

# Irrefutable proof the God of the Bible is the God of mankind

**500 years before Moses penned the first book of the Bible, the Chinese had already recorded the 'Genesis events' in their writing system**

Written by [William J. Stewart](#)

## History of the Chinese Language

Chinese is not an alphabetic language. It is a written language of pictures. Author and physician, Adeline Yen Nah, in her book 'Chinese Cinderella' said of the written syntax of her native tongue:

*Chinese is a pictorial language, not a phonetic one. Our words come from images. The meaning of many characters is subtle and profound. Other words are poetic and even philosophical.*

Chinese is thought to be the world's oldest written language, dating back beyond 2000 BC. The Encyclopaedia Britannica suggests that it

*... began to develop in the early 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC. The earliest known inscriptions ... date from the Shang (or Yin) dynasty (18<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century BC), but by then it was already a highly developed system, essentially similar to its present form.*

This would place the origin of the ancient Chinese syntax very close to the time of the dispersion from the tower of Babel recorded in Genesis 11.

Why is the dispersion from Babel important? From the time of the flood until the scattering of the nations, "... the whole earth was of one language, and of one speech ..." and the people remained together, fearing "... lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth." (Genesis 11:1, 4) The next several verses in the Genesis account reveal that God confused the language of the people and scattered them abroad over the face of the whole earth. This is the origin of nations and languages. From Babel, a people departed and eventually settled in what we now call China, with their own distinct verbal language, and soon thereafter, they constructed a written code. That written code (as identified above, a pictorial language) has in it a record of the pre-Babel history of mankind which parallels the Bible record.

To further emphasize the significance of these details being found in the Chinese language, it is essential to consider when the inspired Hebrew text was penned by Moses. The Exodus from Egypt took place in the 1406 BC. Moses, at the age of eighty (Exodus 7:7) led the Israelites away from their bondage and toward the promised land of Canaan. He would die forty years later at the top of Mount Nebo (Deuteronomy 34:1, 7). The Book of Genesis, written by Moses, was penned as much as 800 years after the events at the tower of Babel, and over 500 years after the development of the written Chinese language. Simply stated, the pre-Babel history of mankind was recorded in the Chinese language **prior to** Moses receiving and recording it by inspiration in the Book of Genesis!



Emperor Shun, 2294-2184 BC

In the Shu Ching (Book of History), Confucius recorded that Emperor Shun made [sacrifice](#) to ShangTi in 2230 BC. Among the recitals spoken by the Emperor was:

*Of old in the beginning, there was the great chaos, without form and dark ... Thou, O spiritual Sovereign camest forth in Thy presidency ... Thou madest heaven; Thou madest earth; Thou madest man ...*

Note the similarity with what Moses wrote in the first chapter of Genesis:

*In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth. The earth was without form, and void; and darkness was on the face of the deep ... Then God said, "Let Us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness ..."* (Genesis 1:1-2, 26)

Emperor Shun was making this recital in 2230 BC, in the 23<sup>rd</sup> century BC. Moses didn't write Genesis until sometime in the 15<sup>th</sup> century BC! **These two cultures (Chinese & Hebrew) had no connection to one another.** Moses did not learn the Chinese language and turn it into a story about creation. Neither did Shun possess a copy of the Genesis record, for it hadn't been written yet. One might think it to be a coincidence, but as we will see through the volume of material available, there is a certain link between the pre-Babel record of Genesis and the same information as seen in the etymology of the Chinese language.

## God in the Chinese Language

There are a few different words used in the Chinese language to speak about God and heaven. Each one, by its etymology tells us something about the spiritual Sovereign that is common to the ancient Chinese and the Hebrew Scriptures.

### God – El Shaddai



Emperor Shun worshiped **ShangTi**, literally, the heavenly emperor. It is interesting to note the phonetic similarity between this Chinese identification of God and the Hebrew, Shaddai (Almighty).

### God – Creator



God is also represented in the Chinese language by the word **Shén**. This word may be written in two different forms (see below). The etymology of this image reveals details about God's work in creation. On the left side of the character, we see an image meaning to REVEAL or DECLARE. Over and over in the Biblical creation account, we are told that "... God said ..." (Genesis 1:3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 20, 24, 26, NKJV). The Psalmist declared of God's work of creation:

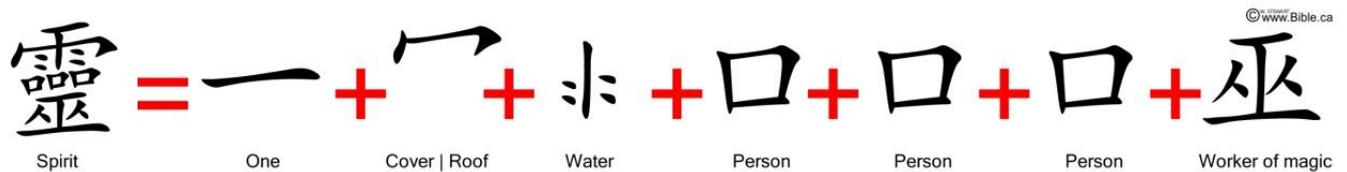
*By the word of the LORD the heavens were made, and all the hosts of them by the breath of His mouth ... For He spoke, and it was done; He commanded, and it stood fast.* (Psalm 33:6, 9, NKJV)



On the right side of the character, two images are intertwined. There, we find a MAN and a GARDEN. Man, the crowning jewel of God's creation (Genesis 1:26), was placed in the garden of Eden. Moses recorded,

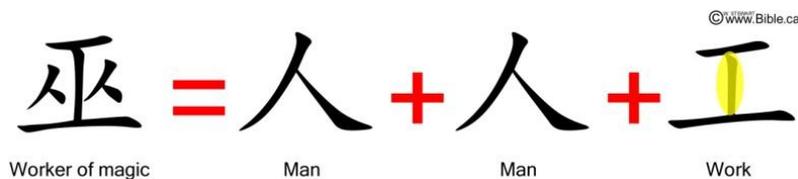
*The LORD God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and there He put the man whom He had formed.* (Genesis 2:8, NKJV)

## God – Spirit



**Ling** is another word that can be used to refer to God. In a Chinese Bible, this word is used to refer to the Holy Spirit. The etymology of Ling reveals that the ancient Chinese had knowledge of the three persons of the Godhead! (*God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit*) In the upper half of this character, there is pictured ONE who COVERS the WATERS. The creation account in the Hebrew Scriptures revealed that

*... the Spirit of God was hovering over the face of the waters.* (Genesis 1:2, NKJV)



In the lower portion of Ling, there seems to be a reference to the three persons of the Godhead. It pictures three PERSONS together. Below these, we see the character for a WORKER OF MAGIC, bringing to mind the miraculous power of God at work in creation. In this latter image, the three persons of God are pictured yet again. At first glance, it breaks down to two PERSONS and the image for WORK. However, the vertical line (see highlighted) in WORK may also represent a PERSON. A horizontal line may mean ONE as in the upper portion of Ling, but it can also represent ENTIRE, WHOLE or ALL. The two horizontal lines in this image may be a reference to the heavens and earth which resulted from the work of God's miraculous power.

## God – Heaven



**Tian** can refer to the sky or heavens, but when we look at the etymology of the image, we see something even greater. It speaks of the One who is beyond the sky! The two characters used to create Tian are GREAT and ONE. Indeed, ShàngTi is the GREAT ONE!

These four characters, **ShàngTi**, **Shén**, **Ling**, and **Tian**, all refer to God Almighty, and agree with the testimony of the Hebrew Scriptures. In them, we see the authority of God, His work as the Creator of all things, the three persons of the Godhead, and the greatness of God extolled. Some might consider the agreement between the Chinese characters and the Hebrew Scriptures to be coincidental. If it is, then it is quite a coincidence! But, there is much more evidence yet to come.

## The Creation Account

Every culture seems to have its own peculiar origin story, and the Chinese are no different. Chinese legend speaks of Pan Gu, who separated the heaven and earth from one another, and Nü Wa, who populated the earth with humans. However, the etymology of several Chinese characters discounts the legends of Pan Gu and Nü Wa, revealing a creation account which parallels the Bible. The significance of this is enhanced with the knowledge that the details herein were recorded in the Chinese language before Moses wrote Genesis.



Two of the Chinese words for God (see ‘God in the Chinese Language’ chapter), **Ling** and **Shén**, picture God’s role in creation. Ling shows the Spirit of God covering over the waters (Genesis 1:2), and the three persons of God affecting the miracle of creation. Shén identifies God’s voice as the active force in creation, as do the Scriptures (Genesis 1:3, 6, 9, 11, 14, 20, 24, 26). This image also shows man, the crowning jewel of God’s creation, and the garden in which he was placed.

## Bring Forth



Three times (Genesis 1:11, 20, 24, KJV), the Bible account of creation uses the phrase “bring forth.” Combined, these texts reveal several things which were brought forth in the sea, on the land, and in the air. The Chinese word **sheng** means to BRING FORTH or LIFE. It is suggested by Kang and Nelson, authors of ‘The Discovery of Genesis,’ that the three horizontal strokes in sheng represent the heaven, earth, sea and the creatures and vegetation brought forth in them.

The radical on the left side of sheng is important. It is called **p’ieh**, and appears to be used as an abbreviated form of sheng in several other words to indicate life or activity. We shall see some of these words below.

## Create

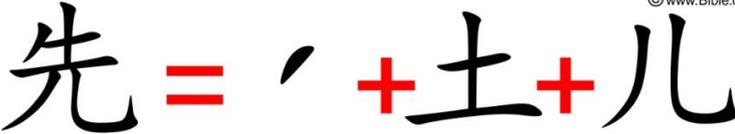


A Chinese word for CREATE, **zào**, unmistakably shows the creation of man. It is a combination of WALK and TALK. Adam was created a full grown man, able both to walk and talk. But the word TALK (**gào**) breaks down further, with compelling details that leave no doubt it is Adam being pictured. He is revealed to be the LIVING DUST MAN! That is exactly what the Bible reveals in Genesis 2:7 (NKJV),

*And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living being.*

## First

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First                      Living                      Dust                      Man

**Xian**, a Chinese word for FIRST, pictures Adam as the first man. The etymology of the word, like gào above, reveals a LIVING DUST MAN. You will notice the character for MAN is different here than above. There are several different images which can be used to represent a man. Most of them will appear throughout this article.

## Ancestor

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Ancestor                      God                      Moreover

Being the first man, Adam is our universal ancestor. **Zu**, a Chinese word for ANCESTOR, reveals details about Adam's nature. The components of the word literally reveal Adam to be GOD MOREOVER. Consider what God said about the creation of Adam:

*And God said, "Let us make man in Our image, according to Our likeness ..." So God created man in His own image; in the image of God He created him; male and female He created them.*  
(Genesis 1:26-27, NKJV)

## Necessary

Genesis 2 reveals that Adam was alone for a short time, the only human on the earth. God said,

*It is not good that man should be alone; I will make him a helper comparable to him.*  
(Genesis 2:18, NKJV)

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Necessary                      One                      Man                      Enclosure                      Woman

It was NECESSARY that Adam had a companion. There was no suitable companion among the animals of creation (Genesis 2:19-20), thus God provided woman for man. A Chinese word for NECESSARY, **yào**, shows ONE MAN in the garden ENCLOSURE who needed a WOMAN.

## Flesh & Inside

The Bible tells us of the operation God performed on Adam, the result being his companion, Eve.

*And the LORD God caused a deep sleep to fall on Adam, and he slept; and He took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh in its place. Then the rib which the LORD God had taken from man He made into a woman, and He brought her to the man. And Adam said: "This is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman, because she was taken out of man."*  
(Genesis 2:21-23, NKJV)

肉 = 人 + 冂 + 人

Flesh                      Man                      Border                      Man

The ancient Chinese recorded this operation in the word **ròu**, which means FLESH. It shows one PERSON taken from the BORDER of a second PERSON's body. God took a rib from Adam's side, closed up his FLESH, and from the rib made woman.

内 = 入 + 冂

Inside                      Enter                      Border

Pictorially related to **ròu** is the word **nèi** which means INSIDE. The two characters that combine to make nèi are ENTER and BORDER. The Genesis account says that woman "... was taken out of man." That would make her the INSIDE man. Nèi is still used among Chinese men to refer to their wives, literally, she is "my INSIDE man."

## Beginning & Complete

元 = 二 + 儿

Beginning                      Two                      People

These two people, Adam and his wife are recorded in a Chinese word for BEGINNING. The etymology of **yuán** literally shows TWO PEOPLE. If we take **yuán** and add a ROOF to it, we get the word **wán**, which means FINISH or COMPLETE. After Adam and Eve were created, the work of creation was finished. The Genesis account concurs, indicating right after discussing the creation of Adam and Eve,

*Thus the heavens and the earth, and all the host of them were finished.* (Genesis 2:1, NKJV)

完 = 宀 + 元

Finish | Complete                      Roof | Cover                      Beginning

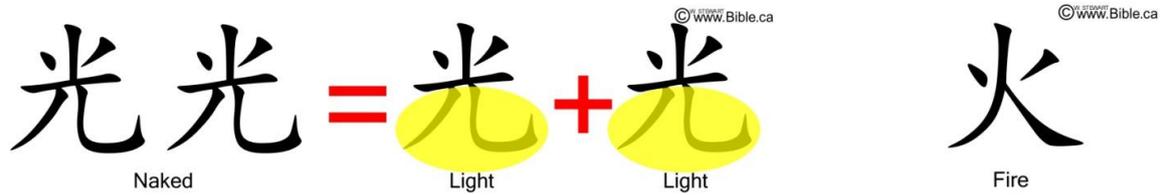
Not only does **wán** reveal that creation was finished when Adam and Eve had been made, but it also pictures their relationship, as they were two people under the same roof, a married couple.

Therefore a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and they shall become one flesh. (Genesis 2:24, NKJV)

## Naked

The last statement made in the Genesis creation account reads:

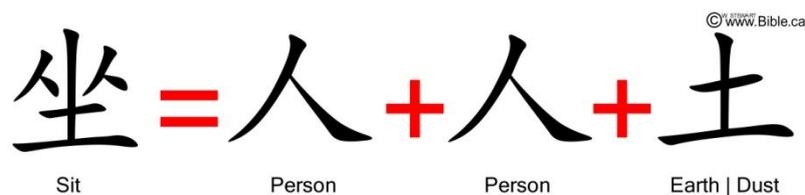
And they were both naked, the man and his wife, and were not ashamed. (Genesis 2:25, NKJV)



**Guang guang** is one of four Chinese words in this project which means NAKED. This image pictures the shameless nakedness of Adam and Eve as spoken of in Genesis 2:25. Together, the two characters mean NAKED, but each one individually (guang) means LIGHT or BRIGHT. You can see a person in the base of guang (highlighted in yellow)! The upper portion of guang is not a stand-alone word, nor does it appear to be an abbreviation for another word. It is a common thing when we draw a picture of the sun to represent the rays of light coming from it with a series of hash marks surrounding it. The image guang seems to indicate the same about Adam and Eve, there was a radiance coming from these sinless people! A comparable character, using a different form of man as its base is **huo** (FIRE). A single guang shows Adam or Eve in their state of brilliant perfection, but when they are placed side by side, the ancient Chinese pictographers established a reminder that these two radiant people were naked, without sin or shame, just as Moses confirmed in the Genesis record.

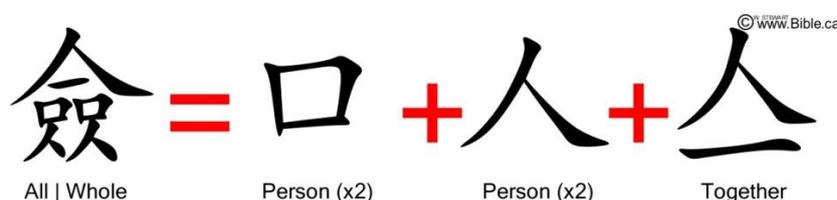
Do you see the common link between **yào** (NECESSARY), **ròu** (FLESH), **yuán** (BEGINNING), **wán** (FINISH | COMPLETE), and **guang guang** (NAKED)? All five of these Chinese characters have two people in them – Adam and Eve. There are a number of images in the Chinese language that have two people in them. We'll note a few more here.

## Sit



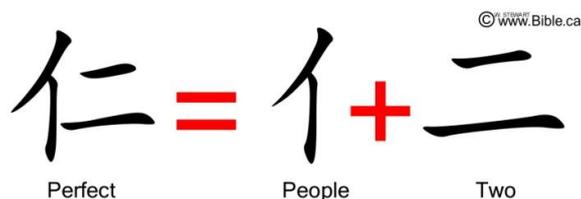
**Zuò** is a Chinese word for SIT. Of course, sitting is an individual action, and yet look how the ancient Chinese rendered it. We see two PEOPLE upon the EARTH. What logical reason can there be for zuò to picture two people rather than one? Is it perhaps a reference to the first two people, who sat together upon the land?

## All | Whole



One of several words which can be used to speak of ALL or the WHOLE is **qian**. As we have noted already, there were just two people in the beginning. In this image, again we see two people, each represented with a mouth and legs – two of the basic characters we’ve seen used for a person. These two people TOGETHER made up the WHOLE population of the earth at the time.

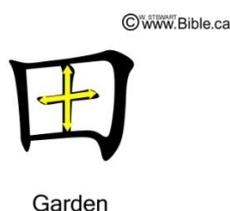
## Perfect



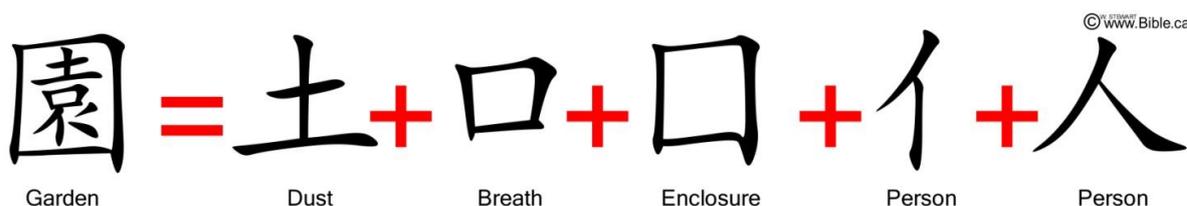
Another Chinese character which pictures two people is **rén**, which means PERFECT. The image literally shows TWO PEOPLE. Why? What do two people have to do with perfection, unless it be a reference to the first two people, Adam and Eve, who were created perfect?

There are a host of Chinese characters which are based upon two people. Most of them have no apparent reason for including two people. It seems that several are records of Adam and Eve, the first two people on the face of the earth.

## The Garden of Eden



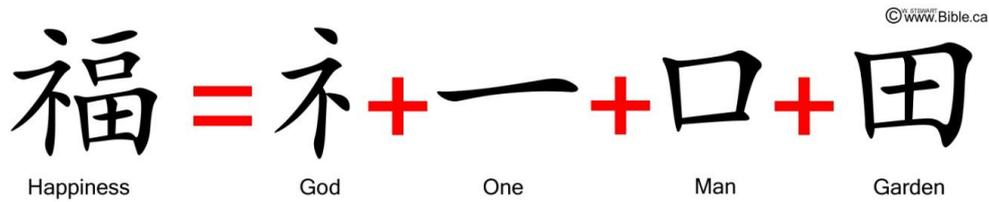
Two separate words for garden in the Chinese language represent different aspects of the GARDEN of Eden. The first is **tián**. In this simple image, we see the river which separated into four river heads (see the yellow arrows) spoken of by Moses (Genesis 2:10-14).



A second image for GARDEN in the Chinese is **yuán**. This image has amazing detail in it. Recall, Genesis 2:7 revealed that God made man of the DUST of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the BREATH of life. Genesis 2:8 tells us that God put the man whom He created into the garden ENCLOSURE. We then find that He took a rib from the man’s side, and with it, He made woman (Genesis 2:21-22). All of these are found in **yuán**! In the lower portion, notice that the second person comes from the side of the first! We see two people, one coming out of the side of the other! Thus, all the details about where Adam and Eve lived and how each was created is recorded in this single image for GARDEN.

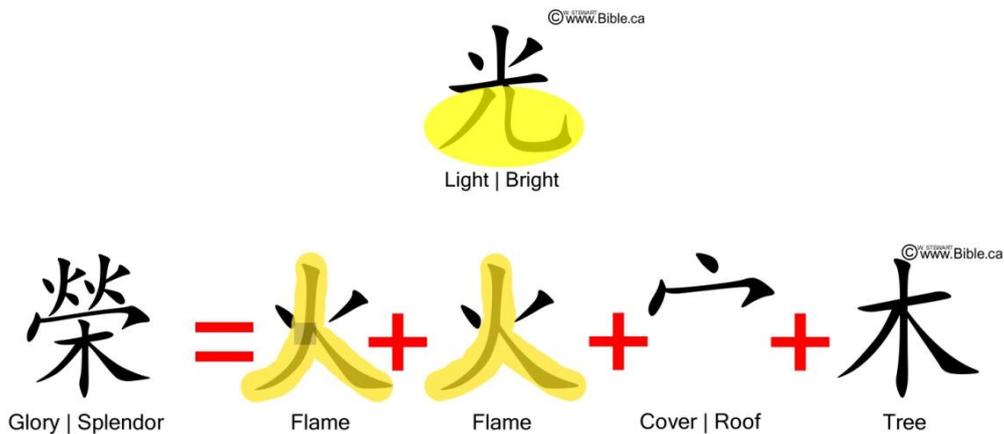
## Happiness

In this garden home provided by God, Adam was happy. He had a wife to share his time with, he had the produce of the trees for food, he had the duty of tending to the garden. But of all the things which made Adam happy, it was his relationship with God.



The ancient Chinese recorded Adam’s HAPPINESS in the word **fú**. It depicts the close relationship he shared with his Creator, as it shows GOD and the ONE MAN in the GARDEN. Adam enjoyed fellowship with God in a way that no other man has – sin had not yet entered the world. Another word for happiness will come later in our study, but instead of showing man and God together in the garden, it will reveal the need for a sin sacrifice in order to restore man’s fellowship with God.

## Glory | Splendor



In the ‘Creation Account’ chapter, it is noted that the word LIGHT (**guang**) has MAN as a base in it (see highlighted). A related word, FLAME (**huo**) appears in the etymology of a Chinese word meaning GLORY or SPLENDOR (**róng**). Notice that the base of FLAME is a man also (highlighted). Both **guang** (LIGHT) and **huo** (FLAME) reveal the radiance of Adam and Eve. In the image for GLORY, we see two FLAMES (two radiant people – Adam & Eve) who COVER over (have an association with) a TREE. Eden had many trees in it, but there are two in particular mentioned in the Bible. The tree in this image would seem to be the tree of life, which Adam and Eve had access to. We read:

*And out of the ground the LORD God made every tree that is pleasant to the sight and good for food. The tree of life was also in the midst of the garden, and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.* (Genesis 2:9, NKJV)

## Forbidden

The Genesis records tells us:

*... the LORD God commanded the man saying, “Of every tree of the garden you may freely eat, but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat, for in the day you eat of it you shall surely die.”* (Genesis 2:16-17, NKJV)



**Jin** is a Chinese word for FORBIDDEN. It pictures a COMMAND about the FOREST of trees which was in the garden. As mentioned above, the Bible addresses two specific trees found in the garden of Eden. The character for forest literally pictures TWO TREES. The tree of life, which was set apart from the rest of the forest was available to them, but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, God specifically commanded that they should not eat from it.

### Bind | Control | Restrain

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Bind | Control | Restrain      Tree      Man | Mouth

To comply with God’s command, the man and his wife would need to RESTRAIN themselves from eating the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. **Shù** means to BIND, CONTROL or RESTRAIN. It pictures a TREE with a MOUTH or PERSON overlaying it. They could eat from any other tree in the garden, but needed to exercise control and not take from this forbidden tree.

### Execute | Put to Death

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Execute | Put to death      Words      Tree      Life      Dust

God was very clear about the punishment if Adam and Eve should they eat from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. He precisely said “... *in the day you eat of it you shall surely die.*” (Genesis 2:17, NKJV) The word **zhu** means to EXECUTE or PUT TO DEATH. The etymology is very descriptive of God’s warning. His WORDS warned them that if they partook of the forbidden TREE, their LIFE would return to DUST from which they were taken. After Adam and Eve had eaten the fruit of the tree which God commanded them to not eat, the Lord proclaimed:

*In the sweat of your face you shall eat bread till you return to the ground, for out of it you were taken; for dust you are, and to dust you shall return.* (Genesis 3:19, NKJV)

### Devil & Tempter

The man and his wife were not alone in the garden. It was also home to the animals which the Lord God had made. One creature is significant in our study – the serpent that Apostle John wrote about:

*... the great dragon ... that serpent of old, called the Devil and Satan, who deceives the whole world ...* (Revelation 12:9, NKJV)

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Devil      Secret      Life      Man      Garden

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魔 = 鬼 + 广 + 林

Tempter                  Devil                  Cover                  Forest | Two Trees

The devil began his deceptive ways in the garden, tempting Eve to take fruit from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. The image for DEVIL in Chinese is **gui**. He is identified as a SECRET LIFE with MAN in the GARDEN! Take the image for DEVIL, and put it under a COVER and TWO TREES, and you get **mó**, which is TEMPTER! Could there be any more fitting description of the tempter? This serpent of old, who would eventually deceive the whole world began his evil work of deceit by covering up the truth about the trees in the garden, thus, successfully tempting the woman to eat of the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

### Desire | Covet

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婪 = 林 + 女

Desire | Covet                  Forest | Two Trees                  Woman

The serpent's temptation caused the woman to desire the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. The ancient Chinese writers captured this DESIRE in the word **lán**. This word is a combination of the TWO TREES we've been seeing in other images and a WOMAN. It records the very thing that Moses revealed by inspiration of the Spirit:

*So when the woman saw that the tree was good for food, that it was pleasant to the eyes, and a tree desirable to make one wise, she took of its fruit and ate. She also gave to her husband with her, and he ate. (Genesis 3:6, NKJV)*

### Beginning

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元

Beginning

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始 = 女 + 厶 + 口

Beginning                  Woman                  Secret                  Mouth

In the 'Creation Account' chapter, the word **yuán** is introduced, which pictures the BEGINNING of creation (literally, TWO PEOPLE). Here, with God's commandment about the tree of the knowledge of good and evil being violated, a new BEGINNING has come. The Chinese syntax reveals the BEGINNING of sin through the word **shi**. The etymology of this word reveals that the WOMAN SECRETLY took the fruit into her MOUTH. After she ate, she then gave it to Adam, and he ate of it also.

## Naked

光光  
Naked

Genesis 2:25 describes Adam and Eve as being naked, but unashamed. They were perfect, sinless beings. There was no reason for, not even a concept of shame. Their unashamed nakedness is pictured in the word **guang guang**, which pictures two radiant LIGHTS side by side (discussed more in 'Creation Account' chapter). However, after eating from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, Adam and Eve knew they were naked. Moses wrote:

*Then the eyes of both of them were opened, and they knew that they were naked; and they sewed fig leaves together and made themselves coverings.* (Genesis 3:7, NKJV)

裸 | 裸 | 裸  
Naked | Naked | Man

**Luo** is another Chinese word for NAKED, but is very different from **guang guang**. Rather than displaying man's innocence, it is a reminder of their sin. Luo can be written three different ways, but the right side of the character always remains the same. If you look carefully, you will see the image on the right is a combination of characters we've looked at above, GARDEN and TREE. Their knowledge about their nakedness had to do with the garden tree. But, beyond this, when garden and tree are written together as they appear in **luo**, they mean FRUIT! They knew they were naked because they had eaten of the fruit from the garden tree of which God commanded them not to eat!

亻 | 身 | 衣 = 宀 + 亻 + 人  
Man | Body | Clothing | Cover | Man | Man

The characters appearing on the left side of **luo** are MAN, BODY, and CLOTHING respectively. It is the third of these we want to pay particular attention to. The word clothing has an unmistakable reference to Adam and Eve, for by its etymology, it literally pictures TWO PEOPLE being COVERED. As we saw above in GARDEN (**yuán**), the second person is coming from the side of the first. The only two people such an image fits is Adam and Eve, for a rib had been taken from Adam's side, and from it, God formed Eve. As the text above indicates, Adam and Eve felt the need to cover themselves, and so they made coverings for themselves from the fig leaves.

## Hide

As the Genesis narrative continues after Adam and Eve had eaten the fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, we read:

*... they heard the sound of the LORD God walking in the garden in the cool of the day, and Adam and his wife hid themselves from the presence of the LORD God among the trees of the garden.*  
(Genesis 3:8, NKJV)

躲 = 身 + 几 + 木

Hide                      Body                      Several                      Tree

來 = 人 + 人 + 木

Come                      Person                      Person                      Tree

Their reaction to the Lord approaching them is captured in the Chinese word for HIDE (**duo**). The three components of the word literally state BODY SEVERAL TREES. That is exactly what they did. They did their best to blend their bodies among the trees. God called to them, and a conversation began. We should expect that God called them to COME (**lai**) out from among the trees as He spoke to them. In **lai**, we see TWO PEOPLE who are behind a TREE. What logical reason is there for the word come to show two people behind a tree? But if we look at it in light of the details we have in Genesis, it makes perfect sense.

### Pain & Sorrow

In the next several verses of the Genesis account, the consequences of sin are given. To the woman, God said,

*I will greatly multiply your sorrow and your conception, in pain you shall bring forth children; your desire shall be for your husband, and he shall rule over you.* (Genesis 3:16, NKJV)

楚 = 林 + 下 + 人

Pain | Sorrow                      Two Trees                      Under                      Man

As a result of the woman's sin, she would experience PAIN (**chu**) in childbearing. As we look at the components of the character, we see a reminder of the TWO TREES which were in the midst of the garden; one which they were forbidden to eat from, but did in disobedience (the tree of the knowledge of good and evil); the other which they could freely eat from, but would not be permitted to any longer (the tree of life). In the lower portion of the character, the woman's place of submission to her husband is addressed, for the two images there literally mean UNDER MAN. Note, this was not given as part of her punishment, but as a reminder of the place which the Lord had given her when He created her, that she might be "... a helper comparable to ..." man.

To the man, God said,

*... because you have heeded the voice of your wife, and have eaten from the tree of which I commanded you, saying, "You shall not eat of it," cursed is the ground for your sake; in toil you shall eat of it all the days of your life. Both thorns and thistles it shall bring forth for you, and you shall eat the herb of the field.* (Genesis 3:17-18, NKJV)



**Chu hàn** is a Chinese word for SWEAT. Certainly, there are a number of reasons why one might sweat: a hot day, sitting in a sauna, going for a run, playing a sport, etc. This image does not picture any of these. The etymology of chu hàn shows an OFFENDER who has been SENT OUT with WATER (perspiration) pouring off him. That is exactly who Adam was! (Genesis 3:23)

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趕 = 日 + 干 + 走 (人 + 土)

Expel | Drive Out      Day      Offender      Go      Person (x2)      Dust

In fact, Moses recorded about Adam that God “... sent him out of the garden of Eden ... He drove out the man ...” (Genesis 3:23-24, NKJV). The Chinese word **gan**, EXPEL or DRIVE OUT in the English, speaks of the DAY on which the OFFENDER was TO GO. Further, it is noteworthy that the word **zou** (GO) breaks down further, showing us TWO PEOPLE of DUST. As we have seen in other images, the second person is coming from the side of the first.

### Death & Grave

Recall when God warned Adam about the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, He said,

... in the day that you eat of it you shall surely die. (Genesis 2:17, NKJV)

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卒 = 匕 + 火 + 十

Die      Ancient      Flame (x2)      Perfect

Sadly, Eve heeded the voice of the serpent, who lied, saying “You will not surely die.” (Genesis 3:4, NKJV). The result is that death came into the world (Romans 5:12). There are several images in the Chinese language which can be used for DIE, but of particular interest is **zú**. This word pictures TWO PEOPLE who have had their PERFECTION COVERED. Adam and Eve, once perfect in the sight of God, were now covered with guilt, sin and death.

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榮 | 瑩 = 火 = 匕 + 土

Glory      Grave      Flame (x2)      Cover      Dust

In the first part of this article, we noted the GLORY (**róng**) which Adam and Eve had. They were radiant people, having access to the tree of life. Now, because of sin, their association with the tree was gone – now, they were bound for the GRAVE (**yíng**). This word features the same TWO RADIANT PEOPLE (in the image of a FLAME), COVERING over DUST. They would die – they would return to the dust from which they came.

### Beginning

Before expelling the man and his wife from the garden of Eden, God showed His great mercy upon them. We read,

*And for Adam and his wife the LORD God made tunics of skin, and clothed them.*  
(Genesis 3:21, NKJV)

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初 = 衤 + 刀

Beginning      Clothing      Offender

It is often affirmed from this text that Adam and Eve failed to adequately clothe themselves (Genesis 3:7), so the Lord covered them in a modest fashion. While that may be true, there is a greater purpose in these tunics of skin. God made sacrifice for the man and his wife – a pair of animals died for them. The Chinese language pictures this as a BEGINNING (**chu**). **This is the beginning of atonement.** In it, we see the characters to represent their CLOTHING made of animals' skins, supplied by means of a KNIFE. Previously, we noted that the image for clothing shows two people being covered, the second person coming from the side of the first. Here, they are covered with skins from a pair of animals which had been put to death for them.

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元 | 始 | 初

Beginning (OF CREATION)      Beginning (OF SIN)      Beginning (OF ATONEMENT)

This is now the third word we have seen for BEGINNING in the Chinese language, and all three are distinct as we look at their etymology. The BEGINNING of creation was recorded in the word **yuán**. The BEGINNING of sin was recorded in the word **shi**. And now, the BEGINNING of atonement is recorded in the word **chu**. All three words mean beginning, but their etymologies demonstrate how different they are!

### Distant & Alone

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園 | 遠 = 辵 + 土 + 口 + 亻 + 人

Garden      Far | Distant      Walk      Dust      Dust      Man      Man

We began this article with a pair of images for GARDEN. One of them, **yuán**, pictured the garden enclosure with two people, one coming from the side of the other, who were made of dust and had the breath of life. All of the details which were inside the enclosure are also found in the image for FAR or DISTANT. **Chuò** tells us of the same two people, but instead of being in the garden, now they are WALKING. Genesis 3:24 tells us that God drove the man out of the garden of Eden.

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單 = 口 + 十 + 田

Alone      Person (x2)      Walk      Dust

A Chinese word for ALONE describes how Adam and Eve felt, having been evicted from the garden of Eden. **Dan** is a unique word for alone – it has TWO PEOPLE in it. But, these two people are on the outside of the PERFECT GARDEN.

## Guarded

With the man and woman put out of the garden, lest they try to return, God set a guard for the way to the tree of life. Moses told us that God

*... drove out the man; and He placed cherubim at the east of the garden of Eden, and a flaming sword which turned every way, to guard the way to the tree of life. (Genesis 3:24, NKJV)*

保 = 亻 + 口 + 木  
Guard = Man + Entrance + Tree

劍 = 刂 + 僉  
Double-Edged Sword = Knife + Whole

The ancient Chinese recorded this protection of the entrance to Eden with the word **bao**, meaning GUARD. It shows us a MAN, the ENTRANCE to the garden, and the TREE of life. Even the sword is found in the record of the Chinese, identified as a DOUBLE-EDGED SWORD (**jiàn**). The sword was a KNIFE in the hand of the cherubim standing between the WHOLE world and the tree of life. This word WHOLE is discussed in the ‘Creation’ chapter, and reveals TWO PEOPLE TOGETHER as the whole population in the beginning – Adam and Eve.

## Cain & Abel

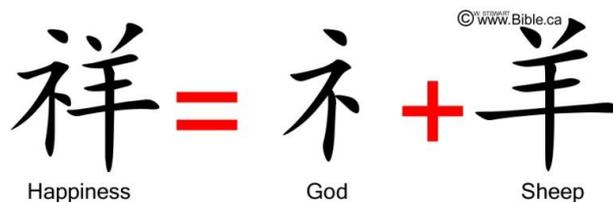
According to the Genesis account, it appears that Adam and Eve’s first and second born children were boys – Cain and Abel. These two worked at different occupations (Cain as a farmer, Abel as a shepherd), but the true difference between them is found in their relationship to God. Abel pursued righteousness, and brought a sin offering before the Lord. Cain did not.

## Righteousness

義 = 羊 + 我 (手 + 戈)  
Righteousness = Sheep + Me (Hand + Knife)

A Chinese word for RIGHTEOUSNESS is **yi**. This word appropriately pictures a SHEEP covering over ME. Further, the word ME reveals a HAND with a KNIFE in it. Our righteousness depends upon a sacrifice. This is apparent in the word **chū** (BEGINNING), which pictures God making atonement for Adam and Eve by clothing them with tunics of skin (see the ‘Garden of Eden’ chapter). Abel made sacrifice for himself, seeking atonement for sin, so that he might be righteous.

## Happiness

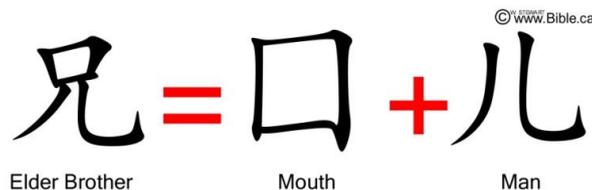


The word **fú** (福) pictured Adam's happiness while in the garden of Eden. It revealed that his happiness was based upon his presence with God in the garden (see the 'Garden of Eden' chapter). Though man could not continue in the garden of Eden, happiness is still possible for man. Consider another word for HAPPINESS **xìng** (see image above). On the left side of the image, we see the character for GOD, while the right side shows a SHEEP. Happiness, like righteousness, is found through a sacrifice. For Abel and those who walked in his likeness, that sacrifice was the offering of the blood of bulls, goats and sheep. For you and I today, it is the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, of whom John the Baptist said,

*Behold! The Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world!* (John 1:29, 36, NKJV)

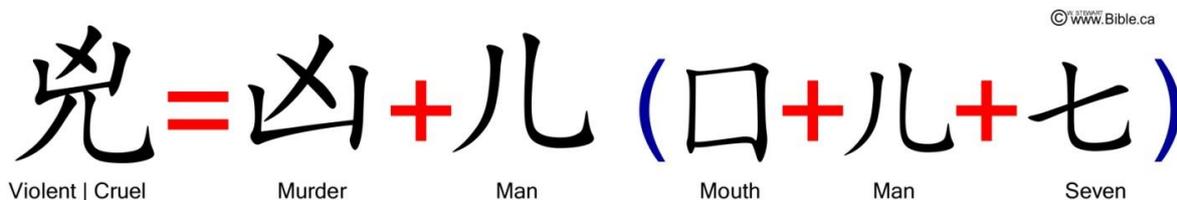
## Elder Brother & Violent

The Genesis account indicates that Cain was the firstborn son to Adam and Eve, Abel's older brother. The Chinese character **xiōng** tells us about the ELDER BROTHER. Its etymology reveals him to be the MOUTH MAN. It is the case in most cultures that the elder brother is the spokesman for the family.



Though Cain was the first elder brother, xiōng could be used of any older brother. However, xiōng is the base of another word that reveals it was first used to picture Cain. The word **xiong** means VIOLENT. Cain was the mouth man by birth, but he became a MURDER MAN by his actions. Moses wrote:

*... Cain talked with Abel his brother, and it came to pass, when they were in the field, that Cain rose up against Abel his brother and killed him.* (Genesis 4:8, NKJV)



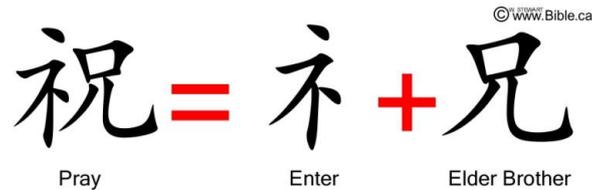
The mark which we see on Cain, identifying him not just as the older brother, but now a violent murderous man is also mentioned in the Bible. After God pronounced Cain's punishment for murdering Abel (Genesis 4:10-12), Cain responded:

*... "My punishment is greater than I can bear! ... it will happen that anyone who finds me will kill me." And the LORD said to him, "Therefore, whoever kills Cain, vengeance shall be taken on*

*him sevenfold.” And the LORD set a mark on Cain, lest anyone finding him should kill him.*  
(Genesis 4:13-15, NKJV)

What is the mark? The Genesis account does not tell us, but the Chinese language does! On a night that stretched into the early hours of the morning, I was trying to determine what the mark on Cain was. As I stretched my neck – I saw it! The mark which identifies the violent man is the number SEVEN 七 rotated about 140 degrees. This was the warning to any who might think to kill Cain, that vengeance would come upon them seven-fold. [NOTE : The rotation of the number is not significant, it is simply to fit it into the image better.]

## Pray



Consider one last word which uses the image for ELDER BROTHER (xiōng). The word **zhu**, which means PRAY, shows the elder brother on the right side of the image, with God on the left. Not only was the elder brother to be the spokesman for the family, but he should also fill the role of spiritual leadership. Cain did not exercise spiritual leadership as he should have – his younger brother was the spiritual leader among the children of Adam and Eve.

## Noah's Flood

We first read about Noah in Genesis 5, found at the end of a genealogical list beginning with Adam, following the lineage of his son Seth. Noah is our English translation of the Hebrew *No'akh*. In the Chinese, he is called **Nuòyà**. The phonetic similarity between the Hebrew and Chinese is not the result of translation, as is the case with English. Noah's name was in use among the ancient Chinese people. They knew of this man before the Hebrew Scriptures were written.

## Noah



As we look at the etymology of Noah's name, we find that he is the SECOND APPROVED. There are only two men of whom it is had been said in Scripture, he “walked with God.” The first to receive such approval from the Lord was Noah's great-grandfather Enoch, of whom it is said,

*Enoch walked with God; and he was not, for God took him.* (Genesis 5:24, NKJV)

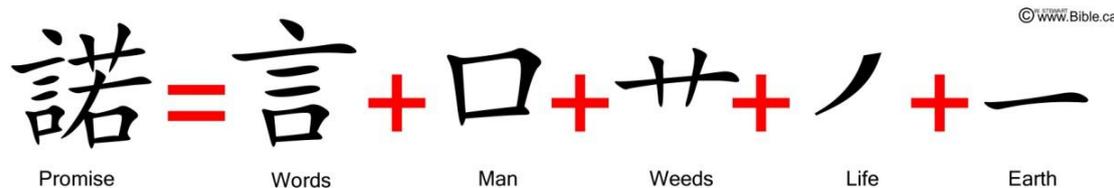
One chapter later, we find that

*Noah found grace in the eyes of the Lord. This is the genealogy of Noah. Noah was a just man, perfect in his generations. Noah walked with God.* (Genesis 6:8-9, NKJV)

Enoch's walk with God was so close that he did not see death – God simply took him to be with Him. Noah's walk with God distinguished him from all his contemporaries. They would be destroyed in the flood; he found grace and salvation from God.

Not only does the word **nuò** mean approved, but it is also used for promise. As true as it is that Noah was the second approved, we find in the Genesis record that he was also the second promise. The first promise found in the Scriptures is Genesis 3:15, where we are told that the seed of the woman would conquer the seed of the serpent. The next promise, the second promise, is in the giving of Noah's name. We read,

*Lamech lived one hundred and eighty-two years, and had a son. And he called his name Noah, saying, "This one will comfort us concerning our work and the toil of our hands, because of the ground which the LORD has cursed."* (Genesis 5:28-29, NKJV)



There are over 15 words that could be used in the Chinese language to convey the idea of a promise. That the ancient Chinese used **nuò** is significant. The etymology reveals WORDS spoken about a MAN through whom the WEEDS curse would be removed, and LIFE would be restored to the EARTH. Notice, that is the very thing Lamech said in Genesis 5:28-29 when he named Noah. This promise would be fulfilled in Noah, for after the flood, when he and his family had exited the ark, we read:

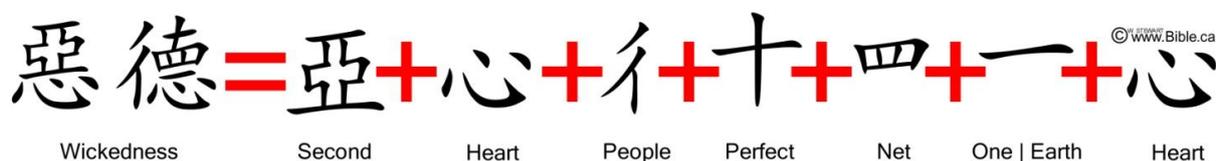
*... Noah built an altar to the LORD ... and offered burnt offerings on the altar. And the LORD smelled a soothing aroma. Then the LORD said in His heart, "I will never again curse the ground for man's sake, although the imagination of man's heart is evil from his youth; nor will I again destroy every living thing as I have done."* (Genesis 8:20-21, NKJV)

In this text, not only does the LORD say that He will not again destroy all flesh with a flood again, but He also indicates that He will no longer curse the ground for man's sake. This is not a statement about the flood, but about the weed curse which resulted from Adam's sin in the garden (Genesis 3:17-19). It was in the days of Noah, when he came forth from the ark that the weed curse was no more.

### Wickedness

As noted above in Genesis 6:8-9, Noah distinguished himself from the people of his generation. He showed himself to be righteous, while his contemporaries were wicked. We saw this distinction between the sons of Adam, Cain and Abel. Noah followed in the way of Abel, while the rest of his generation followed the violence of Cain (see 'Cain & Abel' chapter). The people around Noah were described in this way:

*... the LORD saw that the wickedness of man was great in the earth, and that every intent of the thoughts of his heart was only evil continually. The earth also was corrupt before God, and the earth was filled with violence.* (Genesis 6:5, 11, NKJV)



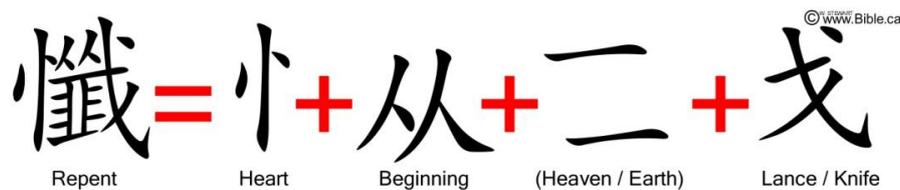
The word 戡 **dé** is WICKEDNESS in the Chinese. It literally means BAD MORALS or EVIL ETHICS. The left side of the word reveals a SECOND HEART or MIND, as men turned from the heart/mind God had given them to do wickedly. On the right side of the character, we see radical 60, which may be rendered as a *step with the left foot*. However, as we look at it, we see the base is a person, with perhaps an abbreviated person overhead, perhaps indicating a PLURALITY OF PEOPLE. As we continue to look at the components, we find the words COMPLETE, NET, ONE and again, HEART. What the image seems to describe is not the ethics of a single individual, but of the whole world, revealing that all the people were netted (or caught) in the same heart or mind.

## Repent

Due to the wickedness of man, God was sorry that He had made man. We read:

*... the LORD was sorry that He had made man on the earth, and He was grieved in His heart.*  
(Genesis 6:6, NKJV)

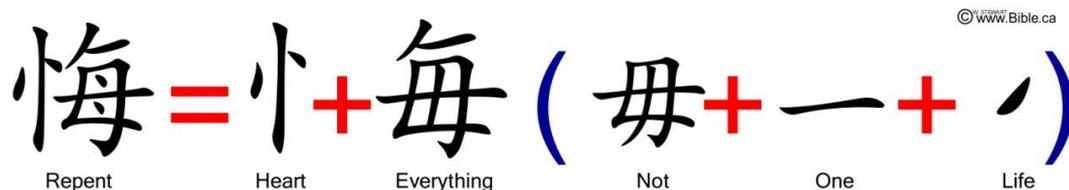
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Repent                  Heart                  Beginning                  (Heaven / Earth)                  Lance / Knife

The KJV says “... it repented the LORD ...” **Chàn** is a Chinese word for REPENT which appears to picture the LORD’s sorrow about man. In this word, we see the sorrow of God’s HEART from the BEGINNING of man’s EVIL. The universal nature of this evil is evident by the horizontal lines above and below evil, indicating the evil which is between heaven and earth. Finally, on the very right of the image for REPENT, we see God’s determined response to man’s wickedness. It would result in punishment, here pictured with a KNIFE or LANCE.

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Repent                  Heart                  Everything                  Not                  One                  Life

Another word for REPENT reveals what God intended to do because of man’s wickedness. The word **hui** shows the words HEART and EVERYTHING. What was on God’s heart about everything? The etymology of EVERYTHING is literally, NOT ONE LIFE. God intended to destroy everything! The Genesis record agrees, for it says that God would

*... destroy man whom I have created from the face of the earth, both man and beast, creeping thing and birds of the air ... everything that is on the earth shall die.* (Genesis 6:7, 17, NKJV)

## Corrupt

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Corrupt                  Cover                  Hand Over                  Flesh                  Change

All flesh had become CORRUPT. The Chinese word **fu huà** speaks of this corruption. The right side of the character acknowledges that a CHANGE had taken place. On the left, we see that all FLESH were HANDED OVER to the corruption – it COVERED all. This is also observed by the Genesis writer:

The earth also was corrupt before God, and the earth was filled with violence. So God looked upon the earth, and indeed it was corrupt; for all flesh had corrupted their way on the earth. (Genesis 6:11-12, NKJV)

## Destroy

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Destroy                  Water                  Moreover

As noted above in Genesis 6:7, 17, God determined to “destroy” all flesh. To accomplish this, He would use “floodwaters.” A Chinese word for DESTROY is **ju**, which fitly pictures the destruction God would bring. The image identifies the source of the destruction as WATER MOREOVER! God would use a flood to destroy all flesh.

## Flood

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Flood                  Water                  Total                  Together                  Earth                  Eight

**Hóng**, meaning FLOOD, reveals the extent of the flood. It was not a localized flood; God would bring TOTAL WATER upon the land. The word for TOTAL here is significant also. It is a record of what would be left after the flood was finished. There would remain EIGHT TOGETHER upon the EARTH. Only Noah, his wife, their three sons, and their wives would survive.

## Drown

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Drown                  Water                  Cover | Trap                  All                  Together

The rest of mankind would DROWN (**yan**). The etymology of this word does not reveal just a few people overcome by floodwaters. The WATER would COVER or TRAP all. This is evident when we look at the word for COVER/TRAP, for it speaks of ALL TOGETHER. The population of the post-flood world would be just the eight people mentioned above, who were not covered or trapped by the floodwaters.

## Ark

God commanded Noah to make an ark. We read,

*Make yourself an ark ... I will establish My covenant with you, and you shall go into the ark, you, your sons, your wife, and your sons wives with you.* (Genesis 6:14, 18, NKJV)

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方舟 = 方 + 舟  
 Ark                      Rectangle                      Boat

The word for ARK in Chinese is **fangzhou**. This is a combination of two words, **fang** which means RECTANGLE and **zhou** meaning BOAT. That is basically what the ark was; a rectangular boat. There was nothing fancy about its construction, it was essentially a huge floating box. It is interesting to note that the word **fang** can also mean UPRIGHT or HONEST, which describes the character of those who were permitted onboard.

### Ship | Vessel

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船 = 舟 + 八 + 口  
 Ship | Vessel                      Ship                      Eight                      People

This boat which Noah constructed was massive. It was a three-level vessel, with over 100,000 square feet of floor space. It would be rightly called a SHIP (**chuán**). This word pictures EIGHT PEOPLE on a BOAT. What ship has only eight people onboard? Cruiseliners are built to carry thousands of people and have dozens of personnel onboard. Freighters, though not built to carry passengers, still have dozens of crew members. Surely this pictures the ark Noah was commanded to build. God said that eight people would be saved in the ark. The apostle Peter, comparing the physical salvation of Noah and his family with our salvation in Christ wrote:

*... the Divine longsuffering waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was being prepared, in which a few, that is, eight souls, were saved through water. There is an antitype which now saves us – baptism ... (1 Peter 3:20-21, NKJV)*

### Torrent of Rain

Once the ark was built, God told Noah,

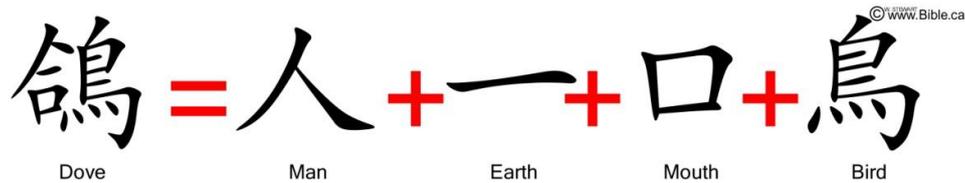
*... after seven more days I will cause it to rain on the earth forty days and forty nights, and I will destroy from the face of the earth all living things that I have made ... on that day all the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of heaven were opened. And the rain was on the earth forty days and forty nights. (Genesis 7:4, 11-12, NKJV)*

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霪 = 雨 + 沛 ( 氵 + 十 + 阝 )  
 Torrent of Rain                      Rain                      Abundant | Full | Sudden                      Water                      Complete | Perfect                      Wide

The waters of the flood did not come as a light sprinkle, but as a TORRENT OF RAIN (**pèi**). This word describes RAIN that was ABUNDANT, FULL or SUDDEN. The image pictures not only the rain coming from above, but water from below, even as the Genesis record indicated that the fountains of the deep also opened. The water that was upon the earth was COMPLETELY WIDE (i.e. it covered the entire earth).

## Dove

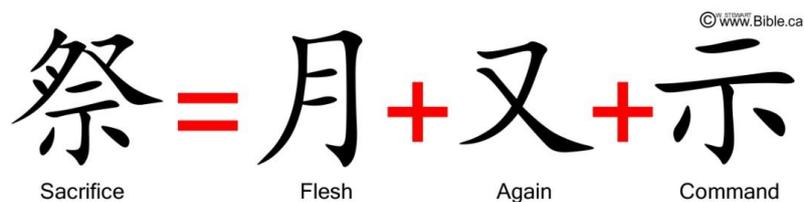


After the flood had ended and the waters began to recede, a DOVE (ge) was sent by Noah to see if there was any vegetation on the earth yet. He sent her out three times. The first time, she brought back nothing; the second time, she brought back an olive leaf; and the third time, she did not return (Genesis 8:8-12). The left side of this character pictures a MAN, the EARTH, and a MOUTH, and the right side of the image shows a BIRD. It is possible this character was developed to tell of the DOVE which was sent out by the MAN to seek food upon the EARTH. She bore evidence of the food with the olive leaf in her MOUTH.

## Sacrifice

When the time came for Noah and his family to exit the ark, what do you suppose would be the first thing they would do? The Genesis record tells us,

*... Noah built an altar to the LORD, and took of every clean animal and of every clean bird, and offered burnt offerings on the altar. And the LORD smelled a soothing aroma ...*  
(Genesis 8:20-21, NKJV)



The first thing he did was make SACRIFICE (jì). This word for sacrifice seems to infer that the offering had not been offered for some time, as the three components of the word are FLESH AGAIN as God had COMMANDED. Over a year had passed since Noah had last been able to make sacrifice to God.

## Rainbow

After Noah made sacrifice to the LORD, He promised two things: 1) He would not curse the ground again (the weeds curse was lifted), and 2) He would not destroy the earth by a flood again. As a sign of this second promise, the LORD said to Noah,

*It shall be, when I bring a cloud over the earth, that the rainbow shall be seen in the cloud; and I will remember My covenant which is between Me and you and every living creature of all flesh; the waters shall never again become a flood to destroy all flesh.* (Genesis 9:14-15, NKJV)

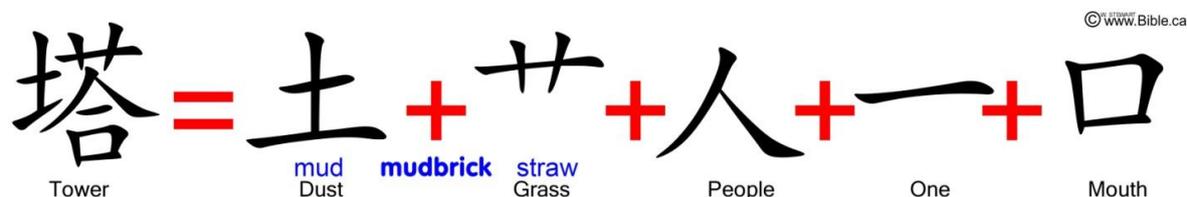


The rainbow signifies the end of the rain, as God sees the token of His covenant with all flesh and brings an end to the rain. The word ní (RAINBOW) literally refers to the FINAL PART of the RAIN.

## Tower of Babel

Genesis 10 is primarily a record of genealogies and the various divisions which would eventually take place. However, when we come to Genesis 11, we see what caused the division of nations and languages mentioned in the preceding chapter. All the people of the earth were together in the plain of Shinar (modern day Iraq) and shared one language. They were determined to build a tower “whose top is in the heavens.” (Genesis 11:4, NKJV)

### The Tower



A Chinese word for TOWER (**ta**) is descriptive of both the materials use to build the tower and the unity of the people who were making it. The components used to make bricks for the tower were DUST and GRASS. All the PEOPLE involved in the project were of ONE MOUTH or language.



There are a few other words inside **ta** related to the construction of the tower. If the image for dust is removed from the left side, the character then becomes UNDERTAKING (**tà**). Certainly, the building project they planned was a huge undertaking. But further, if we remove the image for grass from the top of UNDERTAKING, we are left with the word UNITED (**ge**). To finish the tower would be a huge undertaking that would require a united effort.

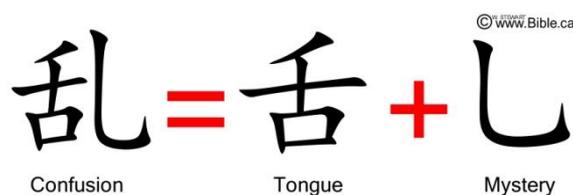
However, the building of the tower was not God’s will. The LORD had commanded,

*... be fruitful and multiply on the earth ... be fruitful and multiply, and fill the earth ... be fruitful and multiply; bring forth abundantly in the earth and multiply in it.* (Genesis 8:17; 9:1, 7, NKJV)

Rather than heeding the voice of the LORD and departing from the plain of Shinar to populate the earth, the people stayed together, saying,

*... let us make a name for ourselves, lest we be scattered abroad over the face of the whole earth.* (Genesis 11:4, NKJV)

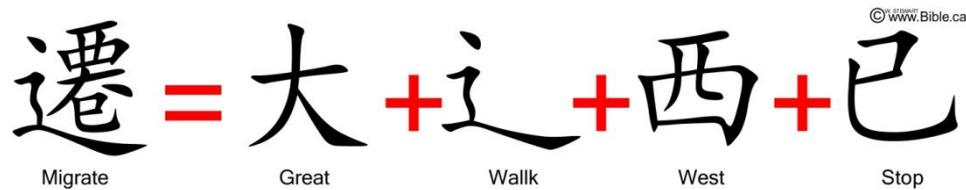
### Confusion



Thus, since man disobeyed His will, God disrupted their construction project. He CONFUSED (**luàn**) their language. At one moment, they could understand one another, and the next, their speech



The people would MIGRATE from Shinar to various regions across the globe. There are two words of interest in the Chinese language for MIGRATE. Both words are pronounced **qiān**; the first one is generic, the second is specific to the Chinese people. The generic form of qiān pictures THOUSANDS WALKING.

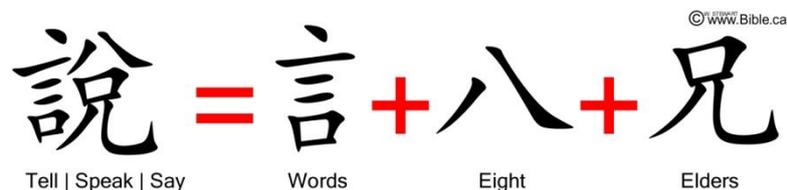


The more detailed form of MIGRATE (**qiān**) seems to specifically reference the migration of the Chinese people from the plain of Shinar. It reveals their GREAT WALK from the WEST which eventually STOPPED in the land we today call China. An interesting note, they acknowledge the general region from which they had departed, using the word WEST (**xī**), which takes us back to the ONE MAN in the garden ENCLOSURE – Adam.

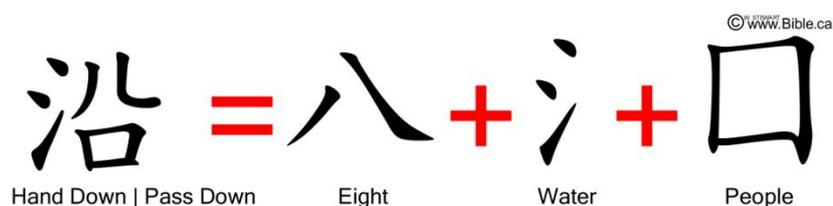


### How Did They Know?

Now, here's the million dollar question – How did the ancient Chinese people know all the details we've discussed in this article? How were they privy to precise details about the creation, the sin in the garden, Cain and Abel, Noah's name, the flood, and the events at the tower of Babel? How could they know these things which would not be recorded in the Hebrew Scriptures for another 800 years? The ancient Chinese, who developed their written language reveal the answer to us.



The Chinese word **shuō** helps us to know how the ancient Chinese knew about the pre-Babel history of mankind. The word means to TELL or SPEAK or SAY. Its etymology identifies WORDS from EIGHT ELDERS. I would suggest that would be Noah and his wife, along with his three sons and their wives. They were, after the flood, the oldest (elder) people on the earth. But there's more.



Just in case we're not certain that these eight elders who shared words with the ancient Chinese people were in fact Noah and his family, a word used for HANDING DOWN or PASSING DOWN (**yàn**) also reveals the source of their knowledge. This word pictures EIGHT WATER PEOPLE! Who could that be, but the eight people who were saved through water (1 Peter 3:20), Noah, his wife, his three sons, and their wives?

Not only was the written syntax of the Chinese language provided by its developers as a means of communication, but it was used as a way to record history. In particular, the history of pre-Babel events were encoded in several images – hidden details of a time long ago. The precision with which these characters agree with the Hebrew Scriptures cannot be a mere coincidence. **The ancient Chinese people knew Noah and his family, and received from them the knowledge of what happened prior to the flood.** Showing due diligence, the first generation of the Chinese people, as they prepared a style of writing for their descendants, used it as a way to record and preserve the history which had been passed on to them. Amazing, truly amazing!

Source: <https://www.bible.ca/ark/welcome.htm>

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