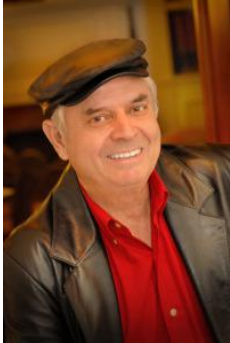


# Neweiba, the Exodus Route



The purpose of this paper is not to convince skeptics, but to provide the latest information concerning the Exodus of Israel from ancient Egypt some 3,500 years ago. For those who love history, and are searching for truth that is unbiased, and is not slanted to prove any point, and is something that you will probably not see in the media, this is for you. **If you are the type that appreciates amazing new documented information and discoveries brought about by years of research and exploration, you are going to be excited about the things you see and read in this article. Let's get started.**

There are about 50 proposed Exodus routes, but only about 3 are generally accepted. It is believed traditionally that the Red Sea crossing was on the Gulf of Suez. However, the problem with that theory is that there are no mountains there; as you can plainly see from the topological map below, it is a very flat area. The Biblical description of the Exodus says that the children of Israel were enclosed by mountains before crossing the Red Sea. If you believe the traditional view, that Mt Sinai was located on the Sinai Peninsula, then the Gulf of Suez would have to be the crossing location. But according to the latest discoveries Mt Sinai is in Midian across from the Gulf of Aqaba. We will examine that information as we go forward.

Here is the most convincing fact of ***Nuweiba, the Exodus crossing***: The two Gulfs are part of the Red Sea proper; the lakes and canals above the gulfs are not; so, it seems that the crossing comes down to one of the gulfs, either the Gulf of Suez or the Gulf of Aqaba. And since it is fairly certain that Mt Sinai is in Midian instead of the lower Mt Sinai Peninsula, it can only be the Gulf of Aqaba. It is interesting to note that there is no other place along the Gulf of Aqaba that could be crossed because of depth and steep banks other than the underwater land bridge at Nuweiba Beach.

**Therefore, of the three most logical theories, the Nuweiba Exodus route, as shown on the map below, is by far the most favorable, and it also meets the requirements of Scripture.**



## Five facts to keep in mind concerning the Exodus

An understanding of the following five facts helps to clarify the true route and the true destination of the Hebrew Exodus from Egypt. Misconstruing them can confuse the exact crossing as well as the true destination, and also where the Hebrews spent the 40 years in the wilderness.

1. One of the proposed traditional routes of the Exodus says that the children of Israel crossed, wading in shallow water over reeds through an area north of the Gulf of Suez when the tide was out, but that does not meet Scriptural requirements. Pharaoh and his army drowned in deep water.
2. Also, the children of Israel were to leave Egypt proper before encountering the Red Sea crossing, which most proposed routes do not take into consideration. The proof of this found in Exodus 14:11 "... *wherefore hast thou dealt thus with us, to carry us forth out of Egypt?*" The children of Israel issued this complaint to Moses when they were hemmed in

at Nuweiba beach, which was still a territory under Egyptian control but out of Egypt proper.

3. The Bible says that after crossing the Red Sea they encountered the mountain of God or Mount Sinai; if the Nuweiba beach crossing is correct, that requires Mt Sinai to be in Midian, not in the Sinai Peninsula as is traditionally accepted. The evidence to support this is based both on the Bible and new discoveries that will be discussed as we go forward.
4. There is no substantial evidence to support the traditional location of Mt. Sinai. It was so designated by Constantine's "psychic" mother in the fourth century who went about the Holy Land designating various sites as so called authentic Biblical sites without any evidence other than her so called psychic powers.
5. Neither is there any archaeological evidence in the Sinai Peninsula that indicates the children of Israel lived there for forty years.

## Seven stages of the Exodus

The Hebrew Exodus divides smoothly into six stages beginning with the pre-exodus events and leading up to the time the Hebrews reached Mt Sinai in Median:

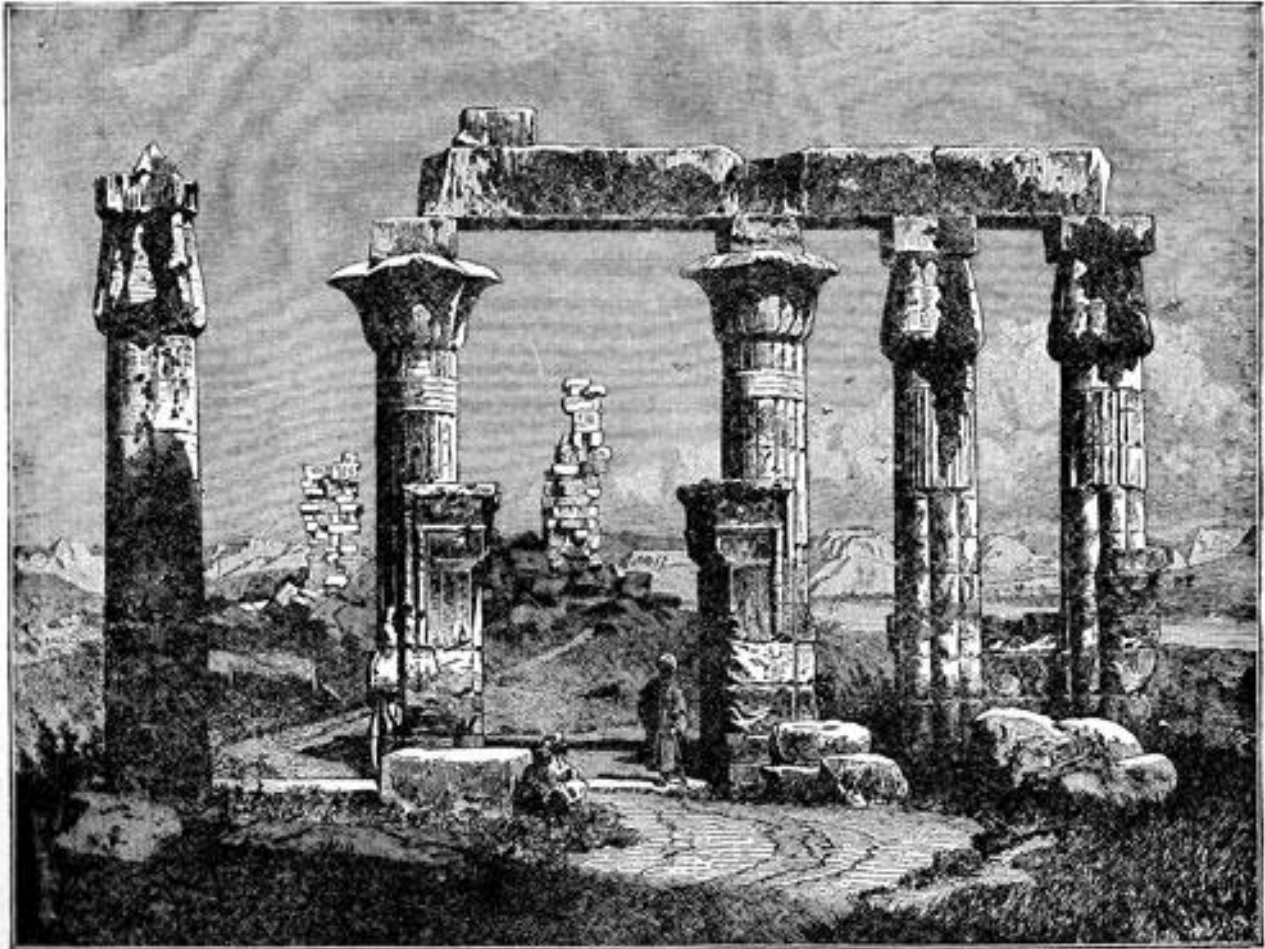
1. Egypt prior to the Exodus
2. The life of Moses Before the Exodus
3. The staging point and the beginning of the Exodus journey
4. The change of direction at Ethan
5. Entangled in the wilderness at Nuweiba
6. Crossing of the Red Sea (Artifacts form the bottom of the sea)
7. Mt Sinai's location pinpoints the Hebrew's destination

## Egypt prior to the Exodus

The 400 year sojourn of the Hebrews: When Moses re-entered the scene in Egypt to deliver the Hebrews, it had been some 400 years since the family of Jacob, numbering 75 souls including the wives, had entered Egypt. During this time period they had become a mighty nation of around 2 million people. Long before Jacob and his family entered Egypt God had revealed to father Abraham the bondage of Israel in Egypt, and had declared that the time of their sojourning should be four hundred years. *"Afterward," He said, "shall they come out with great substance?" Genesis 15:14.*

**Thanks to the children of Israel that during the 400 years Egypt became the most advanced culture of its day:** Egypt had a different Dynasty from the time of Joseph, and the Egyptians had no respect for the Hebrews. They used them, and enslaved them for their labor force. *"And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigor: And they made their lives bitter with hard bondage, in mortar, and in brick, and in all manner of service, wherein they made them serve, with rigor."*Exodus 1:13-14

The image below shows the elaborate craftsmanship that characterized ancient Egypt.



## The Life of Moses before the Exodus

**The Birth Moses:** Pharaoh had become uneasy about the rapid growth of the Hebrews even though they were enslaved, and made a decree that all boy babies must be killed at birth. However, the mother of Moses, being directed by the Lord, placed baby Moses in an ark and hid him in the bull rushes near



the palace where Pharaohs' daughter would find him when she came to bathe. ***“By faith Moses, when he was born, was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a proper child; and they were not afraid of the king's commandment. ”, Hebrews 11:23.***



**Moses chooses God's way:** Moses had already come to a decision concerning God and his people before he had to flee Egypt to protect his life: ***“By faith Moses, when he was come to years, refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter; Choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season; Esteeming the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt: for he had respect unto the recompense of the reward. By faith he forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of the king: for he endured, as seeing him who is invisible”, Hebrews 11: 23-27.***

Moses escaped Egypt to an area in Median referred to as the backside of the desert. After 45 years in this area, God spoke to Moses from a burning bush, and commanded him to go back to Egypt and lead his people (God's people) out of bondage.

**Moses' Commission from God:** ***“Moses kept the flock of Jethro his father in law the priest of Midian: and he led the flock to the back of the desert, and came to the mountain of God, even to Horeb. And the angel of the Lord appeared to him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a***

*bush: and he looked, and, behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed". Exodus 3:1-2.*

*"As he stood before the burning bush, 'Moses said to God, 'Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel out of Egypt?' And God said, 'Certainly I will be with you; this shall be a Token or miraculous evidence that I have sent you: When you have brought forth the people out of Egypt, you shall serve God upon this mountain'", Exodus 3:11-12.* The verse above clearly reveals the destination of the children of Israel. Moses was to lead them back to the very spot where God spoke to him from the burning bush, and they were to worship God there on Mt Sinai.

As the verse above indicates, Moses at this time was in the land of Midian across a portion of the desert leading away from the Gulf of Aqaba into Arabia. He was at Mount Horeb, which is Mount Sinai, tending his father-in-law's flock of sheep on the backside of the desert. The distance from Mt Sinai to the Gulf of Aqaba would have been considered the front side of the desert, and where Moses was at Mt Sinai was considered the back side of the desert.





Moses returned to Egypt, and in a show of great power God pronounced 10 plagues upon Egypt. The 10th and final plague required the blood of the slain lamb over the door posts to protect the life of the first born: ***“Through faith he [Moses] kept the Passover, and the sprinkling of blood, lest he that destroyed the firstborn should touch them”***, Hebrews 11:28. Finally, after his own first born son was dead Pharaoh’s will was broken, and he allowed The Hebrews to go.

**Some may find it revoking that God hardened Pharaoh’s heart on a number of occasions, but it must be acknowledged that Pharaoh’s heart wasn’t soft to begin with, but extremely cold and hard. He had**

treated the Children of God cruelly and had ordered the death of thousands of Hebrew baby boys. The fact is that God only made Pharaoh's heart harder so that he was unable to make rational decisions, allowing God to show his awesome power to his people, the Hebrews.

## **The staging point and the beginning of the Exodus journey**

The children of Israel lived in the Nile delta area or the land of Ramses, also called Goshen. After Pharaoh released them, Moses instructed them to gather at Succoth with their sandals on and staff in hand, and be prepared to travel. Succoth the designated staging area was at the northern end of the Gulf of Suez. This was a large open area where the armies of Egypt would rally before marching off to war. There was a bridge that crossed the canal, just north of the Gulf of Suez, over to Succoth. Technically they were out of Egypt proper when they traveled east from Succoth.

From "**Life in Ancient Egypt**" by Adolf Erman (28, 537) we read this quote: *"The Isthmus of Suez was of the greatest consequence also from a military point of view - it was doubtless fortified in very early times. Probably here stood the great fortress of T'aru, often spoken of as the starting-point for the expeditions into Syria,.."*

*"The line of fortifications which was intended to keep back these Bedouins of the Delta, is met with as early as the Middle Empire, and is still standing. It consists of a wall strengthened by small towers... this formed an obstruction which the slaves who tried to escape from Egypt, and Bedouins who wanted to pasture their cattle on the fields of the Delta, found difficult to pass.*

*At this time we also meet with a defensive work of another kind, namely a broad canal, which presumably connected the lakes of the isthmus together. At the point where a bridge crossed this canal were strong fortresses on both sides... The great fortress which defended this bridge was the fortress of T'aru', which is so often mentioned as the starting point of the military expeditions."*

So it was this area mentioned above where Moses had instructed the Children to gather to prepare to exit Egypt. Israel now stands ready to make their Exodus after some 400 years sojourn in Egypt. Moses gives them their last minute instructions the night right before they leave:

*"You shall observe the feast of unleavened bread; for in this selfsame day have I brought your armies out of the land of Egypt: therefore shall you observe this day in your generations by an ordinance forever. . . It is a night to be much observed unto the Lord for bringing them out from the land of Egypt: this is that night of the Lord to be observed of all the children of Israel in their generations"* (Exodus 12:17, 42, also Exodus 13:3).

*"And the children of Israel went up harnessed out of the land of Egypt",* Exodus 13:18.



**The journey from Succoth to Nuweiba Beach. "And it came to pass, when Pharaoh had let the people go that God didn't lead them by the land of the Philistines, although it was the more direct route to Canaan; for He said, 'In case the people become discouraged when they have to fight, and they return to Egypt'. So He led them by way of the wilderness of the Red Sea: and the children of Israel went out of the land of Egypt in ranks", Exodus 13:17.**

It was about 200 miles from Succoth to the western coast of the Gulf of Aqaba, about a 6 or 7 days journey traveling both day and night.

The highway of the wilderness went from Succoth through the "*Wilderness of the Red Sea*", a mountainous area, to Etham. The road encircled the northern end of the Mt Sinai Peninsula - "*in the edge of the wilderness*", or desert (The road bed of the ancient highway is said to still be visible from the air).

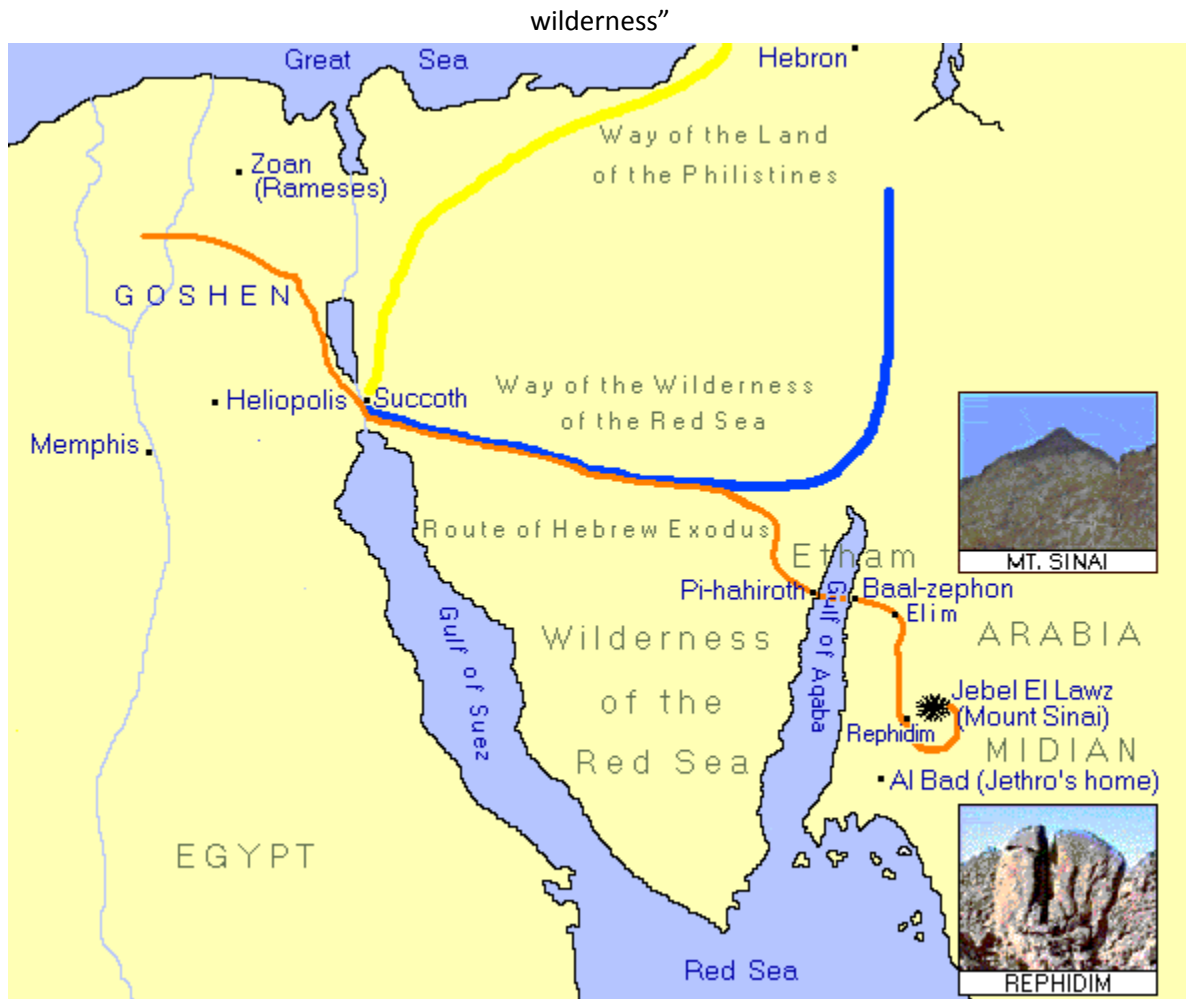
**Josephus, a near contemporary of Jesus writes, "*That land was difficult to be traveled over, not only by armies, but by single persons. Now Moses led the Hebrews this way, that in case the Egyptians should repent and be desirous to pursue after them, they might undergo the punishment of their wickedness, and of the breach of those promises they had made to them.*"**

After leaving Succuth they traveled to Etham and camped there temporarily. Etham was not a town; the reason we know this is that Israel was still in Etham when they reached the eastern shore of the Gulf of Aqaba, and even after that had crossed the Red Sea and traveled three days into the wilderness. "*And they...passed through the midst of the sea into the wilderness, and went three days' journey in the wilderness of Etham, and pitched in Marah*", Numbers 33:8. Etham referred to a wilderness or desert covering an area around the Gulf of Aqaba.

***Moses took the bones of Joseph with him for Joseph had charged the children of Israel, saying, 'God will be with you; and you shall carry my bones away hence with you'. And they took their journey from Succoth, and encamped in Etham, on the edge of the desert.***

***And the Lord went before them by day in a pillar of a cloud, to lead the way; and by night in a pillar of fire, to give them light; so they might travel by day and night: He took not away the pillar of the cloud by day, nor the pillar of fire by night, from before the people". Exodus 13:17-22***

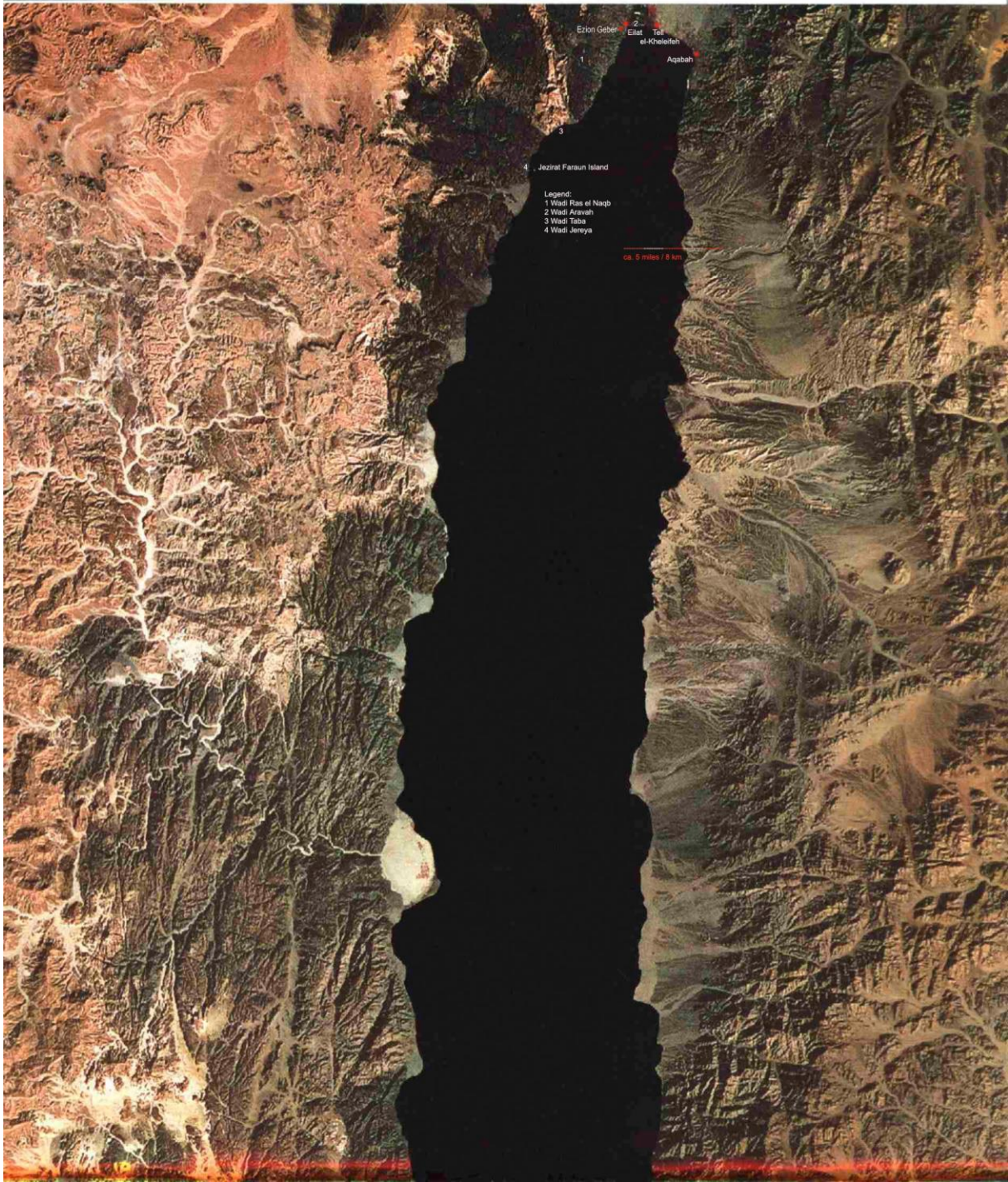
The map below closely matches the Scripture's account of the Exodus. Compare it to the map in the back of your Bible and you will probably see a great deal of difference.



## The change of direction at Ethan

When traveling through “the wilderness of the Red Sea” Ex.13:18, escaping Pharaoh’s army, God told Moses to make a right turn south off of the main highway of the wilderness. The Bible says, *“And the Lord spoke unto Moses, saying, ‘Speak unto the children of Israel, that they turn and camp before Pi-hahiroth between Migdol and the sea, you shall encamp by the sea opposite Baal-zephon.* Exodus 14:1-4

The satellite image below shows the crooked passage way that the children of Israel had to travel through the mountains to reach Nuweiba Beach. It explains why the term *“entangled in the wilderness”* was used by Pharaoh. The main highway doesn’t show up here, it would have been to the north of the image. The trail they took would by necessity have to been around the mountains through the narrow valley passages. This was truly rough wilderness.



**Entangled in the wilderness at Nuweiba**



*"God led them not through the way of the land of the Philistines, although that was near ... but ... led the people about, through the way of the wilderness of the Red Sea ... turn and encamp before Pi-ha-hi-roth between Migdal and the sea, over against Baalzephon: before it ye shall encamp by the sea. ... For Pharaoh will say of the children of Israel, They are entangled in the land, the wilderness has shut them in."* Ex. 13:18-20; 14:2-3

When the Hebrews realized that Moses had led them into a dead end with no way out, they were angry, *"... wherefore hast thou dealt thus with us, to carry us forth out of Egypt?"* Exodus 14:11. They did not understand God's purpose to deliver them with a great miracle, and at the same time destroy Pharaoh and his army.

**The remains of army lookout posts** have been found, as indicated by the picture below, on the mountain tops; therefore, we can assume that the Egyptians had a system of communication, probably mirrors during day and fire by night. It was apparent that Pharaoh knew at all times the whereabouts of the Children of Israel as they made their way through the crooked passage ways and finally arrived at Nuweiba Beach. In his mind he thought they were trapped and that he could easily approach them with his army, and return them to Egypt.



The canyon area below is called the Wadi Watir, which was the only entrance to Naweiba Beach, and the only way out at the time. Pharaoh thought the Children of Israel were trapped or ***“entangled in the wilderness.”*** If you look closely you can see the water over the passage way from whence its name comes, as well as the Red Sea beyond, and Saudi Arabia beyond that. It is here that God would block Pharaoh and his armies with the pillar of fire.



After passing through the narrow canyon above, the Children of Israel arrive at Nuweiba Beach, pictured below, where they encamped before the Red Sea, and were trapped. Only the hand of God could save them. This is a large beach, seven miles in length by three and a half in depth. It is plenty adequate to accommodate the Hebrews and their flocks. Today there is a village and hotels located there as you can see in the dark areas. In recent years this has become a tourist attraction

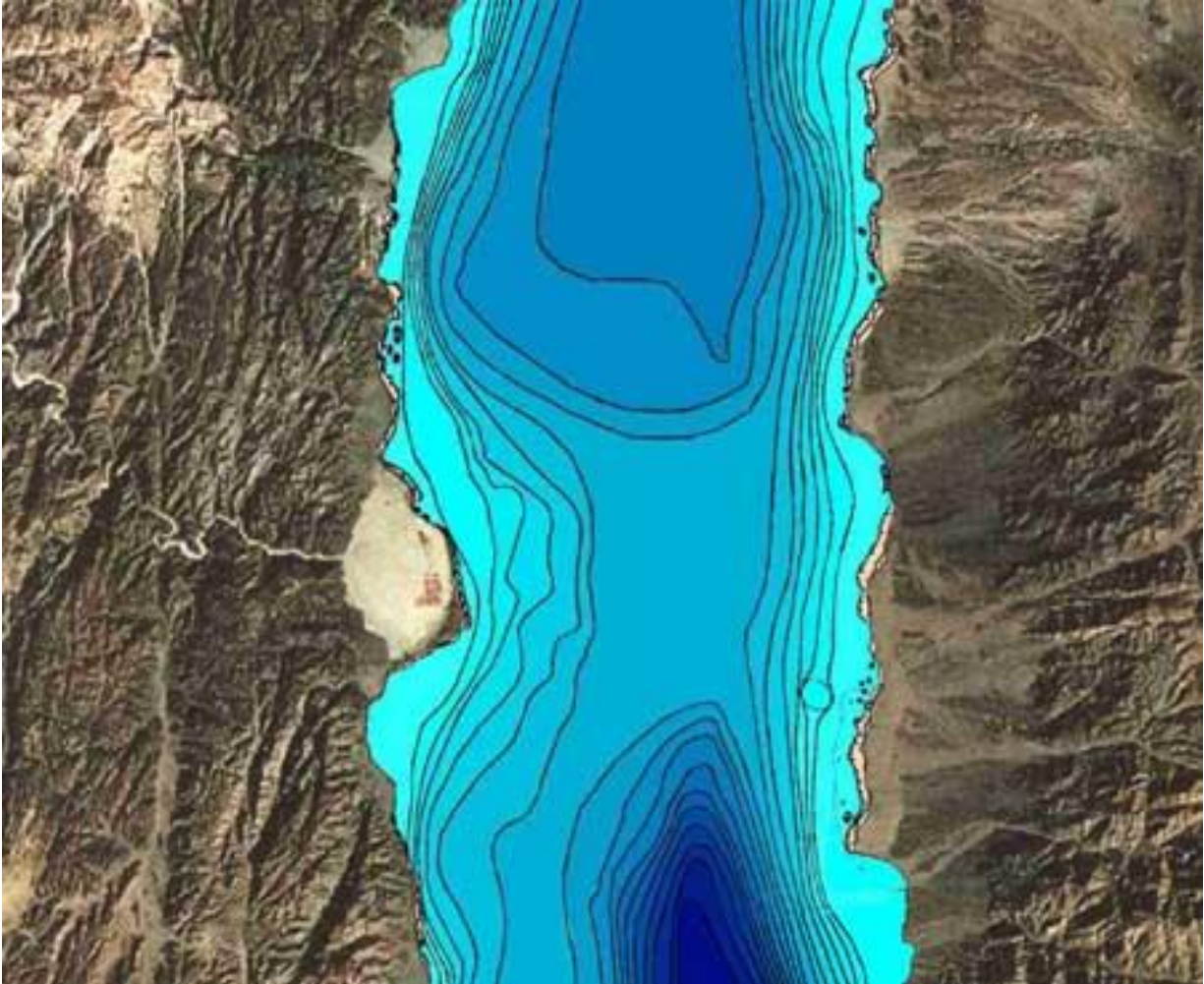


Below is an enhanced satellite image showing the underwater bridge on which the Hebrews crossed the Red Sea. At the center of the bridge the water is about 1,000 feet deep. On the east and west side of the bridge the water averages near a mile in depth. If the water was removed it would look like the Grand Canyon in Arizona, with very steep banks. It is believed that the underwater bridge was created by the great flood as sand washed down through the canyons. It seems amazing that the sand washed from both sides, and somehow happened to meet exactly in the middle of the gulf instead of being staggered as would logically have been the case. Actually God in his foreknowledge created it for such a time as this. The Bible speaks of it, ***"Thus saith the Lord, who makes a way in the sea, and a path in the mighty waters; who brings forth the chariot and horse, the army and the power; they shall lie down together, they shall not rise: they are extinct, they are quenched as a wick"***, Isaiah 43:16-17.

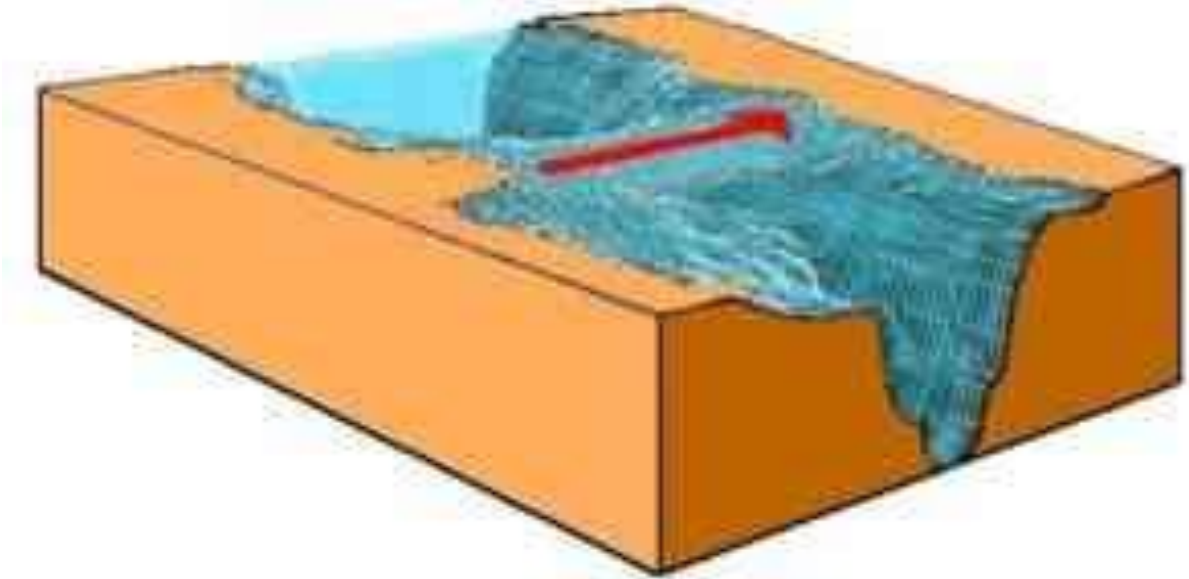
***"Are you not He Who dried the sea, the waters of the great deep; that made the depths of the sea a way for the ransomed to pass over?"*** Isaiah 51:10,

**(The Red Sea Crossing Site was discovered by Archeologist Ron Wyatt and his two sons in 1978)**





The cross section cut out below gives an impression of the extreme depth of the sea. The banks drop at about 45 degrees downward for near a mile East and West of the underwater land bridge, while the bridge is a gradual 6 degree slope on the west side continuing up on a 1 to 9 ratio on the east side. It would have been impossible for the Hebrews to have crossed at any other point other than here. It would have meant going down a 45 degree embankment some 3 to 5 thousand feet with their flocks and wagons, and then up a 45 degree embankment on the other side.



## **Crossing of the Red Sea (artifacts form the bottom of the sea)**

*“By faith they passed through the Red sea as by dry land: which the Egyptians assaying to do were drowned”, Hebrews 11:*



***"By the blast of your nostrils the waters piled up. The surging waters stood firm like a wall; the deep waters congealed in the heart of the sea", Exodus 15:8.***

God caused a strong east wind to blow throughout the night to separate the waters of the sea. Amazingly this wind stopped before it reached the Hebrew en-campment, otherwise it would have blown them away. After God opened the sea, The Children of Israel could then walk ten miles through the Red Sea to safety in Arabia. The crossing path 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. Walking on the sand would be like walking down an ocean beach close to the water, not like walking on a muddy lake bed. On either side of this path was a drop off of between 3000 and 5000 feet. Also to their right or left was a wall of water reaching 1,000 or more feet in height.

**You notice that in the verse above that not only did the waters pile up to the left and to the right, but that they also congealed. To congeal means that a liquid is turned into a solid, like**



water to ice. When Moses raised his rod over the sea, God caused a strong cold east wind to blow, which froze the water into a thick mass of ice on both sides creating a channel over this underwater land bridge. *"Then Moses stretched out his hand over the sea, and all that night the Lord drove the sea back with a strong east wind and turned it into dry land. The waters were divided, and the Israelites went through the sea on dry ground, with a wall of water on their right and on their left."* Exodus 14:21, 22.



It is hard to imagine why Pharaoh would ignore such a remarkable and powerful miracle of God and presumptuously lead his army into the open passage way of the sea to their death. But, it must be kept in mind that God hardened his heart again, and Pharaoh was unable to think rationally, and his army had no choice but to follow him.

*"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. And the Egyptians pursued, and went in after them to the midst of the sea, even all Pharaoh's horses, his chariots, and his horsemen. And it came to pass, that in the morning watch the Lord looked unto the host of the Egyptians through the pillar of fire and of the cloud, and troubled the host of the Egyptians, and took off their chariot wheels . . . , that they drave them heavily ... And the Lord said unto Moses, Stretch out thine hand over the sea, that the waters may come again ... 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. And the waters returned and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the host of Pharaoh ... there remained not so much as one of them. ... and Israel saw the Egyptians dead upon the sea shore."* Exodus 14:22-30



## (Artifacts from the bottom of the Red Sea)

The artifacts shown below were discovered, photographed and reported by **Jonathan Gray** and the late **Ron Wyatt** who have been exploring the Gulf of Aqaba area since as early as 1978.

It is interesting to note that the only response from critics concerning this discovery is that it was an Egyptian dump site for discarded chariot wheels. It seems strange indeed that the Egyptians would travel 200 miles through the wilderness just to dump their unwanted chariot wheels when they could have easily dumped them into the Gulf of Suez nearby. Did they also dump unwanted humans and horses there?

**Chariot Wheels Found in the Sea at Nuweiba!** Below are wheels fixed to axels standing at attention on the sea bed. The wheels were preserved by the corral that encrusts them. They were located using a metal detector. The Scripture says. “...*And it came to pass, that in the morning watch the Lord looked unto the host of the Egyptians through the pillar of fire and of the cloud, and troubled the host of the Egyptians, and took off their chariot wheels.*” It is to be noted that coral does not form in the manner seen below unless there is an object to form on.

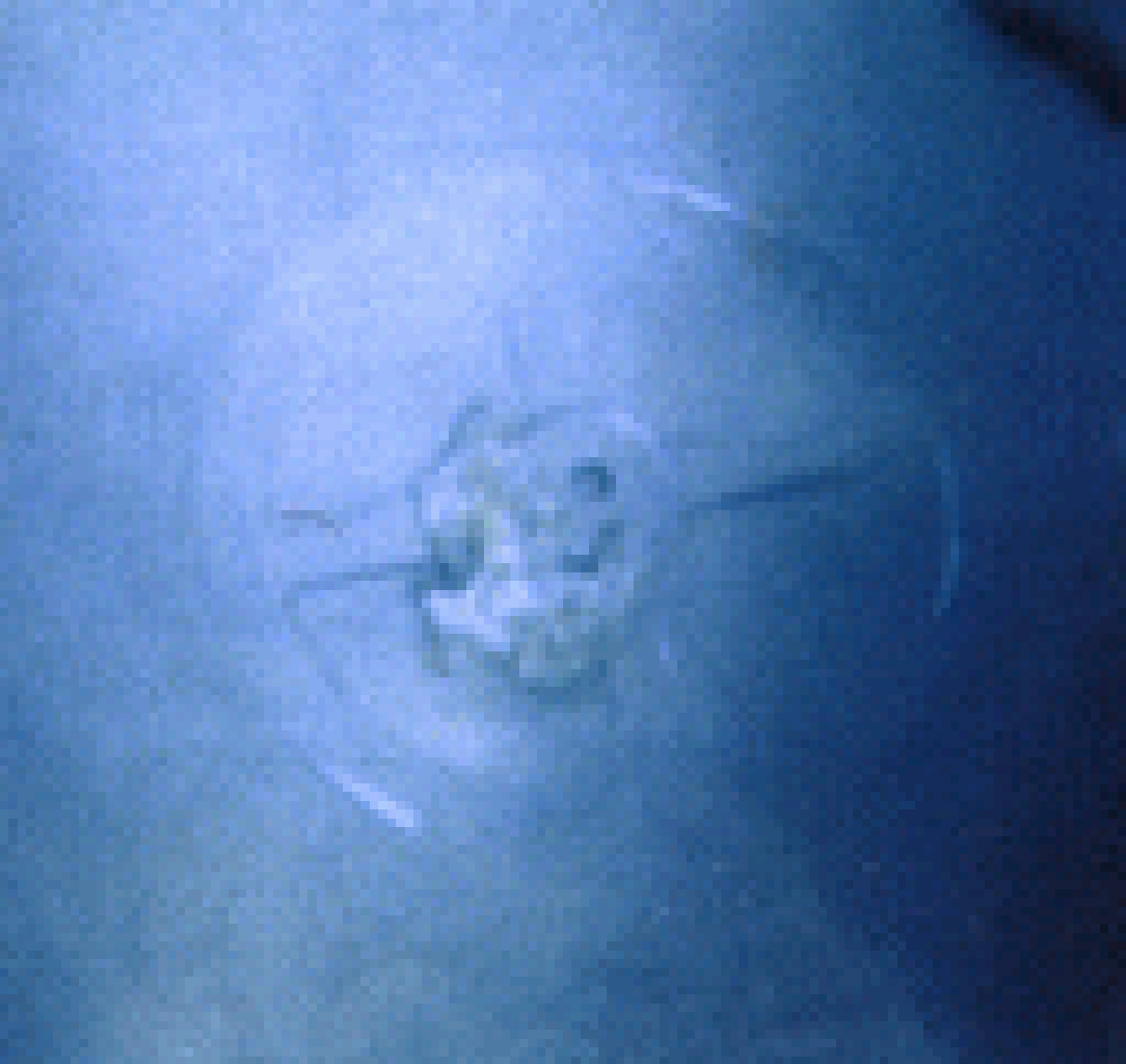






The photo below is of a gilded chariot wheel. It still remains on the sea floor; Ron attempted to retrieve it but the wood had decayed leaving only the gold plating, so it was left in its present position on the sea floor. Unlike the iron wheels, coral does not encrust gold. Ron Wyatt located this unique wheel using a molecular frequency generator set to search for gold, located on his boat anchored above. According to the Bible there were 600 choice chariots of Egypt. It is doubtful that they all would have been gold veneered models; the 600 were probably used by the high ranking officers of Pharaoh's army and his priest while Pharaoh alone had a very special chariot with gold plating. This wheel could very well be from Pharaoh's chariot. It is believed that there were as many as 16,000 chariots all together destroyed on that day.

Further down is chariot design engraved on a gold ring that is dated back to 1400bc, the time period of the Exodus. It's a four spoke chariot the same design as one discovered in an Egyptian tomb that dates from around the same time period as the Exodus. During the 18th dynasty or 1400 BC four, six and eight spoke wheels were used, and all three types were found in the Gulf of Aqaba.



The gold ring below, with the engraving of a four spoke Egyptian chariot, dates to 1400bc, the same time period of the Exodus. Four, six and eight spoked wheels were found on the sea bed at Nuweiba Beach, which were used during the time period of the Exodus.



Below is a chariot wheel found off the Gulf of Aqaba coast of Saudi Arabia, opposite of Nuweiba, Egypt. (photo from Viveka Ponten and *The Exodus Revealed*)





There are a large number of chariot wheels, chariot cases, and also human and horse bones scattered across the sea floor on the underwater bridge at Nuweiba Beach. The human femur bone pictured below encrusted by coral was tested at Stockholm University, and found to be the right leg of a man 165-170cm tall. It is mineralized from laying on the sea floor for some 3,500 years.

Some might wonder, since there were 251,000 soldiers and over 16,000 chariots, why there aren't more artifacts than have been found presently. The answer to that is that some bodies washed up on the shore, which the Hebrews saw. Also, there would have been so much turbulence when the 1,000 foot walls of water came crashing down that it would have buried much of the remains in the sand below. It is remarkable after more than 3,500 years that there are any remains.

**Below is a femur human leg bone encrusted with corral that was taken from the sea floor. There are numerous bones of humans and horses scattered across the sea floor.**



**The Granite Column of Solomon:** This column matches one found on the other side of the gulf in Saudi Arabia which had some of the inscriptions intact. The Hebrew words Egypt, death, water, pharaoh, Edom, Yahweh, and Solomon were on that column. Apparently one can conclude that Solomon, the wisest man who ever lived, knew exactly where the crossing took place.

Apparently King Solomon designed and erected these columns, by the help of the Phoenicians, 400 years after the miracle of the crossing of the Red Sea on dry land. King Solomon was familiar with the location of the Red Sea crossing; it was close to his own neighborhood. His seaport lay at the northern tip of the Gulf of Aqaba at Eilat (I Kings 9:26). The Bible also speaks of this column! , *“In that day there will be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar to the Lord at its border”*, Isaiah 19:19.

These columns were first discovered under water by Ron Wyatt in 1978, and the one below was later erected in concrete about 500 feet from the sea on the Egyptian side of the crossing.





## Mt Sinai's location pinpoints the Hebrew's destination

For years the location of Mt Sinai was believed to be in the lower Sinai Peninsula. As indicated in the facts about the Exodus at the beginning of the article. The traditional Mt. Sinai was so designated by Constantine's "psychic" mother in the fourth century who went about the Holy Land designating various sites as so called authentic Biblical sites.

**Here is the biblical record of Mt Sinai's location: "... Moses fled from the face of Pharaoh and dwelt in the land of Midian ..." Exodus 2:15. "Now Moses kept the flock of Jethro his father in law, the priest of Midian: and he led the flock to the backside of the desert, and came to the mountain of God, even to Horeb." Exodus 3:1. This is where Moses was when God spoke to him from the burning bush, and this is where God said to bring the children of Israel back to. "... When thou hast brought forth the people out of Egypt, ye shall serve God upon this mountain." Exodus 3:12**

people still knew location of Midian in the time of the apostle Paul. Paul said, "**For this Agar is mount Sinai in Arabia ...**" Galatians 4:25



Mt Sinai has a black cap which certainly could have been the result of the fire Moses saw at the top of the Mountain indicating God's presence. *"And Mount Sinai was altogether on smoke, because the Lord descended"*, Exodus 19:18. Notice that there is a cleft in the mountain to the right of the blackened top where Moses could have been protected as God passed by as mentioned in the Bible.





Twelve columns were erected one for each tribe. Below is what could be the remains. These were discovered at the base of Mt Sinai. *“And Moses wrote all the words of the Lord and rose up early in the morning and builded an altar under the hill, and twelve pillars, according to the twelve tribes of Israel”, Exodus 24:4.*





God commanded Moses to build an altar at the base of Mt Sinai. He was to build it from stones not hummed by human hands. Below could be that altar which remains lies near the base of Mt Sinai.



### **The golden calf**

The image below was located near the place believed to be the alter of the golden calf.



## Conclusion

Those who have faith in God need no proof other than Scripture, but it is interesting to learn the things which have been discovered through archeology and by other means which support the Bible. I hope that the above information has strengthened your faith in God's awesome power. If you have not yet developed a relationship with God, and would like to, you can [go here](#) for step by step instructions. May God Bless You!