

Ways to learn hebrew

Step 1 - save or & download to ur pc, or devices, HEBREW ALPHABET CHARTS, search online hebrew alphabet charts, goto images, and save the greatest charts, (optional) then later on u can visit a library & print them free.

Step 2 – write on a sheet of paper 1-22, then use a alphabet chart, write the names of every letter, then sounds, and write the letters as best u can, then say the names 7x, then the sounds 7x, then put the paper away, and take a new sheet of paper out, and play a memory test, write all the names u can remember, it does not have to be in order, then write all sounds u can recall, then use the previous paper & check to see how u did, u can also play this game WITH A FRIEND, by phone or in person :) HOW IT WORKS, u both take a sheet of paper out, write 1-22, write the names of the letters, then sounds, then the letters, then take turns saying the names 7x each, go back & 4th, u say them 1x, then they go 1x, same for the sounds, after done, put the paper away, and begin the MEMORY TEST, start with names, so 1 of u would go 1st, and that person has to name 4 hebrew character names, then the other person names 4, go back & 4th until u name 20 characters, then the 2 left, u have 2 name 1 each, and complete the game, same with the sounds, most people I played this game with, remembered almost all the names, & sounds.

Step 3 – Hebrew flashcards, u can download a pdf of them, print them out free at a library, cut them out & use them, & play a game with family, & friends, u can buy flashcards also, of modern & ancient hebrew online, maybe even at used bookstores.

Step 4 – websites that allow to see the bible, & the hebrew, aramaic, & greek dictionaries, with strong #s, interlinear style, etc. Are, <https://blueletterbible.org> , <https://biblehub.com>, & <https://studybible.info/> to name a few, a tour of how to use blueletterbible is below, blueletterbible also has a app.

Link 1 https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=310&v=qEd8ouDMXX8

Link 2 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nsUCJ4bTKXY>

Step 5 – Apps that will aid u in learning hebrew further, download whatever u can free, if u willing to pay for it, go ahead, but everything I downloaded was free, look for hebrew alphabet apps, or hebrew games, quizzes ect. I like those, some have memory games, and theres also websites online that will quiz u also, + theres apps of bibles with strongs exhaustive concordances, and parallel bibles with hebrew and paleo hebrew, ALL FREE.

Step 6 – BOOKS: there better to rely on then internet, & computers to a degree, in case the power is out, due to a blackout, or if your pc gives out, God showed me that you cant rely on pdfs, u need to get the books, because my pc was about to give out, and I would not have any of those books then, books helpful for learning hebrew.

1. Genesius hebrew english lexicon
2. Strongs exhaustive concordance & the strongest strong's exhaustive concordance
3. Gesenius Hebrew grammar
4. interlinear hebrew greek english by jay p green **ISBN-13:** 9781565639775
5. NIV interlinear hebrew english ISBN 13: [9780310402008](#)
6. jps hebrew english tanakh student edition **ISBN-13:** 978-0827606975
7. koren tanakh hebrew english standard size ISBN 978-9653011779
8. stone edition tanakh hebrew english standard size/student edition (careful with the footnotes in isaiah 53, the add the servant is israel, not the christ.) **ISBN-13:** 978-1578191123
9. The holy scriptures hebrew english **ISBN-13:** 978-0564000395
10. The new bantam megido hebrew english dictionary
11. Hebrew: A Language Course Level One (English and Hebrew Edition)

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Asbury Bible Commentary – Masoretic Text

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Masoretic Text

Masoretic Text

Modern Hebrew texts resulted from centuries of copying and preserving ancient Hebrew sacred documents. Unfortunately, the older copies were always discarded. Scribes who copied the worn-out manuscripts destroyed the old documents because of the confidence they had in the veracity and adequacy of the new ones. Until 1947, when the Dead Sea Scrolls (DSS) were discovered, the extant Hebrew manuscripts dated no earlier than a.d. 900, with the exception of the Nash Papyrus dated in the first century b.c., which contained little more than the Ten Commandments. Among the manuscripts of the DSS were manuscripts dating before 100 b.c., so that the oldest known Hebrew manuscripts were pushed back by a thousand years.

Perhaps even to this day the most significant find for OT studies was a complete scroll of the Hebrew text of Isaiah (1QIsa^a), which is to be dated to the second century b.c. The Jewish community where these were found was in an area northwest of the Dead Sea, known as Qumran (possibly Essenes or closely related to them). The community existed from c. 130 B.C.-A.D. 70, when Jerusalem fell to the Romans. All of the OT books except Esther are represented in these finds.

By the end of the first century a.d. a standard consonantal Hebrew text emerged. This traditional text was safeguarded in various ways by Masoretes, who had produced it (*masorah* = tradition). These workers were indeed “tradition keepers.” They surrounded the text with notes called “masora” but did not touch the consonantal text itself. Elaborate safeguards had previously been set up, and continued to be set up, to maintain the integrity of each copy. By a.d. 900, vowel points were added to this “Masoretic” text. Other markings indicated punctuation, variant readings, and *k^etîb* / *qêrê* readings. The verse divisions of the Masoretic text go back to very early dates in the Christian era. The Masoretic text contains 23,100 verses. The chapter divisions were much later (c. a.d. 1244).

Because of the work of the Masoretes, our modern Hebrew text is called the Masoretic text. The Masoretes lived in Tiberias and Babylonia, and introduced all of these various signs to the heretofore consonantal texts, fixing, to a great extent, the pronunciation and meaning of the text. The masora they supplied helped to interpret and explain the text and any changes they had made. Two masoretic families from the Tiberian textual studies school, Ben Asher and Ben Naphtali, specialized in preserving the best possible text. The Ben Asher text has been accorded preference over the Ben Naphtali text and was the basis for *Biblia Hebraica*, (BH3) 3d ed. (Stuttgart, 1937).

The most influential early printed Hebrew Bible was Daniel Bromberg's Bible published in Venice, 1410-1417. In 1937, Rudolf Kittel published the third edition of his *Biblia Hebraica*. This edition became internationally accepted and was based mainly on the Leningrad Codex (c. a.d. 1000-1026) with reference to the codex of the Pentateuch in the British Museum and the Cairo codex of the prophets (late ninth century a.d.). The most recent edition of the Hebrew Bible is the *Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia*, edited by K. Ellinger and W. Rudolph (1977). It is close to BH3, but provides a better critical textual apparatus, better editions of the masora *parva* and *magna*, and greater fidelity to the Leningrad Codex (L). Other editions of the Hebrew text are, however, under preparation and Snaith's edition produced in 1958 by the British and Foreign Bible Society is still helpful; he tried carefully to reproduce the Ben Asher text.

Biblia rabbinic venice 1525