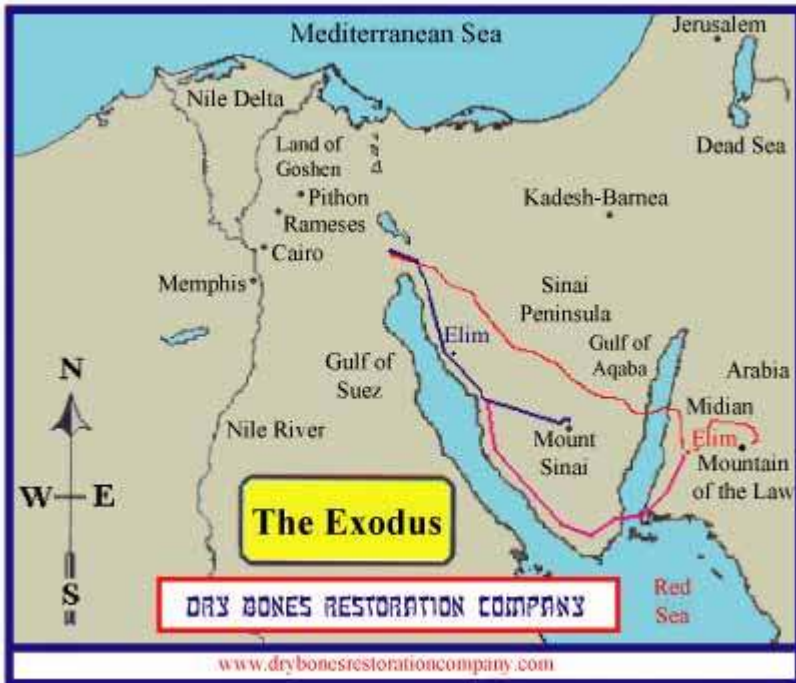


# Proposed Routes to Mount Sinai



**Blue Line:** This is the traditional route. The proposed crossing of the Red Sea for this route is a river connecting the lakes north of the Red Sea. Our blue line begins after the supposed crossing in this case. After they went up to Mt. Sinai, they proceeded up the Gulf of Aqaba, never going down the Arabian Peninsula to the east side of the Gulf.

**Red Line:** This is Ron Wyatt's proposed route. It follows an ancient road, then branches off the road and goes down a long gorge with high mountains on each side. It ends at a spacious beach with ample room for hundreds of thousands of Israelites, however, there was no way of escape.

**Purple Line:** This is the proposed route of Williams and Cornuke. They take the first part of the traditional route, then join Wyatt's line at Elim in Midian. Their crossing is at the mouth of the Gulf of Aqaba which is claimed by them to be much shallower than Wyatt's route.

Most of the sites in this map are from traditional Christian teaching. The Land of Goshen is placed where Christianity has determined its location to be. Mount Sinai is listed in the Sinai Peninsula as is traditionally taught. There is some reason to question the placement of Mount Sinai in the Sinai Peninsula. First one must realize that the Peninsula was named for the mountain, not the mountain named Sinai because it was on the peninsula. The determination of where Mount Sinai is located was done in the 4th century AD. When Constantine declared Christianity the religion of the Roman Empire, he sent his mother, Helena, to the Holy Land to determine the location of many Biblical sites. She was not familiar with the area and named many sites by proclamation. Great churches were built on many of these sites to protect and mark the location. Mount Sinai was one of the declared sites of Constantine's mother. There is no known previous tradition which she followed in order to determine its location. It is possible that her choice was misplaced.

In recent years, another theory concerning the location of Mount Sinai has been presented. The theory was postulated by a Christian researcher named Ron Wyatt. He traveled to Saudi Arabia with a companion, Dave Fasold, and visited Jabal al Lawz (the Mountain of the Law). The mountain was also called "Moses' Mountain" by the local people. It seems that there is a well-established tradition by the Moslems in Saudi Arabia that this is the site where Moses was given the law. Wyatt's theory was later tested out by a couple of men, Bob Cornuke and Larry Williams, seeking to recover the gold that Moses commanded the children of Israel to lay down in the desert. They confirmed Wyatt's findings and later had a book written about their journey. This book is *Relic Quest*, by Bob Cornuke and is available from our Marketplace. This is one of the most exciting books you can find. Not only is it about the revealing of what may be the true Mount Sinai, but it tells of the numerous close encounters with death and various spy organizations experienced by these two during their journey. Steven Spielberg should make this into a movie. He wouldn't even have to change it; the truth is that thrilling. While Cornuke and Williams postulated a different crossing of the Red Sea, they confirmed everything concerning the location of Mt. Sinai, as well as other places of interest related to the Exodus.

Wyatt shows pictures of a pillar at his proposed site that is claimed to have an inscription stating that it was placed there by Solomon to commemorate the crossing of the Red Sea. This pillar evidently is no longer there; however, several have collaborated his story. For this to have been the real place of the crossing of the Red Sea, the miracle was even more magnificent than most of us have thought. The depth in the middle at this point is tremendous, at least 900 to 1000 feet. However, it matters not whether God piled water up 20 feet on each side, or 1000 feet. Either act requires the same transcending of natural law as we understand it. Several people have taken pictures of chariot wheels and axles buried in the sand under the water. Often they are covered with coral, but the shape is obvious. Some pictures show the gold rings of the wheels clearly. Since this location is between Egypt and Saudi Arabia, neither of which wish to substantiate anything concerning Israel's early existence, much of this will remain out of reach to most Christians and Jews. Saudi Arabia will not even allow tourists to enter their land; any foreigner must be invited by a national.

After looking at the proposed crossing on the map and the final destination of Mt. Sinai, read the following scriptures and

see if they support the traditional site of Mt. Sinai or if they support the place called Jabal al Lawz (The Mountain of the Law).

## Scriptures concerning Mt. Sinai

NKJ Exodus 13:18 'So God led the people around by way of the wilderness of the Red Sea. And the children of Israel went up in orderly ranks out of the land of Egypt.'

*The "Wilderness of the Red Sea" is most likely referring to the wilderness which is between the two arms or the gulfs of the Red Sea, called the Sinai Peninsula.*

NKJ Exodus 3:1 'Now Moses was tending 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 Horeb, the mountain of God... 12 So He said, "I will certainly be with you. And this shall be a sign to you that I have sent you: When you have brought the people out of Egypt, you shall serve God on this mountain."

*Midian is in the Arabian Peninsula, not the Sinai Peninsula. Moses would have been pasturing the sheep in the same area, close to home, not in a place that would have required herding sheep all the way around the Gulf of Aqaba and down to the bottom of the Sinai Peninsula.*

NKJ Galatians 4:25 'for this Hagar is Mount Sinai in Arabia,...'

*Paul seemed to know that Mt. Sinai is in Arabia.*

Deuteronomy 1:2 'It is eleven days' journey from Horeb by way of Mount Seir to Kadesh Barnea.'

*Due to the lay of the land and mountain ranges, both suggestions for Mt. Sinai are about the same walking distance from Kadesh Barnea, about 150 miles. However, Mount Seir is only on the way to Kadesh Barnea for the Arabian peninsula route. The Sinai peninsula route would be greatly extended for no particular reason to go to Mount Seir. The Arabian peninsula route would naturally go through Mt. Seir if they went north from Mt. Sinai till they hit the Mountains of Seir, then traveled northwest to Kadesh Barnea.*

Both Wyatt's and Cornuke -Williams' suggestions require a major miracle; however, the traditional site requires hardly any miracle at all. The crossing of a creek north of the Red Sea is not much of a deliverance with the exception of drowning the Egyptian armies in 4 inches of water. I admit that the splitting of water and the drying of a creek is a miracle even in 4 inches of water, but it is unnecessary. The traditional explanation doesn't even cross the real Red Sea. Not only that, after leaving Mt. Sinai it travels up the coast to Kadesh Barnea and then traverses the lower section of the promised land to a strip of land on the east of the Dead Sea. Did Israel wander in the wilderness, or did they travel through the promised land and then leave? Scripture only puts the spies in the promised land, not the entire group. Wyatt's suggestion is very spectacular, but seems to fit Scripture much better than traditional explanations. Some resource materials have thought so also. It is now listed as an option in some reference books. It will probably take a long time to be accepted throughout Christianity and Judaism, but I believe this is the most credible choice when considering Scripture and the evidence.

## DRY BONES RESTORATION COMPANY

*Post Office Box 306  
Winchester, Kentucky 40392*

**All Rights Reserved**