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Glossary



Abba: an affectionate way to say **Father**, hence **dear Father**, or even **Daddy, Papa**.

Adar: the twelfth month of the Jewish biblical calendar.

Adonai: literally, **my Lord**, a word the TaNaKh uses to refer to **God**.

ADONAI: the Tetragrammaton, meaning the four-letter name of **YHVH**. Both **ADONAI** and **Ha'Shem** are substitute names for **YHVH**. **ADONAI**, however, is more of an affectionate name like *daddy*.

ADONAI Elohei-Tzva'ot: the **LORD God of heaven's angelic armies**.

ADONAI Eloheinu: **LORD our God**.

ADONAI Nissi: the **LORD my Banner**.

ADONAI Shalom: the **LORD of Peace**.

ADONAI Tzidkenu: the **LORD our Righteousness**.

ADONAI-Tzva'ot: The **LORD of heaven's angelic armies**.

Adversary, the: Satan, the devil, and the old dragon.

Amen: "It is true," or "So be it," or "May it become true."

Ariel: **lion of God, fireplace on God's altar**.

Aviv: the first month of the biblical year, corresponding to the modern Jewish month of

Nisan.

Beit-Lechem: Bethlehem, birthplace of David and **Yeshua**, meaning *house of bread*.

Bnei-Yisrael: The children of Isar'el.

B'rit Chadashah: The New Covenant, New Testament.

Chesed: Mercy, righteousness (see the commentary on **Ruth Af - The Concept of Chesed**).

Cohen of Ha'Elyon: Priest of the God Most High.

Echad: The Hebrew word for "one" or "unity." **Echad** is used in the **Shema (Deut 6:4)**.

El 'Elyon: the Most High God.

El Shaddai: God Almighty.

Far Eschatology: end times prophecy.

Goyim: Nations, non-Jews, Gentiles.

Gehenna: The word for "hell," the place of perpetual misery and suffering after this life. It comes from the Greek word *Genna* and the Hebrew word *Gei-Hinnom*, which means *the valley of Hinnom*. There was actually such a valley by that name south of the Temple in Jerusalem. It was used as a garbage dump, and fires were always burning there, making it a suitable picture of life in hell. In Jewish sources, the term is used as the opposite of *Gan-Eden*, or *the garden of Eden* or *Paradise* (**Matthew 23:33; Mark 9:43**).

Gentiles: The nations, or *the goyim*.

Halacha: The way, **the Oral Law** (see the commentary on **The Life of Christ Ei - The Oral Law**), or the rules governing Jewish life.

Ha'Shem: the Tetragrammaton, meaning the four-letter name of **YHVH**. Both **ADONAI** and **Ha'Shem** are substitute names for **YHVH**. While **ADONAI** is more of an affectionate name like *daddy*, while **Ha'Shem** is a more formal name like *sir*.

Hanukkah: Meaning *dedication*, the feast commemorating the victory of the Maccabees

over the armies of Antiochus Epiphanes in 165 BC and the rebuilding and dedication of the Temple after its desecration by Sy

Immerse: To dip the whole body under water as an act of dedication to **the LORD**, or as a profession of faith in **Yeshua**. The word is often seen in other translations as “baptize.” The ceremony of dipping is called “immersion” or “baptism.” **Yeshua’s** cousin was known as **John the Immerser (Matthew 3:1; Mark 6:14; Luke 7:20)**.

Kadosh: Holy.

Levite: Descendants of the tribe of Levi, who served in the Tabernacle and Temple as gatekeepers, musicians, teachers, and assistants to the priests. The scribes, or Torah-teachers, came from among the Levites and were the forerunners of the Pharisees – though Pharisees were from all tribes, with no affiliation with Levi required.

Matzah: Unleavened bread, bread made without yeast.

Messiah (Greek): Christ, the Anointed One.

Mashiach (Hebrew): Messiah, the Anointed One.

Mikveh: a bath or pool with a flow of fresh water; used in Orthodox Judaism to this day for ritual purification or ceremonial cleansing, performed at various times in a person’s life.

Mitzvah: A good deed; literally command or commandment; more broadly, a general principle for living.

Mitzvot: commandments.

Moshe: Moses.

Near Historical Prophecy: a prophecy into the **near historical future** of **the prophet**. One of the tests of **a prophet** was to make a **near historical prophecy**. . . and if it came true then **the people** could trust his **far eschatological prophecy** as well. **But if what a prophet proclaims in the name of ADONAI does not come true, that false prophet must be put to death (Deuteronomy 18:14-22)**. It may be that **the prophet** may still be alive when **his** prophecy is fulfilled, such as with **Jeremiah**, or it may be that the prophecy was fulfilled after **his** death, such as with **Isaiah**. But either way, the prophet was vindicated.

‘Olam haba, the: the age to come.

Redeemed: Setting free from slavery, buying back something lost, for a price.

Righteous of the TaNaKh, the: Old Testament believers.

Rosh ha-Shanah: The Feast of Trumpets.

Ruach: Wind or spirit.

Ruach ha-Kodesh: The Spirit of God, the Holy Spirit.

Shabbat: The Sabbath Day, the seventh day of the week, when work ceases. Shabbat begins on Friday evening at sundown and ends Saturday evening after three stars appear.

Shalom: Peace, wholeness, wellness; a greeting used when meeting or departing.

Shaddai: A common name for **God** in the TaNaKh, usually translated as *Almighty*. The name is often used in a combination such as **El Shaddai**, or **God Almighty**.

Sh’khinah: The visual manifestation of the glory of **God**.

Sh’ol: The Hebrew equivalent of the Greek “Hades,” the place where the dead exist.

Shofar: A ram’s horn, used in the Bible for summoning armies, calling to repentance, and in other situations. Blasts of various lengths and numbers signified different instructions. Metal trumpets were also used for similar purposes, but exclusively by the cohanim. Today, the shofar is used on Rosh ha-Shanah of Yom Kippur, the Jewish High Holy Days.

Sinai: the mountain in the desert between Egypt and the land of Isra’el.

Shuwb: turn, turning, and the big idea of **Jeremiah**.

Sukkot: the festival of Booths or Tabernacles, celebrating the forty years when **the people of Isra’el** lived in booths, tents, shacks, in the desert between Egypt and **the land of Isra’el**. The Hebrew word *sukkah* means *booth* and *sukkot* is the plural and means *booths*. **Sukkot** is one of the three “pilgrim festivals” that all able bodied Jews were expected to celebrate before **YHVH** in **Yerushalayim**.

Synagogue: Meaning “assembly,” an adopted Greek word for a house of prayer and study.

Tabernacle: A temporary dwelling, such as the booths constructed during Sukkot. It is also used in the TaNaKh of the tent in which **God** dwelt among the Jewish people, both in the wilderness and in the land of Isra'el. When the word is used as a verb, it refers to **Yeshua** coming to dwell among **His** people (**John 1:14**), reminding us of the wilderness **Tabernacle** and also of the Feast of Tabernacles.

Talmid (singular) or **Talmudin** (plural): Student or students.

Talmud: The codified body of Jewish Oral Law; includes literary creations, legends, scriptural interpretations, comprised of the Mishnah and the Gemara.

TaNaKh: The Hebrew word **TaNaKh** is an acronym, based on the letters **T** (for "**T**orah"), **N** (for "**N**evi'im," or the Prophets), and **K** (for "**K**etuv'im," or the Sacred Writings). It is the collection of the teachings of **God** to human beings in document form. This term is used instead of the phrase, "the Old Testament."

Torah: literally, means *teaching* or *instruction*. It can be used for the five books of **Moshe**, or the whole **TaNaKh** (**John 10:34**). Uncapitalized, torah can be understood generally as a law or principle (**Romans 7:21-8:2**).

Tree of Life: The tree at the center of the garden of Eden (**Genesis 2:9, 3:24**), the source of eternal life. Scripture points to a future in the B'rit Chadashah, with access to the Tree of Life. In the meantime, the Torah is like to **the Tree of Life to those who embrace her, and blessed will be all who hold firmly to her** (**Proverbs 3:18** also see **Revelation 2:7, 22:2** and **14**).

Tzitzit: A fringe that was put on a garment in accordance with **Numbers 15:37-41**.

Tziyon: Zion, Mount Zion, was originally **the City of David**, south of the modern Old City of Yerushalayim. Later the name **Tziyon** came to refer metaphorically to **the Temple Mount, Jerusalem, or the people of Isra'el**. The hill now called **Mount Tziyon** was given its name in the fourth century AD (**Isaiah 1:27; Psalm 65:2; Matthew 21:5; John 12:15**).

Yeshua: **Jesus**, and is a masculine form, and a word play on yeshu'ah (salvation).

Yerushalayim: Jerusalem.

Y'hudah: Judah.

YHVH: the **Tetragrammaton**, meaning *the Name*, the four-letter name of **God**.

Therefore, God does not have many names, He has only one name - YHVH (Yud Hay Vav Hay). All the other names in the Bible describe His characteristics and His attributes.

Yisra'el: Isra'el.

Yochanan: John.

Yom ha-Bikkurim: One of several names for The Feast of Firstfruits.

Yom Kippur: the Day of Atonement, the close of the High Holy Days, and considered the holiest day of the year in traditional Judaism.

Zion: the hill of **Jerusalem** on which **the city of David** was built. The word **Zion** is also used in a theological or spiritual sense in the Bible. In the TaNaKh **Zion** refers figuratively to **Isra'el** as the people of **God (Isaiah 60:14)**. In the B'rit Chadashah, **Zion** refers to **God's** spiritual Kingdom. We have not come to Mount Sinai, says the apostle, but **to Mount Zion and to the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem (Hebrews 12:22)**. **Kefa (Peter)**, quoting **Isaiah 28:16** refers to **Messiah as the Cornerstone of Zion**, saying: **See, I lay a stone in Zion, a chosen and precious cornerstone, and the one who trusts in Him will never be put to shame (First Peter 2:6)**.