

THE RED SEA

Pharaoh's Drowned Army

Confirmation of the actual Exodus route has come from divers finding coral-encrusted bones and chariot remains in the Gulf of Aqaba

Report from the Gulf of Aqaba

The discovery of **THE EXODUS ROUTE**

ONE of the most dramatic records of Divine intervention in history is the account of the Hebrews' exodus from Egypt.

The subsequent drowning of the entire Egyptian army in the Red Sea was not an insignificant event, and confirmation of this event is compelling evidence that the Biblical narrative is truly authentic.

Over the years, many divers have searched the Gulf of Suez in vain for artefacts to verify the Biblical account. But carefully following the Biblical and historical records of the Exodus brings you to Nuweiba, a large beach in the Gulf of Aqaba, as Ron Wyatt discovered in 1978.

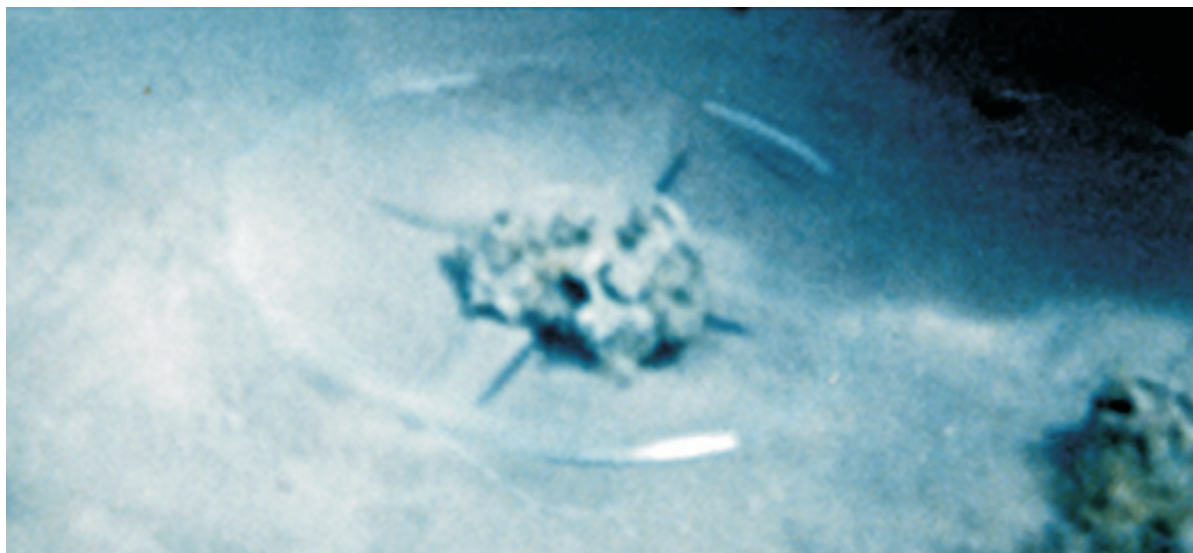
Repeated dives in depths ranging from 60 to 200 feet deep (18m to 60m), over a stretch of almost 2.5 km, has shown that the chariot parts are scattered across the sea bed.

Artefacts found include wheels,

chariot bodies as well as human and horse bones. Divers have located wreckage on the Saudi coastline opposite Nuweiba as well.

Since 1987, Ron Wyatt found three 4-spoked 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.



GILDED CHARIOT WHEEL - Mute witness to the miracle of the crossing of the Red Sea by the Hebrews 3,500 years ago



4-Spoked Wheel, (above) filmed by Ron Wyatt on the seabed off Nuweiba, is identical to the 4-spoke wheels used in ancient Egypt.

The illustration from Egyptian tomb paintings (below), shows how these were constructed.

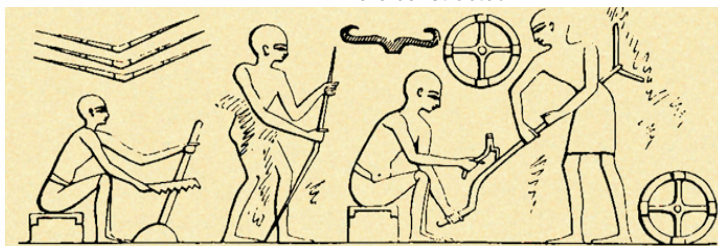


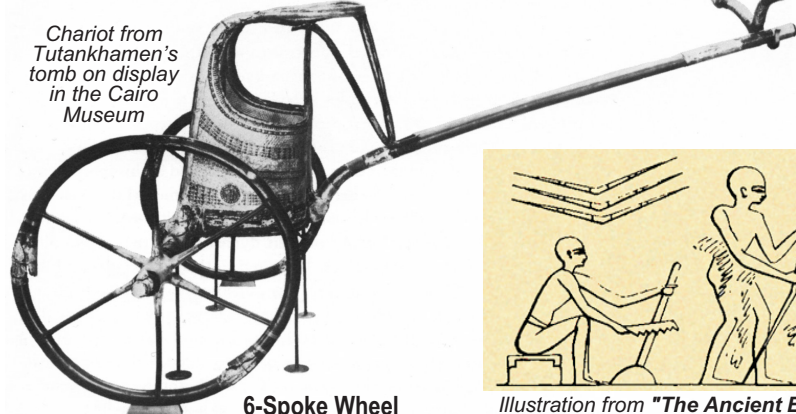
Illustration from "The Ancient Egyptians" by Sir J. Gardiner Wilkinson



Mineralised Bone - One of several recovered from the crossing site (above right) next to a modern equivalent (above left). The Dept. of Osteology at Stockholm University found it to be a human femur, from the right leg of a 165-170cm tall man. radiocarbon dating methods are not applicable as it is essentially 'fossilized' i.e. replaced by minerals and coral, although this specimen is obviously from antiquity.



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



6-Spoke Wheel

Chariot from Tutankhamen's tomb on display in the Cairo Museum

How deep is the water?

THE Gulf of Aqaba is very deep, in places over a mile (1,600m) deep.

Even with the sea dried up, walking across would be difficult due to the steep grade down the sides. But there is one spot where if the water were removed, it would be an easy descent for people and animals. This is the line between Nuweiba and the opposite shore in Saudi Arabia.

Depth-sounding expeditions have revealed a smooth, gentle slope descending from Nuweiba out into the Gulf. This shows up almost like a pathway on depth-recording equipment, confirming it's Biblical description "...a way in the sea, and a path in the mighty waters." (Isaiah 43:16)

The Bible writers frequently refer to the miracle of the Red Sea crossing, for it was an event which finds no equal in history. The Hebrew prophets describe the sea at the crossing site as "...the waters of the great deep ...the depths of the sea..." (Isaiah 51:10).

Having found the exact spot which the Bible writers were referring to, what is the water depth? The distance between Nuweiba and where artifacts have been found on Saudi coast is about 18km (11 miles). Along this line the deepest point is still 800m (½ mile) deep!

No wonder that the Inspired writers of the Bible described it as *the mighty waters*. And no wonder that none in that mighty army survived when the water collapsed in upon them.



NUWEIBA BEACH - The beach where the crossing began



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 Phoenician column was found on the Saudi coastline opposite -- identical, except on this one the inscription was still intact.

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 subsequently removed this column, and replaced it with a flag marker where it once stood.

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BIBLICAL EVIDENCE

THE EXODUS ROUTE

A few examples of how this discovery matches the clues found in the Biblical record

BIBLE CLUES

Exodus 13:18 - Israel had left Egypt before crossing the Red Sea

Exodus 13:18 - They crossed the "wilderness of the Red sea"

Exodus 14:3 - They would appear to be "entangled" and "shut in"

Exodus 3:1,12 - Moses led the people to a mountain in Midian

ACTUAL FINDINGS

They had departed from Egypt - Had the crossing been through the Gulf of Suez Canal, they would have still been in Egypt when they began crossing

They crossed the desert between the two arms of the Red sea - called today the Sinai Peninsula, its ancient name was the "Wilderness of the Red sea"

The Exodus route led through a long canyon - called "Wadi Watir", it is the only route to Nuweiba from the wilderness, and fits the description perfectly

Midian is in north eastern Saudi Arabia - hence Moses led the Israelites to a mountain in Arabia, not on the Sinai peninsula as is commonly believed today

Much more evidence is available! See details on page 8

MEDITERRANEAN SEA



THE EXODUS ROUTE - With the correct crossing site in the Gulf of Aqaba