



Moses & the Red Sea Crossing

Truth or Fiction?

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New King James Version

First Question:

Did the Biblical Characters involved
with the Exodus really exist?

We look at documentary
& archeological evidence!

Abraham had a son called Isaac
Isaac's son Jacob dug a well near Sychar, where Jesus
talked to the woman of Samaria 1000 years later. Local
Bedouins & Jews call this Jacob's well. This picture is from
1884 AD.



It still exists
today within the
walled complex
of a Greek
Orthodox
Monastery.

1880 Picture of Rachel's Tomb

- Jacob married Rachel.
- Among other sons they had LEVI & JOSEPH.
- LEVI had KOHATH who had son AMRAM



1865 Photo: Joseph's Tomb in Palestine!

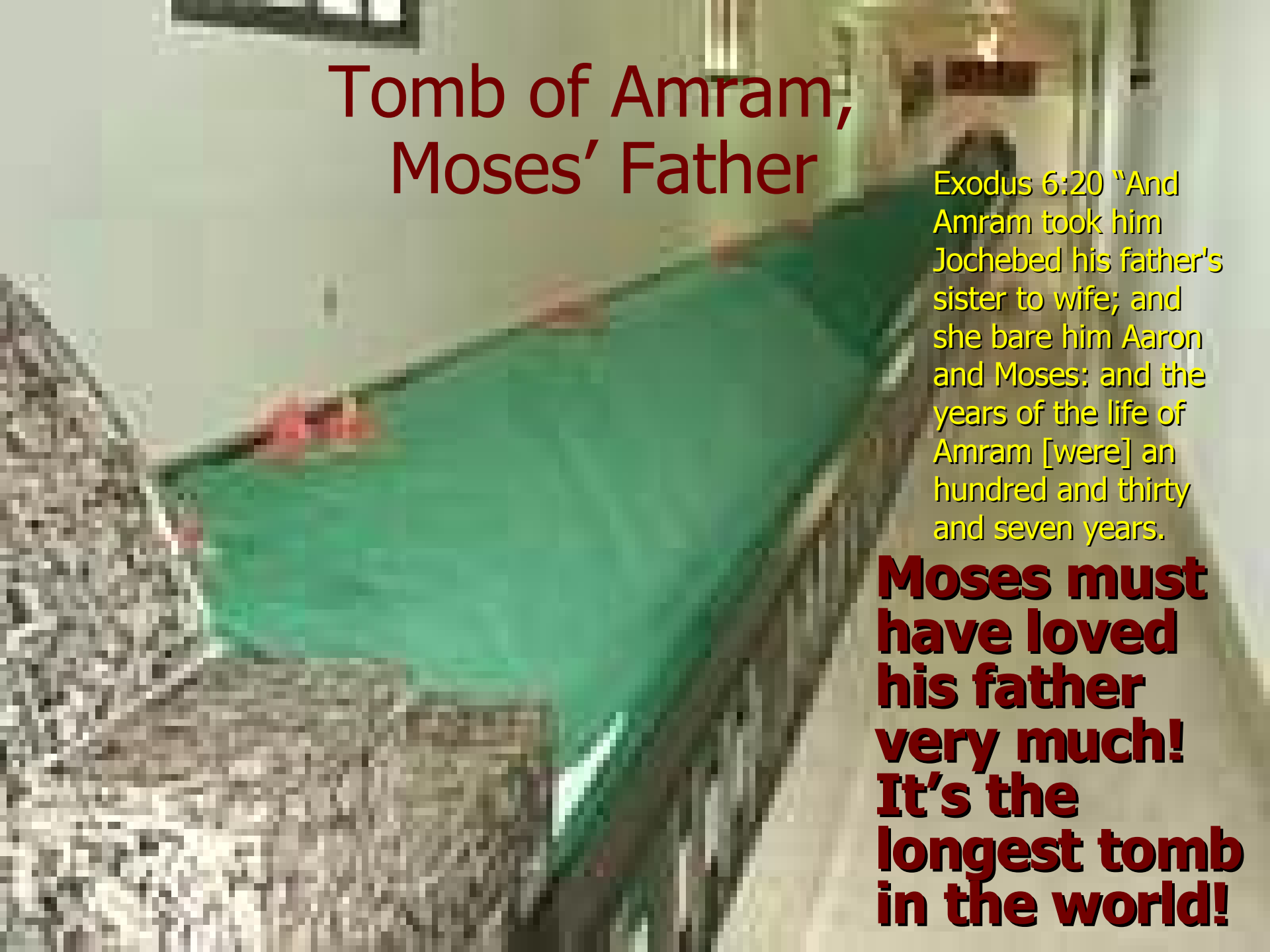
Jacob's favorite son Joseph was sold by his brothers into Egypt as a slave, but he became **under-Pharaoh!** After 400 years there Moses, on Joseph's orders, carried Joseph's bones with him when Israel left Egypt.



Tomb of Amram, Moses' Father

Exodus 6:20 "And Amram took him Jochebed his father's sister to wife; and she bare him Aaron and Moses: and the years of the life of Amram [were] an hundred and thirty and seven years.

**Moses must have loved his father very much!
It's the longest tomb in the world!**



Moses' brother Aaron helped him lead
2-3 million of their people Israel out of Egypt.

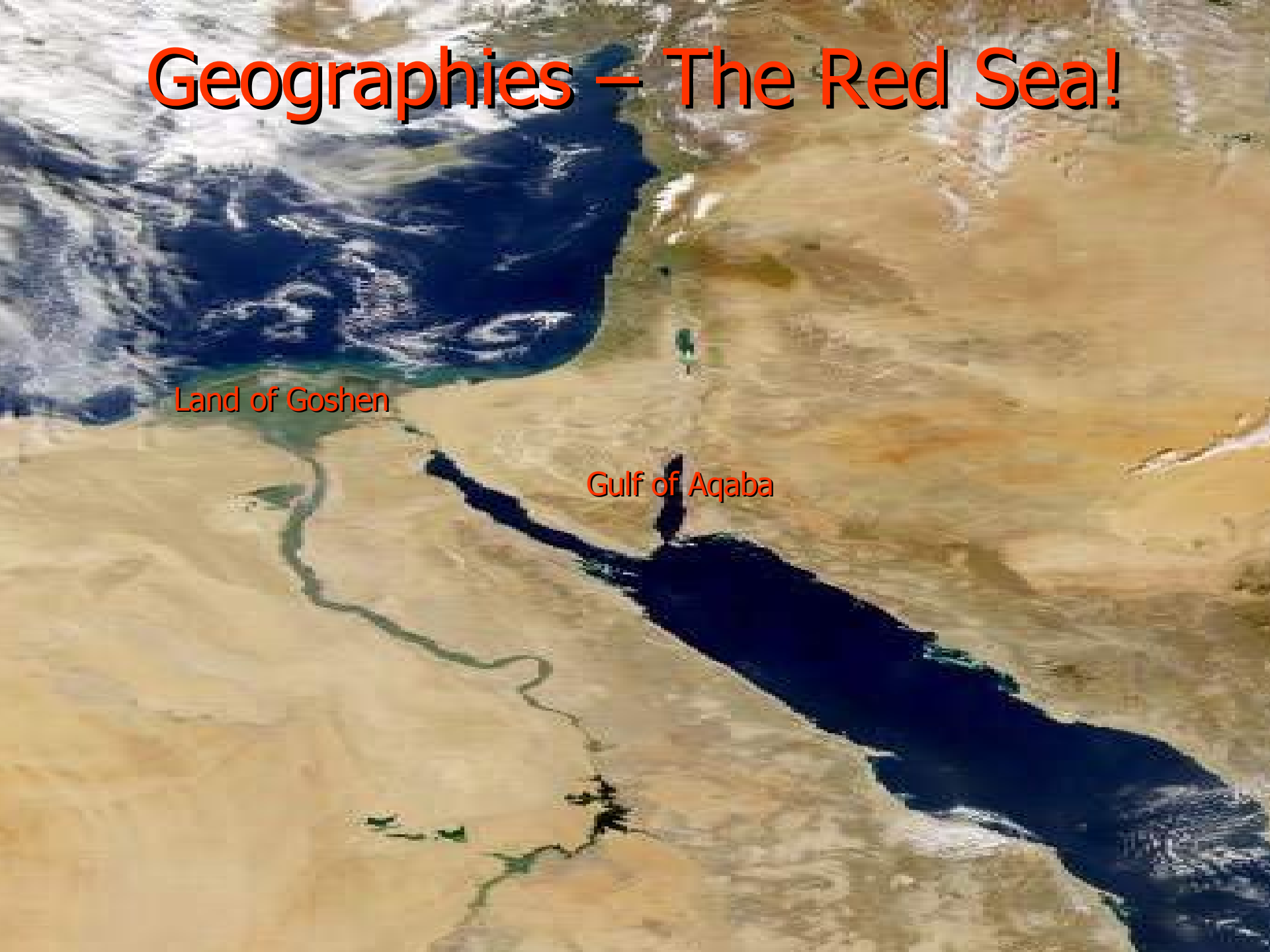
Numbers 20:28 "And
Moses stripped Aaron
of his garments, and
put them on Eleazar
his son; and Aaron
died there in the top
of the mount [Hor]:
and Moses and
Eleazar came down
from the mount."

Of the mountains that encircle the great bowl of Petra, none is more commanding than Jabal Haroun, Aaron's Mountain, or Mt. Hor of the Bible. At 1,350 metres above sea-level it is the highest peak in the area; and it is a place of great sanctity to the local people for here, they believe, Moses' brother Aaron died and was buried.

Geographies – The Red Sea!

Land of Goshen

Gulf of Aqaba

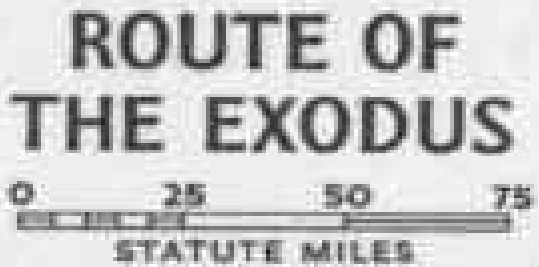


They traveled from Goshen

via Succoth

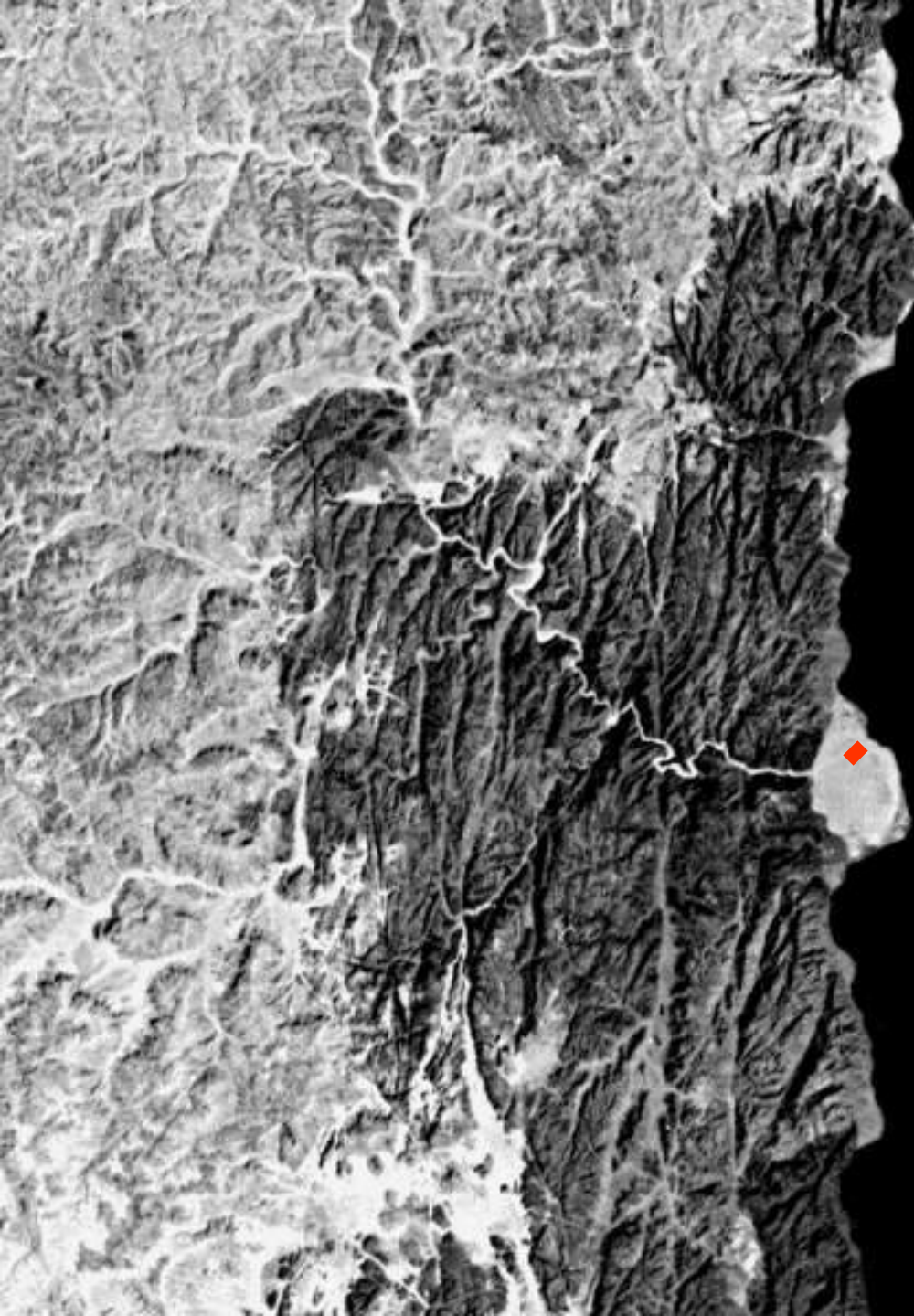
through this wadi

exiting at Nuweiba beach



Nuweiba Beach

Satellite
picture of the
wadi leading
to the only
exit: Nuweiba
Beach!



Coming out on Nuweiba Beach







Side Views



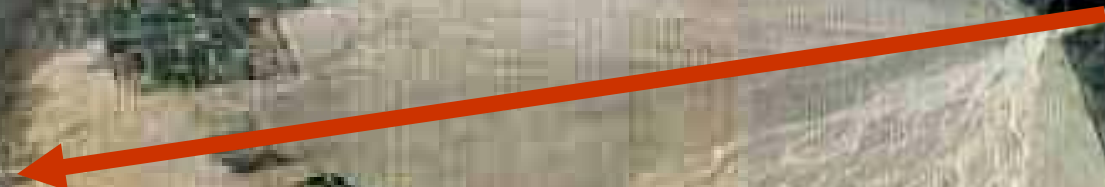
B. Josephus said, "... there was a ridge of mountains that terminated at the sea... and obstructed their flight..."
Antiquities of the Jews, Book II, Chapter XV

Nuweiba beach at the gulf of Aqaba from where they presumably crossed over...

A

C

D

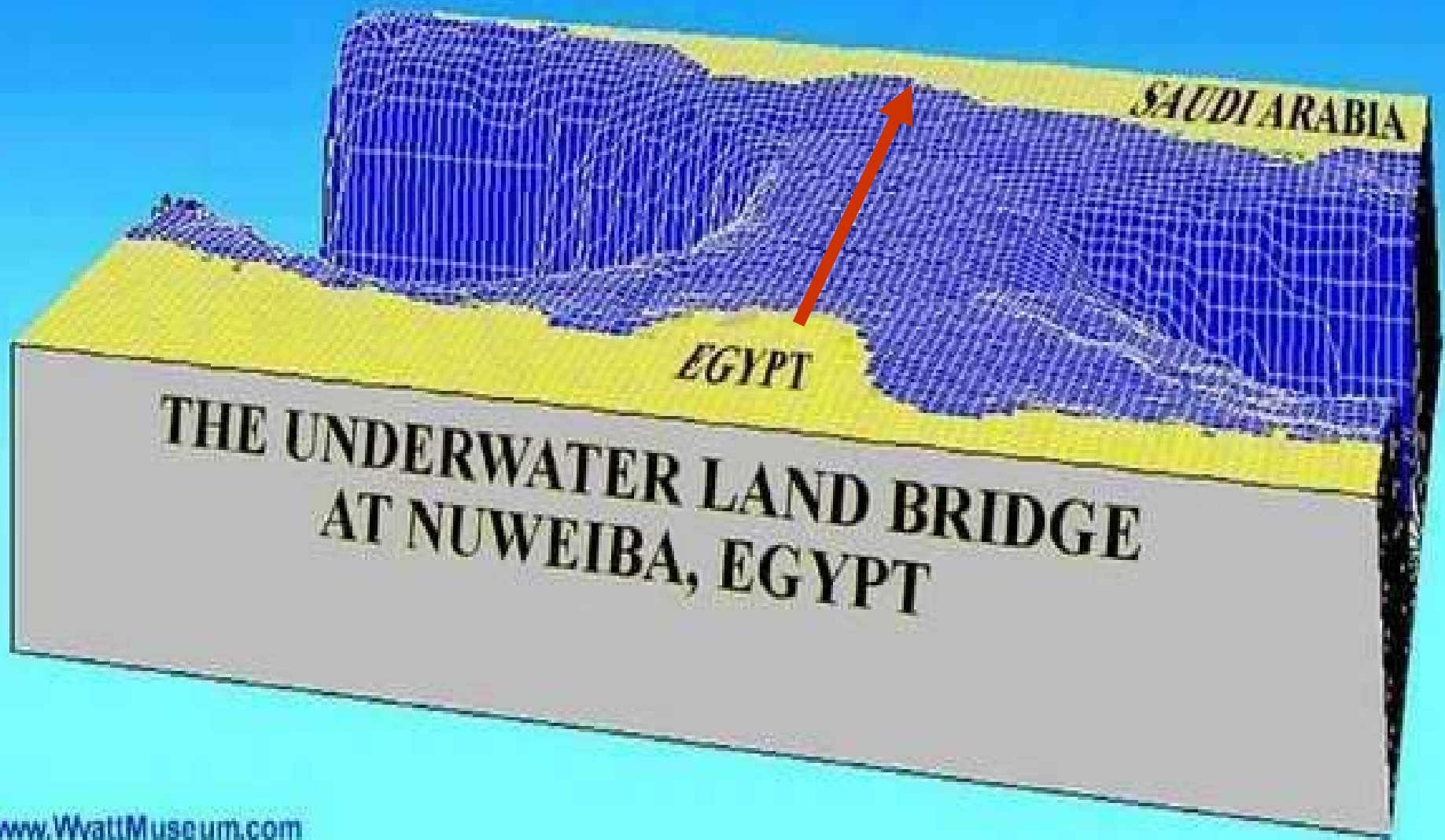


Pretty big beach no? For 2 million people?

I always did wonder how that pillar of fire could have stopped the Egyptians by night. Just go around it! No sir! Those hills were too steep for their chariots!

The large beach at Nuweiba, Egypt where the 2 million children of Israel encamped prior to crossing the Red Sea or Gulf of Aqaba. They thought they would die here because they had nowhere to escape from Pharaoh's army. View is looking south. Photo April 1964. Fred Thompson.

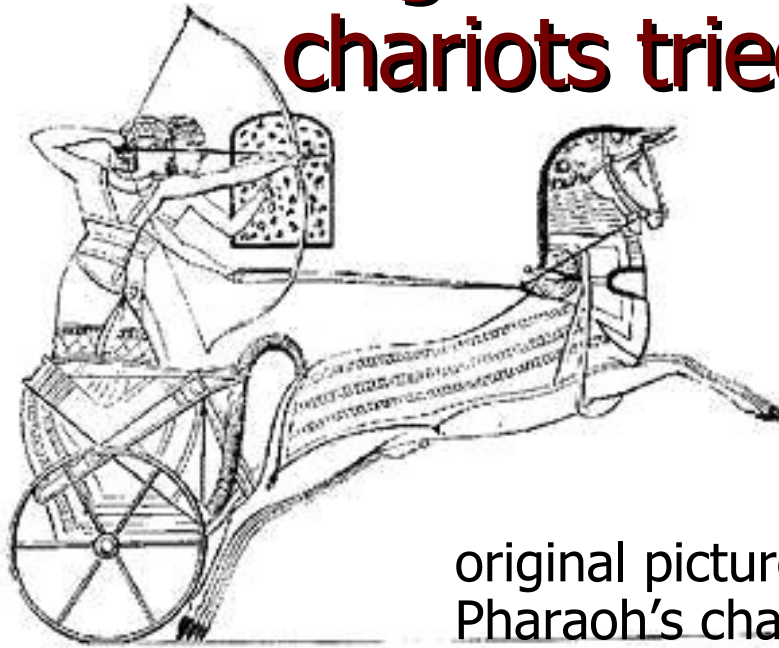
Checking sonar depth measurements, Wyatt discovered an underwater land bridge exactly between Nuweiba Beach & the Saudi side.



God divided the sea by an Eastern storm exposing this underwater land bridge & Moses went over it as if it were dry land! That's how 2-3 million of them could cross!

Exodus 14:21-22 "Moses stretched out his hand over the sea; and the LORD caused the sea to go [back] by a strong east wind all that night, and made the sea dry [land], and the waters were divided. And the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea upon the dry [ground]: and the waters [were] a wall unto them on their right hand, and on their left."

According to the Bible account Pharaoh's chariots tried to pursue them

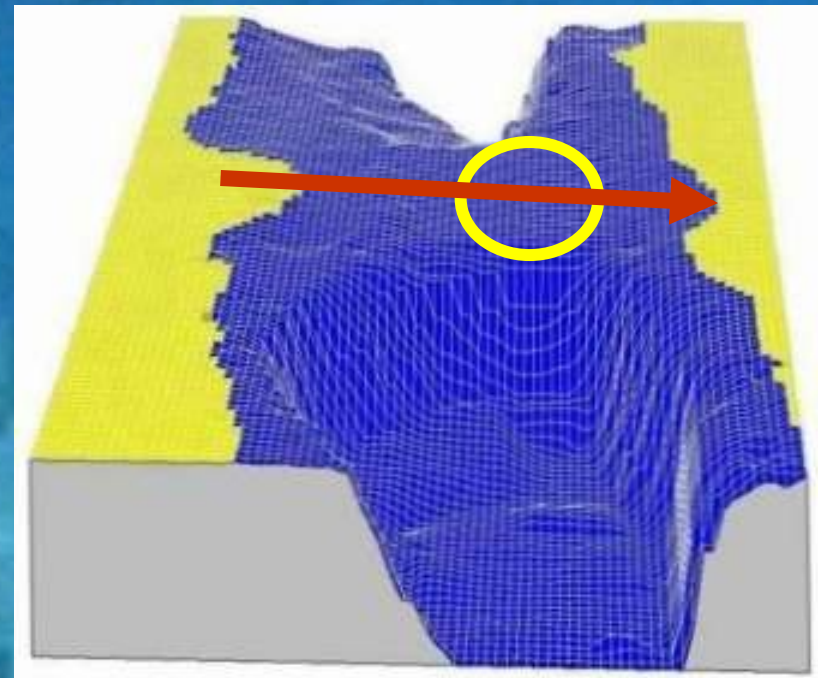


original picture of
Pharaoh's chariots



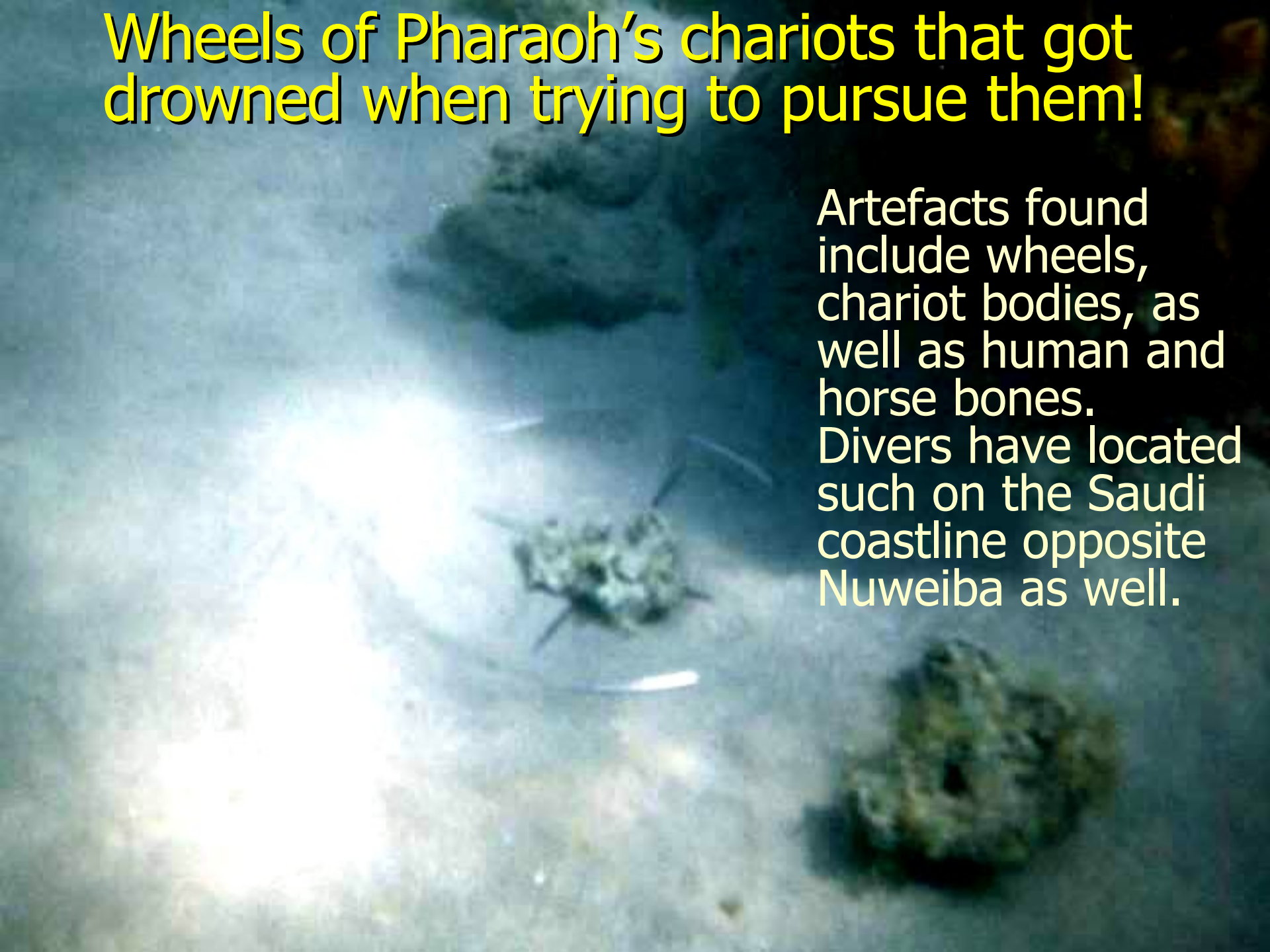
EX. 14:23 The Egyptians pursued, and went in after them to the midst of the sea, even all Pharaoh's horses, his chariots, and his horsemen. 24 ...it came to pass, that in the morning watch the LORD 25 took off their chariot wheels, that they drave them heavily: so that the Egyptians said, Let us flee from the face of Israel; for the LORD fighteth for them against the Egyptians. 26 And the LORD said unto Moses, Stretch out thine hand over the sea, that the waters may come again upon the Egyptians, upon their chariots, and upon their horsemen. 27 And Moses stretched forth his hand over the sea, and the sea returned to his strength when the morning appeared; and the Egyptians fled against it; and the LORD overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea. 28 And the waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the host of Pharaoh that came into the sea after them; there remained not so much as one of them.

So Wyatt decided to go scuba diving & look underwater there! Guess what he discovered...

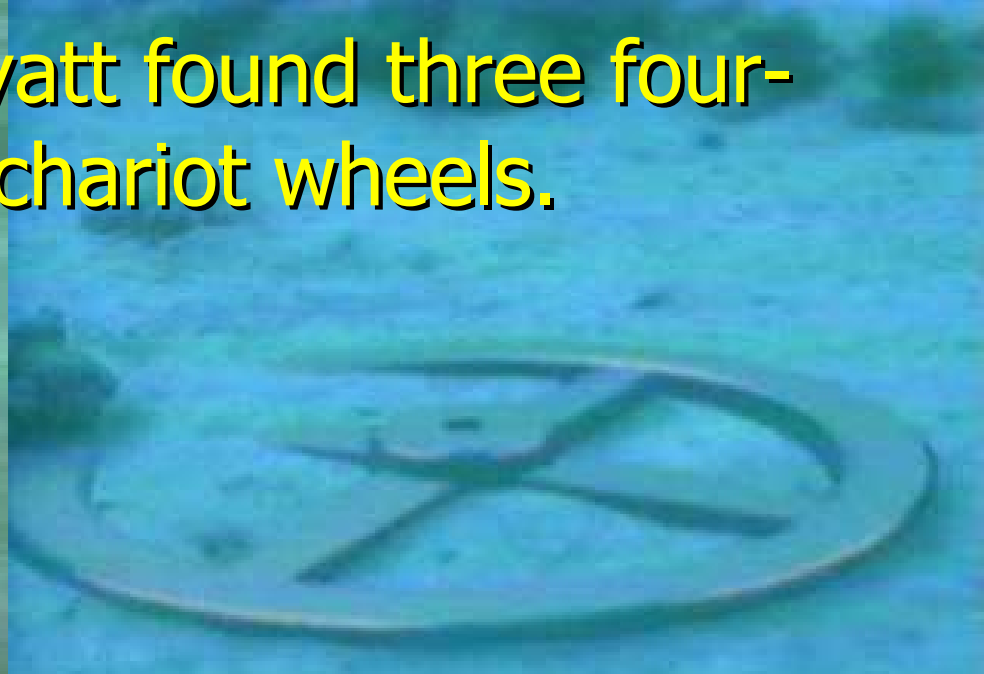


Wheels of Pharaoh's chariots that got drowned when trying to pursue them!

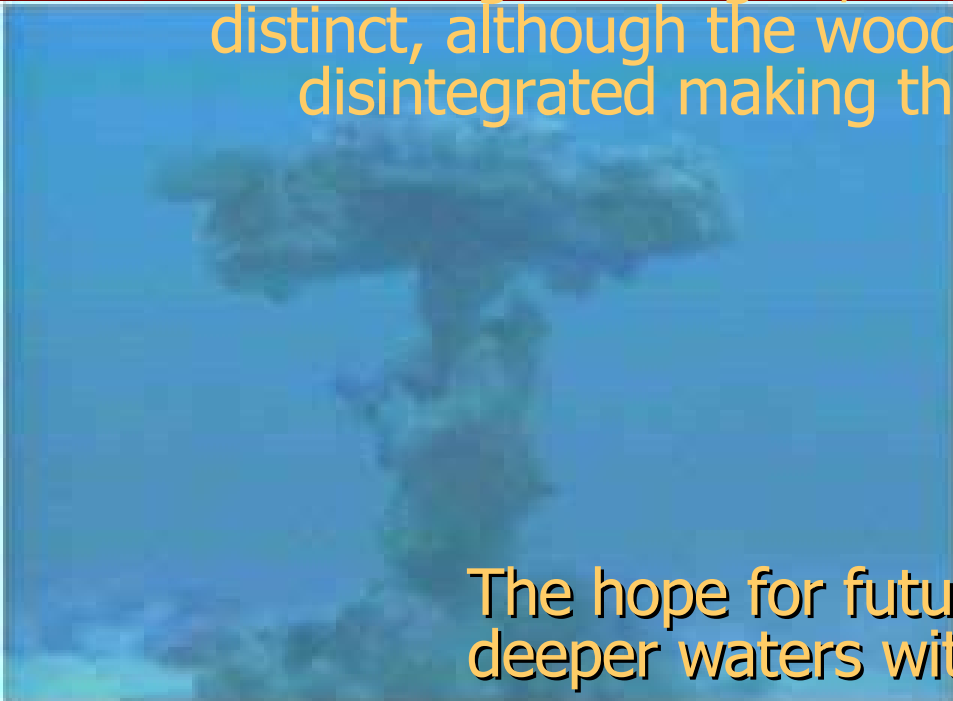
Artefacts found include wheels, chariot bodies, as well as human and horse bones. Divers have located such on the Saudi coastline opposite Nuweiba as well.



Since 1987, Ron Wyatt found three four-spoke gilded chariot wheels.

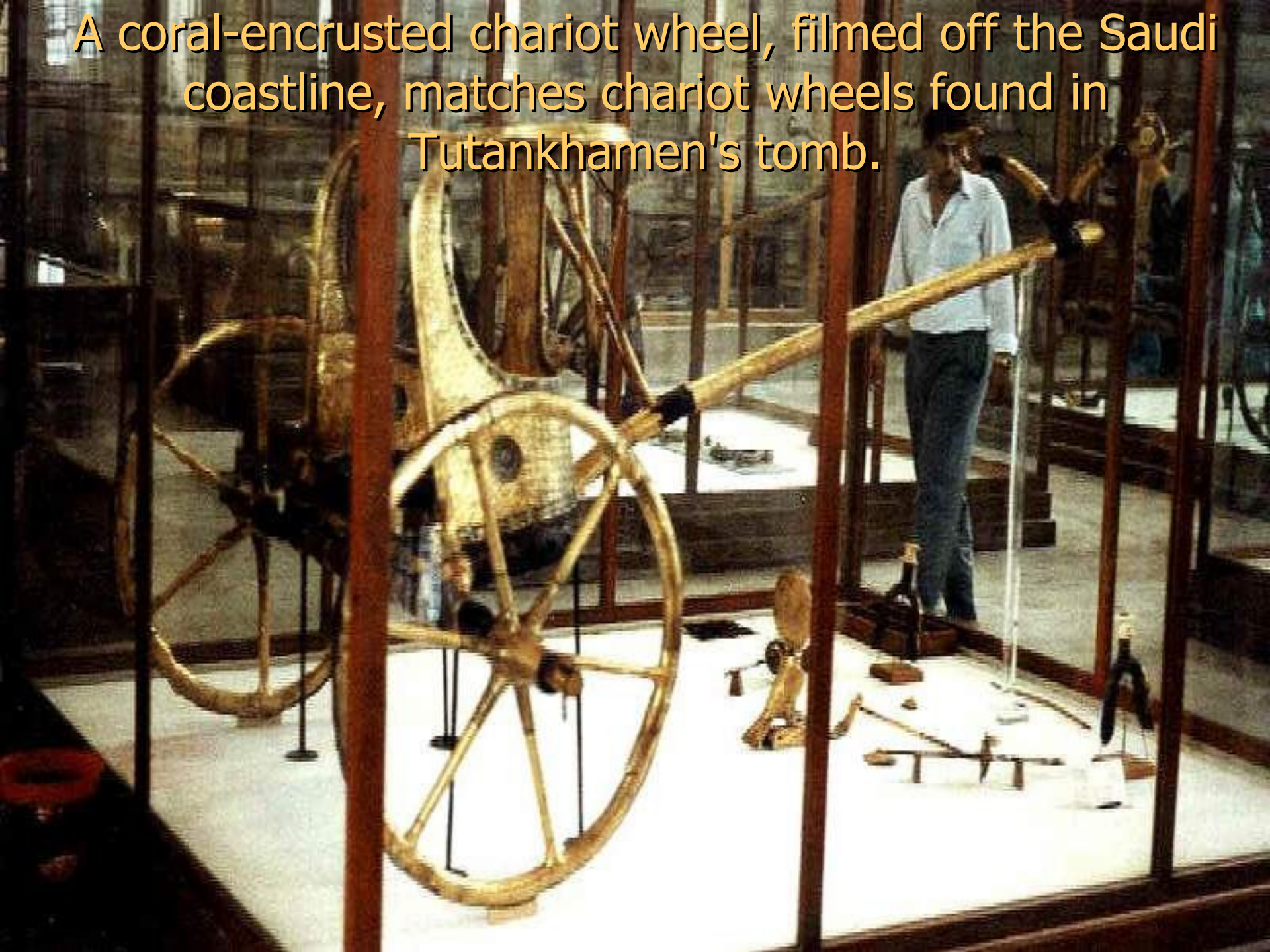


Coral does not grow on gold, hence the shape has remained very distinct, although the wood inside the gold veneer has disintegrated making them too fragile to move.



The hope for future expeditions is to explore the deeper waters with remote cameras or mini-sub.

A coral-encrusted chariot wheel, filmed off the Saudi coastline, matches chariot wheels found in Tutankhamen's tomb.



Chariot wheel and axle covered
with coral and up-ended.

Exodus 14:25 'And took off their chariot
wheels, that they drave them heavily...'

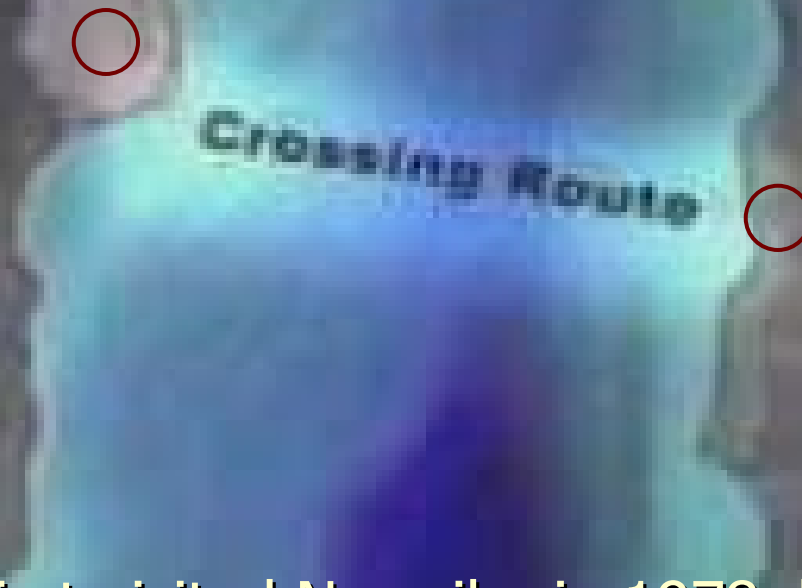




Mineralized bone, one of many found at the crossing site tested by the Department of Osteology at Stockholm University, was found to be a human femur, from the right leg of a 165-170cm tall man.

It is essentially 'fossilized,' i.e., replaced by minerals and coral, hence cannot be dated by radiocarbon methods, although this specimen was obviously from antiquity.

Solomon's Memorial Pillars.



When Ron Wyatt first visited Nuweiba in 1978, he found a Phoenician style column lying in the water. Unfortunately the inscriptions had been eroded away, hence the column's importance was not understood until 1984 when a second granite column was found on the Saudi coastline opposite -- identical to the first, except on this one the inscription was still intact!

Ron Wyatt found 2 pillars King Solomon put on both beaches to commemorate the Red Sea crossing!

In Phoenician letters (Archaic Hebrew), it contained the words: Mizraim (Egypt); Solomon; Edom; death; Pharaoh; Moses; and Yahweh, indicating that King Solomon had set up these columns as a memorial to the miracle of the crossing of the sea.

Saudi Arabia does not admit tourists, and perhaps fearing unauthorized visitors, the Saudi Authorities have since removed this column, and replaced it with a flag marker where it once stood.



Wadi Watir
From here
Crossing Site



They crossed the Red Sea to Saudi Arabia where according to these archeologists the real Holy Mountain Sinai is.

Blackened Peak
Jebel el Lawz



Where Moses got
the 10
commandments



Al Bad - Jethro's Home



CROSSING

SITE ↓

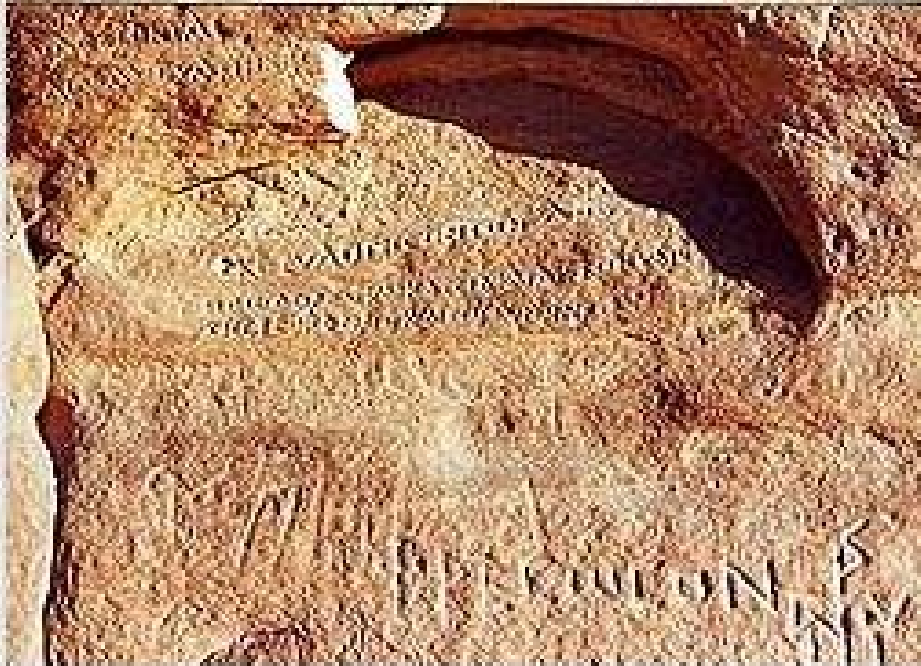
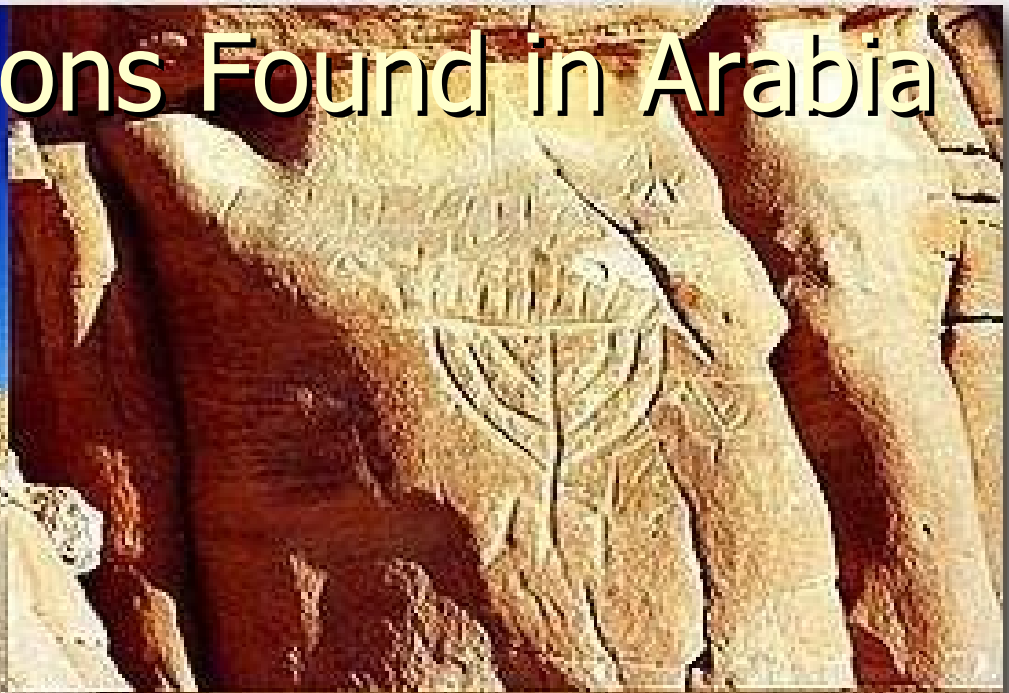
GULF OF ADAB

SAUDI

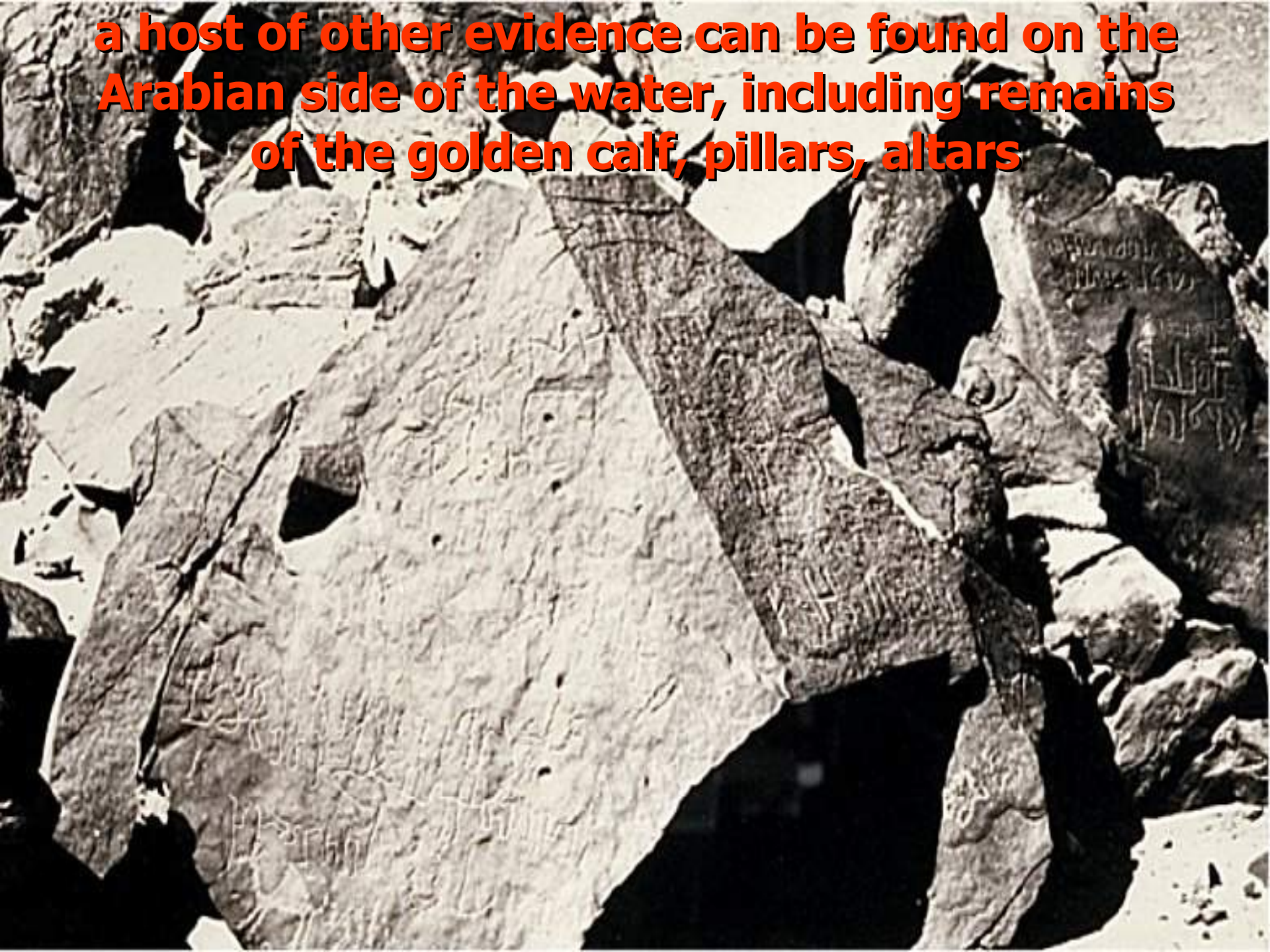
ARABIA

**MT. SINAI
"IN ARABIA"**

Hebrew Inscriptions Found in Arabia



a host of other evidence can be found on the Arabian side of the water, including remains of the golden calf, pillars, altars



even the rock at Horeb that the Bible says Moses hit twice to get water for the people!

The rock split and the water gushed forth...





Sad to say mainstream anti-God media do not
portray these true facts in the light of faith

But prefer to sceptically doubt such archaeological proofs to
the veracity & historicity of the Biblical account, one of the
most accurate history books in the world

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