

STYLE SHEET AND GUIDELINES

Central Conference of American Rabbis

All material should be submitted in Word. Please use Times New Roman, 12 pt. font, double-spaced.

Use endnotes and not footnotes.

Please keep in mind that this material is intended for use by educated laypeople as well as clergy. It is meant to be engaging and to invite conversation and thought; it not meant to be scholarly. Therefore please use endnotes sparingly. Languages other than English should be translated.

All quotes, text excerpts, and references are to be fully cited according to Chicago style. In the case of Jewish texts, that means chapter and verse, or folio. In the case of contemporary texts, that means author, title, city of publication, publisher, year of publication, and page number.

The style guidelines on the following pages are provided for your reference. However, we recognize that they are highly detailed and perhaps even overwhelming. Please know that a professional copy-editor will review your work before typesetting and will check for consistency in regard to these concerns. You are not expected to be a copy-editor.

Authorities

Webster's online: <https://www.merriam-webster.com/>

The Chicago Manual of Style 17/e

General Style

Use serial comma: rabbi, cantor, and educator.

Use “that” for restrictive clauses, “which” for nonrestrictive.

Generally use -ical endings: theological.

Use American spelling: toward, gray.

Use hyphens in Hebrew word roots: *b-r-ch*.

Use bold for terms listed in glossary (bold italics for transliterated words).

Follow RJPS translation for English spelling of biblical names.

Quotations from the Torah should be taken from *The Torah: A Modern Commentary* and quotations from the Prophets and Writings from the RJPS translation, unless a different translation is necessary to one's argument.

Quotations from published sources must replicate the original in terms of wording, punctuation, spelling (including transliteration), capitalization, italics, etc. Use ellipses to indicate missing material; use brackets to indicate an alteration from the original.

Avoid doubling English consonants wherever the shorter variant exists: worshiper, worshiped, worshipping. (See Transliteration for rules of spelling transliterated Hebrew.)

Include titles (e.g., Rabbi) and degrees (e.g., PhD) in author bylines and table of contents.

Capitalization

Use lowercase following a colon if what follows is only one sentence, unless it is a quote.

In transliterated text, capitalize only proper nouns. In general, capitalize transliterated word if the word would be capitalized in English (exceptions: pronouns referring to God): *Adonai*, *Eretz Yisrael*, *Gan Eden*, *Adonai Eloheinu*, *Melech haolam*, but *atah*, *hu*.

In transliterated text, use lowercase for prefixes in running text, but capitalize prefixes in titles and proper nouns: *V'zot HaTorah* (title of prayer), *V'zot haTorah asher...* (text of prayer); *l'Adonai*; *HaShem*; Rosh HaShanah.

Capitalize references to God: the Divine, the Divine Presence, the One, You, Your, but who, *atah*, *hu*.

Use lowercase for derivatives of references to God: godlike, godly, messianic.

Capitalize the names of religious denominations and words derived from them: Chasidism, Chasidic, Judaic, Sephardic, Reformers.

Use full capitals and no periods for BCE and CE

Use lowercase and periods for a.m. and p.m.

Capitalize titles of prayers: *Kiddush*, *Kaddish*, Blessing after Meals, the Four Questions.

Capitalize the names of the service or parts of the service: *Shacharit*, *Yizkor*.

Use lowercase for life-cycle events: bar mitzvah, confirmation, *b'rit milah*.

Use lowercase for seasons in running text, but capitalize in references: the spring holidays; *Reform Judaism* 28 (Spring 2000): 18–22.

Italics, Roman, and Quotation Marks

Generally use italics for transliterated words that do not appear in the dictionary (see Word List).

Generally use roman for transliterated words that appear in the dictionary (see Word List); but use italics if the word appears in a transliterated phrase where other words are in italic: Shabbat, *Oneg Shabbat*; Torah, *sefer Torah*.

Use quotation marks for English word used as the word itself (not to represent the thing or idea it represents): the word “biblical.”

Use italics for Hebrew word used as the word itself (not to represent the thing or idea it represents): the term *aliyah*.

Use either quotation marks or parentheses for definitions: *t’filah* means “prayer”; *t’filah* (prayer).

Use roman or italics for foreign titles according to whether they would be roman or italic in English: the song “Hava Nagila”; the book *Mishneh Torah*.

Use roman for titles of classic Jewish texts: Torah, Mishnah, Talmud, midrash.

Use italics for the Hebrew titles of prayers, roman for English titles: *Kaddish*, *Kiddush*, *Sh’ma*, the Four Questions, Blessing after Meals. Exception: Depending on context, treat as song (e.g., in songbooks)—use roman, in quotation marks.

Use roman for foreign proper names, including organizations: Yochanan ben Zakkai, Magen David Adom.

Use roman for Hebrew months: Adar, Elul.

Use roman for holidays: Pesach, Lag BaOmer.

Use the same font (roman, italic, boldface) as the main or surrounding text for all punctuation marks, including parentheses and brackets; i.e., in general, use roman for punctuation with word in italics. See *Chicago Manual of Style* 6.2–6.6 for exceptions.

Abbreviations

Do not abbreviate the first word of a sentence.

Avoid abbreviations in running text; abbreviations may be used in parentheses, footnotes, and references.

Spell out books of the Bible.

Spell out names of states in running text; use postal service abbreviations in references, tables, lists, and mailing addresses.

Unless referring to Hebrew Union College prior to the merger (1850), always use full abbreviation (without “the,” depending on context): HUC-JIR. First use of the name must be spelled out in whole (with abbreviation included in parentheses) before you may revert to just the abbreviation: Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion [note en dash] (HUC-JIR) [note hyphen].

Use periods with lowercase abbreviations: a.m., p.m., p., e.g.

No periods with most capitalized acronyms: CCAR, URJ, BT, US

No periods with academic degrees: PhD, RJE, BA

Numbers

Spell out numbers one through one hundred, including ordinals, in ordinary text (exceptions: percentages, dates).

Treat similar categories in a paragraph alike, using numerals if any are over one hundred: 20 through 115.

Spell out round numbers (hundreds, thousands, millions, etc.): two thousand years, six million.

Use comma in numbers of 1,000 or more (except in dates).

Use en-dash for ranges: Deuteronomy 22:8–9, pp. 54–57, 1809–97. (see *Chicago Manual of Style* 9.61)

Elide page number ranges: 162–63 (see *Chicago Manual of Style* 9.64)

thirteen-year-old child, the child was thirteen years old

one-sixtieth

40 percent

twenty-first century

September 3, 1989 (NOT Sept. 3rd, 1989). Dates are set off by commas unless only year and month included, in which case commas are omitted (July 1897).

mid-1840s

70 CE

ca. 200 BCE

Cross-references

Use lowercase for cross-references to parts of a book: see the appendix.

Use Arabic or roman numerals for cross-references to part and chapter numbers, depending on the format used for these headings: in chapter 7.

References

Reference numbers in text: superscript.

For bibliography and notes, follow *Chicago Manual of Style*, chapter 14 (see examples of format below). An online guide is at https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html.

In notes, use short form for subsequent references (see examples below). Do not use “ibid.” or “op cit.”

Capitalize and italicize the titles of scrolls, books, magazines, journals, newspapers, pamphlets, works of art, pamphlets, and blog posts (any published material of substantial length) in English and transliterated foreign languages, except for internal articles, coordinating conjunctions, prepositions (unless used adverbially or adjectivally), and the *to* of infinitives. Do the same for any bibliographic information you are providing in the running text: the book *Mishneh Torah*. Do not abbreviate. *Exception: Use roman for the Latin names of biblical books* (Genesis, Deuteronomy).

Use roman and quotation marks for the titles of articles in periodicals or websites, chapters, lectures, short blog posts, etc.

Use roman and no quotation marks for the titles of websites that have never had a printed equivalent: Wikipedia, Jewish Telegraphic Agency.

For titles in languages other than English: follow rules of capitalization for English titles.

Format for Notes:

1. Norman Lamm, *The Shema: Spirituality and Law in Judaism* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 1998), 101–6. **[book]**
2. Kari Hofmaister Tuling, “God’s Identity: Perspectives from Jewish Philosophy,” in *Inscribed: Encounters with the Ten Commandments*, ed. Oren J. Hayon (New York: CCAR Press, 2020), 3–8. **[chapter in a book]**
3. Richard Levy, “The God Puzzle,” *Reform Judaism* 28 (Spring 2000): 18–22. **[article in a periodical]**
4. Sara Halpern, “The Integration of Jewish Refugees from Shanghai into Post–World War II San Francisco,” *American Jewish History* 104, no. 1 (January 2020): 87–114. **[article in a periodical]**
5. Philissa Cramer, “An \$18 Wager Reveals ‘Jeopardy!’ Contestant’s Jewish Bona Fides,” *New York Jewish Week*, June 16, 2020. **[newspaper or periodical with date only]**
6. Jonathan Kligler, “Remembering the Words of Rev. Martin Niemöller,” Lev Shalem Institute of the Woodstock Jewish Congregation, January 5, 2017, <http://lsi-wjc.org/remembering-the-words-of-rev-martin-niemoller/>. **[online source, with publication date]**
7. United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, “Martin Niemöller: ‘First They Came for the Socialists . . .,’” Holocaust Encyclopedia, accessed February 27, 2017, <https://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/article.php?ModuleId=10007392>. **[online source, no publication date]**
8. Lamm, *Shema*, 102. **[short form for subsequent reference]**
9. Levy, “God Puzzle,” 20. **[short form for subsequent reference]**

Format for Bibliography:

Lamm, Norman. *The Shema: Spirituality and Law in Judaism*. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society, 1998. **[book]**

Tuling, Kari Hofmaister. “God’s Identity: Perspectives from Jewish Philosophy.” In *Inscribed: Encounters with the Ten Commandments*, edited by Oren J. Hayon, 3–8. New York: CCAR Press, 2020. **[chapter in a book]**

Levy, Richard. “The God Puzzle.” *Reform Judaism* 28 (Spring 2000): 18–22. **[article in a periodical]**

Biblical References

Capitalize and use roman for English scroll titles in the running text, as well as in notes and the bibliography: “In the beginning” (Genesis 1:1); the Book of Genesis; Genesis 1:1–3 [en dash for ranges].

Spell out books of the Bible.

Use roman numerals for I Samuel, II Samuel, etc, when cited by chapter and verse: I Samuel 3:19.

When a book of the Bible is cited parenthetically multiple times in a paragraph, the name of the book may be omitted after the first citation (unless this would create ambiguity for readers).

A slash is used in the names of double Torah portions: *Vayak’heil/P’kudei*

Talmudic and Other Judaic References

Use italics and place within parentheses in the body of the text.

Do not abbreviate tractates.

Spell or abbreviate BT and JT, depending on the nature of the book.

Mishnah: *Mishnah Yoma* 9:1–3; *Pirkei Avot* 2:5.

Babylonian Talmud: Babylonian Talmud, *Kiddushin* 29b; BT *Kiddushin* 29b.

Jerusalem Talmud: Jerusalem Talmud, *Kiddushin* 1:2; JT *Kiddushin* 1:2.

Midrash: *D’varim Rabbah* 3:3.

Transliteration

“ch” for *chet* and *chaf*

“f” for *fei*

“k” for *kaf* and *kuf*

“tz” for *tzadi*

“i” for *chirik*

“e” for *segol*

“ei” for *tzeirei*

“a” for *patach* and *kamatz*

“o” for *cholam* and *kamatz katan*

“u” for *shuruk* and *kibbutz*

“ai” for *patach* with *yod*

Final “h” for final *hei*; none for final *ayin* (with exceptions based on common usage): *atah*, *Sh'ma*, but *Moshe*.

Apostrophe for *sh'va nah*: *b'nei*, *b'rit*, *Sh'ma*. No apostrophe for *sh'va nach*

Hyphen for two vowels together where necessary for correct pronunciation: *ne-eman*, *samei-ach*, but *maariv*, *Shavuot*.

No hyphen for prefixes unless necessary for correct pronunciation: *babayit*, *HaShem*, *Yom HaAtzma-ut*.

Do not double consonants (with exceptions based on dictionary spelling or common usage): *t'filah*, *chayim*, but *tikkun*, *Sukkot*.

Capitalize titles of prayers and ritual texts: *Kiddush*, *Kaddish*, Blessing after Meals, the Four Questions.

Capitalize and italicize the Hebrew names of services, parts of the service, and prayers: *Shacharit*, *Yizkor*.

Italicize transliterated words from foreign languages.

See Word List for exceptions to the above guidelines, based on dictionary spelling or common usage.

Pattern for Hebrew, transliteration, and “translation”

Follow one of the following patterns:

- *transliteration* (Hebrew, “translation”): *tfilah* (תְּפִילָּה, “prayer”)
- “translation” (Hebrew, *transliteration*): “prayer” (תְּפִילָּה, *tfilah*)

or an abbreviated version of both patterns above, omitting the Hebrew.

Gendered Language

Gender is a matter of degree and self-identification more than binary biological categories. The CCAR aspires to make its publications accessible and inspiring for all its potential readers. We provide our authors with an overview of possible gendered references for our publications (additional options can be discussed with CCAR Press). It is the authors’ decision which kind of language to use; please disclose your decision at the beginning of your publication in an endnote.

Gendered language referring to individuals:

- **Man/men** or **woman/women** or **male-identifying** or **female-identifying**
- **He/his/him** or **she/her/hers** or **they/them/theirs** or **XXX who identifies as XXX**
- **XXX who was identified at birth as . . . and now identifies as** (use the person’s current preferred pronoun)

Gendered language referring to groups:

- **Jews who . . . they/them/theirs**
- **A Jew who . . . he/him/his** or **she/her/hers** or **they/their/theirs** or **XXX who identify as XXX** used interchangeably whenever historically applicable (“a Jew living in France during the Middle Ages . . . he or she;” but “the High Priest . . . he/his/him)

Gendered language referring to God: God-language must be gender neutral, unless the argument of the text requires otherwise.

- **God/God’s** or, if necessary: **He/His/Him** or **She/Her/Hers** or **They/Them/Theirs**

To be inclusive of nonbinary genders, use “they,” “theirs,” not “he or she,” “his or her.” The singular “they” should be used when gender is not specified: Each person should go to their room.

Translations of content originally written in languages other than English should be modified to be gender accurate (that is, gender neutral when not referring to a specific gender).

WORD LIST

<i>Acharei Mot</i> (<i>parashah</i>)	Ashkenazic (adjective)
acknowledgments	<i>Ashrei</i> (prayer)
Adar (month)	<i>atzei chayim</i>
Adar I (month)	<i>atzeret</i>
Adar II (month)	<i>aufruf</i>
“Adir Hu” (song)	Av (month)
<i>Adon Olam</i>	<i>Avadim</i> (tractate)
<i>Adonai</i> (in prose), <i>Adonai</i> (in poetry/liturgy/lyrics)	<i>avanah</i>
<i>Adonai Melech</i>	<i>aveirah</i>
<i>Adonai Tz'vaot</i>	<i>Avinu Malkeinu</i> (prayer)
<i>afikoman</i>	<i>Avinu shebashamayim</i>
aggadah, aggadot	<i>avodah</i>
aggadic	<i>Avodah Zarah</i> (tractate)
<i>agunah</i>	<i>avon</i>
<i>ahavah</i>	<i>Avot</i> (tractate)
<i>Ahavah Rabbah</i> (prayer)	<i>Avot D'Rabbi Natan</i> (tractate)
<i>Ahavat Olam</i> (prayer)	<i>Avot V'Imahot</i> (prayer)
<i>Akeidah</i>	<i>ayin</i> (letter)
Akiva	
<i>Al Cheit</i> (prayer)	<i>baal korei</i>
<i>alef</i> (letter)	Baal Shem Tov
<i>alef-bet</i>	<i>baal t'shuvah</i>
<i>Aleinu</i> (prayer)	Babylonian Empire
<i>Al HaNisim</i> (prayer)	Babylonian exile
<i>aliyah, aliyot</i>	Babylonian Talmud
a.m. (e.g., 6:00 a.m.)	baby naming, baby-naming ceremony
<i>am</i>	<i>badchan</i>
<i>Amidah</i>	<i>Balak</i> (<i>parashah</i>)
<i>Amora, Amoraim</i>	<i>bal tashchit</i>
amoraic	<i>baraita, baraitot</i>
<i>am s'gulah</i>	<i>Bar'chu</i>
<i>Am Yisrael</i>	<i>bareich</i>
Angel of Death	Bar Kochba
<i>Ani Maamin</i> (prayer)	bar mitzvah
<i>aninut</i>	<i>Baruch atah, Adonai, Eloheinu Melech haolam, asher</i> <i>kid'shanu b'mitzvotav v'tzivanu</i> (Blessed are You, Adonai our God, Sovereign of the universe, You sanctify our lives with mitzvot and give us the sacred obligation...) [Different translations are permitted, but capitalization of transliteration and translation should match.]
antisemitism	<i>Baruch She-Amar</i> (prayer)
<i>Arachin</i> (tractate)	<i>Baruch Shem</i>
<i>aravah</i>	<i>Baruch SheNatan</i> (prayer)
<i>arbaah minim</i>	<i>bashert, basherte</i>
<i>arba kanfot</i>	<i>bat</i>
<i>Arba Parashiyot</i>	bat mitzvah
ark (synagogue)	<i>Bava Batra</i> (tractate)
ark (Noah's)	<i>Bava Kama</i> (tractate)
Ark of the Covenant, the Ark	<i>Bava M'tzia</i> (tractate)
<i>Aron HaB'rit</i>	
<i>Aron HaKodesh</i>	
<i>Aseret HaDib'rot</i>	
<i>Aseret HaD'varim</i>	
<i>Aseret Y'mei T'shuvah</i>	
<i>Ashamnu</i> (prayer)	
Ashkenazi, Ashkenazim (noun)	

Bavli
bayit (house)
Bayit (the Temple)
 BCE
b'chol l'vavcha
B'chorot (tractate)
B'chukotai (parashah)
b'dikat chameitz
bedeken
beit (house of)
beit din
Beit HaMikdash (the Temple)
 Beit Hillel, Beit Shammai
beit k'neset
beit midrash
beit t'filah
beitzah (egg)
Beitzah (tractate)
ben
 Ben-Gurion, David
 Ben Sira
bet (letter)
 bet mitzvah (collective/generic/gender-neutral term)
 Beit Hatfutsot
B'haalot'cha (parashah)
B'har (parashah)
 Bible
 Biblical
 Biblical Hebrew
bikur cholim
Bikurim (tractate)
 bimah
binah
 the Binding of Isaac
birchot hamitzvot
birchot hanehenin
birchot hapratiyot
Birchot HaShachar
Birkat Eirusin (prayer)
Birkat HaGomeil
Birkat HaMazon (prayer)
Birkat Kohanim (prayer)
Birkat Nisuin (prayer)
Birkat Shalom (prayer)
biur chameitz
 Black (race)
 Blessing after Meals (prayer)
b'midbar
B'midbar (parashah)
B'midbar Rabbah
 B'nai B'rith
 B'nei B'rak
b'nei mitzvah (male plural only, not gender neutral)
B'nei Yisrael
b'not mitzvah
Bo (parashah)
 Book of Exodus

Book of Life
boshet
b'rachah, b'rachot
B'rachot (tractate)
 the Bratzlaver Rebbe
b'reishit
B'reishit (parashah)
B'reishit Rabbah
b'riah
 bris
b'rit
b'rit hachayim
b'rit milah
b'rit olam
b'riut
b'ruchah at
b'samim
B'shalach (parashah)
b'tzelem Elohim
bubbe
bubbemeises
 the Burning Bush

candlelighting blessings
 catalog
 CCAR Press, the Press
 CCAR Responsa Committee
 CE
 Central Europe
 "Chad Gadya" (song)
 Chabad
chadash
chaf
chag
 Chagall Windows
 Chag HaAsif
 Chag HaAviv
 Chag HaMatzot
 Chag HaPesach
 Chag HaSukkot
Chagigah (tractate)
chag samei-ach
chai
chalilah
chalitzah
challah (sacrifice)
 challah, challot (bread)
Challah (tractate)
chalutzim
Chameish M'gillot
chameitz
 Chamishah-Asar BiSh'vat
Chamor
 Chanukah
chanukat habayit
chanukiyah
 Chareidim
charoset

Chasid, Chasidim
chasidav
 Chasidic
 Chasidism
chatan
chatan B'reishit
chatan Torah
chatat
chatimah
Chatzi Kaddish
chaver
chavruta
chavurah, chavurot
Chayei Sarah (parashah)
chayim
chazak, chazak, v'nitchazeik
chazan
chazanut
cheder
cheit
cherem
 cherubim
chesed
Chesed (s'firah)
chesed shel emet
 Cheshvan (month)
chet (letter)
chevrah kadisha
 Children of Israel
chilul HaShem
chochmah
chodesh
 Chodesh HaAviv
chol hamo-eid
 Chol HaMo-eid Sukkot
 the Chosen People
chug
Chukat (parashah)
Chulin (tractate)
Chumash
 chuppah
 chutzpah
 classical Reform Judaism
 the codes
 the commentaries
 confirmand
 confirmation
 Conservative Judaism
 Conservative Movement
 Converso
 counting of the Omer
 covenant
 Creation (Genesis, the world)
 cup of Elijah
 cup of Miriam

daat

dageish
dalet (letter)
dam
dam b'rit
darshan
 daven
Dayan ha-emet
 Day of Atonement
 Days of Awe
 "Dayeinu" (song)
 decision-making
Derech Eretz Rabbah (tractate)
Derech Eretz Zuta (tractate)
 a diaspora, the Diaspora
din
Din (s'firah)
 divine (adj.)
 the Divine (God)
 the Divine Name (God)
 the Divine Presence (God)
divrei Torah
D'mai (tractate)
 Documentary Hypothesis
d'rash
 dreidel
D'TZACH, ADASH, B'ACHAV
D'varim (parashah)
D'varim Rabbah
d'var Torah, divrei Torah
d'veikut

earth
 Eastern Europe
 Eastern European
echad
 "Echad Mi Yodei-a" (song)
 eco-kashrut
Eduyot (tractate)
Eichah (Lamentations)
Eichah Rabbah
Eikev (parashah)
Ein Adir
Ein Kamocha
Ein Keiloheinu
Ein Sof
eirusin
eiruv
Eiruvin (tractate)
Eishet Chayil
eitz
Eitz Chayim Hi
el (to)
El (God)
 Elijah's cup
 Eliyahu HaNavi (the prophet)
 "Eliyahu HaNavi" (the song)
El Malei Rachamim (prayer)
Elohai N'shamah (prayer)

<i>Elohai N'tzor</i> (prayer)	<i>g'milut chasadim</i>
<i>Eloheinu</i>	godlike
<i>Elohim</i>	godliness
<i>El Shaddai</i>	godly
Elul (month)	God's name
email	<i>go-eil</i>
Emancipation	Golden Calf
<i>emet</i>	golem
<i>Emor</i> (<i>parashah</i>)	<i>goy</i> (nation)
<i>emunah</i>	<i>grager</i>
the Enlightenment	the Great <i>Hallel</i>
Ephraim	the Great <i>Kaddish</i>
<i>Eretz Yisrael</i>	<i>Guide for the Perplexed</i>
<i>erev</i>	<i>G'ulah</i> (prayer)
Erev Shabbat, Erev Yom Kippur	<i>gut yontif</i> (Yiddish)
<i>Eser Makot</i>	<i>G'vurah</i> (<i>s'firah</i>)
eternal light	<i>G'vurot</i> (prayer)
<i>etrog</i>	
the Evil Eye	<i>Haazinu</i> (<i>parashah</i>)
exilarch	Habakkuk
the Exodus (from Egypt)	<i>hachnasat orchim</i>
	<i>hadas, hadasim</i>
family education	haftarah, haftarot
festival, the Festivals	Haggadah, Haggadot
firstborn	<i>hakafah, hakafot</i>
the First Temple	<i>Hakotel</i>
Five Books of Moses	halachah
the Five <i>M'gillot</i>	halachic
fleishig	Half <i>Kaddish</i>
the Flood (from <i>Noach</i>)	<i>hallel</i> (praise)
the Four Questions	<i>Hallel</i> (prayers)
Full <i>Kaddish</i>	<i>Hallel HaGadol</i> (prayer)
fundraising	Hallelujah (English translation)
	<i>hal'luyah</i> (transliteration)
<i>Gadlu</i>	<i>HaMakom</i> (God)
<i>gadol</i>	hamantaschen
<i>galut</i>	<i>Hamavdil</i> (prayer)
<i>Gan Eden</i>	<i>HaMotzi</i> (prayer)
<i>Gaon, Geonim</i>	<i>han'viah</i>
Garden of Eden	<i>haolam</i>
<i>Geihinom</i>	<i>HaRachaman</i> (God)
gelt	<i>HaShem</i> (God)
Gemara	<i>Hashkiveinu</i> (prayer)
<i>genizah</i>	Haskalah (the movement, the Enlightenment)
gentile	“HaTikvah” (song)
geonic	“Hava Nagila” (song)
<i>ger, gerim</i>	<i>havdalah</i> (separation)
the Gerer Rebbe	<i>Havdalah</i> (service)
<i>Gerim</i> (tractate)	<i>hayom</i>
<i>get, gittin</i>	heaven
ghetto, <u>but</u> Warsaw Ghetto	Hebrew school
<i>gibur</i>	Hebrew Union College–Jewish Institute of Religion
<i>gimel</i> (letter)	(HUC-JIR) [en-dash for spelled out; hyphen for abbreviation]
<i>Gittin</i> (tractate)	
<i>giyoret, giyoret</i>	<i>hei</i> (letter)
<i>g'lilah</i>	hell
<i>g'mar chatimah tovah</i>	<i>hespeid</i>
<i>g'matria</i>	<i>hidur mitzvah</i>

<i>hidur p'nei zakein</i>	<i>Kaddish D'Rabanan</i> (prayer)
<i>hifil</i>	<i>Kaddish L'Hitchad'ta</i> (prayer)
High Holy Days	<i>Kaddish Shaleim</i> (prayer)
High Priest	<i>Kaddish Titkabeil</i> (prayer)
<i>Hilchat T'shuvah</i>	<i>Kaddish Yatom</i> (prayer)
Hillel	<i>kadeish</i>
Hillel sandwich	<i>kadosh</i>
“Hinei Mah Tov” (song)	<i>kaf</i> (letter)
Historical Prophets	<i>kaf sofit</i> (letter)
<i>hitpa-eil</i>	<i>kal</i>
<i>Hod (s'firah)</i>	<i>kallah, kallot</i>
<i>Hodaah</i>	<i>Kallah</i> (tractate)
the Holiness Code	<i>Kallah Rabbati</i> (tractate)
the Holy Ark	<i>kaparot</i>
the Holy Land	<i>karpas</i>
the Holy of Holies	<i>kashrut</i>
the Holy One (God)	<i>katan</i>
the Holy One, blessed be God	<i>kavanah</i>
hora	<i>kavod</i>
<i>Horayot</i> (tractate)	<i>k'doshim</i>
Hoshana Rabbah (holiday)	<i>K'doshim</i> (parashah)
<i>hoshanot</i>	<i>k'dushah</i>
<i>hoshiah na</i>	<i>K'dushah</i> (the prayer)
House of David	<i>K'dushat HaShem</i> (prayer)
House of Hillel	<i>K'dushat HaYom</i> (prayer)
House of Israel	<i>Keilim</i> (tractate)
House of Judah	<i>kein</i>
House of Shammai	<i>kein y'hi ratzon</i>
intermarriage (not mixed marriage)	<i>keseif</i>
intermarried (not mixed married)	<i>Keter (s'firah)</i>
internet	<i>ketubah, ketubot</i>
<i>ish</i>	<i>keva</i>
<i>ishah</i>	<i>kever avot</i>
<i>Ivrit</i>	<i>k'hilah, k'hilot</i>
Iyar (month)	“Ki Anu Amecha” (song)
<i>Iyov</i> (Book of Job)	<i>kibud av va-eim</i>
<i>iyun</i>	<i>kibud hameit</i>
Jerusalem Talmud	<i>kibud z'keinim</i>
<i>Jerusalem Targum</i>	<i>kibbutz</i>
the Jewish Federation	<i>kibbutznik</i>
Jewish Renewal Movement	<i>Kiddush</i> (prayer, reception)
Jews-by-choice	<i>kiddush HaShem</i>
Jews of Color	<i>Kiddush L'Yom Shabbat</i> (prayer)
Jubilee year	<i>kiddushin</i>
Judah (southern kingdom)	<i>Kiddushin</i> (tractate)
Judea (after Babylonian exile)	<i>Kil'ayim</i> (tractate)
judgment	“Ki Lo Na-eh” (song)
Kabbalah	“Ki MiTziyon” (song)
<i>Kabbalat Shabbat</i> (service)	Kingdom of Israel
kabbalism	Kingdom of Judah
kabbalistic	<i>Kinim</i> (tractate)
kabbalists	<i>kinot</i>
<i>Kaddish</i>	<i>kinyan</i>
	<i>kinyan sudar</i>
	<i>kippah, kippot</i>
	Kislev (month)
	<i>Ki Tavo</i> (parashah)
	<i>Ki Teitzei</i> (parashah)

<i>kitel</i>	<i>Likutei Moharan</i>
<i>Ki Tisa (parashah)</i>	Literary Prophets
<i>Kitzur Shulchan Aruch</i>	<i>L'maan Tizk'ru</i>
<i>k'laf</i>	<i>lo anochiyut</i>
<i>K'lal Yisrael</i>	<i>lo l'vayeish</i>
klezmer, klezmerim	loving-kindness
Knesset	<i>l'shanah habaah birushalayim</i>
<i>Kodashim (tractate)</i>	<i>l'shanah tovah tikateivu</i>
<i>kodesh</i>	Lubavitcher
<i>Kodesh HaKodashim</i>	<i>lulav</i>
<i>kohein, kohanim (priest)</i>	Lurianic Kabbalah
<i>Kohein Gadol</i>	
<i>Kohelet (Book of Ecclesiastes)</i>	<i>Maariv (Evening Service)</i>
<i>Kohelet Rabbah</i>	<i>Maariv Aravim (prayer)</i>
<i>kol</i>	<i>maaseh</i>
<i>Kol Nidrei</i>	<i>Maaseh B'reishit</i>
<i>Korach (parashah)</i>	<i>Maaseh Merkavah</i>
<i>korban</i>	<i>Maaseir Sheini (tractate)</i>
kosher	<i>maasim tovim</i>
<i>kos Miryam</i>	<i>Maasrot (tractate)</i>
<i>k'ra</i>	Maccabees
<i>k'rei</i>	<i>macher</i>
<i>k'riah</i>	<i>Machshirin (tractate)</i>
<i>K'ritot (tractate)</i>	<i>machzor</i>
<i>k'tiv</i>	<i>Machzor Vitry</i>
<i>K'tubot (tractate)</i>	Magen David
<i>K'tuvim (Writings—Bible)</i>	Magen David Adom
<i>k'vod hameit</i>	<i>Magid (section of Haggadah)</i>
<i>kuf (letter)</i>	<i>Mah Nishtanah</i>
kugel	<i>Mah Tovu</i>
<i>Kutim (tractate)</i>	Major Prophets
<i>kvater, kvaterin</i>	<i>Makot (tractate)</i>
<i>kvell</i>	<i>malach</i>
	<i>Malchut (s'firah)</i>
<i>l'Adonai</i>	<i>Malchuyot (section of machzor)</i>
Lag BaOmer	<i>mamzer, mamzerim</i>
<i>lailah</i>	<i>mamzeret, mamzerot</i>
<i>lamed (letter)</i>	Manasseh
<i>lamed-vav tzaddik</i>	manna
Land of Israel, the Land	“Maoz Tzur” (song)
<i>lashon hara</i>	<i>maror</i>
<i>lashon hatov</i>	Marrano
Later Prophets	Masada
latke	<i>masechtot</i>
lay leader	<i>Mas'ei (parashah)</i>
layperson, laypeople	<i>mashal, m'shalim</i>
<i>L'chah Dodi</i>	<i>mashiach, the Mashiach</i>
<i>l'chayim</i>	<i>maskilim</i>
<i>l'dor vador</i>	Masorah
Leah	Masorettes
<i>lechem hapanim</i>	Masoretic text
<i>Lech L'cha (parashah)</i>	<i>Matot (parashah)</i>
<i>Leil Shimurim</i>	a matriarch, the Matriarchs
<i>Leivi, L'vi-im</i>	matzah, matzot
<i>lev</i>	<i>mazal tov</i>
Levite	<i>m'chabeid zeh et zeh</i>
Liberal (referring to denomination)	<i>M'chilta</i>
life cycle, life-cycle event	<i>M'chilta D'Rabbi Yishmael</i>

M'dinat Yisrael
 Meah Shearim
 megillah (Eng.; e.g., “the whole megillah”; see also
 m'gillah, M'gillah)
meitim
melech
mem (letter)
mem sofit
 menorah
 mensch
menschlichkeit
 a messiah, the Messiah
 messianic
 messianic age
 mezuzah, mezuzot (but *m'zuzah* in blessing)
m'gillah, m'gillot (Heb. “scroll”)
M'gillah (tractate)
 the *M'gillah* (Book of Esther)
M'gillat Esther
Mi Chamochah (prayer)
midah, midot
Midot (tractate)
 midrash, midrashim, midrashic, midrashist
midrash aggadah
Midrash HaGadol
midrash halachah
Midrash Rabbah
Midrash Sachar Tov
Midrash T'hillim
mikdash (sanctuary)
Mikdash (the Temple)
mikdash m'at
Mikeitz (*parashah*)
Mikvaot (tractate)
mikveh, mikvaot
milah
M'ilah (tractate)
 milchig
minchah (sacrifice)
Minchah (Afternoon Service)
minhag, minhagim
 Minor Prophets
 minyan, minyanim
 Miriam's cup
Mi Shebeirach (prayer)
Mishkan (the Tabernacle)
Mishlei (Proverbs)
mishlo-ach manot
 a mishnah
 the Mishnah
 Mishnaic
mishnayot
Mishneh Torah (Maimonides)
mishpachah
mishpat
Mishpatim (*parashah*)
Mitnagdim
Mitzrayim

mitzvah, mitzvot
mitzvot aseih
mitzvot bein adam LaMakom
mitzvot bein adam lachaveiro
mitzvot lo taaseh
mitzvot shehazman g'ramah
mizbei-ach
M'nachot (tractate)
m'nuchah
mo-adim
Modeh Ani (prayer)
 Modern Hebrew
 modern Orthodoxy
Modim Anachnu
mo-eid, mo-adim
Mo-eid (tractate)
Mo-eid Katan (tractate)
 mohel, mohalim
mohelet, mohalot
 Morning Blessings
 Mosaic
 moshav, moshavim
Motzi
 Mourner's *Kaddish*
 Mount Sinai
m'sadeir mitzvah
m'saderet mitzvah
m'tzaveh
M'tzora (*parashah*)
musaf (sacrifice)
Musaf (service)
 Mussar
 Mussar movement
m'zuzah (in blessing); see also *mezuzah*
M'zuzah (tractate)

naaseh v'nishma
 Nachman of Bratzlav
 Nachmanides
Nashim (tractate)
nasi
Naso (*parashah*)
Nazir (Heb., Nazirite; tractate)
 Nazirite
N'chemyah (Book of Nehemiah)
N'darim (tractate)
n'divut
ne-eman
nefesh
neis
neis gadol hayah po
neis gadol hayah sham
ner
ner tamid
Netzach (*s'firah*)
 New World
 New Year
N'gaim (tractate)

<i>nidah</i>	<i>pay'tan, pay'tanim</i>
<i>Nidah</i> (tractate)	<i>pei</i> (letter)
<i>nigun</i>	<i>Pei-ah</i> (tractate)
<i>N'ilah</i>	<i>pei sofit</i> (letter)
the Ninth of Av (holiday)	Pentateuch
Nisan (month)	Pentateuchal
<i>Nishmat Kol Chai</i> (prayer)	Pesach
<i>nisuin</i>	<i>pesach</i> sacrifice
<i>Nitzavim</i> (parashah)	<i>pidyon haben</i>
<i>nitzotzot</i>	<i>pi-eil</i>
<i>Noach</i> (parashah)	<i>pikuach nefesh</i>
Noachide Laws	a pilgrimage festival, the Pilgrimage Festivals
Northern Kingdom	<i>Pinchas</i> (parashah)
<i>n'shamah</i>	<i>Pirkei Avot</i>
<i>n'shamah t'horah</i>	<i>Pirkei D'Rabbi Eliezer</i>
<i>n'shamah y'teirah</i>	Pittsburgh Platform
<i>nu</i>	<i>piyut, piyutim</i>
<i>nun</i> (letter)	<i>P'kudei</i> (parashah)
<i>nun sofit</i> (letter)	p.m. (e.g., 6:00 p.m.)
<i>N'vi-im</i> (Prophets—Bible)	pomelos
<i>N'zikin</i> (tractate)	postbiblical
	prayer book
<i>Ohalot</i> (tractate)	pre-order
<i>ohel</i>	pre-pay
<i>Ohel Mo-eid</i> (Tent of Meeting)	priest (<u>but</u> High Priest)
<i>ohev zeh et zeh</i>	Priestly Benediction
<i>olah</i>	proof text
<i>olam</i>	Promised Land
<i>olam haba</i>	a prophet, prophets
<i>olam hazeh</i>	Prophets (book of the Bible)
an omer (measure of grain)	<i>p'ru ur'vu</i>
the Omer (period between Pesach and Shavuot)	<i>P'sachim</i> (tractate)
<i>ometz lev</i>	a psalm, psalms, the psalm
<i>onah</i>	Psalm 113
<i>Oneg Shabbat</i>	the Psalmist
<i>onein</i>	Psalms (book of the Bible)
online	<i>p'shat</i>
the Or HaChayim	<i>P'shita</i>
Oral Torah	<i>P'sikta D'Rav Kahana</i>
<i>Orlah</i> (tractate)	<i>P'sikta Rabbati</i>
Orthodox, Orthodoxy (referring to denomination)	<i>P'sikta Zutarta</i>
<i>Oseh Shalom</i>	<i>P'sukei D'zimrah</i>
Outreach (Reform program)	Purim
	Purim-spiel
<i>paal</i>	
paradise	Rabbinic (Talmudic), rabbinic (contemporary)
<i>Parah</i> (tractate)	Rabbinic Judaism
<i>parah adumah</i>	Rabbis, Rabbinic (Talmudic)
<i>parashah, parashiyot</i>	rabbis, rabbinic (contemporary)
<i>parashat hashavua</i>	rabbinical school, rabbinical students (general term.)
<i>Parashat Noach</i>	Rabbinical School when referring to HUC-JIR)
<i>Pardes</i>	Rabbis' <i>Kaddish</i>
pareve	<i>rachamim</i>
paschal lamb	<i>rakia</i>
<i>pasuk, p'sukim</i>	Ralbag
<i>pasul</i>	<i>rasha</i>
a patriarch, the Patriarchs	Rashi
patriarchal	<i>ratzon</i>

Reader's <i>Kaddish</i>	<i>sefer Torah</i> (a Torah scroll)
rebbe	<i>Sefer Torah</i> (tractate)
Rebekah	<i>seichel</i>
Reconstructing Judaism (organization)	<i>seiver panim yafot</i>
Reconstructionist Judaism (movement)	selah
red heifer	Sephardi, Sephardim (noun)
Reform Judaism	Sephardic (adjective)
Reform Movement, the Movement	seraphim
Reformers (in denominational context)	the Seven Blessings
reforms	the Seven Noachide Laws
<i>rei-a</i>	the S'fat Emet
<i>R'eih (parashah)</i>	<i>s'firah, s'firot</i>
<i>rei-im ahuvim</i>	<i>S'firat HaOmer</i>
<i>reish</i> (letter)	<i>shaatneiz</i>
religious school	Shabbat, Shabbatot
responsum, responsa	<i>Shabbat</i> (tractate)
Revelation (at Sinai)	Shabbat Chazon
<i>r'fuah sh'leimah</i>	Shabbat HaChodesh
<i>r'fuat hanefesh</i>	Shabbat HaGadol
<i>Ribono shel olam</i> (God)	<i>Shabbaton</i>
<i>rimonim</i>	Shabbat Parah
<i>rodeif</i>	<i>Shabbat shalom</i>
Roman Empire	Shabbat Sh'kalim
Rosh Chodesh	Shabbat Shuvah
Rosh HaShanah	Shabbat Zachor
<i>Rosh HaShanah</i> (tractate)	<i>Shabbes</i>
<i>R'tzei Vim'nuchateinu</i> (prayer)	Shabbetai Zvi
<i>ruach</i>	<i>shacharit</i> (sacrifice)
<i>r'vi-i</i>	<i>Shacharit</i> (Morning Service)
Saadyah Gaon	<i>shadchan</i>
Sabbatical year	<i>Shaddai</i>
sabra	<i>shalach manot</i>
the Sages (Talmudic)	<i>shalachmanos</i>
<i>samech</i> (letter)	shalom
<i>samei-ach b'chelko</i>	<i>shalom aleichem</i> (greeting)
<i>sandak</i>	<i>Shalom Aleichem</i>
<i>Sanhedrin</i> (tractate)	<i>Shalom Rav</i>
the Sanhedrin	<i>Shalosh R'galim</i>
savior	<i>shamash</i>
<i>s'chach</i>	<i>shamayim</i>
schlep	Shammai
schmooze	<i>shanah tovah um'tukah</i>
school of Hillel	shank bone
school of Shammai	Shavuot
Scripture (the Bible)	<i>Shechinah</i>
scriptural	<i>Shehecheyanu</i>
Scroll of Esther	<i>sh'eilah, sh'eilot</i>
S'dom	shekel
the Second Temple	<i>shem</i>
<i>seder</i> (order), <i>s'darim</i>	Sheol
<i>seder</i> (Passover)	<i>Sheva B'rachot</i>
<i>Seder Eliyahu Rabba</i>	<i>shiduch</i>
<i>seder hat'filah</i>	Shimon bar Yochai
<i>Seder Olam</i>	<i>shin</i> (letter)
<i>sefer</i>	<i>shir</i>
<i>Sefer HaYashar</i>	<i>Shirat HaYam</i>
<i>Sefer T'hillim</i>	<i>Shir HaShirim</i> (Song of Songs)
	<i>Shir HaShirim Rabbah</i>

<i>shiurim</i>	Song of Moses
shivah	Song at the Sea
<i>Sh'kalim</i> (tractate)	<i>Sotah</i> (tractate)
<i>Sh'lach L'cha</i> (parashah)	Southern Kingdom
<i>sh'leimut</i>	special Sabbaths
<i>sh'liach tzibur</i>	Star of David
<i>sh'lom bayit</i>	State of Israel, the Jewish state
<i>sh'loshim</i>	<i>s'udah</i>
<i>Sh'ma</i>	<i>s'udah sh'lishit</i>
<i>Sh'ma</i> and Its Blessings	<i>s'udat havraah</i>
<i>Sh'ma Uvirchoteha</i>	<i>s'udat mitzvah</i>
<i>sh'miat haozen</i>	<i>sufganiyot</i>
<i>Sh'mini</i> (parashah)	sukkah, sukkot
Sh'mini Atzeret	<i>Sukkah</i> (tractate)
<i>Sh'mitah</i>	Sukkot
<i>Sh'monah P'rakim</i>	
<i>Sh'moneh Esreih</i>	<i>Taanit</i> (tractate)
<i>Sh'mot</i>	the Tabernacle
<i>Sh'mot Rabbah</i>	<i>Tachanun</i>
<i>sh'murah matzah</i>	<i>tachlis</i>
the Shoah	<i>tahor</i>
shofar, <i>shofarot</i>	tallis (Yiddish)
the Shofar Service	tallit, tallitot
<i>shofet, shoftim</i>	<i>tallit katan</i>
<i>Shof'tim</i> (parashah, Book of Judges)	Talmud, Talmudic
<i>shomei-a</i>	<i>Talmud Bavli</i>
<i>shomeir</i>	<i>Talmud Y'rushalmi</i>
<i>Shomeir Yisrael</i> (God)	Talmudic
shtetl	Talmudist
shul	<i>talmud Torah</i>
<i>Shulchan Aruch</i>	<i>tamei</i>
<i>shutafim</i>	<i>Tamid</i> (tractate)
<i>sh'varim</i>	Tammuz (month)
Sh'vat (month)	<i>Tanach</i>
<i>Sh'vi-it</i> (tractate)	<i>Tanchuma</i>
<i>Sh'vuot</i> (tractate)	<i>Tanna, Tannaim</i>
<i>sic</i>	<i>Tanna D'Vei Eliyahu</i>
siddur, siddurim	tannaitic
<i>sidrah, sidrot</i>	<i>Tanya</i>
<i>Sifra</i>	<i>Targum</i>
<i>Sifrei</i>	<i>Targum Yonatan</i>
<i>Sifrei B'midbar</i>	<i>Taryag Mitzvot</i>
<i>Sifrei D'varim</i>	<i>Tashlich</i>
<i>sifrei Torah</i>	<i>tav</i> (letter)
<i>siman tov</i>	<i>Tazria</i> (parashah)
<i>simchah</i>	<i>t'chiyat hameitim</i>
Simchat Torah	the Temple (ancient)
<i>Sim Shalom</i>	the Temple Mount
<i>sin</i> (letter)	Ten Commandments, the tenth commandment
<i>sitrei Torah</i>	Ten Days of Repentance
Sivan (month)	ten lost tribes
the Six-Day War	the Ten Plagues, the tenth plague
<i>s'lichah</i>	Tent of Meeting
<i>S'lichot</i> (the service)	<i>tet</i> (letter)
<i>S'machot</i> (tractate)	Tetragrammaton
<i>s'michah</i>	Tevet (month)
<i>sofer</i>	<i>t'filah</i>
<i>Sof'rim</i> (tractate)	<i>T'filah</i> (<i>Amidah</i>)

T'filat Sheva
t'fillin
T'fillin (tractate)
t'hillim (psalms)
T'hillim (Book of Psalms)
 Thirteen Principles of Faith
 Three Pilgrimage Festivals
Tiferet (s'firah)
tikkun
tikkun bayit
Tikkun Leil Shavuot
tikkun midot
tikkun olam
 time-bound mitzvot
 Tishah B'Av
 Tishrei (month)
t'kiah
t'kiah g'dolah
T'murah (tractate)
t'nai-im
todah rabah
tohorah
Tohorot (tractate)
Tol'dot (parashah)
 Torah
Torah Sheb'al Peh
Torah Shebichtav
torah lishmah
Torah tzivah lanu Moshe
 tosafists
Tosafot
Tosefta
tov
 Tower of Babel
 tractate
 Tractate *Yoma*
t'reif
 tribe of Judah
 trope
t'ruah
T'rumah (parashah)
T'rumot (tractate)
t'shuvah, t'shuvot
T'tzaveh (parashah)
 Tu B'Av
 Tu BiSh'vat
T'vul Yom (tractate)
 the twelve tribes
tzaar baalei chayim
tzaddeket
 tzaddik, tzaddikim
tzadi (letter)
tzadi sof'it (letter)
tzafun
tzaraat
Tzav (parashah)
tzedek
tzedakah

tzelem Elohim
tz'fardei-a
tzibur
Tzidkuk HaDin (prayer)
 tzimmes
tzimtzum
Tziyon
tziyun
 tzitzit
Tzitzit (tractate)
tz'niut
tzur

ugot matzah
Uktzin (tractate)
ulpan
 ultra-Orthodox
Un'taneh Tokef (prayer)
 United States (noun)
ur'chatz
 US (adj.)
ushpizin

Va-eira (parashah)
Va-et'chanan (parashah)
V'ahavta (prayer)
V'al Kulam
 vav (letter)
Vayak'heil (parashah)
Va-y'chi (parashah)
Vay'chulu (prayer)
Vayeilech (parashah)
Vayeira (parashah)
Vayeishev (parashah)
Vayeitzei (parashah)
Vayigash (parashah)
Vayikra (parashah)
Vayikra Rabbah
Vayishlach (parashah)
v'higad'ta
Vidui (prayer)
V'shamru (prayer)
V'zot Hab'rachah (parashah)
V'zot HaTorah (prayer)

Warsaw Ghetto, the ghetto
 Warsaw Ghetto uprising
 website, web page
 Western Europe
 Western Wall
 white (race)
 whole burnt offering
 the wilderness
 wisdom literature
 Wisdom of Ben Sira
 women's court (Temple)
 world-to-come
 worldview

World War II
 worshiped
 worshiper
 worshipping
 Writings (section of Bible)
 Written Torah

Yaaleh V'yavo

yad

Yad (Mishneh Torah)

Yadayim (tractate)

Yad Vashem

Yah

yahrzeit

Yalkut Shimoni

Yamim Noraim

yarmulke

yasher koach (colloquial), *yishar kochacha* (masculine singular), *yishar kochacheich* (feminine singular), *yishar kochachem* (masculine plural), *yishar kochachen* (feminine plural)

yeshivah, yeshivot

yetzer hara

yetzer hatov

Y'hudah HaLevi

Y'hudah HaNasi

Y'hudim

YHVH

yichud

yichus

Yigdal

Yih'yu L'ratzon (prayer)

yishuv

Yism'chu

Yisrael

Yisr'eilim

Yitgadal v'yitkadash

Yitro (parashah)

Yizkor

Yochanan ben Zakkai

yod (letter)

Yoma (the Day, i.e., Yom Kippur)

Yoma (tractate)

Yom HaAtzma-ut

Yom HaDin

Yom HaShoah

Yom HaZikaron

Yom Kippur

Yom Tov

Yom T'ruah

Yom Y'rushalayim

yontif

Yoreh Dei-ah

Yotzeir

Yoveil (Jubilee year)

Y'rushalmi

Y'sod (*s'firah*)

Y'vamot (tractate)

zayde

Zavim (tractate)

zayin (letter)

z'chut avot

zevach sh'lamim

zichrono livrachah, zichronah livrachah

Zichronot

Zion (English)

z"l

Z'man Simchateinu

z'mirot

Zohar

Z'raim (tractate)

z'rizut

z'roa

zuzim

Z'vachim (tractate)

Parashiyot

Acharei Mot
Balak
B'chukotai
B'haalot'cha
B'har
B'midbar
Bo
B'reishit
B'shalach
Chayei Sarah
Chukat
D'varim
Eikev
Emor
Haazinu
K'doshim
Ki Tavo
Ki Teitzei
Ki Tisa
Korach
Lech L'cha
Mas'ei
Matot
Mikeitz
Mishpatim
M'tzora

Naso
Nitzavim
Noach
Pinchas
P'kudei
R'eih
Sh'lach L'cha
Sh'mini
Sh'mot
Shof'tim
Tazria
Tol'dot
T'rumah
T'tzaveh
Tzav
Va-eira
Va-et'chanan
Vayak'heil
Va-y'chi
Vayeilech
Vayeira
Vayeishev
Vayeitzei
Vayigash
Vayikra
Vayishlach
V'zot Hab'rachah
Yitro

Tractates

Arachin
Avadim
Avodah Zarah
Avot
Avot D'Rabbi Natan
Bava Batra
Bava Kama
Bava M'tzia
B'chorot
Beitzah
Bikurim
B'rachot
Chagigah
Challah
Chulin
Derech Eretz Rabbah
Derech Eretz Zuta
D'mai
Eduyot
Eiruvim
Gerim
Gittin
Horayot
Kallah
Kallah Rabbati
Keilim
Kiddushin
Kil'ayim
Kinim
Kodashim
K'ritot
K'tubot
Kutim
Maaseir Sheini
Maasrot
Machshirin
Makot
M'gillah
Midot
Mikvaot
M'ilah

M'nachot
Mo-eid Katan
Mo-eid
M'zuzah
Nashim
Nazir
N'darim
N'gaim
Nidah
N'zikin
Ohalot
Orlah
Parah
Pei-ah
P'sachim
Rosh HaShanah
Sanhedrin
Sefer Torah
Shabbat
Sh'kalim
Sh'vi-it
Sh'vuot
S'machot
Sof'rim
Sotah
Sukkah
Taanit
Tamid
T'fillin
T'murah
Tohorot
T'rumot
T'vul Yom
Tzitzit
Uktzin
Yadayim
Yoma
Y'vamot
Zavim
Z'raim
Z'vachim

Months

Adar I, II
Av
Cheshvan
Elul
Iyar
Kislev

Nisan
Sh'vat
Sivan
Tammuz
Tevet
Tishrei

Names of Letters

alef, bet, vet, gimel, dalet, hei, vav, zayin, chet, tet, yod, kaf, chaf, lamed, mem, nun, samech, ayin, pei, fei, tzadi, kof, reish, shin, tav

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