knowledge

**Lamed Hey** : The Hebrew number 35 (לה). In Jewish belief there are always 35 righteous persons alive on earth serving HaShem; they are known either individually or collectively as the Lamed Heh.

**Lamnatze'ach Ya'ancha Hashem** : Psalm 20, recited on weekdays to mark sorrow and supplication

**lashav** : in vain

**lashon** : tongue, speech

**lashon horah** : evil speech

**latreia** : ministration of God, i.e. worship : divine service

**lavan** : white

**Lech Lecha** : the third portion in the Book of Genesis

**lechem** : bread; food

**lechem chukeinu** : “our daily bread;” Mt. 6:11

**lechem ha'amitti** : the true bread

**Lechem HaPanim** : the Bread of the Presence, Bread of Surfaces, specially shaped loaves placed weekly on the Table in the Tabernacle and Temple, represented the Bread of the Almighty

**lechem mishneh** : two loaves required for the blessing on Sabbath and Festival meals

**lehitpalel** : lit. to judge oneself; the Hebrew word meaning “to pray”

**leitzonus** : mockery; fun

**lemaskana** : finally

**lernen** : Torah learning; study

**Leshanah Tovah Tikatevu** : Literally: May you be inscribed [in the Book of Life] for a good year; Rosh haShanah greeting, sometimes shortened to Shanah Tovah

**leshonot** : tongues : 1Chron 14:13

**letzim** : (alt. leitzim) mockers/scorners; coarse jesting

**lev** : heart

**lev rogez** : anxious heart

**levavot** : hearts

**Levi** : one of the 12 sons of Ya'acov, ancestor of Moshe and Aharon; a  
 Servant in the Sanctuary, a Sage of the Talmud

**leviathan** : sea monster mentioned in Job, of which the pious will eat at  
 the resurrection

**levirate** : the institution of the brother-in-law (marrying his brothers wid-  
 ow)

**Levites** : the tribe of Levi; the hereditary lineage from which came the  
 priests and others who ministered in the Temple ... the direct des-  
 cendants of Aahron served as cohenim, the rest of the tribe served as  
 Levites

**lichora** : apparently

**limin** : at the right hand

**limmud** : instruction

**Lion of the Tribe of Judah** : a name for HaMashiach, based on Revela-  
 tion 5:5; cf. Isaiah 11:1

**lismol** : at the left hand

**lo** : no; when used with other words it denotes negation

**lo poreh** : unfruitful (lit. no fruit)

**loin** : wages

**loit** : according to

**lomdes** : cleverness; erudition

**lomdish** : intricate and complicated to understand

**lu yetzuuyar** : assuming

**luach** : tablet

**lulav** : palm branch, with myrtle and willow sprigs attached; with the et-  
 rog, it is the symbol of Sukkot ... a palm branch taken as one of the  
 four species on the Feast of Tabernacles ... also used to refer to all  
 four species used on Sukkos: palm branch, myrtle branch, willow, and  
 citron. (pl. Lulavim)

# M m

**ma'al** : betrayal

**ma'amad ha'banim** : the standing as sons

**ma'aminim** : believers

**ma'arav** : ambush

**ma'arav** : west

**ma'aseh haemunah** : work of faith

**ma'aseh tov** : good deed

**ma'asei haChoshech** : works of darkness

**ma'aser** : tithe (a tenth portion) given to the Kohen, the Levite, or the poor (pl. Ma'asrot; alt. maasros)

**ma'asim** : works

**ma'asim hamitzvot** : works of the commandments

**ma'asim hara'im** : evil deeds

**ma'asim metim** : dead works

**ma'asim tovim** : good deeds; works

**ma'avak** : struggle

**ma'ayanot** : springs; sources

**ma'on** : permanent residence

**ma'ot chittim** : money for wheat; financial contributions

**Maamad** : “Station”—groups of lay people who assisted the Levites at the daily sacrifices one week a year

**maamadot** : contributions

**maamin Meshichi** : Messianic believer

**maariv** : evening prayer service ... evening prayers after sunset

**maasros** : (alt. ma'aser) tithe

**mabbul** : flood

**machah** : to stroke or rub; by implication to erase; also to smooth (as if with oil), i.e. grease or make fat; also to touch, i.e. reach to : abolish, blot out, destroy, full of marrow, put out, reach unto, utterly, wipe (away, out)

**machalifei hakesafim** : moneychangers

**machaloket** : controversy

**machaloket** : division of dissension

**machanot** : encamping armies

**machla** : illness

**machlokot** : divisions of dissension

**machmir** : stickler

**machovim** : sorrows

**machsh'vot** : thoughts

**machshavah** : thought

**machshelah** : ruin

**machshiv** : respect

**machsor** : shortage; want

**Machzor** : (Repetition) High Holy Day prayer book. In some Orthodox synagogues, a special prayer book—also known as a machzor—is used on the Pilgrimage Festivals

**madduchei shav** : false enticement; delusion

**madon** : strife; quarrel

**mafte'ach** : key

**Maftir** : Last part of Torah reading on a given Shabbos or festival ... the man who is “called up” to the reading of the concluding passage

**Magen Avot** : a short summary of the Sabbath amidah prayer recited on Sabbath Eve after the silent prayer

**maggid** : darshan; preacher, generally itinerant, and popular because of his clever parables ... narration

**Maggid of Mezritch** : Reb Dov Ber of Mezritch; main disciple of the Ba'al Shem Tov and leader of the Chassidic movement after him; also a disciple of the Pnei Yehoshua; born 1704; died 19 Kislev, 1772; mentor of the whole next generation of Chassidic Rebbes.

**Mah Nishtanah** : Four Questions; at the beginning of the Passover Seder, the youngest child traditionally asks the “Four Questions” which prompt the leader of the Seder to explain the significance of Passover to the celebrants

**makhaneh** : camp

Hebraic Glossary

**makhar** : tomorrow

**makkah** : plague

**makor** : fountain

**malach** : angel (pl. malachim)

**malbush** : clothing

**male no'am** : full of pleasantness

**malkah** : queen

**malkosh** : spring rain

**malkot** : the penalty of lashing

**Malkut Shamayim** : The Kingdom of Heaven

**malon** : inn

**malshin** : informer; accuser

**mamashus** : real worth

**mamlechet** : kingdoms

**mammon** : ill-gained money

**manhigim** : leaders

**manhigut** : leadership

**manhigut ruchanit** : spiritual leadership / administration

**manoach** : resting place

**maot chitim** : (alt. maot chittin) lit. wheat money ... money collected prior to Passover to assist the needy to celebrate the holiday and to buy special Passover foods

**maoz** : fortress

**Maot Tsur** : best-known Chanukkah song. An English version of the song is entitled "Rock of Ages."

**mareh** : vision

**maror** : bitter, ground horseradish ... a bitter herb such as horseradish, symbolizing the bitter plight of the enslaved Israelites; one of the symbolic foods used on the seder plate

**marot** : visions

**Marranoes** : forcibly converted Jews in Spain

**marut** : authority; rule

**marzipan** : a confection made of almond paste and sugar and molded into small shapes, usually of fruits and vegetables

**masah** : trial (pl. masot)

**Mashgiach Ruchani** : Spiritual Overseer

**Mashiach** : (alt. Moshiach) Messiah, anointed, an anointed one. In Israel three classes of persons were anointed for their office of service: prophets, priests, and kings. Yeshua HaMashiach is all three: Prophet, Priest, and King, hence The Anointed One

**mashkeh** : drink

**maskana** : outcome

**maso panim** : favoritism; partiality

**masoret** : tradition

**Masoretic Text** : the accepted Hebrew text of scriptures, the first Hebrew writing to contain vowel points as an aid to pronunciation, developed in the 9th century C.E.

**masot** : trials / temptations (sg. masah)

**matanah** : gift (pl. matanot)

**matanot tovot** : good gifts

**matarah** : objective

**mateh** : deceiver

**matnat hachessed** : free gift of grace

**Matnat HaTzedakah** : the gift of righteousness

**matnat kesef** : gift of money

**matsevot** : gravestones

**matsli'ach** : successful

**mattah** : below

**mattan torah** : (alt. matan) the giving of the law or instruction

**mattanah** : free gift

**mattanot le-eyonim** : giving to the poor

**Mattityahu** : Matthew; The Gospel According to Matthew; first book of the Ketuvim Shliachim presenting Yeshua HaMashiach in his role as HaMelech

**matzah** : (alt. matzo, pl. matzot) “without leaven”; a flat bread made without adding leavening (yeast or baking powder). Called the “bread

of affliction.” Unleavened bread ... The unleavened bread eaten in recollection of the hurried departure from Egypt; the eating of matzah is obligatory only at the seder (pl. Matzot)

**matzo tash** : (Yid.) a baglike fabric container used for the three ritual wafers of unleavened bread at the seder

**matzpun** : conscience

**matzpun naki** : clear conscience

**mavet** : death

**mavo** : introduction

**mayim** : water

**mayim hayim** : living water

**mazal tov** : good luck; congratulations

**mazikim** : malicious spirits

**me’ah vchamishim ushloshah** : one hundred and fifty three

**me’onot** : dwelling places; permanent residences; homes

**me’ushar** : blessedness

**meah kevasim** : a hundred sheep

**meayen** : engaged in research

**mechabed** : honor

**mechila** : pardon; forgiveness

**Mechilta** : Halakhic midrash to Exodus

**mechitzah** : the dividing partition

**medakdeke** : painstakingly thorough

**Medieval** : relating to or characteristic of the Middle Ages

**mefakkechim** : stewards; supervisors

**mefarsem** : make known

**megadef** : reviler (pl. megadefim)

**megareia** : weakened

**megillah** : (alt. megilah) lit. scroll; there are five megillot in the Bible.

The one we read on Sukkot is Ecclesiastes, on Purim is Esther, on Pesach is Song of Songs, on Shavuot is Ruth, and on Tishah Be’av is Lamentations (pl. megillot)

**meid** : provide testimony; attest

**mekabel** : receiving; accepting

**mekanne** : jealous; envious

**mekhonen** : founder

**mekom linah** : guest room

**mekom megurim** : dwelling place

**mekor** : basis

**mekor** : passage; citation

**melach** : salt

**melachah** : work

**melammed** : instructor

**melech** : king (pl. melachim)

**melitz echad** : one mediator; (Iyon 33:23; Yeshayah 43:27; cf. Devarim 5:5;22-31)

**melo** : plentitude

**memayet** : precluded; excluded

**memshalah** : government; dominion

**mena'afim** : adulterers

**Meni** : pagan moon goddess

**menorah** : the Lamp of the Sanctuary ... a 7-branched candelabra representing the lampstand that stood in the Holy Place within the Temple ... a version with eight branches plus the shammash (Chanukkah) is used during Chanukka, in celebration of the Maccabean victory over the Greeks and the rededication of the Temple (pl. Menorot)

**menuchah** : (alt. menuhan) resting place

**meorer** : point out; rekindle, stimulate; motivate; shtarken

**mered** : revolt; uprising

**merirut lev** : bitterness

**merivah** : strife

**merkavot** : chariots

**mesader** : arrange; place in succession

**meshabed** : caused to be obligated

**meshalim** : parables

**meshalle'ach** : sender

**mesharet** : minister; servant

**mesharetim** : ministers; servants

**meshichei sheker** : false Mashiachs

**meshubad** : obligated

**meshummad** : apostate

**mesibot** : parties

**mesim** : deceased ones

**mesiras nefesh** : self sacrifice

**Mesorah** : the traditional essential requirements in the writing of a Torah Scroll

**Messiah** : English transliteration of Hebrew Mashiach or Moshiach, meaning “The Anointed One” of God who was to come to fill all three offices for which one must receive anointing; prophet, priest, and king; the promised Redeemer

**Messianic Community** : the called-out community of Believers in Messiah; used to refer to the entire Body of Messiah as a whole, as well as the local congregation. We use the terms Miqra, Messianic Community, and Body of Messiah interchangeably.

**Messianic hatafah** : preaching Mashiach

**mesupak** : uncertain; doubting

**metohar** : purified

**metoharim** : clean

**metsakhim** : foreheads

**metzarah** : a leper (pl. metzoraim)

**mevugar** : mature; adult (pl. mevugarim)

**meyayesh** : despairing

**mezarez** : a spur into action

**mezimma** : evil design; intrigue

**mezuzah** : (lit. doorpost) a ritual object consisting of a casing and a klaf that is put on the doorpost(s) of the house (pl. mezuzot)

**michshol** : stumbling block (pl. michsholim)

**michyah** : subsistence .

**midah hatov** : the attribute of virtue

**midas chasidus** : quality of piety

**Midat Hadin** : the Divine Attribute of Justice

**midbar** : wilderness

**midrash** : (1) homiletical interpretation of the Scriptures; exegesis; commentary (pl. Midrashim); (2) a collection of works compiled between the third and twelfth centuries that seeks out underlying truths and meanings of the Bible; they are the result of the process of delving into the ramifications of a biblical verse and of the ancient rabbis' reading "between the lines" of Scripture

**mifkad** : census

**migdal** : tower

**mikdash me'at** : lit. a small sanctuary; refers to the home

**mikhla** : fold [enclosure]

**mikvah** : (alt. miqvah) a pool of "living" water conforming to certain dimensions and specifications, used for legal and spiritual purposes ... also called by the Latin term "ritularium" ... the ritual bathing (immersion) in the pool ... Christian "baptism" is based upon this concept, but has been changed from the practice followed by the early Messianic Believers. Christian "baptism" is generally performed by the clergy upon the recipient, whereas mikvah is performed by the individual upon one's self under the supervision of a rabbi.

**milah** : circumcision

**milchamot** : wars

**mimeila** : consequently; as a result

**minchah** : from an unused root mean. to apportion, i.e. bestow; a donation; euphem. tribute; specifically a sacrificial offering (usually bloodless and voluntary) : gift, oblation, (meat) offering, present, sacrifice ... afternoon prayer; name of Temple sacrifice ... evening prayers during the day ... a gift offering in the Sanctuary ... an offering made of flour and oil (pl. Menachot)

**minhag** : custom (pl minhagim)

**minim** : apostates, heretics; a derogatory term for early (1st and early 2nd century) Jewish Believers in Messiah

**minut** : heresy; apostasy

**minyan** : quorum of ten adult Jews necessary for public prayer

**miqra** : (alt. miqrah, mikra, mikrah) something or someone “called out” ... a public meeting (the act, the persons, or the place); also a rehearsal, assembly, calling, convocation, reading ... equivalent to Greek *ekklesia*, called-out ones, erroneously (and we believe deliberately and anti-Semitically) translated “church” in the KJV, which error has continued in later English translations of the Scriptures. There is no valid linguistic or Biblical reason for translating the word “ekklesia” or for referring to the people of Mashiach as “the church” : it is only a Gentile tradition. We use the terms Miqra, Messianic Community, and Body of Messiah interchangeably.

**miqvah** : see. mikvah

**miqveh** : something waited for, i.e. confidence; also a collection, i.e. (of water) a pond, or (of men and horses) a caravan or drove : abiding, gathering together, hope, linen yarn, plenty [of water], pool

**mir'eh** : pasture

**mirmah** : deceit

**mishcha** : ointment

**mishkan** : a residence (including a shepherd's hut, the lair of animals; figuratively the grave); also the Temple; specifically the Tabernacle (prop. its wooden walls) : to dwell, a dwelling (place), habitation, tabernacle, tent ... the Sanctuary Tent

**mishlo'ach manot** : the sending of “portions” to friends on Purim

**mishma'at** : obedience

**Mishnah** : code of Jewish oral law edited by Rabbi Judah HaNasi (c. 135 to 220 C.E.) about 200 C.E.; together with the Gemara forms the Talmud

**mishpachah** : (alt. mishpakhah, mishpochah) a family, i.e. circle of relatives; figuratively a class (of persons), a species (of animals) or sort (of things); by extension a tribe or people : family, kindred

**mishpachot** : (alt. mishpakhot, mishpokhot) : relatives

**mishpat** : judgment (pl. mishpatim)

**mishpat mavet** : a death sentence

**Mishpatim** : a portion in the Book of Exodus

**mishpoyel** : standing in awe

**mishrah** : rule

**mishtatef** : involved; joining

**mispar** : number

**mitamuhl** : suddenly

**mitarev** : meddlesome

**mitnagged** : opponent

**mitnaggedim** : opponents

**Mitzbe'ach**; : altar

**mitznefet** : head wrapping

**Mitzrayim** : Hebraic equivalent of “Egypt.” Spiritually, a picture of the world and the world’s system

**mitzvah** : (alt. mitzvoh) (lit. commandment) a religious precept or obligation; one of the 613 commandments in the Torah ... principle for living, good deed; instruction (pl. mitzvot)

**mitzvat aseh** : a positive command; a commandment-to-do

**mitzvat lo ta'aseh** : a prohibition; a commandment-not-to-do

**mitzvot** : divine commandments; specifically the divine commandments given by Hashem to Moshe Rebbenu and by Yeshua to us through the Shlichim (sg. mitzvah)

**mizmor** : hymn; psalm

**Mizmor Letodah** : Psalm 101 recited daily to commemorate the Thanksgiving Offering in the Sanctuary

**mizrach** : east

**mo'adim** : fixed times/seasons/festivals

**mo'ed** (alt. mow'ed) : an appointment, i.e. a fixed time or season; specifically a festival; conventionally a year; by implication, an assembly (as convened for a definite purpose); technically the congregation; by extension, the place of meeting; also a signal (as appointed beforehand) : appointed (sign, time), (place of, solemn) assembly, congregation, (set, solemn) feast, (appointed, due) season, solemn (-ity), synagogue, (set) time (appointed)

**mochesim** : tax-collectors

**mochiach** : one arbitrator

**modeh ani** : I give thanks

**mofet** : example; role model

**moftim** : miracles; wonders

**Mohel** : A Rabbi specifically trained and authorized to perform ritual circumcision (pl. Mohalim)

**moineia** : prevented

**moked** : fire

**Molad, Molad Halevanah** : the appearance of the new Moon (pl. Moladot)

**morech lev** : cowardliness

**moreh** : teacher

**Moreh Tzaddikim** : Teacher of Righteousness

*mori* : my teacher

**moshav hashafel** : low seat

**Moshe** : Hebrew name of Moses

**moshel** : governor (pl. moshelim)

**Moshiach** : (alt. Mashiach, Moshi'a) Messiah, Savior

**Moshieynu** : our Deliverer

**moshlim** : rulers

**Motza'ei Shabbat** (alt. Shabat) : the night following the Sabbath

**Motzi** (alt. Hammotzee, Hamotzi) : Literally: [God] who brings forth [bread]; blessing over bread; standard blessing before meals at which bread is served ... one of the fifteen phases of the Seder ceremony

**Mount Moriah** : The Temple site at Jerusalem; also reputed to be the mountain where Avraham bound his son Yitzhak to the altar.

**Mount Sinai** : The mountain from which the Torah was given by HaShem to Moshe

**mufkarim** : lawless ones

**muktzeh** : an object forbidden to carry on the Sabbath and Festival because of its not being fit or meant for use on that day

**mumim** : defects

**murshe** : proxy

**musar** : teaching with an ethical point

**mussaf** : (alt. musaf) "added" prayer service for Sabbaths and Festivals, immediately following morning prayer ... the additional whole offering in the Sanctuary prescribed by the Torah for Sabbaths, Festivals

and New Moons; Today: an additional Amidah prayer on said days as against the additional sacrifices

## N n

**Na'anu'im** : the waving of the four species on the Feast of Tabernacles

**nacham** : breathe strongly; by implication to be sorry, i.e. (in a favorable sense) to pity, console, or (reflex.) rue; or (unfavorably) to avenge (oneself) : comfort (self), ease [one's self], repent (-er, -ing, self)

**Pachash Hakadomony** : the Predatory Snake

**nachem** : a prayer for consolation

**Nachum Ish Gamzu** : Tana, who was known for always accepting whatever tragedies and troubles that befell him as for the good, and saying, "Gom Zu L'Tovah (This is also for the good)." A teacher of Rabbi Akiva.

**nafsheinu** : our souls

**naga** : to touch, i.e. lay the hand upon (for any purpose); euphemistically to lie with a woman; by implication to reach (figuratively to arrive, acquire); violently, to strike (punish, defeat, destroy, etc.) : beat, (be able to) bring (down), cast, come/draw near, get up, happen, join, near, plague, reach (up), smite, strike, touch

**naggar** : carpenter

**nakam** : vengeance

**namer** : leopard

**naniach** : supposing

**narrishkait** : foolishness

**nashim** : wives

**nasi** (alt. nasiy) : an exalted one, i.e. a king or sheik; also a rising mist ... captain, chief, cloud, governor, prince, ruler, vapour ... head of the people, a head of a Tribe, a Prince (pl. Nesi'im)

**Naso** : a portion in the Book of Numbers

**natsal** : to snatch away, whether in a good or a bad sense : defend, deliver (one's self), escape, without fail, part, pluck, preserve, recover, rescue, rid, save, spoil, strip, surely, take (out)

**navi** : (alt. nevi) prophet

**nazah** : to spurt, i.e. besprinkle (specifically in expiation) : sprinkle

**Nazoraean** : Judaizing Christian sect (not to be confused with Nazarenes, a general term for Christians)

**ne'eman** : faithful

**ne'emanah** : reliable

**ne'emanot** : faithful

**ne'emanut** : faithfulness; trustworthiness; reliability

**ne'evad** : lost; perish; be ruined with destruction

**nechalim** : deceitfulness

**nechamah** : comfort

**nechashim** : serpents

**nedavot** : donations

**neder** : vow (pl. nederim)

**nedivut** : generosity; kindness

**neeman** : faithful

**Neertzah** : (alt. Nirtzah) acceptance, closing prayer ... the last phase of the Seder ceremony

**nefashot** : souls

**neharot** : rivers

**nehneh** : benefit

**Neilah** : (lit. closing) concluding service of Yom Kippur ... closing of the gate

**nekevah** : female

**Nesech** : the libation of wine over the altar in the Sanctuary accompanying the sacrifices

**neshar**— eagle or vulture (pl. nesharim)

**neshikah** : kiss

**nessuim** : marriage

**Neta Revai** : the fruit of the fourth year after planting

**Netilat Lulav** : the commandment of the Four Species in the Feast of Tabernacles

**netz** : hawk

**nevel** : harp (pl. nevalim)

**nevi** : (alt. navi) prophet

**Nevi'im** : Prophets, or the books of the Tenach known as “the Prophets”

**neviah** : prophetess

**nevu'ah**— (alt. nevuah) : prophecy (pl. nevu'ot)

**nichbad** : noble

**nichbadim** : dignitaries

**niddah** : ritually unclean woman

**niflaot** : wonders

**niftar** : deceased; dead (pl. niftarim)

**nifteret** : deceased person

**nikar** : evident

**Nisan** : the first month in the Jewish calendar, also known as Abib or Aviv, during which Pesach falls

**nisayon** : trial; temptation

**nisayonos** : tests; trials

**nishba'im lasheker** : perjurers

**nissayon** : temptation

**nissim** : miracles

**nissuin** : (alt. nisuin) in ancient times, the formal wedding ceremony

**nistar** : hidden; in secret

**nisu'im** : marriage

**Nisuch Hamayim** : the libation of water in the Sanctuary during the Feast of Tabernacles

**nisyonos** : (alt. nisyonot) temptations

**nitzachon** : victory

**nitzrach** : needy

**niuf** : adultery (pl. niufim)

**nivcharim** : chosen ones

**nivra** : anything created

**no'efot** : adulterers

**Noahide** : of or relating to the covenant made with Noah

**noch** : still

**noiheg** : habitually

**nokhri** : foreigner

**nu** : well; slang – What’s up?

**nusach** : liturgical melodies at services

## O w

**ochel** : eater

**od zman** : more time

**of haShomayim** : birds of heaven

**ofen ort** : immediately

**ogen** : anchor

**ohavei kesef** : lovers of money

**ohavei ta’anugot** : lovers of pleasures

**Ohel Mo’ed** : the “Tent of Meeting”

**ohav es haTov** : a lover of the good

**ohav riv** : quarrelsome

**ohavet shalom** : peace-loving

**oholim** : tents

**ohr** : light

**oib azoi** : consequently

**oif eibik** : forever

**ois vaist** : ostensibly

**oisgehalten** : trustworthy

**oisher** : rich man; ashir

**oketz** : the stalk of the etrog

**okhel** : food

**ol** : yoke

**olah** : burnt offering in Temple

**olalim** : (alt. ollelim) infants

**olam** : world; more literally as “everything,” so probably better translated as universe, everything, eternal, eternity

**Olam HaBa** : (alt. Olam HaBah or Olam Habba) (lit. the world to come) depending on context, refers to (a) the life of the soul after death, or

to (b) the time after Messiah comes, or the Messianic Kingdom age, or (c) the “new creation” of the Revelation.

**Olam HaZeh** : the present age, world of toil

**olamim** : ages

**oman** : artist

**omein** : (alt. amen, amein) so be it; surely, truly

**omenet** : governess

**omer** : sheaf or bushel of grain

**ometz lev** : boldness

**omnot** : governesses

**onan** : (alt. onen) mourner (between death and burial) ... a mourning relative

**Oneg Shabbat** : (lit. joy of the Sabbath) reception after Shabbat services, which includes refreshments, socializing, and, sometimes, Israeli dancing or a discussion

**onesh** : punishment; penalty

**onesh mavet** : the death penalty

**oni** : poverty

**oniyah** : sailing vessel

**Onkelos** : a targum on the Pentateuch

**orchim ratzuy** : welcome guests

**orev** - raven

**orlah** : fruit picked during the first three years after planting which is forbidden by the Torah

**ormah** : cunning

**orthodox** : (lit. correct worship) according to a correct interpretation of the Scriptures; a modern term to distinguish “traditional” Jews from those who allow departure from tradition. Contemporary orthodoxy would be akin to ancient Phariseism.

**oseh ra’ah** : an evil doer

**Oseif** : Gathering of the Nobles

**osher** : riches

**ozniah** - osprey

**ot** : miraculous sign (pl. otot)

**otzar** : treasury (pl. otzarot)

**ovdei elilim** : idolaters

**oy** : woe

**oyev** : enemy (pl. oyevim; oyvim)

**oz** : power

**ozen** : ear (pl. oznayim)

**ozer** : helper (pl. ozrim)

## P פ

**p'ri** : fruit

**Parush** : Pharisee; a religious leader who is a member of the party of the Pharisees (pl. P'rushim)

**P'rushim** : Pharisees; the Party of the Pharisees; see *Pharisees*

**pachad** : (alt. pakhad) fear; terror

**padut** : redemption

**pakad** : visit

**Parah Adumah** : Red Heifer, a special sacrificial animal (see Shabbat Parah)

**Parashah** : the weekly Torah portion; also called Sidrah or Sedrah or Sidra (pl. Parashot)

**paveve** : foods containing neither meat nor milk

**parim** : young bulls

**parnasah** : livelihood

**parochet** : (alt. parokhet) curtain ... when capitalized, the curtain over the Ark in the Synagogue; the curtain separating the Holy of Holies from the Hechal

**pasach** : (alt. pesah, pesach) passing over; letting go the penalty of

**Pascal Lamb** : (alt. Paschal) the lamb selected for the Pesach/Passover sacrifice; haMashiach

**Pascha** : Greek transliteration of the Hebrew pesach, meaning "Passover."

**paskudneh** : contemptible

**Passover** : From the Hebrew pesah; the first of the seven feasts of YHWH; the Paschal sacrifice; title may also include Feast of Unleavened Bread.

**patur** : exempt; free

**payes** : corners; therefore, earlocks of hair or sidecurls worn by ultra-Orthodox men and boys (pl. payot)

**pe'ulot** : works

**pedut** : redemption; geulah; release on payment of ransom

**peh** : mouth

**pekuddat** : stewardship; care

**peledike** : marvelous

**penemer** : faces

**Pentateuch** : the first five Books of the Bible, the Five Books of Moshe

**Pentecost** : In Hebrew, Shavuoth, the Feast of Weeks; the fiftieth day after the first day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread; the festival of the ingathering of the first fruits of the wheat harvest.

**peres** : gier; eagle

**perot** : fruits

**Perushim** : Pharisees; the upholders of the Oral Torah at the time of the Second Sanctuary

**peruta** : small coin

**Pesabim** : a section of Talmudic commentary on the feast of the Passover

**Pesach** : (alt. Pesah) Passover. Memorializes the night when the Hebrews were protected by the blood of lambs, a type of when God's people are redeemed by the blood of The Lamb. One of three pilgrim festivals to Jerusalem. (pl. Pesachim)

**Pesach Katan** : the second offering of the Paschal Lamb on the 14th of Iyar

**Pesach Sheni** : the 14th of Iyar, the offering of the Pesach Sacrifice by those who were not able to do so on the 14th of Nisan

**peshat** : plain or literal meaning

**peshuto shel mikra** : simple reading of the verse

**Pesikta** : Book of Haggadic discourses for festivals and special Sabbaths

**petach** : doorway

**peyscha** : transgression

**peyscha'im** : transgressions [Yeshayah 53:5]

**Pharaoh** : King of Egypt; considered deity by Egyptians

**Pharisees** : A strict religio-political party in late Second Temple period who were known for their zealous adherence to the teaching of the rabbis concerning the Torah. Their chief doctrine was that salvation and God's favor would come as a result of Torah observance ... they wanted to develop Judaism through prayer, study of Torah, and midrashic interpretations of Torah; forerunners of the rabbis. Modern Judaism is very closely related to the beliefs and practices of the Pharisees, and the teaching of Yeshua was very close to that of the Pharisees except for their extra-Biblical practices.

**phobeo** : (Gk.) to frighten, i.e. (passive) to be alarmed; by analogy to be in awe of, i.e. revere : be (very) afraid, fear (exceedingly), reverence

**pidyon haben / habat** : lit. redemption of the (firstborn) son / daughter; home ceremony that takes place on the thirty-first day of a child's life

**pikkadon** : deposit

**piku'ach nefesh** : the care for human life

**Pikudey** : a portion in the Book of Exodus

**Pilgrim Festival/Feast** : Shalosh Regalim : Three times a year (Pesach, Shavuot, and Sukkot) the Torah requires all Israel to go in joyous celebration to Jerusalem. [If anyone would try to coerce you to be overly "Torah observant" remind him/her that in order to be "Torah observant" he/she must attend these three Feasts in Jerusalem.]

**Pinchas** : a portion in the Book of Numbers

**Pirkey Avot** : "the Ethics of the Fathers", a tractate in the Mishnah

**pisechim** : lame persons

**pisei'ach** : lame man

**pitma** : the wart of the etrog

**pitron** : interpretation (pl. pitronim)

**piyyut** : (alt. piyut) Poetic prayer ... liturgical poem (pl. piyyutim; alt. piyutim)

**platke-machers** : gossipy intriguers

**plotst** : burst

**pneuma** : (Gk.) a current of air, i.e. breath (blast) or a breeze; by analogy or figuratively a spirit, i.e. (human) the rational soul, (by implication)

vital principle, mental disposition, etc., or (superhuman) an angel, daemon, or (divine) God, HaMashiach's spirit, the Holy Spirit —life, spirit (-ual, -ually) : Greek equivalent of the Hebrew word *ruach*

**pnimiyus** : innermost

**po'alim** : workers

**poel** : worker

**poshe'im** : the ones transgressing / rebelling

**poshei'a** : transgressor

**posher** : lukewarm

**praht** : detail

**pri, p'ri** : fruit

**priests** : descendants of Aaron (of the tribe of Levi) who officiated at religious services in the Temple; they also served as judges, physicians, and teachers.

**proselyte** : a convert to Judaism

**Psak** : Jewish legal ruling.

**pseudepigraphic** : written under another name

**pshat** : rationale

**ptur** : excuse

**punkt** : exactly

**Purim** : Lots. The observed day (usually in March) commemorating the deliverance and survival of God's people. The beginning of the Passover season; a time of teshuvah.

## Q q

**qahal** : assembly, company, congregation, multitude

**qehelathah** : (alt. kehelathah) convocation; a place in the desert

**qoheleth** : (alt. koheleth) a (female) assembler (i.e. lecturer); abstractly, preaching : preacher

## R r

**ra'a; ra'ah; rah** : evil

Hebraic Glossary

**ra'am gadol** : loud thunder

**ra'av** : famine

**ra'im** : evil; evil ones

**rabbi** : a Jewish teacher or religious authority (pl. rabanim)

**rabbim** : many

**rachamanut** : compassion; mercy

**rachamim** : mercy

**Rachatzah** : (alt. Rochtzah) washing : “celebrant washes,” one of the fifteen phases of the Seder ceremony : the phase of the Seder ceremony in which hands are washed for the meal. (See Ur'chatz.)

**rachmanim** : mercy

**ragel hayemanit** : right foot

**raglayim** : feet

**Rahab** : (alt. Rachav) proud, harlot, broad. The word “Rahab” means a wall or broad place. This is where we get the derogatory term “broad” for a woman ... False messianic kingdom

**rakham** : vulture

**Ramah** : Seat of Idolatry

**raot** : evil

**rasha** : (alt. rashah, resha) : an evildoer; the wholly wicked ... iniquitous (pl. rashim, rasha'im)

**Rashei HaKohanim** : Chief Priests

**rashei hamoshavot** : chief seats

**rashuyot** : authorities

**ratzchaniyot** : murderers

**ratzon** : will

**Rav** : a Sage of the Talmud; shortened for of Rabbi

**ravrevan** : braggart

**ravrevanut** : boastfulness

**raz** : mystery; secret (pl. razim)

**re'a** : neighbor

**Re'eh** : a portion in the Book of Deuteronomy

**rechilus** : gossip

**redifah** : persecution (pl. redifot)

**Refa'enu** : “Heal us ...”, one of the eighteen benedictions of the Amidah

**refuah** : healing (pl. refuot)

**regel** : foot

**rehkov** : street (pl. rehkovot)

**reim** : friends

**remez** : alluding to

**remiyah** : guile; deceit

**resha** : (alt. rasha) wicked, -ness , unrighteous, evildoer (pl. resha'im)

**reshet** : net

**reshit** : first

**reshus** : authorization

**retzach** : murder (pl. retzichot)

**retzinut** : earnestness

**revach** : gain; profit

**revachah** : relief

**reyka** : good for nothing! ... spiritually bankrupt, completely without moral value (transliterated in the English N.T. as rakah)

**richtik** : correct

**riezige** : sizable

**rishonim** : first ones

**ro'eh** : shepherd

**Roctzah** : (alt. Rachatzah; Ur'chatz) one of the fifteen phases of the Seder ceremony; the phase in which hands are washed for the meal

**rofeh** : physician

**rogez** : anger

**roiv** : the larger portion

**rosh** : head

**Rosh Chodesh** : (alt. Hodesh) New Month. The head/beginning of the month.

**Rosh HaShanah** : lit. head of the year; Jewish New Year. Feast of Trumpets (Yom Teruah). Head/start of the Civil Year

**Rosh Hodesh** : (alt. Chodesh) New Month. The head/beginning of the

month.

**rotzeach** : murderer

**rotzeachim** : murderers

**ruach** : wind; spirit

**ruach anavah** : humble spirit

**Ruach HaKodesh** : Holy Spirit; the Spirit of Mashiach

**Ruchanit** : Spiritual; of the Ruach HaKodesh

**ruchaniyut** : spirituality in Rebbe Melech HaMashiach

**ruchot hatemeiot** : unclean spirits

**ruchot raot** : evil spirits

## S s X v

**s'lihot** : liturgical prayers of teshuvah (repentance)

**s'michah** : ordination

**s'phirah**— emanation(s) from the ultimate, infinite, indefinable God-head toward the palpable world; aspects of God (pl. s'phirot)

**sachar** : reward

**Sadducees** : see Tzedokim

**sadeh** : field

**sakanot mavet** : mortal danger

**sakkim** : sackcloth

**Samael** : the devil

**samchut** : authority

**sandak** : person who holds the baby during the Berit Milah ceremony

**Sanhedrin** : the High Court in Jerusalem; the Israel Supreme Court during the Second Temple period; the legislative and judicial parliament supposedly descendant from the seventy elders appointed by Moshe

**sanhedriyot** : local councils/bet din courts

**sar** : a head person (of any rank or class) : captain (that had rule), chief (captain), general, governor, keeper, Lord, taskmaster, prince, ruler, steward

**Sar Shalom** : Prince of Peace, Mashiach

**sarig** : shoot; branch

**sarisim** : eunuchs

**sasson** : joy

**savlanut** : patient endurance

**savta** : grandmother

**scapegoat** : see Azazel

**schnorrer's** : beggar's

**Scribes** : the Sages who transcribed and interpreted the Torah and its Laws

**sdeh krav** : battlefield

**se'irim** : goats

**sebomai** : (Gk.) to revere, i.e. adore : devout, religious, worship

**Second Temple** : the house of worship built at Jerusalem after the return of Israel from the Babylonian Captivity

**seder** : lit. order; ritual for the home celebration of the first (and second) evening(s) of Pesach ... the ceremony to commemorate the Exodus from Egypt on Passover Eve; the ritual Passover meal which is observed in a specific order

**Seder Avodah** : (alt. Abodah) the "order of Service" that the Kohen Gadol performs in the Sanctuary on the day of Atonement

**seder plate** : a shallow, usually compartmentalized dish that holds the symbolic foods of the Passover seder

**sefer** : book

**sefer katan** : small book

**sefer keritut** : bill of divorcement

**Sefer Torah** : (alt. Sifrei) Torah scroll (pl. Sefarim)

**sefirah** —counting

**S'firat HaOmer** (Counting the Omer) is the period of 50 days from Yom HaBikkurim until Shavuot

**Sefirah** : the "days of counting" between the Passover and Pentecost

**seichel** : good sense; understanding

**selah** : a musical notation found in the psalms which is generally understood to be a pause; thus, "pause and reflect on this"

**selicha** : forgiveness

**selichot** : penitential prayers

**Selichot Service** : a service of preparation for the High Holy Days, usually held at midnight on the Saturday preceding Rosh haShanah

**semichah**— ordination, ordained rabbis (pl. semuchim)

**Sephardi** : of Oriental Jewish communities (pl. Sephardim)

**Sephardim**— a cultural branch of Judaism; descendants of the Jews who fled Spain and Portugal after the Edict of Expulsion in 1492. They share a common language known as Ladino (a variant of Spanish), as opposed to northern European Jews (Ashkenazi), who speak Yiddish (a Germanic dialect).

**seqilah** : stoning

**seraphim** : fiery angels

**sereifah** : death by burning

**seudah** : banquet

**seudah** : feast

**Seudah Mafseket** : (alt. Hemafseket) the “meal of cessation” before a fast

**Seudah shel Mitzvah** : a festive meal that honors the observance of a mitzvah; a meal prescribed by the Torah or the Sages, same as Seudat Mitzvah

**Seudah Shelishit** : (alt. Shlishit) lit. third meal; a light meal eaten late on Shabbat afternoon ... the third meal eaten on the Sabbath

**Seudat Chavurah** : (alt. Havra’ah, Chaburah) lit. meal of condolence; prepared by friends of the mourners and eaten in the house of mourning immediately following a funeral

**seudot** : banquet dinners

**sevivon** : dreidel (four-sided top used in a Chanukkah game)

**sfeka deyoma** : doubt as to the exact date of the day

**sh’lamim** : peace offerings

**sha’ah; shaah** : hour; time

**sha’atnez** : a cloth combining wool and linen

**sha’ot** : hours

**shaar hatzarut** : gate of narrowness

**Shabbat** : (alt. Shabbos) Sabbath. The seventh day of the week. God's appointed day of rest, a holy convocation. Rest, cease. (Sephardic pronunciation)

**Shabbat Bereshit** : (alt. Bereishit) the first Sabbath after Simchat Torah on which the portion of Bereishit (Genesis) is read

**Shabbat Chazon** : the Sabbath before the Ninth of Av

**Shabbat HaGadol** : The Great Shabbat precedes Pesach. It is the day the lambs are selected and brought into the home for a week of close observation to determine their suitability as the Pesach sacrifice. It was on this day that Yeshua entered Jerusalem (the "house" of Israel) for one week's close observation by Israel of His suitability to be their Paschal Lamb, marked by his "triumphant entry" into Jerusalem.

**Shabbat HaHodesh** : the fourth Shabbat of the Purim sequence; precedes the new year

**Shabbat Mevarchim** : the Sabbath on which the forthcoming month is blessed

**Shabbat Nachamu** : the Sabbath after the Ninth of Av

**Shabbat Parah** : the third Shabbat of the Purim sequence. Refer to the ordinance of the Parah Adumah (Red Heifer) in B'Midbar (Numbers) 19:1-22 : Purification before the feasts of Pesach/Hag HaMatzot.

**Shabbat Shirah** : "the Sabbath of Song", the Sabbath on which "the song of the sea" is read in the portion of Beshalach

**Shabbat Shuvah** : lit. Sabbath of Return; the Sabbath between Rosh haShanah and Yom Kippur

**Shabbat Zachor** : The first Shabbat of the Purim sequence; the Sabbath immediately preceding Purim

**Shabbaton** : Seven High Sabbaths ... sabbath program of study and celebration (pl. Shabbatonim)

**Shabbos** : (alt. Shabbat) The Sabbath (Ashkenazic pronunciation)

**shachah** : to depress, i.e. prostrate (specifically reflexive in homage to royalty or God) : bow (self) down, crouch, fall down (flat), humbly beseech, do (make) obeisance, do reverence, make to stoop, worship

**Shacharit** (alt. Shararit) : Morning Prayer. From Hebrew for "dawn" ... Morning prayer service

**shachat** : corruption

**Shaddai** : the Almighty

**shadkhan** : marriage-broker

**shaichus** : closeness; friendship; intimacy

**shakan** : to reside or permanently stay (lit. or figuratively) : abide, continue, (cause to, make to) dwell (-er), have habitation, inhabit, lay, place, (cause to) remain, rest, set (up) : see Shekhinah

**shakhor** : black

**shakran** : liar (pl. shakranim)

**shalakh** : cormorant

**shalem b'guf** : healthy

**shaliach** : an agent sent with the full authority of the person doing the sending; Apostle (pl. Shlichim, alt. Shliachim)

**Shaliach Tzibur** : the presenter of the prayers in the Synagogue, the Cantor

**shalitim** : rulers

**shalom** : lit. peace ... denotes all the fullness of harmony, well-being, and comfort needed for one to be at complete peace

**Shalom Zachor** : first Friday following birth

**shalosh** : three

**shalosh paamim** : three times

**Shalosh Regalim** : see Pilgrim Festival

**Shalosh Seudot** : the three festive meals prescribed for the Sabbath

**shamash** : (alt. shammash) : lit. servant; term for the ninth candle used to light the other candles in the Chanukah ... the beadle in the Synagogue; equivalent to Gk. *deaconos* (translated “deacon” in the Ketuvim Shlichim)

**shammai** : (alt. shammai) school of ...

**shanah** : year (pl. shanim)

**sharsherot** : chains / fetters

**shatnez** : mixture of wool and linen material which we are proscribed from wearing (Deut 22:5-12)

**Sha'ul** : (1) the first king of Israel. (2) Best known of all Messianic Rabbis, Yeshua's Shliach sent primarily to the Goyim and scribe of approximately half of the *Ketuvim Shlichim*.

**Shavuot** : (alt. Shavuoth) lit. “weeks” : The feast of Weeks or Pentecost (50 days); one of the three Pilgrim Feasts. The 50th day from Yom

Habikkurim memorializes the receiving of the Torah, and the beginning of the wheat harvest. Also, it represents the betrothal between Israel and the Lord. It was on this day that Ruach HaKodesh came to permanently indwell the Miqra (Acts 2) as the “down-payment” or “bride price.” (sg. Shavuah) (also Hag Hakatzir)

**shawkling** : ritual swaying while davening; it is practiced to remind us that we were once nomads, and resembles the swaying of the body while riding a camel.

**shayach** : conceivable

**shchenim** : neighbors

**she'arim** : gates

**she'elah** : question

**She'elat Geshamim** : the petition for rain

**She'elot u-Teshuvot** : questions and responses to queries on matters of Jewish law by rabbis and sages

**she'erit** : remnant; remainder

**shebalev** : inwardly

**shebet** : a stick (for punishing, writing, fighting, ruling, walking, etc.) or (figuratively) a clan : correction, dart, rod, scepter, staff, tribe

**shebuah** : (alt. shabuwa) lit. sevened, i.e. a week (specifically of years) : seven, week

**Shechinah** : (alt. Shekhinah) glorious presence of God. See Shekhinah.

**shechita** : the slaughtering of animals for meat as prescribed by the Torah

**shed** : demon / evil spirit

**shedim** : demons

**sheelah** : question

**sheelot** : kashes; questions

**sheerit** : remnant

**shefach dahm** : the shedding of blood

**Shehecheyanu** : lit.[God] who has kept us alive; this is the blessing for beginnings and other happy occasions in people's lives, such as birth and marriage. It is also said at candlelighting, Kiddush and certain other specific times during festival observances ... a blessing over

mitzvot which are performed once a year or over new fruit in its season

**shein** : beautiful

**sheker** : falsehood; lies

**sheketz** : abomination

**sheketz tameh** : unclean creature

**Shekhinah** (alt. Shechinah) : God's Presence in the world. : Aram. and late Heb., a word not in Scripture, but used by later Jews and by Christians to express the visible divine Presence, especially when resting between the cherubim over the mercy seat (from shakan). As the word denotes "glory" then to speak of "the Shekhna Glory" is redundant and means "Glory Glory".

**sheleimah** : complete

**shelemut** : perfection; completeness

**Sheloshim** : the second period of mourning; thirty-day mourning period

**shem** : name (pl. shemot)

**shem kodesh** : (alt. shem hakodesh) religious name; most Jewish males have two names : a religious name, called the *shem kodesh* (or *hakodesh*), and a secular name, called the *kinnui* in Hebrew. The religious name is a Hebrew name, and the secular name is in whatever vernacular language is in use. Observant American Jews today (for example) have a religious Hebrew name, and a secular English name. Among the Jews of Eastern Europe, Yiddish was the everyday or secular language, so they had a religious Hebrew name and a secular Yiddish name, the *kinnui*. In France, the secular name is in French; in ancient Babylonia, the *kinnui* was in Babylonian; etc.

**Shem Hameforash** : the Ineffable Divine Name

**shem tov** : good name; good reputation

**Shema** : (alt. Shemab; Sh'ma) lit. hear ... The most widely-known Jewish confession of faith in one God: "*Shema Yisrael Adonai Elohenu Adonai Echad*" (Hear, O Israel: the Lord is our God, the Lord is One). Deut. 6:4-9

**shemen** : oil

**shemen mishchah** : anointing oil

**shemesh** : sun

**Shemini Atzeret** : Literally: the eighth day of assembly; conclusion of Sukkot ... The day following Sukkot and the end of that festival

**shemitah** : fallow

**Shemoneh Esre** : (alt. Esray, Shmoneh Esreh) Eighteen ... the number of blessings originally in the important part of the daily prayers recited in silence while worshipers stand—hence this name is applied to all such standing prayers, although the daily service now has nineteen and other services seven blessings. Combines adoration with entreaty. Also called Amidah (standing) or simply Tefillah (prayer).

**shemot** : names (sg. shem)

**shenayim** : two

**Sheol** : abode of the dead; afterlife; the netherworld

**sherut** : service in the Beis HaMikdash

**sheva** : seven

**Sheva Berachot** : (alt. Birchot) lit. seven blessings; these are recited or chanted at a wedding ceremony prior to the sharing of a cup of wine by the bride and groom

**shevach** : (alt. shevakh) praise; commendation

**shevarim** : a shofar sound

**shevarim** : oxen

**Shevat** : Fifth month of Jewish year

**shevet** : tribe

**shevu'ah** : oath

**shevuot** : oaths

**sheynah** : sleep

**sheynit** : a second time

**shfakhot** : maid servants

**shichrut** : drunkenness

**shiebud** : obligation

**shifcha** : (alt. shifchah) bond maid

**shiflut** : lowliness

**shiggot haAm** : unintentional sins of the people

**shikkor** : drunkard

**shikkorim** : drunkards

**shilton** : rule

**shin** : next-to-last letter of the Hebrew alef-beit (first letter of Shaddai)

**Shir Chadash** : New Song

**shirayim** : Rebbe's remainders

**shiryon kaskasim** : coat of scale armor

**Shitre Erusin** : A betrothal contract

**shiur** : lesson; Torah talk (pl. shiurim)

**shiva** : seven; the first period of mourning; seven-day mourning period, the first day of which is the day of burial

**shivah haben** : child of the week

**shivim** : seventy

**shkoyach** : well done

**shleimut** : perfection; completion

**shliach** : emissary, one sent forth with the full power and authority of the sender; Apostle (pl. Shlichim, shluchim)

**Shlichus** : (alt. Schlicot) Divine Mission

**shlishit** : third

**shlita** : control

**shlitalh atzmi** : self-control

**shloshah** : three

**shluchim** : emissaries of the Rebbe; Melech HaMashiach (sg. shliach)

**Shmad** : Anti-Mashiach apostasy; apostate; destructive departure

**shmattes** : tatters; rags

**Shmitah** : Release : the seventh year in which the land lies fallow and debts are released or annulled ... the Sabbatical year at the end of each seven year cycle

**Shmo** : His Name

**shmonah asar** : eighteen

**Shmuel** : a Sage of the Talmud; Samuel

**shnayim** : two

**Shneym Asar** : Twelve

**shochet** : ritual slaughterer, required by Jewish dietary laws for the preparation of kosher meat

**shochvim es zachar** : homosexuals

**shoded** : robber (pl. shodedim)

**shofar** : trumpet made from a ram's horn used as warning, call to arms, and in celebration. Blown on Rosh haShanah and during the month of Elul. When Yeshua returns it will be with the "sound of the Shofar."

**Shofar Hagadol** : The Great Trumpet

**shofetim** : judges

**Shofetim** : (alt. Shofitim) Judges; Book of the Bible ... a portion in the Book of Deuteronomy

**soin** : already

**shomayim** : heaven

**Shome'a Tefillah** : (alt. Tefilah) "The One Who hears prayer ..." one of the eighteen benedictions of the Amidah

**shomer** : lit. guardian; on guard ... person who remains with the deceased so that the body is never left alone prior to burial

**shomer masoret** : religious devotion

**shomrim** : guards

**shoresh** : root

**shoshvin** : the chosson's best man

**shot** : whip

**shoteh** : fool

**shoter** : law official

**Shovavim Tat** : a series of winter weeks whose Mondays and Thursdays are observed as fast days

**shprach** : diction

**shrekliche** : terrible

**shtaig** : working my way up; advancing; progressing

**shtark** : steadfastly

**shtats** : imposing; impressive

**shtein** : stop

**shter** : bother

**shtetl** : Jewish village

**shtetlach** : towns

**shtey karnayim** : two horns

**shtiklech** : misconduct ;

**shtreimel** : expensive hat

**shuckle** : to sway during prayer

**shud** : misfortune

*shul* : synagogue

**shulchan** : table

**Shulchan Aruch** : code of law applicable to today ... the Book of codified Jewish Law, by Rabbi Yosef Karo

**Shulchan Orech** : table set for meal ... one of the fifteen phases of the Seder ceremony

**shulchanot** : tables

**Shushan Purim** : Purim celebration on Adar 15 by cities walled at the time of Joshua

**shuttafim** : partners

**shuttafut** : partnership

*shvakh* : commendation

**shvateem** : (alt. shvatim) tribes

**shver** : complex

**Sicarii** : a fanatic group of Zealots (literally meaning “cut throats”) as they were involved in political assassination of both Jews and Romans; named after the ice-pick-like dagger used to dispatch their victims via a thrust to the base of the brain. The talmid who betrayed Yeshua was Yehuda the Sicarius.

**sichlut** : foolishness

**Siddur** : (alt. Sidur) prayer book; the set order of prayers ... daily and Sabbath prayer book (pl. Siddurim)

**Sidra** : Bible portion of the week, read on Sabbath (pl. Sedarim, alt. Sidrot)

**Sifra** : (alt. Sifre) Halakhic midrashim to Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy

**sikhliyut** : rationality

Siloam : a pool of water in Jerusalem

**siman** : sign; indication

**simcha** : joy

**simchah** : lit. joy; a happy event

**Simchat Torah** : Literally: joy of the Torah; holiday marking the conclusion of the yearly cycle of Torah readings and the beginning of the new cycle; the final fall holiday

**sin'ah** : hatred

**sinas chinom** : baseless hatred

**sirah** : boat

**sitnah** : accusation

**Sivan** : Ninth month of the Jewish year

**sivlot** : sufferings (pl. sevalot)

**Siyum** : the completion of the study of a Talmudic tractate. Sod : mystery

**skikuy** : drink

**smolit** : left

**sochen** : steward/estate manager

**sodot** : mysteries

**sofer** : a specially trained scribe; Torah-teacher; rabbi (pl. soferim, sofrim)

**soimech** : confident; putting their trust and being dependent

**soivel** : bearing with

**sonah** : hater

**soreg** : barrier of the holy precinct

**sorrut** : rebelliousness / insubordination

**sotah** : a woman suspected of adultery

**soterim** : policemen

**stam** : elementary

**stater** : coin

**sterntichel** : kerchief

**Sukkot** : (alt. Sukot) : booths, temporary dwellings; name of the festival that commemorates the Israelites' wanderings in the desert after leaving Egypt ... the Feast of Tabernacles (Booths) ... One of three Pilgrim Feasts (sg. Sukkah, Sukah)

**sunagoge** : (Gk.) an assemblage of persons; specifically a Jewish “synagogue” (either the place or the meeting); by analogy a Christian “church” meeting : assembly, congregation, synagogue

**sus** : horse (pl. susim)

**synagogue** : a place constructed and fully dedicated for gathering and studying. After the destruction of the Temple, synagogues became a place of corporate worship.

## T t j

**t’fillin** : black leather boxes containing scrolls of Scripture passages, also called phylacteries. Sometimes during prayers one box is affixed to one’s hand and arm and the other to one’s forehead as a physical effort to obey the passage in Deuteronomy 6:8 (Exodus 13:1-16; Deuteronomy 6:4-9; 11:13-21)

**ta’am ha’elyon** : the “upper” mode of cantillation of the passage of the Ten Commandments

**ta’anug** : evil pleasure

**ta’anugot** : evil pleasures

**ta’avah** : evil desire/lust

**ta’avot** : lusts

**Taanit** : a section of the Talmud on Fasts ... a fast day

**aaanit chalom** : a fast over a bad dream

**taavah** : lust

**tachanun** : a prayer of supplication

**tacharut** : competition

**tachlis** : purpose

**tachrichim** : (alt. tachrichin) burial shrouds

**tachtiy** : the depths (figuratively a pit, the womb) : low (parts, -er, -er parts, -est), nether (part)

**tag** : ornamental flourish or “tittle” on Hebrew letters

**taharah** : ritual purification of the deceased in preparation for burial ... washing of the dead body

**tahor** : ritually pure or clean ... able to enter the Beit HaMikdash or Mishkan

**takhrikhim** : shrouds prescribed by Jewish law

**takhmos** : night-hawk

**takif** : influential man

**Tal** : (Dew) The prayer for dew (in Eretz Yisrael) recited on first day of Passover

**tallit** : prayer shawl with ceremonial fringes on four corners (alt. talit, talis)

**tallit katan** (alt. talit) : a small prayer shawl; a special undershirt with four corners each bearing tzitziyot

**talmid** : disciple, student (fem. talmidah; pl. talmidim); a true talmid does not only want to *know* what the teacher *knows*, he/she wants to *be* what the teacher *is*.

**talmid chacham** : a scholar of the Torah

**Talmud** : the two commentaries on the Mishnah, one produced in the Holy Land about AD 275, the other in Babylonia about AD 500; the designation for both the Mishnah and the commentaries on it (Gemara). The Talmud is the collected legal and ethical discussions of the rabbis.

**tam'ei** : (alt. tameh, tameis, tamei) ritually impure or unclean (specifically by virtue of contact with the dead), not able to enter the able to enter the Beit HaMikdash or Mishkan

**tamid** : the daily sacrifice in the Sanctuary

**tamim** : faultless

**Tammuz** : tenth month on the Jewish civil calendar

**tana** : rabbi in the Mishnaic period (pl. tannaim, alt. tana'im)

**Tanakh** : (alt, Tanach, Tenach) the Hebrew Bible, consisting of Torah, Prophets, and Writings ... an acronym formed from the initial letters of the Hebrew Torah, Nevi'im (Prophets), and Ketuvim (Writings)

**tanshemet** : horned owl

**Targum** : (Translation) Traditionally the name given the Aramaic translation of the Bible, read to the populace in Babylonian periods. The custom of reading services in Aramaic following the Hebrew goes back to hundreds of years before the great diaspora. Except for some interpolations and paraphrases, the Targum Bavli, also known as the Targum Onkelos, is a very faithful translation. Less faithful to the text are the Targum Yerushalmi and others of fragmentary character (pl. Targumim)

**tarnegol** : cock

**Tashlich** : traditional Rosh haShanah afternoon ceremony in which individuals symbolically cast their sins (crumbs) into a body of water ... the casting away of sin

**tata** : papa

**tav** : mark

**tavnit** : pattern; copy

**techinnah** : petition; supplication

**techiyah** : resurrection

**tefillah** : (alt. tefilah) lit. prayer; also refers to the central group of prayers in each service, alternatively called the Amidah or Shemoneh Esre (pl. tefillos, tefillot)

**Tefillah Zakah** : (alt. Tefilah) “a prayer of purity” recited upon the advent of Yom Kippur before Kol Nidrey

**tefillin** : (alt. tefilin) black square leather boxes containing parchments with sections of the Torah (Shma etc.). Jewish men are obligated to wear them the forehead and arm during prayers every morning. (Of course if one sees the sunrise 45 times a day as an astronaut might, this may create problems.)

**Tehillim** : Psalms

**tehom** : abyss

**tehom gedolah** : a great abyss; chasm

**tehorah** : pure

**tehorim** : clean

**Teki'ah** : a shofar sound

**tekufa** : era; period

**Tekufah** : one of the four seasons of the year (pl. Tekufot)

**tekumah** : revival

**telos** : the point aimed at as a limit, i.e. (by implication) the conclusion of an act or state (termination, result, purpose); specifically an impost or levy (as paid) : continual, custom, end (-ing), finally, uttermost

**telunnah** : murmuring

**tema'im** : unclean

**temarim** : palms

**Tenakh** (alt. Tanach, Tenach) : Tanakh

**teretz** : excuse

**Teruah** : an awakening blast on the Shofar

**terumah** : contribution

**terumah haissa** : portion; offering of the dough

**terutz** : excuse

**teshukot** : desires

**teshuvah** : (alt. teshuva) lit. turning or returning; repentance ... repentance from sin, spiritual reawakening ... desire to strengthen the connection between oneself and the sacred ... turning toward God

**Tetragrammaton** : the four Hebrew letters יהוה usually transliterated YHWH or YHVH that form a Biblical “proper Name” of God

**Tetzaveh** : a portion in the Book of Exodus

**teva** : ark

**teva** : nature

**tevel** : world

**Tevet** : fourth month of the Jewish year

**tevilah** [*lit.* immersion] : the total immersing of one’s self in a mikvah (container of “living water”). Christian “baptism” is based upon this concept, but has been changed from the practice followed by the early Messianic Believers. Whereas Christian “baptism” is performed upon the individual by another, generally a member of the clergy, tevilah is performed upon one’s self by the individual, and may or may not be observed by “official witnesses.”

**Therapeutae** : sternly ascetic Jewish party whose views and practices were kindred to the Essenes in Palestine

**tevunah** : wisdom

**tief** : deep and profound; erudite; keen

**tiferet** : splendor; beauty

**tihur** : purification

**tikkun** : restoration; repair

**Tikkun Chatzot** : (alt. Tikun) a prayer of lamentation over the destruction of the Sanctuary, recited at midnight

**Tikkun Leil Shavuot** : (alt. Tikun) lit. service of the night of Shavuot

**tikkun olam** : (alt. tikun) repairing our broken world

**Tikkun Soferim** : (alt. Tikun Sofrim) the set of rules for the writing of a Torah Scroll

**tikvah** : hope

**tikvateinu** : our hope

**timtum halev** : hardening of the heart

**tipesh** : idiot

**tipshus** : foolery

**tipus** : type; pattern

**tish** : table

**Tishah Be'av** : The ninth day of the month of Av; a day of mourning for the destruction of the ancient Temple in Jerusalem

**tishen** : tables

**Tishri** : (alt. Tishrei) (Ethanim) first month of the Hebrew civil calendar (September-October)

**Titkabel** : a verse in the kadish, "Let the prayers of Israel be accepted."

**tizkoret** : reminder

**to'evah** : abomination

**tochnit** : master plan

**todah** : thanks, thank you, the thanksgiving offering in the Sanctuary

**toeva** : abomination

**tohorah** : purification

**tohorat mishpakhah** : family purity

**tohu vavohu** : disorder; chaos

**tohuw** : to lie waste; a desolation (of surface), i.e. desert; figuratively a worthless thing; in vain : confusion, empty place, without form, nothing, (thing of) nought, vain, vanity, waste, wilderness

**toitzaa** : outcome

**tokhechah** : reproof

**toldah** : (alt. towledah) descent, i.e. family; (figuratively) history : birth, generations

**toldot** : genealogies

**Torah** : teaching or instruction, but usually erroneously translated “law” ... the instruction of God.

In its most narrow sense, the Five Books of Moshe (Moses), the Pentateuch : B’resheet (Genesis), Sh’mot (Exodus), Vayikra (Leviticus), B’midbar (Numbers), D’varim (Deuteronomy), called the “Written Torah” and hand-written on a parchment scroll.

The Torah plus the Prophets (Nevi'im) and Writings (K'tuvim) are together called the TaNaKh (TNK), Tenach (alt. Tanach, Tanakh, Tenakh), the Hebrew Bible, or the so-called “Old Testament.”

In a broad sense, the whole written Word of God is the Torah, including both the Tanakh and the Ketuvim Schliachim (New Testament).

In its broadest sense, “Torah” is all of Judaism, which flows from those Books.

Additional material called the “Oral Torah” is considered in varying degrees as authoritative in traditional Judaism. Uncapitalized, the work can be understood as “principle.”

**Torah-observant** : walking in yielded obedience to the teaching of the Scriptures; in traditional Judaism this includes obeying the complex instructions of the Talmud as well.

**torud** : completely absorbed and involved

**Tosefta** : (alt. Tocefta) (Supplement) Anthology of tannaitic text parallel to Mishnah, but outside Mishnaic canon, and more expansive. Rabbi Nehemiah, second century, began the work; in the third century it was continued by Hiyya ben Abba and Oshaiah

**tous ritzzuy** : reconciliation

**tov** : good

**tov l'teshuva** : fruit worthy of repentance

**tovim** : good ones

**tovot** : good things

**toyus** : error

**treif** : (alt. trefah) lit. torn apart; food that is not ritually fit ... the opposite of kosher

**trombeniks** : gluttons

**Tru'ah** : a shofar sound

**Trumah** : a heave offering, contribution ... the seventh portion in the Book of Exodus

**Trumpets, Feast of** : the modern Rosh Ha-Shanah, the first day of Tishri, the seventh month of the Jewish calendar, celebrated (unbiblically) as the Jewish New Year

**tsaphoon** : hidden

**tsemach** : branch

**tshuka** : yearning

**Tsion** : Zion

**tsur** : rock

**Tu Bishvat** : fifteenth day of the month of Shevat; a minor holiday known as the New Year of the Trees, observed by planting trees

**tugah** : sadness

**tum'a** : uncleanness; impurity

**tza'ar** : pain and suffering

**tzad** : side

**tzaddik** : righteous man

**Tzaddik** : (alt. Tzadik) Chasidic sages were so called; they were often raised by their followers to the status of direct intermediaries with God, super-human miracle workers ... a just man, righteous, upright (pl. Tzaddikim, alt. Tzadikim)

**tzaddikim** : righteous ones

**tzafon** : north

**Tzafun** : the phase of the Seder ceremony in which the hidden afikoman is eaten

**tzar** : narrow

**tzarah** : trouble

**Tzarah Gedolah** : Great Tribulation

**tzarut ayin** : envyings

**tzavva'a** : will

**tzechok** : laughter

**tzedakah** : contribution

**tzedakah** : (alt. tsedakah) lit. justice or righteousness; the Hebrew word we use for charity and charitable acts

**tzedek** : righteousness

**Tzedokim** : (alt. Tzedukim) Sadducees : Religio-political sect of Judaism in the late Second Temple period that focused on priestly functions and the sacrificial system ... their views and practices were opposed to those of the Pharisees. They denied the authority of oral tradition, the resurrection of the dead, and the existence of angels.

**tzelamim** : idols

**tzelem** : image

**tzevi'ut** : hypocrisy

**tzevua** : (pl. tzevuim) hypocrite

**tzfarde'im** : frogs

**tzidkat** : righteousness

**Tzidkatcha Tzedek** : verses recited after the minchah prayer on Shabbat

**Tziduk Hadin** : a prayer of accepting God's Judgment

**tzitzis** : (alt. tzitzit) ceremonially knotted fringes to be worn on all four-cornered garments (pl. tzitziyot); often translated "fringes" in Scripture.

**tzive'ot zarim** : armies of the aliens

**tziveot haparashim** : troops of cavalry-men

**tznius** : modesty

**tzom; tzomot** : fast; fastings

**tzon** : flock

**tzorich iyun** : unresolved puzzlement

**tzoros** : troubles

**tzufloigen** : dazed

**tzufriedenkait** : contentment

**tzushtel** : comparison

## U

**ugeret** : easily seen; evident

**Unleavened Bread, Feast of** : The second of the seven Feasts of hwhy, which begins on the fifteenth of Nisan, directly after the Passover, and continues for seven days; a time when no leaven is to be eaten; also sometimes included in the festival of Passover, whereby the two are designated as one holiday or festival lasting eight days. Also Hag

haMatzah

**Untaneh Tokef** : a passage describing Heavenly Judgment added to prayer on Rosh haShanah and Yom Kippur.

**Ur** : An ancient Sumerian city and district in southern Babylonia by the Euphrates River; the home of Avraham.

**Ur'chatz** : “celebrant washes,” one of the fifteen phases of the Seder ceremony (see Rachatzah)

**Ushpizin** : the Seven Shepherds of Israel who “visit” every Jew’s sukkah on the Feast of Tabernacles.

**Uva Letzion** : a prayer composed of a selection of Scriptural verses

## V ו

**Va'era** : the second portion in the Book of Exodus

**Va'etchanan** : the second portion in the Book of Deuteronomy

**Vav** : Hebrew letter w or v

**Vayechal** : a paragraph from Exodus chapter 32 and 34 read on a public fast

**Vayelech** : a portion in the Book of Deuteronomy

**Vayechi** : the last portion in the Book of Genesis

**Ve'ahavta** : lit. “and you shall love” ... the prayer from Deuteronomy 6:5-9, that obligates Jews to love God and to teach Judaism to future generations; part of the Shema

**Velamalshinim** : a passage relating to slanderers and informers, prescribed as a nineteenth brachah added to the eighteen benedictions of the amidah prayer. See Birkat HaMinim.

**Vezot Habrachah** : the last portion in the Torah

**vidui** : confession

**Vilna Gaon** : One of the most prominent figures in the Torah world of recent centuries, his erudition covering (in addition to the natural sciences and mathematics) the entire field of Torah scholarship, on which he wrote some 70 works. Despite his extreme seclusion : his ascetic assiduity has become proverbial : he exerted a powerful influence on Jewish affairs. Since his time, the Yiddish term Litvak (“Lithuanian”) has come to stand for a scholarly and hard-core

misnaged espousing the closely definable world-view whose prime ideologist and ideal personality is the Gaon.

## W ׀

**Wayiqra** : (alt. Vayiqra) Leviticus

See listings under “V”

## Y ׁ

**Ya’aleh Veyavo** : a passage added to the amidah prayer and to the Grace after the Meal on Festivals and New Moons when additional sacrifices were offered in the Sanctuary

**yachatz** : the breaking of the middle matzah of the ceremonial matzot during a Passover seder ... one of the fifteen phases of the Seder ceremony

**yad** : hand

**Yahadut** : Judaism

**Yahrzeit** : a day of memorial

**Yahweh** : YHVH or YHWH ... the Tetragrammatron ... the four Hebrew letters יהוה usually transliterated YHWH or YHVH that form the proper Name of HaShem (insofar as it can be said that HaShem has a proper Name) ... incorrectly translated in many English Bibles as “Jehovah” which is grammatically impossible to say in the Hebrew language ... as nearly as the word can be translated into English, it means “I Am” ... it was by this name that HaShem revealed himself to Moshe in the burning bush.

Several times Yeshuah HaMashiach claimed to be “I Am” : thus either Yeshua is literally YHWH, the covenant God of Avraham, Yitzhak, and Ya’akov, or He is a liar and a fraud.

**yaldah** : girl

**yam** : sea

**yamim** : days

**yamim mikedem** : earlier days

**Yamin Noraim** : (alt. Yamim) lit. Days of Awe; the ten-day period beginning with Rosh haShanah and ending with Yom Kippur

**yanshuf** : great owl

**yare'ach** : moon

**yarmulke** : (Yid.) kippa or kipah, a skullcap worn by most male Jews during prayer

**yashar** : (alt. yashir ) straight

**yashar mishpat** : righteous judgment

**yashrus** : justice

**yatzdik** : justify

**yavam** : husband's brother upon whom devolved the duty of marrying the former's widow if left without children ... the brother-in-law

**Yavneh** : a city that became the location of an academy and a central focus for the Jews once the Romans destroyed Jerusalem

**yayin** : wine

**ye'ush** : despair

**yebamah** : under Biblical laws, childless widow who was commanded to marry her late husband's brother, so that a child might be named after the departed

**yechidus** : private meeting of the Rebbe with his Chassidim

**Yehudi** : Jew (pl. Yehudim)

**yeled** : child

**yemach shemam** : their name should be blotted out

**yerida** : to descend back; return

**yerushah** : inheritance

**Yerushalayim** : Jerusalem. The city of our God, and covenantal capital of Eretz Yisra'el : the Land of Israel

**yeshanot** : old things

**yeshivah** : Torah academy (pl. yeshivot)

**Yeshua** : (alt. Yashua, Yahshua, Yoshua, Yehoshua) Literally means "God saves" or "YHWH is my salvation." Variants include Yahshua, Y'shua, Y'hoshua, and Y'hoshua. Because the Greek language has no equivalent of the Hebrew letters "yod" or "shin" and all masculine Greek names end in "s" the name was transliterated into Greek as "Ie-sous" in both the Septuagint and the Greek translation of the Apostolic Writings. When transliterated into English, the iota ("I") became a "J" resulting in the spelling "Jesus."

**yeshuah** : rescue; salvation; deliverance

**yesod** : foundation

**yesodot** : rudiments

**yetomim** : orphans

**yetzer** : impulse

**yetzer ha'ra** : impulse toward evil

**yetzer ha'tov** : impulse toward good

**yetzurim** : creatures

**yetzurim hayam** : creatures of the sea

**Yevani** : Greek (pl. Yevanim)

**yi'ud merosh** : predestination

**yichud** : time spent alone together by the bride and groom immediately after the wedding ceremony ... bridal chamber ... room entered by bride and groom where the two, in the consummation of the marriage, become one

**yichus** : lineage

**Yiddish** : The language spoken by the Ashkenazi (Jews of European ancestry); it is a dialect of old German written with the Hebrew aleph-bet.

**Yiddishkeit** : the state or quality of being Jewish; Jewishness

**Yir'as Shomayim** : Fear of Heaven

**yirah** : fear

**Yirmeyahu** : Jeremiah

**yisurim** : sufferings; torments

**Yitro** : Jethro; the sixth portion in the Book of Exodus

**Yizkor** : ("May He remember") Prayers for the departed, recited on Yom Kippur, Shemini Atzeret, last day of Passover, second day of Shavuot

**yod** : (alt. yud) tenth and smallest letter of the Hebrew aleph-bet

**yold** : fool

**yom** : day

**Yom Habikkurim** : The Day of First Fruits, barley harvest, the day from which we start counting the Omer 50 days to Shavuot (Pentecost)

**Yom haDin** : Literally: Day of Judgment; one of the names for Rosh haShanah

**Yom haPeduth** : The Day of Redemption

**Yom haZikkaron** : Literally: The Day of Remembrance; one of the names for Rosh haShanah

**Yom Kippur** : (alt. Kipur) The Day of Atonement; The Great Fast

**Yom Kippur Katan** (alt. Kipur) : the eve of a New Moon, a “little” Day of Atonement

**Yom Teruah** : Rosh haShanah : The Day of the Awakening Blast; The Feast of Trumpets

**Yom Tov**— a Festival Day, holiday (pl. Yamim Tovim)

**yom yom** : daily (day by day)

**Yoma** : a tractate of the Mishnah on [Yom Kippur](#)

**yoma arichta** : one “long” day, two days considered as one

**yonah** : dove (pl. yonim)

**yoreh** : first Autumn rain

**yoreshim** : heirs

**yoshen** : oldness

**yosher** : rectitude

**Yotzer** : Creator

**Yotzer Ha’Adam** : Hebrew for “Creator of Man.” It is the 2nd of the 7 blessings that are recited at the end of a wedding feast (see the Complete Art Scroll Siddur P.206)

**Yotzrot** : liturgical poems added to the shacharit prayer

**Yovel** : a Jubilee year at the end of a fifty year cycle

**Yud** : (alt. Yod) The 10th and smallest letter in the Hebrew alphabet (aleph-bet).

**yunge leit** : young people



**Z’roah Adonai** : Arm of the Lord

**zach** : thing

**zachar** : male

**zahav** : gold

**zaken** : (alt. zaqen, zeken) elder (-est), aged, old or ancient man or woman, senator (pl. zakenim)

**zamlet** : collect

**zannay** : fornicator

**zannayim** : fornicators

**zaqen** : (alt. zaken, zeken) elder (-est), aged, old or ancient man or woman, senator (pl. zaqenim)

**zar** : stranger; foreigner (pl. zarim)

**zchus** : merit; privileged

**ze'ev** : wolf (pl. ze'evim)

**zechus** : merit

**zeken** : elder (-est), aged, old or ancient man or woman, senator (pl. zekenim)

**zelba** : same

**Zeman Mattan Toratenu** : (alt. Matan) Literally: the Season of the Giving of Our Torah; another name for Shavuot

**Zeman Simchatenu** : Literally: the Season of Our Joy; another name for **Sukkot**

**zemanniyim** : temporary

**zemirot** : table songs

**zenut** : fornication (pl. zenunim)

**zera** : seed

**zerizut** : diligence

**zeroah** : (alt. z'roah) Hebrew for “arm”; in animals, “shoulder”; the shank bone on the seder plate representative of the Paschal sacrifice (occasionally a chicken neck if a lamb shank is unobtainable).

**zevakhim** : sacrifices

**zicher** : certain

**zichron** : memory

**Zif (Iyar)** : Eighth month of Jewish year

**zikaron** : remembrance

**Zikhrnot** : A portion of the Rosh haShanah service that deals with divine remembrance

Hebraic Glossary

**zikkaron** : a memorial

**zikkuy** : acquittal

**zilit da'as** : sober-mindedness

**zimah** : (alt. zimmah) : lewdness; sensuality

**Zion** : One of the many names for Jerusalem and the surrounding area.

**Zionism** : The belief that there should be a Jewish national homeland in the historic land of Israel

**zitzfleisch** : patience

**zman** : time, season (pl. zmanim)

**zolel** : glutton

**zoneh** : fornicator

**zonim** : sexually immoral

**zonot** : prostitutes

**zrizus** : reliability

**Zushia, Rabbi Meshullam** : Rebbe in Hanipoli. Disciple of the Maggid of Mezritch; brother of Reb Elimelech; Died 1800, 2 Sh'vat.

## Transliterating the Hebrew AlephBet

There are no real “official rules” for transliterating Hebrew words into the English alphabet. Since each “transliterator” does the transliteration the way his/her ear hears it, and the individual’s native tongue exerts considerable influence on the process, the reader will find numerous different transliterations of the same Hebrew word. Jews from Eastern Europe will pronounce words considerably differently from Jews in Northern Africa, and in the United States we have Jews from all over the world, so it won’t do much good to ask an American Jew for a definitive answer. Here is an old story that helps illustrate the problem.

A man on an airplane bound from San Francisco to Honolulu turns to his neighbor (who happens to be wearing a kippa [yarmulke] in my version of the story) and says, “Excuse me, but is the name of our destination pronounced ‘Ha-**wah**-ee’ or ‘ha-**vah**-ee?’” The neighbor replies, “I believe that the correct pronunciation is ‘ha-**vah**-ee.’ The man thanks his neighbor, and the neighbor replies, “You are most certainly welcome!”

There are 22 consonants in the Hebrew AlephBet. Six of those letters are used with a dot, called a *dagesh*, when the letter appears at the beginning of a word. For two of those letters, there is barely any difference in pronunciation; for the other four, the dagesh “hardens” the pronunciation. An additional five letters assume a “final” form when used at the end of the word. You should also be aware that Hebrew pronunciation, and therefore transliteration, is different between the Sephardic and the Ashkenazi speakers. The different forms, pronunciations, and transliterations are shown in the following table. Additionally, the letters of the alphabet are used for numerals. The numeric value is also shown on the following table.

In our glossary we have followed the conventions used by David Stern in the *Complete Jewish Bible*, which is an effort to present the words as they are pronounced in modern Israel. Vowels are pronounced as boldfaced in the following words: **f**ather, **a**isle, **b**ed, **n**eed, **n**eigh, **w**hey, **m**arine (when accented on the last syllable) or **i**nvest (when not accented), **o**bey, **r**ule. As for consonants, “*ch*” and “*kh*” are always pronounced as the German pronunciation of Johann Sebastian **Bach** or the Scottish pronunciation of **Loch**; “*g*” is always hard, as in **g**ive. Other consonants are more or less as their English counterparts.

Ashkenazic (German and eastern European) pronunciations common in English-speaking countries often shift “a” sounds towards “o,” turn some “t’s” into “s’s,” and accent the next-to-last syllable where the Israelis accent the last syllable; for example, *Shab•bos* instead of *Shab•bat*; *Mo•shi•ach* instead of *Ma•shi•ach*; *Tal•lis* instead of *Tal•lit*.

Dots separate syllables unless hyphens or apostrophes do the job already. Accented syllables are printed in **boldface**. Except where an asterisk (\*) follows the word, the pronunciation shown for Hebrew and Aramaic is that used in Israel, where at least 90% of all words are accented on the last syllable; many of the exceptions, in which the next-to-last syllable is accented, end with “ch,” with a vowel followed by “a,” or with “e” in the last syllable.

Printed Form(s)	Word-End Form	Name of Letter	Transliteration	Numerical Value	Pronunciation
א		<b>ah</b> - leph	’	1	The guttural stop <i>alef</i> is represented by an apostrophe (’) before a vowel, except at the beginning of a word. It is sounded by very briefly stopping the breath by closing the throat; for example, Natan’el is pronounced Nah•tahn•’ <b>ell</b> , not Nah•tah• <b>nell</b> .
ב		bet, beth, beit — vet, veth, veit	b  v	2	like <b>boy</b> with the <i>dagesh</i>  like <b>vacation</b> without the <i>dagesh</i>
ג or ג		<b>gee</b> - mel	g	3	Always hard, never a j-sound (there is no “j” sound in either Hebrew or Aramaic). Thus the “g” in “Gezer” is pronounced as in “get,” <i>not</i> as in “gem.”
ד or ד		<b>dah</b> - leth	d	4	like <b>dog</b> or <b>David</b> , with or without the <i>dagesh</i>

ה		heh	h	5	like hello : at the end of a word it is usually silent, as in English “Hurrah!”
ו or וּ וּ		vahv or wahw	v / w	6	Pronounced as a “v” or “w” (as in Hawaii or Havaii) when used as a consonant, or as “oo” when used as a vowel
ז		<b>zah-</b> <b>yin</b>	z	7	like <b>zebra</b>
ח		heth	kh / ch	8	Always pronounced as the “ch” in the German pronunciation of Johann Sebastian Bach. To assist the reader, I usually (though certainly not always) use “kh” to avoid the “charge” sound.
ט		teth	t	9	like <b>top</b>
י		yod / yud	y	10	like <b>yell</b>
כ כּ		kahf  khaf	k  kh	20	like <b>kennel</b> with a <i>dagesh</i>  “kh” is used to represent the letter kaf (k) when it’s a “soft” kaf (with no <i>dagesh</i> ). It sounds like the “ch” in “Johann Sebastian <b>Bach</b> ” or the Scottish “Lo <b>ch</b> Ness,” never as in <b>ch</b> ase or <b>Ch</b> arlie.
ל		<b>lah-</b> <b>med</b>	l	30	like <b>love</b>
מ מּ		mem	m	40	like <b>mom</b>
נ נּ		noon	n	50	like <b>none</b>
ס		<b>sah-</b> <b>mekh</b>	s	60	like <b>silly</b>
ע		‘ayin	‘	70	The stronger guttural stop ‘ayin is pronounced closer to the hard “g” sound, as in <b>give</b> , and is represented by a reverse apostrophe (‘) before or after a vowel.

פ		peh	p	80	like <b>papa</b> with the <i>dagesh</i>
פ	ף	feh	f		like <b>father</b> without the <i>dagesh</i>
צ	ץ	tsah-dee	ts	90	like the “ts” in “ <b>tsetse</b> fly.”
ק		kofh	q, k	100	like <b>king</b> or <b>Qumran</b>
ר	ר	resh	r	200	like <b>run</b>
ש		seen	s	300	like <b>soda</b> with a <i>dagesh</i> on the left or with no <i>dagesh</i>
שׁ		sheen	sh		like <b>shine</b> with a <i>dagesh</i> on the right
ת or תׁ		tav / taw	t	400	like <b>top</b> (Ashkenazic pronunciation treats “ <b>tav</b> ” differently than Israeli [Sephardic] pronunciation : a “ <b>tav</b> ” at the end of a word will be pronounced “s” by Ashkenazim, who pronounce <b>Shabbat Shab</b> -bes, not <b>Shab-bat</b> .)
			a		as in <b>father (fah</b> -ther) or <b>Adam (ah</b> -dahm), thus <b>Gad</b> is pronounced “gahd” like “ <b>God</b> ”
			ai		a long-i sound like <b>high</b> or <b>pie</b> , as in <b>aisle</b> : <b>Haggai (hah</b> -guy), <b>El Shaddai (el</b> shah-die)
			e		a short-e sound as in <b>bed</b> : “er” sounds like “air,” not like “ur” as in <b>father</b> : <b>Hesed (heh</b> -sehd), <b>Peretz (peh</b> -retz, or <b>pair</b> -etz
			ee		long-e as in <b>feed</b> — <b>Sheetim (shee</b> -teem)
			ei		a long-a sound like “ <b>day</b> ” as in <b>weigh</b> or <b>main</b> (not a long-i or long-e sound) : <b>Ein-Gedi (‘ain</b> -geh-dee), <b>Beit-Lechem (bait</b> -leh-chehm)

			i	when accented, pronounced long-e as in <i>marine</i> : when not accented, pronounced short-i as in “ <i>invest</i> ” : in last syllable, always pronounced long-e even if not accented : <i>cohanim</i> (ko-hah- <b>neem</b> ), <i>Migdal</i> (mig- <b>dahl</b> ), <i>Gershuni</i> (gehr- <b>shoo</b> -nee)
			o	long-o like <i>boat</i> as in “ <i>so</i> ” or as in <i>more</i> or <i>door</i> : <i>Gat-Rimmon</i> (gaht-rim- <b>moan</b> ), <i>Dor</i> ( <i>door</i> )
			u	an “oo” sound, like <i>boot</i> or <i>rule</i> : <i>Hizkiyaho</i> (hiz-kee- <b>yah</b> -hoo), <i>Beit-Tzur</i> (bait- <b>tzoor</b> )

### The Tribes (Families) of Israel

Reuven	Yissachar	Binyamin
Shimon	Dan	Joseph
Levi	Gad	Efrayim
Yehudah	Asher	Menashe
Zevulun	Naphtali	

### Some Proper Names

Aharon : Aaron  
 Avraham : Abraham  
 Balshatzar : Belshazzar, King of Babylonia  
 Chavakuk : Habakkuk  
 Eliyahu : Elijah  
 Esav : Esau  
 Ester : Esther  
 Hoshea : Hosea  
 Irmeyahu : Jeremiah  
 Mattitiyahu : Matthew  
 Menasheh : Manasseh  
 Moshe : Moses  
 Nechemiah : Nehemiah  
 Rechavam : Rehoboam, King of Judah  
 Rivkah : Rebekah  
 Rut : Ruth  
 Shimshon : Samson  
 Shlomo : Solomon

Hebraic Glossary

Shmuel : Samuel

Tzidkiyahu : Zedekiah, King of Judah

Yitzhak : (alt. Yitz'chak, Itzchak) Isaac

Ya'akov : Jacob

Yechezkel : Ezekiel

Yechoniah : Jeconiah, King of Judah

Yehoshua : Joshua

Yerovam : Jeroboam, King of Israel

Yeshayahu : Isaiah

Yochanan : John

Yonah : Jonah

Yosef : Joseph

**The Books of the Tanakh  
(listed alphabetically)**

Bamidbar : Numbers

Beresheet (alt. Bereishit) : Genesis

Chavakuk : Habakkuk

Chumash Hapikudim : The Book of Numbers

Divrey Hayamim : Chronicles

Dvarim (alt. Mishneh Torah) : Deuteronomy

Echah : Lamentations : read on Tishah Be'av

Ester : Esther : read on Purim

Hoshea : Hosea

Irmeyahu : Jeremiah

Kohelet : Ecclesiastes : read on Sukkot

Melachim : Kings

Mishlei (alt. Mishley, Mishlev) : Proverbs

Nechemiah : Nehemiah

Rut : Ruth : read on Shavuot

Shir Hashirim : Song of Songs : read on Pesach

Shmot : Exodus

Shmuel : Samuel

Shofetim (alt. Shofitim) : Judges

Tehillim (alt. Tehilim) : Psalms

Vayikra : Leviticus

Yonah : Jonah

<b>The TaNaKh</b>		
<b>English</b>	<b>Hebrew</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Torah — Divine Instruction</b>		
Genesis	B' resheet	In [the] beginning (The book of beginning)
Exodus	Sh'mot	Names (The Book of Redemption)
Leviticus	Wayikra / Vayikra	And he called (Works & Ministry)
Numbers	B'midbar	In the Wilderness
Deuteronomy	D'varim	[These are the] Words (The Repetition of Torah)
<b>Nevi'im — The Prophets</b>		
<b>The Former Prophets</b>		
Joshua	Y'hoshua	YHWH is Salvation (Warfare & Victory)
Judges	Shof'tim	Adonai Raise up Judges
1 Samuel 2 Samuel	Sh'mu'el Alef Sh'mu'el Beit	Asked [heard] of G-d (Transition and establishment of Monarchy)
1 Kings 2 King	M'lakim Alef M'lakim Beit	Kings / Kingdoms (Evangelical Prophet)
<b>The Latter Prophets</b>		
Isaiah	Yesha'yahu	YHWH is Salvation (Oracles, prophecies)
Jeremiah	Yirmeyahu	YHWH will raise or lift up (Activities of the Prophet in Exile in Babylon)
Ezekiel	Yechezk'el	YHWH Strengthens
<b>The Twelve</b>		
Hosea	Hoshea	Salvation (Servant of Yahweh)
Joel	Yo'el	YHWH is God (Compassion or Grace of YHWH)
Amos	Amos	Burden

Obadiah	Ovadyah	Worshiper of YHWH
Jonah	Yonah	Dove
Micah	Mikhah	Who is like YHWH?
Nahum	Nachum	Consolation; Consoler
Habakkuk	Havakuk	Embrace; Embracer
Zephaniah	Tz'fanyah	YHWH Hides YHWH Has Hidden
Haggai	Hagai	Festive; Festival
Zechariah	Z'kharyah	YHWH Remembers
Malachi	Mala'akhi	Messenger of YHWH

## Kethubhim — The Writings

### Poetical Books

Psalms	Tehillim	Praises
Proverbs	Mishlei	Proverbs; Parables
Job	Iyov; Iyyob	

### Megilloth — Five Rolls

Song Of Solomon	Shir Hashirim	Song of Songs
Ruth	Rut	Ruth
Lamentations	Eikhah	Ah, how! Alas!
Ecclesiastes	Kohelet	One who assembles
Esther	Ester	Hadassah (Myrtle)

### Historical Books

Daniel	Dani'el	God is my judge
Ezra	'Ezra	Edsra
Nehemiah	Nechemyah	
1 Chronicles 2 Chronicles	Divrei Hayamin Alef Divrei Hayamin Beit	The affairs [words] of the days

## Ketuvim Shlichim

### Gospels — Good News of the Kingdom

Matthew	Mattityahu / Mattai	Yeshua as King Mashiach Melech HaMashiach (Ben David)
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Mark	Marcus / Markos	Yeshua as Servant
Luke	Lucus / Lukos	Yeshua as the Perfect Man (Ben Adam)
John	Yochanan	Yeshua as Deity
<b>History of the Primitive Miqra</b>		
Acts	Ma'asey	The Work of Ruach HaKodesh in the Primitive Miqra
<b>Ketivum from Rav Sha'ul to Messianic Synagogues</b>		
Romans	Romi'im	Sha'ul's Letter to the Messianic Believers in Rome
1 Corinthians	Qorinti'im Alef	Sha'ul's First Letter to the Messianic Believers in Corinth
2 Corinthians	Qorinti'im Bet	Sha'ul's Second Letter to the Messianic Believers in Corinth
Galatians	Galati'im	Sha'ul's Letter to the Messianic Believers in Galatia
Ephesians	Ephsi'm	Sha'ul's Letter to the Messianic Believers in Ephesus
Philipians	Pilipi'm	Sha'ul's Letter to the Messianic Believers in Philipi
Colossians	Qolosim	Sha'ul's Letter to the Messianic Believers in Colossae
1 Thessalonians	Tasloniqim Alef	Sha'ul's First Letter to the Messianic Believers in Thessalonica
2 Tasloniqim	Tasloniqim Bet	Sha'ul's Second Letter to the Messianic Believers in Thessalonica
<b>Ketivum from Rav Sha'ul to Individuals</b>		
1 Timothy	Timotios Alef	Sha'ul's First Letter to the Elder Timothy
2 Timothy	Timotios Bet	Sha'ul's Second Letter to the Elder Timothy
Titus	Titos	Sha'ul's Letter to the Elder Titus
Philemon	Pileymon	Sha'ul's Letter to the Philemon

<b>Ketivum from Other Schlicim</b>		
Hebrews	Eevrim	General Letter to Messianic Jews Presenting Yeshua HaMashiach as Kohen HaGadol
Jacob (James)	Ya'aqov	The Letter from Messiah's Half-Brother Ya'aqov
1 Peter	Petros Alef	Kefa's First Letter
2 Peter	Petros Bet	Kefa's Second Letter
1 John	Yochanan Alef	Yochanan's First Letter
2 John	Yochanan Bet	Yochanan's Second Letter
3 John	Yochanan Gimel	Yochanan's Third Letter
Judah (Jude)	Yudah	The Letter from Messiah's Half-Brother Yudah
Revelation	Hhazon	Yeshua's Letter Through Yochanan to the Seven Messianic Synagogues in Asia, and the Revelation of Messiah in His Full Glory

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