

## 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, 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

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

*The Chicago Manual of Style*, Eighteenth Edition

### 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

The first word of a grammatically complete sentence following a colon should be capitalized.

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* 9.62)

Elide page number ranges: 162–63 (see *Chicago Manual of Style* 9.63)

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

one-sixtieth

40 percent

twenty-first century

September 3, 1989 (NOT Sept. 3<sup>rd</sup>, 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*, chapters 13 and 14 (see examples of format below). An online guide is at [https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org/tools\\_citationguide/citation-guide-2.html](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 they are five or more letters or 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* (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 (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*. 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. 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 *kamatatz*

“o” for *cholam* and *kamatatz 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 nach*: *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”): *t'filah* (תְּפִילָה, “prayer”)
- “translation” (Hebrew, *transliteration*): “prayer” (תְּפִילָה, *t'filah*)

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> )	Ashkenazi, Ashkenazim (noun)
Achashverosh	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>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)	

*Bava M'tzia* (tractate)  
*Bavli*  
*bayit* (house)  
*Bayit* (the Temple)  
 BCE  
*b'chol l'yavcha*  
*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*  
*Eiruv (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)*

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

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

*m'chabeid zeh et zeh*  
*M'chilta*  
*M'chilta D'Rabbi Yishmael*  
*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*  
 Mordechai  
 Morning Blessings  
 Mosaic  
 moshav, moshavim  
 Motza-ei Shabbat  
*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*

<i>ner tamid</i>	paschal lamb
<i>Netzach (s'firah)</i>	<i>pasuk, p'sukim</i>
New World	<i>pasul</i>
New Year (holiday), new year (the entire year)	a patriarch, the Patriarchs
<i>N'gaim</i> (tractate)	patriarchal
<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>

<i>rakia</i>	<i>Seder Eliyahu Rabba</i>
Ralbag	<i>seder hat'filah</i>
<i>rasha</i>	<i>Seder Olam</i>
Rashi	<i>sefer</i>
<i>ratzon</i>	<i>Sefer HaYashar</i>
Reader's <i>Kaddish</i>	<i>Sefer T'hillim</i>
rebbe	<i>sefer Torah</i> (a Torah scroll)
Rebekah	<i>Sefer Torah</i> (tractate)
Reconstructing Judaism (organization)	<i>seichel</i>
Reconstructionist Judaism (movement)	<i>seiver panim yafot</i>
red heifer	selah
Reform Judaism	Sephardi, Sephardim (noun)
Reform Movement, the Movement	Sephardic (adjective)
Reformers (in denominational context)	seraphim
reforms	the Seven Blessings
<i>rei-a</i>	the Seven Noachide Laws
<i>R'eih</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )	the S'fat Emet
<i>rei-im ahuvim</i>	<i>s'firah, s'firot</i>
<i>reish</i> (letter)	<i>S'firat HaOmer</i>
religious school	<i>shaatneiz</i>
responsum, responsa	Shabbat, Shabbatot
Revelation (at Sinai)	<i>Shabbat</i> (tractate)
<i>r'fuah sh'leimah</i>	Shabbat Chazon
<i>r'fuat hanefesh</i>	Shabbat HaChodesh
<i>Ribono shel olam</i> (God)	Shabbat HaGadol
<i>rimonim</i>	<i>Shabbaton</i>
<i>rodeif</i>	Shabbat Parah
Roman Empire	<i>Shabbat shalom</i>
Rosh Chodesh	Shabbat Sh'kalim
Rosh HaShanah	Shabbat Shuvah
<i>Rosh HaShanah</i> (tractate)	Shabbat Zachor
<i>R'tzei Vim'nuchateinu</i> (prayer)	<i>Shabbes</i>
<i>ruach</i>	Shabbetai Zvi
<i>r'vi-i</i>	<i>shacharit</i> (sacrifice)
	<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>shiduch</i>

Shimon bar Yochai  
*shin* (letter)  
*shir*  
*Shirat HaYam*  
*Shir HaShirim* (Song of Songs)  
*Shir HaShirim Rabbah*  
*shiurim*  
 shivah  
*Sh'kalim* (tractate)  
*Sh'lach L'cha* (parashah)  
*sh'leimut*  
*sh'liach tzibur*  
*sh'lom bayit*  
*sh'loshim*  
*Sh'ma*  
*Sh'ma* and Its Blessings  
*Sh'ma Uvirchoteha*  
*sh'miat haozen*  
*Sh'mini* (parashah)  
*Sh'mini* Atzeret  
*Sh'mitah*  
*Sh'monah P'rakim*  
*Sh'moneh Esreih*  
*Sh'mot*  
*Sh'mot Rabbah*  
*sh'murah matzah*  
 the Shoah  
 shofar, *shofarot*  
 the Shofar Service  
*shofet, shoftim*  
*Shof'tim* (parashah, Book of Judges)  
*shomei-a*  
*shomeir*  
*Shomeir Yisrael* (God)  
 shtetl  
 shul  
*Shulchan Aruch*  
*shutafim*  
*sh'varim*  
 Sh'vat (month)  
*Sh'vi-it* (tractate)  
*Sh'vuot* (tractate)  
*sic*  
 siddur, siddurim  
*sidrah, sidrot*  
*Sifra*  
*Sifrei*  
*Sifrei B'midbar*  
*Sifrei D'varim*  
*sifrei Torah*  
*siman tov*  
*simchah*  
 Simchat Torah  
*Sim Shalom*  
*sin* (letter)  
*sitrei Torah*  
 Sivan (month)  
 the Six-Day War

*s'lichah*  
*S'lichot* (the service)  
*S'machot* (tractate)  
*s'michah*  
*sofer*  
*Sof'rim* (tractate)  
 Song of Moses  
 Song at the Sea  
*Sotah* (tractate)  
 Southern Kingdom  
 special Sabbaths  
 Star of David  
 State of Israel, the Jewish state  
*s'udah*  
*s'udah sh'lishit*  
*s'udat havraah*  
*s'udat mitzvah*  
*sufganiyot*  
 sukkah, sukkot  
*Sukkah* (tractate)  
 Sukkot

*Taanit* (tractate)  
 the Tabernacle  
*Tachanun*  
*tachlis*  
*tahor*  
 tallis (Yiddish)  
 tallit, tallitot  
*tallit katan*  
 Talmud, Talmudic  
*Talmud Bavli*  
*Talmud Y'rushalmi*  
 Talmudic  
 Talmudist  
*talmud Torah*  
*tamei*  
*Tamid* (tractate)  
 Tammuz (month)  
*Tanach*  
*Tanchuma*  
*Tanna, Tannaim*  
*Tanna D'Vei Eliyahu*  
 tannaitic  
*Tanya*  
*Targum*  
*Targum Yonatan*  
*Taryag Mitzvot*  
*Tashlich*  
*tav* (letter)  
*Tazria* (parashah)  
*t'chiyat hameitim*  
 the Temple (ancient)  
 the Temple Mount  
 Ten Commandments, the tenth commandment  
 Ten Days of Repentance  
 ten lost tribes  
 the Ten Plagues, the tenth plague

Tent of Meeting	<i>tzadi sofit</i> (letter)
<i>tet</i> (letter)	<i>tzafun</i>
Tetragrammaton	<i>tzaraat</i>
Tevet (month)	<i>Tzav</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
<i>t'filah</i>	<i>tzedek</i>
<i>T'filah</i> ( <i>Amidah</i> )	<i>tzedakah</i>
<i>T'filat Sheva</i>	<i>tzelem Elohim</i>
<i>t'fillin</i>	<i>tz'fardei-a</i>
<i>T'fillin</i> (tractate)	<i>tzibur</i>
<i>t'hillim</i> (psalms)	<i>Tzidkuk HaDin</i> (prayer)
<i>T'hillim</i> (Book of Psalms)	<i>tzimmes</i>
Thirteen Principles of Faith	<i>tzimtzum</i>
Three Pilgrimage Festivals	<i>Tziyon</i>
<i>Tiferet</i> ( <i>s'firah</i> )	<i>tziyun</i>
<i>tikkun</i>	<i>tzitzit</i>
<i>tikkun bayit</i>	<i>Tzitzit</i> (tractate)
<i>Tikkun Leil Shavuot</i>	<i>tz'niut</i>
<i>tikkun midot</i>	<i>tzur</i>
<i>tikkun olam</i>	
time-bound mitzvot	<i>ugot matzah</i>
Tishah B'Av	<i>Uktzin</i> (tractate)
Tishrei (month)	<i>ulpan</i>
<i>t'kiah</i>	ultra-Orthodox
<i>t'kiah g'dolah</i>	<i>Un'taneh Tokef</i> (prayer)
<i>T'murah</i> (tractate)	United States (noun)
<i>t'nai-im</i>	<i>ur'chatz</i>
<i>todah rabah</i>	US (adj.)
<i>tohorah</i>	<i>ushpizin</i>
<i>Tohorot</i> (tractate)	
<i>Tol'dot</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )	<i>Va-eira</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
Torah	<i>Va-et'chanan</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
<i>Torah Sheb'al Peh</i>	<i>V'ahavta</i> (prayer)
<i>Torah Shebichtav</i>	<i>V'al Kulam</i>
<i>torah lishmah</i>	<i>vav</i> (letter)
<i>Torah tzivah lanu Moshe</i>	<i>Vayak'heil</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
tosafists	<i>Va-y'chi</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
<i>Tosafot</i>	<i>Vay'chulu</i> (prayer)
<i>Tosefta</i>	<i>Vayeilech</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
<i>tov</i>	<i>Vayeira</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
Tower of Babel	<i>Vayeishev</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
tractate	<i>Vayeitzei</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
Tractate <i>Yoma</i>	<i>Vayigash</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
<i>t'reif</i>	<i>Vayikra</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
tribe of Judah	<i>Vayikra Rabbah</i>
trope	<i>Vayishlach</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
<i>t'ruah</i>	<i>v'higad'ta</i>
<i>T'rumah</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )	<i>Vidui</i> (prayer)
<i>T'rumot</i> (tractate)	<i>V'shamru</i> (prayer)
<i>t'shuvah, t'shuvot</i>	<i>V'zot Hab'rachah</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )
<i>T'tzaveh</i> ( <i>parashah</i> )	<i>V'zot HaTorah</i> (prayer)
Tu B'Av	
Tu BiSh'vat	Warsaw Ghetto, the ghetto
<i>T'vul Yom</i> (tractate)	Warsaw Ghetto uprising
the twelve tribes	website, web page
<i>tzaar baalei chayim</i>	Western Europe
<i>tzaddeket</i>	Western Wall
<i>tzaddik, tzaddikim</i>	white (race)
<i>tzadi</i> (letter)	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*  
*Eiruvin*  
*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*

9/30/24 revision