

# HEBREW

## עברית

Elizabeth Rome

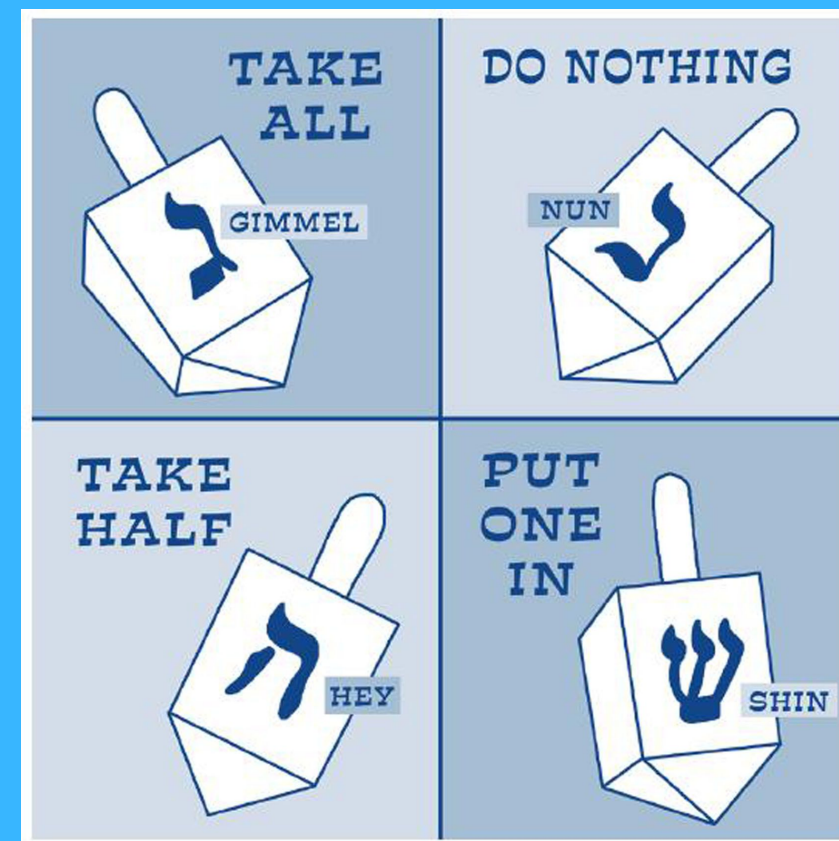
ה	ד	ג	ב	א
he (h) "jubilation" • /h/	dalet (d) "door" • /d/	gimel (g) "camel" • /g/	bet/vet (b/v) "house" • /b, v/	alef (.) "ox" • /ʔ/
י	ט	ח	ז	ו
yod (y/i) "arm" • /j/	tet (t) "snake" • /t/	chet (kh) "enclosure" • /x/	zayin (z) "manade" • /z/	vav (v) "cane" • /v/
ם	מ	ל	ך	כ
mem final	mem (m) "water" • /m/	lamed (l) "study" • /l/	kaf/chaf final	kaf/chaf (k) "hand" • /k, x/
פ	ע	ס	ן	נ
pe/fe (p/f) "mouth" • /p, f/	ayin (') "eye" • /ʔ/	samech (s) "prop" • /s/	nun final	nun (n) "fish" • /n/
ר	ק	ץ	צ	ף
resh (r) "head" • /s/	kof (q) "monkey" • /k/	tzadi final	tzadi (ts) "righteous" • /ts/	pe/fe final
Hebrew Alphabet BENCROWDER.NET				ת
				ש
				tav (t) "good" • /t/
				shin/sin (sh/s) "tooth" • /ʃ, s/

ז	ו	ה	ד	ג	ב	א
Z Zayin Weapon	W Waw Hook	H He Window	D Daleth Door	G Gimel Camel	B Beth House	A Aleph Ox
י	מ	ל	ק	י	ת	ה
N Nun Fish	M Mem Water	L Lamedh Ox-Goad	K Kaph Palm of Hand	Y Yodh Hand	T Teth Unknown	H Heth Fence
ך	ש	ר	ק	ס	פ	א
T Taw Mark	SH Shin Tooth	R Resh Head	Q Qoph Monkey	S Sadhe Fishhook	P Peh Mouth	A Ayin Eye
						ש
						Support

-Phoenician and Ancient Hebrew share the same alphabet.  
-This is that alphabet.  
-Many of the letter names remain the same  
-Letter names are also preserved in Arabic

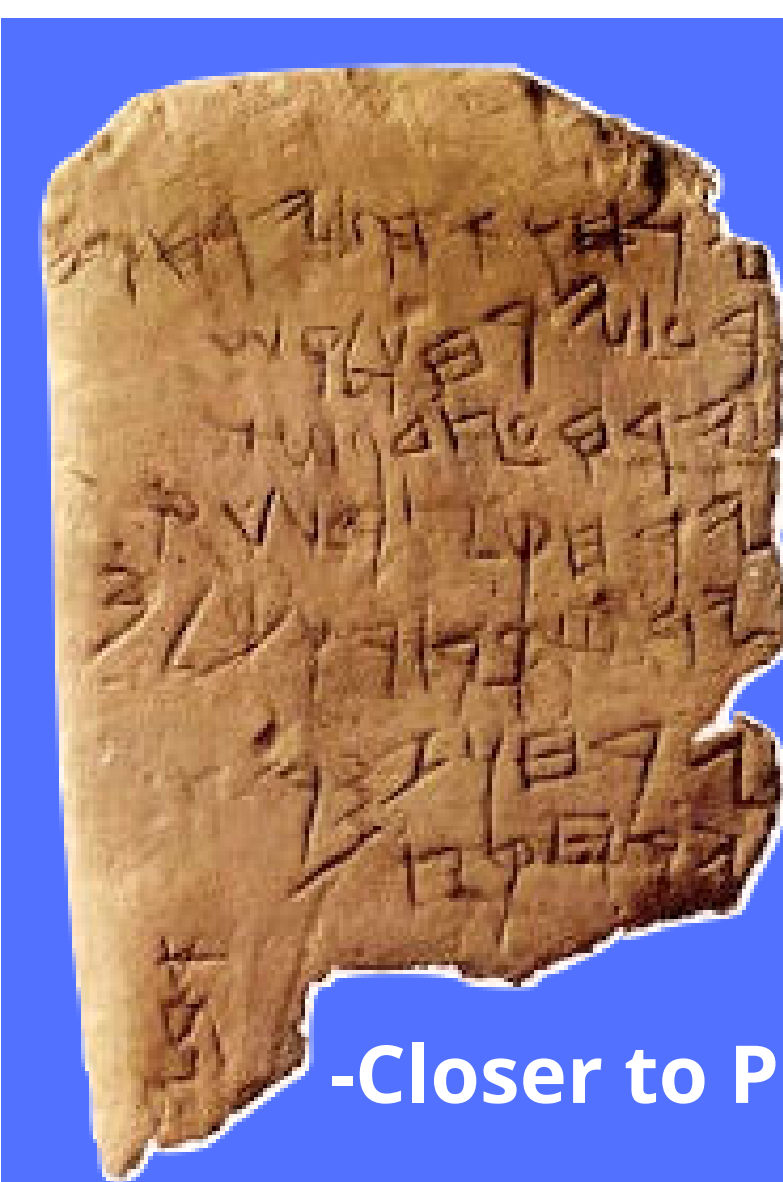
## -A semitic language

- Same language and script family as Arabic, Aramaic, Phoenician and Akkadian
- Commonly associated with Judaism and its traditions



## -Official language of Israel

- An example of a language being revived
- Revived in the 19th and 20th Centuries
- Evolved from the ancient and biblical Hebrew to modern Hebrew



-Was originally considered a biblical script

-1st-3rd centuries BCE

-Gezer Tablet

-Oldest recording of Hebrew script

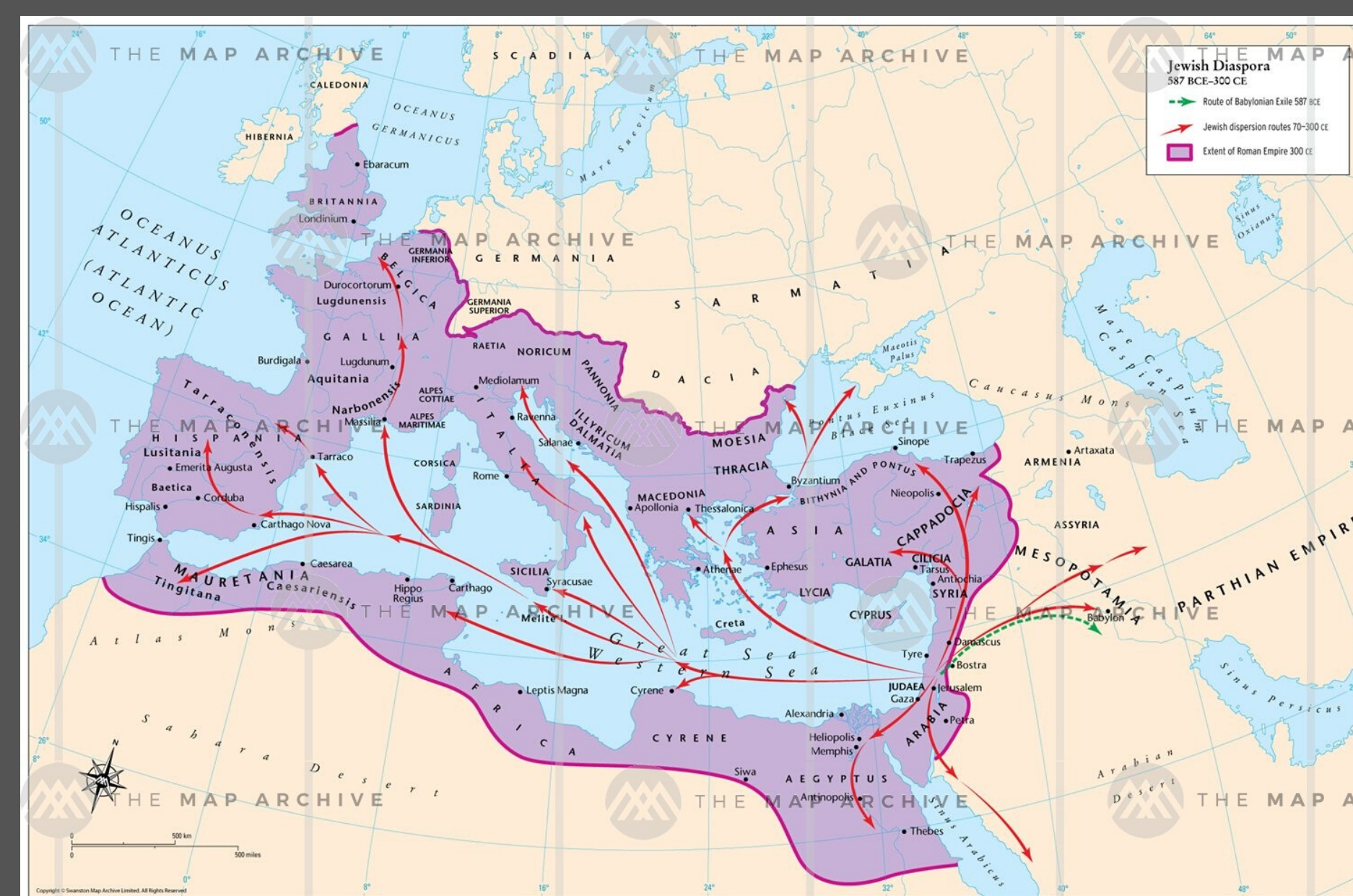
-An almanac of sorts

-Closer to Phoenician than modern Hebrew

-Illuminated manuscripts heavily feature Hebrew

-The British Library has a large collection of said manuscripts.

-Hebrew was used in art not just for writing, though both were often religious in theme.



-The preservation of the Hebrew script was largely due to Jewish diaspora

-The language was dying out due to being spread so thin. Writing it down became important

-Vowel markers and pronunciation keys were added

-Written right to left

-Vowels aren't their own letters, they're marks that attach to the main letter, Similar to Arabic