

n. Aramaic. Abba. "Daddy" or "dear Father"; term of endearment (Mark 14:26; Rom. 8:15; Gal. 4:6).

n. Av. Father. Also the name for the 11th month of the Hebrew civil calendar. The plural is "avot" and generally refers to the ancient patriarchs.

n. Merciful Father. Name of a prayer recited before Sefer Torah (Torah Scroll) is returned to the ark.

n. Abbadon. Destruction. Also the King of the bottomless pit mentioned in Rev. 9:11.

n. Abib. The month Nisan. Meaning ears of grain, namely, barley (Ex. 13:4). Spring; springtime. See the Jewish Calendar at the end of this section.

n. Avot. Ethics of the Fathers, one of sixty-three tractates of the Mishnah. "Avot" also refers to the opening blessing in the Shemoneh Esreh.

phr. "Our Father, Who art in Heaven," the first words of the Lord's Prayer (Matt 6:9; Luke 11:2).

n. Avinu Malkenu. Our Father Our King, a prayer recited during the High Holidays and thought to have been written by Rabbi Akiva.

n. Avelut. Mourning, esp. the year of mourning for a parent. Divided into periods: from death to burial (aveilut); seven days after burial (shivah), the first 30 days after death (sheloshim), and the first year after death. Upon a parent's death, a child recites the mourner's Kaddish for eleven months.

n. "'Mighty One of Jacob" (Gen. 49:24; Deut. 10:17; Psa. 132:2, 5; Isa. 1:24, 49:26, 60:1). Title for God. See the Names of God.

n. Abram. "Exalted father" or "Father is lofty." The original forebear of the Jewish people.

n. Cornerstone. Rosh Pinnah is the head or chief cornerstone (Psalm 118:22, Mark 12:10).

n. phr. "Our father Abraham." (Luke 1:73; Gal. 3:7).

n. Abraham. "Father of multitudes." Son of Terah, and renamed in Genesis 17. Abraham comes from av and hamon, the nations.

n. Aggadah. Legend or narratives, primarily from the Talmud (cp. halakhah). Aggadic literature is edifying in nature.

n. Absalom. "Father of peace" (from av and shalom). King David's son by Ma'achah (2 Sam. 3:3).

n. pl. Messianic letters; letters directed to the Messianic communities in the Berit Chadashah.

n. Letter(s). In the Berit Chadashah, there are eight "general" letters to Messianic Jewish communities and thirteen letters from Rav Sha'ul (Paul), the emissary to the Gentiles.

n. Eternal Lord, a prayer that is part of the Siddur. Adon Olam means "Master of the Universe."

n. Adon. Lord; mister; sir. Also a name for God, e.g., Isa. 10:33. See the Names of God.

n. Adam. Man. First human being created by God, and created betselem Elohim, "in the image of God." Adam Harishon is the First Adam. Ben Adam means "son of man" and is a general term for human being.

n. Glorious Mighty is He. Song sung at the end of Passover Seder. Adir means mighty or glorious.

n. pl. Lord; God; name used as a substitute for the sacred Tetragrammaton; emphatic plural form of Adon (Isa. 6:1). Occurs 300 times in the Tanakh. See the Names of God.

n. Soil, earth, ground (as general, tilled, yielding sustenance); earth substance; ground as earth's visible surface; land (Gen. 4:11).

n. Our Majestic One.

phr. "Adonai is one." From the core utterance of the Shema (Deut. 6:4). Adonai Echad.

n. Adar II. Month added in a Jewish Leap Year (see the section on the Jewish calendar).

n. Adar. Twelfth month of the Jewish calendar, sixth month of the Hebrew Civil calendar. Corresponding approximately to March.

phr. "Everlasting Love" (Jer. 31:3).

n. Love (Prov. 10:12).

phr. "The love of God."

n. *Great Love*; initial words of a common prayer preceding recitation of the Shema.

phr. "Love of Israel" or of one's fellow Jew.
Love of the Jewish people.

phr. "The love of the truth."

n. Tent of Meeting. Also called the Mishkan or Tabernacle.

n. Tent.

n. Friend of Israel. *Ohev Yisrael* means one who loves or cherishes Israel or the Jewish people.

n. Aaron. The elder brother of Moses (Ex. 4:14. et. al.). *Aharon* means "light bearer."

n. Or. Light. Daylight.

n. Enemy, especially of Adonai or His purposes (Ex. 15:16, Psalm 3:7).

n. The light of life (John 8:12), a promise that the talmidim of Yeshua would experience His Light.

n. True Light; a title for the Messiah (John 1:9).

n. phr. Urim and Tummim; "light and perfection"; two stones contained in the breastplate of the high priest (Ex. 28:30); used for oracular purposes in ancient Israel.

n. Light of the world. A title for Yeshua the Messiah (John 8:12).

n. Brother / brothers. "Achdut" means brotherhood or unity and comes from 'echad.

n. Sign/s; miracle/s; wonder/s (Matt. 24:24).

n. Oneness; unity; brotherhood; fellowship.

adj./n. Echad. One.

adj./ n. "Last." The acharonim is a term for "latter" rabbinic authorities (as distinguished from the Rishonim, early authorities).

n. Sister/s.

n. Job. Book of the Ketuvim dealing with ultimate mysteries regarding evil and God's existence. Iyyov means "persecuted" or "hated."

n. There is none like our God, a chant sung on Sabbaths and festivals.

n. Man. Human being. Man, as opposed to a woman (Gen. 2:24).

n. Name for God; "Strength." Used 250 times in the Tanakh. See the Names of God.

n. God; gods. The plural form of 'el, meaning "strong one." Occurs 2,570 times in the Tanakh. (Isa. 54:5; Jer. 32:27; Gen. 1:1; Isa. 45:18; Deut. 5:23; 8:15; Ps. 68:7). First name of God in Tanakh. See the Names of God.

n. phr. "Last days" or time preceding the great Day of the Lord. When the olam hazeh (present age) is coming to a close and the olam habah (world to come) is about to begin (Gen. 49:1; Isa 2:2; Mic. 4:1; Act 2:17; Heb. 1:2; James 5:3; 2 Pet. 3:3).

n. Echah. Lamentations. One of the five scrolls. Jeremiah's acrostic lament over Jerusalem's destruction. Part of the Ketuvim in the Tanakh.

n. 8th month of the Hebrew calendar. See Jewish Calendar.

n. Man of God; prophet.

n. Paul's letter to the kehillah (congregation) in Rome. This letter is perhaps Paul's greatest doctrinal work, expounding all of the key doctrines of the gospel of God (besorat haelohim) in a masterfully written summary.

n. phr. "God is a faithful king;" the phrase spoken before the recitation of the Shema; a supposed acronym for "Amen."

n. phr. "God our Father" (John 8:42).

n. Elijah the prophet; Mal. 3:23, 4:5 says he will herald "the great and terrible day of Adonai." Jewish tradition regards him as the forerunner of the Messiah. Eliyahu means "My God is Yah."

n. 6th month of the Jewish calendar. See the Jewish calendar.

n. Elisha. Elijah's talmid and successor (1 Kings 19:16); Elisha means "God is Salvation."

n. Elizabeth. Luke 1:15. Elisheva means "Oath of God."

n. Aleph or Alef. 1st letter of the Hebrew alphabet. A silent (guttural) letter. Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "ox," "strength," or "leader." Gematria value is 1.

n. Thousand.

n. Aleph and Tav. The First and the Last. The Alpha and Omega. Title for Yeshua the Messiah (Rev. 21:6).

n. Hebrew alphabet. Binah means understanding.

n. Mother/s.

phr. "God willing." Lit. "if it please God."
Abbreviated in English as IY"H or IYH.

n. Aramaic. Mother. Mommy.

n. pl. "Mothers of Reading"; *matres lectiones*.
The letters Yod, Hey, Vav, and sometimes
Aleph when used as vowels rather than
consonants.

n. Faith. Firmness; Steadiness; Fidelity;
Steadfastness (Ex. 17:2. Deut. 32:4).

n. pl. *Amoraim*. Sages of the Talmud from
roughly 200-500 A.D. who expounded the
Mishnah (compiled by Judah the Prince) and
the teachings of the *Tannaim*.

n. *Emet*. Truth. Firmness; Stability.

excl. Amen. "Let it be so!"

pn. We (1st pers. plural).

excl. Please.

n. phr. "I believe"; the opening phrase for the thirteen principles of faith as set down by Rambam or Moses Maimonides (1135-1204). These thirteen principles constitute a sort of "creed" for many devout Jews.

pn. I (1st pers. singular).

n. pl. Essenes; Jewish ascetic set in the days of the second Temple period.

pn. I (1st pers. pronoun: poetic, biblical).

n. Afikomen. Piece of matzah hidden during the Passover meal and eaten later.

n. Ephod. Garment worn by the high priest.

adj./n. Four.

n. Ephraim, one of the two sons of Joseph the son of the Patriarch Jacob, hence a half-tribe (as was Manasseh).

n. phr. "Four corners"; Tallit Katan; worn under an upper garment throughout the day; Tsitsit.

n. The four questions asked during the Passover seder.

n. phr. The four plant species used on Sukkot: the "Etrog" (citron fruit), the "Lulav" (branch of the date palm), "Hadasim" (three myrtle branches), and the "Aravot" (two willow branches).

n. phr. "Four cups" or glasses of wine drunk on Passover.

n. Aron Hakodesh. Cabinet in which the Torah scrolls are kept in the synagogue. The Aron Hakodesh acts as a reminder of the Biblical Ark of the Covenant in which the two stone Tablets were placed.

adj./n. Forty.

n. Ark of the Testimony (Ex. 25:6).

n. Lion. Ariel means "Lion of God."

n. Land.

n. Aramaic (language).

n. phr. "Land of Israel."

n. The Holy Land; Israel.

n. Guilt offering. Ashmanu means "we have sinned" and is recited during Yom Kippur. (Lev. 7:5). The guilt offering is made by one who has unintentionally sinned.

n. Asher. 1. "Happy." Jacob's 8th son. Mother Zilpah. (Gen. 30:13). 2. One of the 12 tribes of Israel.

n. phr. "Woman of valor." Ideal woman (Prov. 31).

n. Disjunctive accent in the Tanakh.

n. Babylonia (modern day Irak); Abraham left Sumerian city of Ur (in southern Babylonia) for the Promised Land. After the fall of Jerusalem in the year 70, Bavel became a center of Jewish scholarship devoted to the study and interpretation of the Torah.

n. Woman.

n. Ashkenaz; referring to European Jews in the Diaspora. Cp. Sepharad. (Gen 10:3). The name Ashkenaz has since the 10th century been identified with Germany. As the German and French Jews of the medieval period formed a uniform group in culture and religious customs, they were all referred to as Ashkenazim in contradistinction to the Sephardim or Spanish- Portuguese Jews.

n. phr. "Happy is the one who"; part of a hymn commonly recited in the Shacharit and Minchah services at the synagogue.

pn. You (2nd pers. sing. pronoun; fem. / masc.).

n. One of the arba mimim (four spices) used during the festival of Sukkot (Lev. 23:40). Citron.

n. House / houses.

interj. Please! Also, You're welcome.

n. The careful inspection to which a human being or an object is submitted in keeping with religious requirements.

n. The first Temple.

n. Trust in God.

n. Search for chamets (leaven) as part of the preparation for Pesach; the yester ha ra' (evil impulse) has long been associated with chamets.

n. Understanding; Insight. cp. da'at and chokhmah.

n. Platform; pulpit; elevated platform in middle of synagogue.

n. Family; Clan. Lit. "House of the father."

n. Bet / Vet. Second letter of the Aleph-Bet having a "b" as in boy sound (without the dagesh, "v" as in vine). Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "tent," "house," or "in." Gematria = 2.

n. Court; House of Justice. Religious court.

n. The Temple in Jerusalem.

n. Synagogue.

n. Hospital.

n. School; shul; place of study, esp. For Talmud studies (cp. shas).

n. Bethlehem. The birthplace of Yeshua and King David. "House of bread." (Gen 35:19; Mic 5:2; Matt 2:1; Luke 2:4).

n. School.

n. Sanctuary; Temple in Jerusalem.

n. House of Prayer. Synagogue.

n. Bethany. A city in Israel. "House of poverty."

n. Bilhah. Rachel's handmaid whom she gave to Jacob as a concubine, mother to two of Jacob's children, Dan and Naphtali. One of the four Matriarchs of the 12 tribes of Israel. Bilhah means "troubled."

n. First Fruits; the term bechorim means first born. See the entry on Chag Habikkurim.

n. Balaam, son of Beor. Midianite prophet hired by King Balak of Moab to curse Israel. (Numbers 22-25, 31; Psalm 106; 2 Pet. 2:15).

n. compound. Belial. "without (bli) profit (ya'al)"; another title for haSatan, the devil (Deut. 13:13; Jdg. 19:22; 1 Sam. 1:16; 1 Ki. 21:10; 2 Cor. 6:15).

n. Numbers; 4th book of Torah, so named (in English) because of the account of the census of the people in chapters 1, 3, 4 and 26. Bemidbar means "in the wilderness."

n. Balak son of Zippor, king of Moab who hired Balaam to curse Israel. (Num. 22-24; Rev. 2:14).

n. Benjamin; 12th son of Jacob. one of the twelve tribes of Israel. Binyamin means "son of (the) right (hand)." (Gen. 35:18; Rom. 11:1).

n. pl. Base fellows. Evil people. Children of the devil.

n. pl. Children of Israel; Israel.

n. pl. Descendants of Noah; given Sheva' mitzvot sometimes called the Noahide Precepts (against idolatry, murder, theft, blasphemy, incest, eating blood, and duty of promoting justice).

n. Beloved Son. Title for Yeshua the Messiah (Matt. 3:17).

n. "Rebuilding of Jerusalem," the 14th blessing of the Shemoneh Esreh.

n. Human being; person; man.

n. Son; member of; a tribe, etc.

n. Hero; strong man; cp. Eshet chayil.

n. Participant in the covenant; Jew; ally.

n. pl. Sons of God; children of God (John 1:12).

n. Only begotten Son; unique son (John 1:14).

n. phr. Aramaic. "With the help of Heaven"; or, "With God's help." Abbreviated as BS"D.

idiom. OK. In order.

n. Master; owner; husband; (spurious) Lord; The Baal Shem Tov (Master of the Good Name) is the founder of Chassidism.

phr. "With the Help of God"; phrase said before making any future undertaking. Abbr. B"H.

n. Miracle worker. Wonder worker.

n. Beelzebub; Philistine god (2 Kings 1:2). "Lord of the flies." Derogatory name for Satan.

n. Newly religious Jew; penitent; a Jew who returns to the way of the Torah.

n. The one who blows the Shofar during High Holiday services; Shofar blower.

n. constr. Son of (Aramaic).

n. Visiting the sick.

n. Genesis; first book of Torah. Bereshit means "in the beginning."

n. Son (bar) of the commandment; man of duty. Normally at the age of 13, the Jewish boy reaches maturity and is thereafter considered responsible for his religious acts. A Bar Mitzvah can be called up to read the Torah, use Tefillin in weekday prayers each morning, and be counted as one of the ten men necessary for minyan, the minimum number required for congregational worship.

adj. Blessed.

n. Creation.

phr. "Thank God!" Abbreviated as B"H.

phr. "Welcome!"

n. Covenant.

n. The Barukh She'amar is normally included as part of the core service in the synagogue.

n. New Testament. Berit Chadashah means "New Covenant." Like the Tanakh, it can be divided into three main parts: *Gospels/Acts* (corresponding to Torah), *Letters* (corresponding to Ketuvim), and *Revelation* (corresponding to Nevi'im).

n. Circumcision.

n. Blessing(s). Formula of thanksgiving in Jewish prayers.

n. Old Testament; better to use the acronym Tanakh among practitioners of Judaism.

n. Blessings before reading the Torah.

n. Morning prayers / blessings.

n. Parental blessing.

n. The call to worship in the synagogue; The opening word of a well-established formula, preceding the Shema and the Shemoneh Esreh.

n. Grace after meals; bentch (Yiddish).

n. "Against Heretics," the 12th so-called blessing of Shemoneh Esreh, originally directed against Jewish believers in Yeshua the Messiah of Israel.

n. Priestly blessing. Also called the "Aaronic" blessing. (Num. 6:24-6).

n. Blessing of the lights; said by the woman of the house as she lights the Sabbath candles.

n. Spices used for the Havdalah ceremony.

n. Tidings; News; Message.

phr. "One flesh." (*Gen. 2:24*); describing the unity of a man and woman through marriage.

n. Flesh; meat; body.

n. Good News of Redemption. *Gospels*. The four portraits of the Messiah of Israel as given by His messengers. *Basorah* means "good news" and *Geulah* means "redemption."

adj./n. Flesh and blood; mortal.

n. Voice from heaven. *Bat Kol* has been defined as a mysterious voice by which God on occasion communicated to men.

n. Daughter; a *bat mitsvah* is a girl who has reached the age of accountability in Judaism

n. *Gaon*. Head of Babylonian academy; hence, Torah scholar; genius; glory; pride.

n. *Bathsheba*. "Daughter of an oath."

adj. *Mighty*. *El Gibbor* is one of the Names of God. See the Names of God.

n. *Redemption*; ransom; freedom. Also refers to the 7th blessing in the *Shemoneh Esreh*.

n. *Courage; Strength; fortitude.*

n. 2nd blessing of Shemoneh Esreh
proclaiming *God's* might.

n. *Gabriel.* Angel sent to Daniel. (Dan. 8:16).

n. *Man; male.*

adj. *Great; big; large.*

n. *Gad.* One of the 12 tribes of Israel (Gen
30:11).

n. *Greatness.*

n. *Gideon,* judge of Israel (Judges 6:11).

n. *Gentile; nation.*

n. *Gog and Magog* (Ezekiel 38-9).

n. Gehenna (Jer. 32:35); vision of Hell.

n. Divorce (rabbinical Judaism); Bill of divorcement.

n. pl. Proselytes; from *ger*, stranger. *Ger Tsedek* is a righteous convert.

n. Joy.

n. Galilee; Northern hill country of Israel.

n. Galut. Exile; banishment; Diaspora.

n. Gematria. Numeric equivalents of Hebrew letters.

n. Gelilah: tying up and covering the Sefer Torah as an honor in the synagogue.

n. Practice of kindness; benevolence.

n. Psalm 139:16; robot; automaton.

n. *Gemara*; 2nd part of Talmud (amplification of *Mishnah*); *Yam ha-Talmud*: ocean of Talmud.

n. *Gimmel*. 3rd letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a sound of "g" as in girl. Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "foot," "camel," or "pride." *Gematria* = 3.

n. *Ganav*; Thief (Rev. 16:15).

n. *Paradise*; *Garden of Eden*.

n. *Vine*.

n. *Genizah*: repository for discarded sacred writings (usually a storeroom in a synagogue).

n. The apostrophe character used to indicate that the Hebrew characters are to be understood as an abbreviation or in a non-standard manner, as in *Gematria* or abbreviated phrases.

n. *True Vine* (John 15:1). See the Names of God.

n. *Gethsemane*. The garden where Jesus prayed and was apprehended by the Temple police.

n. *Rain*.

n. Chronicles, book of the Ketuvim in the Tanakh. Chronicles documents the history of Judah (i.e., the southern kingdom), and in particular emphasizes the role of King David as the establisher of Temple worship. Divrei Hayamim means the "things or words of the days."

n. Holy of Holies.

n. Deuteronomy. Renewal of the Mosaic covenant with blessings for obedience and consequences for disobedience. Devarim means "words" and is referred by Jews as the "repetition" of the Torah.

n. Word; thing; saying; Davar Adonai is the word of the Lord. בְּרֵאשִׁית הָיָה הַדְּבָר. (John 1:1).

n. Word; commandment.

n. Devar Torah: a word of Torah; a brief sermon or speech on a religious topic.

n. Dagesh; emphasis; stress. Any Hebrew letter (except the gutturals א, ה, ח, ע and ר) can have a dot inside of it called a "dagesh mark." The presence of a dagesh mark may affect the way in which a word is divided into syllables and pronounced. "Begeedkephat" letters may take a dagesh lene (weak stress) or dagesh forte (strong stress).

n. Devekut. Attachment or devotion to God (from the Chassidic movement).

n. David; King David. הַמֶּלֶךְ דָּוִד (King David).

n. Lover; Uncle.

n. King David.

n. Judge, esp. Rabbinical judge of a beit din (religious court). A din is a regulation.

v. Yiddish. Duchan: to recite the Aaronic blessing (birkhat kohanim) from the platform in front of the Holy Ark. In Hebrew, dukhan means "platform."

n. pl. Laws of Heaven.

n. 1) Daniel; book of the Ketuvim in the Tanakh. 2) Adonai's messenger to the exiles who received portentous visions for the future. Dani'el means "God is Judge."

excl. Davka. Exclamation of surprise with ironic twist; "of all things!," "would you believe?"

n. Dalet. 4th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a sound of "d" as in door. Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "tent door," or "pathway." Gematria = 4.

n. Door.

n. Justice. Refers to the 11th blessing of the Shemoneh Esreh.

n. Blood.

n. Daf Yomi. Page a day of Talmud; "Daily Page"; the prescribed page of Talmud studied every day by some Orthodox Jews.

n. Knowledge; cp. binah and chochmah. Also refers to the 4th blessing of Shemoneh Esreh.

n. Sermon; homiletical interpretation.

n. Grammar.

n. Drasha. Sermon; learned address.

n. Interpretation; exegesis.

n. pl. Amorite customs; witchcraft; impure mysteries; heathen customs.

phr. "The way of the land"; correct behavior; good manners; consideration for others.

adj. Religious.

n. Religion.

n. The Second Adam. Title for Yeshua the Messiah (1 Cor. 15:45).

n. Hey. 5th letter of the alphabet having a guttural sound of "h" as in hay. Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "behold!" Gematria = 5.

n. 1. Abel. Third son of Adam and Eve. 2. Vanity; vapor; breath (Eccl. 1:2).

n. Havdalah; "distinction;" ceremony marking end of Shabbat; four benedictions: wine, spices, light, etc. See Lesson Twelve.

n. Hagbaha: The honor of raising the Sefer Torah (briefly) for the congregation to see.

n. phr. "Vanity of vanities" (Eccl. 1:2).

n. Passover Haggadah; recital part of the seder.

n. Telling; story; narrative.

n. The Word (of Adonai). בְּרֵאשִׁית הָיָה הַדְּבָר (John 1:1, 14).

n. phr. "The Greatness on High", a euphemism for YHVH (Heb. 1:3).

n. Hadassah, the Hebrew name for Esther (Esther 2:7). Hadassah means "myrtle."

n. phr. Lighting of the candles (on Shabbat).

n. "Thanksgiving," the 18th blessing of the Shemoneh Esreh.

n. Glory; Splendor; Majesty.

n. Being; existence. Shem Havayah is the Name of God.

n. Present (tense); derived from the root היה, meaning to be; to exist.

n. Hosea, one of the 12 "Minor" prophets and part of the Nevi'im. Adonai's messenger to the northern kingdom during her declining years regarding the love of God despite Israel's failures. Hoshea' means "Adonai is Deliverer."

n. pl. Parents.

n. Hoshana Rabba; Great Hoshana; The 7th day of Sukkot special service.

phr. Hosanna; from an abbreviation of "O save!" (Psalm 118:25: הוֹשִׁיעָה נָא)

n. Hillel. Jewish student center. Named after the great Rabbi Hillel.

n. Halakha; Talmudic law regarding rules of conduct; (usually contrasted with Aggadah).

phr. "(you [pl.]) praise the LORD!"

n. Praise; Praise songs. (Psalms 113-118).

excl. Behold! Look!

phr. The Son of the Living God; John 6:69.

n. Haftarah; concluding prophetic section after reciting the Torah on Shabbat or festivals.

phr. "Here I am." הִנְנִי שְׁלֹחֲנִי ("Here I am, send me," Isa. 6:8).

n. The procession around the synagogue of the Sefer Torah during the holiday of Simchat Torah.

phr. Name for God: "The Holy One, blessed be He."

n. The Temple Mount.

n. Mountain.

n. Mount Sinai. The place where Moses was given the Torah from Adonai (Ex. 19:20).

n. God the merciful One. See the Names of God.

n. Armageddon. "Hill of Megiddo" (Rev. 16:16).

n. The Good Shepherd (John 10:11); Title of Yeshua the Messiah.

n. Providence; God's overarching rule and sovereign purposes; predestination.

n. Immortality.

n. Haskalah; Enlightenment; Jewish education movement.

n. The Holy Trinity (The Trinity is a Jewish concept!). See the Names of God.

n. 1) Revelation; Disclosure; 2) In the Berit Chadashah, the revelation of Yeshua the Messiah as given to His emissary Yochanan (John).

n. HaShem. The Name (of God). Substitute name for YHVH.

conj. Used as a general conjunction meaning "and" and also as a grammatical reversative.

n. "The hope"; national anthem of Israel.

n. Vav. 6th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a sound of "v" as in vine. Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "nail," "peg," or "add." Gematria = 6.

n. Confession.

n. Zohar; "Splendor"; A work written by Rabbi Shimon bar Yokhai (2nd century) and his students; mystical commentary on the Torah and the main text of the Kabbalah.

n. Leviticus; Detailed instructions for the ancient priesthood regarding how Israel might approach God by means of the rituals in the mishkan (Tabernacle). Vaiyikra means "And He called."

n. Olive. Olive tree.

n. Zayin. 7th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a sound of "z" as in zebra. Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "plow" or "weapon." Gematria = 7.

n. Exodus memorial; remembering the Exodus from Egypt.

adj. Male (gender). Masculine (grammar).

n. 1) Zechariah, one of the Minor Prophets in the Nevi'im. 2) A prophet to the restored remnant who speaks of the Messiah's two comings and God's faithfulness to Israel. Zecharyah means "God has remembered."

n. Remembrance.

n. pl. Zemirot; Table songs for Shabbat.

n. Zilpah. The Syrian woman given by Laban to Leah as a handmaid, a concubine of Jacob, mother of Asher and Gad. Zilpah means "weary."

n. Zenut. Sexual immorality; prostitution.

n. Time; season.

n. pl. Elders.

n. Elder; learned man.

adj. / n. Dear; Beloved.

adj. Strange; foreign; stranger; 'avodah zarah is idolatry.

n. 1) Habakkuk. Eighth book of the Minor Prophets in the Nevi'im. 2) A messenger to Judah regarding her judgment by the Chaldeans. Chavakuk means "Embracer."

n. Love; friendliness.

n. Society; association.

n. Friend; comrade; Chaverut means friendship.

n. Festival; see the Jewish calendar for a list of the chagim.

n. Friendship.

n. Feast of Firstfruits; Chag Habikkurim is on the 18th of Nisan, the first day following the Shabbat of Pesach and is a symbol of the resurrection of the Messiah Yeshua from the dead.

n. Haggai. Tenth book of the Minor Prophets. Haggai ministered to the exiles and spoke of the rebuilding of the Temple and the coming kingdom of Messiah Yeshua. Chagai means "Festive."

n. Feasts and Festivals. See Calendar for a list of the Jewish holidays.

phr. "Happy Holiday!" Said to express best wishes on a Jewish holiday.

n. pl. Month(s); see Calendar for a list of the Jewish months; Rosh Chodesh is the first of the month. The names of the months are Babylonian in origin.

n. Room; Jewish (elementary) school.

n. Eve. Gen 3:20; The primordial mother and first created female human being by Adonai.

n. News. adj. New.

n. Chumash; Pentateuch; the first five books of Moses, usually bound in a codex (book) form and accompanied with Rashi commentary.

n. Sinner.

n. Prophecy.

Revelation; vision; prophecy.

n. Cantor. Singer or chanter of the Torah and berachot in the synagogue.

n. Pig; swine; glutton.

phr. "Well done!" - said on completing a book of Scripture; also: "Courage!"

n. Cantillation; Singing prayers or chanting Torah or Tanakh

n. Sin; missing the mark.

phr. "Be strong and of good courage!"

adj. 1) Alive; living; Fresh; new; creation. 2) n. A pendant with these letters worn as jewelry.

n. Chataf; compound.

phr. "To Life!"

n. Life.

n. Wise man; learned man; Torah scholar.

n. Chet. 8th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a guttural sound of "ch" as in Bach. Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "tent wall" or "fence." Gematria = 8.

n. The Wisdom of Solomon. Book of the Apocrypha.

n. Wisdom; cleverness; cp. binah and da'at.

n. Challah. Shabbat bread.

adj. Profane; ordinary; a yom chol is an ordinary day, as opposed to a sacred day

n. Bringing God's Name into disgrace; scandal; this is the opposite of kiddush hashem, martyrdom.

n. Intermediate day during a festival; "semi-festival" days.

n. The Five Scrolls (often referred to as simply megillot) containing Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, and Esther.

n. Leavened bread; yeast.

n./adj. Fifty.

n. The five books of the Torah. Five fifths of the Torah. Chumash.

n. Grace; Favor; loveliness.

n. Enoch, who, along with Elijah, was "translated" into heaven and never physically died (see Gen. 5:24 and 2 Kings 2:11).

n. Chanukah. "Dedication." Often called Festival of Lights. Begins on Kislev 25 and lasts for eight days. The holiday recognizes the Maccabean victory of a small army over the Assyrian-Greek forces in 164 B.C.E. and the rededication of the Temple. The celebration is marked by lighting candles in a chanukiyah, spinning dreidels, eating latkes, and retelling the story of the power of the

adj. Gracious.

n. Dedication of a house, especially by nailing up a mezuzah on the doorpost and reciting the appropriate blessing.

n. Chanukiyah; The eight-branched menorah, with a place for a ninth candle (shamash) that lights the others, especially designed for Chanukah.

n. Grace; favor; lovingkindness; generous deed.

excl. "God forbid!" "Perish the thought!" Lit. "Mercy and peace!"

n. Chassid. Pious man.

n phr. Unselfish act of kindness, especially towards the dead who can never repay.

phr. "Benevolent Gentiles." Non-Jews who have protected and helped the Jewish people, especially in times of persecution or suffering, such as the Holocaust.

n. Piety; Chassidism.

n. Chuppah. Wedding canopy. Used during the wedding ceremony and forming a sacred space in the center of the Bimah. It symbolically represents the bridal chamber, where the couple would go after the wedding to consummate the marriage.

n. Chassidim. Modern movement from the teachings of Rabbi Israel Baal Shem Tov (1700-1760) stressing personal heartfelt experience of God. The yetser ha ra (evil impulse) must be mastered by chokhmah, binah, and da'at.

n. Liberty; freedom. Pesach is sometimes called Chag ha cherut.

n. Ultra-Orthodox Jew.

n. Sweet spread eaten at Pesach during seder. A mixture of apples, raisins, nuts, and wine served at the seder to represent mortar on the seder plate.

n. Ban; destruction; object consecrated to te Temple; excommunication.

n. Nerve; Gall; brazen effrontery; cheek.

n. Soul-searching; self-accounting; traditionally associated with the teshuvah season between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.

n. Darkness; (John 1:5).

n. Second month; See Jewish calendar.

n. Bridegroom.

n. Breastplate (of the high priest), worn over the ephod containing the Urim and Tummin. This breastplate is also called Choshen mishpat (breastplate of judgment).

n. Bridegroom of Torah; honor of being called up to close the Torah reading cycle at the synagogue.

n. "Bridegroom of Genesis"; honor of being called up to open the Torah reading cycle on Simchat Torah, usually given to a strong member of the synagogue.

n. Tevilah. Baptism; Immersion. The act of taking a ritual bath in a mikveh of running water, usually to cleanse from impurity (e.g., after menstruation). Complete immersion is also normally required for proselytes on being accepted into Judaism.

n. Jewish wedding. Chatan is the groom; Kalah is the bride; Edim are witnesses.

adj. Clean; pure; innocent. (Psalm 51:10). Lev tahor is a clean or pure heart. The red heifer is said to cleanse from tumah (Num. 19:2).

n. Tevet. 10th month of the Jewish calendar. See Calendar.

adj./n. Good; right; pleasant; happy.

n. Uncleanliness; ceremonial defilement.

n. Impurity; filth. Ceremonial defilement.

n. Tu Bishvat; 15th day of Shevat; New Year for trees; Israeli Arbor Day; usually marks first day of spring in Israel. (Note the use of the gerashim to indicate the number 15).

n. Tallit. Prayer shawl worn during Shacharit services. (Num. 15:38-39). Includes "fringes" or tsitsit.

n. Tet. 9th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a sound of "t" as in tall. Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "basket" or "snake." Gematria = 9.

adj. Tasty.

n. Four-cornered garment worn under a shirt with tassels (tsitsit). Also known as arba kanfot.

n. pl. Bible accent marks; trope; cantillation signs; placed above or below the words of the Tanakh. Serve as musical notes, tone syllable identifiers, and marks of punctuation (e.g., pausal, disjunctive).

n. Accent mark(s); Stress; Accent marks were probably introduced by Ezra the Scribe and made part of the Masoretic text by Aaron Ben Asher.

n. Yigdal. Poem recited during the Shacharit service. Summarizes the 13 principles of faith of Moses Maimonides "Ani Ma'amin."

adj./n. Treyf; Non-Kosher; literally "torn." Since meat torn by wild animals is forbidden under the Jewish dietary laws, treyf means "non-kosher" or "not fit" to be eaten by Jews.

n. Judah. The fourth son of Jacob and patriarch of the tribe Judah. Also the name for the southern kingdom of ancient Israel.

n. God. See Names of God.

adj. Jewish; Judean; Jew.

n. Judaism; Jewry.

n. God. Substitute for YHVH.

n. Joshua: Book of the Nevi'im in the Tanakh. The name Yehoshua means "the Lord saves."

n. Jubilee. 50th year as sabbatical for the land and the liberation from all obligations.

n. John. Yochanan. "God gives grace." Name of a shaliach of Yeshua.

n. Israeli Independence Day, Iyyar 5th (on May 14th 1948, Israel was declared a nation).

n. Sunday; the first day of the week. See Jewish calendar.

n. Holiday; Jewish religious day or festival. See Calendar. Cp. Yom Chol.

n. Joel. 1) 2nd book of the Minor Prophets in the Nevi'im. 2) Adonai's messenger to Judah during her declining years regarding the great Day of the Lord and the judgment of the nations. Yo'el means "Adonai is God."

n. Yod. 10th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a sound of "y" as in yes. Sometimes functions as a "consonantal vowel." Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "arm and hand" or "deed." Gematria = 10. Sometimes pronounced "Yud."

n. Day.

n. Day of Atonement. Yom Kippur; 10th Tishri; Climax of the ten day period of repentance (Days of Awe) that begins with Rosh Hashannah and ends with the Day of Judgment.

n. John the Baptist.

n. Ground. Foundation; Hayasod means "the foundation."

n. 1) Jonah, book of the Nevi'im in the Tanakh.
2) A messenger to the northern Kingdom, Jonah tells the story of God's love for the goyim -- and Israel's mission to be a light unto the nations. Yonah means "dove."

n. pl. Days of Awe; Ten days from Rosh Hashanah to Yom Kippur marking personal and corporate teshuvah.

n. Joseph. "Adonai will add." 1) The eldest son of Jacob by Rachel and the father of Manasseh and Ephraim (Gen. 30:24). A portrait of Messiah.

n. 1) Ezekiel, part of the Nevi'im in the Tanakh; 2) Adonai's messenger to the exiles about the judgment on Jerusalem. Yechezkiel means "God Strengthens."

n. Memorial prayer; a memorial service in the synagogue.

n. Wine.

adj. Individual; unikue; one of a kind. Yeshua the Messiah is called Ben Yachid (John 1:14).

n. Red Sea. Sea of Reeds. (Ex. 13:18). Suf means reed, rush, or water plant.

n. Sea; Ocean; Lake

Excl. Excellent! Very good!

n. Jacob. The son of Isaac, grandson of Abraham, and the father of the 12 patriarchs of the tribes of Israel. Ya'akov means "heel holder" or "supplanter"; later he was renamed "Israel" ("God prevails") by Adonai (Gen. 32:28).

n. Isaac. The son of Abraham by Sarah his wife (Gen. 17:9) and the father of Jacob and Esau. One of the three patriarchs of national Israel. Yitschak means "he laughs."

n. The Exodus from Egypt.

n. Good impulse; feeling to do good.

n. Inclination; Impulse.

n. God-fearing man.

n. Evil impulse; inclination to do evil or perform wicked acts.

n. Fear of God; piety.

n. Fear; reverence.

n. Jerusalem. Also known as the City of David, Zion, Salem, Ariel, Jebus, the "City of God," the "holy city," comes to designate heaven itself (Heb. 12:22-23). Jerusalem means "foundation of peace."

n. Fear of Heaven; piety.

n. Jericho. First city conquered by Joshua upon entrance to the promised land.

n. Moon.

n. Jesus. The proper name for YHVH in the flesh; the Messiah and rightful King of the universe. Yeshua means "YHVH saves" (Matt. 1:21).

n. 1) The book of Jeremiah, part of the Nevi'im in the Tanakh. 2) Adonai's messenger to Judah during her final years before falling to the Babylonians. Yirmeyahu means "Adonai will Lift Up."

n. Help; deliverance; victory.

n. Yeshua, Son of David. Title for the Messiah. See the Names of God.

n. 1) The book of Isaiah, part of the Nevi'im in the Tanakh. 2) Adonai's messenger to Judah during her declining years regarding the coming Messiah and Israel's true King. Yesha'yahu means "Adonai is Salvation."

n. Isaiah. Alternate name for Yesha'yahu.

n. Israel. The name given to Jacob by the Angel of the LORD at Peniel ("God prevails") by Adonai (see Gen. 32:28). The land of Israel is Erets Yisrael.

n. Yeshiva; oldest institute of Jewish learning. Rabbinical seminary.

n. Issachar. One of the twelve tribes of Israel (Gen. 30:18). (The second Sin is silent.)

n. Jeshurun; Poetic name for Israel (Deut. 32:15).

n. Glory; honor; wealth. The shresh (root) with its derivatives occurs 376 times in the Tanakh.

n. From Shacharit services; poem of praise; part of Barukh She'amar.

n. Kohen. Priest. The priest and his descendants, traditionally considered to be directly descended from Aaron, but first used in the Tanakh in reference to Melchizedek (Gen. 14:18).

n. phr. Honoring parents. Honoring father and mother.

n. Priesthood; office.

n. High Priest. Kohen Gadol. The Kohen Gadol wore the "robe of the ephod," the "breastplate of judgment" (with the Urim and Thummim), and the "mitre," or upper turban, with a gold plate in front engraved with "Holiness to the Lord," fastened to it. To the high priest alone it was permitted to enter the Kodsh Hakodashim (Holy of Holies), which he did only once a year, on Yom Kippur.

n. Kolel. Community.

n. pl. Kohanim. Priests.

n. pl. Samaritans; Also: those who oppose Jewish teachings.

n. Kavannah. Intention; Inner disposition; Chief requirement for prayer and worship, as well as for acts of mitzvot. Inner concentration during prayer; heartfelt direction in prayer.

adj. (construct form) All; everything.

adj. All; everything.

n. Bride; Engaged girl.

phr. "All the glory!" Used idiomatically to express praise or congratulations for an achievement.

n. Kol Nidre; Disavowal of any oaths made under coercion; recited on eve of Yom Kippur. The prayer asks for release from all vows made henceforth as a historical protective device for Jews forced to make vows to other religions in order to save their lives.

adj. Omnipotent. "Able to do all."

part. Yes.

n. pl. Sacred objects used in the Temple; generally any sacred objects (e.g., Sefer Torah, Siddur, etc.)

n. Knesset (Israel's Parliament); Assembly; Congress.

n. Church; assembly; meeting.

n. Canaan.

n. Great Knesset; Great Assembly; Sanhedrin.

n. Throne.

n. Throne; Chair.

n. Kislev; 3rd month of the Hebrew civil calendar. See Hebrew calendar.

n. Throne of God.

n. Kaf / Khaf. 11th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having the a sound of "k" as in kite (without the dagesh, "ch" as in bach). Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "palm" (of a hand) or "open." Gematria = 20. Transliterated as "k(h)." Khaf also has a sofit (final) form (ך).

n. Atonement; Forgiveness.

n. Capernaum. In the Berit Chadashah, the city where Yeshua did much of His ministry. "Village of Nachum."

n. Cherub/ Cherubim. Heavenly creatures (angels) who guarded the way to the Tree of Life in the Garden of Eden (Gen. 3:24)

adj. Kosher; Good; Approved; Ritually correct; Conforming to Jewish dietary laws.

n. Money; Silver. Mammon.

n. Kippah. Skullcap; Worn as a sign of respect and religious observance in the synagogue. Also known as a yarmulke (Yiddish).

n. Forgiveness. Yom Kippur custom is based on the idea of ransom, one life for another. After reciting from the Book of Job (33:23-24), a rooster (for men) or a hen (for women) is swung three times over the heads of the penitent and the following is said: "This is in exchange for me you, this is instead of you, this is kapparah for you. This rooster will go to its death, but you will go forward to a good life."

n. Cover upon the Holy Ark; cover; curtain.

n. Witchcraft; superstitious practices.

n. Handwriting.

n. Dietary laws; also: keeping kosher; kosher foods in general.

n. Cursive writing.

n. Holy writings; Scriptures.

n. Hebrew square script.

n. The Holy Bible. Tanakh.

n. Biblical verse; *pasuk*.

n. Marriage contract. Traditional Jewish marriage contract, which spells out the contractual responsibilities of the groom to the bride, often written in beautiful Hebrew calligraphy.

n. Apocrypha. Books such as Ecclesiasticus by Ben Sira, discovered in a *Genizah*. Also called *Sefarim Chitsonim* (outside books), that is, books excluded from the Tanakh.

n. Ketuvim. Writings; 3rd major part of Tanakh. The word Ketuvim is the plural form of Ketav, or writing. The Ketuvim, or Hebrew literary books, are subdivided into three major parts: Wisdom Literature, Megillot (scrolls), and Histories (which, somewhat strangely, includes Daniel, a prophetic book).

n. Crown; Diadem.

n. West Wall; Kotel. "Wailing Wall"; Remnant of the western wall of the Temple in Jerusalem. Part of the wall enclosing Herod's Temple is still standing in the old section of Jerusalem. This part of the wall has been regarded as sacred ever since the Talmudic period and has served as a place of pilgrimage for Jews from all parts of the world.

prep. To; unto; for; marks grammatical object.

n. Crown of Torah; artistic silver crowns used to adorn the Sefer Torah in the synagogue.

n. Laban. The son of Bethuel, brother of Rebekkah, and father of Leah and Rachel (Gen. 24:29).

n. Leah. The daughter of Laban, first wife of Jacob, and mother of Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, and Dinah. One of the four Matriarchs of the 12 tribes of Israel.

n. Lamed-Vav Tsaddikim. 36 hidden saints held to keep God from destroying the world on account of their virtue and faith. Note the use of the gereshim.

n. 32nd day of counting the Omer (from Pesach to Sukkot). Semi-holiday en route to Sukkot.

phr. "Not upon us!" May it not happen to us!

adv. Not; no.

n. Heart.

n. Heart; core; center.

n. Lebanon.

n./adj. White.

n. Calendar.

n. Levi. 3rd son of Jacob and patriarch of the tribe of Levi (*Gen. 29:34*).

n. Lulav. Palm branch used in Sukkot.

n. pl. Levites.

n. Bread of Life. A title for Yeshua the Messiah (*John 6:48*).

n. Bread.

n. Bread of Presence; Showbread in the Sanctuary.

n. Living Bread. A title for Yeshua the Messiah (John 6:51).

phr. "Good Night!"

n. Night.

n. Lilith; kween of demons.

n. Good Night! "Restful night!"

n. Lamed. 12th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a sound of "l" as in look. Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "staff," "goad," or "control." Gematria = 30.

n. Lechah Dodi; Song/poem; welcome the Shabbat.

part. Why?

n. Learned man.

conj. For the sake of.

adj. Learned; skilled.

prep. Before.

n. phr. "For the sake of God."

phr. "For the sake of heaven"; for pure motives. For the Name of God; in honor of God.

n. In the presence of the Holy of Holies.

n. Tongue; speech; language.

phr. "Next year in Jerusalem."

n. Evil gossip; Slander.

n. Hebrew. The holy tongue or language

n. Hundred; century.

adv. Very; much; entirely.

n. Flood.

n. Believer.

n. Preacher.

n. Tower of Babel.

n. Esther; one of the five scrolls (part of the Ketuvim). The story of God's providence in the affairs of the Jews during the time of Xerxes (486-465 B.C.), ruler of Persia. Read during Purim.

n. The Dead Sea Scrolls (DSS).

n. Shield of David. The Star of David (as seen on the Israeli flag, jewelry, etc.).

n. Shield; Protection.

n. Measure for measure; the punishment fits the crime.

n. The wilderness of Sinai.

n. Midian.

n. Rules of interpretation; Rabbinic hermeneutics.

n. Midrash; Interpretation; exegesis; investigation.

n. Spiritual level.

n. Why (is this night) different (from all other nights)? From the four questions asked at a Passover seder, traditionally by the youngest child.

n. Mah Tov; In the Siddur, speaks of how good it is for brothers to dwell in unity.

n. Musaf. An additional service, usually associated with special Shabbats and festivals.

n. Circumciser.

n. Musar. Reproof; Correction; Moral Discipline; Ethics.

n. Institution; also, Israeli secret service.

n. pl. Feasts; appointed times. See the Jewish calendar for a list of mo'adim.

n. Appointed time; festival; gathering; set time.

n. Miracle; sign.

phr. "A happy holiday!"

n. Teacher (masculine).

n. Fear of God.

n. Savior.

n. Guide for the Perplexed. Work of (Aristotelian) Jewish philosophy by Moses Maimondes (1135-1204) [also known as Rambam] that attempted to reconcile Jewish faith and reason.

n. Death.

n. Salvation.

n. Mezuzah; scroll (with the Shema written on it) placed on doorpost.

n. Altar; place of sacrifice.

n. Good luck; congratulations!

n. Food.

n. Demon; one who harms.

n. Song; hymn; psalm.

n. Yiddish. *A* delight; a joy; "rapture."

n. "Cycle." Prayerbook for the festivals.

n. Forgiveness.

phr. "From strength to strength."

n. Michael. "Who is like God." Archangel mentioned in Daniel 10:21, Rev. 12:7.

n. Disagreement; Legal and spiritual disagreement between the sages regarding Talmud, Bible, etc.

n. Water.

n. 1) Micah. 6th of the Minor Prophets and part of the Nevi'im. 2) A messenger to Judah during her declining years, Micah warns of judgment and foretells the Messianic kingdom. Mikhah means "Who is like Adonai?"

n. Machpelah. The location of a burial cave for the patriarchs, near Hebron (Gen. 23:9).

n. Fresh water. Also: Living water: a title for Yeshua the Messiah (John 6).

n. Angel; Messenger.

n. Stumbling-block; difficulty.

n. Advocate (1 John 2:1).

n. Angel of Death.

n. 1) Malachi; one of the Minor prophets in the Nevi'im; 2) A prophet to the restored remnant who speaks of the Lord's love for His erring people and warns of judgment. Malakhi means "Messenger of Adonai."

n. Work; service.

n. Word.

n. Angels; Messengers.

n. Dictionary; Lexicon.

n. pl. Words.

n. Kingdom of heaven (Matt: 4:17).

n. The kingdom of God (John 3:5).

n. King.

n. Kings. The book of Kings, part of the Nevi'im in the Tanakh. English Bibles divide Kings into 1st and 2nd Kings.

n. King of the king of kings. A Title for God.

n. King of the Jews; Title for Yeshua the Messiah (Matt. 27:37).

n. Melchizedek. King of Righteousness, King of Salem; Gen. 14:18-20; Psalm 110:4; Heb. 5:6.

n. Molech; Canaanite deity worshipped with human sacrifices

n. Mem. 13th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a sound of "m" as in mom. Originally a pictograph representing water or chaos. Gematria = 40. Mem also has a sofit (final) form.

n. Teacher, usually of religion.

n. Mamzer. Illegitimate child; bastard.

n. Mammon; money.

n. Manna.

n. Essential thing; reality; concreteness; 2)
adv. Really; truly ("It was mamash a miracle!")

n. Custom; manner; conduct; practice.

phr. "Heaven-sent."

n. Manasseh. Son of Joseph, grandson of Jacob (Gen. 45:51). A half-tribe, as was Ephraim.

n. Menorah; Candlestick. Lampstand. Seven-branched candelabrum that stood in the Temple.

n. Massorah; the work of scribal transmission of the Tanakh (Masoretic text)

n. Minyan. A group of ten bar mitzvah adults necessary for the prayer service.

n. Devotion.

n. Tradition.

n. A number.

n. Sacrifice. Unselfish act. Sacrifice of the soul.

n. "Rock of Ages"; sung after kindling of Chanukkah lights.

n. pl. 1) Numbers; 2) Numerology; study of numbers and their significance in the Hebrew text.

n. Deed; Act; Work; Practice.

n. Evening prayer; service for evening prayers.

n. Acts of the Apostles. The works of the Ruach Hakodesh (Holy Spirit) in the early church as reported by Luke (Luke 1:3. Acts 1:1). Ma'asei Hashelichim means "deeds of the sent ones" in Hebrew.

n. Creation.

n. Tithe; tenth.

n. pl. Good works.

n. Maftir. Concluding section of a Torah reading.

n. Mappik; Dagesh in final hey.

n. Index (of a book).

n. Bible Commentators.

n. Precept; Command; deed of piety or charity.

n. Matzah; unleavened bread. See Pesach.

n. Negative commandment (of the 613 commandments of the Tanakh); prohibition.

n. Positive commandment (of the 613 commandments of the Tanakh).

n. Conscience; what is hidden.

n. pl. Commandments.

n. Temple; Sanctuary.

n. Egypt.

n. Hyphen.

n. Mikveh; purifying bath to remove ceremonial uncleanness; baptismal pool.

n. Biblical holiday.

n. Bible; reading; recital.

Excl. Aramaic. Maranatha! "Our Lord, come!"

n. Mary. Miriam. Mother of Yeshua the Messiah (Matt. 1:16).

n. Maror. Bitter herbs; usually horseradish during a Seder.

n. Mordecai; cousin and adoptive father of Queen Esther; son of Jair of the tribe of Benjamin; deliverer under Divine providence of the children of Israel from the destruction plotted by Haman the chief minister of Ahasuerus (Esther 2:7).

adj. Crazy; mad; insane.

n. Mark. Emissary of Yeshua the Messiah and author of the gospel of Mark.

n. Moses our Teacher. Honorary title given to Moses.

n. Moses. Deliverer of Israel from Egypt, agent through whom Israel received the Torah. (Ex. 2:10).

n. Mashiach ben David. The final deliverer of the Jewish people. Descendant of King David, of the tribe of Judah. Yeshua the Messiah in His second coming.

n. Messiah; The Anointed. Yeshua ben Yosef is the promised Mashiach of Israel.

adj. Enlightened.

n. Mashiach ben Yosef. The Messiah from the house of Joseph. One of two Messianic figures which are described in the written and oral traditions of Judaism. Mashiach ben Yosef is considered to be a forerunner and harbinger of the final deliverer, Mashiach ben David. Christians see Yeshua as the fulfillment of both portraits of Messiah in the Tanakh and the oral tradition. Yeshua the Anointed, the Christ, is the fulfillment of both.

n. Proverb; Saying.

n. Tabernacle; tent.

n. Apostate (from Judaism). Shemad means one who has converted or been baptized.

n. Proverbs of Solomon; part of the Ketuvim of the Tanakh. Mishlei means "proverbs" or "parables."

n. Family. By extension, a close association.

n. Mishnah; earlier part of the Talmud; divided into six orders or parts (sedarim) of sixty three tractates.

n. Matthew. Emissary of Yeshua the Messiah and author of the gospel of Matthew.

n. Justice; Judgment.

n. Gift.

n. Matthew. Alternate spelling. Emissary of Yeshua the Messiah and author of the gospel of Matthew. Mattityahu means "gift of God."

adj. Trustworthy; reliable; faithful.

n. Mattan Torah. The giving of the Torah at Sinai. Normally celebrated at Shavu'ot.

n. Prophecy.

n. Trust; faith.

adj. Elect; Chosen.

n. Foul language.

n. Prophets. Second main division of the Tanakh. The Nevi'im, or Hebrew prophetic books, are subdivided into two major parts: four books of the "Former" prophets and 15 books of the "Latter" prophets. Weekly readings are called Haftarah portions.

n. Prophet.

n. Latter Prophets. Part of the Nevi'im of the Tanakh consisting of the three main prophets (Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel) and the Twelve Minor prophets (trei asar).

n. Former Prophets. Joshua, Judges, Samuel, and Kings. Part of the Nevi'im of the Tanakh.

n. Nagid. Prince; Leader.

n. Negev; South; southern region of Israel.

n. Donation (as to a synagogue).

n. Niggun; Traditional musical theme for a given service or festival.

n./adj. Christian.

part. "Well?" "So?"

n. Nun. 14th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a sound of "n" as in now. Originally a pictograph representing seed or fish. Gematria = 50. Nun also has a sofit (final) form.

adj. Feared; Terrible; the High Holidays are called Hayamim Hanora'im, the Days of Awe.

n. Noah.

n. Nazarite; One dedicated to God by vow involving abstinence from intoxicants and from cutting the hair.

n. Days of Awe; High Holidays. 10 days from Rosh Hashanah to Yom Kippur.

n. 1) Nahum, book of the Nevi'im in the Tanakh. 2) A messenger to Judah during her declining years, Nahum foretells the doom of the Assyrian empire. Nachum means "Consolation," or "Comforter."

n. Nehemiah: book of the Ketuvim in the Tanakh. Nechemyah means "consolation of God."

n. Nahor. Grandfather of the patriarch Abraham (Gen 11:22); 2) Son of Terah and brother of the patriarch Abraham (Gen 11:26).

n. Snake; Serpent.

n. Sorcery; magic.

n. Nachat; Fulfillment; Joy and Pride over something.

n. The Brass Serpent.

n. Hebrew expressions, such as "barukh hashem," "be'ezrat hashem," "chas veshalom," etc.

n. Handwashing.

n. Nisan; Name of the 7th month.

phr. "Safe Journey!"

n. Miracles.

n. Miracle.

n. Truth; Correctness; Willingness.

adj. Right; Correct.

n. Giant.

adj. Pleasant; Agreeable; lovely.

n. Nephilim. Giants (*Gen 6:4*). The word may also be derived from a root signifying "wonder," and hence "monsters."

adj. Wonderful.

n. Self; Soul; Spirit; essence; innermost part.

n. Naphtali. (1) Tribe of Israel descended from a son of the Patriarch Ya'akov.

n. Immortality.

n. Living Creature.

adj. Eternal.

n. Eternity; Steadfastness.

n. Branch (Isaiah 11:2); descendant.

n. Christianity.

n. Nazareth; Town in the Galil where Yeshua the Messiah grew up.

adj. Christian (lit. from Nazareth).

n. Vowel point; dot; point.

adj. Feminine; female.

n. Nikkud. Punctuation (plural is nikkudot).

n. Nicodemus. Parush, member of the Sanhedrin and "teacher in Israel" John 3:1.

n. Ner Tamid; Perpetual Lamp; Ex. 27:20; Lev 24:2: lamp burning in the Mishkan (tabernacle); now used as a continual light placed before the aron kodesh in the synagogue.

n. Candle; Light; Lamp.

n. Lifting up the hands (priest's blessing); Aaronic blessing.

n. Marriage; Jewish wedding.

n. Sabbath soul. Extra blessing given during Sabbath observance.

n. Soul; Breath of life; spirit; living being

n. Hope.

n. Patience.

n. Siddur. Prayer book. Arrangement of the book begins with Shacharit, Minchah, and Ma'ariv services, then Shabbat and festival services.

n. Segol. Hebrew vowel mark.

n. Seder. Order; Arrangement; ceremonies of the Passover meal.

n. Sodom. City near the Dead Sea destroyed by God (Gen. 10:19, 19).

n. Sidrah. "Order." Bible-portion; Parasha; One of 54 divisions of the Torah which are read at the synagogue consecutively until the entire Torah is completed.

n. Passover Seder.

n. End. Finish; אין סוף (Ein Sof) means "without end" and is a Kabbalistic Name for God.

n. Secret.

n. Reed. Yam Suf is the Sea of Reeds.

n. End of verse marker that looks like a colon in the Masoretic text of the Tanakh.

n. Scribe; writer.

adj. / n. Final (letter); ending letterform of the five Hebrew letters Kaf, Mem, Nun, Pey, and Tsade.

n. Siyyum. Celebration over the completion of a Sefer Torah scroll.

n. pl. Scribes.

n. Sinai; mountain in the desert between Egypt and Israel where Israel received the Torah from God through Moses.

n. Sivan. Month of Jewish calendar.

n. Sukkah; Hut; Tent; Tabernacle. Temporary structure built for the celebration of Sukkot in recognition of the temporary dwellings built by the Jews as they journeyed from Egypt to Canaan.

n. phr. [Aramaic] "Help from Heaven." Abbreviated as S"D.

n. Feast of Tabernacles. Feast of Booths. See entry for Sukkot, above.

n. Sukkot. Feast of Tabernacles; Fall festival; celebrating the forty years when the people of Israel lived in booths or tents in the desert. Sukkot is one of three pilgrim festivals when Jews were expected to go up to Jerusalem.

n. Silluk; Cantillation sign; accent mark in the Masoretic text used for chanting Tanakh.

interj. Selah. Perhaps related to shoshan meaning to lift up (as voices) before a pause. Psalm 3:2, etc.

n. Prayers for forgiveness, esp. said during the "Days of Awe," from Rosh Hashanah to Yom Kippur.

n. Forgiveness.

n. Samekh. 15th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a sound of "s" as in son. Originally a pictograph representing a staff. Gematria = 60.

n. Semikhah. 1) Laying on our hands (upon the head of the sacrifice); 2) Ordination (as of a Rabbi).

n. Story; Narrative.

n. Sanhedrin. High court of law.

n. Book. The Jews are sometimes referred to as Am hasefer: People of the book.

n. Count of the omer for 49 days between Pesach and Shavu'ot (Lev. 23:16).

n. Sephardic. Spanish.

n. Sefer Torah. Torah scroll kept in the aron kodesh of the synagogue.

n. Servant of God.

n. Slave. Servant.

n. Work; Labor; Worship; Specifically the sacrificial Temple service as performed by the kohen gadol (high priest).

n. Slavery; service.

n. Sin; Transgression.

n. Idolatry; in the Mishnah, the 8th tractate in the order of Nezikin, dealing with regulations related to idols and idolatry.

n. pl. Hebrews (as a people).

n./ adj. Hebrew; Jew.

n. Eternity.

n. Hebrew (language).

n. Testimony; Witness.

n. Witness.

n. Delight; Pleasure; Luxury; Gan Eden is the Garden of Eden representing paradise.

n. pl. Witnesses.

n. Strength.

n. Obadiah; Shortest of the prophetic books in the Nevi'im of the Tanakh. 'Ovadyah means "servant of Adonai."

n. Immigrant to Israel (lit. "one who ascends").

n. Helper.

n. Eternity; world. Also: everlastingness.

n. Burnt offering.

n. phr. This present age; this world.

n. The world to come, in which truth will prevail.

n. Azazel. Name of the place where the scapegoat was sent on Yom Kippur.

n. phr. The world to come.

n. Help; aid.

n. Ezra; book of the Ketuvim in the Tanakh. Ezra means "help" or "aid."

n. Evil Eye. Stinginess.

n. Ayin. 16th letter of the Hebrew alphabet. Ayin is a guttural letter. Originally a pictograph representing an eye. Gematria = 70.

n. Evil eye; ill-will.

n. Good Eye; Generosity; good will.

n. The Holy City; Jerusalem.

n. City.

phr. "May he rest in peace" - said when referring to a dead man. Abbreviated as A"H.

n. Al-Ha-Nissim. Passages added to Chanukkah and Purim prayers. "For the miracles"

n. Aliyah. 1) Going up; Ascent; being called to the Torah reading; 2) Immigration to Israel.

phr. "May she rest in peace" - said when referring to a dead woman. Abbreviated as A"H.

n. Supremacy.

n. The Most High; God; Upper; Highest. See the Names of God.

n. People; Nation.

n. Aleinu. Closing prayer of the three daily services (popular since the 13th century).

n. Amos. Earliest (chronologically) of the "Minor Prophets" in the Tanakh. Amos means "to be burdened or troubled." His main center of activity was in the northern kingdom.

n. Inhabitants; crowd; common people; ignorant people.

n. Omer (measure of grain).

n. Amida. Shemoneh Esreh. Prayer of the Eighteen Benedictions. "Standing" prayer.

n. Shabbat party.

n. Oneg. Pleasure; Delight; Party.

n. Tree of Life (Gen. 2:9).

n. Tree.

n. Akedah. Sacrifice of Isaac by his father Abraham (Gen. 22:1-19).

n. Prelude to the Messiah. "Footsteps of the Messiah."

n. Evening.

n. The binding of Isaac.

n. Evening prayers; see also Ma'ariv.

Phr. "Good evening!"

n. Cities of Israel.

n. Erev Shabbat. Friday up to sundown.

n. Esau. The eldest son of Isaac and Rebecca and twin brother of Jacob; sold the birthright for food when he was hungry and the divine blessing went to Jacob; progenitor of the Edomites. Esau means "hairy."

n. Cities of Refuge.

n. Tenth of Tevet. Fast day commemorating the siege of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar in 586 BC.

n. Ten Sefirot. Ten divine emanations or manifestations of God of Jewish mysticism.

n. Ten Tribes (of the northern kingdom of Israel). In the Apocrypha, it is written that the ten tribes moved to a far away country and resettled there (2 Esdras 13:41-47). These are sometimes referred to as the "lost tribes."

n. Ten Commandments (Ex. 20:2-17; Deut. 5:6-21).

n. Aramaic. Ancient of Days. Name for God (Dan. 7:9, 13, 22).

n. Ten days of repentance. Penitential season. Time from the 1st of Tishri (Rosh Hashanah) and ending with the close of Yom Kippur. These days are also known as Yamim Nora'im, the Days of Awe.

n. pl. Peot. Earlocks.

n. Pey / Fey. 17th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a "f" as in food sound (with a dagesh, "p" as in park). Originally represented by a pictograph meaning "mouth," "work," or "speech." Gematria = 80. Fey also has a sofit (final) form (ף).

n. Redemption; Rescue; Ransom.

n. pl. Earlocks (Lev. 19:27-8).

n. Ransom of captives.

n. Ceremony of redeeming the firstborn, 31st day after the birth (Ex. 13:13; Num. 18:16).

n. Wonder; Miracle.

n. Purim. "Lots." Festival that celebrates the survival of the Jewish people in the time when Haman the Agagi attempted to kill them (as described in Esther).

n. sing. pl. constr. Face; Features; Countenance

n. Debate, esp. regarding Halakha or legal matters. Pilpel means "pepper."

n. Verses of Song; praise sung or chanted before prayer in the Shacharit service.

n. Pasuk. Verse. Bible verse. Cp. Perek.

n. Saving of life.

n. Pesach; Passover; The feast of Passover, celebrating the Exodus of the Jewish nation from Egypt under the leadership of Moses. Pesach, along with Shavu'ot and Sukkot, one of the three pilgrim festivals (shalosh regalim) when Jews were to come to Jerusalem.

n. Pharisee; see entry on Perushim.

n. Parokhet; Curtain in the Temple before the Ark of the Law; Curtain, specifically the one dividing the Holy of Holies from the rest of the Temple or Tabernacle. There were actually two such curtains: the first separated the Holy Place from the outer court (Ex. 26:36-37, 36:37-38), whereas the second separated the Holy of Holies from the Holy Place (Ex. 26:31-33, 36:35-36). The

n. Paraclete; Attorney; Defender; Counselor.

n. pl. Weekly Torah readings.

n. Commentator.

n. Orchard; "Garden of knowledge." An acronym for Peshat, Remez, Drash, and Sod, indicating the four traditional levels of interpretation a given pasuk might have.

n. pl. Pharisees; Perushim; The Perushim and the Tsedukim were the two main groups of the religious establishment in the time of Yeshua. The Perushim focused on the Torah and what it requires of ordinary people, rather than on the Temple ritual. When the Temple was destroyed in 70 c.e., the Perushim developed their tradition into the basis for Jewish life everywhere; this tradition is the

n. Pirke Avot; Chapters of the Fathers; Ethics of the Fathers; from the Mishnah. Collection of maxims of the sages from the Mishnah (Hillel, Akiva, etc.).

n. Weekly Torah reading. Cp. sidrah.

n. Weekly Torah portion; weekly sidrah.

n. Literal, plain-sense meaning of a text.

n. Exegesis; Commentary.

n. 1) Army; host; multitude; 2) Military service.

n. Patach; vowel sign.

n. pl. Armies; hosts; multitudes.

n. Host of stars; host of the heavens.

n. Justification.

n. Sabra; Israeli-born person.

n. Tsade. 18th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a "ts" sound (as in nuts). Originally represented by a pictograph of a prostrate man. Gematria = 90. Tsade also has a sofit (final) form.

n. pl. Sadducees. One of the two main groups in the religious establishment of Yeshua's time (the other being the Pharisees (Perushim)). The Tsaddukim tended to be more Hellenistic and more willing to cooperate with the Roman conquerors than the Perushim.

n. Pious man; adj. just; righteous.

n. Sidon. Town on the coast north of Tyre (Matt.11:21).

v. To justify; declare righteous.

n. pl. Righteous people; Lamed Vav Tsadekim.

n. Tsedakah; Charity; Benevolence; Justice.

n. Justice; honesty.

n. Rock of Israel; see the Names of God.

n. Rock.

n. Fast of Gedaliah; A fast day commemorating the assassination of Gedaliah, governor of Judea after the destruction of the first Temple (586 BC). After his death, the Jews were dispersed; in mourning over the Exile, the Rabbis decreed it to be a public fast day. Occurs the day after Yom Kippur.

n. Fast.

n. Zionism.

n. Zion; Originally called the City of David, south of the modern Old City of Jerusalem. Later the name came to refer metaphorically to the Temple Mount itself, and by extension, to Jerusalem and the people of Israel.

n. Cross.

n. Tsitsit. Fringes. Ritual fringes on the Tallit or Tallit Katan tied with special knots to remind us of the mitzvot and our responsibility to keep them. The Torah attaches great importance to the wearing of tsitsit as a visible reminder of the obligation to keep the divine mitzvot (Num. 37:29). The tsitsit is made of eight threads with five knots. In orthodox circles, the tsitsit are

adj. Everlasting; eternal.

n. Image; Likeness. (Gen. 1:26: "Let us make man in our image...").

n. Modesty; piety; opposite of shamelessness.

n. Eternity.

n. pl. Troubles; (Yiddish: "Tsuris"); heartache; oiy; woe.

n. Zephaniah, book of the Nevi'im in the Tanakh. Tsefanyah means "Adonai has hidden."

n. Kabbalah. Reception; Acceptance; The Kabbalah codifies Jewish mystical teachings from the 13th century.

n. Kibbutz. 1) Gathering; collection; group; collective.

n. Kabbalat Shabbat. Welcoming of the Shabbat. Opening service on Friday evening preceding the Ma'ariv service.

n. Reception; Welcome.

n. A Jewish community.

n. / adj. Saint; holy; sacred.

n. Fixing the day of the new moon; prayer said on the new moon.

n. Kiddush. Blessing over the wine on Sabbaths and Festivals.

n. Marriage ceremony.

n. Sanctifying the Name of God; martyrdom.

n. To sanctify the Name of God by noble deeds or by martyrdom.

n. Kaddish; Doxology glorifying God's Name; prayer said for the dead.

n. Sanctification; holiness; The Kedushah is also a prayer (requiring a minyan) that repeats the "Holy, Holy, Holy..." verses in the Tanakh.

n. The Holy of Holies.

n. Assembly; Community.

n. pl. Holy things; sacrifices.

n. Voice.

n. Ecclesiastes, one of the five scrolls (part of the Ketuvim). Solomon's study of the futility and meaninglessness inherent in natural reasoning "under the sun." Read during Sukkot (Tabernacles). Kohelet means "one who assembles."

n. Incense.

n. Kof; 19th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having a "k" sound (as in king) or a "k" sound (as in kuen). Originally represented by a pictograph of the sun on the horizon. Gematria = 100. Often transliterated using a "k" rather than a "k."

adj. Jealous (Ex. 20:5).

n. Kamets; (Long) vowel of the "A-Class" with a sound of "ah."

n. phr. "The Kots of a Yod." The tiniest thing; minutia; The serif mark atop a Yod, the smallest Hebrew letter. See Kots, above.

n. Kots. Serif or stroke on top of a Hebrew letter. This may refer to the "tittle" Yeshua spoke of in Matt. 5:8 and Luke 16:17.

n. Karaite; Member of a Jewish sect that rejects Rabbinical / Talmudic interpretation of the Tanakh.

n. Jewish law code based on the Shulchan Aruch and widely used by earlier American generations to define the duties of being Jewish. a.k.a. "Kitsur."

n. Sacrifice; Offering; Gift. (Matt 5:23).

n. pl. Karaites. Sect founded by Anan ben David in the middle of the 8th century.

n. Korah. Levite who led a rebellion against Moses in the wilderness (Num. 16, 26; Jude 11).

n. Offerings. Sacrifices.

n. Kere and Ketiv. Variants to be read are called "Kere"; variants as written are called "Ketiv." The Masorah indicates when to omit reading a word that is written and substitute it with what is read.

n. Kere. Masoretic reading; textual variant. "What is read." Compare Ketiv, "What is written."

n. Torah Reading. Public reading of Torah at the synagogue.

n. Calling (by God); election.

n. Keri'ah. Rending of the garments as a sign of grieving (2 Sam. 13:31).

n. Keri'at Shema. The recitation of the Shema (Deut 6:4-9; 11:31-21; and Num. 15:37-41).

n./ adj. Head; top; chief; principal; beginning.

n. Rueben. Tribe of Israel named after the first son of the Patriarch Jacob (Gen. 29:32).

n. Rosh Hashanah; New Years day. The Jewish New Year commemorating the creation of the universe; universal day of judgment. Falling on the first and second days of the month of Tishri when Jews examine their actions of the preceding year. The blowing of the ram's horn is prophetic of the rapture of the ekklesia or church.

n. New Moon. "Head of the moon."

n. Beginning; Best; First Fruit.

adj. 1) First; Former; Foremost; 2) n. Medieval Torah authorities (cp. acharonim) such as Rashi, Maimonides, Yehuda Halevi.

adj. Much; many.

n. Master; teacher; lord; scholar; rabbi.

n. The Lord; Master of the Universe.

n. Master; Sovereign.

adj. 4th; the fourth part.

n. Rabbi. Title given to a teacher or master.

n. pl. Talmudic scholars.

n. Rabbinate; Office of a Rabbi.

n. Turn; time; holiday of pilgrimage to Jerusalem (regalim means "feet").

n. Rebekah. The daughter of Bethuel, sister of Laban, wife of Isaac, and mother of Esau and Jacob (*Gen. 22:23*).

n. Ruach. Wind; Breath; Air; Spirit. Ruach Hakodesh is the Holy Spirit. See Names of God.

adj. Fluent.

n. Ruach Hakodesh; Holy Spirit; Divine Spirit; Inspiration; Prophecy. See the Names of God.

n. pl. Spirits.

n. Spirituality.

n. Evil spirit; hatred; malice.

v. To raise; to exalt; to lift up.

n. Ruth. One of the five scrolls (part of the Ketuvim). Recited in the synagogue in Shavu'ot. Rut means "close friend" or "mate."

n. Rahab. The prostitute in Jericho who hid the Israelite spies in the days of Joshua (Josh. 2).

n. Shepherd; leader (Psalm 23).

n. Rachel. The daughter of Laban, wife of Jacob, and mother of Joseph and Benjamin. Rachel means "ewe" (female lamb). One of the four Matriarchs of the 12 tribes of Israel.

adj. Merciful.

n. Compassion; pity; love.

n. Womb; bowels of compassion.

adj. Merciful.

n. pl. Compassions; tender mercies; mercy.

n. Compassion; Mercy.

phr.Aramaic. "God forbid!"

Acr. Rambam. Acronym for Rabbi Moses Ben Maimon, otherwise known as Maimonides (1135-1204), perhaps the greatest Jewish sage of the Middle Ages. Note the gerashim in this name.

n. Resh. 20th letter of the Hebrew alphabet having an "r" sound (as in rain). Originally represented by a pictograph of a head or person. Gematria = 200.

n. Evil eye; envy; selfishness.

n. Evil; distress; injury.

n. Evil; wickedness; injury.

n. Neighbor; friend; companion (Lev. 19:18).

n. Healing.

n. Neighborliness; friendship.

adj./ n. Weak; a "Begadkephat" letter without dagesh.

phr. "Get well soon," "A complete healing," "A speedy recovery!"

n. Sinner; wicked man.

n. Jewish dances, such as the hora. Jewish folk dancing. Any dances.

n. Saul. "also known as Paul" (Acts 13:9). Messiah's emissary to the gentile world.

n. Rashi; great French commentator of the Tanakh and the Talmud. Rabbi Shelomo Yitshaki (1040-1105). Chumash with Rashi constitutes the basic Jewish education for many generations of Jews in the galut. Note the gerashim used to indicate that this is an abbreviation.

n. Kuestion; Request; A kuestion, especially given to a rabbi regarding Jewish observance.

n. Sheol. Hell; Grave; depth.

n. Week. See the Jewish Calendar.

n. pl. Kuestions, esp. rabbinical kuestions regarding halakhah.

n. Shavuot; Pentecost; Feast of Weeks; weeks. The Festival commemorating giving of the Torah at Har Sinai to Israel. Observed on the fiftieth day after the first day of Pesach. Shavu'ot is the concluding festival of the Spring season, a festival of the offering of the first fruits, and a picture of the resurrection of Yeshua the Messiah as the Firstfruits (1 Cor. 15:20).

phr. "Good week!"

phr. "Thank God!"

n. Oath.

adj. Seventh.

n. Shevat. 5th month; see the Jewish Calendar.

n. Shivah. Seven-day mourning period. "Sitting Shivah" is a custom of sitting on a low stool during the grieving process. Shivah means "seven."

n. Seven blessings; Blessings recited over wine during a wedding ceremony. Also a party for the newlyweds during the first week of marriage.

n. Shevarim. Along with Tekiah and Teru'ah, a sequence of shofar blasts. Shevarim "fragments" are three broken blasts of the shofar.

n. 17th of Tammuz. Fast day commemorating the breaking down of the wall of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar and the cessation of Temple worship during the siege of Titus.

n. Shabbat; Sabbath; Day of rest. (Ex. 20:8). Observed from sunset Friday evening to sundown Saturday evening, marked by rest, worship, and study. One who traditionally observes the legal requirements for Shabbat is called Shomer Shabbat. One of the aseret hadibrot, or Ten Commandments (Ex. 20:2-17; Deut. 5:6-21).

phr. "The Torah has 70 faces." A phrase used to indicate different levels of interpretation of the Torah. See Pardes.

n. Shabbat Hagadol; Sabbath preceding Pesach. Called "great" (gadol) because it began the story of the passage of the Jews from slavery into freedom, and it was the Shabbat when the Jews of Egypt sprinkled lamb's blood on doorposts to prevent the Angel of Death from stopping by their households during the last plague.

n. The first Sabbath after Simchat Torah on which the portion of Bereshit (Genesis) is read.

phr. "Good Sabbath!"

n. Sabbath between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, during the Days of Awe.

n. 1) Rest; Cessation from work. 2) One of the seven annual Sabbaths.

n. Sabbath Eve (Friday evening).

n. Demon.

n. A high sabbath. "Sabbath of sabbaths."

n. Shidukh; A match or arranged marriage (arranged by the Shadkhan or matchmaker).

n. Demons.

n. The Almighty; see the Names of God.

n. pl. Arranged marriages.

n. Marriage broker.

n. Shaddai; Almighty; see the Names of God.

n. Shehecheyanu. Customary blessing said upon any special occasion.

n. Lamb. *Seh Ha'elohim* is the Lamb of God, a title for the Messiah Yeshua (John 1:29).

n. Sheva (vowel sign).

n. The Lamb of God (John 1:29); a Title for the Messiah Yeshua. See the Names of God.

n. Vocal Sheva.

n. Kuiescent Sheva.

phr. "Nothing."

n. Destruction; Catastrophe; also: the Nazi Holocaust.

n. Sabbath observer; someone who keeps Shabbat laws in a traditional way.

n. Watchman; Guard.

n. Enemy.

n. / adj. Samaritan. The Samaritans, a mixed ethnic group descended from Jews deported by the Assyrians in the 8th century B.C. and other peoples ruled by the Assyrians, followed a religion combining pagan and Jewish elements. By the first century most Jews regarded them as pariahs. Matt. 10:5+.

n. Shofar; Ram's Horn; also trumpet. A hallowed out ram's horn, reminding us of the ram offered by Avraham instead of his son (Gen. 22:13); historically used to herald freedom and assemble the community, it is now used for the month preceding Rosh Hashanah as well as during the Yamim Noraim to call toward repentance. It is a symbol of revelation and redemption, as sounded at

n. Judges: Book of the Nevi'im in the Tanakh. The story of how Adonai raised up twelve remarkable individuals (called judges or shofetim) to deliver Israel from her enemies.

n. Shuruk; U-class vowel mark with an "oo" sound. Shuruk is a long vowel (וּ).

n. The great shofar.

n. Dawn; Daybreak; Morning.

n. Celebration of Purim as a second day after the regular Purim celebration (customary in Jerusalem).

n. Morning Prayer Service performed in the synagogue.

n. Liberation; Setting free.

n. Satan; Accuser.

n. Ritual slaughtering of animals.

n. Shin / Sin; 21st letter of Hebrew alphabet having the sound of "sh" as in shy (or "s" as in sun). Originally a pictograph representing a mouth. Gematria = 300.

adj. Satanic.

n. Song of Songs, one of the five scrolls (part of the Ketuvim). Written by King Solomon and considered an allegory of the relations between Adonai and Israel (and Messiah's love for the Church). Read during Pesach (Passover). Shir Hashshirim means "Song of (all) songs."

n. Song.

n. Jewish Music; Songs of Israel.

n. Psalm of the day.

n. Common-sense.

n. Shekhinah; Divine Presence; Inspiration. Sometimes used to refer to the Presence of God and specifically when it dwelt (rested) between the Keruvim (Cherubim) over the Seat of Atonement of the Ark of Testimony in the Kodesh Hakodeshim (Holy of Holies).

n. Shalom Aleichem. Hymn chanted on Friday nights recited upon returning home from Sabbath-eve services.

n. Shalom. Peace; Wholeness; well-being; wellness.

n. Thirty; Thirty days of mourning as part of the Jewish grieving process.

acr. Acronym for a Hebrew phrase "May he live a long and good life, Amen" said by ultraorthodox when mentioning the name of a revered rabbi.

n. Table of the Showbread. (Variant of the entry, below).

n. Table.

n. Shulchan Aruch. "Prepared Table" by Rabbi Joseph Karo (1488-1575). A practical guide to traditional Jewish observance.

n. Table of Showbread (Ex. 25:30).

n. Sheliach Tsibbur; Prayer leader, especially in a congregation.

n. Messenger; Delegate. Emmisary. A person sent forth as an agent to perform a task for a Principal. In Jewish understanding the identity of the agent becomes that of the Principal when the agent performs the task given to him by the Principal.

adj. 3rd

n. Mission; Commission; Message.

n. The thirteen attributes of God, according to the sages' reflections upon Ex. 34:6-7.

n. Thanksgiving offering; Peace offering.

adj. Whole; Well; Perfected.

n. Three annual pilgrimage festivals: Pesach, Shavu'ot, and Sukkot (Ex. 23:14).

n. Name; also the name of Shem, son of Noah (Gen. 5:32).

n. Solomon. The son of King David by Bathsheba and 3rd king of Israel; author of Proverbs and Song of Songs and Ecclesiastes.

n. Surname; Family Name.

n. Sacred Name of God; YHVH; Spoken only 10 times once per year, at Yom Kippur by the Kohen Gadol (Yoma 39b), and in an undertone to conceal it from the rest of the people who might overhear it.

n. Forced conversion; also: apostasy (from Judaism).

n. Semites; perhaps descendants from Shem.

adj. / n. Eighth.

n. Samuel. 1) The book of Samuel, part of the Nevi'im in the Tanakh; 2) Samuel, the great prophet, priest, and judge of Israel.

n. pl. Names; 1) Exodus. The story of the liberation of the Jewish people from their bondage in Egypt and the giving of the Mosaic covenant to Israel.

n. Shemoneh Esreh; Central prayer of the synagogue service. Also called the Amidah (standing).

n. Joy; Gladness; Happiness; cheerfulness.

n. pl. The names and Titles of God. See Lesson Seventeen.

n. Sabbatical Year; 7th year in the cycle to leave land fallow.

n. Simchat Torah; festival of the Torah; "Joy of the Torah." The last day of the festival of Sukkot during which the final (weekly) portion of the Torah is concluded and the first one is begun. The festival is marked by rejoicing and congregational dancing around the Sefrei Torah.

n. Highest Heaven. The third heaven.

n. Heaven; sky; Malkhut Shamayim is the Kingdom of Heaven.

n. The Shema, chief confession of the Jewish faith; (Deut. 6:4). See the entry above.

n. Shema. "Hear!" The first word in the Jewish confession of faith proclaiming that God is one. (see Deut. 6:4). The Shema is the central prayer in the Jewish prayerbook (Siddur) and is often the first verse of Scripture that a Jewish child learns. During its recitation in the synagogue, Orthodox Jews pronounce each word very carefully and cover their eyes with their right hand. Many

n. Samaria. Capital of the Northern Kingdom of ancient Israel. The later Samaritans were a mixed ethnic group descended from Jews deported by the Assyrians in the 8th century B.C. and other peoples ruled by the Assyrians, followed a religion combining pagan and Jewish elements.

n. Simeon. "Heard." The 2nd son of Jacob by his wife Leah and progenitor of the tribe of Simeon. Also the name for Peter in the Berit Chadashah (Matt 4:18).

n. Sun. n. Shammash; 1) Synagogue caretaker or custodian; deacon; 2) Servant candle for Chanukkah menorah.

n. Year. See the Calendar. n. Samson. Judge of Israel (Judges 13-16).

adj. Second; Yom Sheni is Tuesday. phr. "Happy New Year!"

n. Hour; Time (as of the clock). abbr. Shas. Talmud. Abbreviation for Shisha Sidarim, the six orders of the Mishnah that form the basis of the Talmud. Shas and Chumash with Rashi is considered a good Jewish religious education.

n. Homework. n. Lesson; also: religious class, often informal.

n. Judgment; punishment.

n. Scapegoat. (Lev. 16:8).

n. Shekel; Money; mammon.

n. Idol; Abomination.

n. False prophet.

n. Lie; Falsehood; Deceit.

n. Prince; Ruler; Leader; Captain; Minister.

n. Liar. Another Hebrew word for liar is kozev.

n. Sarah. Princess. Wife of Abraham and matriarch of the Hebrews (Gen. 17:15).

n. Prince of Peace (Isa. 9:6); see the Names of God.

n. Sharon. A geographical region of Israel.

n. Sarai. "My princess." The original name of Sarah the wife of Abram (*Gen. 11:29; 17:15*).

n. Fig. Fig tree.

n. Shoresh; Root; origin; radical of a verb or word.

n. Noah's ark.

n. Chest holding the scrolls of the Law in the synagogue; ark.

n. Crown; crownlet on Hebrew letters; serif; tittle. The plural is usually rendered tagin.

n. Understanding; Intelligence.

n. Form and Void; chaos. (*Gen. 1:2*).

n. Emptiness; Waste.

n. Psalms. Book of Psalms. Sacred prayerbook and hymnal of the Tanakh. Divided into five separate books (Psalms 1-41, 42-72, 73-89, 90-106, and 107-150, respectively). Messianic Psalms include 2, 8, 16, 22, 45, 69, 72, 89, 100, 118, 132. Tehillim means "praises."

n. Praise; song of praise.

excl. Thanks!

n. Tav. 22nd letter of the Hebrew alphabet having the sound of "t" as in tall. Originally a pictograph representing a mark or sign or covenant. Gematria = 400. A "Begeckephat letter" (may take a dagesh lene).

n. Hope; Expectation.

phr. "Thanks very much!"

n. Descendants; successive generations; lineage, as in the "toldot of Yeshua" (Matt. 1; Luke 3).

n. Rebuke.

n. Tosefta. Supplement to the Mishnah. It contains a large collection of tannaitic statements of the traditional law (Halakhah).

n. Jewish history.

n. Study of Torah for its own sake.

n. Torah. The word Torah comes from the root word yarah meaning "to shoot an arrow" or "to hit the mark." Properly used, the word means "teaching" or "instruction." In the Tanakh, Torah refers to the first five books of Moses. The actual Torah itself is referred to as the Sefer Torah, or sacred Torah scroll. The Chumash is a book form of the Torah, usually subdivided into 54 smaller literary

n. Written Torah; Written Law; Often used synonymously with the 24 holy writings that make up the Tanakh.

n. Revelation; belief that God revealed both the written and oral Torah to Moses at Mount Sinai.

n. Talmudic scholar.

n. Oral Torah; Talmud. Tradition reports that the two forms of Torah, Torah she-bikhtav and Torah she-be'al peh, have existed side by side ever since the revelation at Har Sinai. The Oral Torah, which was not committed to writing during the centuries preceding the compilation of the Mishnah, was transmitted orally by a chain of sages and carriers of tradition. Karaites reject all Oral Torah.

n. Personal prayers. Personal devotions to God, in addition to the prescribed prayers in the synagogue.

n. Revival.

n. The resurrection of the Messiah (Matt. 16:21; Acts 2:32).

n. Resurrection from the dead.

n. Private devotions to God.

n. Prayer.

adj. Yemenite.

n. Yemen; South.

n. pl. Burial clothes; Shrouds.

n. Table of contents.

n. 1) Study of Torah (both written and oral Torah); 2) Hebrew school.

n. Talmud. An encyclopedic collection of legalistic interpretations consisting of the Mishnah (oral law) and Gemara (commentary on the Mishnah). The Jerusalem Talmud was composed in Israel and compiled at the end of the 5th century C.E.; the (larger) Babylonian Talmud (Talmud Bavli) was compiled by the Babylonian Sages and redacted around the year 500 C.E.

n. Learned man; scholar.

n. Pupil; student; disciple.

adj. Pure; perfect; whole; sincere.

n. pl. Disciples; followers.

n. Tammuz. Name of the 4th month. See Hebrew calendar.

adj. pl. Pure; perfect; whole; sincere.

n. Tannaim. Teachers directly mentioned in the Mishnah and Tosefta. The Tannaitic period began with the death of Hillel and Shammai (1st century A.D.) and ends with Rabbi Judah ha-Nasi, compiler and editor of the Mishnah (beginning of the 3rd century). The Tannaim were successors to sages called Soferim. The adjective form is tannaitic.

n. 1) Daily offering in the Temple; 2) Daily prayer service said in the synagogue.

n. Fast; Sad fast day.

n. Hebrew Bible. The Hebrew Bible is called the Tanakh (sometimes transliterated as Tanak or Tanach in English), an acronym for Torah, Nevi'im, and Ketuvim. Note the use of the gerashim to indicate an acronym.

n. Fast of the firstborn.

n. Fast of Esther. 13th of Adar, the day preceding Purim.

n. Prayer for the sick.

n. Prayer.

n. Prayer before starting a journey.

n. Tefillin; Phylacteries; two black leather boxes containing scrolls with Bible passages on them (Ex. 13:1-16; Deut. 6:4-9, 11:13-21). During synagogue prayers men affix one to their hand and arm and the other to their forehead, in obedience to Deut. 6:8.

n. Tefillat Sheva. Abbreviated Amida with only seven of the 18 blessings said.

n. Morning Prayer.

n. Diaspora; Dispersion; Galut.

n. Improvement; amelioration; correction; repair. Tikkun 'Olam means "repair of the world."

n. Targum. Translation. Version. The name given to the Aramaic translation of the Scriptures that was read to the populace in Babylonian periods. Except for some interpolations and paraphrases, the Targum Bavli, also known as Targum Onkelos, is a very faithful translation. Targum Yerushalmi is less faithful to the text.

n. Tekiah. Shofar blast. One loud blast from the Shofar. Cp. Teruah, Shevarim.

n. Teruah. Nine short blasts on a shofar. Cp. Tekiah, Shevarim.

n. Twelve. The Minor Prophets.

n. Return; reply; repentance.

n. Tashlich. A ceremony held near a flowing body of water on the first day of Rosh Hashanah during which individuals empty their pockets and symbolically "cast their sins upon the water." (Micah 7:19).

n. Tish'ah Be'av. 9th day of Av (Zech 8:19) mentioned as the fast of the fifth month commemorating national calamities such as the destruction of both Temples, the fall of Bar Kochba's fortress, the expulsion of the Jews from Spain in 1492. This is a solemn fast day.

n. Septuagint. Greek translation of the Tanakh supposedly performed by six scholars from each of the 12 tribes of Israel. Hellenistic version of the Tanakh composed for Alexandrian Jews before the start of the common era.

n. Terah. Father of the patriarch Abraham (Gen 11:26).

n. Taryag Mitsvot. 613 commandments found in the Tanakh, 248 positive and 365 negative mitsvot (the gerashim indicates an acronym: תר"ג = 613).

n. Help; Salvation.

n. pl. Sacred objects for religious use (e.g., Siddur, Tallit; Kiddush cup, etc.)

Acronym. Tushlaba. An acronym from the Hebrew phrase: תָּם וְנִשְׁלָם, שָׂבַח לְאֵל בּוֹרֵא עוֹלָם expressing thanks to God for the completion of a book on a Jewish subject.

n. Tishri. Name of the 1st month of the Jewish religious calendar (7th month of the civil calendar).