

Women of the Whirlwind:
Preparing the Bride: Embracing Biblical Womanhood Challenge

Keepers of the Culture Unit

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Hebrew Language

Fundamentals of the Hebrew Language

- While English is written left to right, Hebrew is written right to left.
- Since Hebrew is an ancient language, the look of the letters have changed over time. The most ancient form of Hebrew consists of pictures.
- Unlike English, each Hebrew letter has a meaning. The meaning of the letters were easy for our ancestors to remember and conceptualize because the meanings were directly related to activities of their daily life.

Name	Ancient Picture	Represents	Meaning
Aleph		Strong ox	Strong, power, leader
Lamed		Shepherd's staff	Teach, yoke, bind
Nun		seed	Continue, heir
Ayin		eye	See, watch, know

- Each letter has an independent meaning. Since each letter has a meaning, the overall meaning of the word is coded into the word.

Importance of Learning the Hebrew Language

We have all been raised to have a Greco - Roman mindset. With this mindset

we move with our own personal philosophy. Almost like fluid thinking. Nothing set in stone. With this mindset you can ask 10 people to define a word and get several different often times opposing answers.

- The Hebrew Language is concrete. It sticks across the board. This is way the Hebrew Scriptures can be passed from generation to generation.
- If you want to understand a language you must understand the culture of the people of that language. There is a lot missed in translation because many Hebrew words can't be properly translated.

Short Word Study/Reflection

What exactly did Noah find?

“And Noah found grace in the eyes of Yah.” Genesis 6:8 If you know the Hebrew language and the culture of the people, you would have a better idea of what this actually means.

What is Grace (chen)?

Chet = tent wall | nun = continue, seed



Chet is a picture of tent wall and the nun means to continue the seed. Combined these mean **the wall that continues the seed.**

A nomads camp consisted of many family tents, which make up the clan camp. The camp can have as many as 50 or more tents. The tents are placed in a circular configuration, forming one continuous wall surrounding the camp. Within this wall is the family clan, a place of freedom, compassion, beauty. - Ancient Hebrew Lexicon

Essentially, grace is the wall that separates the seed (heir) from something or to something.

We see this clearly in the story of Noah. Genesis 6:1 - 8, 12 - 14; 17 - 22

From this narrative we see the elements of grace (favor):

- Yah says He is going to destroy everybody.
- He tells Noah to make an ark (which acts as a wall)
- He tells Noah to bring his family and the animals in it (which is the seed that continues)
- The ark protected or saved the ones in it from getting destroyed by the flood.
- The family and animals were given a mandate to be fruitful and increase, and fill the earth.

Two things that stuck out to me: **1. You have always been saved by grace (favor). 2. Yah saves you for a purpose.**

Zephaniah 2:1 - 3

“Gather yourselves together, yea, gather together, O nation not desired; Before the decree bring forth, *before* the day pass as the chaff, before the fierce anger of the LORD come upon you, before the day of the LORD'S anger come upon you. Seek ye the LORD, all ye meek of the earth, which have wrought his judgment; seek righteousness, seek meekness: it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the LORD'S anger.”

Psalms 84:11 | Psalms 91:1 - 10

The Most High can extend His favor to you, and build an invisible wall around you. Job 1:7 - 12

Please note, that nowhere in the Hebraic understanding of grace (favor) does it say it's okay to transgress Yah's commandments. In fact, in Genesis we see the lawless ones are the ones that got destroyed.

Romans 6:1 – 2 | Gal 5: 1 – 6 | Hebrews 11:6

My Recommendations

You don't necessarily need to learn how to speak fluent Hebrew or read an Hebrew Bible. However, you should learn the basics in order to enhance your

study life.

- Get familiar with the Hebrew Alephbet.
- Learn to research words and cross - reference scriptures.

Hebrew Tools I use:

- <http://www.blueletterbible.org>
- Strong's Concordance
- Hebrew Letter Chart
- Ancient Hebrew Lexicon
- Basics of Biblical Hebrew Grammar by Gary D. Pratico and Miles V. Van Pelt
- Basics of Biblical Hebrew Workbook
- The Brown, Driver, and Briggs Hebrew and English Lexicon
- Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia (Hebrew Bible)
- The Scriptures (Bible) by Institute of Scripture Research