

The Chinese Language and Christian Evidences

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Note: The representation of Chinese symbols used in this article has been verified to be accurate by reputable, knowledgeable people who know the Chinese language.

When one considers ancient cultures of the world that are still intact today, the Chinese culture comes to mind. Until more modern methods of transportation became available, China had been a very difficult place to reach, being surrounded by desert, ocean, and the tallest mountains in the world. Therefore, the culture remained intact, untainted by the influence of the rest of the world for thousands of years. Adventurers like Marco Polo stand out in history for braving the obstacles and reaching the exotic land of China. The Chinese still hold traditions and practice customs that go back thousands of years. One piece of their culture that has remained intact for millennia is their written language.

An interesting aspect of the ancient Chinese language is that it is in the form of pictographs, which means the words are comprised of symbols that often illustrate the meaning of the word. Even more interesting is that the Chinese symbols reveal that the originators of the Chinese language knew the truth about how people were first created, the Garden of Eden, the great flood of Noah's day, and the Tower of Babel! Since the language's origins were not far removed from the time of the flood and the tower of Babel, it makes sense that remnants of such tremendous historical events would be preserved within the culture. However, that does not lessen the great impact of discovering such details within their ancient language. Please notice how the following Chinese words contain pieces of the past, very similar to what is recorded in the Bible:

- The Chinese word for “**create**” is comprised of symbols for the words “**speak, dust, life, and walk.**” Compare Genesis 1:26-27 and 2:7, in which God spoke man to life from the dust of the ground and man walked upon the earth.

Create = speak, dust, life, walk

life → 生 ← dust
walk / move → 造 ← speak

Compare Genesis 1:26-27; 2:7

- The Chinese word for “**happiness**” is comprised of symbols for the words “**God, one, man, and garden.**” Compare Genesis 1:26-31, in which man existed happily in fellowship with God in the garden before sin.

Happiness =
 God, one, man, garden

Compare Genesis 1:26-31

- The Chinese word for “**restrain**” is comprised of symbols for the words “**mouth and tree.**” Compare Genesis 2:16-17, 3:3, and 3:11, in which God told man not to eat of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

Restrain = mouth, tree

Compare Genesis 2:16-17; 3:3,11

- The Chinese word for “**devil**” is comprised of symbols for the words “**secret, garden, man, and life.**” Compare Genesis 3:1-5, and 3:22-24, in which Satan’s secret (subtlety, deception) in the garden caused man to lose his life.

Devil = secret, garden, man, life

Compare Genesis 3:1-5,22-24

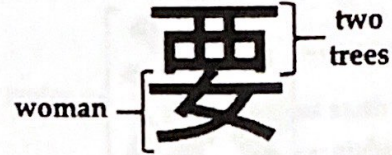
- The Chinese word for “**tempter**” is comprised of symbols for the words “**devil, cover, and trees.**” Compare Genesis 3:1-5, which records Satan covering the truth about the trees of the garden and who he really was.

Tempter = devil, cover, trees

Compare Genesis 3:1-5

- The Chinese word for “**covet or desire**” is comprised of symbols for the words “**woman and two trees.**” Compare Genesis 3:6, which records Eve coveting the fruit of the forbidden tree, as opposed to the tree of life.

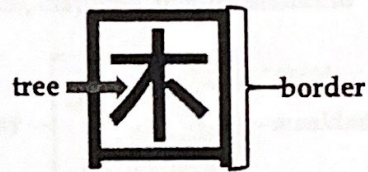
Covet, Desire = woman, two trees



Compare Genesis 3:6

- The Chinese word for “**difficulty**” is comprised of symbols for the words “**tree and border.**” Compare Genesis 2:16-17 and 3:3, in which God had placed a verbal “border” around the forbidden tree, and man faced great difficulty after crossing that borderline into sin.

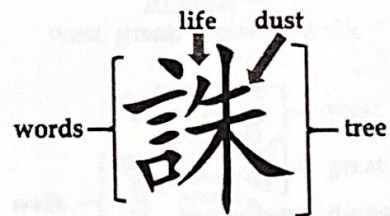
Difficulty = tree, border



Compare Genesis 2:16-17; 3:3

- The Chinese word for “**put to death**” is comprised of symbols for the words “**words, tree, life, and dust.**” Compare Genesis 2:17 and 3:19,22-24, in which God had given words to man that if he ate of the forbidden tree, he would return to dust (he would die; cf. Ecclesiastes 12:7).

Put to death = words, tree, life, dust



Compare Genesis 2:17; 3:19,22-24

- The Chinese word for “**large ship**” is comprised of symbols for the words “**vessel, eight, and people.**” Compare Genesis 7:7, 13, in which eight people were saved on a ship in the global flood!

Large ship = eight, people, boat



Compare Genesis 7:7, 13; 1 Pet. 3:20

- The Chinese word for “flood” (or “total water”) is comprised of symbols for the words “eight, united, earth, and water.” Compare Genesis 7:7, 13-20, in which eight people were united when the earth was totally covered with water.

Flood (“total water”) =
eight, united, earth, water

water — [洪] — united
 ← earth
 ← eight

Compare Genesis 7:7, 13-20

- The Chinese word for “tower” is comprised of symbols for the words “grass, clay, one, mouth, and mankind.” Compare Genesis 11:1-8, in which a tower was built by the people when all mankind were of “one mouth,” or spoke the same language. The Tower of Babel was very likely made with bricks of “grass and clay” (cf. Exodus 5:7).

Tower =
grass, clay, one, mouth, mankind

grass — [塔] —
clay — [塔] — mankind
 ← mouth
one — [塔] —

Compare Genesis 11:1-8

- The Chinese word for “migrate” is comprised of symbols for the words “west, great, division, and walk.” Compare Genesis 11:8-9, in which there was a great division to the west of China, from which the people walked to their new home.

Migrate =
west, great, division, walk

walk — [遷] — west
 ← great
 ← division

Compare Genesis 11:8-9

- The Chinese word for “righteousness” is comprised of symbols for the words “lamb, me, hand, and blade.” Compare Genesis 4:4; 8:20; 22:7-8 and Job 1:5, in which animal sacrifices were offered in ancient times by righteous people to God. Of course, these were pointing to the future, when Jesus, the Lamb of God, would be offered for all men (John 1:29; Hebrews 2:9, etc.).

Righteousness =
lamb, me, hand, blade

me, hand — [義] — lamb
 ← blade

Compare Genesis 4:4; 8:20; 22:7-8