

sources:

<https://ronwyatt.com/discovery/the-exodus-red-sea-crossing>

<https://www.wholereason.com/2008/03/crossing-of-the-red-sea-the-evidence.html>

<https://evidence-for-the-bible.com/evidence-for-the-bible/archeological-evidence-for-the-bible/archeological-evidence-for-the-red-sea-crossing/>

The distance to Mount Horeb (Mount Sinai) was three days journey.

Exodus 3:18

"They will listen to your voice. So you will go, you along with the elders of Israel, to the king of Egypt, and say to him: 'YHVH, the God of the Hebrews, has met with us. Now please let us take a three-day journey into the wilderness, so that we may sacrifice to YHVH our God.'"

Exodus 5:3

They answered, "The God of the Hebrews has met with us. Please let us take a three-day journey into the wilderness, so we may sacrifice to YHVH our God, or else He may strike us with pestilence or with the sword."

Exodus 8:23

We must walk a three-day journey into the wilderness and sacrifice to YHVH our God - just as He tells us.

The children of Israel had dwelled in the Nile delta region (the land of Rameses), and initially settled at the northern tip of the Gulf of Suez or Succoth at the start of the Exodus. This was the very first point where they entered into the camping state.





They journeyed through the wilderness of the Red Sea, or what we call the Sinai Peninsula; after 3 days of quick traveling they came to the Gulf of Aqaba (I Kings 9:26 calls the Gulf of Aqaba Yam-Suf). As they traveled (Ex.13:18), running away from Pharaoh's army, God informed Moses to turn south, so they headed through a canyon region that is called the Wadi Watir which led to the sea.



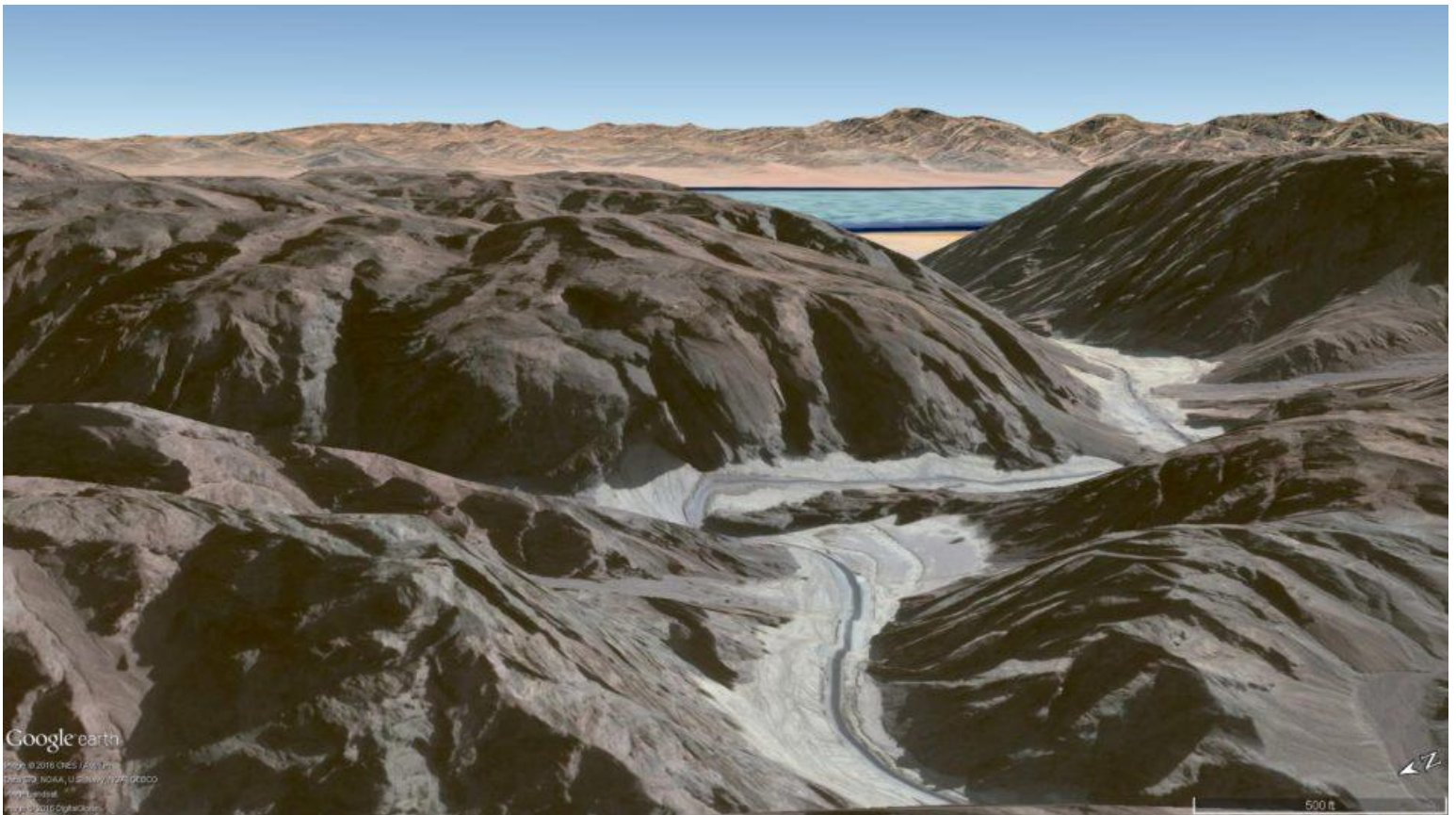
The canyon ends at Nuweibaa, Egypt.



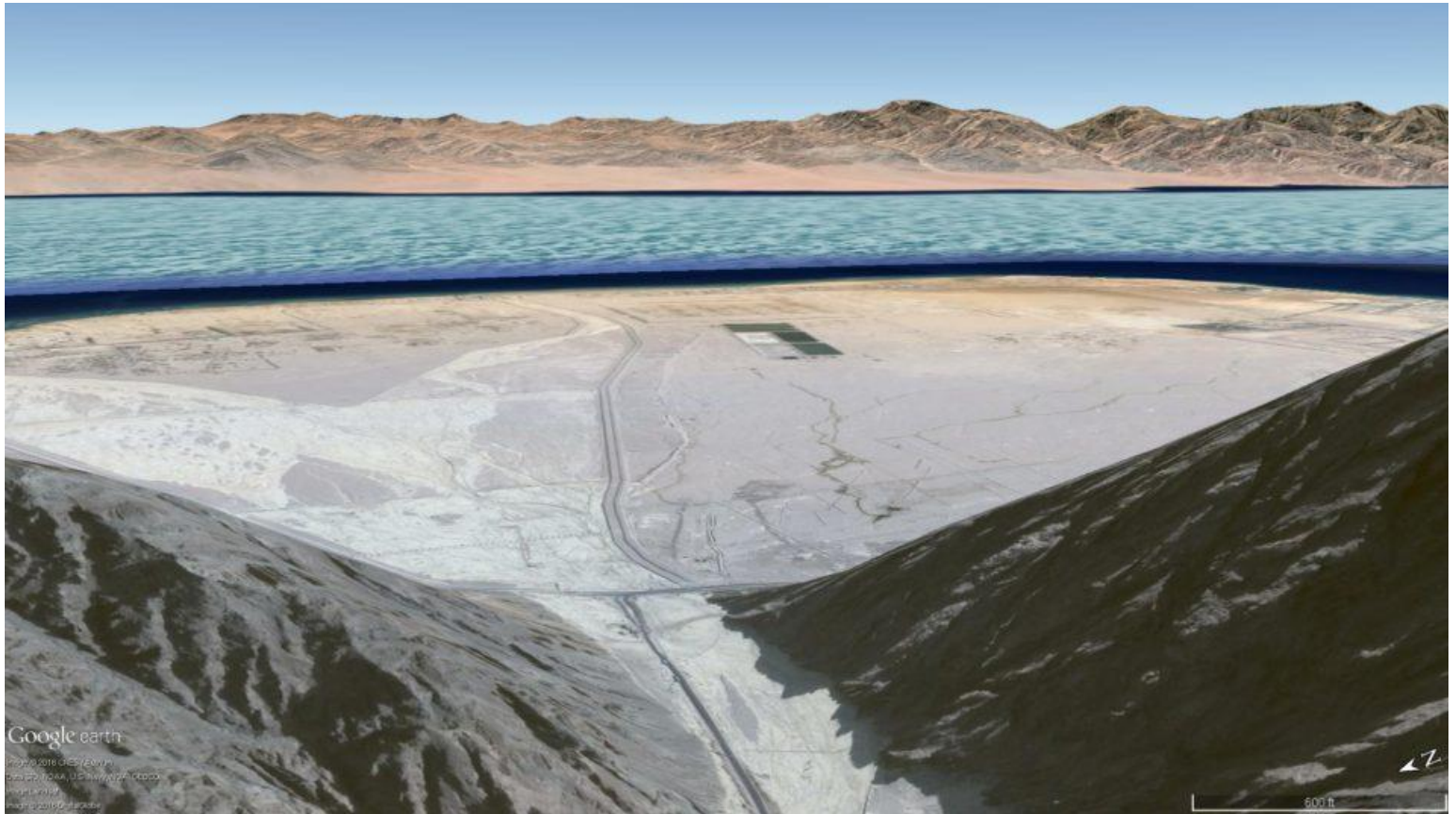
Exodus 14:3

They are entangled in the land, the wilderness has shut them in.

The children of Israel traveled 20 miles through this canyon to the Red Sea.



The path towards the beach of the crossing site

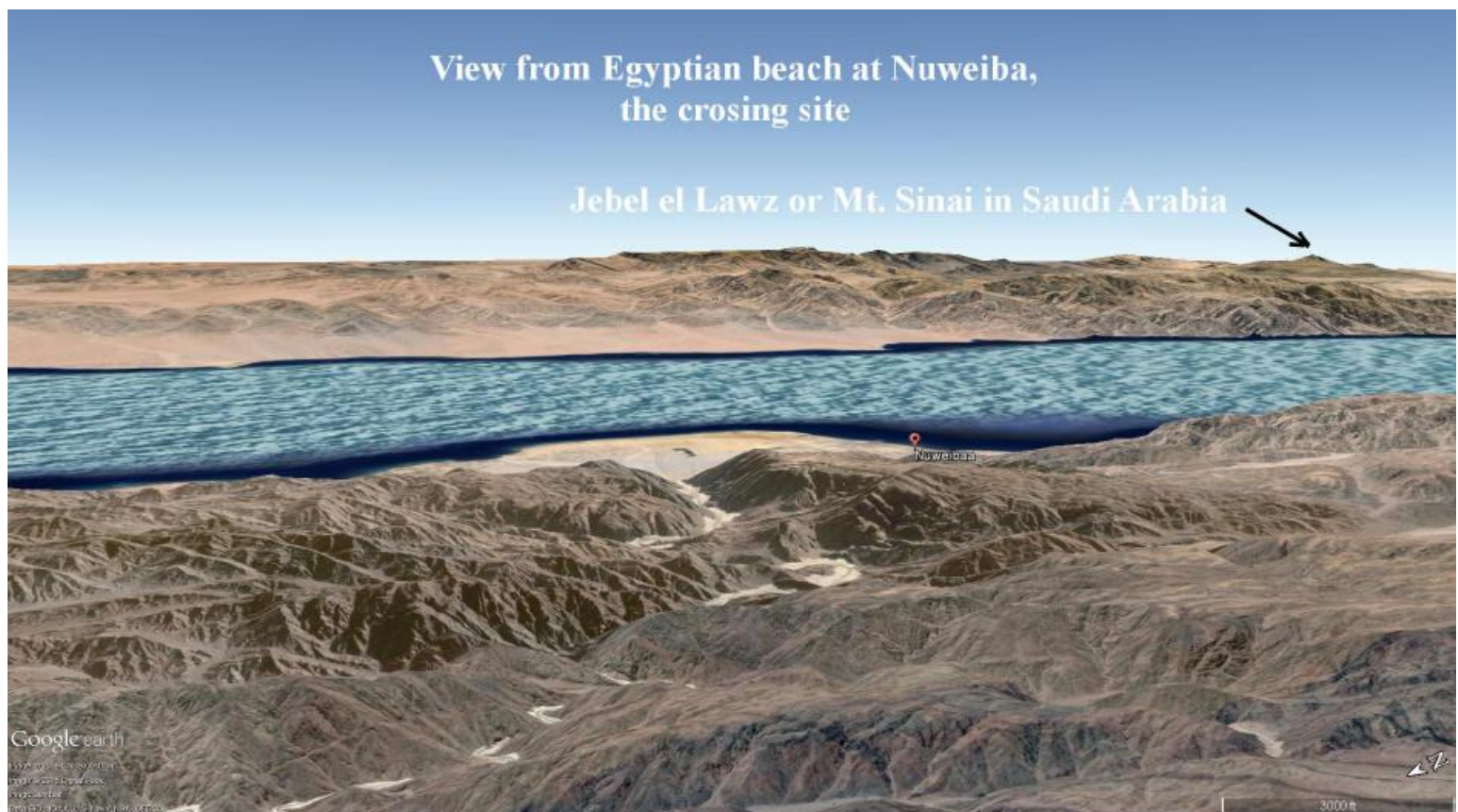


The five mile long beach is big enough for 2 million people to encamp, where they were trapped at this dead-end by the encroaching Egyptian army.





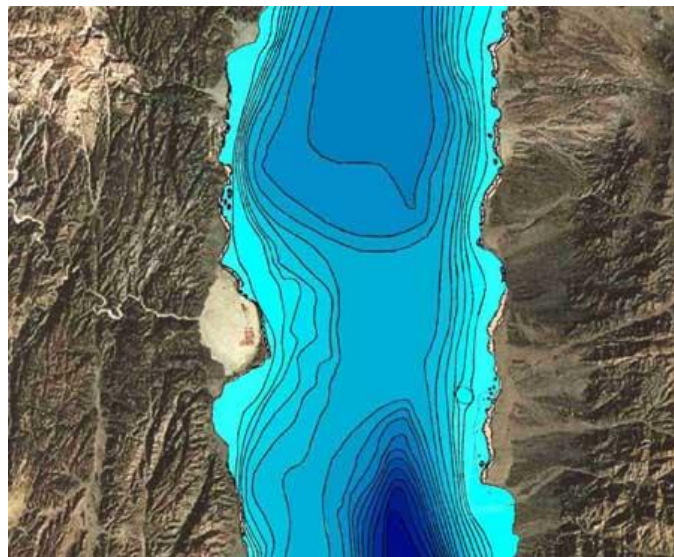
From Nuweibaa we can see the real Mt. Sinai also known as Jebel el Lawz with its blackened peak over in Saudi Arabia.



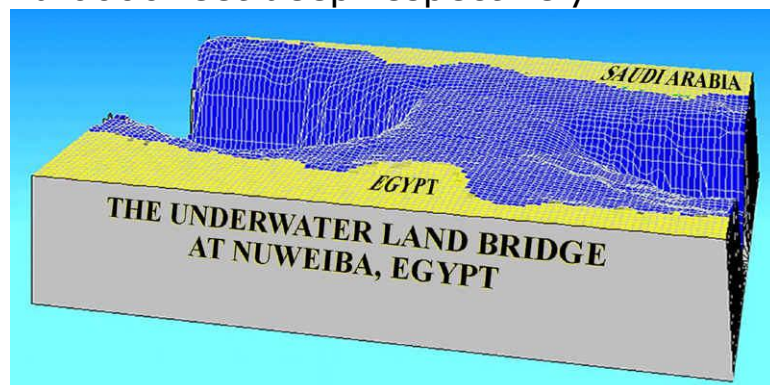
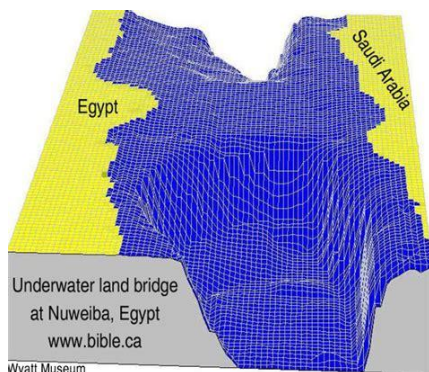
View from standing on the beach - how it looked to the travelers.



God triggered a strong east wind to blow the waters back for a crossing.



The crossing pathway is about a quarter to a half mile wide and is on a gradual slope down to the bottom of the Red Sea and then up to the Saudi beach. On either side of this pathway are the depths of the Red Sea: the Eilat Deep and the Aragonese Deep, each 5000 and 6000 feet deep respectively.



A pillar of granite 25' long that was put there by King Solomon to mark the crossing site was discovered in the water with most of the writing deteriorated by the waves and sand. Egypt then erected it at Nuweibaa Beach. This pillar was found at the edge of the water by Ron Wyatt in 1978.



The main reason they know that Solomon placed it is due to the fact that they discovered an identical pillar on the other side of the Red Sea with the writings still on it, which in Hebrew had the story of the crossing. The other column was confiscated by the Saudi Arabian government and a marker was put where it once stood.





Above is one of many pictures taken of a gilded chariot wheel that remains on the sea floor. It was discovered by Ron Wyatt using a molecular frequency generator from his boat above, after he set the equipment to look for gold. The Bible stated the chariots of Egypt (some gold-veneered models) were in the army pursuing God's people.



There are numerous chariot wheels, plus human and horse bones at the crossing site. Above on right, is a human femur bone that is covered by coral, and was tested at Stockholm University. It is from the right leg of a man 165-170cm tall. It is basically mineralized by resting in the Red Sea for 3500 years.