

Biblical Hebrew 101

Learning to Read Biblical Hebrew

Lesson 10

שְׁעוֹר י'

Review What We've Learned



“...man does not live by bread alone, but man lives by everything that proceeds out of the mouth of the LORD,”
Dt 8:3; Mt 4:4.

Review what we've learned in 101

- pg 52 The Hebrew aleph bet & vowels (review of Lessons 1-6)
Interesting facts about Bar Mitzvah
- pg 57 BeGeD KeFeT letters
- pg 58 Diphthongs (review of Lesson 7)
- pg 59 4 levels of vocal & silent shevas (review of Lesson 8-9)
- pg 61 Words & phrases used in our Hebrew class
Current Parasha Reading

Lesson 1: first 5 letters of Hebrew aleph bet & vowels with “ah” sound

| Hebrew Indented words are from the same root as word above. | Translation | Transliteration (Please try to read before looking at transliteration) Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight. |
|---|---|--|
| אָב | father (note: red letter is vet א; the other form of א) <i>also Av</i> is the 5 th month of the Biblical year, counting from Nisan. | ahv: (reminder – “a” sound in Hebrew is <u>like “a” in spa</u> – <u>not</u> like “a” in apple.) |
| אָבָא <small>TIP 1</small> | abba, daddy, son-ship (covenantal relationship) | ahb -bah |
| אָהַב | he loved (verb: 3 rd person, masculine, singular, past tense) | ah- hahv |
| גָּד <small>TIP 2</small> | Gad (as in the tribe of Gad) | gahd |
| אָבַד | he perished, was lost (verb: 3 rd person, masculine, singular, past tense) | ah- vahd |
| הָבָא | the coming | hahb- bah |
| הַ | the | hah |
| בָּא | I come (verb: 1 st person, masculine, singular, present tense) <i>also</i> he came; arrived (verb: 3 rd person, masculine, past tense) | bah |
| בָּהּ | in her (בָּהּ & אָבָא sound the same, but are spelled differently. As in English: “so” and “sew.”) | bah |
| אָבָהּ | he was willing (verb: 3 rd person, masculine, singular, past tense) | ah- vah |
| בָּגְדוּ | they acted deceitfully or treacherously (verb: 3 rd person, masculine plural, past tense; Job 6:15) | bah-geh- doo |
| בְּגָד | clothes, covering, wrap | beh -gehd |
| בָּדַד | alone (Lev 13:46) | bah- dahd |
| גָּאָה | he exalted, triumphed (verb: 3 rd person, masculine, past tense; Ex 15:1, 21) | gah- ah |

Grammar-made-simple: review accented syllables & dots in the 1st letter of a word

Tip 1: Which syllable is accented? As a general rule, the final syllable is accented, as noted with the yellow highlight in the Transliteration column throughout these lessons.

Tip 2: When a dot is in the 1st letter of a word, the pronunciation of that letter changes if it is one of 3 letters: א, כ, פ.
 For example: א changes to אָ; כ changes to כָּ; and פ changes to פָּ.

Lesson 2: next 5 letters of Hebrew aleph bet & vowels with “ah” sound

| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration (Please try to read before looking at transliteration) Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight. |
|-----------------------------|---|---|
| יָד | hand | yahd |
| יָדָה | he threw, he shot (verb: 3rd person, singular, masculine, past tense) | yah- dah |
| הָיָה | he was (verb: 3rd person, masculine, past tense) | hiy- yah |
| אָח | brother | ach |
| יְהוָה | YHVH (also written as יהוה) | YaH- VeH |
| וָו | vav (6 th letter of the Hebrew Aleph-Bet) | vahv |
| דָּג | fish (masculine, singular) | dahg |
| דָּגָה <small>TIP 1</small> | the fish | hahd- dahg |
| דָּגָהּ | school of fish | dah- gah |
| גָּח | roof | gahg |
| חָג | festival (noun, masculine, singular) | chahg |
| חָגָה | celebrated, as in make or keep a festival (verb: 3rd person, masculine, singular, past tense) | chah- gahg |
| בָּהַג | spoil (Ezekiel 25:7) | bahg |
| דָּאָג | anxious, fear, concerned, worried (verb: 3rd person, masculine, singular, past tense) | dah- ahg |

Grammar-made-simple: Dagesh Chazak or Dagesh Forte

Tip 1: When a dot is in a consonant and there is a vowel in front of it, the letter is doubled. eg: chag-gai = חַגַּי + גַּי .

Lesson 3: next 5 letters of aleph bet, 3 sofits, & vowels with “eh” sound

| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration |
|------------------------|--|---|
| יָלֵד ^{TIP 1} | boy | yeh -lehhd (note: when a 3 or 4-letter word has 2 segols, the first is accented) |
| כֵּן | so, like this, thus (כֵּן כֵּן - soso) | cah -chah |
| אֶבֶן ^{TIP 1} | stone | eh -vehn |
| סָלַח | Selah (pause, consider, think on this. Psalm 3:2) | seh -lah |
| לֵב | heart | lehv |
| אֶחָד | one | eh- chahd |
| לֶחֶם ^{TIP 1} | bread | leh -chehm |
| זֶה | this | zeh |
| גֶּן | garden | gahn |
| לָבָן | the color white (also, Jacob’s father-in-law, Laban) | lah- vahn |
| חֵן | favor, grace | chehn |
| כִּן | yes | cehn |
| מַה | What (interrogative; it’s a question word) | mah |
| מִן | from, of (preposition) | meen |

Grammar-made-simple:

^{TIP 1} Two segols in a row:

- ▶ When a 3 or 4 letter word has 2 segols, the first is accented. (If there are more letters in the word, then the accent generally will follow the usual rule with the accent on the final syllable.)

Sofits (final letters)

Five Hebrew letters have different shapes when they are the final letter of a word. Though their shape changes, their sound does not differ from its corresponding letter.

The 5 sofits are:

- ▶ chaf sofit (ך) – pronounced the same as “כ” (“ch” as in **Bach**)
- ▶ mem sofit (ם) – pronounced the same as “מ” (“m” as in **me**)
- ▶ nun sofit (ן) – pronounced the same as “נ” (“n” as in **nice**)
- ▶ fay sofit (ף) – pronounced the same as “פ” (“f” as in **far**)

Lesson 4: last 7 letters & chirek

| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight. | Practice writing each word (Use Block print on page 1 of this lesson.) |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| בַּר | son of (Aramaic, Bar Mitzvah, info below) | bahr | |
| אֶרֶץ ^{TIP 1} | land | eh-rehtz | |
| אֶרֶץ- ^{TIP 1} | land of (when a maqef (hyphen) is used; אֶרֶץ is construct: land of.) | eh-rehtz | |
| הִנֵּה | behold ('listen up') | hee-neh | |
| אָמֵן | Amen (truly, truth, 'so let it be it') | ah-mehn | |
| אֶלֶף ^{TIP 1} | 1000 | eh-lehf | |
| דָּוִד | David | Dah-veed | |
| מָה זֶה? | What is this? | mah zeh? | |
| בְּטָח | of course, certainly, for sure, security, safely, securely | beh-tach | |
| פָּאֵרָן | Paran (Num 13:3) | Pah-rahn | |

Grammar-made-simple:

^{TIP 1} Two segols in a row:

- ▶ When a 3 or 4-letter word has 2 segols, the first is accented.

Interesting facts about Bar Mitzvah:

There are references to Bar Mitzvah (a boy's coming of age) in the Talmud¹. By the 14th century, some sources mention a boy was called to the Torah for the first time on or following his 13th birthday. By the 17th century, boys not only read Torah but also gave talks. The first recorded bar mitzvah ceremony was in France in the 13th century. (Originally, it was merely a blessing that a father gave his son.)

According to the Orthodox Jews, a bar mitzvah is *not a graduation which celebrates an accomplishment of the past*, rather it is *the beginning of responsibility*.

In 1846, in New York, girls began to have their bat mitzvah.

¹The Talmud, a written record of rabbinic teachings that spans a period of about six hundred years, was begun during the first century AD (after the Temple's destruction) and continued through the sixth and seventh centuries AD.

<https://jps.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/HiltonExcerpt.pdf>

https://www.chabad.org/library/article_cdo/aid/484213/jewish/What-is-the-Origin-of-the-Bar-Mitzvah-Celebration.htm

<https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/bar-bat-mitzvah> (source Encyclopedia Judaica)

<https://www.myjewishlearning.com/article/history-of-bar-mitzvah/>

<https://reformjudaism.org/talmud>

Lesson 5: last 7 letters, 2 sofits, & the chataf vowels

| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration (try to read before looking at transliteration) |
|----------------|--|---|
| אַהֲבָה | love (noun) | ah-hah- vah |
| אֲדָמָה | earth, ground | ah-dah- mah |
| הָאֲדָמָה | the earth (Genesis 12:3) | hah-ah-dah- mah |
| חָטָא | sinner | chah- tah |
| אֲשֶׁר | who, whose, which, where, that (relative pronoun) | ah- shehr |
| חֲטַף | chataf is a half or reduced vowel. (eg: חֲטַף, חֲטַף, חֲטַף) | chah- tahf |
| יַעֲשֶׂה | he will do, make (Num 9:14) | yah-ah- seh |
| אֱמֶת | truth | eh- meht ^{Tip} |
| וְאִמָּץ | & courage (& courageous) | veh-eh- mahts ^{Tip} |
| חֲזַק וְאִמָּץ | “Be strong and of good courage” Congratulations said to Torah service participants at the end of Torah service. (Deut 31:6, 7, 23; Josh 1:6, 7, 9, 18, 10:25; 2Sam 10:12; 1Chron 19:13, 22:13, 28:20; and 2Chron 32:7) | chah- zak veh-eh- mahts |
| עֲדַת | congregation of (Ex 35:1) | ah- daht |
| לַעֲשׂוֹת | to do or make (Ex 35:1) (Note: the dot to the left of the ׁ has double duty: it makes the letter a seen plus it serves as a cholam.) | lah-ah- soht |
| יַעֲבֹד | he will work or serve | yah-ah- vohd |
| לְרֵעִי | to your neighbor (Lev 19:18b; final line of the Messianic Shema) | leh-reh-ah- chah |
| אֱלֹהִים | Elohim – a title for god, not actual God’s name (Gen 1:1-1:12, etc) | eh-loh- heem |
| אֱלֹהֶיךָ | your God (Deut 8:6) | eh-loh- hay -chah |
| הָאֱלֹהִים | the gods (literally), the God, or the judges (Ex 21:6) | hah-eh-loh- heem |

Grammar-made-simple:

Chatafs: חֲ – chataf segol; חֳ – chataf kamats; & חִ – chataf patach

- ▶ Chataf vowels only fall under gutturals. However, not every guttural always has a chataf.
- ▶ The חֲ & חֳ are pronounced quicker and shorter than the regular segol and patach. (The חִ is pronounced with a long “o,” as in “row”, which we will cover in a later class.)

TIP Normally when there are 2 segols in a 3-4 letter word, the accent moves to the first segol. However, because אֱמֶת & וְאִמָּץ have both a chataf segol (a half or reduced vowel) & a segol, the accent does not move to the first; instead it remains on the last syllable.

Lesson 6: “oh” and “oo” types of vowels

| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration |
|--|---|--|
| Indented words are from the same root as word above. | | Accented syllable is shown with yellow bold highlight. |
| נָכוֹן | right, correct | nah- chohn (long “O”) |
| כְּבוֹד | glory, honor, splendor, weighty | kah- vohd |
| אָרוֹן הַקֹּדֶשׁ | Holy Ark (storage cabinet which houses the Sefer Torah, Torah Scroll) | ah- rohn -- hahk-koh- dehsh |
| סוֹף | end or close (the same root as סוֹפֵת, as in ‘mem sofit’ ם) | sohf |
| סוֹפֵת | suffix or ending: the 5 final letters: eg ‘mem sofit’ ם. | soh- feet |
| הַעֲדוּת | the testimony | hah-eh- doot |

BeGeD KeFeT letters: ת פ כ ד ג ב

There are 6 letters in the Hebrew aleph bet which can be written with or without a dagesh. They are called the BeGeD KeFeT letters. This term is simply a device for the easy memorization of these 6 letters.

These 6 consonants are: bet (ב); gimmel (ג); dalet (ד); kaf (כ); pay (פ); and tav (ת).

However, only three of the six letters actually change their sound, depending upon whether there is a dagesh in the letter or not. These are bet (ב); kaf (כ); pay (פ). (The blue-highlighted letters below show how the sound changes with these three letters.)

| BeGeD KeFeT | Name of letter | Sound | Example | Explanation |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|
| ב | with dot: bet | as in ball | רַבָּה (rahb-bah) | NOTE: the bet and vet are pronounced differently |
| ב | without dot: vet | as in vice | שֶׁבֶת (sheh-veht) | |
| ג | with dot: gimmel | as in get | גַּם (gahm) | Note: the gimmel is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh |
| ג | without dot: gimmel | as in get | חַג (chahg) | |
| ד | with dot: dalet | as in dog | דָּג (dahg) | Note: the dalet is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh |
| ד | without dot: dalet | as in dog | עוֹד (od) | |
| כ | with dot: kaf | as in keep | כֶּן (kehr) | NOTE: the kaf and chaf are pronounced differently |
| כ | without dot: chaf | as in Bach | נָכוֹן (nah-chon) | |
| פ | with dot: pay | as in pet | פַּעַם (pah-ahm) | NOTE: the pay and fay are pronounced differently |
| פ | without dot: fay | as in far | סוֹפֵת (so-feet) | |
| ת | with dot: tav | as in tell | תּוֹדָה (to-dah) | Note: the tav is pronounced the same with and without the dagesh |
| ת | without dot: tav | as in tell | שֶׁבֶת (shahb-bat) | |

Lesson 7: Diphthong (דו־תְּנוּעָה : doo-teh-noo-ah)

Standard Sound of Hebrew vowels:

א ("ee")
 ח ("eh")
 ה ("eh")
 א ("ah")
 א ("ah")

With the addition of a yod, the vowel becomes a diphthong & the sound changes

“ee” as in sleep
 “ey” as in they
 “ey” as in they
 “I” as in isle
 “I” as in isle

אֵי
אֵי
אֵי
אֵי
אֵי

Chirek Yod
Tsere Yod
Segol Yod
Kamats Yod
Patach Yod

חֵירֶק יוֹד
צֵירֵי יוֹד
סְגוֹל יוֹד
קָמָץ יוֹד
פְּתַח יוֹד

NOTE:

- There are only 3 diphthong sounds to remember: “I” (as in isle); “ey” (as in they); and “ee” (as in sleep).
- Diphthongs are long vowels.

| Remember: when a long vowel is followed by a yod; the vowel becomes a diphthong. | | |
|---|---|--|
| Hebrew | Translation | Transliteration |
| מַיִם | water | mi-yeem |
| שָׁמַיִם | heaven | shah-mi-yeem |
| אֲדֹנָיִנוּ | our Lord (1Sam 16:16) Used to refer to leaders, eg King David (1Sam 25:14, 17; 1Ki 1:43, 47; Neh 10:30; Ps 8:2,10) | Ah-doh-ney*-noo (*“ey”: as in “they”) |
| הָיָה | he was | hiy-yah |
| חַגִּי | Haggai, as in the book of <i>Haggai</i> | chah-gi* (*“i” as in “isle”) |
| בֵּין | between | beyn (*“ey”: as in “they”) |
| אֵיפֹה | where? (interrogative or question word) | ay-foh |
| סִינַי | Sinai | See-ni |
| אֱלֹהִים | God (Elohim) | Eh-loh-heem |
| וַיְחַנֵּךְ | and He will be gracious to you, will give you favor (from the Aaronic blessing [aka Birkat Kohanim or Priestly Blessing], Num 6:26) | vee-choon-neh-chah |
| הִיא | she | hee |
| חַי | live | chi |
| לְחַיִּים | to life! (a common Hebrew toast) | leh-chiy-yeem |
| אֵלֶיךָ | to you or upon you (this word is also in the Aaronic blessing [aka Birkat Kohanim or Priestly Blessing], Num 6:25) | eh-ley*-chah (*“ey”: as in “they”) |

7.04 **FACT: Did you know?**

Generally, a “J” in English name is translated as a “yod/yud” in Hebrew. For example: Joseph in English is Yosef in Hebrew; Jacob, Yaakov; Jerusalem, Yerushalayim

Lesson 8: vocal shevas

Level 1 of the vocal sheva

- When the sheva is under the first letter of a word it is vocal, the sheva is a sheva na (שְׁוָא נָע). This sheva generally has a quick and almost indistinguishable sound: “eh”

| Level 1- Sheva that is under the first letter of a word is vocal (quick or short “eh”). This sheva generally has a quick and almost indistinguishable sound: “eh”. | | |
|---|---|--|
| Word | Meaning | Transliteration |
| קָדוֹשׁ | holy, sacred (Is 1:4, the holy one; construct) | keh- dosh (commonly pronounced k’dosh) |
| בְּרָכָה | blessing (noun; Gen 12:2) | beh-rah- chah (commonly pronounced brachah) |
| מְאֹד | very | meh- od |
| שְׁמַע | Shema (refer to page 42 for more details) | sheh- mah (commonly pronounced sh’mah) |
| כְּתָב | writing, text, decree, registration of the text (noun, masculine; Esther 4:8) | keh- tahv |
| שְׁאוֹל | Sheol, hell, or grave (noun) | Sheh- ol |
| שְׁלֹשׁ - רְגָלִים | 3 annual pilgrimage festivals (Ex 23:14 - noun) | sheh- losh reh-gah- leem |
| שְׁוָא | one of the vowels in Hebrew | sheh- vah (commonly pronounced sh’vah) |

Level 2 of the vocal sheva

- When 2 Shevas are consecutive (in a row), the 1st is silent (שְׁוָא נָח) & 2nd is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע).
 - If a sheva is under the 1st letter of the word, it is vocal & does not count as one of 2 consecutive shevas.
 - The first of two consecutive shevas closes the syllable and this sheva is silent (שְׁוָא נָח)
 - The second of 2 consecutives shevas is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע) and has a quick “eh” sound.

| When 2 Shevas are consecutive, the 1st is silent (שְׁוָא נָח) & 2nd is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע). | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. The first of two consecutive shevas closes the syllable. The first sheva is silent (שְׁוָא נָח) | | |
| 2. The second of 2 consecutives shevas is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע) and has a quick “eh” sound. | | |
| Word | Meaning | Transliteration |
| יִשְׂרָצוּ | they (3 rd person, masculine, plural) will swarm, teem, or bring forth abundantly (Gen 1:20) | yeesh-reh- tsoo |
| וַיִּשְׁמְרוּךָ | & he (3 rd person, masculine, singular) will keep or guard you. (From the Aaronic Blessing) NOTE: The וַיִּ is a vocal sheva (שְׁוָא נָע) & does not count as one of the 2 consecutives shevas | veh-yeesh-meh- reh -chah |
| יִשְׁמְרוּ | they will guard or keep | yeesh-meh- roo |

Grammar-made-simple: Levels 1 & 2 of the vocal sheva:

- Level 1: If the sheva is under the 1st letter of the word, it is vocal.
- Level 2: If there are 2 shevas in a row (consecutive), the 1st is silent (it closes the syllable) & the 2nd is vocal.

Lesson 9: Introducing Levels 3 & 4 of vocal shevas

Level 3: when sheva is under a dagesh chazak, it is vocal

(Review Lesson 9.01: a dagesh chazak follows either a long or short vowel)

| When a <u>sheva is</u> under a dagesh chazak (דָּגֶשׁ חֲזָק), the sheva is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע). | | |
|--|---|--|
| For example: עֲמַךְ = עֶמֶךְ + מָךְ + חָךְ = pronounced: ahm-meh- chah | | |
| Word | Meaning | Transliteration |
| כֻּלְּכֶם | all of you (2 nd person: you: masculine, plural) Eg: כֻּלְּכֶם = כֶּם + לְ + כֶּם | cool-leh- chehm |
| עֲמַךְ | your (2 nd person: you: masculine, singular) people (2Sam 7:24) | ahm-meh- chah |
| הַשְּׁבִיעִי | the seventh | hahsh-sheh-vee- ee (commonly pronounced hahsh-shvee- ee) |
| הַדְּבָרִים | the words or things | hahd-deh-vah- reem (commonly pronounced hahd-d'vah- reem) |
| דְּבָרִים | literally “words” (or “things”) Also this is the Hebrew name for the book of Deuteronomy | deh-vah- reem (commonly pronounced d'vah- reem) |
| טַפְּכֶם | your (2 nd person: you: masculine, plural) children (Dt 29:11) | tahp-peh- chehm |
| קִדְּשָׁנוּ | sanctifies us (from Festival Candle Blessing) | keed-deh- shah -noo |

Level 4: when sheva follows a long vowel, it is vocal

| When <u>Sheva follows a long vowel*</u> , it is vocal (שְׁוָא נָע). | | |
|---|---|--|
| *Long vowels: kamats קָמֵץ (ֹ) // tserē צִירֵי (ִ) // cholam חוֹלָם (וֹ) // cholam vav חוֹלָם שְׁוָא (וֹ) // shurek שׁוּרֵק (וֹ) PLUS, all diphthongs are long. For example: הִיְתָה (In this word, note: the sheva immediately follows the chamatz, which is a long vowel. Therefore, the sheva is vocal. הִיְתָה is pronounced: hi-yeh- tah) | | |
| Word | Meaning | Transliteration |
| הִיְתָה | it was (3 rd person: feminine, singular) | hi-yeh- tah (commonly pronounced hi-yee- tah) |
| לְבָבְךָ | your heart (from the V'ahavta from the Shema, Dt 6:5) | leh-vah- veh -chah (commonly pronounced leh- vahv -chah) |
| וּבְכָל-נַפְשְׁךָ | and with all your soul (from the V'ahavta from the Shema, Dt 6:5) | oo-veh-chol nahf-sheh- chah |
| כָּתְבִים | write (masculine, plural) | koh-teh- veem (commonly pronounced koht- veem) |
| וּבְאִלְתּוֹ | and his oath | oo-veh-ah-lah- toh |

Grammar-made-simple: Levels 3 & 4 of the vocal sheva:

- Level 3: If the sheva is under a dagesh chazak, it is vocal.
- Level 4: If the sheva follows a long vowel, it is vocal.

a. kamats קָמֵץ (ֹ) // tserē צִירֵי (ִ) // cholam חוֹלָם (וֹ) // cholam vav חוֹלָם שְׁוָא (וֹ) // shurek שׁוּרֵק (וֹ)

Lesson 10: Words & Phrases used in our Hebrew class

Grammatical terms:

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---|
| דו־תְּנוּעָה | (doo-teh-noo-ah) | diphthong – (AKA: דו־תְּנוּעָה, דִּפְתוּנָה, דיִפְתוּנָה) |
| נִקּוּדוֹת/נִקּוּד | (nikud/nikudot) | symbols or Hebrew vowels |
| סְמִיכוֹת | (s'mee-chut) | (aka construct). 2 words used as a single unit or word. It takes the place of “of”; means “of” or “belonging to”. eg: people <u>of</u> Israel -- עַם יִשְׂרָאֵל |
| שְׁרֵשׁ | (sho-rehsh) | 3-4 letter root of a word. Other words are developed from this word. |

Vocabulary

| | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|
| “וְ” & “וּ” | (veh & oo) | this letter attaches to the 1 st letter of word & means “and” |
| לְמָה? | (lahm-mah) | Why? |
| מָה זֶה? | (mah zeh) | What is this? |
| אֵיךְ אוֹמְרִים? | (ehch-om-reem) | How do you say? |
| כֵּן כֵּן כֵּן! | (kehn, kehn, kehn) | Yes, Yes, Yes! |
| לֹא לֹא לֹא! | (lo, lo, lo!) | No, No, No! |
| עוֹד פְּעַם | (od--pah-ahm) | Again |
| כָּל הַזְּמַן יָשָׁר | (kol--hahz'mahn -- yah-shahr) | All the time straight. |
| יֵשׁ לִי שְׁאֵלָה | (yehsh lee -- sheh-eh-lah). | I have a question. |
| שְׁעוֹר | (shee-oor) | lesson |
| אַרְצוֹת הַבְּרִית | (ahr-tsot—hahb-breet) | U.S. (literally, the covenanted lands) |

Current Parasha reading (www.RestoringTorah.org – go to calendar)