

Basic History:

- Multiple historical attempts to "find" Hebrew:
 - Greek Historian, Herodotus [6 B.C.E.]
 - Mongol Emperor, Akbar Khan [1500's]
 - German Emperor, Frederick the Second [1200's]
 - King James IV of Scotland [1400's]
- Holidays, languages, and religions were without a source.
- Modern Indo-European Languages:
 - Latin/Greek: Slavic, Baltic, German
 - East Semetic/Northwest Semetic
 - Middle Semetic: Moabitic, Phoenician, Hebrew, Ugaritic
 - South Semetic: Arabic, Ethiopian
- Linguists compared English [Middle/Modern] to Hebrew timelines.
- - "Uniformities": location, stage, grammar, content
- Various indicators in Hebrew stages:
 - 1) Remarkable variation in common words, such as "Shalom."
 - 2) Word Order
 - 3) Unaccented syllables disappearance in Canaan invasion
 - 4) Letter rendering, such as "J" letter,
 - 5) Possessive suffixes

Evidence

ance

- Ugaritic Poems [1500 BCE]
 - Found in 1928 in a village near Cyprus
 - Similar stereotypes as Chaucer's, "Canterbury Tales," with perspectives, religions, lifestyle, and language.
- "Mesha" Stone, The Moabitic Stone [9 BCE]
 - Stone about Kings, gods, and Jordan
- Siloam Inscription [701 BCE]
 - Water pool engineering: wells, tunnels, and prep.
- Lachish Letters [597 BCE]
 - A commander's message about regional politics
 - Carbon ink on parchment
- Gezer Calendar [10 BCE]
 - About seasons' relationship to field sowing.

The Stages of Language Development:

- ① Pictographic or ideographic stage - Hieroglyphs / Pictograms
- ② Word-writing or logographic stage - Numerals
- ③ Phonographic or syllabic stage - Successive pictures
- ④ Uniconsonantal stage - condensed characters
- ⑤ Alphabet stage - Basic characters

Origins "Hebrew"

- 4000 BCE : Egyptians and Sumerians
- 2100-1700 BCE : North of Beirut in Ugaritic Poems
- 2000 BCE : Sinai Mines and Egyptian Control
- 430 BCE : Torah
- 400 AD : Greeks accepted commercial contracts from West Semites
- 800 AD : Business Documents
- 900-1000 AD : Talmud
- Other factors in research :
 - Cursive styles
 - Letter meanings : frequency, representation
 - Pronunciation : by region
 - Dual letters
 - Vowel Systems : Babylonian, Palestinian, and Tiberian

Tiberian	ā	a	e	ei	i	o	u
	𐤀	𐤁	𐤂	𐤃	𐤄	𐤅	𐤆
	𐤇	𐤈	𐤉	𐤊	𐤋	𐤌	𐤍
Babylonian	𐤎	𐤏	𐤐	𐤑	𐤒	𐤓	𐤔
Palestinian	𐤕	𐤖	𐤗	𐤘	𐤙	𐤚	𐤛

- Vowels into diacritics, diacritics into dual letters
- Diacritic types : Hirek (◌), Segol (◌), Patah (◌)
- Kametz (◌), Holem (◌), Shurek (◌)
- Kibbutz (◌).

- Cantillations or Accent-signs : Logic/Syntax

Grammar Development

- Required/has :
 - Authors - Ben Asher/Saadia
 - Books - Talmud/Midrashim
 - Dictionary - Agron
 - Conflicts - Bilateral/Trilateral history, books, soldiers, poets
 - Grammarians - 1200AD argued purpose/style/origin
 - Religion
 - Movements - Haskalah, Rabbinic, Christian
 - Songs, Proverbs, Texts
 - Researchers - Bibles, Talmuds, and Torah.
- Hebrew roots in Aramaic general public conflicts, colonies, and pilgrims.

Classical vs. Vernacular.

1. Verb Tenses in A.D.: Past, Present, Future
2. Perfect Tenses in Europe vs Imperfect priors
3. Definite articles
4. Plural feminine
5. Within a framework of time
6. Emphatic affirmation
7. The concept of possession.
8. Meaning for : bought vs took, and disqualified vs abrogated.

Popular Changes in Hebrew:

- 10th - 13th century: A family, Tibbionids translated Arabic philosophy, and grammar.
- Medieval Period: Spanish communities publically accepted Jewish peoples
 - A time when literate wrote in Arabic, Latin, or Hebrew
 - Etymologies become abundant
- 1100 AD: Political terminology in France
- 1400 AD: Greek poems, lectures, prayers in alphabet, alpha, beta, gamma, aleph, bet, gimel

- 1700's - Cultural emancipation was trendy, poems, gospel, and deghettoization.

Modern Vernacular.

Individuals studied words in Hebrew about:

- Other languages
- Business coinages
- Politics
- Biblical Hebrew
- Motion and movement
- City names
- Zionist movements
- Word roots
- Vague associations
- Phonetic modifications
- Adjectives
- Instruments and music
- Suffixes
- Physical defects and disease
- Parts of words, two-word roots, and idioms
- Prepositions and time

Influences from Yiddish and Other Languages

- German/Yiddish [come, sit down - קומ זיצ] : outdoor celebration
- Palestine [Nightwatchers - שוואַכטער] : chants, lyrics, romantics
- Yiddish
 - [You laugh from me - איר לולט פון מיך]
 - [She is terribly pretty - זי איז פארפירן פאר]
 - [Lick honey - לולקט דעם ווייס]

Revelts damage to Hebrew

- Maccabean, Hellenistic

Vernacular in Alexandria -

- 600 BCE - Jewish communities
- 300 AD - Judeo-Greek, Judeo-Latin, Judeo-German roots because commerce
- 412 AD - Cynt, a Roman emperor cleansed populations

Other research angles

- German Knights entering Jerusalem [Professor Joseph Klausner]
- Christian communities
- Spanish scholars [Ben Asher]
- German complaints [Zeri Hirsh Kaidanover]

Hebrew in America

Quotes: "making war"

"making peace"

"our heart goes out towards"

"those who go down to the sea in ships"

"escaped by the skin of our teeth"

"drained the cup of misery to our dregs"

"heart breaks"

"raise funds"

Words:

• Alphabet	• Amen	• Ape	• Ass
• Balm	• Bedlam	• Camel	• cane
• Cherub	• cotton	• gause	• horn
• Hallelujah	• Jubilee	• Jubilation	• Lamp
• Leviathan	• Mammon	• Manna	• Nard
• Niter	• Paschal	• Sack	• Sapphirc
• Shckel	• Sabbath	• Sabbatical	• Seraph
• Shisboleth			

Jews in America

• 1654 - Spanish, Portuguese origin, settlers in New York

- 1800 - Philadelphia and New York ~2,500 people
- 1806 - Textbooks by professors in Chaldee
- 1834 - Textbooks about Hebrew
- 1838 - Textbooks, "Critical grammar of Hebrew."
- 1905-1906 - Revolution failures in Eastern Europe brought "pogroms"
- 1905-1928 - Many Hebrew veterans and undertakers in USA.