



Rooted in Scripture - Pointing to Jesus

BIBLE FOUNDATIONS

50 Essential Hebrew Words

for Bible Readers

The Short Answer

The Old Testament was written primarily in Hebrew, with several portions written in Aramaic. English translations faithfully communicate its message, but languages do not match word-for-word perfectly. Learning a small number of important Hebrew words can help readers notice biblical themes, understand translation choices, and follow connections throughout Scripture. The goal is not to make every Christian a Hebrew scholar. The goal is to become a more attentive reader of God's Word.

Psalm 119:18 · Luke 24:27, 44-45 · 2 Timothy 3:14-17

Opening Memory Anchor

Hebrew words are tools for understanding Scripture - not secret codes hidden behind Scripture.



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PART ONE BEGINNER GUIDE

1. WHY LEARN HEBREW WORDS?

The Old Testament was written primarily in **Biblical Hebrew**, with several sections of Ezra and Daniel and a few other portions written in Aramaic. This study focuses specifically on Hebrew. Every translation requires choices because languages do not match perfectly. Knowing key Hebrew words does not replace the English Bible; it helps readers understand why translations sometimes differ and why context matters.

A Note About the Hebrew in This Study

Hebrew is read from right to left. Simplified English transliterations and pronunciation guides are used for accessibility. Scholarly resources may use symbols such as ḥ, š, š, or ʿ; these usually reflect different transliteration conventions rather than different Hebrew words.

GOD AND HIS CHARACTER

1. אֱלֹהִים - ELOHIM

Pronunciation: eh-loh-HEEM **Meaning:** God; gods **Read:** Genesis 1:1

The Bible begins with God. Context determines whether elohim refers to the true God or to gods; when used of Israel's God, it identifies the Creator and sovereign Lord.

2. יְהוָה - YHWH

Pronunciation: commonly represented Yahweh **Meaning:** God's covenant name **Read:** Exodus 3:13-15; 6:2-8

YHWH is God's personal covenant name. Its exact ancient pronunciation is uncertain; many English Bibles print LORD in capitals when this name appears.

3. אֲדֹנָי - ADONAI

Pronunciation: ah-doh-NYE **Meaning:** Lord; Master **Read:** Psalm 8:1

Adonai emphasizes authority and lordship. God is not merely someone to know about; He is Lord.

4. קָדוֹשׁ - QADOSH

Pronunciation: kah-DOSH **Meaning:** Holy; set apart **Read:** Leviticus 19:2; Isaiah 6:1-5

God's holiness includes His moral purity and uniqueness. Biblical holiness begins with who God is.

5. כְּבוֹד - KAVOD

Pronunciation: kah-VODE **Meaning:** Glory; honor; weight **Read:** Exodus 33:18-23; Isaiah 6:3

Kavod can communicate weight, importance, honor, or glory. God's glory reveals His incomparable greatness.

6. חֶסֶד - HESED

Pronunciation: HEH-sed **Meaning:** Steadfast love; faithful love; covenant loyalty **Read:** Exodus 34:6-7; Psalm 136

Hesed may be translated steadfast love, faithful love, lovingkindness, mercy, or kindness. No single English expression captures every use.

7. אֱמֶת - EMET

Pronunciation: EH-met **Meaning:** Truth; faithfulness; reliability **Read:** Exodus 34:6; Psalm 119:160

Emet can communicate truthfulness, reliability, stability, or faithfulness. God Himself is utterly trustworthy.



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COVENANT, RELATIONSHIP, AND THE NATIONS

8. בְּרִית - BERIT

Pronunciation: beh-REET **Meaning:** Covenant **Read:** Genesis 15; Exodus 24; Jeremiah 31:31-34

A berit establishes a binding relationship involving promises and obligations. Biblical covenants help connect Scripture's storyline.

9. שְׁלֹמֶה - SHALOM

Pronunciation: shah-LOME **Meaning:** Peace; wholeness; well-being **Read:** Numbers 6:24-26; Isaiah 9:6-7

Shalom can describe peace, safety, flourishing, completeness, or restored relationships. Biblical peace is about things being made right under God's rule.

10. אָהַב - AHAV

Pronunciation: ah-HAHV **Meaning:** Love **Read:** Deuteronomy 6:4-5

Israel is commanded to love God with the whole person. Biblical faith is relational.

11. יָדַע - YADA

Pronunciation: yah-DAH **Meaning:** Know **Read:** Genesis 4:1; Jeremiah 9:23-24

Yada can describe ordinary knowledge, recognition, experience, skill, or deeply personal knowledge. Knowing God is more than collecting facts.

12. אָמֵן - AMAN

Pronunciation: ah-MAHN **Meaning:** Be firm; trustworthy; believe **Read:** Genesis 15:6

This root is associated with firmness, reliability, and trust and belongs to the same word family as amen.

13. גּוֹי / גּוֹיִם - GOY / GOYIM

Pronunciation: GOY / goh-YEEM **Meaning:** Nation / nations **Read:** Genesis 12:1-3; Isaiah 49:6

Goy can refer to Israel or to other nations depending on context. Scripture repeatedly points toward God's blessing reaching the nations.

14. תּוֹרָה - TORAH

Pronunciation: toh-RAH **Meaning:** Instruction; teaching; law **Read:** Psalm 1:1-3; Psalm 119

Torah is often translated law but can carry the broader sense of instruction or teaching; it can also refer to the Law of Moses or the first five books.

15. מִצְוָה - MITZVAH

Pronunciation: meets-VAH **Meaning:** Commandment **Read:** Deuteronomy 6:1-2; Psalm 119:10

Mitzvah refers to a command or commandment within God's covenant instruction.

16. דָּבָר - DAVAR

Pronunciation: dah-VAHR **Meaning:** Word; matter; thing **Read:** Isaiah 55:10-11

Davar frequently means word but may also mean matter, event, or thing. God's word accomplishes His purposes.

17. חֵכְמָה - CHOKMAH

Pronunciation: khok-MAH **Meaning:** Wisdom; skill **Read:** Proverbs 1:7; 9:10

Biblical wisdom is skill in living according to God's created order and revealed truth, not merely intelligence.



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GOD'S WORD AND WISDOM

18. יִרְאָה - YIRAH

Pronunciation: yee-RAH **Meaning:** Fear; reverence; awe **Read:** Proverbs 9:10

The fear of the LORD includes reverence, awe, recognition of God's authority, and a corresponding desire to obey Him.

19. שָׁמַע - SHAMA

Pronunciation: shah-MAH **Meaning:** Hear; listen; heed **Read:** Deuteronomy 6:4

Shama means hear or listen and often carries the idea of responding. In Deuteronomy 6:4 the command appears as Shema - 'Hear!' - giving the declaration its traditional name.

HUMANITY AND LIFE

20. אָדָם - ADAM

Pronunciation: ah-DAHM **Meaning:** Human; humanity; Adam **Read:** Genesis 1:26-27; 2:7

Adam can refer to humanity generally or to the individual Adam. Humanity's story begins with creatures made by God and dependent upon Him.

21. צֶלֶם - TSELEM

Pronunciation: TSEH-lem **Meaning:** Image **Read:** Genesis 1:26-27

Human beings are created in God's tselem - His image. Human dignity is rooted in God's creation of humanity in His image.

22. נֶפֶשׁ - NEPHESH

Pronunciation: NEH-fesh **Meaning:** Living being; life; self; person **Read:** Genesis 2:7; Psalm 42:1-2

Nephesh is often translated soul, but can refer to a living creature, person, life, self, appetite, desire, or throat. Do not import one later philosophical meaning into every occurrence.

23. רוּחַ - RUACH

Pronunciation: ROO-akh **Meaning:** Spirit; wind; breath **Read:** Genesis 1:2; Ezekiel 37:1-14

Ruach can mean spirit, wind, or breath. Context determines the sense, and passages such as Ezekiel 37 can bring these meanings close together.

24. לֵב / לֵבָב - LEV / LEVAV

Pronunciation: LEV / leh-VAHV **Meaning:** Heart **Read:** Deuteronomy 6:5; Proverbs 4:23

The biblical heart includes thinking, desiring, choosing, and willing - the inner person as a whole.

25. בָּשָׂר - BASAR

Pronunciation: bah-SAHR **Meaning:** Flesh **Read:** Genesis 2:23-24; Isaiah 40:6

Basar can describe physical flesh, the body, humanity, kinship, or human frailty. Context determines the emphasis.

26. חַיִּים - CHAYYIM

Pronunciation: khah-YEEM **Meaning:** Life **Read:** Deuteronomy 30:19-20

Scripture repeatedly presents life as God's gift. True life is inseparable from the God who gives it.



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SIN, JUSTICE, AND MERCY

27. חָטָא - CHATA

Pronunciation: khah-TAH **Meaning:** Sin; miss; fail **Read:** Genesis 4:7; Psalm 51

This root is a major Old Testament way of describing sin. Sin is not merely making mistakes; Scripture presents it as failure and rebellion against God's righteous will.

28. עָוֹן - AVON

Pronunciation: ah-VONE **Meaning:** Iniquity; guilt; wrongdoing **Read:** Isaiah 53:5-6

Avon can describe wrongdoing, guilt, crookedness, or consequences associated with sin.

29. פֶּשַׁע - PESHA

Pronunciation: PEH-shah **Meaning:** Transgression; rebellion **Read:** Psalm 51:1; Isaiah 53:5

Pesha emphasizes rebellion or violation of rightful authority. Sin can be deliberate rebellion against God.

30. צְדָקָה / צֶדֶק - TSEDEQ / TSEDAQAH

Pronunciation: TSEH-dek / tseh-dah-KAH **Meaning:** Righteousness; justice **Read:** Genesis 15:6; Amos 5:24

These related words concern what is right, just, and in proper relationship to God's standards. Righteousness and justice are deeply connected.

31. מִשְׁפָּט - MISHPAT

Pronunciation: mish-PAHT **Meaning:** Judgment; justice; legal decision **Read:** Isaiah 1:17; Micah 6:8

Mishpat can refer to judgment, legal decisions, ordinances, or justice and reflects God's righteous character.

32. רַחֲמִים - RACHAMIM

Pronunciation: rah-khah-MEEM **Meaning:** Compassion; mercy **Read:** Psalm 103:8-13; Isaiah 49:15

Rachamim expresses deep compassion and tender mercy. God's response to sinful and suffering people includes genuine compassion.

33. שׁוּב - SHUV

Pronunciation: SHOOV **Meaning:** Turn; return **Read:** Joel 2:12-13; Hosea 14:1

Shuv is an ordinary word for turning or returning and becomes powerful biblical language for repentance - turning back toward God.

WORSHIP AND HOLINESS

34. עָבַד - AVAD

Pronunciation: ah-VAHD **Meaning:** Work; serve **Read:** Exodus 3:12; Joshua 24:15

Avad can describe labor or service and, in appropriate contexts, service rendered to God. Biblical worship includes faithful service.

35. שָׁחָה - SHACHAH

Pronunciation: shah-KHAH **Meaning:** Bow down; worship **Read:** Psalm 95:6

The physical act of bowing can express reverence, submission, or worship. Worship recognizes God's worth and rightful authority.

36. תְּהִלָּה - TEHILLAH

Pronunciation: teh-hil-LAH **Meaning:** Praise **Read:** Psalm 22:3

Tehillah describes praise. The traditional Hebrew title for Psalms is Tehillim - 'Praises.'

37. בָּרַךְ - BARAK

Pronunciation: bah-RAKH **Meaning:** Bless **Read:** Genesis 12:1-3; Psalm 103:1

Barak is associated with blessing. God blesses His creatures, while people may 'bless' God by praising or honoring Him.

38. שַׁבָּת - SHABBAT

Pronunciation: shah-BAHT **Meaning:** Sabbath; cessation **Read:** Genesis 2:1-3; Exodus 20:8-11

Shabbat is associated with ceasing from ordinary work and reminds God's people that creation, provision, and life depend upon God.



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SALVATION, REDEMPTION, AND HOPE

39. יָשַׁע - YASHA

Pronunciation: yah-SHAH **Meaning:** Save; deliver **Read:** Exodus 14:13-14; Isaiah 43:11

This root concerns rescue or deliverance. Salvation throughout Scripture begins with God as Deliverer.

40. יְשׁוּעָה - YESHUAH

Pronunciation: yeh-shoo-AH **Meaning:** Salvation; deliverance **Read:** Exodus 15:2; Isaiah 12:2

Yeshuah describes salvation or deliverance and belongs to the Hebrew word family associated with Yeshua, the Hebrew/Aramaic form behind the name Jesus.

41. גָּאֵל - GA'AL

Pronunciation: gah-AHL **Meaning:** Redeem; act as redeemer **Read:** Ruth 4; Isaiah 43:1

The related noun go'el can describe a family redeemer. God also describes Himself as Israel's Redeemer. Redemption involves rescue, restoration, and belonging.

42. פֶּסַח - PESACH

Pronunciation: PEH-sakh **Meaning:** Passover **Read:** Exodus 12; Deuteronomy 16:1-8

Pesach refers to the Passover sacrifice and festival commemorating God's deliverance of Israel from Egypt. The New Testament connects Christ with Passover imagery in 1 Corinthians 5:7.

43. מָשִׁיחַ - MASHIACH

Pronunciation: mah-SHEE-akh **Meaning:** Anointed one; Messiah **Read:** Psalm 2:2; Daniel 9:25-26

Mashiach means anointed one. The Greek equivalent is Christos, from which English gets Christ. Jesus Christ identifies Jesus as the Messiah.

44. מֶלֶךְ - MELEK

Pronunciation: MEH-lek **Meaning:** King **Read:** Psalm 47:7; Zechariah 9:9

God is Israel's true King, and Scripture develops the promise of a coming Davidic ruler. The biblical story moves toward the reign of God's Messiah.

45. מַלְכוּת - MALKUT

Pronunciation: mahl-KOOT **Meaning:** Kingdom; kingship; reign **Read:** Psalm 145:11-13; Daniel 4:3

Malkut emphasizes royal rule or kingship. God's kingdom is fundamentally about God's reign, not merely a geographical place.

46. נָבִיא - NAVI

Pronunciation: nah-VEE **Meaning:** Prophet **Read:** Deuteronomy 18:15-19; Jeremiah 1:4-10

A navi speaks God's message as commissioned by God. Biblical prophets called God's people to hear and respond to God's Word.

47. כֹּהֵן - KOHEN

Pronunciation: koh-HEN **Meaning:** Priest **Read:** Exodus 28; Leviticus 16

Priests served within Israel's covenant worship. The priesthood helps readers understand holiness, mediation, sacrifice, and Jesus as the great High Priest.

48. קָרְבָּן - QORBAN

Pronunciation: kor-BAHN **Meaning:** Offering **Read:** Leviticus 1:2-4

Qorban refers broadly to something brought or presented as an offering. Israel's sacrificial system teaches about worship, holiness, sin, atonement, thanksgiving, fellowship, and approaching God.

49. כָּפַר - K-P-R / KIPPER

Pronunciation: kee-PAIR **Meaning:** Make atonement **Read:** Leviticus 16:29-34; 17:11

The root k-p-r is central to atonement; kipper is a commonly encountered verbal form. Its nuance may involve dealing with sin, guilt, impurity, or defilement.

50. תִּקְוָה - TIQVAH

Pronunciation: tik-VAH **Meaning:** Hope; expectation **Read:** Jeremiah 29:11

Tiqvah can describe hope or expectation. Biblical hope is grounded in God's character and promises, not wishful thinking.



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PART TWO

WANT TO GO DEEPER? INTERMEDIATE

52. DOES EVERY HEBREW WORD HAVE ONE "REAL" ENGLISH MEANING?

No. Words normally possess a **range of possible meanings**, and context determines which meaning is intended. *Ruach*, for example, may mean wind, breath, spirit, or Spirit. The correct meaning cannot be chosen simply by opening a dictionary and selecting the most interesting definition.

Memory Anchor

Context determines meaning.

53. WHY DOES A HEBREW WORD SOMETIMES LOOK DIFFERENT?

Hebrew words change form according to grammar. Verbs may change for person, number, gender, verbal form or stem, and grammatical setting; nouns may change for number, possession, or relationship to other words. Hebrew verbs can appear in stems such as **Qal**, **Piel**, or **Hiphil**, which can affect how the action is expressed.

Reader Safeguard

You do not need to master Hebrew grammar to understand the central biblical point.

Do not assume every form of a Hebrew word will look identical to its dictionary entry.

54. DO HEBREW WORD ROOTS REVEAL SECRET MEANINGS?

Usually not in the way popular internet claims suggest. Related roots and word families can be useful, but a historical root does not automatically determine what a word means every time it appears. Hebrew should be interpreted according to actual usage and context, not imaginative word breakdowns.

55. DO INDIVIDUAL HEBREW LETTERS CONTAIN HIDDEN THEOLOGICAL MESSAGES?

Ancient Hebrew writing has historical connections with earlier pictographic forms, but that does not mean biblical authors encoded theology by combining supposed picture meanings of individual letters. Determine the meaning of *berit*, for example, by studying how Scripture uses the word - not by constructing a hidden message from its letters.

56. WHY DO ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS SOMETIMES USE DIFFERENT WORDS?

Translation requires judgment. *Hesed* may appear as steadfast love, faithful love, lovingkindness, mercy, or kindness. Different translations may emphasize different parts of the word's range according to context and translation philosophy.



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57. HOW CAN A BEGINNER ACTUALLY STUDY A HEBREW WORD?

A word study does not require fluency in Hebrew. A concordance, reverse interlinear, or Bible-study program can help identify the underlying word. A Strong's number is useful for locating a Hebrew or Greek dictionary entry; it is **not** an interpretation of the verse.

1. Begin with the passage and read the surrounding paragraph.
2. Identify the underlying Hebrew word.
3. Look at several other occurrences.
4. Compare trustworthy English translations.
5. Consult a lexicon for the word's possible range of meanings.
6. Return to the original passage and ask which meaning best fits **this context**.

Important Word-Study Rule

Never import every possible dictionary definition into one verse.

58. WHAT IS A LEXICON?

A lexicon is a dictionary designed for studying ancient languages. Popular tools may use simplified dictionaries connected to Strong's numbers. More technical resources include **BDB** and **HALOT**. A lexicon tells readers what a word **can mean**; context helps determine what it **does mean here**.

59. WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WORD STUDY AND BIBLE STUDY?

A word study examines how a particular word is used. Bible study asks the larger question: **What is this passage actually saying?** Word studies should serve passage study - not replace it.

HEBREW TO GREEK TO THE NEW TESTAMENT

The Old Testament was translated into Greek centuries before Jesus. This translation, the **Septuagint (LXX)**, provides an important bridge between Hebrew Old Testament vocabulary and New Testament Greek. The relationship is not always one Hebrew word = one Greek word.

MASHIACH → CHRISTOS

Greek pronunciation: kris-TOSS

Anointed One → Christ.

SHALOM → EIRÉNĒ

Greek pronunciation: ay-RAY-nay

Peace / wholeness → peace.

TORAH → NOMOS

Greek pronunciation: NOH-moss

Instruction / law → law.

MELEK / MALKUT → BASILEUS / BASILEIA

Greek pronunciation: bah-see-LEH-oos / bah-see-LAY-ah

King / kingdom → king / kingdom.

YASHA / YESHUAH → SÖZÖ / SÖTĒRIA

Greek pronunciation: SOH-zoh / soh-tay-REE-ah

Save / salvation → save / salvation.

Memory Anchor

Hebrew and Greek can illuminate the connection between the Testaments - but context still determines meaning.



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FIVE HEBREW WORDS THAT TRACE THE BIBLICAL STORY

BERIT - Covenant → **CHATA** - Sin → **GA'AL** - Redeem → **MASHIACH** - Messiah → **SHALOM** - Peace / Wholeness

God establishes covenant relationships and keeps His promises. Humanity rebels and needs rescue. God acts to redeem. Scripture looks toward His Anointed King. God's redemptive purpose moves toward restoration under His reign.

HOW DO THESE WORDS POINT TOWARD JESUS?

The Hebrew Old Testament establishes much of the vocabulary and storyline the New Testament uses to explain Jesus. This does not mean every Hebrew word secretly predicts Jesus. Rather, the Old Testament develops categories, promises, institutions, and themes that the New Testament identifies as fulfilled or brought to their climax in Him.

MESSIAH - MASHIACH: Jesus is identified as the Christ, the Messiah.

KING - MELEK: Jesus is presented as the promised Davidic King.

PRIEST - KOHEN: Hebrews presents Jesus as the great High Priest.

PASSOVER - PESACH: The New Testament explicitly connects Christ with Passover imagery.

COVENANT - BERIT: Jesus speaks of the new covenant in connection with His death.

ATONEMENT - K-P-R: Israel's sacrificial system helps explain why sin and impurity must be dealt with and why Christ's sacrifice matters.

REDEEMER - GA'AL: God's pattern of redemption prepares readers to understand the greater rescue accomplished through Christ.

SALVATION - YESHUAH: Jesus' name belongs to the same Hebrew word family associated with salvation.

Memory Anchor

The Old Testament gives the categories. The New Testament shows their fulfillment in Christ.

QUICK REVIEW - 50 ESSENTIAL HEBREW WORDS

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Elohim - God | 26. Chayyim - Life |
| 2. Yhwh - God's covenant name | 27. Chata - Sin |
| 3. Adonai - Lord | 28. Avon - Iniquity |
| 4. Qadosh - Holy | 29. Pesha - Transgression |
| 5. Kavod - Glory | 30. Tsedeq / Tsedaqah - Righteousness |
| 6. Hesed - Steadfast love | 31. Mishpat - Judgment |
| 7. Emet - Truth | 32. Rachamim - Compassion |
| 8. Berit - Covenant | 33. Shuv - Turn |
| 9. Shalom - Peace | 34. Avad - Work |
| 10. Ahav - Love | 35. Shachah - Bow down |
| 11. Yada - Know | 36. Tehillah - Praise |
| 12. Aman - Be firm | 37. Barak - Bless |
| 13. Goy / Goyim - Nation / nations | 38. Shabbat - Sabbath |
| 14. Torah - Instruction | 39. Yasha - Save |
| 15. Mitzvah - Commandment | 40. Yeshuah - Salvation |
| 16. Davar - Word | 41. Ga'Al - Redeem |
| 17. Chokmah - Wisdom | 42. Pesach - Passover |
| 18. Yirah - Fear | 43. Mashiach - Anointed one |
| 19. Shama - Hear | 44. Melek - King |
| 20. Adam - Human | 45. Malkut - Kingdom |
| 21. Tselem - Image | 46. Navi - Prophet |
| 22. Nephesh - Living being | 47. Kohen - Priest |
| 23. Ruach - Spirit | 48. Qorban - Offering |
| 24. Lev / Levav - Heart | 49. K-P-R / Kipper - Make atonement |
| 25. Basar - Flesh | 50. Tiqvah - Hope |



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SIX TRUTHS TO REMEMBER

1. **Context determines meaning.** Do not choose a definition merely because it sounds spiritually interesting.
2. **Hebrew words have ranges of meaning.** One English word cannot always capture every use.
3. **Hebrew words change form.** The form in a verse may look different from its dictionary form.
4. **Hebrew is not a secret-code system.** Meaning comes through Scripture's words, sentences, books, and storyline.
5. **Word studies should lead back to passages.** Vocabulary serves faithful reading of God's Word.
6. **The Old Testament prepares readers for Jesus.** Covenants, sacrifices, priesthood, kingdom, redemption, Messiah, and promises establish categories the New Testament uses to explain who Jesus is and what He accomplished.

PUT IT INTO PRACTICE

1. Read a passage where the word occurs.
2. Read the surrounding paragraph.
3. Use a concordance, reverse interlinear, or Bible-study tool to identify the Hebrew word.
4. Note the Strong's number if provided.
5. Find several additional passages using the same word.
6. Compare two or three trustworthy English translations.
7. Consult a lexicon or dictionary for the word's range of meanings.
8. Return to the original passage.
9. Ask which meaning best fits that context.
10. Ask what the passage reveals about God.
11. Consider whether the same biblical theme appears elsewhere in Scripture.
12. Write one sentence summarizing what was learned from the passage.

FINAL MEMORY ANCHORS

Learn the word. Read the context. Use the tools carefully. Follow the storyline. Return to Scripture.

Hebrew words are tools for understanding Scripture - not secret codes hidden behind Scripture.
A lexicon tells what a word can mean; context helps determine what it does mean here.
The Old Testament gives the categories; the New Testament shows their fulfillment in Christ.

A SCRIPTURE PATH FOR CONTINUED STUDY

Genesis 1:1 - Elohim and creation	Isaiah 53:5-6 - Sin, guilt, and redemption themes
Exodus 3:13-15 - YHWH, God's covenant name	Ezekiel 37:1-14 - Ruach: breath, wind, spirit
Exodus 34:6-7 - Hesed and emet	Jeremiah 31:31-34 - Berit and the new covenant
Deuteronomy 6:4-5 - Shama, love, and covenant loyalty	Luke 24:25-27, 44-47 - Jesus and the Old Testament storyline
Psalms 1:1-3 - Torah and wisdom	Hebrews 9-10 - Priesthood, sacrifice, and Christ
Psalms 51 - Chata, avon, and pesha	Revelation 7:9-10 - God's redeemed people from the nations

FINAL TAKEAWAY

A reader does not need to know Hebrew to know God faithfully through Scripture. Good translations make God's Word accessible. But learning a small amount of Biblical Hebrew can help readers slow down, recognize repeated themes, understand translation choices, and appreciate the richness of the Old Testament. Responsible Hebrew study does not search for secret meanings hidden behind the text. It pays closer attention to the text God has given.

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