## **Glossary**

**Akkadian** A Semitic language spoken in ancient Mesopotamia, particularly by the Assyrians and Babylonians. The Hebrew language was influenced by the Akkadian language during Israel's exile in Babylon.

**Allah** Muslim name for the one and only God, Creator of all that exists, but not the same as the Judeo-Christian GOD, YHWH/Yahweh/Jehovah/Jesus.

**Amalekites** A tribe of nomads living in the area of south Canaan during the time of the Israelites' exodus from Egypt. They were the first ones to attack the Israelites upon their journey in the wilderness. Descendants of Amalek, a son of Esau's firstborn son Eliphaz, it is presumed that they harbored multi-generational resentment of Israel because Esau blamed Jacob (Israel) for stealing his birthright.

**Ammonites** A Semitic people descended from the son of Lot, born of an incestuous relationship with his younger daughter. They were a nomadic tribe who lived in the territory of modern-day Jordan, the capital of which is now Amman. Although closely related to the Israelites, they were more often counted as enemies than friends.

**Aramaic** The common Semitic language of Jesus and of large sections of the books of Daniel and Ezra, and also one of the languages of the Talmud.

**Ark of the Covenant** Sacred gold-covered chest in which the ancient Hebrews kept a gold jar of manna, Aaron's staff that had budded (Numbers 17:8), and the stone tablets with the Ten Commandments.

**banner** A distinctive flag representing the king or kingdom, always preceding the warriors into battle.

**Chaldee** Of or relating to the language of ancient Chaldea, the Babylonian kingdom in southern Mesopotamia; Babylonia conquered Israel in the 6th century BCE and exiled the Jews to Babylon where the Hebrew language was influenced by the Chaldee language.

**Catechism** An elementary book summarizing the principles of a Christian religion. Catholic children study a Catechism as part of their religious education; it outlines the principal tenets of their faith.

**codex** An unbound manuscript of some ancient classic (as distinguished from a scroll).

**covenant** A formal agreement between two or more parties to perform or not perform some action; in the Bible, an agreement between YHWH and His people in which He makes certain promises and requires certain behavior from them in return. The Old Testament is often referred to as the Old Covenant and the New Testament as the New Covenant (Luke 22:20).

**etymology** The history of a word; the study of the sources and development of a word.

**Greek** Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the ancient Greek and Roman cultures; the classic Grecian branch of the Indo-European family of languages.



**Greek Septuagint** The earliest Greek translation of the Hebrew Scriptures from the original Hebrew. It is estimated that the Torah (Pentateuch or first five books of the Old Testament) was translated around 200 BCE (BC) and the remaining texts were translated around 100 BCE.

**Hebrew** A person belonging to the worldwide group claiming descent from Jacob (renamed "Israel" by YHWH) and connected by cultural or religious ties; the official language of Israel.

**holy** The separating or setting apart (being made "holy") of a person, place or thing for YHWH's service.

**impute/imputation** Attributing (responsibility or fault) to a cause or source. In the Bible (1) the sin of Adam is imputed to all his descendants, thus all humans are guilty; (2) the righteousness of Christ is imputed to those who believe in Him; and (3) our sins are imputed to Christ, which He bore on Calvary to answer YHWH's demands of justice for our sins.

**Jehovah** Believed by some to be the correct pronunciation of GOD's name based on the Tetragrammaton "YHVH".

**justification** To declare righteous and make one right with God. Justification is God's declaring those who receive Christ to be righteous, based on Christ's righteousness being imputed to the accounts of those who receive Christ (Romans 3:21-26; 2 Corinthians 5:21). Justification is sometimes referred to as "positional sanctification", but is not the same as "sanctification".

**Latin** Of or relating to languages derived from Latin, the language of Rome. Besides English, the other most common Latin-based languages today are Italian, Spanish, French, Portuguese, Romanian, Ladin (a language spoken in northern Italy), and Sardinian.

**Leningrad Codex** The oldest complete manuscript of the Hebrew Bible in Hebrew dated 1008 CE (AD), using the Masoretic Text and Tiberian vocalization.

**Masoretic Text** Of or relating to the Masorah, a vast body of textual criticism of the Hebrew Scriptures including notes on features of writing and on the occurrence of certain words and on variant sources and instructions for pronunciation and other comments that were written between 600 and 900 CE by Jewish scribes in the margins or at the end of texts

**Messianic** Of or relating to a Messiah promising deliverance, as in Jesus the Messiah who delivers us from the law of sin and death (Romans 8:2).

**Midianites** Descendants of Midian, one of Abraham's sons by his second wife following Sarah's death. Moses married a Midianite woman, the daughter of a Priest who still retained knowledge of the God of their father, Abraham. Although Moses' Midianite brother-in-law assisted the Israelites during their journey through the desert, relations between the Israelites and the Midianites began to sour when the Midianites joined forces with the Moabites.

**Moabites** A Semitic tribe descended from Moab, the son of Lot, born of an incestuous relationship with his oldest daughter. Like the Ammonites, they were more often counted as enemies than friends.

**nomads** A people who have no permanent home but move about according to the seasons.



**orthodox** Of or pertaining to or characteristic of the oldest doctrines of Judaism according to the Torah and Mosaic Law.

**propitiatory** Having power to atone for or offered by way of compensation. Christ's death on Calvary paid the debt we owe for our sin so that we won't have to.

**righteous** God's own perfection in every attribute, every attitude, every behavior, and every word. Thus, God's laws, as given in the Bible, both describe His own character and constitute the plumb line by which He measures human righteousness.

**Romanization** To write in the Latin alphabet.

**sanctification** The separating or setting apart (being made "holy") of a person, place or thing for YHWH's service. For the Christian, our sanctification is a lifelong process and is GOD's will for us (1 Thessalonians 4:3). Not the same as "justification".

**Semitic** Of, relating to, or constituting a subfamily of the Afro-Asiatic language family that includes Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, and Amharic.

**Septuagint** The oldest Greek version of the Old Testament, said to have been translated from the Hebrew by Jewish scholars at the request of Ptolemy II, king of Egypt (circa 309-247 BCE).

**Shiloh** A place of rest, a city of Ephraim, 10 miles north of Bethel where the tabernacle was set up after the Conquest (Joshua 18:1-10), and where it remained during all the period of the judges till the Ark of the Covenant fell into the hands of the Philistines (1 Samuel 5:1).

**standard** A distinctive flag representing the king or kingdom, always preceding the warriors into battle.

**Tetragrammaton** Four Hebrew letters ("יהוה") usually transliterated as YHWH (Yahweh) or JHVH (Jehovah) signifying the Hebrew name for GOD.

**Tiberian vocalization** System of diacritics (mark added to a letter to indicate a special pronunciation) devised by the Masoretes of Tiberias to add to the consonantal text of the Hebrew Bible to produce the Masoretic Text. The Tiberian vocalization marks vowels and stress, makes fine distinctions of consonant quality and length, and serves as punctuation. While the Tiberian system was devised for Tiberian Hebrew, it has become the dominant system for vocalizing all forms of Hebrew.

translate Restate or rewrite words from one language into another language.

**translation** A rendering of the Hebrew or Greek text into a precise and accurate equivalent in another language without changing the text. Technically, as it is not possible to achieve a "perfect translation" from one completely different writing system and culture to another, all translations are "adaptations" to the extent necessary. Some scholars argue that the difference between a Bible "translation" and "version" is similar to whether the glass is "half empty" or "half full." (See version)

**transliterate** Rewrite text from one language to another wherein the alphabets are very dissimilar and translating word-for-word is not possible.

**Trinity** The Christian doctrine of the union of the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit in one Godhead.



**version** A rendering of the Hebrew or Greek text with intentional changes to the text, purportedly for greater clarity or understanding. Technically, as it is not possible to achieve a "perfect translation" from one completely different writing system and culture to another, all translations are "adaptations" to the extent necessary. Some scholars argue that the difference between a Bible "translation" and "version" is similar to whether the glass is "half empty" or "half full." (See translation)

**Westminster Catechism** A Catechism written in 1646 and 1647 CE by the Westminster Assembly, a council of English and Scottish theologians and laymen intended to bring the Church of England into greater conformity with the Church of Scotland.

**Yah** The contracted/abbreviated form of YHWH, occurs 49 times in the Hebrew Scriptures, primarily in the Psalms.

**Yahweh** Believed by some to be the correct pronunciation of GOD's name based on the Tetragrammaton "YHWH".

**YHWH** The English transliteration of the Hebrew name of GOD ("יהוה").

ההה The four-letter (Tetragrammaton) Hebrew name of GOD, the English transliteration of which is "YHWH".

יה The contracted/abbreviated form of יהוה, which occurs 49 times in the Hebrew Scriptures, primarily in the Psalms. It is the origin for the word "Hallelujah", the Hebrew being "הַלֵּל נָה" ("Hâlal Yah").



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## **About the Author**

Rev. Linda Smallwood is an ordained minister and former missionary to India with degrees in Journalism, Biblical Studies, and Christian ministry. Linda has a proven track record of excellence in adult education which spans more than 50 years and includes assisting in the development of training materials for Indiana's first EMT certification in 1974, creating the curriculum and training model for all military medical facilities within the U.S.



Army European Command, and editing U.S. Surgeon General C. Everett Koop's revision of *Whatever Happened to the Human Race?* in 1982.

Upon leaving the military in 1984, Linda continued to hone her writing, editing, and creative skills developing tri-lingual training and marketing materials for steel manufacturing and engineering from 1986 to 1994 and creating an in-depth interactive online tutorial for business accounting and property management software from 1996 to 1999. Linda founded Singles for Christ, an interdenominational adult singles fellowship, in Cleveland, Ohio in 1996, and she launched My Redeemer Lives Christian Ministry, an international online teaching and prayer ministry, in 1999.

In response to communications with indigenous missionaries in India and Nepal, Linda moved to India in 2003. While living in India for the next ten years, she helped to establish three children's homes, founded the American Institute of Spoken English and Grammar, and developed a new Spoken English teaching model that has been adopted by a half-dozen other Spoken English schools in that Indian state. She became actively involved in promoting the web presence of AOCI, an international Christian ministerial association, and was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Ministry by their Board of Directors for her work in developing their online two-year Diploma curriculum in Biblical Studies.

Like the Apostle Paul, however, Linda maintains that whatever she's accomplished over the years is nothing compared to the surpassing worth of knowing Christ Jesus. She believes that worship of the one true living GOD is our highest purpose and our soul's deepest thirst; and she longs for everyone to know Him as He desires to be known through the name and attributes He's so graciously revealed in Scripture. You can contact Linda through her ministry at rev.linda@myredeemerlives.com.



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