LEARNING HEBREW WHILE STUDYING THE OLD TESTAMENT

STUDENT TEXTBOOK

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INTRODUCTION

After students have completed the Sabbath Bible Survey Tests and Assignments of the Puritans’ Home School Curriculum, the Puritans’ Home School Curriculum provides the following resources in the further pursuit of Bible education:

- LEARNING HEBREW WHILE STUDYING THE OLD TESTAMENT
- LEARNING GREEK WHILE STUDYING THE NEW TESTAMENT

There are certain aspects of the Bible one can more fully appreciate by a knowledge of the languages of the original. While these courses will not make students experts in the Hebrew and Greek languages, they serve as a start.

But as the titles suggest, the primary goal of these courses is the study of the Old and New Testaments of the Bible, and learning some Hebrew and Greek are only supplemental goals. Indeed, the hope is that learning some Hebrew and Greek along the way will help in the study of the Bible. There will be much reading of the Bible in English as part of this course, so as to make sure the primary end of the course is not lost as a result of a merely secondary goal.

The resources of various websites have been utilized to compile this textbook. They include:

- [http://www.ancient-hebrew.org/7_home.html](http://www.ancient-hebrew.org/7_home.html) (It provides the introductory lessons in the first 13 assignments of this textbook.)
- [http://www.blueletterbible.org/](http://www.blueletterbible.org/) (It provides the Hebrew text for each Old Testament Bible verse.)
- [http://www.hebrewoldtestament.com/](http://www.hebrewoldtestament.com/) (It provides the transliteration of the Hebrew text for various Old Testament Bible verses.)

We encourage you to visit these websites to take full advantage of the resources they offer.

After the completion of the first 13 assignments, students thereafter will be using the book Biblical Hebrew: A Text and Workbook, by Bonnie Pedrotti Kittel, Vicki Hoffer, and Rebecca Abts Wright (Yale University Press: New Haven, 1989) for the remaining Hebrew assignments. This can be purchased as a used book from Amazon.Com, as well as other outlets. Make sure you are purchasing the First Edition.

In this textbook edition we incorporate a survey of what are commonly called the major and minor prophets of the Old Testament canon. These books will be surveyed, as students are also learning Hebrew. Hopefully by the end students can use their growing knowledge in Hebrew even in studying these Old Testament books.
THE HEBREW ALPHABET:
IN SCRIPT AND HANDWRITTEN FORM

(Hebrew script is on the top line for each letter; Hebrew handwritten form is on the bottom.)
ASSIGNMENT # 1

1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Isaiah. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

*Isaiah, The Book of* - consists of prophecies delivered (Isa. 1) in the reign of Uzziah (1-5), (2) of Jotham (6), (3) Ahaz (7-14:28), (4) the first half of Hezekiah's reign (14:28-35), (5) the second half of Hezekiah's reign (36-66). Thus, counting from the fourth year before Uzziah's death (B.C. 762) to the last year of Hezekiah (B.C. 698), Isaiah's ministry extended over a period of sixty-four years. He may, however, have survived Hezekiah, and may have perished in the way indicated above.

The book, as a whole, has been divided into three main parts: (1.) The first thirty-five chapters, almost wholly prophetic, Israel's enemy Assyria, present the Messiah as a mighty Ruler and King. (2.) Four chapters are historical (36-39), relating to the times of Hezekiah. (3.) Prophetical (40-66), Israel's enemy Babylon, describing the Messiah as a suffering victim, meek and lowly.

The genuineness of the section Isa. 40-66 has been keenly opposed by able critics. They assert that it must be the production of a deutero-Isaiah, who lived toward the close of the Babylonian captivity. This theory was originated by Koppe, a German writer at the close of the last century. There are other portions of the book also (e.g., ch. 13; 24-27; and certain verses in ch. 14 and 21) which they attribute to some other prophet than Isaiah. Thus they say that some five or seven, or even more, unknown prophets had a hand in the production of this book. The considerations which have led to such a result are various: (1.) They cannot, as some say, conceive it possible that Isaiah, living in B.C. 700, could foretell the appearance and the exploits of a prince called Cyrus, who would set the Jews free from captivity one hundred and seventy years after. (2.) It is alleged that the prophet takes the time of the Captivity as his standpoint, and speaks of it as then present; and (3) that there is such a difference between the style and language of the closing section (40-66) and those of the preceding chapters as to necessitate a different authorship, and lead to the conclusion that there were at least two Isaiahs. But even granting the fact of a great diversity of style and language, this will not necessitate the conclusion attempted to be drawn from it. The diversity of subjects treated of and the peculiarities of the prophet's position at the time the prophecies were uttered will sufficiently account for this.

The arguments in favour of the unity of the book are quite conclusive. When the LXX. version was made (about B.C. 250) the entire contents of the book were ascribed to Isaiah, the son of Amoz. It is not called in question, moreover, that in the time of our Lord the book existed in the form in which we now have it. Many prophecies in the disputed portions are quoted in the New Testament as the words of Isaiah (Matt. 3:3; Luke 3:4-6; 4:16-41; John 12:38; Acts 8:28; Rom. 10:16-21). Universal and persistent tradition has ascribed the whole book to one author.
Besides this, the internal evidence, the similarity in the language and style, in the
thoughts and images and rhetorical ornaments, all points to the same conclusion; and its
local colouring and allusions show that it is obviously of Palestinian origin. The theory
therefore of a double authorship of the book, much less of a manifold authorship, cannot
be maintained. The book, with all the diversity of its contents, is one, and is, we believe,
the production of the great prophet whose name it bears.

2. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Isaiah chapters 1-3.

3. **Study this information about the Hebrew language.**

   **THE HEBREW ALEPHBET**

   English uses the word "Alphabet" which is the first two letters of the Greek Alphabet;
   Alpha and Beta. Hebrew on the other hand uses "Alephbet" as they are the first two
   letters of the Hebrew Alephbet; Aleph and Bet. The Hebrew alephbet consists of 22
   consonants and no vowels. The vowels are dots and dashes added above and below the
   consonants. One advantage to Hebrew is that the sound for each letter remains the same,
   unlike English where one has to memorize many variations such as the word circus where
   one "c" is pronounced like an "S" and the other like a "K".

   **DIRECTION OF READING**

   Unlike English which is read from left to right, Hebrew is read from right to left just as
   many other semitic languages such as Arabic. This may sound difficult but in a very short
time you will get used to it.

   When sounding out a word it will be easier if you remember the Consonant (C) and
   Vowel (V) patterns. In English the consonants and vowels may be arranged in any order
   such as in the word "circle" which has the following pattern; C-V-C-C-C-V. Hebrew on
   the other hand is very consistent in that a vowel always follows a consonant (except the
   final consonant which may or may not be followed by a vowel), such as in the following
   words "Melek" (king) C-V-C-V-C; "Meleko" (his king) C-V-C-V-C-V and "Hamelek" (the king) C-V-C-V-C-V-C. The Yud (Y) is another exception to this as it can be a
   consonant acting as a vowel, just as our English "Y".

   **MODERN AND ANCIENT HEBREW**

   The pronunciation of some of the consonants and vowels have changed over the
centuries, but this does not affect the meaning of words, so we will learn to pronounce
them according to the modern Hebrew. Modern Hebrew pronunciation is also divided
into two parts, Ashkenazie and Sephardic. Since Sephardic is the pronunciation adopted
by the State of Israel, we will also use this pronunciation.

   Below is the Hebrew Alphabet (you do not need to memorize it at this point):
Here is the Hebrew alphabet in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pey</th>
<th>Tet</th>
<th>Aleph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tsade</td>
<td>Yud</td>
<td>Beyt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quph</td>
<td>Kaph</td>
<td>Gimel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resh</td>
<td>Lamed</td>
<td>Dalet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shin</td>
<td>Mem</td>
<td>Hey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tav</td>
<td>Nun</td>
<td>Vav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Samech</td>
<td>Zayin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ayin</td>
<td>Chet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Exercises

a. Write all the letters of the Hebrew alphabet in Hebrew handwritten form.

b. Below is Genesis 1:1 in Hebrew (read right to left, then top to bottom):

This is the Hebrew Transliterated form of Genesis 1:1 (read left to right):
1:1 BU'raShYTh BU'ra 'aLHYM 'aTh HShMYM V'aTh H'aUrTSh.

Write Genesis 1:1 in Hebrew handwritten form (write it here and elsewhere right to left).

c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading, along with the Bible Dictionary information, with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 2

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 4-8.

2. Study this information about the Hebrew language.

Consonants

The "aleph" is the first letter of the Hebrew alphabet (aka alphabet). This consonant is silent.

The "beyt" is pronounced two ways, a "b" as in ball, and as "v" as in visit. A dagesh (a dot in the middle of the letter) indicates that the letter will have the "b" sound, while the absence of the dagesh indicates the "v" sound. When the beyt is prefixed to a word it means "in".

Vowels

This vowel, which is placed under the consonant, is pronounced "a" as in father. Since the aleph is silent, this consonant/vowel combination would be pronounced as "a". (Note: The aleph here is not part of the vowel, it is simply used here to show the placement of the vowel only)

This vowel is also pronounced "a" as in father.

3. Exercises

a. Practice saying the following Hebrew letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:
b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>תבש לשא</th>
<th>קָבָּה בַּעַל בַּעַל</th>
<th>קָבָּה בַּעַל בַּעַל</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.1</td>
<td>.2</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Learn the following vocabulary words and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Came</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Practice saying the following sentence and write it in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Father Came.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Below is Isaiah 4:1 in Hebrew:

1. התוֹךְנֵךְ שֹבֵלֵךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל בֵּית אֶחָד שֹּׁאֵל
2. בֵּית הָוהָה לַאֲמֹר לָהֶמֶשׁ נַפְּלַן
3. הָמִיתֵךְ לַאֵלֶּה רֹק יִקְרָא שָׁמַךְ
4. יְלִיָּהּ אָמֹתָה וּרְפָאֲתָה

Write Isaiah 4:1 in Hebrew handwritten form.

f. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 3

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 9-14.

2. Study this information about the Hebrew language.

   **Consonants**
   
The "mem" is pronounced "m" as in *mother*.

   The "final mem" is the form of the letter used when at the end of a word. The pronunciation does not change.

   The yud is pronounced "y" as in *yes*. When the yud is added at the end of a word it means "of me" or "my".

   **Vowels**
   
   This vowel is pronounced "i" as in *machine*.

   This vowel is pronounced "e" as in *grey*.

3. Exercises

   a. Practice saying the following Hebrew letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:

   
   **Practice**
   
   
   

   b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

   
   **Practice**
   
   

   10
c. Learn the following vocabulary words and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mother</td>
<td>אִם</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who</td>
<td>מָרַע</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My mother</td>
<td>אַמָּה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My father</td>
<td>אָבִי</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Practice saying the following sentence and write it in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who came?</td>
<td>מָרַע קָאָה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My father came.</td>
<td>אָבִי קָאָה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Below is Isaiah 9:1 in Hebrew:

עַל-כְּכַל הַחֲרֹדֹת הַמֵּתֹת יֵלֶדֶת אֵל שֵנֵי-יָתְנוֹן
וּמַתְּלִית הַמַּחֲדֹר הַמַּתְּלִית
וּמַתְּלִיתָה הַמַּחֲדֹרָה הַמַּתְּלִית
וּפֹרֵק הָיָה לְעַבְּרָה הָרָדִים לֵילָה

Write Isaiah 9:1 in Hebrew handwritten form.

f. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 4

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 15-19.

2. Study this information about the Hebrew language.

   Consonants

   The "nun" is pronounced "n" as in no.

   The "final nun" is the form of the letter used when at the end of a word. The pronunciation does not change.

   The "hey" is pronounced "h" as in hello. When the "hey" is suffixed to the end of a word it makes the word feminine. When it is prefixed to the front of a word it is the definite article meaning "the".

   Notes

   1. The English verb "to be" and its various tenses such as "am", "is" and "are" do not exist in Hebrew and need to be added in the translation.
   2. English has two indefinite articles, "a" and "an" which also do not exist in Hebrew and must be added in the translation.
   3. The vocabulary word below "ba'ah" is the feminine form of the masculine verb "ba'" (came) which was introduced in lesson 1.
   4. The final syllable of most Hebrew words is accented by pronouncing the final Consonant-Vowel-Consonant as a syllable. For instance, the word for "I", in the vocabulary list below, is pronounced "a-niy" rather than an-iy.

3. Exercises

   a. Practice saying the following Hebrew letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:
b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

```
Practice
1. אני
2. איפה
3. בן
```

c. Learn the following vocabulary words and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

```
Vocabulary
1. אני
2. איפה
3. בן
4. היא
5. לבן
6. בו
7. מה או מה
8. זה או זה
```

d. Practice saying the following sentences and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

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Where is my father?  אני אבא
I am a father.  אני אב
```
e. Below is Isaiah chapter 15:1 in Hebrew:

Write Isaiah chapter 15:1 in Hebrew handwritten form.

f. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.

g. Translate the following English sentences into Hebrew:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The prophet came.</td>
<td>נביא יצא.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is a prophet?</td>
<td>נביא מי?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My son came.</td>
<td>כל McGregorascal рак.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ASSIGNMENT # 5

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 20-24.

2. Study this information about the Hebrew language.

   **Consonants**
   - The "lamed" is pronounced "l" as in long. When the lamed is prefixed to a word it means "to" or "for".
   - The "vav" is pronounced "v" as in visit. When the vav is prefixed to a word it means "and".

   **Vowels**
   - When this vowel is placed under the first letter of a word it is pronounced as a soft "e" as in help. When it appears in the middle of a word it is used as a syllable break and is not pronounced.
   - This vowel is pronounced "e" as in elephant.

   **Notes**
   1. When one of the "a" vowels are followed by the consonant "yud", the pronunciation is "ah-y", which, when said quickly sounds like "i" as in bike.
   2. In some languages, such as Spanish, nouns are masculine, feminine or neuter. Hebrew is much the same, all nouns are either masculine or feminine (there is no neuter).
   3. The "yud-mem" combination is the masculine plural ending, similar to the the "s" ending for English plural nouns.
   4. When the dagesh (the dot in the middle of a letter) is placed within some letters, such as in the nun in the word for "Here [am] I" in the vocabulary list below, it doubles the letter. Therefore, this letter would be pronounced "hin-ney-niy" rather than "hi-ney-niy".

3. Exercises

   a. Practice saying the following Hebrew letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:

   ![Practice Letters]
b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

**Practice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>לֹא לֵיל לָהוּ לָהוּ לָהוּ</td>
<td>לֹא לֵיל לָהוּ לָהוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לֵיל לָהוּ לָהוּ לָהוּ</td>
<td>לֵיל לָהוּ לָהוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>בְּלוֹ הַלֵּוּ לָהוּ מִלָּהּ</td>
<td>בְּלוֹ הַלֵּוּ לָהוּ מִלָּהּ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Night</td>
<td>לֵילָה 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God</td>
<td>אֶל 2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>מָיֵם 3.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amen</td>
<td>אֶמֶן 4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here</td>
<td>הֵה 5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea</td>
<td>יָם 6.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Here am I</td>
<td>אוּנָי 7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To me</td>
<td>לָי 8.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d. Practice saying the following sentences and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

**Sentences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Night came.</td>
<td>לילה בָּא 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My son came to me.</td>
<td>בני בָּא لي 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother came in the night.</td>
<td>אם בָּא בֵּית לָיָלָה 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My father and my mother are here.</td>
<td>אֵלֶּה אָבִיהם ואָמוֹתָם 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water is in the sea.</td>
<td>מים בָּי 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Below is Isaiah 20:1 in Hebrew:

Write Isaiah 20:1 in Hebrew handwritten form.

f. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 6

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 25-29.

2. Study this information about the Hebrew language.

   **Consonants**

   The "resh" is pronounced "r" as in rain.

   The "shin" is pronounced two ways, "sh" as in sharp, and "s" as in sign. When a dot is placed on the top right corner of the letter it takes the "sh" sound and when the dot is placed on the top left corner of the letter it takes the "s" sound.

   **Vowels**

   The dot above the "vav" is pronounced "o" as in open. The "vav" becomes silent. When this "vav" is suffixed to a word it means "to him" or "his".

**Notes**

1. In Hebrew, the verb usually appears before the subject of the verb, such as in sentence #5 below.

3. Exercises

   a. Practice saying the following Hebrew letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:

   **Practice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>נר יר רח מש שיב שימה ריה</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נר רח שיב שימה ריה</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>נר יר רח מש שיב שימה ריה</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

   **Practice**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>נר יר רח מש שיב שימה ריה</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
c. Learn the following vocabulary words and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>שלום</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skies</td>
<td>שמים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said (m)</td>
<td>אמר</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Created (m)</td>
<td>ברא</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Said (f)</td>
<td>אמרה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruler</td>
<td>********************************************************************************</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day</td>
<td>יום</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>אור</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbi</td>
<td>רבי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>שם</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Practice saying the following sentences and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My name is Levi.</td>
<td>שמי לוי</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is his name?</td>
<td>שמך שמו</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>Hebrew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His name is Abraham.</td>
<td>שֵֹם אָבְרָהָם</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruler of Peace.</td>
<td>שֵר שֵׁלום</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God created skies.</td>
<td>בָּרָה אל שֵׁלום</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Below is Isaiah 25:1 in Hebrew:

Write Isaiah 25:1 in Hebrew handwritten form.

f. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 7

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 30-34.

2. Study this information about the Hebrew language.

   **Consonants**

   The "Ayin" is silent.

   The "Tet" is pronounced "t" as in tune.

   **Vowels**

   The dot in the "vav" is pronounced "u" as in tune. The "vav" is silent. When this vav is suffixed to a word, it means "of them" or "they".

   **Notes**

   1. In Hebrew the adjectives come after the noun, such as tov (good) in sentence #1 below.

3. Exercises

   a. Practice saying the following Hebrew letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:

   b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:
c. Learn the following vocabulary words and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>נַעֲרָבָה 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>שָׁוֶב 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td>יִשְׂרָאֵל 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over, On</td>
<td>עַל 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>היא 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>הוא 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keeping, Guarding</td>
<td>שָׁמַר 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Practice saying the following sentences and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good Evening.</td>
<td>נַעֲרָבָה 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who came in the evening?</td>
<td>מָרָב בֵּית נַעֲרָבָה 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She came in the evening.</td>
<td>הָיָה בֵּית נַעֲרָבָה 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He came in the evening.</td>
<td>הוא בֵּית נַעֲרָבָה 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peace over Israel.</td>
<td>שלום על יִשְׂרָאֵל 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is his name?</td>
<td>מָנוֹ שָׁמוֹ 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>His name is Israel.</td>
<td>שָׁמוֹ יִשְׂרָאֵל 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e. Below is Isaiah 30:1 in Hebrew:

```
והי בְּנֵי סֵדֵרֶתָ תָּמְרוּיָהוּ
לֶשָׁהָ לִצְכֶה וַלִּשָׁהָ מִצְכֵּה לְכִסְתָּה
מַסְכָּה לִצְכֶּה רֵיהַ לְמֶשֶׁה מַשְׂחָת
הָרִשְׁאָה לִלְיָהָנְזָה
```

Write Isaiah 30:1 in Hebrew handwritten form.

f. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 8

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 35-39.

2. Study this information about the Hebrew language.

   **Consonants**
   The "Tav" is pronounced "t" as in "tune". A dagesh may appear in the letter but will not change the sound of the letter.

   The "dalet" is pronounced "d" as in "dig".

   **Vowels**
   This vowel is pronounced "eh" as in "elephant", but it is pronounced very softly.
   This vowel is a dot which appears at the top and just to the left of the letter instead of beneath it and is pronounced "o" as in "open".

   **Notes**
   1. The Hebrew word for Moses (Vocabulary word #1) appears to be missing a vowel after the "mem". Since Hebrew requires a vowel after each consonant, the vowel is the "o" placed above the letter "Shin". The dot over the right leg of the letter "Shin" and the vowel "o" are in the same place.
   2. The "et" (Vocabulary word #3) precedes a direct object of the verb and is rarely translated into English. For example, if I said "I made the dinner", the direct object is "the dinner" because "the" comes before "dinner". In this case the Hebrew word "et" would precede "the dinner" in Hebrew. If I said "I made a dinner", the "et" would not precede it since "dinner" in this sentence is not a direct object.
   3. An exception to the rule requiring the C-V-C-V pattern is the word "reshiyt" (Vocabulary word #8). The aleph does not always require a vowel after it.

3. **Exercises**

   a. Practice saying the following Hebrew letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:
b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

1. בה יבר על של מידה
2. של תרח הדת דוד
3. בה יבר על של מידה

b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

1. בה יבר על של מידה
2. של תרח הדת דוד
3. בה יבר על של מידה

c. Learn the following vocabulary words and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moses</td>
<td>מָשָׂה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God, gods</td>
<td>אלֹהִים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Precedes the direct object of the verb</td>
<td>פָּרַס</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gave (m)</td>
<td>בִּתָּם</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sabbath</td>
<td>שַׁבָּת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching</td>
<td>תורה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To us</td>
<td>לְמָּנוּ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beginning</td>
<td>ראשית</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student (m)</td>
<td>Leo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student (f)</td>
<td>תְלוֹמִית</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
d. Practice saying the following sentence and write it in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Peaceful Sabbath.</th>
<th>שלום שבת.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>And they will keep the Sabbath.</td>
<td>תשומת לב שבת</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moses gave to us the Torah.</td>
<td>נתן משה לנו את התורה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In [the] beginning God created.</td>
<td>בראשית ברא אלהים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A student studies the Torah.</td>
<td>תלמיד לומד את התורה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A student studies Torah.</td>
<td>תלמידה לומדת תורה</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Below is Isaiah 35:1 in Hebrew:

Write Isaiah 35:1 in Hebrew handwritten form.

f. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 9

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 40-44.

2. Study this information about the Hebrew language.

   **Consonants**

   The "tsade" is pronounced "ts" as in *pots*.

   The final "tsade" is the form used when the letter appears at the end of a word and is also pronounced "ts".

   The "quph" is pronounced "q" as in *quiet*.

   **Vowels**

   This vowel is a combination of the "sheva" vowel and the "a" vowel learned previously. The vowel works the same as the "sheva" with a pronunciation of "a" as in *father*, when placed under the first consonant of the word.

3. Exercises

   a. Practice saying the following Hebrew letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:

   b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

   ![Hebrew letters and words]
c. Learn the following vocabulary words and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Exist (m)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Land</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Practice saying the following sentence and write it in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Genesis 1:14</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

לָאָמָר אוֹלְדוֹת בּוֹ הַמַּעֲשֶׂה בַּרְכוּת הַשָּׁלוֹם
לַהֲבוֹדֶלֶת בּוֹ הָיוּ וּבּוֹ נָלַיְיוּ הַהָיָה
לָאָמָרָו לֶחוֹמְשֵׂים לָמָּמָּו לְשֵׁמַיּו

e. Below is Isaiah 40:1 in Hebrew:

Write Isaiah 40:1 in Hebrew handwritten form.

f. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 10

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 45-49.

2. Study this information about the Hebrew language.

Consonants

The "chet" is pronounced "ch" as in the German name Bach.

When a dagesh appears in the "Kaph", it is pronounced "k" as in kick. When a dagesh does not appear in the letter it is pronounced "ck" as in the German name Bach.

The final "kaph" has the same pronunciations as the "kaph". While most words end with a consonant, the final "kaph" will usually be followed by a vowel.

Vowels

This vowel is pronounced "u" as in tune.

Notes

1. When the "ah" vowel appears under the letter "chet", the two sounds trade places. The second word in line 2 of the practice section is pronounced "ko'ach" not "kocha". This is unique only to this letter and vowel combination when it appears at the end of a word.

3. Exercises

a. Practice saying the following Hebrew letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:
b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ב כ ב כ ב כ ב כ ב כ ב כ ב כ ב כ ב</td>
<td>.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>↓ נ ב מ כ ח מ מ מ מ מ נ נ נ מ מ</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>↓ ל ה ש ד נ מ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ נ</td>
<td>.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. Learn the following vocabulary words and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes, So</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grass, Herb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree, Wood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Practice saying the following sentences and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genesis 1:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ניך את אלהים לאNavigationBar ו שיהשמך קרא</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e. Below is Isaiah 45:1 in Hebrew:

Write Isaiah 45:1 in Hebrew handwritten form.

f. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 11

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 50-55.

2. Study this information about the Hebrew language.

   **Consonants**
   
   The "zayin" is pronounced "z" as in zebra.

   When a dagesh appears in the "pey", it is pronounced "p" as in pet. When a dagesh does not appear in the letter it is pronounced "ph" as in phone.

   The pronunciation of the final "pey" is the same as the "pey".

   **Vowels**

   This vowel is a combination of the "sheva" vowel and the "a" vowel learned previously. The vowel works the same as the "sheva" with a pronunciation of "a" as in father, when placed under the first consonant of the word.

3. Exercises
   
a. Practice saying the following Hebrew letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:

   b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

32
c. Learn the following vocabulary words and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Which, Who</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make, Do (m)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Practice saying the following sentences and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Genesis 1:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raham אלוהים והשם קרא נפש לעשה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>מזאית וגרה עיני עשה עשה פרה להוה</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>אישר עשה ב עלי ה calloc הניח כו</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33
Write Isaiah 50:1 in Hebrew handwritten form.

f. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 12

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 56-61.

2. Study this information about the Hebrew language.

Consonants

The "gimel" is pronounced "g" as in game.

The "samech" is pronounced "s" as in sand.

Notes

1. Vocabulary word #1 is pronounced "Kol" (coal), not "Kal" as it appears. The "a" vowel is pronounced "o" in this word only.

3. Exercises

a. Practice saying the following Hebrew letters, and be prepared to say them to your teacher:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ס</th>
<th>צ</th>
<th>ט</th>
<th>י</th>
<th>פ</th>
<th>ג</th>
<th>ד</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ש</td>
<td>א</td>
<td>כ</td>
<td>ה</td>
<td>ב</td>
<td>ר</td>
<td>ל</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ס</th>
<th>צ</th>
<th>ט</th>
<th>י</th>
<th>פ</th>
<th>ג</th>
<th>ד</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ש</td>
<td>א</td>
<td>כ</td>
<td>ה</td>
<td>ב</td>
<td>ר</td>
<td>ל</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35
c. Learn the following vocabulary words and write them in Hebrew handwritten form:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vocabulary</th>
<th>Hebrew</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All</td>
<td>כל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>אדם</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird</td>
<td>ציפור</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>דג</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Practice saying the following sentence and write it in Hebrew handwritten form:

**Sentences**

**Genesis 1:26**

נהמר אלהים יעשיה כל ביצולמה했습니다יה

והיה בבריה בני וחיה חסיפה וברכהו

מבוּכֶל חֹזֶרִי וּבָכֵל חֹזֶרִי חָרֻם עַל הָאָרֶץ.

e. Below is Isaiah 56:1 in Hebrew:

**Information on Hebrew**

1. כה אמר יהוה שמריה משפטו
2. שפכה כימיוריה ישארית לברא
3. והזיחו דלתלותה.

Write Isaiah 56:1 in Hebrew handwritten form.

f. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 13

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Isaiah chapters 61-66.

2. Exercises
   a. Write the following in Hebrew handwritten form:

   **Genesis 1:1-5**

   1 בְּכָלָיָּא בְּכָלָיָּא שְׁלָלִיתוֹמ וְהָא לַשָּׁמְמוֹ וְהָא שְׁלָלִיתוֹמ
   2 בְּכָלָיָּא בְּכָלָיָּא שְׁלָלִיתוֹמ וְהָא לַשָּׁמְמוֹ וְהָא שְׁלָלִיתוֹמ

   על טֵבִיָּא חֵוֹמֶר שְׁלָלִיתוּמ שְׁלָמְמֶה עַל
   סֵקָרָהָּ֠וָּא 3 לַאְאָמְרָה שְׁלָלִיתוֹמ זְיָּי אָנְו רַגְּי
   בָּאָר: 4 בְּכָלָיָּא שְׁלָלִיתוּמ אָסְאָר קְיָּוָּ אָנְו
   נְבָּכָל אוֹלְִיתוּמ בְּיָּבָנ בְּיָּבָנ שְׁלָמְמֶה
   נְבָּכָל אוֹלְִיתוּמ בְּיָּבָנ בְּיָּבָנ שְׁלָלִיתוּמ
   5 נְבָּכָל אוֹלְִיתוּמ לְאָזָּא יָּמְלָחְֵּשָּׁא שְׁלָל
   לְאָזָּא יָּמְלָחְֵּשָּׁא שְׁלָל

   b. Practice saying the following in Hebrew:

   **Genesis 1:1-5**

   1 בְּכָלָיָּא בְּכָלָיָּא שְׁלָלִיתוֹמ וְהָא לַשָּׁמְמוֹ וְהָא שְׁלָלִיתוֹמ
   2 בְּכָלָיָּא בְּכָלָיָּא שְׁלָלִיתוּמ וְהָא לַשָּׁמְמוֹ וְהָא שְׁלָלִיתוּמ

   על טֵבִיָּא חֵוֹמֶר שְׁלָלִיתוּמ שְׁלָמְמֶה עַל
   סֵקָרָהָּ֠וָּא 3 לַאְאָמְרָה שְׁלָלִיתוֹמ זְיָּּי אָנְו רַגְּי
   בָּאָר: 4 בְּכָלָיָּא שְׁלָלִיתוּמ אָסְאָר קְיָּוָּ אָנְו
   נְבָּכָל אוֹלְִיתוּמ בְּיָּבָנ בְּיָּבָנ שְׁלָמְמֶה
   נְבָּכָל אוֹלְִיתוּמ בְּיָּבָנ בְּיָּבָנ שְׁלָלִיתוּמ
   5 נְבָּכָל אוֹלְִיתוּמ לְאָזָּא יָּמְלָחְֵּשָּׁא שְׁלָל
   לְאָזָּא יָּמְלָחְֵּשָּׁא שְׁלָל
c. Trying translating the following into English, without looking at your English version Bible:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genesis 1:1-5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 בֹּקֶר אֶרֶץ סֵפֶר אֱלֹהִים אֶת הָאָדָמָה אֱלֹהִים</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 נָתַן אֱלֹהִים לְאֶרֶץ הַזִּכָּרֹת וְאָרַח</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 עַל פֶּן נִשְׂמָה לְבָרֹד אֱלֹהִים יָכֹסָה עַל</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 פָּרוֹת אֱלֹהִים יְזַהֵר יְהוָה כָּל עָרָב</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 בִּכְלָל אֱלֹהִים יָצָא אָרּוֹר בָּרוּךְ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>לֹא לֹא בְּעָרָב קָרָא יְהוָה אֱלֹהִים</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

e. Write a several sentence summary of the scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 14

1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Jeremiah. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

Jeremiah, Book of - consists of twenty-three separate and independent sections, arranged in five books. I. The introduction, ch. 1. II. Reproofs of the sins of the Jews, consisting of seven sections, (1.) ch. 2; (2.) ch. 3-6; (3.) ch. 7-10; (4.) ch. 11-13; (5.) ch. 14-17:18; (6.) ch. 17:19-ch. 20; (7.) ch. 21-24. III. A general review of all nations, in two sections, (1.) ch. 46-49; (2.) ch. 25; with an historical appendix of three sections, (1.) ch. 26; (2.) ch. 27; (3.) ch. 28, 29. IV. Two sections picturing the hopes of better times, (1.) ch. 30, 31; (2.) ch. 32,33; to which is added an historical appendix in three sections, (1.) ch. 34:1-7; (2.) ch. 34:8-22; (3.) ch. 35. V. The conclusion, in two sections, (1.) ch. 36; (2.) ch. 45.

In Egypt, after an interval, Jeremiah is supposed to have added three sections, viz., ch. 37-39; 40-43; and 44.

The principal Messianic prophecies are found in 23:1-8; 31:31-40; and 33:14-26.

Jeremiah's prophecies are noted for the frequent repetitions found in them of the same words and phrases and imagery. They cover the period of about 30 years. They are not recorded in the order of time. When and under what circumstances this book assumed its present form we know not.

The LXX. Version of this book is, in its arrangement and in other particulars, singularly at variance with the original. The LXX. omits 10:6-8; 27:19-22; 29:16-20; 33:14-26; 39:4-13; 52:2, 3, 15, 28-30, etc. About 2,700 words in all of the original are omitted. These omissions, etc., are capricious and arbitrary, and render the version unreliable.

2. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Jeremiah chapters 1-4.


4. Exercises
   a. Practice writing and saying out loud all of the letters of the Hebrew alphabet at least two times.

   b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 15

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Jeremiah chapters 5-8.


3. Exercises

   b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 16

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Jeremiah chapters 9-12.

2. **Study this information about the Hebrew language:** Lesson 1.4 through 1.6 in the book *Biblical Hebrew: A Text and Workbook*, by Bonnie Pedrotti Kittel, Vicki Hoffer, and Rebecca Abts Wright (Yale University Press: New Haven, 1989).

3. **Exercises**

   b. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 17

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Jeremiah chapters 13-16.

2. **Study this information about the Hebrew language:** Lesson 2.1 through 2.3e in the book *Biblical Hebrew: A Text and Workbook*, by Bonnie Pedrotti Kittel, Vicki Hoffer, and Rebecca Abts Wright (Yale University Press: New Haven, 1989).

3. **Exercises**
   
   
   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 18

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Jeremiah chapters 17-20.


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 19

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Jeremiah chapters 21-24.


3. Exercises
   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 20

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Jeremiah chapters 25-28.


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 21

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Jeremiah chapters 29-32.


3. **Exercises**


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 22

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Jeremiah chapters 33-36.


3. **Exercises**


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 23

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Jeremiah chapters 37-40.


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 24

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Jeremiah chapters 41-44.


3. **Exercises**


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 25

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Jeremiah chapters 45-48.

2. **Exercises**


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 26

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Jeremiah chapters 49-52.


3. Exercises
   
   
c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 27

1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Lamentations. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

Lamentations, Book of - called in the Hebrew canon 'Ekhah, meaning "How," being the formula for the commencement of a song of wailing. It is the first word of the book (see 2 Sam. 1:19-27). The LXX. adopted the name rendered "Lamentations" (Gr. threnoi = Heb. qinoth) now in common use, to denote the character of the book, in which the prophet mourns over the desolations brought on the city and the holy land by Chaldeans. In the Hebrew Bible it is placed among the Khethubim. (See BIBLE.)

As to its authorship, there is no room for hesitancy in following the LXX. and the Targum in ascribing it to Jeremiah. The spirit, tone, language, and subject-matter are in accord with the testimony of tradition in assigning it to him. According to tradition, he retired after the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar to a cavern outside the Damascus gate, where he wrote this book. That cavern is still pointed out. "In the face of a rocky hill, on the western side of the city, the local belief has placed 'the grotto of Jeremiah.' There, in that fixed attitude of grief which Michael Angelo has immortalized, the prophet may well be supposed to have mourned the fall of his country" (Stanley, Jewish Church).

The book consists of five separate poems. In chapter 1 the prophet dwells on the manifold miseries oppressed by which the city sits as a solitary widow weeping sorely. In chapter 2 these miseries are described in connection with the national sins that had caused them. Chapter 3 speaks of hope for the people of God. The chastisement would only be for their good; a better day would dawn for them. Chapter 4 laments the ruin and desolation that had come upon the city and temple, but traces it only to the people's sins. Chapter 5 is a prayer that Zion's reproach may be taken away in the repentance and recovery of the people.

The first four poems (chapters) are acrostics, like some of the Psalms (25, 34, 37, 119), i.e., each verse begins with a letter of the Hebrew alphabet taken in order. The first, second, and fourth have each twenty-two verses, the number of the letters in the Hebrew alphabet. The third has sixty-six verses, in which each three successive verses begin with the same letter. The fifth is not acrostic.

Speaking of the "Wailing-place (q.v.) of the Jews" at Jerusalem, a portion of the old wall of the temple of Solomon, Schaff says: "There the Jews assemble every Friday afternoon to bewail the downfall of the holy city, kissing the stone wall and watering it with their tears. They repeat from their well-worn Hebrew Bibles and prayer-books the Lamentations of Jeremiah and suitable Psalms."
2. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Lamentations chapters 1-5.

3. **Study this information about the Hebrew language:** Lesson 5.2 through 5.2a in the book *Biblical Hebrew: A Text and Workbook*, by Bonnie Pedrotti Kittel, Vicki Hoffer, and Rebecca Abts Wright (Yale University Press: New Haven, 1989).

4. **Exercises**


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 28

1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Ezekiel. Here is how *Easton’s Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:

**Ezekiel, Book of** - consists mainly of three groups of prophecies. After an account of his call to the prophetic office (1:3:21), Ezekiel (1) utters words of denunciation against the Jews (3:22-24), warning them of the certain destruction of Jerusalem, in opposition to the words of the false prophets (4:1-3). The symbolical acts, by which the extremities to which Jerusalem would be reduced are described in ch. 4:5, show his intimate acquaintance with the Levitical legislation. (See Ex. 22:30; Deut. 14:21; Lev. 5:2; 7:18,24; 17:15; 19:7; 22:8, etc.)

(2.) Prophecies against various surrounding nations: against the Ammonites (Ezek. 25:1-7), the Moabites (8-11), the Edomites (12-14), the Philistines (15-17), Tyre and Sidon (26-28), and against Egypt (29-32).

(3.) Prophecies delivered after the destruction of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar: the triumphs of Israel and of the kingdom of God on earth (Ezek. 33-39); Messianic times, and the establishment and prosperity of the kingdom of God (40:48).

The closing visions of this book are referred to in the book of Revelation (Ezek. 38=Rev. 20:8; Ezek. 47:1-8=Rev. 22:1,2). Other references to this book are also found in the New Testament. (Comp. Rom. 2:24 with Ezek. 36:2; Rom. 10:5, Gal. 3:12 with Ezek. 20:11; 2 Pet. 3:4 with Ezek. 12:22.)

It may be noted that Daniel, fourteen years after his deportation from Jerusalem, is mentioned by Ezekiel (14:14) along with Noah and Job as distinguished for his righteousness, and some five years later he is spoken of as pre-eminent for his wisdom (28:3).

Ezekiel's prophecies are characterized by symbolical and allegorical representations, "unfolding a rich series of majestic visions and of colossal symbols." There are a great many also of "symbolical actions embodying vivid conceptions on the part of the prophet" (4:1-4; 5:1-4; 12:3-6; 24:3-5; 37:16, etc.) "The mode of representation, in which symbols and allegories occupy a prominent place, gives a dark, mysterious character to the prophecies of Ezekiel. They are obscure and enigmatical. A cloudy mystery overhangs them which it is almost impossible to penetrate. Jerome calls the book 'a labyrinth of the mysteries of God.' It was because of this obscurity that the Jews forbade any one to read it till he had attained the age of thirty."

Ezekiel is singular in the frequency with which he refers to the Pentateuch (e.g., Ezek. 27; 28:13; 31:8; 36:11, 34; 47:13, etc.). He shows also an acquaintance with the writings of Hosea (Ezek. 37:22), Isaiah (Ezek. 8:12; 29:6), and especially with those of Jeremiah, his older contemporary (Jer. 24:7, 9; 48:37).
2. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Ezekiel chapters 1-4.


4. Exercises
   
   
   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 29

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Ezekiel chapters 5-8.

2. **Study this information about the Hebrew language:** Lesson 5.4 through 5.6 in the book *Biblical Hebrew: A Text and Workbook*, by Bonnie Pedrotti Kittel, Vicki Hoffer, and Rebecca Abts Wright (Yale University Press: New Haven, 1989).

3. **Exercises**

   b. Fill in the blanks and answers (when applicable) of Lesson 5.4 through 5.6 in the book *Biblical Hebrew: A Text and Workbook*, by Bonnie Pedrotti Kittel, Vicki Hoffer, and Rebecca Abts Wright (Yale University Press: New Haven, 1989).

   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 30

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Ezekiel chapters 9-12.


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 31

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Ezekiel chapters 13-16.


3. Exercises
   
   
   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 32

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Ezekiel chapters 17-20.

2. **Study this information about the Hebrew language:** Lesson 6.5 through 6.5b in the book *Biblical Hebrew: A Text and Workbook*, by Bonnie Pedrotti Kittel, Vicki Hoffer, and Rebecca Abts Wright (Yale University Press: New Haven, 1989).

3. **Exercises**


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 33

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Ezekiel chapters 21-24.


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 34

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Ezekiel chapters 25-28.


3. Exercises


c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 35

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Ezekiel chapters 29-32.


3. **Exercises**


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 36

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Ezekiel chapters 33-36.


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 37

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Ezekiel chapters 37-40.

23. **Exercises**
   


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 38

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Ezekiel chapters 41-44.


3. **Exercises**
   
   
c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 39

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Ezekiel chapters 45-48.


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 40

1. Over the coming assignments we shall survey the book of Daniel. Here is how *Easton’s Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:

**Daniel, Book of** - is ranked by the Jews in that division of their Bible called the Hagiographa (Heb. Khethubim). (See [BIBLE](#).) It consists of two distinct parts. The first part, consisting of the first six chapters, is chiefly historical; and the second part, consisting of the remaining six chapters, is chiefly prophetical.

The historical part of the book treats of the period of the Captivity. Daniel is "the historian of the Captivity, the writer who alone furnishes any series of events for that dark and dismal period during which the harp of Israel hung on the trees that grew by the Euphrates. His narrative may be said in general to intervene between Kings and Chronicles on the one hand and Ezra on the other, or (more strictly) to fill out the sketch which the author of the Chronicles gives in a single verse in his last chapter: 'And them that had escaped from the sword carried he [i.e., Nebuchadnezzar] away to Babylon; where they were servants to him and his sons until the reign of the kingdom of Persia'" (2 Chr. 36:20).

The prophetical part consists of three visions and one lengthened prophetical communication.

The genuineness of this book has been much disputed, but the arguments in its favour fully establish its claims. (1.) We have the testimony of Christ (Matt. 24:15; 25:31; 26:64) and his apostles (1 Cor. 6:2; 2 Thess. 2:3) for its authority; and (2) the important testimony of Ezekiel (14:14, 20; 28:3). (3.) The character and records of the book are also entirely in harmony with the times and circumstances in which the author lived. (4.) The linguistic character of the book is, moreover, just such as might be expected. Certain portions (Dan. 2:4; 7) are written in the Chaldee language; and the portions written in Hebrew are in a style and form having a close affinity with the later books of the Old Testament, especially with that of Ezra. The writer is familiar both with the Hebrew and the Chaldee, passing from the one to the other just as his subject required. This is in strict accordance with the position of the author and of the people for whom his book was written. That Daniel is the writer of this book is also testified to in the book itself (7:1, 28; 8:2; 9:2; 10:1, 2; 12:4, 5).

2. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Daniel chapters 1-4.


4. Exercises


c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 41

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Daniel chapters 5-8.


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 42

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Daniel chapters 9-12.


3. **Exercises**


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 43

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Hosea chapters 1-4. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

Hosea, Prophecies of - This book stands first in order among the "Minor Prophets." "The probable cause of the location of Hosea may be the thoroughly national character of his oracles, their length, their earnest tone, and vivid representations." This was the longest of the prophetic books written before the Captivity. Hosea prophesied in a dark and melancholy period of Israel's history, the period of Israel's decline and fall. Their sins had brought upon them great national disasters. "Their homicides and fornication, their perjury and theft, their idolatry and impiety, are censured and satirized with a faithful severity." He was a contemporary of Isaiah. The book may be divided into two parts, the first containing chapters 1-3, and symbolically representing the idolatry of Israel under imagery borrowed from the matrimonial relation. The figures of marriage and adultery are common in the Old Testament writings to represent the spiritual relations between Jehovah and the people of Israel. Here we see the apostasy of Israel and their punishment, with their future repentance, forgiveness, and restoration.

The second part, containing 4-14, is a summary of Hosea’s discourses, filled with denunciations, threatenings, exhortations, promises, and revelations of mercy.

Quotations from Hosea are found in Matt. 2:15; 9:15; 12:7; Rom. 9:25, 26. There are, in addition, various allusions to it in other places (Luke 23:30; Rev. 6:16, comp. Hos. 10:8; Rom. 9:25, 26; 1 Pet. 2:10, comp. Hos. 1:10, etc.).

As regards the style of this writer, it has been said that "each verse forms a whole for itself, like one heavy toll in a funeral knell." "Inversions (7:8; 9:11, 13; 12:8), anacolutha (9:6; 12:8, etc.), ellipses (9:4; 13:9, etc.), paranomasias, and plays upon words, are very characteristic of Hosea (8:7; 9:15; 10:5; 11:5; 12:11)."


3. Exercises
   
   
c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 44

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Hosea chapters 5-9.

2. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 45

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Hosea chapters 10-14.


3. **Exercises**


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 46

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Joel chapters 1-3. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

Joel, Book of - Joel was probably a resident in Judah, as his commission was to that people. He makes frequent mention of Judah and Jerusalem (1:14; 2:1, 15, 32; 3:1, 12, 17, 20, 21).

He probably flourished in the reign of Uzziah (about B.C. 800), and was contemporary with Amos and Isaiah.

The contents of this book are, (1.) A prophecy of a great public calamity then impending over the land, consisting of a want of water and an extraordinary plague of locusts (1:1-2:11). (2.) The prophet then calls on his countrymen to repent and to turn to God, assuring them of his readiness to forgive (2:12-17), and foretelling the restoration of the land to its accustomed fruitfulness (18-26). (3.) Then follows a Messianic prophecy, quoted by Peter (Acts 2:39). (4.) Finally, the prophet foretells portents and judgments as destined to fall on the enemies of God (ch. 3, but in the Hebrew text 4).


3. Exercises
   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 47

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Amos chapters 1-4. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

Amos - borne; a burden, one of the twelve minor prophets. He was a native of Tekota, the modern Tekua, a town about 12 miles south-east of Bethlehem. He was a man of humble birth, neither a "prophet nor a prophet's son," but "an herdmam and a dresser of sycomore trees," R.V. He prophesied in the days of Uzziah, king of Judah, and was contemporary with Isaiah and Hosea (Amos 1:1; 7:14, 15; Zech. 14:5), who survived him a few years. Under Jeroboam II. the kingdom of Israel rose to the zenith of its prosperity; but that was followed by the prevalence of luxury and vice and idolatry. At this period Amos was called from his obscurity to remind the people of the law of God's retributive justice, and to call them to repentance.

The Book of Amos consists of three parts:

(1.) The nations around are summoned to judgment because of their sins (1:1-2:3). He quotes Joel 3:16.

(2.) The spiritual condition of Judah, and especially of Israel, is described (2:4-6:14).

(3.) In 7:1-9:10 are recorded five prophetic visions. (a) The first two (7:1-6) refer to judgments against the guilty people. (b) The next two (7:7-9; 8:1-3) point out the ripeness of the people for the threatened judgements. 7:10-17 consists of a conversation between the prophet and the priest of Bethel. (c) The fifth describes the overthrow and ruin of Israel (9:1-10); to which is added the promise of the restoration of the kingdom and its final glory in the Messiah's kingdom.

The style is peculiar in the number of the allusions made to natural objects and to agricultural occupations. Other allusions show also that Amos was a student of the law as well as a "child of nature." These phrases are peculiar to him: "Cleanness of teeth" [i.e., want of bread] (4:6); "The excellency of Jacob" (6:8; 8:7); "The high places of Isaac" (7:9); "The house of Isaac" (7:16); "He that createth the wind" (4:13). Quoted, Acts 7:42.

2. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 48

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Amos chapters 5-9.


3. **Exercises**
   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 49

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Obadiah chapter 1. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

**Obadiah, Book of** - consists of one chapter, "concerning Edom," its impending doom (1:1-16), and the restoration of Israel (1:17-21). This is the shortest book of the Old Testament.

There are on record the account of four captures of Jerusalem, (1) by Shishak in the reign of Rehoboam (1 Kings 14:25); (2) by the Philistines and Arabians in the reign of Jehoram (2 Chr. 21:16); (3) by Joash, the king of Israel, in the reign of Amaziah (2 Kings 14:13); and (4) by the Babylonians, when Jerusalem was taken and destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar (B.C. 586). Obadiah (1:11-14) speaks of this capture as a thing past. He sees the calamity as having already come on Jerusalem, and the Edomites as joining their forces with those of the Chaldeans in bringing about the degradation and ruin of Israel. We do not indeed read that the Edomites actually took part with the Chaldeans, but the probabilities are that they did so, and this explains the words of Obadiah in denouncing against Edom the judgments of God. The date of his prophecies was thus in or about the year of the destruction of Jerusalem.

Edom is the type of Israel's and of God's last foe (Isa. 63:1-4). These will finally all be vanquished, and the kingdom will be the Lord's (comp. Ps. 22:28)


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 50

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Jonah chapters 1-4. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

Jonah, Book of - This book professes to give an account of what actually took place in the experience of the prophet. Some critics have sought to interpret the book as a parable or allegory, and not as a history. They have done so for various reasons. Thus (1) some reject it on the ground that the miraculous element enters so largely into it, and that it is not prophetic but narrative in its form; (2) others, denying the possibility of miracles altogether, hold that therefore it cannot be true history.

Jonah and his story is referred to by our Lord (Matt. 12:39, 40; Luke 11:29), a fact to which the greatest weight must be attached. It is impossible to interpret this reference on any other theory. This one argument is of sufficient importance to settle the whole question. No theories devised for the purpose of getting rid of difficulties can stand against such a proof that the book is a veritable history.

There is every reason to believe that this book was written by Jonah himself. It gives an account of (1) his divine commission to go to Nineveh, his disobedience, and the punishment following (1:1-17); (2) his prayer and miraculous deliverance (1:17-2:10); (3) the second commission given to him, and his prompt obedience in delivering the message from God, and its results in the repentance of the Ninevites, and God's long-sparing mercy toward them (ch. 3); (4) Jonah's displeasure at God's merciful decision, and the rebuke tendered to the impatient prophet (ch. 4). Nineveh was spared after Jonah's mission for more than a century. The history of Jonah may well be regarded "as a part of that great onward movement which was before the Law and under the Law; which gained strength and volume as the fulness of the times drew near."


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 51

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Micah chapters 1-7. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

Micah, Book of - the sixth in order of the so-called minor prophets. The superscription to this book states that the prophet exercised his office in the reigns of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. If we reckon from the beginning of Jotham's reign to the end of Hezekiah's (B.C. 759-698), then he ministered for about fifty-nine years; but if we reckon from the death of Jotham to the accession of Hezekiah (B.C. 743-726), his ministry lasted only sixteen years. It has been noticed as remarkable that this book commences with the last words of another prophet, "Micaiah the son of Imlah" (1 Kings 22:28): "Hearken, O people, every one of you."

The book consists of three sections, each commencing with a rebuke, "Hear ye," etc., and closing with a promise, (1) ch. 1; 2; (2) ch. 3-5, especially addressed to the princes and heads of the people; (3) ch. 6-7, in which Jehovah is represented as holding a controversy with his people: the whole concluding with a song of triumph at the great deliverance which the Lord will achieve for his people. The closing verse is quoted in the song of Zacharias (Luke 1:72, 73). The prediction regarding the place "where Christ should be born," one of the most remarkable Messianic prophecies (Micah 5:2), is quoted in Matt. 2:6.

There are the following references to this book in the New Testament:

5:2, with Matt. 2:6; John 7:42. 7:6, with Matt. 10:21,35,36. 7:20, with Luke 1:72,73.


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 52

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Nahum chapters 1-3. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

Nahum, Book of - Nahum prophesied, according to some, in the beginning of the reign of Ahaz (B.C. 743). Others, however, think that his prophecies are to be referred to the latter half of the reign of Hezekiah (about B.C. 709). This is the more probable opinion, internal evidences leading to that conclusion. Probably the book was written in Jerusalem (soon after B.C. 709), where he witnessed the invasion of Sennacherib and the destruction of his host (2 Kings 19:35).

The subject of this prophecy is the approaching complete and final destruction of Nineveh, the capital of the great and at that time flourishing Assyrian empire. Assur-bani-pal was at the height of his glory. Nineveh was a city of vast extent, and was then the centre of the civilization and commerce of the world, a "bloody city all full of lies and robbery" (Nah. 3:1), for it had robbed and plundered all the neighbouring nations. It was strongly fortified on every side, bidding defiance to every enemy; yet it was to be utterly destroyed as a punishment for the great wickedness of its inhabitants.

Jonah had already uttered his message of warning, and Nahum was followed by Zephaniah, who also predicted (Zeph. 2:4-15) the destruction of the city, predictions which were remarkably fulfilled (B.C. 625) when Nineveh was destroyed apparently by fire, and the Assyrian empire came to an end, an event which changed the face of Asia.


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 53

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Habakkuk chapters 1-3. Here is how *Easton’s Bible Dictionary* introduces the book:

**Habakkuk, Prophecies of** - were probably written about B.C. 650-627, or, as some think, a few years later. This book consists of three chapters, the contents of which are thus comprehensively described: "When the prophet in spirit saw the formidable power of the Chaldeans approaching and menacing his land, and saw the great evils they would cause in Judea, he bore his complaints and doubts before Jehovah, the just and the pure (1:2-17). And on this occasion the future punishment of the Chaldeans was revealed to him (2). In the third chapter a presentiment of the destruction of his country, in the inspired heart of the prophet, contends with his hope that the enemy would be chastised." The third chapter is a sublime song dedicated "to the chief musician," and therefore intended apparently to be used in the worship of God. It is "unequalled in majesty and splendour of language and imagery."

The passage in 2:4, "The just shall live by his faith," is quoted by the apostle in Rom. 1:17. (Comp. Gal. 3:12; Heb. 10:37, 38.)


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 55

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Zephaniah chapters 1-3. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

**Zephaniah** - Jehovah has concealed, or Jehovah of darkness. (1.) The son of Cushi, and great-grandson of Hezekiah, and the ninth in the order of the minor prophets. He prophesied in the days of Josiah, king of Judah (B.C. 641-610), and was contemporary with Jeremiah, with whom he had much in common. The book of his prophecies consists of:

(a) An introduction (1:1-6), announcing the judgment of the world, and the judgment upon Israel, because of their transgressions.

(b) The description of the judgment (1:7-18).

(c) An exhortation to seek God while there is still time (2:1-3).

(d) The announcement of judgment on the heathen (2:4-15).

(e) The hopeless misery of Jerusalem (3:1-7).

(f) The promise of salvation (3:8-20).


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 56

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Haggai chapters 1-2. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

Haggai, Book of - consists of two brief, comprehensive chapters. The object of the prophet was generally to urge the people to proceed with the rebuilding of the temple.

Chapter first comprehends the first address (2-11) and its effects (12-15). Chapter second contains,

(1.) The second prophecy (1-9), which was delivered a month after the first.

(2.) The third prophecy (10-19), delivered two months and three days after the second; and

(3.) The fourth prophecy (20-23), delivered on the same day as the third.

These discourses are referred to in Ezra 5:1; 6:14; Heb. 12:26. (Comp. Hag. 2:7, 8, 22.)


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 57

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Zechariah chapters 1-7. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

Zechariah - Jehovah is renowned or remembered. (1.) A prophet of Judah, the eleventh of the twelve minor prophets. Like Ezekiel, he was of priestly extraction. He describes himself (1:1) as "the son of Berechiah." In Ezra 5:1 and 6:14 he is called "the son of Iddo," who was properly his grandfather. His prophetical career began in the second year of Darius (B.C. 520), about sixteen years after the return of the first company from exile. He was contemporary with Haggai (Ezra 5:1).

His book consists of two distinct parts, (1) chapters 1 to 8, inclusive, and (2) 9 to the end. It begins with a preface (1:1-6), which recalls the nation's past history, for the purpose of presenting a solemn warning to the present generation. Then follows a series of eight visions (1:7-6:8), succeeding one another in one night, which may be regarded as a symbolical history of Israel, intended to furnish consolation to the returned exiles and stir up hope in their minds. The symbolical action, the crowning of Joshua (6:9-15), describes how the kingdoms of the world become the kingdom of God's Christ. Chapters 7 and 8, delivered two years later, are an answer to the question whether the days of mourning for the destruction of the city should be any longer kept, and an encouraging address to the people, assuring them of God's presence and blessing. The second part of the book (ch. 9-14) bears no date. It is probable that a considerable interval separates it from the first part. It consists of two burdens.

The first burden (ch. 9-11) gives an outline of the course of God's providential dealings with his people down to the time of the Advent. The second burden (ch. 12-14) points out the glories that await Israel in "the latter day", the final conflict and triumph of God's kingdom.


3. Exercises
   
   
   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 58

1. **Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English:** Zechariah chapters 8-14.


3. **Exercises**
   
   
c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
ASSIGNMENT # 59

1. Read this assignment’s scripture reading in English: Malachi chapters 1-3. Here is how Easton’s Bible Dictionary introduces the book:

Malachi, Prophecies of - The contents of the book are comprised in four chapters. In the Hebrew text the third and fourth chapters (of the A.V.) form but one. The whole consists of three sections, preceded by an introduction (Mal. 1:1-5), in which the prophet reminds Israel of Jehovah’s love to them. The first section (1:6-2:9) contains a stern rebuke addressed to the priests who had despised the name of Jehovah, and been leaders in a departure from his worship and from the covenant, and for their partiality in administering the law. In the second (2:9-16) the people are rebuked for their intermarriages with idolatrous heathen. In the third (2:17-4:6) he addresses the people as a whole, and warns them of the coming of the God of judgment, preceded by the advent of the Messiah.

This book is frequently referred to in the New Testament (Matt. 11:10; 17:12; Mark 1:2; 9:11, 12; Luke 1:17; Rom. 9:13).


3. Exercises


   c. Write a several sentence summary of the assignment’s scripture reading in English, and be prepared to discuss the content of the scripture reading with your teacher.
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Kelley's *A Handbook to Biblical Hebrew: An Introductory Grammar* has also been useful in preparing this site. The advanced Hebrew student may also find Choon L. Seow's *A Grammar for Biblical Hebrew Second Edition* to be of use. A fair warning is given that this site refers little to Seow.

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