

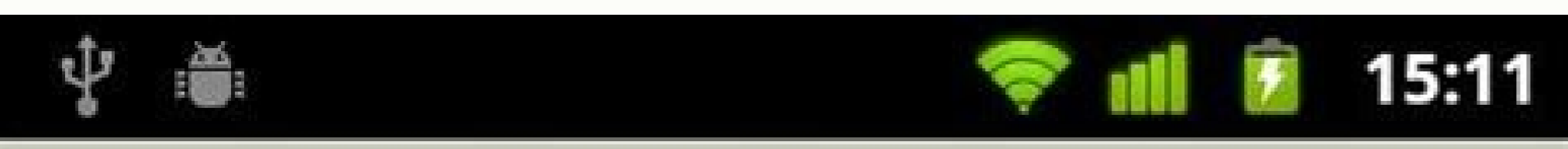
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Biblical Hebrew (SIL) - US Standard layout State: Normal

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Most letter positions are based on phonetic similarity to English keyboard characters, e.g. ׀=Q, ׀=Y. Final forms are located in the Shift state.

\* Mirrored character: some applications may reverse display, e.g. ׀=׀



# New message

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# Play & learn

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What does paleo hebrew mean. Paleo hebrew characters. Meaning of paleo hebrew letters.

California voters have already received their ballots in the mail and the Nov. 8 general election has entered its final stages. At a time of rising prices and economic uncertainty, as well as deep partisan divides on social and political issues, Californians are processing a wealth of information to help elect state legislators and state legislators and make policy decisions on state bills. The 2022 midterm elections also have a deeply divided Congress, with the possibility that some races in California could decide which party controls the U.S. House of Representatives. Here are some of the key findings from a statewide survey of state and national issues conducted Oct. 14-23 by the Public Policy Institute of California. Many Californians have a negative view of their personal finances and the American economy. Seventy-six percent rate the country's economy as "not very good" or "bad". Thirty-nine percent say their finances are "worse" today than they were a year ago. 47 percent say things are moving in the right direction in California, while 33 percent think things are moving in the right direction in the US; partisans differ in their general views. If the gubernatorial election were held today, 55 percent of likely voters would vote for Gavin Newsom and 36 percent would vote for Proposition 26 (tribal casino sports betting), 26 percent would vote for Proposition 27 (online sports gambling), and 41 percent would vote for Proposition 30 (reducing greenhouse gas emissions). Voters are most likely to say they have no personal interest in sports betting, with 48% saying it would be "bad" illegal in the state. Less than half of the likely voters say they care very much about the outcome of the vote on Proposals 26, 27 or 30. 56 percent of likely voters would support the Democratic candidate in the House race if the election were held today. Sixty-one percent say the issue of abortion rights is very important to their congressional vote this year; Democrats are much more likely to share this view than Republicans or independents. About half are "extremely" or "very" excited about voting for Congress this year; 54 percent of Republicans and Democrats and 41 percent of independents are very happy this year. Forty-five percent of Californians and 40 percent of likely voters are satisfied with the way democracy works in the United States. Republicans are far less positive than Democrats and Independents. There is a rare partisan consensus on one issue: Most Democrats, Republicans, and Independents are pessimistic that Americans of different political persuasions can still unite and resolve their differences. About four in ten or more adult and possibly Californian voters agree US Sen. Dianne Feinstein and Sen. Alex Padilla. These approval ratings vary between guerrilla groups. The state legislature's rating is higher than that of the US Congress. With less than two weeks to go in the highly contentious midterm election, California adults are divided over whether the state is shifting to the right in general. direction (47%) or wrong direction (48%); the most likely voters (54%) believe the state is going in the wrong direction (43% in the right direction). A similar proportion shared this view last month (wrong direction: 44% of adults, 49% of likely voters; right direction: 50% of adults, 48% of likely voters). Today there is a wide guerrilla division: seven inches Democrats are optimistic about the state's progress, while 91% of Republicans and 59% of independents are pessimistic. Most Central Valley and Orange/San Diego residents say the state is going in the wrong direction, while most San Francisco Bay Area residents say the state is going in the right direction; adults elsewhere are separated. Among demographic groups, Californians 18 to 34 (60%), Asian Americans (52%), college students (52%), renters (52%) and women (52%) are the only groups where majorities are optimistic, towards California. Californians are much more pessimistic about the country's development than the state. A large majority of adults (62%) and likely voters (71%) say the United States is headed in the wrong direction, with a majority holding this view as of September 2021. One in three or fewer adults (33%) and likely voters (25%) believe that the country is moving in the right direction. Majorities across all demographics, partisan groups and regions are pessimistic about the course in the United States. The state of the economy and inflation are likely to play a major role in the upcoming election, with roughly four in ten adults (39%) and likely voters (43%) saying they and their families are worse off financially than last year. Similar stocks say they are in about the same financial situation (43% of adults, 44% of likely voters). Since May, the share of likely voters who believe they are at a disadvantage has increased slightly, but the share of adults is the same (37% of adults, 36% of likely voters). Fewer than two in ten Californians say they are doing better than a year ago (17% of adults, 13% of likely voters). There is a wide partisan divide, with most Democrats and independents saying their finances are about the same as a year ago, while overwhelming Republicans say they are worse. Regionally, about half of San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles residents say yesthe same, while half of the Central Valley say they are worse off; Residents in other places share the worst and the same. Many demographics report that their financial situation is about the same as last year or worse, except for African Americans (51% about the same, 33% worse, 16% better) and Asian Americans (51% about the same), same, 27% worse, 20% better). Stocks that claim to be worse off fall as education levels rise. Amid continued inflation and concerns about a possible future recession, a majority of Californians believe the U.S. economy is doing not very well (43% of adults, 40% of likely voters) or poorly (33% of adults, 36% of likely voters) health. About a quarter of adults (3% very good, 20% good) and voters (2% very good, 23% good) have a positive view of the economy. Strong partisan majorities are negative, but Republicans and independents are much more likely than Democrats to say the economy is in bad shape. Majorities in the country's core regions, as well as across all demographic groups, say the economy is not in very good or bad shape. In a recent ABC News/Washington Post poll, 24% (3% excellent, 21% good) of adults nationwide had a positive view of the U.S. economy, while 74% (36% not very good, 38% poor) had a negative view. Six in 10 voters say they are following news about the 2022 gubernatorial election very (25%) or somewhat closely (35%), up from half just a month ago (17% a lot, 33% a lot). This conclusion is somewhat similar to that of October 2018, when 68% (28% very, 40% somewhat close) said so a month before the last gubernatorial election. Today, most parties, populist and regional groups claim to follow governors' news very or fairly closely. Shares of people who say they follow the news very closely are highest among Republicans (39%), Republicans (30%), whites (29%), and adults with incomes between \$40,000 and \$79,999 (29%). Older voters, who are highly likely (27%), are slightly more likely than younger voters (21%) to say they follow the news closely. Incumbent Democrat Gavin Newsom ranks Republican Brian Dale among likely voters (55% to 36%), while few say they won't vote, won't vote for anyone or don't know who they'd vote for governor. Run. The share of supporters of the governor's re-election was similar a month ago (58% Newsom, 31% Dale). Today, Newsom has majority Democrat support (91%), while majority Republicans (86%) support Dale; Newsom has the edge over Dale among independent likely voters (47% Newsom, 37% Dale). Statewide, two-in-three support Newsom in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles, as well as nearly half in the Inland Empire and Orange/San Diego; likely voters in the Central Valley are divided. Newsom leads all demographic groups except men (45% Newsom, 44% Dale) and those with only a high school education (46% Newsom, 49% Dale). Support for Newsom increases with education level (46% high school only, 56% some college, 60% college graduates) while decreasing with income (64% under \$40,000, 56% \$40,000 to \$79,999, 52% \$80,000 or more). The vast majority of potential voters (62%) are satisfied with the choice of their candidates for the elections to be held on November 8, about three in ten (32%) are not satisfied. Shares expressing satisfaction rose slightly month-over-month (53%) and remained flat ahead of the 2018 gubernatorial election (60% in October 2018). Today, overwhelming majorities of Democrats (79%) and independents (61%) say they are satisfied, compared to less than half of Republicans (44%). Majorities across demographics say they are satisfied, with women in particular (68% more likely to say so than men (56%)). Most in the state's regions say so with their choice of candidates for the upcoming gubernatorial elections. The state's seven proposals will be presented to voters in the upcoming November 8 elections. Due to time constraints in our survey, we only asked for three voting methods: Proposals 26, 27, and 30. For each of these, we read the proposal number, ballot paper, and voting tag. The September poll also included two state voting measures (Propositions 27 and 30), while Proposition 26 was not included. If the election were held today, 34 percent of likely voters would vote in favor, 57 percent would vote against, and 9 percent are unsure how they would vote for Proposition 26—allowing personal roulette, dice, games, and sports betting in the tribal areas. The measure would allow personal sports betting at racetracks and tribal casinos by requiring racetracks and sports betting casinos to make certain payments to the state to cover the state's regulatory costs. It also lets you play roulette and craps at tribal casinos and adds a new way to enforce some state gambling laws. There is a consensus on Theorem 26: less than four in ten Democrats, Republicans, and independents would vote yes. % no would have voted for. If the elections were held today, 26 percent are likely to vote in favor, 67 percent, for "no" and 8 percent, online and mobile sports betting outside the tribal lands. This civic initiative will allow Native American tribes and related businesses to place sports bets online and on mobile devices outside of tribal lands. An overwhelming majority in all guerrilla groups would have voted "no" to proposal 27. The "yes" share has dropped from last month (34% in September). Today, fewer than three out of ten guerrilla groups would vote in favor of Proposition 27. Moreover, fewer in ten regions gender, race/ethnicity, education and income would vote yes. % to say they would vote for it. If the election were held today, 41% of likely voters would vote yes, 52% would vote no, and 7% are unsure how they would vote on Proposition 30, which improves clean air and fire safety programs by raising income taxes from Individuals would fund . more than 2 million dollars. This citizens' initiative will increase taxes for Californians who earn more than \$2 million a year and channel that tax revenue into incentives for zero-emission cars, car charging stations and fire safety. Proposition 30 "yes" has fallen from 55 percent in our September poll (note: Gov. Newsom has been in "not in Proposition 30" ads since September). Unlike Propositions 26 and 27, Proposition 30 supporters are divided today, with 61 percent of Democrats voting yes, compared with far fewer Republicans (15 percent) and Independents (38 percent). In all regions, support is lower for men and women than for the majority (36% of men, 45% of women). Less than half of racial/ethnic groups say they would vote yes (39% White, 42% Hispanic, 46% other racial/ethnic groups). Just over half of likely voters with an income below \$40,000 (52%) would vote yes, compared to fewer people in higher income brackets (42% between \$40,000 and \$79,999, 36% between \$80,000 US dollars and up). Almost half of likely voters aged 18-44 (49%) would vote yes, compared to 37% of likely older voters. Less than half of likely voters say the outcome of each of these government proposals is very important to them. Currently, 21 percent of likely voters think Proposition 26 is very important, 31 percent think Proposition 27 is very important, and 42 percent think Proposition 30 is very important. Action results are very important to them, they remained the same for props 27 (29%) and props 30 (42%) as a month ago. Today, when it comes to the importance of Proposition 26, a quarter or less across all party groups say it is very important to them. About a third of all party groups say the outcome of Proposition 27 is very important to them. Less than half of the guerrilla groups say the results of Proposition 30 are very important to them. When asked how they would vote if the 2022 U.S. House of Representatives election were held today, 56 percent of likely voters said they would vote for or favor the Democratic nominee, and 39 percent would vote for or bow to the Republican nominee . In September, a similar proportion of likely voters supported the Democratic candidate (60% Democrat/Lean Democrat, 34% Republican/Lean Republican). Today, guerrillas overwhelmingly support their party's candidate, while independents are divided (50% Democrats/Weak Democrats, 44% Republicans/Weak Republicans). Democratic candidates are favored in Democratic-controlled districts by a 26-point margin, while Republican candidates are favored in Republican-controlled districts by a 23-point margin. In California's ten rival counties as outlined in Cook's Political Report, the Democratic nominee has a 22-point margin (54% to 32%). Another important issue in this election is abortion. When asked about the importance of the right to abortion, 61 percent of potential voters said the issue was very important to their vote in Congress, and another 20 percent claims to be quite important; only 17% say it is not that important or not important at all. Among supporters, the vast majority of Democrats (78%) and 55% of independents consider it very important, compared to 43% of Republicans. A majority in all regions and all population groups - with the exception of men (49% very important) - say that the right to abortion is very important when their selection among congressional candidates. With control of Congress hanging in the balance, 51 percent of potential voters say they are very or very excited about voting for Congress this year; another 29% are rather enthusiastic and 19% are either not very enthusiastic or not at all. In October 2018, before the last mid-term elections, a similar 53% of likely voters were more or less enthusiastic about voting for Congress (25% very enthusiastic, 28% very enthusiastic, 28% somewhat, 10% not very much, 8% not at all at all). Today, Democrats and Republicans show about the same level of enthusiasm, while independents are much less likely to be over-enthusiastic or highly enthusiastic. Half or more in the regions are at least enthusiastic, with the exception of likely voters in Los Angeles (44%) and the San Francisco Bay Area (43%). At least half of the demographic is enthusiastic, except likely voters who earn between \$40,000 and \$79,999 a year (48%), women (47%), Hispanics (43%), those with a high school diploma or less (42% ). %). , tenants (42%) and people aged 18 to 44 (37%). As Californians prepare to vote in the upcoming midterm elections, less than half of the adults and likely voters are satisfied with how democracy works in the United States, and few are very satisfied. Satisfaction was higher in our February poll, when 53 percent of adults and 48 percent of likely voters were satisfied with America's democracy. Today, half of the Democrats and about four in ten independents are happy, compared to about one in five Republicans. Interestingly, four out of ten Republicans are not happy at all. Across all regions, half of San Francisco Bay Area (52%) and Inland Empire (50%) residents are satisfied, while elsewhere less so. Among the demographics, less than half are satisfied, except for Hispanics (56%), those with a college or low education (55%), and those making less than \$40,000 (53%). Apart from absenceSatisfied with how democracy works, Californians are at odds about whether Americans of all political persuasions can still come together to resolve their differences. 49 percent are optimistic and 46 percent pessimistic. Optimism has been similar over the past few years but is down 7 points (56%) since we first asked the question in September 2017. In September 2020, just before the 2020 general election, Californians were also divided (47% optimistic, 49% pessimistic). Today, in a rare moment of bipartisan unity, about four in 10 Democrats, Republicans and independents are optimistic that Americans with different political views can come together. Across all regions, about half are bullish in Orange/San Diego, the Inland Empire, and the San Francisco Bay Area. Among demographic groups, only the following groups have a majority or greater optimism: African Americans and Latinos (61% each), those with a high school diploma or less (63%), and those with household incomes of less than \$40,000 (61 . . %). In particular, half or more of parties, regions and demographics were optimistic in 2017. With about two weeks to go before Governor Newsom's re-election, a majority of Californians (54%) and likely voters (52%) agree with how he is doing his job, while fewer (33% of adults, 45) disapprove. % of possible voters). In September approval was almost identical (52% of adults, 55% of likely voters) and in January 2020 it is 50% or more. Today, about eight in 10 Democrats - compared to about half of independents and about one in 10 Republicans - approve of Governor Newsom. Half or more of regions support Newsom, except for the Central Valley (42%). Across all demographic groups, about half or more agree with the way Governor Newsom does his job. Less than half of adults (49%) and eligible voters (43%) agree that all 80 state offices and half of the seats in the state senate are up for election that the California Legislature is doing its job. Opinion is deeply divided along party lines; approval is highest in the San Francisco Bay Area and lowest in Orange/San Diego. About half of racial/ethnic groups approve, and approval is much higher among younger Californians. A majority of California adults (53%) and likely voters (52%) approve of the way President Biden is doing his job, while fewer disapprove (43% of adults, 47% of likely voters). Support is the same as it was in September (53% of adults and likely voters), and Biden's adult approval rating is at least 50% since we first asked this question in January 2021. Currently, about eight in 10 Democrats support Biden, labor productivity compared to roughly four in ten independents and one in ten Republicans. Approval is higher in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles than in the Inland Empire, Orange/San Diego, and the Central Valley. About half or more of the population approve of President Biden, excluding those with a college degree (44%). Congressional approval remains low, with less than four in ten adults (37%) and possibly voters (29%). Approval of Congress among adults fell below 40 percent during 2022 after a brief period above 40 percent during 2021. Democrats are much more likely to support Congress than Republicans. Less than half by region and demographic support Congress. U.S. Sen. Alex Padilla is on the ballot twice in California in November - once for the remainder of Vice President Harris' term and once for re-election. Senator Padilla has the approval of 46 percent of adults and 48 percent of likely voters (adults: 26% disapprove, 29% don't know; likely voters: 31% disapprove, 22% don't know). Approval in March was 44 percent for adults and 39 percent for likely voters. Currently, support for Padilla is much higher among Democrats than among independents and Republicans. In different regionshalf in the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles and the Inland Empire approve a US senator, compared to four in 10 in Orange/San Diego and one in three in the Central Valley. Across all populations, women, young adults, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Hispanics support it by about half or more. Opinions are similar across all education and income groups, with less than half agreeing. US Senator Dianne Feinstein, who did not stand for election in California this November, was supported by 41% of adult and likely voters (adults: 42% disagree, 17% don't know; likely voters: 52% disagree, 7% vote. not to). knows). In March, approval was 41 percent among adults and 36 percent among likely voters. Today, Feinstein's approval rating is much higher among Democrats and independents than it is among Republicans. Across all regions, approval reaches a majority only in the San Francisco Bay Area. Across all ethnic groups, approval reaches a majority only among African Americans and Americans.

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