

# The Exodus – Mere Myth or Historical FACT?

Did ancient Israel really leave Egypt en masse about 2400 years ago? Was the Biblical story of the Exodus a real historical event? Or the stuff of legends and mythology? Here is historical and archeological evidence that will set the record straight and knock the wheels off the theories and beliefs of modern historians and Egyptologists! Prepare to be astounded and astonished!

William F. Dankenbring

Did about three million Israelites leave Egyptian slavery under the leadership of Moses about 3,500 years ago, as the Scriptures declare? Is the Bible true science and history? Or just fragments of mythology and ancient fables, not to be trusted for any historical veracity?

These questions have haunted men and Christians for centuries. Even a Jewish rabbi in the Los Angeles area several years ago, ridiculed the theme and historicity of the Exodus, claiming it never happened – that there is no evidence to support it. Minimalist Biblical scholars and archaeologists claim that the Exodus is the stuff of myth, and the kingdoms of Solomon and David were also mythological. However, astonishing new research has put the lie to their doubts, insinuations, and claims.

Here are the amazing, dumbfounding facts!

## *The Exodus Revisited*

According to the Scriptures, God called Moses to lead His people out of Egypt, at a mysteriously burning bush in the slopes of Mount Sinai, in Arabia. Jewish tradition says that this occurred about the time of the Passover. A year later, at the time of the first Passover, God struck the Egyptian firstborn with a lethal plague, killing every one of them, as the climax of ten devastating plagues that He hurled upon the hapless and proud Egyptians. At this point, Pharaoh finally relinquished control over his Israelitish slaves, and allowed them to exit Egypt with a high hand..

This was a mortifying event for the Egyptians. Suddenly, over a million slave laborers were lost to their prestige and economy. But paralyzing fear of dying caused them to rethink their previous refusal to allow the slaves their freedom.

The Scriptures narrate the awesome event, saying, “And it came to pass at the end of the four hundred and thirty years – on the very same day – it came to pass that all the

armies of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt. It is a night of solemn observance to the LORD” (Exodus 12:41-42). The first day they journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, 600,000 men besides women and children (verse 37).

Josephus, the Jewish historian of the first century, picks up the story. He relates:

“But the Egyptians soon repented that the Hebrews were gone; and the king also was mightily concerned that this had been procured by the magic arts of Moses; so they resolved to go after them. Accordingly they took their weapons, and other warlike furniture, and pursued after them, in order to bring them back, if once they overtook them, because now they would have no pretence to pray to God against them, since they had already been permitted to go out; and they thought they should easily overcome them, as they had no armor, and would be weary with their journey. . . .

“Now when the Egyptians had overtaken the Hebrews, they prepared to fight them, and by their multitude they drove them into a narrow place; for the number that pursued after them was six hundred chariots with fifty thousand horsemen, and two hundred thousand footmen, all armed. They also seized on the passages by which they imagined the Hebrews might fly, shutting them between inaccessible precipices and the sea; for there was [on each side] a [ridge of] mountains that terminated at the sea, which were impossible by reason of their roughness, and obstructed their flight; wherefore they there pressed upon the Hebrews with their army, where the [ridges of] the mountains were closed with the sea; which army they placed at the chops of the mountains, that so they might deprive them of any passage into the plain” (*Antiquities of the Jews*, book 1, chapter XV, section 3).

This army was of considerable size. In modern terms, the Egyptian army included both infantry, cavalry, and armored units. The 600 battle chariots would be equivalent to today’s armored tanks – such as the Abrams A1A battle tank of the U.S. army. An army of some 250,000 is similar to the size of the U.S. military which recently conquered the nation of Iraq.

### ***The Red Sea***

But where did this miraculous crossing of the Red Sea take place? Where is the “Red Sea”? Some scholars have speculated that the Hebrew expression for Red Sea, *jam suph*, could possibly be translated as “Reed Sea” or “sea of reeds.” Reeds or rushes can be found in some lakes in northern Egypt. Could this account have been the crossing of such a lake?

This theory falls flat on its face. The hypothesis that the children of Israel passed over a sandbank of a lake at low tide, completely contradicts the eyewitness account found in the Scriptures. Moses wrote, “Then 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 into dry land, and the waters were divided. So the children of Israel went into the

midst of the sea on the dry ground, and the waters were a WALL to them on their right hand and on their left” (Exo.14:21-22).

This was a stupendous, and imposing, scene. The waters of the “sea” – not a mere “lake” – stood up like a solid barrier WALL on both sides of the Israelites.

Where was this Red Sea location, where Israel crossed? The Bible states, “So they took their journey from Succoth and camped in Etham at the edge of the wilderness” (Exo.33:20). From here they were told to “turn” (Exo.14:2). And they camped “before PiHahiroth, between Migdol and the sea, opposite Baal Zephon” (*ibid.*). “They moved from Etham and turned back to PiHahiroth, which is east of Baal Zephon, and they camped near Migdol” (Num.33:6-7). From there they passed through the midst of the sea (verse 8).

These place-names help to identify the location of the Red Sea crossing.

Etham is designated as “where the desert began” or “edge of the wilderness.” They had already been passing through one desert – Sinai – so this had to be another desert region east of Sinai. Another desert begins at the northern point of the Gulf of Aqaba – the desert which includes most of Saudi Arabia. From this Red Sea crossing, they journeyed to Mount Sinai, which the apostle Paul tells us, “Mount Sinai [is] in Arabia” (Gal.4:25). After reaching the borderland of Etham, at the northern point of the Sinai peninsula, near Aqaba or modern Eliat, they “turned.” That is, they turned southward, down the Sinai peninsula. Strategically, this would make no sense. But God had a plan in mind, whereby He would demonstrate His awesome power of deliverance for His people!

The name PiHahiroth literally means “Mouth of the Cave.” In Egyptian it could mean “mouth of the valley.” “Migdol” means “tower,” or “watch-tower.” “Baal Zephon” means “Baal” or ‘Lord’ of the “north.” This was an idolatrous site where human sacrifice was performed. This was the one remaining Egyptian god who had not been conquered and demolished back in Egypt. It stood guard at the north-eastern border of Egypt, at the northern tip of the Aqaba arm of the Red Sea. Zephon was also the name of a grandson of Esau or Edom, who dwelt in the region south of the Dead Sea and toward Aqaba (Gen.36:11).

Interestingly, the coastal side of the western Sinai peninsula is rough and mountainous, with mountains up to 6,000 feet high. They extend right to the coastline. However, there is a wadi or valley called the Wadi Watir, which runs just inside the coastal range from north to south, and empties out on the Red Sea at the Nuweiba peninsula – a flat sandy area of about seven square miles. To enter this valley, one must change direction from going east, and detour southward, bringing them out on this large, sandy peninsula – a huge plain which is large enough to hold three million Israelites and a pursuing Egyptian army!

This valley, as Josephus and the Scriptures state, is bordered by precipitous mountains to the north and south, enclosed except for the wadi entrance to the northwest. The only escape would be back the direction from which they came, or through the Sea.

In the northern part of the Nuweiba peninsula is the remains of an ancient Egyptian fort. This fort blocked passage to the mountain ridge to the north. There is an old well in the court yard which is still used by Bedouins today. This may have been PiHahiroth.

Across the Red Sea, on the Saudi Arabian side, is a place a bit inland called in Arabic "Saraf-al-Bal." "Bal Zephon" in English could be "Baal Sefon" in other languages. Transpose the "f" sound and the "r" for an "n" and you would have the same name, slightly altered by the passage of time.

Jewish tradition tells us the Israelites reached the Red Sea after six days of marching out of Egypt. On the seventh day, early, they crossed the Red Sea. From Rameses in Egypt, to this location, would be a distance of approximately 200 miles. Given six days to cross the Sinai peninsula to this spot, the Israelites journeyed about 33 miles per day. The trip was fairly flat, so this should have been no problem, especially since they had both a cloud by day to shelter them from the sun's heat, and a pillar of fire by night to guide them on their journey.

### *An Underwater Bridge*

The Gulf of Aqaba is part of a long rocky cleft in the surface of the earth called the Rift Valley. The Gulf of Aqaba is generally quite deep, ranging to almost a mile (5,000 feet) in depth in places. Surrounding mountain peaks top out at about 7,500 feet above sea level. Such a chasm would have presented enormous difficulties for people to walk across. However, the amazing fact is that at the Nuweiba peninsula, the coastland is totally different. The peninsula itself is flat, extending over two miles into the Red Sea. The Saudi Arabian coast, just opposite, is also very flat, extending also out into the gulf.

The distance across the Red Sea at this spot is a little over 8 miles. Official data from the U.S. National Geophysical Data Center indicates there is a distinct underwater bridge in this area from coast to coast, with a maximum depth of about 300 feet. Likewise, a Russian map of the area suggests an underwater shallow area between Nuweiba and the Saudi Arabian coast. Researchers studied the underwater bridge from the Nuweiba coast, following the contours of the sea bottom for about a half a mile, and discovered that about three-quarters of a mile out, the depth was 84 feet; going out another half mile, and the depth was about 250 feet deep. On the other hand, Israeli data indicate that the maximum depth of the underwater sea bridge is about 800 meters (2,400 feet).

These facts and figures mean that the gradient at the Red Sea crossing site was about 12% downhill from the west coast, and the upward slope on the east side was a gradient of about 15%. Interestingly, the American Disability Act accepts a gradient for

handicapped people of 8.3 % in new buildings and 12.5% in old buildings. Of course, we are told that the children of Israel were very healthy and there was probably very little if any disabilities among them. Those who were very young, or elderly, could have ridden in wagon-drawn carts or on horseback.

Judging from the Nuweiba coastal site, over to Saudi Arabia, it is evident that this could have been the perfect spot for the tremendous Red Sea crossing, depicted in the pages of the Bible. Investigators found that the land bridge region had very little vegetation, no corals except at the coast, no rock fragments, no underwater mountains or steep slopes, and no mud. The land bridge is very wide, about 7 tenths of a mile wide, and is very flat in general. The sea bed is covered by sand and gravel, excellent for walking across!

Could this have been the site of the Exodus crossing?

It is fascinating to note that on the shore of Nuweiba, there is a cylindrical red granite column about fourteen feet in height, found lying at the edge of the water. It has a diameter of about 30 inches. It resembles columns found in Israel and does not appear Egyptian. Being quite large, it weighs about 11.5 tons. The material, red granite, is found nowhere in the local area. Yet to someone it must have seemed very important to commemorate this location. The red granite most likely had its origin in Egypt. There is red granite in the Karnak temple in southern Egypt.

Who put this column in such a remote location? And why? Could it have been done by Israel, perhaps by king Solomon, as a commemoration of the Red Sea crossing and Exodus from Egypt?

The mystery might remain unsolved, except for the fact that an identical column was also found on the Saudi Arabian side of the Gulf of Aqaba, right where the children of Israel would have come ashore! Think of it – two identical columns, one on each side of the Red Sea, at Nuweiba and on the Saudi shore, each weighing over 11 tons, seemingly in the middle of nowhere. (The Saudi Arabian column has since been removed by Saudi authorities, and replaced with a metal flag. One wonders if this is just another case of spite and anti-Jewish hostility!)

It is suggested that king Solomon, who presided over the most wealthy Israelite empire in all history, very likely was responsible for placing the two pillars, in memory of the deliverance God gave His people at the Red Sea crossing. Solomon was noted for his many public works projects, as well as for building the Temple of God in Jerusalem. Solomon was very familiar with the Red Sea. The Scriptures tell us, “King Solomon also built a fleet of ships at Ezion Geber, which is near Elath [modern Eliat] on the *shore of the Red Sea, in the land of Edom*” (I Kings 9:26).

The site of Nuweiba is only 42 miles south of ancient Elath, or modern Eliat. These columns were very likely shipped by ocean-going ships to their present location, as transportation by land would have been very difficult and prohibitive. Solomon had also

married the daughter of Pharaoh of Egypt and thus was on very friendly terms with the Egyptians. All these factors weigh in favor of king Solomon as being the originator of the two impressive monuments at the Red Sea, in commemoration of the Exodus.

### *Shocking Discoveries*

Let's review for a moment exactly what happened at the Red Sea. Notice: "And the Egyptians pursued and went after them into the midst of the sea, all Pharaoh's horses, his chariots, and his horsemen. Now it came to pass, in the morning watch, that the LORD looked down upon the army of the Egyptians through the pillar of fire and cloud, and He troubled the army of the Egyptians. And He *took off their chariot wheels*, so that they drove them with difficulty. . . . And Moses stretched out his hand over the sea; and when the morning appeared, the sea returned to its full depth, while the Egyptians were fleeing into it. So the LORD overthrew the Egyptians in the midst of the sea. Then the waters returned and *covered the chariots, the horsemen, and all the army of Pharaoh that came into the sea after them*. Not so much as one of them remained" (Exo.14:23-28).

An army of 250,000 men were buried beneath the waters of the surging, roiling, boisterous Red Sea, as the columns of water weighing millions of tons collapsed upon their hapless souls, together with chariots, horses, cattle, armed wagons, and supplies. This scene could not have occurred in a shallow pond or lake. The whole scene depicts a huge body of water – a literal SEA – being traversed during the early morning hours.

Evidence of such a catastrophic maelstrom should be event, one would think, along the sea bottom where the Egyptian army, with all its accoutrements, was entombed. Do we find such evidence along the underwater bridge jutting across the Gulf of Aqaba from Nuweiba?

Josephus, the Jewish historian, tells us that the day following the Red Sea destruction of the Egyptian hosts, Moses and the Israelites gathered up huge amounts of the weapons of the Egyptians which had been cast up by the waters onto the shoreline. We read,

"On the next day Moses gathered together the weapons of the Egyptians, which were brought to the camp of the Hebrews by the current of the sea, and the force of the winds assisting it; and he conjectured that this also happened by Divine Providence, that so they might not be destitute of weapons. So when he had ordered the Hebrews to arm themselves with them, he led them to Mount Sinai, in order to offer sacrifice to God, and to render oblations for the salvation of the multitude" (*Ant.*, II,16:6).

What was the major weapon in Pharaoh's arsenal? It was the mighty war chariot! He had 600 of them (Exo.14:L6-7). These chariots often had two soldiers, one who drove the chariot, and one who fought with spear, bow and arrows, and sword. They were relatively light, made of wood, a wood floor, a wheel axle, and a wooden shaft

leading to the two horses. The wheels are often depicted as having four spokes in Egyptians reliefs.

Other chariots were probably supply vehicles, carrying necessary food, munitions, equipment, water, and utensils needed by an army. The wheels of these were probably cast in bronze in order to carry the weight.

### *Chariot Wheels at the Bottom of the Red Sea*

Dr. Lennart Moller, in *The Exodus Case: New Discoveries Confirm the Historiccal Exodus*, tells us:

“Corals are found everywhere in the Red Sea, but in order to grow, they must have something on which to fasten. Corals do not begin to grow on sand, or anything of that kind. It might thus be generally assumed that since the sea-bed was scraped clean at the crossing, and there are now a great deal of corals in the area, these corals have fastened to objects which ended up on the sea-bed, when the Egyptians army perished there” (p. 210).

Dr. Moller continues, discussing the amazing discoveries he and his associates have found on the underwater bridge at Nuweiba:

“The most simple structures to recognize are the wheels, and *there are a number of wheels on the underwater bridge*. Coral does not grow on structures in the silt, which means the gilded wheel in figures 380 and 382 can be *clearly seen*. *The wheel is roughly a meter in diameter and has four spokes. The frame is of wood and the entire wheel is gilded. The wheel is of a strong construction, and is probably more representative of wheels used in warfare and long distance transport, than the ceremonial wheels found in the graves of several pharaohs*” (page 210).

This gilded wheel is the first wheel discovered anywhere other than inside an ancient Egyptian burial chamber. It is also the first gilt wheel ever discovered. Its wheel rim is stronger than ceremonial ones, and spokes are more robust, and its hub has a different construction. Why would such wheel be discovered lying underwater at a spot located 42 miles south of Eilat in the Red Sea? Since this wheel lies in silt, it has no coral growing on it and is therefore easy to identify. It presents striking evidence that supports the case for the Exodus Red Sea crossing at this location!

Of course, Dr. Moller and his colleagues have found other underwater wheels in the region, covered with coral growth. Nevertheless, their round symmetrical shape is easily seen, as well as their raised hub and spokes.

Another unusual coral formation appears to be a pair of wheels, connected by an axle, lying on the flat side of one wheel. In another figure, a whole chariot appears to be lying on its side, encrusted with coral.

### ***Human Skeletal Remains***

In addition to chariot wheels, the investigators found remains of human skeletons on the Red Sea bottom, petrified and fossilized. Moller declares;

“If skeletal parts lie open and accessible, and are not buried in sediment, then corals settle and begin to grow. . . There is a large quantity of skeletal parts on the sea-bed at the place of the crossing, but they are often piled up together in large heaps and covered in corals, which makes the precise identification of individual skeletal parts well nigh impossible. But there are also several examples of skeletal parts which can be identified” (page 218).

One example he found is that of a human thigh bone (femur), which is virtually identical with that of a modern human being. In another location on the west side of the sea-bed they found a large heap of human skeletal parts.

### ***Horses, Cows and Heaps***

Besides human skeletal parts, the researchers also found at the bottom of the Red Sea, at the crossing site, skeletal parts of cattle, including a right leg, comparable to that of a modern Swedish cow. Parts of horse skeletons were also discovered on the Red Sea bed. The rib cage of a horse, horse vertebrae, and the skull of a horse, have been identified in a pile of body parts.

Moller declares:

“Altogether this pile of skeletons shows the remains of a number of human beings, possible horses and equipment that have collected in a large heap, *following some sort of disaster several thousand years ago*” (p.226).

Dr. Moller asserts, “Altogether it can be said that there is a large quantity of skeletons and skeletal parts on the underwater bridge in the Gulf of Aqaba. It is highly probable that these skeletal parts represent human beings, horses and cattle. Some skeletal parts are petrified and thus probably several thousand years old. Most of the skeletal parts are covered by dead corals. The strange thing is that the skeletons and skeletal parts are collected in heaps, and in mixtures of skeletons from humans, horses and draught animals. Obviously, a number of humans, horses and draught animals lost their lives on the same occasion, and landed in large heaps. This event lies several thousand years back in time” (p.229).

### ***PROOF of the Exodus and Red Sea Crossing!***

The route of the Exodus has been uncovered! This true site of the crossing of the Red Sea has been found and identified! Concludes Dr. Moller:

“The site of the crossing through the Red Sea has been described from

both geographic, and technically possible aspects. Geographical names, pillars; and the point in time of the Exodus have been discussed in detail.

Finally, the actual site of the Red Sea crossing has been shown to have a number of marine archeological remains, from some sort of disaster. This disaster included a large number of animals, horses, human beings, chariots and wheels, which are lying on the sea-bed of the underwater bridge. Some skeletal parts are petrified which implies that the event took place several thousand years ago. Possibilities of identifying finds vary (because of the coral covering them), from being absolutely certain that it is a gilt wheel, for example, to having great difficulty in giving an opinion other than: these formations are different and curious. The finds are scattered over a wide area, from the west side (the coast of the Sinai peninsula) to the east side (the coast of north west Saudi-Arabia) and imply a very extensive disaster. With a length of approximately 14 km and a width of approximately 5 km, the total area covers some 70 km.

“Altogether, these finds give a picture of a disaster that probably occurred at the time of what the Bible calls the Exodus: the departure of the people of Israel followed by the destruction of the Egyptian army in the Red Sea” (*The Exodus Case*, p.229).

What else could it be? All the evidence fits like a glove. If the glove fits, wear it! It is high time historians and Biblical scholars begin to open their minds, and their hearts, and open their eyes, to the TRUTH of the saga of the Exodus, and the FACTS that Almighty God DID intervene for His people some 3,500 years ago, in the greatest and most epochal event in all human history – and liberated 3,000,000 people from abject slavery and bondage to the world’s greatest empire and superpower of that time.

### ***Praise God and Give Him Glory***

As David wrote in the book of Psalms, “The waters saw You, O God; the waters saw You, they were afraid; the depths also trembled. The clouds poured out water; the skies sent out a sound; Your arrows also flashed about. The voice of Your thunder was in the whirlwind; the lightnings lit up the world; the earth trembled and shook. *Your way was in the sea, Your path in the great waters, and Your footsteps were not known.* You led Your people like a flock by the hand of Moses and Aaron” (Psalm 77:16-20).

As David also wrote: “Marvelous things He did in the sight of their fathers, in the land of Egypt, in the field of Zoan. He divided the sea and caused them to pass through; and He made the waters stand up as a heap” (Psalm 78:12-13).

## Chariot Wheels Found at the Red Sea Bed



Above is a picture taken underwater at the Red Sea where Moses and Israel are believed to have crossed into Midian. If you look carefully, you can see the appearance of encrusted objects which look amazingly like chariot wheels. Although the picture is not so clear in the above photograph, other pictures are more difficult to ignore.

The two pictures below were taken at the same region of the Red Sea, across from Saudi Arabia. These are outstandingly clear photographs which need no editorializing or embellishment. These fossilized or petrified wheel-like objects are very likely chariot wheels from the war chariots of the Egyptians. The photos are of a very obvious chariot wheel found in silt, and therefore no corals were attached to it.

Why would chariot wheels be found at the bottom of the Red Sea, precisely at the location where the families of Israel were chased by the Egyptian army, 250,000 strong, with war chariots, unless the crossing of the Red Sea really occurred, and the Exodus of Israel from Egypt was factual reality, and not a story-book myth or fable? Indeed, the



evidence is conclusive! The hand of God is very evident in the miracle of the Red Sea crossing of Israel, and the drowning of the Egyptians hosts.

### The Sinai Peninsula and Route of the Exodus



From Succoth the Israelites marched across the Sinai peninsula, across to near the Eastern arm of the Red Sea, called the Gulf of Aquaba. There they turned back and southward, as God directed them to do, following the Wadi Watir to an opening onto the Nuweiba peninsula, a large flat area of about seven square miles. From here they crossed the Red Sea, a distance of about 8 miles, to Saudi Arabia.



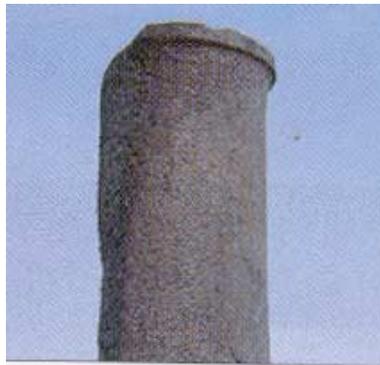
Why did God direct them to march backward and then go south? It would be a perfect “trap” to all appearances, and was a great test of faith. The people obeyed, and Pharaoh, who was chasing them, thought they had lost their senses. He felt he had them in the palm of his hand and relished the thought of gaining his vengeance on them.

The white peninsula is the Nuweiba peninsula, about 42 miles below the port city of Eliat in Israel. This was where Israel was “trapped.” This was the jumping off point of the Red Sea crossing.

### The Red Sea Crossing



Pictured above is the flat Nuweiba peninsula on the eastern shore of the Sinai desert. Notice how it is surrounded by high mountain peaks, enclosing it on the north and south. This is where Israel camped before crossing the Red Sea as recorded in the book of Exodus.



Standing on the peninsula of Nuweiba is an ancient red granite pillar or column, dating back thousands of years. Nobody knows its origin, but it is 14 feet high and weighs in at about 11.5 tons. In identical column was found across the Red Sea, on the Saudi Arabian side!

Who in ancient times went to all the huge expense and tremendous effort to rear up these memorial markers – and for what reason? Could they have been commemorative columns placed there by fabulously wealthy king Solomon of Israel, when his ships plied the Red Sea on their voyages around the world in search of trade? The red granite is not indigenous to the site and must have been imported from far away, perhaps from quarries in southern Egypt. Solomon was on good terms with the Egyptians, having married the Pharaoh's daughter.

Why would have some unknown ancient people or race have constructed identical columns on both sides of the Red Sea, in virtually the middle of nowhere, unless to memorialize some great event which took place there?

What people would be interested in doing so?

Only the Bible records a tremendous event – a miraculous event – involving the crossing of the Red Sea, and modern research clearly proves that the place of the crossing had to be where these mysterious columns have been found.

Mount Sinai is not located in the southern area of the Sinai peninsula, as millions have thought. Researchers and explorers such as Ron Wyatt, Larry Williams, and others have conclusively proved that the original Mount Sinai is located in Saudi Arabia!

Therefore, the picture becomes clear and makes perfect sense. When Israel left Egypt in approximately 1491 B.C., under the leadership of Moses, they did not wander southward to the inhospitable Sinai desert, but marched straight across the peninsula to the eastern side, where the true Red Sea – just like the Bible says – is located. And there they crossed in great exultation and urgency, while Pharaoh and his hosts were pursuing them. Once they safely crossed, Pharaoh and his hosts galloped after them – only to get stuck in the mud, to see their chariot wheels fall off, and then to suffer crushing destruction as tons of sea water crashed down upon their hapless souls.

A miracle like this would surely be commemorated, by the descendants of such a people, if they had the wealth, time and opportunity, and favorable relations with the regional powers. Such was the case during reign of king Solomon of Israel!

Read our companion articles, “Where Is the True Mount Sinai?”, and “Who Was the Pharaoh of the Exodus?”