

## 1: Judaism Hebrew Alphabet

*The Hebrew Bible, called the "Tenach" by Jews and "Old Testament" by Christians, was originally written in the Hebrew language using an ancient pictographic, or paleo-Hebrew, script.*

Research revealed that some clarity was required for the numbers and the letters for 5, 6, 7, 50, 60, 70 and , , Creation, both physical and spiritual, is a merging of male and female. The physical side is a metaphor for the spiritual. And these concepts are embedded in the symbols of the proto-Hebrew letters. When this is brought into focus then another mystery is solved. The number of man is 6! The number of woman is 7! And the result of the union is 49! Remember there are three phases: Though we have a physical existence now, it is not our final and only life. We are physically alive, but spiritually living in the womb. Later we will be born-again from the spirit. Then we will grow and fulfill our reason for having Life. Man being represented by 6 is a powerful way to show those with understanding that the coming world leader, prophesied to John in Revelation, will demonstrate great spiritual power, though he will not resurrect the dead. However, this one, after all, is only a man! Whereas those without understanding will think that one is God and the Messiah! And all day long my name is constantly blasphemed. Therefore my people will know my name; therefore in that day they will know that it is I who foretold it. Yes, it is I. Hebrew is a theological language and the letters themselves express a relation with the Creator that transcends any other. Contained within these groups is a message that tells about the creation as a process of thought, followed by a manifestation of the thought, followed by a final or Great Manifestation that was the original purpose of the Great Plan. Involved in the process is the testing of those in the first manifestation to filter out any who succeed in overcoming the bad, death, and the negative and obtain, during their mortal life in the first manifestation, the Eternal Life while still in the flesh. These are called the FirstFruits and a High day on the 15th day of the 3rd month of the Revealed calendar celebrates their Life. According to the Torah, no firstfruits were to be harvested during the first seven weeks or ages leading up to the eighth age of right-ruling. And from the day after the Sabbath from the day that you brought the sheaf of the wave offering, you shall count for yourselves seven completed Sabbaths. Until the day after the seventh Sabbath you count fifty days , then you shall bring a new grain offering to Eyahuwah. Bring from your dwellings for a wave offering two loaves of bread, of two-tenths of an ephah of fine flour. They are baked with leaven: If you wish to download both Modern Hebrew and the Ancient Hebrew alphabets you can do so by clicking on the links below: It all starts in the Mind, in Consciousness. The conceptual planned prototype of physical existence. The female principle behind creation. The arms hold or bind, as in a covenant or as in love. That gives birth to the creation. For example, it is the shepherds staff with a hook. The womb, where the creation waits for birth. All physical life comes from a seed or sperm and from the egg. All Spiritual life comes from spiritual conception. That life either physical or spiritual comes from the same process. The mystical union between male and female. The end of death and the negative. Ancient Hebrew letter pictures a sun splitting the horizon line. The sun sets on death and rises on Life. The symbol of a head that has been raised up to contain full knowledge. A full smile causes the teeth to show. They carry the likeness of their Father. The Father as the Conceiver of Eternal Life. Androgynous Man becomes a cosmic creator. Note the change of emphasis from 6 and 7. I have no reason to doubt that possibility. I also believe that Hebrew, in its best form and sound, will be restored to become the language of all for the ages to come.

## 2: Our Ancient Hebrew Alphabet Poster Charts

*Ancient Hebrew Language and Alphabet. delivered as a coloring book for children. giving perspectives of Light as revealed in the ALhlim of the ancient alphabet.*

Illustrated with plenty of Biblical examples What are Word Pictures? In ancient Hebrew, like Chinese and ancient Egyptian, every word was formed by adding "pictures" together to "paint" or illustrate the meaning of a word. A word picture is a word that is described by pictures. When ancient Hebrew was first written, each letter represented both a sound and a picture. Even if you or the people you teach are not familiar with the Hebrew sounds and have no experience with this language, the pictures illustrated by the Hebrew words will speak for themselves! Only a few years after being published, over pastors across the country are using this book for their teachings, and this number is growing rapidly. It is now rewritten and beautifully illustrated so that every layman Christian can understand, enjoy and treasure. It was written by Dr. Seekins, who has spent 12 years developing and arranging the archaic Hebrew letters into a complete concept that is both enlightening and heart warming. One constant response I hear, is that the Hebrew word pictures create a new hunger for what the Bible teaches. What I love about the Hebrew word pictures is that they draw people back to the Bible. Seekins Testimonial "Every so often, something comes along that can help move your spiritual life into high gear. I highly recommend it for anyone interested in gaining a deeper love and understanding of the Scriptures. This is the ultimate Alphabet Chart. It has over 20 alphabets arranged so you can easily compare Hebrew to any of the languages of Biblical and Modern times. Using this chart, you will see how Hebrew has developed over time. To send the charts in a flat, oversized package, additional shipping charges apply. New book from Dr. Frank Seekins, author of Hebrew Word Pictures. Ideal for teachers and others who want to share Hebraic insights embedded in ancient Hebrew. This book and CD will show you core Biblical principles and train you through them - one page after another for each concept. See bundle offer below. Makes an ideal gift! How Jewish is the Gospel? Frank Seekins is an international speaker, best selling author and the founder of the modern study of the ancient Hebrew Word Pictures. Seekins has been teaching for years for "The Dead Sea Scrolls" seminars nationwide. It also highlights the Biblical marriage relationship that God created. This set has been taught in marriage and family seminars, but it is designed to be self taught as well. Save Money with the You can save money by ordering:

## 3: Oldest alphabet identified as Hebrew | Science News

*Mr. Benner's books are dedicated to teaching the Hebrew language of the Bible through the Ancient Hebrew culture, alphabet and philosophy.*

It is closely related to the Phoenician script. The find is attributed to the mid 8th century BCE. Gezer calendar The script of the Gezer calendar , [4] [5] dated to the late 10th century BCE, bears strong resemblance to contemporaneous Phoenician script from inscriptions at Byblos. The 8th-century Hebrew inscriptions exhibit many specific and exclusive traits, leading modern scholars to conclude that already in the 10th century BCE the Paleo-Hebrew script was used by wide scribal circles. Even though very few 10th-century Hebrew inscriptions have been found, the quantity of the epigraphic material from the 8th century onward shows the gradual spread of literacy among the people of the Kingdom of Israel and the Kingdom of Judah. In a Phoenician inscription in 22 lines was found among the ruins of Sidon. Each line contained about 40 or 50 characters. A facsimile copy of the writing was published in United States Magazine in July The inscription was on the lid of a large stone sarcophagus carved in fine Egyptian style. The writing was primarily a genealogical history of a king of Sidon buried in the sarcophagus. Following the exile of the Kingdom of Judah in the 6th century BCE, in the Babylonian exile , Jews began using a form of the Assyrian script , which was another offshoot of the same family of scripts. During the 3rd century BCE, Jews began to use a stylized, "square" form of the Aramaic alphabet that was used by the Persian Empire which in turn was adopted from the Assyrians , [8] while the Samaritans continued to use a form of the Paleo-Hebrew script, called the Samaritan script. After the fall of the Persian Empire, Jews used both scripts before settling on the Assyrian form. For a limited time thereafter, the use of the Paleo-Hebrew script among Jews was retained only to write the Tetragrammaton. The aversion of the lapidary script may indicate that the custom of erecting stelae by the kings and offering votive inscriptions to the deity was not widespread in Israel. Even the engraved inscriptions from the 8th century exhibit elements of the cursive style, such as the shading, which is a natural feature of pen-and-ink writing. Examples of such inscriptions include the Siloam inscription , [10] numerous tomb inscriptions from Jerusalem , [11] [12] the Ketef Hinnom amulets, a fragmentary Hebrew inscription on an ivory which was taken as war spoils probably from Samaria to Nimrud , and the hundreds of 8th to 6th-century Hebrew seals from various sites. The most developed cursive script is found on the 18 Lachish ostraca , [13] letters sent by an officer to the governor of Lachish just before the destruction of the First Temple in BCE. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. June Coin from the Bar Kokhba revolt with the Paleo-Hebrew writings After the Babylonian capture of Judea, when most of the nobles were taken into exile, the Paleo-Hebrew alphabet continued to be used by the people who remained. One example of such writings are the 6th-century BCE jar handles from Gibeon , on which the names of winegrowers are inscribed. Beginning from the 5th century BCE onward, the Aramaic language and script became an official means of communication. Paleo-Hebrew was still used by scribes and others. The Paleo-Hebrew alphabet fell completely out of use only after CE.

## 4: Hebrew Language and Tutors - Servant of Messiah Ministries

*Unlocking the Ancient Hebrew Alphabet Code shows how to interpret many basic Hebrew words using the ancient pictographical meanings of the individual Hebrew letters. Each letter tells a story. Each combination of letters within a Hebrew word forms a picture-story unto itself.*

Egyptian Hieroglyphs are a logophonetic system of writing were used in three ways: In some cases, each Hieroglyphic symbol represented one, two or three of the 24 Egyptian language consonants as phonograms: It was this concept that the Hebrews borrowed from the Egyptians to create their first true phonographical alphabet in history. In other cases a hieroglyph represented an entire word. A standard hieroglyph for the sun would be followed by a second determinative to indicate something about the sunlight itself. Likewise a determinative would follow the hieroglyph for the moon to indicate different phases of the moon. In this way determinatives were phonically silent but conveyed additional written information. Other times determinatives were needed to differentiate the meaning between two or three words that were spelled the same way in consonants of the same sound. For example, in English we have homonyms same sound with different spelling: Egyptian hieroglyphic determinates were used to differentiate this same kind of thing in English. We are told that Joseph was 17 years old when he was sold into slavery and became fluent in reading, writing and speaking Egyptian language. Although many of the Egyptian pictograms have a phonic sound associated with them, they did not use these pictograms to spell out words, as in modern English. Each of the 22 letters of the modern Hebrew alphabet can be traced directly back to one of the Egyptian Hieroglyphs. Hebrew as the proto-alphabet of all modern languages. A phonogram is a word-picture of an object where the first letter of the spoken word corresponds to one of the letters of the alphabet. While phonograms did exist in Egyptian Hieroglyphs, they were not used as an alphabet. As we can see the phonic correspondence is broken, even though the same pictograph is used. It is obvious then, that the sound of the English letter A was derived from Hebrew not Egyptian, even though all three languages use a cow to represent the letter A. Although each of the 22 Egyptian hieroglyphs had an Egyptian word associated with it, the Hebrews ignored this and assigned corresponding Hebrew word to represent the hieroglyph. Joseph was fluent in Egyptian language and hieroglyphs which had no alphabet. Clearly Joseph noticed that some Egyptian hieroglyphs functioned as single sound phonograms and it was this basic Egyptian concept that became the foundation of the 22 letters in the Hebrew alphabet. Joseph studied his native Hebrew spoken language and identified 22 different phonic sounds to which he simply assigned an Egyptian Hieroglyph, which functioned as a phonogram. English echoes the sounds of the Hebrew but the phonographic connection is broken 1. While Hebrew was the original proto-alphabet from which all other alphabets were derived, these second generation alphabets featured echograms: Hebrew is the only alphabet on earth that uses phonograms, all other alphabets use echograms borrowed from Hebrew. If English used phonograms, we would select a picture whose first sound corresponds with letter of the alphabet it represents and the this is how you would spell CAT: English is derived directly from Hebrew: The original Hebrew sound A is echoed into English but the phonographic connection is broken. The original Hebrew sound B is echoed into English but the photographic connection is broken. There is no pictographic connection between any of the letters of the English alphabet and their phonic sound. Hebrew is the only language in the world where the symbol of each letter of the alphabet corresponds with its sound. Petrovich was able to translate, for the first time, 16 ancient inscriptions that sat collecting dust in museum storehouses for over years. Sinai is one example of sixteen of the oldest Hebrew inscriptions ever discovered and dates to BC. Moses then provoked astonishment. The contextual narrative and backdrop story of Sinai inscription This describes the oppression of Israel under the 18th dynasty pharaohs and the then plagues of Egypt which caused astonishment in BC. This inscription was made when Moses stopped at Succoth and sent for the Hebrew workers at a nearby turquoise mine at Serabit el-Khadim. Sinai and the discovery of the first and most primitive Hebrew alphabet: Remember that Sinai is just one of 16 inscriptions translated by Petrovich. Notice the form of the letters of the Hebrew alphabet closely resemble the Egyptian hieroglyphic pictograms. We can be certain this is Hebrew and the proposed alphabet assignment by Petrovich

is correct because they spell out actual known Hebrew words found in the Old Testament. These 16 inscriptions lay untranslated for over years which not only evidence Hebrew as the proto-mother alphabet of civilization, but also name 4 different Bible character unique to the book of Genesis. Hebrew to English alphabet and pronunciation chart: And now we come to the brand new master chart on the origin of Hebrew alphabet. The chart below is revolutionary in that it redefines 12 of the long accepted meanings behind each letter of the Hebrew alphabet.

## 5: Ancient Hebrew (and Mysteries of the Hebrew Alphabet)

*Ancient Hebrew Bookstore - eBooks. How to Order: As our goal is to bring the truth about the Ancient Hebrew alphabet, language and culture to everyone, we are making Mr. Benner's books available as eBooks (available in Kinidle, PDF and ePub formats), for a small donation price.*

Hebrew uses a different alphabet than English Hebrew is written right-to-left The Hebrew alphabet has no vowels, but pronunciation aids are often added There are several styles of Hebrew writing Hebrew letters have numerical values Writing in Hebrew may require a special word processor and fonts The Hebrew and Yiddish languages use a different alphabet than English. The picture below illustrates the Hebrew alphabet, in Hebrew alphabetical order. Note that Hebrew is written from right to left, rather than left to right as in English, so Alef is the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet and Tav is the last. The Hebrew alphabet is often called the "alefbet," because of its first two letters. Letters of the Alefbet Table 1: The "Kh" and the "Ch" are pronounced as in German or Scottish, a throat clearing noise, not as the "ch" in "chair. People who are fluent in the language do not need vowels to read Hebrew, and most things written in Hebrew in Israel are written without vowels. However, as Hebrew literacy declined, particularly after the Romans expelled the Jews from Israel, the rabbis recognized the need for aids to pronunciation, so they developed a system of dots and dashes called nikkud points. These dots and dashes are written above, below or inside the letter, in ways that do not alter the spacing of the line. Text containing these markings is referred to as "pointed" text. Vowel Points Table 2: Vowel Points Most nikkud are used to indicate vowels. Table 2 illustrates the vowel points, along with their pronunciations. Pronunciations are approximate; I have heard quite a bit of variation in vowel pronunciation. Vowel points are shown in blue. The letter Alef, shown in red, is used to illustrate the position of the points relative to the consonants. The letters shown in purple are technically consonants and would appear in unpointed texts, but they function as vowels in this context. There are a few other nikkud, illustrated in Table 3. Other Nikkud The dot that appears in the center of some letters is called a dagesh. It can appear in just about any letter in Hebrew. With most letters, the dagesh does not significantly affect pronunciation of the letter; it simply marks a split between syllables, where the letter is pronounced both at the end of the first syllable and the beginning of the second. With the letters Beit, Kaf and Pei, however, the dagesh indicates that the letter should be pronounced with its hard sound b, k, p rather than its soft sound v, kh, f. In Ashkenazic pronunciation the pronunciation used by many Orthodox Jews and by many older Jews, Tav also has a soft sound, and is pronounced as an "s" when it does not have a dagesh. Shin is pronounced "sh" when it has a dot over the right branch and "s" when it has a dot over the left branch. Vav, usually a consonant pronounced as a "v," is sometimes a vowel pronounced "oo" as in "food" transliterated "oo" or "u" or "oh" as in "Oh! When it is pronounced "oo," pointed texts have a dagesh though sometimes, Vav with a dagesh is pronounced "v". When it is pronounced "oh," pointed texts have a dot on top though sometimes, Vav with a dot on top is pronounced "vo". Pointed Text Illustration 1 is an example of pointed text. Nikkud are shown in blue for emphasis they would normally be the same color as the consonants. In Sephardic pronunciation which is what most people use today, this line would be pronounced: And you shall love your neighbor as yourself. Styles of Writing The style of writing illustrated above is the one most commonly seen in Hebrew books. It is referred to as block print, square script or sometimes Assyrian script. For sacred documents, such as torah scrolls or the scrolls inside tefillin and mezuzot, there is a special writing style with "crowns" crow's-foot-like marks coming up from the upper points on many of the letters. Hebrew Cursive Font There is another style commonly used when writing Hebrew by hand, often referred to as Hebrew cursive or Hebrew manuscript. Table 4 shows the complete Hebrew alphabet in a font that emulates Hebrew cursive. Rashi Script Another style is used in certain texts, particularly the Talmud, to distinguish the body of the text from commentary upon the text. This style is known as Rashi Script, in honor of Rashi, the greatest commentator on the Torah and the Talmud. Rashi himself did not use this script; it is only named in his honor. Table 5 shows the complete Hebrew alphabet in a Rashi Script font. It is quite similar to the ancient Phoenician writing. An example of this script is seen at Scripts of the Hebrew Language, side-by-side with other styles of Hebrew

writing that were discussed above. A variety of opinions are expressed in the Talmud at Sanhedrin 21ca: The only difference is the appearance. Transliteration The process of writing Hebrew words in the Roman English alphabet is known as transliteration. Transliteration is more an art than a science, and opinions on the correct way to transliterate words vary widely. Each spelling has a legitimate phonetic and orthographic basis; none is right or wrong. Numerical Values Table 6: Values of Hebrew Letters Table 6: Values of Hebrew Letters Each letter in the alefbet has a numerical value. Table 6 shows each letter with its corresponding numerical value. Note that final letters have the same value as their non-final counterparts. The numerical value of a word is determined by adding up the values of each letter. The order of the letters is irrelevant to their value: Ordinarily, however, numbers are written with the fewest possible letters and with the largest numeral first that is, to the right. The number 11 would be written Yod-Alef with the Yod on the right, because Hebrew is written right-to-left, the number 12 would be Yod-Beit, the number 21 would be Kaf-Alef, the number would be Tav-Reish-Yod-Alef, etc. Because every letter of the alphabet has a numerical value, every word also has a numerical value. There is an entire discipline of Jewish mysticism known as Gematria that is devoted to finding hidden meanings in the numerical values of words. For example, the number 18 is very significant, because it is the numerical value of the word Chai, meaning life or living. Donations to Jewish charities are routinely made in denominations of 18 for that reason. Some have suggested that the final forms of the letters Kaf, Mem, Nun, Pei and Tzadei have the numerical values of , , , and , providing a numerical system that could easily render numbers up to However, there does not appear to be any basis for that interpretation in Jewish tradition. A cursory glance at any Jewish tombstone will show that these letters are not normally used that way: Indeed, writing it in that way would look absurd to anyone familiar with Hebrew, because a final letter should never appear at the beginning of a word! But even where numerology is used only to determine the numerical values of words, you will not find examples in Jewish tradition of final letters being given different values. For example, in traditional sources, the numerical value of one name of G-d that ends in Final Mem is 86, not I have received several e-mails pointing out that the numerical value of Vav often transliterated as W is 6, and therefore WWW has the numerical value of ! The Internet, they say, is the number of the beast! It is also worth noting that the significance of the number is a part of Christian numerology, and has no basis that I know of in Jewish thought. Normally written as Yod-Gimel, 13 is the numerical value of the word ahava love, Alef-Hei-Beit-Hei and of echad one, as in the daily prayer declaration, G-d is One! Thirteen is the age of responsibility, when a boy becomes bar mitzvah. Rambam summed up Jewish beliefs in Thirteen Principles. Current versions of Windows should have the Hebrew characters built into their fonts; if not, your browser may be able to automatically download fonts for viewing Hebrew on the web simply by viewing a Hebrew web page. In Windows, you can see these characters using the Windows Character Map tool. Persuading your computer to type these characters, however, can be a bit of a trick! This page displays some standard fonts that should include Hebrew characters, so you can see if your browser supports them. If you do not already have Hebrew web fonts installed, your browser should give you an opportunity to download them. This page includes a JavaScript tool that will help you type Hebrew, if you have Hebrew support. The results of that script can be copied and pasted into your word processor, if it supports Hebrew characters. Depending on your word processor, you may need to reverse the results for them to appear properly. The page can reverse them for you. Feel free to download that page and use it on your own computer. The scripts you need to run it are all in the file. If you are serious about writing a significant amount of text in Hebrew, you will need a proper Hebrew word processor. I have used DavkaWriter, from Davka Software. DavkaWriter comes with many attractive Hebrew fonts including both consonants and vowels that will map to your keyboard in an intuitive phonetic way or in the standard Israeli keyboard format. It is very easy to switch between Hebrew and English within a document. DavkaWriter even comes with little stickers to put on the keys of your keyboard so you can learn their keyboard mappings, and an onscreen display shows you their keyboard mappings. Davka also has a lot of fonts available, as well as a lot of other Hebrew and Judaic software. For mobile devices, there are a number of apps, many of them free, that will allow you to type Hebrew characters. [Click Here](#) for more details.

## 6: Four Hebrew Scripts: Mosaic, Hieroglyphic, Paleo, Aramaic, square, Masoretic Hebrew scripts

*Later, the pictograms evolved into a Hebrew script (sometimes called Paleo-Hebrew) that strongly resembled the ancient Phoenician alphabet. This was the Hebrew (ketav Ivri) used by the Jewish nation up to the Babylonian Exile (or, according to Orthodox Jews, until the Exodus from Egypt).*

Origin of the Hebrew Alphabet: Hebrew as the first and oldest alphabet on earth: There is no evidence of any script during the patriarchal age. While there were written languages that predated the invention of the Hebrew alphabet, they used Sumerian cuneiform or Egyptian hieroglyphs. Until then no cultures used an alphabet. The Hebrew language has used four different alphabetic scripts: How old is the spoken Hebrew language? While it makes perfect sense that Hebrew was the language of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden and Noah on the Ark but this is pure speculation. Ritual covenants not written: Abraham, Job, Jacob Boaz made covenants by engaging in a ritual rather than using written documents 1. In BC, Job lived at the same time as Abraham and used seals and bulla for security. Seals during this time did not seal written documents as in later times: Please do not bury me in Egypt," Genesis In BC Law of Moses: In BC Boaz marries Ruth "Now this was the custom in former times in Israel concerning the redemption and the exchange of land to confirm any matter: By the time of Jeremiah covenants were written on papyrus then rolled up papyrus, tied with string, then sealed with a clay bulla over the string knot for security. See full outline on Seals and Bulla a. Seal rings could be given to a servant which empowered him with the same authority and functioned as the owner. Seal rings were used as tangible pledges of security. This is before the first alphabet invented by Joseph after Jacob died. This was either an Egyptian style name ring or a unique custom graphic of a lion etc. Judah gave Tamar his signet ring as a pledge he would pay what he owed her. When Judah saw her, he thought she was a harlot, for she had covered her face. Joseph made King by Pharaoh the year Isaac died a. Pharaoh gave Joseph his signet ring to function as king of Egypt. Gold signet rings melted and made into Hathor, the golden calf by Aaron a. Each family had their own signet rings at the time of the Exodus. Then all whose hearts moved them, both men and women, came and brought brooches and earrings and signet rings and bracelets, all articles of gold; so did every man who presented an offering of gold to the Lord. Names of tribes engraved on clothing of Aaron the high priest: It was square; they made the breastpiece folded double, a span long and a span wide when folded double. And they mounted four rows of stones on it. The first row was a row of ruby, topaz, and emerald; and the second row, a turquoise, a sapphire and a diamond; and the third row, a jacinth, an agate, and an amethyst; and the fourth row, a beryl, an onyx, and a jasper. They were set in gold filigree settings when they were mounted. The stones were corresponding to the names of the sons of Israel; they were twelve, corresponding to their names, engraved with the engravings of a signet, each with its name for the twelve tribes. See full outline III. Four different Hebrew alphabet scripts: During this period, the same Hebrew language has used four different alphabetic written scripts. The ten commandments inside the Ark of the covenant and the book of the law placed beside the Ark were written in BC in "Mosaic Hieroglyphic Hebrew" script which differs dramatically from Paleo-Hebrew in form. Paleo-Hebrew script was replaced by "Aramaic Hebrew" script in BC by Ezra and continued to be used down to the time of Christ until Hebrew went extinct. The Masoretic manuscript Codex Leningrad: Masoretic Hebrew became a dead language about AD. In AD a group of Jews in Tel Aviv revived "Masoretic Hebrew" and introduced it into schools so that by AD a sizable population spoke the Hebrew they still use today, which is the 4th Hebrew script. Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh copied 22 of the Egyptian hieroglyphic symbols and began to use these hieroglyphic symbols at the basis of the first alphabet. For the first time in history words were spelled out phonetically, sound by sound with 22 phonographic symbols. Although each of the 22 Egyptian hieroglyphs had an Egyptian word associated with it, the Hebrews ignored this and assigned a corresponding Hebrew word to represent the hieroglyph. The first letter of each word represented that sound in their alphabet acrophony. No Bible manuscripts in Mosaic-Hieroglyphic script: The only examples we have of this script is from the 16 Sinai inscriptions 3. Ten commandments written by God in Hieroglyphic Hebrew on two stone tablets. Below is what the Ten commandments looked like in the Hieroglyphic alphabet letters: In BC at Mt. Sinai God wrote the text of the

Ten commandments with His finger: V9 There was nothing in the ark except the two tablets of stone which Moses put there at Horeb, where the Lord made a covenant with the sons of Israel, when they came out of the land of Egypt. V21 "And there I have set a place for the ark, in which is the covenant of the Lord, which He made with our fathers when He brought them from the land of Egypt. And he wrote on the tablets the words of the covenant, the Ten Commandments. Christians do not keep the Ten commandments because they are an abolished code of law: Christ nailed the 10 commandments to the cross: The Ten commandments were the physical object of the old covenant which was abolished and replaced by the Law of Christ. For if that first covenant had been faultless, there would have been no occasion sought for a second. But whatever is becoming obsolete and growing old is ready to disappear. Now even the first covenant had regulations of divine worship and the earthly sanctuary. For there was a tabernacle prepared, the outer one, in which were the lampstand and the table and the sacred bread; this is called the holy place. The Book of the Law was placed beside the Ark of the Covenant: Individual alphabet letters became standardized under the new Paleo-Hebrew script around the time of King David. It was faster and easier to use than Hieroglyphic Hebrew with identical sounds for each of the 22 letters of the alphabet. Naioth is referenced 6 times: And he and Samuel went and stayed in Naioth. When it was told Saul, he sent other messengers, and they also prophesied. So Saul sent messengers again the third time, and they also prophesied. He also stripped off his clothes, and he too prophesied before Samuel and lay down naked all that day and all that night. What is my iniquity? And what is my sin before your father, that he is seeking my life? It makes perfect sense for Samuel to have invented Paleo-Hebrew, since he ran a formal school for the Hebrew prophets. Naioth as the genesis of Paleo-Hebrew is also a perfect match the archeologic inscriptional data that we have found. While in captivity and around BC, Paleo-Hebrew script was replaced by Aramaic script for the same spoken Hebrew language. This is the origin of signing your name with an X. And the indictment which my adversary has written," Job We have no extant manuscripts of the Old Testament written in "Paleo-Hebrew". All copies have been lost of these original autograph manuscripts of the bible in Paleo-Hebrew. This proves that the text of the bible has not changed over years! The oldest "Paleo-Hebrew" text of the Bible discovered so far: The scrolls were worn around the neck as necklaces and were found in situ in a Ketef Hinnom burial cave in Jerusalem in AD in a professional three dimensional archeological excavation. The two scrolls are the prize of the Israel Museum in Jerusalem and on permanent display. The scroll references a collage of 10 different Bible verses Deut 5: For this great fire will consume us; if we hear the voice of the LORD our God any longer, then we will die. Is this not a brand plucked from the fire? The silver scroll is important because it proves that our Bible is unchanged from the time of BC to AD. In the simplest terms "Aramaic Hebrew" is the spoken Hebrew language using the Aramaic alphabet. Aramaic Hebrew is the Hebrew language not the Aramaic language. Aramaic Hebrew is the spoken Hebrew language that uses an alternate alphabet Aramaic alphabet c. Aramaic is a sister Semitic language to Hebrew that dates back to BC and was the universal official language of the Assyrians BC and Babylonians BC the same way English is today throughout the world. When the Jews entered Babylonian during the captivity of BC, they started speaking a new language called Aramaic. It was during the Babylonian captivity BC and Persian empire, Aramaic became the working language of Jews in both worship and the marketplace until the advent of the Greek Kingdom. Aramaic was spoken by Hebrew leaders but not the common people in BC: Rabshakeh, the servant of Sennacherib, is also bilingual in both Aramaic and Hebrew. This proves that in BC Aramaic was understood by the educated leaders in Judea, but not the commoners. We have found both the bulla and grave of Shebna: And He is about to grasp you firmly" Isaiah

## 7: Ancient Hebrew Bookstore - eBooks

*All Hebrew words here are written in English so you will not learn the Hebrew alphabet. Across pages, you'll learn words, phrases and conversations for topics like Greetings, Small Talk, Eating, Shopping, Telling Time, Asking for Directions, Emergencies and much more.*

Hebrew is a Semitic language. The word Semitic comes from the name Shem, named in Genesis 6: They have similar characteristics, such as the presence of guttural letters formed in the pharynx or larynx; a consonantal system with three-letter word roots to connote meaning; and changes in the form or morphology of the word root through the addition of prefixes, infixes, and suffixes to determine the precise sense and function of the word. Hebrew was the original language of the Israelites. Hebrew tradition, the Torah itself, as well as Jesus and the New Testament writers named Moses as the divinely inspired author of the Law, Torah, or Pentateuch, which comprise the first five books of Hebrew Scripture: Archeology has yet to discover the precise time that Moses lived and led his people during the Exodus from Egypt, or the actual script utilized by Moses to write the Torah. Furthermore, no original manuscript by the author of any biblical book has yet been discovered! Phoenicia now Lebanon was a peaceful sea-faring nation expert in navigation and trade that developed their alphabet circa BC in an effort to communicate with their diverse trading partners that encircled the Mediterranean Sea. It was the Phoenician alphabet that was widely received and readily adapted throughout the Mediterranean world and the Levant, as it was only 22 letters based on sound, as opposed to the myriad of symbols in cuneiform and hieroglyphics prevalent at the time. Biblical Hebrew contains 22 letters, as noted in Psalm , all of which are consonants. The alphabet and language remained pure until the Babylonian Exile in BC, when, following the destruction of the Temple of Solomon in Jerusalem , spoken Hebrew came under the influence of Aramaic. Aramaic became the prevailing language, or "lingua franca" of the entire Middle East from about BC through the time of Christ. Because of the Dispersion of the people of Israel to Babylon and Egypt, knowledge of pre-exilic texts was dependent on oral tradition. This occasionally gave rise to an ambiguity of interpretation for a text written purely in consonants. Tradition holds that Ezra adopted the Aramaic square script alphabet in place of the Paleo-Hebrew alphabet during the post-exilic Restoration of Israel in the fifth century BC. As the Aramaic alphabet became the Hebrew alphabet, Hebrew papyri and parchments were then primarily written in Aramaic script. The Paleo-Hebrew alphabet has persisted to the present day solely with the Samaritans. The Biblical Hebrew text available to us today is thus written in the Hebrew language with the adopted Imperial Aramaic alphabet. Hebrew is written from right to left. There are no capital letters in Hebrew. Letters stand alone in printing or writing. Observe that five letters, Kaf, Mem, Nun, Peh, and Tsade, have a final form when the letter occurs at the end of a word. Notice that in the pronunciation column, six letters aleph, het, tet, ayin, tsade, and shin do not convert directly into our alphabet, and have been given symbols for transliteration, which are sometimes employed in biblical or scholarly works. Please observe in the following chart the distinctions in the pronunciation and transliteration of the three forms of the letter shin: The point or dot within a letter, as seen in the three letters Bet, Kaf, and Peh, is known as a dagesh. The functions of a dagesh include: Note the pronunciations in the following chart: Numbers one through ten have two forms - masculine and feminine, depending on the noun to which they refer. Sometime during the Maccabean period the second century BC , the letters of the alphabet began to represent numbers, such as the first ten letters of the Hebrew alphabet began to signify numbers one through ten, as seen in the presentation of the Ten Commandments of God: The only pre-exilic Biblical passage that has been discovered to date is the Priestly Blessing from Numbers 6: Two silver amulets with the Priestly Blessing were uncovered in a burial chamber on the western slope of the Hinnom Valley in Jerusalem in This archeological find has been dated from about BC, and is pre-exilic; the amulets are inscribed in the Paleo-Hebrew consonantal text. Beginning in the post-Exilic period, waw and yod were also used as vowel indicators within a word. The oldest Biblical Hebrew manuscript in our possession came with the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls, a collection of writings from the Essenes, a monastic religious sect of Judaism that emerged near Qumran about BC. In a Bedouin shepherd named Muhammed ed-Dhib accidentally discovered three scrolls in the caves of

Qumran near the Dead Sea: Soon thereafter, four more scrolls were uncovered - the Hymn Scroll, another partial scroll of Isaiah, the Genesis Apocryphon, and the War Scroll, an eschatological text that deals with the final battle between the sons of light and the sons of darkness. Together these seven comprise the seven original Dead Sea Scrolls now preserved in Jerusalem. Thus began the greatest discovery of ancient manuscripts of the twentieth century - nearly scrolls were uncovered in 11 caves in Qumran. The Dead Sea Scrolls included portions of each book of the Pentateuch written in the pre-exilic Hebrew alphabet known as Ketav Ivri or Paleo-Hebrew, as well as scrolls written in the post-exilic Ketav Ashuri or Aramaic Square script, and even some written in both forms of script. These recently discovered scrolls of the Essenes were written purely in consonants. During the ninth and tenth centuries AD, the Masoretes, Jewish scholars in Tiberias, Galilee, perfected a system of points or nikkud for vowel notation and added it to the received consonantal text. The vowel points were added to ensure proper interpretation and reading of Hebrew Scripture, and are known as the Masoretic or Tiberian vowel points. This point system was added without altering the spacing of the text. All of these considerations help biblical scholars to date a particular Hebrew text. For instance, the presence of "pointed text" allows biblical scholars to date manuscripts to at least the latter part of the first millennium AD. Vowels are long or short in quality and quantity. The individual letter used as a vowel was known as a mater. Waw served as a vowel and was pronounced as long o or u, whereas Yod as a vowel was pronounced as long e or i. Hey served as a final long a. The vowel points for Hey and Yod occur underneath the prior letter. Shewa under the first letter of a word or syllable, or following a long vowel, is vocal, and becomes a semi-vowel, and is pronounced as half of a short e. Shewa under a letter that closes a syllable is silent. The following chart summarizes the Masoretic vowel points. Notice in the following chart that the majority of vowel points appear under the letter, except for long o when it occurs over and to the left of the letter. We recommend the reference textbooks below for an in-depth study of Biblical Hebrew. As these are consonants that end with a vowel, these are examples of open syllables. Syllables are of two types in Hebrew: This multiple form of vowel notation accounts for much of the variation in word formation in the Masoretic text. For example, Joshua in Judges 2: Hebrew is quite distinctive in that it has two words for the first person singular pronoun. Hebrew words with the same root often have related meanings. Accent is primarily on the last syllable. Nouns in Hebrew are either masculine or feminine. Biblical Hebrew verbs express either completed action known as the perfect tense, or incomplete action known as the imperfect tense. The perfect tense generally expresses past action, and the imperfect tense generally expresses future action. However, when these verbs appear in narrative sequences, as in the Book of Genesis, they are converted by the waw-consecutive to the opposite tense. Likewise, when the waw conjunctive is prefixed to the imperfect, it changes its meaning to the perfect. Note the difference in the following example: A careful study of the pronunciation of the Hebrew words should give one an appreciation for the phonetics of Hebrew letters and vowels. Note that Yeshua, the true name of Jesus, appears throughout the Old Testament, for it means the Lord saves! The links at the end offer more passages in Hebrew for your study. Course Lectures and Notes. University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, Introduction to Biblical Hebrew. Masoretic Text, Fifth Edition. Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia, Zondervan, Grand Rapids, Michigan, Hendrickson Publishers, Peabody, Massachusetts,

## 8: Hebrew Letters, Numbers, and Their Meaning (Revised) - prepare the way

[citation needed] The Paleo-Hebrew alphabet began to fall out of use by the Jews in the 5th century BCE, when the Aramaic alphabet was adopted as the predominant writing system for Hebrew. The present Jewish "square-script" Hebrew alphabet evolved from the Aramaic alphabet.

## 9: Special Free Offer

The Hebrew alphabet (Hebrew: אָלֶפֶת אִבְרִית, *Alfabet Ivri*), known variously by scholars as the Jewish script, square script and block script, is an abjad script used in the writing of the Hebrew

*language.*

*The soldier and the priest A Modern Ulysses V2 International Climate Cooperation Re-Engagement Act of 2007 Roll 0116 H-435 C.C. thru H-453 Joel T. One Shepherd, One Flock Appendix B: The others: Rostow, Brzezinski, Lake, Berger, and Hadley The weary blues langston hughes New world economic order Brazil under Cardoso Driver manager job description Dakota sausage stuffer sausage and jerky hand book The Green Snake and the Beautiful Lily Petroleum production for the nontechnical person The Gunslinger (The Dark Tower, Book 1) Thee we praise all blessed, Lord Gregory or Nazianzus 13 Frommers The Amalfi Coast with Naples, Capri Pompeii (Frommers Complete) Beyond the basics of user interfaces Forging new rights in western waters A pocket guide to the identification of first editions Cup on the shelf/t61 Options as strategic investment The School for Wives Robert Genevieve or the Unfinished Confidence Methods of Seismic Hazards Evaluation, Focus 95 Papers of John C. Calhoun Mean median mode standard deviation worksheet For Love Of A Child How will we ensure that the work is done properly? : oversight. Leonards ANNUAL Price Index of Art Auctions, Volume #17 Writing your first draft Children-the early years A Guide to Energy Efficient Commercial Equipment Chapter 7 I Tulum-in the afternoon Gundam Seed Destiny 2 Dangers of nostalgia. The Confessions of Jean Jacques Rousseau Volume 3 [EasyRead Edition] Jacobean Architecture in Seventeenth Century England Dr. Citrons Evolutionary Diet Stephen King Is Richard Bachman Signed Limited Reason, will, and sensation Fun on foot in New York*