

# FROM EXODUS TO SINAI



# FROM EXODUS TO SINAI

This first Holy day of the Feast of Unleavened Bread pictures the day when the Israelites were freed from slavery and came out of Egypt which has an obvious spiritual parallel for us in coming out of the spiritual slavery to sin.

I would like to go through some of the evidence that historians and archaeologists have uncovered to support the events of the Exodus. Hopefully by going through this evidence it will help strengthen your faith in the Biblical record and not only that really help make the events surrounding this time come alive to you more.

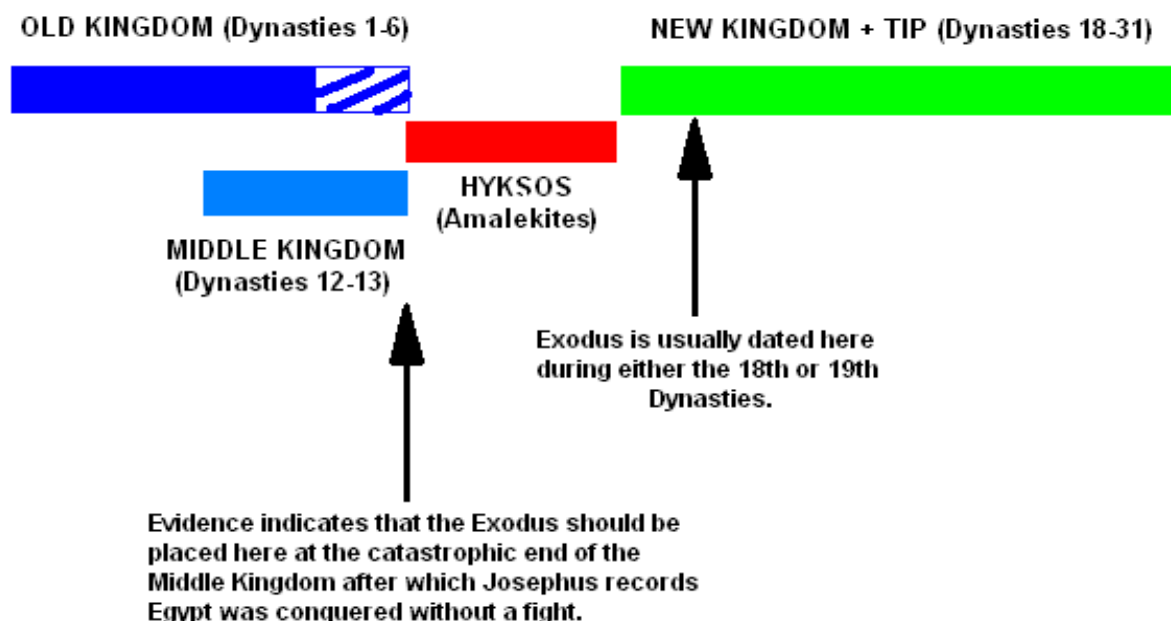
First of all, we need to set the backdrop by setting the events of the Exodus into their proper chronological background. When did the Exodus occur? We read the following in **1 Kings 6:1**:

“And it came to pass in the **480<sup>th</sup> year after the children of Israel were come out of the land of Egypt**, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month Zif, which *is* the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD.”

Most scholars date Solomon's 1<sup>st</sup> year to around 971 BC so his 4<sup>th</sup> year would be about 967 BC. **This would place the Exodus around 1447 BC.**

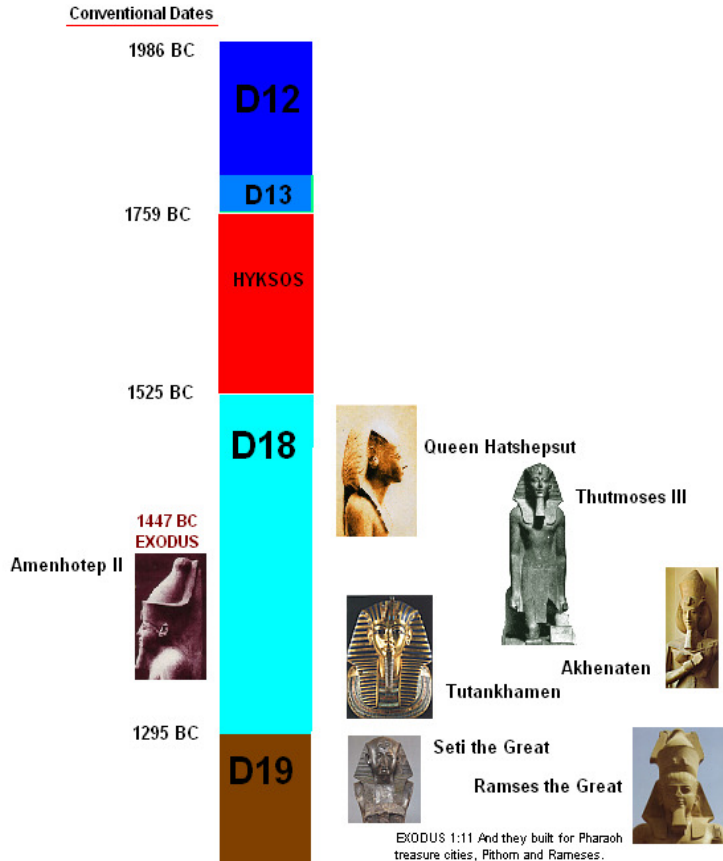
## **When In Egypt's History Did The Exodus Take Place?**

Now that we have a date for the Exodus the next question is when in Egypt's history did the Exodus occur. Now most Egyptologists who believe in the Exodus place the Exodus during either the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> dynasties but there is much better evidence as we will see to place the Exodus at the end of the Middle Kingdom which scholars admit came to an end in catastrophic circumstances.



Now most of you would have seen the movie "The Ten Commandments". At the time that it was made the conventional view was that the Exodus occurred during the 19<sup>th</sup> dynasty at the time of Ramses the Great who was the son of Seti the Great and supposedly reigned in the 1200's BC.

This was based on the verse in **Exodus 1:11** that says Ramses was one of the names of the cities that the Israelites built. Most pharaohs had about 5 or 6 different names which is evident when you compare the various king lists. One of these lists show a number of Middle Kingdom pharaohs whose alternate names included Ramses in. The 19<sup>th</sup> dynasty theory also ignores the verse we read earlier about the Exodus occurring 480 years before Solomon.



Factoring that verse in, the newer theories place the Exodus during the mid 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty. The 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty is the best known and was the mightiest and wealthiest of all the dynasties and included such famous pharaohs as Queen Hatshepsut, Thutmose III, the heretical king Akhenaten and his son Tutankhamen. Not only is it the best known dynasty it is also the best documented dynasty which highlights a major weakness in placing the Exodus here and that is the complete lack of any kind of catastrophe that is recorded at this time.

Some of the old timers in the church might remember this old article that appeared 20 years ago in the Worldwide Church of God's "Good News" magazine.

We see here Amenhotep II who reigned in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> dynasty and we see on the right his mummy. In this article it is stated that Amenhotep II was the pharaoh of the Exodus. Now there is one rather obvious clue here that rules out this theory. Can you figure it out? Now if you haven't guessed it yet the clue is in the bottom right of the screen.

Read here Egyptian accounts of the pharaohs who ruled at the time of the oppression and the Exodus.

**Pharaohs of the Time of the Exodus**

By Keith W. Sharp

From Ancient Egyptian Records...

hieroglyphs to discover the identity of the pharaoh.

This was the tomb of Amenhotep II, a pharaoh of Egypt's Eighteenth Dynasty.

The find was significant. It was the first tomb ever opened in which a pharaoh was found where he had been killed, undisturbed by tomb robbers. And the burial chamber proved to be one of the most beautiful and impressive in the entire Valley of the Kings.

Few scholars suspected the full significance of this monumental discovery. For, unknown to Loret and his colleagues, the French archaeologist had entered the tomb of the Pharaoh of the Exodus—the very king who confronted Moses more than 33 centuries earlier!

**Headless confusion**

Much needless confusion exists regarding the historical setting of the biblical Exodus.

Most Bible scholars, ignoring or rejecting the explicit chronological information of 1 Kings 6:1, have not properly understood the time scheme of the Exodus. They have placed that great event around 1250 B.C. or somewhat later, during the reign of Ramses the Great of Egypt's Nineteenth Dynasty—a full century and a half later than it actually occurred! This late date must be rejected.

A careful consideration of all biblical and extra-biblical evidence reveals that the Exodus occurred in the middle of the 18th century B.C.—specifically, in the year 1447, during the reign of Amenhotep II, whose tomb Loret

excavated. He was the pharaoh who ruled from Thebes in Upper Egypt when the Egyptians would not let Israel go.

This date—1447—was 430 years after the covenant with Abraham, made in the spring of 1875 B.C. (Genesis 15:1, Exodus 12:40-41, Galatians 3:17). And it was in the 480th year before the laying of the foundation of the Temple in Solomon's fourth year (964 B.C.), as required by 1 Kings 6:1. An Exodus date of 1447 also harmonizes nicely with the Ancient Letters of ancient Egypt, which tell of "Hathor" (Hathor) incarnations into Giza around 1400 B.C.—after the 40 years of wandering in the wilderness.

Now notice what Egyptian records say about this remarkable king and his dynasty.

**Eighteenth Dynasty**

The dynasty that endured longest in Egyptian history as Dynasty XVIII, inaugurated by Pharaoh Amenhotep about 1550 B.C. Amenhotep II—a descendant of Amenhotep—was the sixth pharaoh of this dynasty.

Moses (born in 1523) was brought up as a prince of this

ruled family. The "daughter of Pharaoh" (Exodus 2:5) who raised him would therefore be known in Egyptian history as Hatshepsut. She was the daughter of Pharaoh Thutmose I, a son-in-law of Amenhotep.

Notice that the word *moose*—meaning "child" or "son of"—often appears as a part of royal names of this dynasty. *Amenhotep*, for example, means "son of Aha" (the god of light). *Thutmose* means "son of Thoth" (the moon god).

The Hebrew child drawn from the Nile by Hatshepsut was called simply *Moses* or *Mose*—for his parents was unknown. Amenhotep (the Greek form is *Amenophis*) was the son and successor of the great empire-builder Thutmose III, "the Napoleon of ancient Egypt." Thutmose—perhaps the greatest of the pharaohs of ancient Egypt—would therefore be the biblical "pharaoh of the oppression."

In 1447 B.C., Moses was ex-

circumcised and named of Amenhotep II (Hatshepsut).

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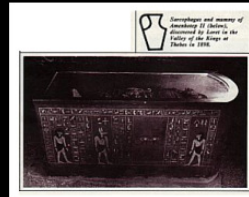


The answer is it's his mummy. Did the Pharaoh of the Exodus live to fight another day after the Israelites crossed the Red Sea? We see here in these couple of verses that the Bible is very emphatic that no Egyptian, not even the pharaoh himself, survived the Red Sea crossing despite the fact that Yul Brunner made it back in "The Ten Commandments".

That we have Amenhotep II's mummy should be proof enough that he was not the pharaoh of the Exodus or, for that matter, any of the other 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> dynasty pharaohs. We have virtually all the mummies of these pharaohs so it seems apparent we have to look elsewhere for the pharaoh of the Exodus.

One of the major points synchronising Egyptian and Israelite history can be found on the walls of the Temple of Karnak in Luxor or ancient Thebes. In the Bible we read in days of Solomon's son Rehoboam that Pharaoh Shishak looted the Temple of God in Jerusalem.

## DID THE PHARAOH LIVE TO FIGHT ANOTHER DAY?



Exodus 14:28 - And the waters returned, and covered the chariots, and the horsemen, and all the host of Pharaoh that came into the sea after them; THERE REMAINED NOT SO MUCH AS ONE OF THEM.

Psa 106:9-11 - He rebuked the Red Sea also, and it was dried up: so he led them through the depths, as through the wilderness. And he saved them from the hand of him that hated them, and redeemed them from the hand of the enemy.

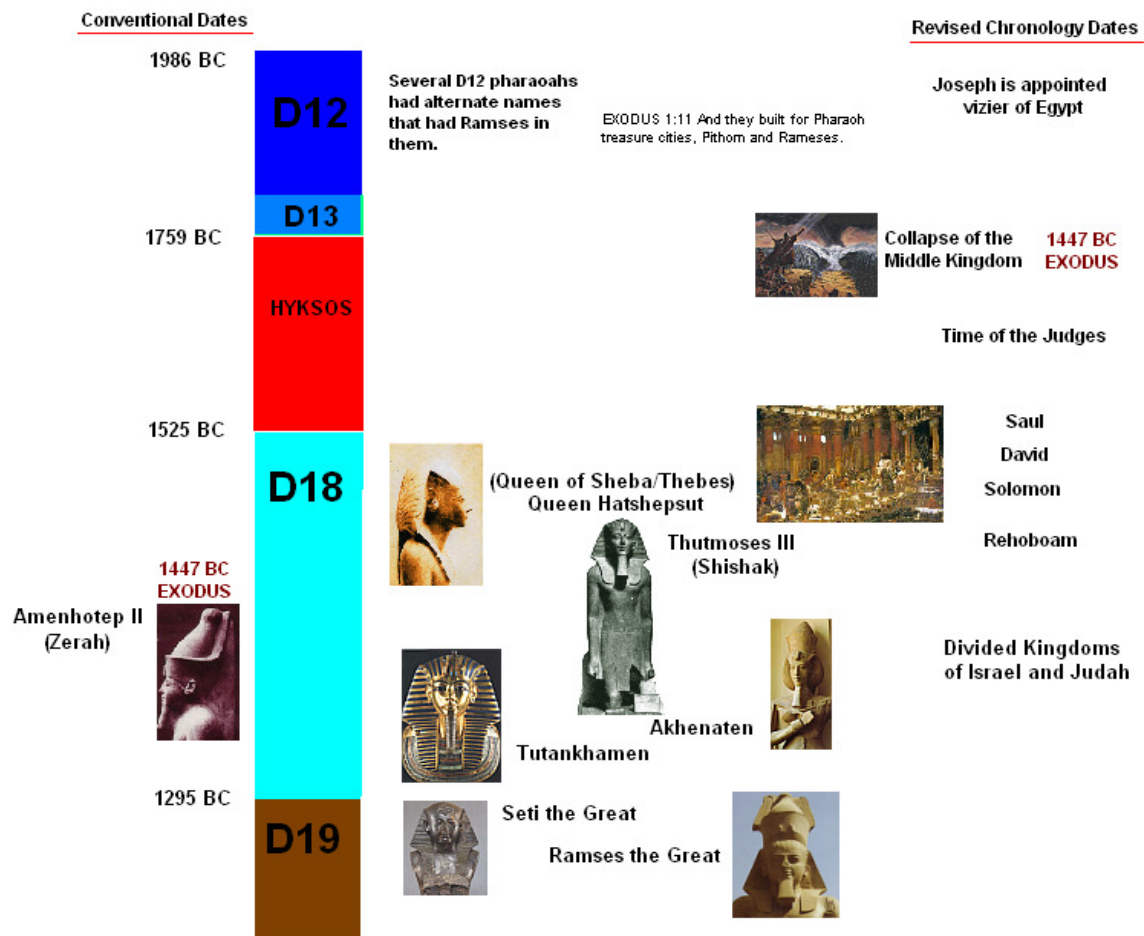
And the waters covered their enemies: THERE WAS NOT ONE OF THEM LEFT.

## WAS THUTMOSE III PHARAOH SHISHAK WHO LOOTED THE TEMPLE IN JERUSALEM?



Who was this Pharaoh Shishak? Thutmose III of the 18<sup>th</sup> Dynasty had this whole wall carved with an inventory of one of his successful campaigns into Palestine. Immanuel Velikovsky in his book "Ages in Chaos" did a painstaking comparison of the objects in the Temple in Jerusalem with the objects on this wall in the Temple of Karnak and he showed they made a remarkable match.

In the bottom right photo above is a listing of all the Israelite cities he captured. At the top of the list are Kadesh (meaning holy city which Jerusalem is known as being) and Megiddo. In the bottom left photo I took when I visited Egypt you can even make out an object that looks suspiciously like the Ark of the Covenant.



If we accept that synchronism we find that Queen Hatshepsut was contemporary with King Solomon. There is good evidence to indicate she was the fabled Queen of Sheba as Shewa or Sheba was an alternate name for Thebes, the ancient Egyptian capital.

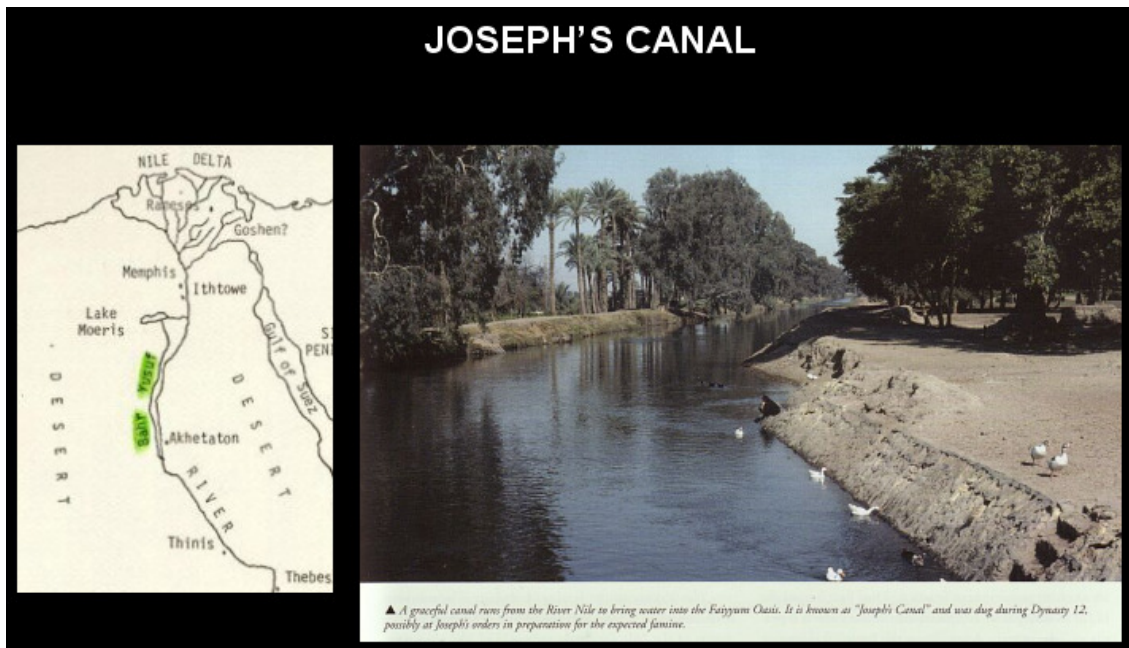
Moving backwards the time of the Judges falls during the reign of the foreign conquerors known as the Hyksos. Manetho says of them and this time:

Tutimaues. In his reign, I know not why, a blast of God's displeasure broke upon us. A people of ignoble origin from the east, whose coming was unforeseen, had the audacity to invade the country, **which they mastered by main force without difficulty or even a battle.**

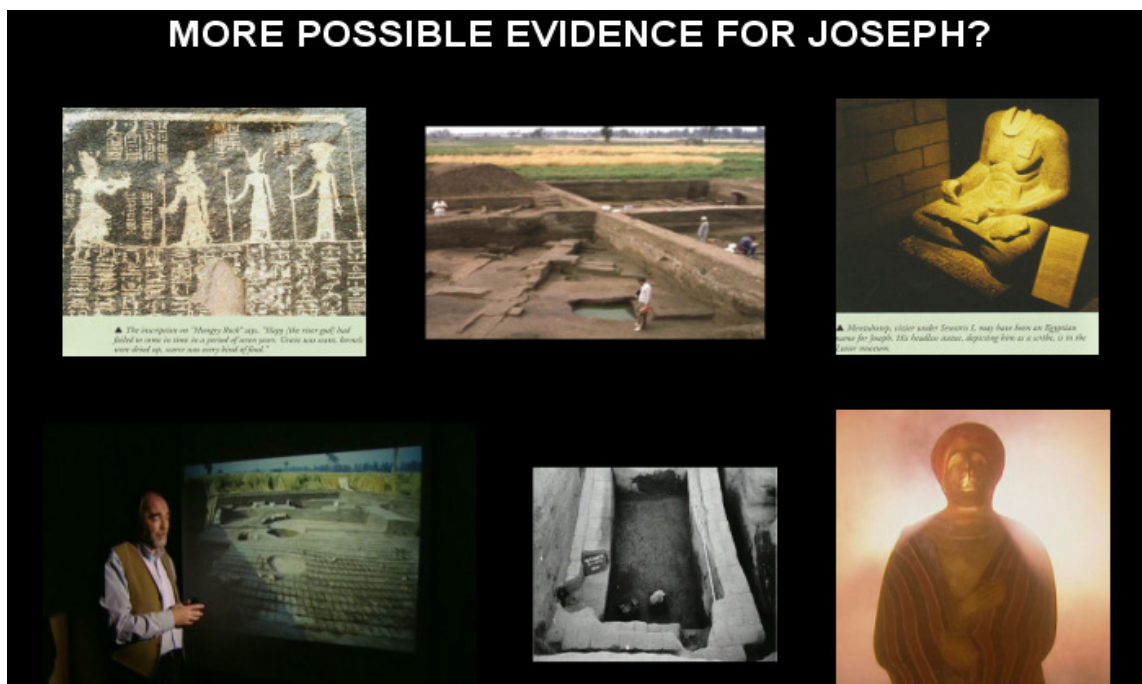
Hyksos were most likely were the Amalekites who took advantage of how Egypt had been crippled by the plagues at the end of the Middle Kingdom. This would probably then place the time of the Israelites in Egypt during the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> dynasties.

Let's look at some more evidence pointing towards this conclusion. There is a very long canal over 200 miles long that historians say was dug in the 12<sup>th</sup> dynasty that feeds off from the Nile and empties into the large lake known as the Faiyum. On Egyptian maps it is called

Bahr Yusef or Canal of Joseph. It probably was ordered by Joseph to increase the amount of fertile land in Egypt.



On the next slide below we see an inscription along the Nile at Aswan called "Hungry Rock" which says that "Hapy (the river god) had failed to come in time in a period of seven years." At Avaris in the eastern Delta where Goshen was (and later occupied by the Hyksos) they uncovered the foundations of a wealthy aristocratic palace. At the back was this empty tomb and a statue that had been broken in pieces. A reconstruction was created based on the pieces and the paint fragments to create the sculpture at the bottom right of a man with red hair and a multi-coloured coat. It's interesting that the vizier of Sesotris I, called Mentuhotep, statue top right, had titles quite similar to those given to Joseph.





The revised chronology we've been looking at points to this pharaoh, Sesostri I, being the most likely candidate for being the pharaoh of Joseph. Just looking at his appearance he just looks like the sort of nice happy looking guy who'd graciously raise someone like Joseph to being vizier over Egypt. At the top right is a statue of him near an obelisk he erected called "The Pillar of On". In **Genesis 41:45** we read that Joseph married "Asenath, the daughter of Poti-pherah priest of On". The city of On was later known as Heliopolis. On was the capital city only for the 12<sup>th</sup> dynasty.



The third pharaoh after Sesostri I was Sesostri III. He is the likely candidate for being the pharaoh that enslaved the Israelites. He's just the sour looking type who might do such a thing. You can go and see his lifelike statue at the British Museum.

**MIDDLE KINGDOM PHARAOHS**

Dynasty	Pharaoh	Notes
Dynasty 12	Amenemhet I	
	Sesostri I	Joseph's Pharaoh
	Amenemhet II	
	Sesostri II	
	Sesostri III	Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites (Exodus 1:8-14)
	Amenemhet III	Pharaoh who ordered killing of Israelite male babies (Exodus 1:15-22)
Dynasty 13	Ramesse	Pharaoh noted as dying shortly before Moses returned to Egypt (Exodus 2:23)
	Koncharis	Pharaoh of the Exodus

Pharaohs as arranged by Donovan Courville for this period

**Sesostri III**

Pharaoh who enslaved the Israelites (Exodus 1:8-14)

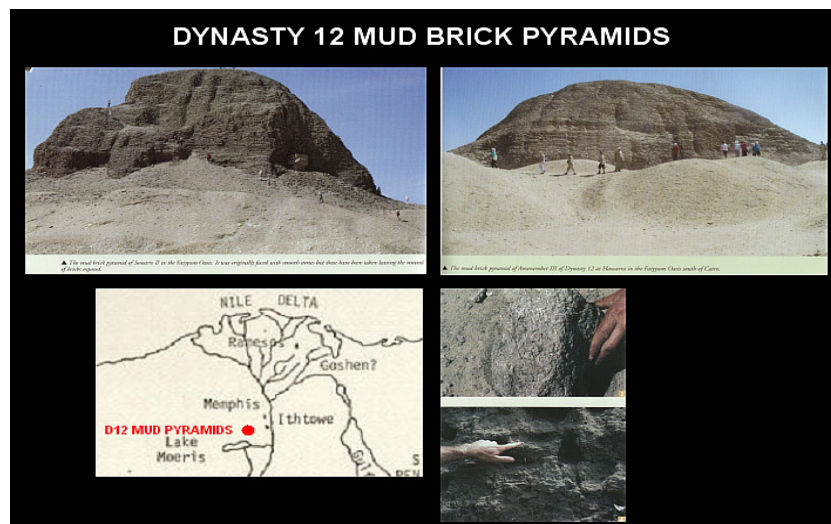
**Amenemhet III**

Pharaoh who ordered killing of Israelite male babies (Exodus 1:15-22)

His successor, Amenemhet III, is the most likely candidate for being the pharaoh who ordered the execution of the male Israelite babies. The daughter of this pharaoh was Sebek-nefru-re who was childless. This is record of a prince by the name of Amenemhet IV who was a co-regent but never ruled Egypt nor was his tomb found unlike the rest of the 12<sup>th</sup> dynasty kings. Sebek-nefru-re had no heir. She married a 13<sup>th</sup> dynasty pharaoh called Ramesse. He appears to have been known by the Greek name Chenepheres who legend says was the foster-father of Moses.

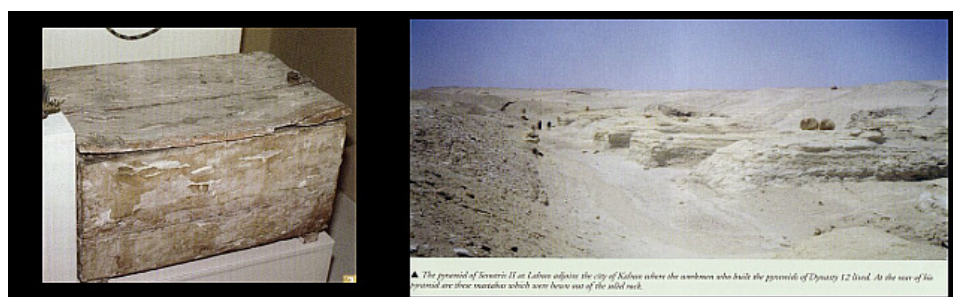
### Evidence of Israel's Slavery in Egypt

Mud bricks with straw were what the Israelite slaves used to build for the pharaoh (**Exodus 5:18**). On this next slide we see a couple of the mud brick pyramids of the 12<sup>th</sup> dynasty pharaohs north of the Faiyum. The construction material of mud bricks used during Israel's time in Egypt also points to the Middle Kingdom. Once we get to the New Kingdom and the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> dynasties stone is clearly the construction material of choice and mud bricks are not used in the ruler's construction projects. In the bottom right photo you can see the flecks of straw in the mud bricks.



Sir Flinders Petrie excavated in the Faiyum from 1880 onwards near the mud-brick pyramids of the 12th dynasty. Dr Rosalie David reviewed his work there and wrote:

It is apparent that the Asiatics were present in the town (Kahun) in some numbers and this may have reflected the situation elsewhere in Egypt...their exact homeland in Syria or Palestine cannot be determined...The reason for their presence remains unclear...[Petrie discovered] wooden boxes...underneath the floors of many houses at Kahun. They contained babies, sometimes buried two or three to a box and aged only a few months at death (The Pyramid Builders of Ancient Egypt, p.191).





This is consistent with the decree of Pharaoh that all male children were to be killed at birth (**Exodus 1:16**). David also wrote the following about their sudden disappearance from Egypt:

The quantity, range and type of articles of everyday use which were left behind in the houses may indeed suggest that the departure was sudden and unpremeditated (ibid, p.199).

How do slaves just get up and leave suddenly? Other evidence of the Israelites being in Egypt is the frequency of Egyptian names among the Israelites (Phineas, Hophni, Pashur and perhaps Hur and Merari). Moses is an abbreviated Egyptian name, meaning drawn or born from. It is seen in the names of pharaohs such as Thutmoses and Ra-moses or Ramses, meaning they were born from the gods Thoth and Ra. Moses may well have originally been named Hapi-moses, meaning drawn from the Nile god Hapi.

## HOW LONG WAS ISRAEL'S PERIOD OF SLAVERY?

**Exodus 12:40-41:**  
"Now the **sojourning** of the children of Israel, who dwelt in Egypt, was **430 years**. And it came to pass at the end of the **430 years, even the selfsame day** it came to pass, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt. "

**Galatians 3:16-17:**  
"Now to Abraham and his seed were the promises made...And this I say, that the law which was **430 years** later, cannot annul the covenant that was confirmed before God in Christ".

**Josephus:**  
"They left Egypt in the month Xanthicus, on the fifteenth day of the lunar month; **430 years** after our forefather Abraham came into Canaan, but **215 years** only after Jacob removed into Egypt."

<b>130</b> – Jacob when he moved to Egypt	Joseph was 39 years old when Jacob moved and Joseph lived another 71 years after to 110.
<b>60</b> - Isaac when Jacob born	
<b>25</b> - Time between Abraham moving to Canaan and Isaac being born (100 – 75)	Therefore max time of slavery was 144 years but more likely to have been not much more than <b>100 years</b> long.
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<b>215 years</b>	

Now there has been a rather persistent myth that has continued to be perpetuated that the slavery of the Israelites lasted some 400 years. This is based on a misunderstanding of **Exodus 12:40** that says that the sojourning of Israel was 430 years. Notice carefully the word is sojourning not the word slavery.

Paul says in **Galatians 3:16-17** that from Abraham when the promises were made till Mt Sinai and the giving of the law was the same period of time – 430 years.

Josephus further explains that the 430 years was from when Abraham came into Canaan till the Exodus and that from Jacob moving to Egypt till the Exodus was exactly half that period – 215 years which I have corroborated in the bottom left of the above slide.


From that remaining 215 years you have to subtract the remaining 71 years of Joseph after his father moved to Egypt so in reality the slavery was probably not much more than 100 years at most. The Greek translation of the Old Testament (the Septuagint) translates **Exodus 12:40** this way:

The sojourning of the children and of their fathers, which they sojourned in the land of Canaan AND in the land of Egypt was four hundred and thirty years.


It's interesting that it says that they left on the selfsame day as their forefather Abraham left the land of the Chaldees. It is quite fitting that Abraham came out of the land of the Chaldees on the first day of Feast of Unleavened Bread when the Israelites came out of Egypt both which picture us coming out of this world and sin.


### Who was the Pharaoh of the Exodus?

## WHO WAS THE PHARAOH OF THE EXODUS?



▲ Neferhotep I of Dynasty 13 was probably the pharaoh who refused to let the Israelites go. This statue of him is in the Bologna Museum in Italy.





The inscription on the el-Arish monument pictured here says the name of the Pharaoh who perished in the Whirlpool was Thom or Toun.

"Now when the majesty of Ra-Harmachis fought with the evil-doers in this pool, the Place of the Whirlpool, the evil-doers prevailed not over his majesty. His majesty leaped into the Place of the Whirlpool.

"His Majesty.....finds on this place called Pi-Kharoti."

Pi-Kharoti is very similar to Pi-ha-hiroth where the Red Sea crossing was.

The Egyptian historian Manetho calls the name of the Pharaoh who ruled Egypt just before the invasion of the Hyksos "Tutimaues or Timaiois" which is similar to Thom. Pi-Thom, built by the Israelites, probably was named after him.

Eusebius calls the pharaoh of the Exodus Cenchres who Donovan Courville equates with Koncharis, the Sothis list name of a 13th dynasty pharaoh.

David Down has thrown another 13th dynasty king, Neferhotep I, pictured here, into the ring as another contender for the Pharaoh of the Exodus.

Who was the pharaoh of the Exodus? The inscription on the el-Arish monument pictured here says the name of the Pharaoh who perished in the Whirlpool was Thom or Toun.

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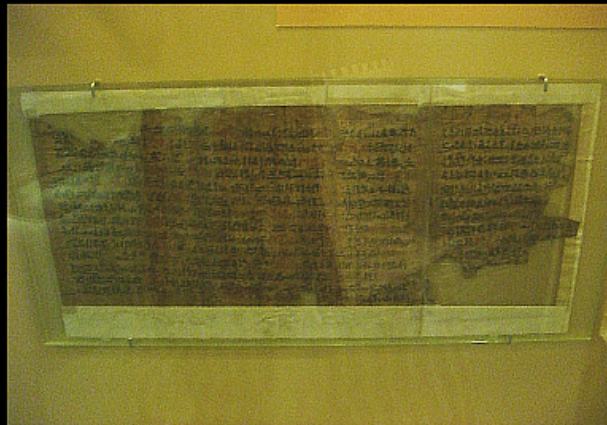
Pi-Kharoti is very similar to Pi-ha-hiroth where the Red Sea crossing was. One thing interesting on the el-Arish monument is this hieroglyph with three waves and two knives meaning cut or divided waters.

The Egyptian historian Manetho calls the name of the Pharaoh who ruled Egypt just before the invasion of the Hyksos "Tutimaeus or Timaïos" which is similar to King Thom of the el-Arish monument. One of the cities the Israelites built was called Pi-Thom after this king. Eusebius calls the pharaoh of the Exodus Cenchres who Donovan Courville equates with Koncharis, the Sothis list name of a 13th dynasty pharaoh.

David Down has thrown another 13th dynasty, Neferhotep I pictured above, into the ring as another contender for the Pharaoh of the Exodus. Remember that the Egyptian pharaohs went by many different names.

### **Proof of the Plagues of Egypt**

#### **IPOWER PAPYRUS – EGYPTIAN RECORD OF THE PLAGUES**



"Plague stalks through the land and blood is everywhere...Nay, but dead men are buried in the river ...

"Nay, but the river is blood... Men shrink from tasting...and thirst after water... That is our water! That is our happiness! What shall we do in respect thereof? All is ruin!...

"Trees are destroyed... No fruit nor herbs are found...Nay, but corn hath perished everywhere...

"Forsooth, gates, columns and walls are consumed by fire...

"The land is not light...

"He who places his brother in the ground is everywhere...the stranger people from without are come into Egypt."

Probably the most astonishing proof of the Exodus is this document from the late Middle Kingdom called the Ipuwer Papyrus. When I was in Holland at the end of 2007 my friend Gary and I made a special trip to the museum in Leiden just to see this document on display. It is an Egyptian record of the plagues of Egypt. Here are a few extracts from it:

"Plague stalks through the land and blood is everywhere...Nay, but dead men are buried in the river...Nay, but the river is blood... Men shrink from tasting...and thirst after water... That is our water! That is our happiness! What shall we do in respect thereof? All is ruin!...

"Trees are destroyed...No fruit nor herbs are found...Nay, but corn hath perished everywhere...Forsooth, gates, columns and walls are consumed by fire...



"The land is not light...He who places his brother in the ground is everywhere...the stranger people from without are come into Egypt."

There was a Dutch translation of the document we took a photo of and then showed Gary's girlfriend Marian later who had never seen the document. We asked her to translate it and then tell us what she thought it was and she guessed it was the plagues of Egypt.

The next information I present here is not from the original powerpoint presentation which I gave at my local church on this subject but is from another booklet I wrote entitled "The Day of the Lord" ([www.rogerswebsite.com/articles/The-Day-of-the-Lord.pdf](http://www.rogerswebsite.com/articles/The-Day-of-the-Lord.pdf)). It presents a step-by-step walk through the plagues of the Day of the Lord showing how they could possibly be mostly cosmic in origin and the result of the passing of a massive heavenly object. I also note the many similarities between the plagues of the Day of the Lord and ask the question if the plagues of Egypt could also have been brought upon Egypt by God using a cosmic agent of destruction.

Such a radical proposal was put forth by a Russian-born Jewish scholar who also emigrated to America and was a close personal friend of Albert Einstein. He wrote a controversial book around 1950 drawing upon ancient sources all around the world in which he postulated that the plagues which came upon Egypt (and according to him, the whole world as well) were caused by the passing of a planet-sized comet. His name was Immanuel Velikovsky and the book was appropriately called "Worlds in Collision". It was a best-selling book at the time for a long time.



Because of the sheer radical nature of what Velikovsky proposes which defies belief the first place that anyone seriously looking at his theory must start is with the apparent changes in the length of the year in man's history. If one is not convinced that such changes occurred worldwide in human history and that the passing of a massive heavenly object is needed to make such a change then it is a waste of time looking any further into Velikovsky's theory and one should skip the next few pages summarising his theory and its impact on the story of the Exodus.

There is evidence that the length of the year has been changed in man's history. The Bible indicates that the length of the year was originally 360 days long which had a much simpler year / month arrangement of 12 lunar months of 30 days.

In the book of Genesis we read that the Flood lasted 150 days and went from the 17th of the second month to the 17th of the seventh month - 5 months of exactly 30 days each (**Genesis 7:11, 8:3-4**). If Noah knew that the months alternated between 30 and 29 days then why didn't he alternate between 30 and 29 days in the Ark when he could not see the moon? Why count all the months as 30 days?

Another Biblical curiosity on this point is the prophetic year which most of us know is 360 days long. Have you ever tried to figure out why it is 360 days? There are 365  $\frac{1}{4}$  days in the solar year. Twelve lunar months vary between 353 to 355 days while a year with Adar 2 gives us around 385 days. Why a prophetic year of 360 days? Was the solar year only 360 days in the past? The weight of historical evidence certainly points to this conclusion.

Historical evidence from Egypt, Persia, Babylon, Rome, Mexico, India and many other ancient nations shows that they all had years that were originally 360 days in length before adding 5  $\frac{1}{4}$  extra days several centuries before Christ. If the ancients are to be believed the solar year

consisted of 12 lunar months of 30 days that were exactly equal to a solar year of 360 days. Here are a few historical quotes to show that the ancients had a 360 day year with 12 lunar months of 30 days:

Here is a passage from the Aryabhatiya, an old Indian work on mathematics and astronomy: A year consists of twelve months. A month consists of 30 days. A day consists of 60 nadis. A nadi consists of 60 vinadikas.

The ancient Persian year was composed of 360 days or twelve months of thirty days each. In the seventh century five Gatha days were added to the calendar.

The astronomical tablets from the period antedating the Neo-Babylonian Empire compute the year at so many days, without mention of additional days. That the ancient Babylonian year had only 360 days was known before the cuneiform script was deciphered: Ctesias wrote that the walls of Babylon were 360 furlongs in compass, 'as many as there had been days in the year.



The Egyptian year was composed of 360 days before it became 365 by the addition of five days. The calendar of the Ebers Papyrus, a document of the New Kingdom, has a year of twelve months of thirty days each.

In the ninth year of King Ptolemy Euergetes, or -238, a reform party among the Egyptian priests met at Canopus and drew up a decree; in 1866 it was discovered at Tanis in the Delta, inscribed on a tablet. The purpose of the decree was to harmonize the calendar with the seasons 'according to the present arrangement of the world,' [implying that it had changed] as the text states. One day was ordered to be added every four years to the 'three hundred and sixty days, and to the five days which were **afterwards** ordered to be added'" (Worlds in Collision, p.316-322).

The standard rebuttal to the view of an ancient 360 day solar year is that the 360 day year came from Babylon where they often used a base 60 numbering system having 12 months of 30 days followed by 5 or 6 leap (intercalary) days at the end of the year.

This rebuttal is flawed in a couple of ways. By not alternating the months between 30 and 29 days the months get out of sync with the phases of the moon towards the end of the year. Another flaw is that there is plenty of historical evidence to show the 360 day year (from where we get 360 degrees in a circle) was in worldwide use, not just in the Middle East.

The following quotes show that the practice of adding leap (intercalary) days which were **ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY** to prevent the 360 day year from getting out of sync with the lunar and seasonal cycles **DID NOT EXIST** prior to several centuries before Christ.

M.P. Nilsson in "Primitive Time Reckoning" (p. 367) states that

We are met with the difficulty that an intercalary cycle [adding days or months to the calendar] **was not introduced into Babylonia before the sixth century [BC].**

A.E. Samuel in "Greek and Roman Chronology" (p. 21), says:

We have long lived with the cliché that the Greeks learned their astronomy from the Babylonians, but modern investigation has demonstrated that the sophisticated Babylonian systems were later than had hitherto been believed. The irregular intercalulations [of adding days or months to the calendar] exist down into the fifth century, showing that **as late as 480 BC no intercalary cycle existed to control that calendar.**

Benny Peiser's "Greek History Begins in the 6th Century" makes the point emphatic stating:

It has become a communis opinio [the common opinion] that the intercalary cycle [of adding days or months to the calendar] **cannot be detected anywhere in the ancient world before the 6th century [BC].**

How can the length of the earth's orbit around the Sun change by several days? There are two and only two possibilities!

One is simple Divine fiat. God simply snaps His fingers or says the word and it happens. The other possibility is a physical means and the **ONLY** physical means by which it can happen is from the gravitational and electro-magnetic force of a passing celestial body pulling it into a different orbit!

In "Worlds In Collision" (WC) Velikovsky postulated that God caused Venus to be born as a comet (WC, p.60, 173-175) and in the middle of the second millennium B.C. was used and directed by God to cause the plagues of Egypt by which the Israelites were delivered out of slavery.

**The plagues of Egypt and many other related events at the time of the Exodus were not just localized to the land of Egypt. They occurred all over the Earth as a large number of oral and written traditions and histories of many different civilizations testify.**

The plagues Velikovsky attempted to prove are consistent with the effects of a near pass of a large comet and the Earth passing through its tail. The first plague was that of the waters turning to blood (**Exodus 7:17-25**). According to Velikovsky, when Venus first touched the Earth with its gaseous tail, it covered the earth's surface with a fine dust of rusty red pigment. In sea, lake and river this pigment gave a bloody colouring to the water.

The Mayas tell of a time of a great cataclysm when the earth quaked and the sun's motion was interrupted, the waters turned to blood. The Finns tell in the days of a cosmic upheaval the world was sprinkled with red milk. The Babylonians and Tartars of Russia also tell of a blood reddening of the earth's surface and waters (WC, p.60-62).

Velikovsky believes that the pestilence of the livestock was caused by the red dust (**Exodus 9:1-7**). It seems likely this was the fine dust that caused the boils on man and beast (**Exodus 9:8-12**) (WC, p.61).



The picture below shows the absolutely breathtaking Greek island of Santorini. It's distinctive crater shape was formed when the volcano Thera blew its top and exploded like Kratatoa. Archaeologists date this to the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century BC which happened at the same time as the



plagues of Egypt. Velikovsky's theory says that this explosion was induced by the seismic stress of Venus' passing. The volcanic ash from Thera may have also contributed to the plagues of the livestock pestilence and the boils.



Velikovsky speculated that this may have been the time that the fabled lost continent of Atlantis sank into the Atlantic Ocean (WC, p.148-150) beyond the pillars of Hercules (The Strait of Gibraltar). Ancient historian Diodorus wrote that:

[Lake Triton in North Africa] disappeared from sight in the course of an earthquake, when those parts of it which lay toward the ocean were torn asunder.

Velikovsky cites this as a possible cause, along with other factors, for how the Sahara desert came into being (WC, p.170).

A friend of mine, John Godowski, has produced a paper entitled "Planetary Passover" ([www.rogerswebsite.com/others/Interplanetary\\_Passover01.html](http://www.rogerswebsite.com/others/Interplanetary_Passover01.html)). In the paper he showed how the plagues of the frogs and the various insects (**Exodus 8, 10:12-19**) was probably an ecological chain reaction that would have occurred after all the fish died in the Nile as a result of the iron sulfide that caused the waters to appear to turn into blood.

Sulphur dissolved in water is toxic to fish - most if not all of the gill breathing fish die at once, leaving only fish in the egg to repopulate. Now without natural predation from the fish frog eggs prolifically laid every spring now prolifically hatch in numbers unabated.

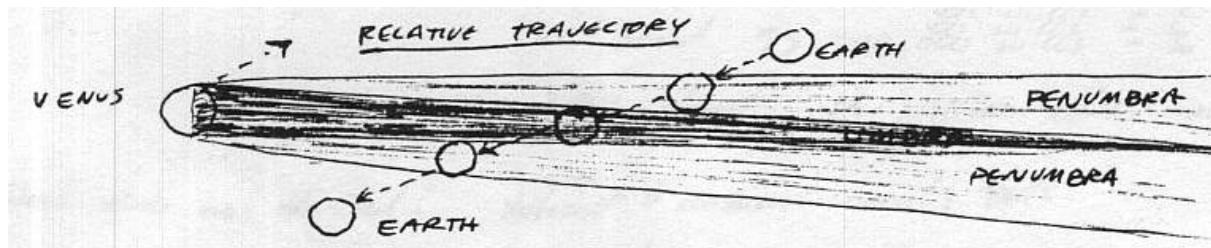
With young frogs overpopulating, most insects on the wing within reach of the frogs will be taken as food, leaving a shortage. Starving young frogs by the millions unable to find food now die in heaps all at once, creating a sanitation problem. The decaying frogs became a breeding ground for the flies and lice that escaped the inundation of frog predation because they were in pupal or larval stage at the time.

On the Discovery Channel there was a documentary called "The Plagues of Egypt" in which a couple of scientists attempted to show that the plagues of Egypt were linked to each other and were essentially a chain reaction just like John Godowski independently showed in his paper.

In the documentary they felt that the livestock pestilence was the result of a disease that is carried by mites which are part of the lice family.

Following the red dust a shower of meteorites flew toward the earth. Hailstones mingled with fire (**Exodus 9:13-35**) is the way Moses described this phenomena which he would never have seen before (WC, p.63-64). Egyptian sources state that these hailstones were hot. This fits only meteorites, not hail of ice.

The last plague before the firstborn were struck was that of thick darkness (**Exodus 10:21-23**). According to Velikovsky, as the Earth entered deeper into the tail of the onrushing comet and its body terrific hurricanes swept the earth because of disturbances of the Earth's movement and the sweeping gases, dust and cinders of the comet.



The Finns tell of a time when hailstones of iron fell from the sky of an extended period of darkness lasting days occurred. According to the Indians of the New World the sun didn't appear for about 5 days following a cosmic collision of stars. Records of ancient Babylon and Iran talk of days of darkness accompanying a giant cataclysm (WC, p.69-72).

### The Great Comet of the Ancient World

In Ancient Mexican records we read:

The sun refused to show itself and during the four days the world was deprived of light. Then a great star...appeared, it was given the name Quetzal-cohuatl...the sky to show its anger...caused to perish a great number of people who died of famine and pestilence.

Quetzal-cohuatl is the well-known name for the planet Venus (WC, p.158-159). The word "Quetzal-cohuatl" means serpent-god. This comet with its tail, at times, had a serpent or dragon-like appearance. [Another similar Aztec word that should look familiar is chocohuatl. Cho-cohuatl means food of the gods and is where we get the word chocolate from.]

By asserting that the planet Venus was born, or reappeared as Velikovsky later came to believe in the middle of the second millennium B.C. it's assumed that prior to that only four planets could be seen with the naked eye. In an ancient Hindu table of planets Venus alone among the visible planets is missing. Babylonian astronomy, too, had a four planet system. On a later date:

The planet Venus receives the appellation: The great star that joins the great stars. The great stars are, of course, the 4 planets Mercury, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn...and Venus joins them as the fifth planet.

Apollonius Rhodius refers to a time "when not all the orbs were yet in the heavens" (WC, p.162). There was a period of time when the planet Venus acted and looked like a comet. The Mexican Indians relate that Venus smoked.

The star that smoked...was Sitlæ choloha, which the Spaniards call Venus.

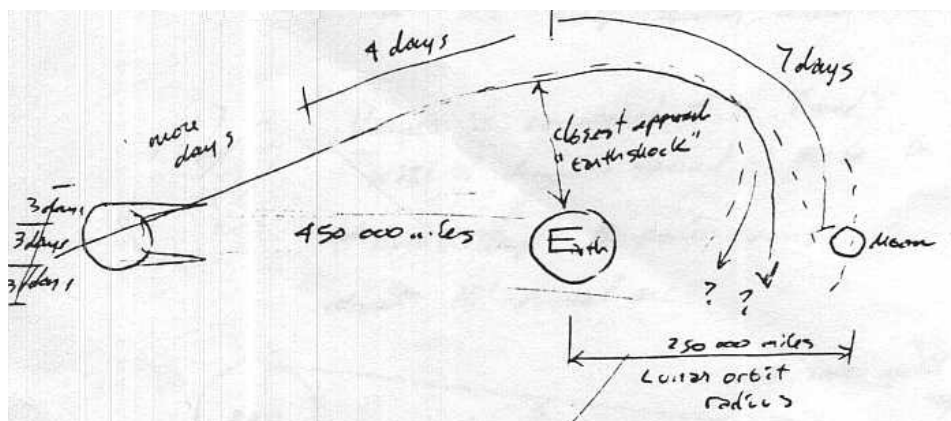
The Chaldeans said that the planet Venus "was said to have a beard". In the Indian sacred Vedas it is said that the star Venus looks like fire with smoke (WC, p.164-165). Very detailed astronomical records of ancient Babylon centuries before Nebuchadnezzar show Venus moving very erratically and not moving as it does today (WC, p.195-197). According to Velikovsky, before certain events occurred to finally bring it into a circular orbit between Mercury and the Earth, Venus at times glowed very brightly. The Chinese wrote:



Venus was visible in full daylight and while moving across the sky, rivalled the Sun in brightness (WC, p.166).

### Planetary Passover

According to Velikovsky, the climax of the comet Venus' passing occurred on the night of the Passover. According to John Godowski, in his "Planetary Passover" paper Venus would have come from below the orbital plane of the Earth as it approached and then passed through that plane with its tail causing several days of darkness. At its closest approach to the Earth it passed directly over the Earth. Not only were God's people passed over by the death angel, the Earth itself had a planetary Passover in the form of Venus passing over it.



Such a close passing of Venus would have shaken the Earth to its foundations and like, what will happen at the time of the sixth seal and the seventh trumpet, there would have been an earthquake of almighty proportions that shook the whole world.

This would have been a major contributing factor to the last of the plagues of Egypt – the death of the firstborn (**Exodus 11-12**). (WC, p.73-75). The Hebrew words for firstborn and chosen differ only slightly by one letter. Though I have my doubts about this point, Velikovsky does put forth a reasonable case that firstborn could be translated as chosen in the Exodus account (WC, p.74).



The passing over of the death angel occurred on the night part of the Abib (Nisan) 14. The Hebrew calendar starts days at sunset while the Egyptians started the day at sunrise hence the actual passover occurred on the 13<sup>th</sup> day of the month for the Egyptians. According to Velikovsky, this is where the superstition of the bad number 13 originates (WC, p.76).

What, for the Israelites, became a feast, became a day of sadness and fasting for the Egyptians. 'The thirteenth day of the month Thout [corresponding to Abib] is a very bad day. Thou shalt not do anything on this day' (WC, p.75).

## The Crossing Of The Red Sea

According to Velikovsky, as the comet came back down it passed again through the earth's orbital plane seven days later when the Israelites reached the Red Sea and the gravitational pull of it would have raised the oceans' waters towards the sky. This may have been something which the Great Architect of Nature used and directed to part the Red Sea (**Exodus 14**).

In John Godowski's "Planetary Passover" paper he has a vivid and very detailed description of how God may have used Venus to pull off this incredible event in Bible history.

The phenomenon of the oceans being parted and piled up sky high is also recorded by many peoples around the world - the Red Indians, Chinese, Peruvians and the Finns (WC, p.80-83).



These events occurred when according to Lapland tradition "the wickedness increased among the human beings." God may have been not only punishing the Egyptians but the whole world as well at the same time.

Venus had phases and often had two long appendages due to the Earth's shadow and looked like a bull's head when the tail appeared at the top of Venus (WC, p.166-167). It appears the Hebrews perceived the bull image of the comet when they made the golden calf as a representation of the celestial power that was shaking the world at that time. Perhaps this also helps to explain why the cow is sacred to the Hindus (WC, p.180-182).



Another fascinating item Gary and I got to see, this time in Athens, was the famous Mycenae funeral stelas which are first things you see when entering the major museum in Greece. Simcha Jacobovici in his documentary "The Exodus Decoded" makes a compelling case that most people have not recognised for what he believes it really is – a visual representation of the crossing of the Red Sea. You can see swirling spirals in the top and bottom most likely representing a body of water. In the middle is a figure on a chariot and a man on higher ground facing him with a spear or staff. The museum label says:

The upper and lower panels are filled with spirals while the central panel has a chariot pulled by a galloping horse and driven by a standing charioteer. In front of the horse is a second male figure that appears to be attacking the chariot with the spear held in his raised right hand.

## GREEK RECORD OF THE RED SEA CROSSING?



1429. Funerary stele made of poros stone, with relief chariot scene. The upper and lower panels are filled with spirals, while the central panel has a chariot pulled by a galloping horse and driven by a standing charioteer. In front of the horse is a second male figure that appears to be attacking the chariot with the spear held in his raised right hand. Mycenae, Grave Circle A, Grave V, 16th cent. BC.



It's very similar to the scene here with Charlton Heston, I mean Moses, parting the Red Sea which was had to have been one of the most dramatic scenes ever scene. Whenever I think of the Red Sea crossing I have etched into my mind that scene from the "Ten Commandments" and Charleton Heston saying "Behold his mighty hand!" It has to be remembered that it was probably a lot wider than we see here. It was probably at least a mile wide to allow 2 million people to cross. Historians believe that many Israelites settled in Greece soon after this time which could part of the reason why a second census was called for.

## Manna

The Hindus write of the "celestial cow" saying:

Honey she gave, and roasted grain...and curled milk, and soup in lakes with sugared milk (WC, p.181).

This is the Hindu version of "rivers of milk and honey". To feed the Israelites a honey/nectar-like tasting bread fell from heaven.

In the morning the dew lay all around the camp. And when the layer of dew lifted, there, on the surface of the wilderness, was a small round substance, as fine as frost on the ground (**Exodus 16:13-14**).

Now the manna was like coriander seed, and its color like the color of bdellium (**Numbers 11:7**).



Numerous sources from peoples around the world tell of a honey-food which dropped from heaven after a cosmic catastrophe. The honey-frost fell in enormous quantities. Icelandic tradition says:

The terrible Fimbul-winter at the end of the world (age); meanwhile they feed on the morning dew, and from them come the folk who people the renewed earth.

The Greeks called the heavenly bread ambrosia which in its fluid state is nectar. The Maoris, Hindus, Buddhists and Finns all describe a honey-food which dropped from the clouds (WC, p.140).

Under the heat of the day the manna or ambrosia melted. Much of it fell also on the waters and the rivers became milky in appearance and so naturally when the scouts returned to the people they described it as a land that "flowed with milk and honey" (**Numbers 13:27**). A Syrian text says:

The heavens rain oil, the wadis [rivers] run with honey.

A memory of a time when there were "streams of milk and streams of sweet nectar" is also preserved by Ovid. Finnish tradition narrates that the land and water were covered with red milk then white milk (WC, p.141).

Charles Ginenthal wrote a 400 page book in which he gave an excellent defence of Velikovsky's work against his primary critic, Carl Sagan. The book was entitled "Carl Sagan and Immanuel Velikovsky" (CS & IV). After reading it I certainly agreed with the reviewer who said, "The glib and slipshod nature of Carl Sagan's critique is repeatedly and tellingly exposed."

What I was most pleased with about the book was the large amount of extra evidence he added to the subject other than what Velikovsky presented. He added a great deal of extra scientific, astronomical and historical evidence that adds weight to support Velikovsky's position. On the subject of manna from heaven he offers some fascinating information:

Dr. A.J. Swallow, in his text Radiation Chemistry of Organic Compounds writes, 'The synthesis of organic compounds through the agency of high energy radiation had been amply demonstrated in the laboratory, an elementary example being the alpha-induced reaction between carbon dioxide and hydrogen to give formaldehyde, which then reacts further. Carbon monoxide can be reduced similarly. The main final product of irradiation in both cases appears to be a white solid composition (CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>n</sub>, which is presumably produced by polymerization of formaldehyde.' In fact, it was pointed out in the Biblical Archaeology Review for May/June 1988 by C.L. Ellenberger, L.M. Greenberg, and Dr. Shane Mage, the process described in the article cited above produces 'edible carbohydrate or protein-like substances.

**The product of a similar, if not identical, process of conversion of petroleum into concentrated nutrition is today sold in food stores everywhere as 'primary growth torula yeast.'**

It is quite interesting to note that the description of manna from around the world describes it as milky or honey like just as the experiment by Dr. Swallow produced...A dozen times since early in the 19th century— and I have no definitely dated data upon still earlier occurrences—have been reported showers of 'manna' in Asia Minor...The Director of the Central Dispensary of Baghdad had sent to France specimens of an edible substance that had fallen from the sky, at Meriden and at Diarbekis (Turkey in Asia) in a heavy rain, the last of May 1890. They were convoluted lumps, yellow outside and white inside. They were ground into flour from which excellent bread was made (CS & IV, p.243-245).

It would have been no great miracle for God to extend this natural supply of manna for the 40 years Israel wandered in the wilderness long after Venus had passed the Earth. The massive comet would have had the appearance of a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire

by night (WC, p.165). It would have been a celestial type of the presence of God that travelled with and directed them.

### **The Route of the Exodus and Location of the Red Sea Crossing**

So where was the Mount Sinai where they travelled to and received the law on route to the Promised Land? Traditional views place it in the south of the Sinai peninsula but a couple of things in the Bible tell us otherwise. Remember that Moses had fled to the land of Midian where God appeared to Him in the burning bush on Mount Sinai. There is universal agreement that Midian was in Saudi Arabia. Paul is quite plain about its location in **Galatians 4:25** where he says "For this Hagar is mount Sinai in Arabia."



We are told in the book of Exodus that they didn't go by the way of the Philistines along the sea but by the way of the wilderness of Sinai (**Exodus 13:17-18**) and then God told Moses to take a turn towards the Red Sea in a place where they would be boxed in by mountains (**Exodus 14:2-3**).

One thing we have to remember is that much climate and topographical change has occurred since this time and that the Sinai was not completely arid as it is at this time. C. C. Robertson explains in his book "On the Track of the Exodus" (p.15-16) that:

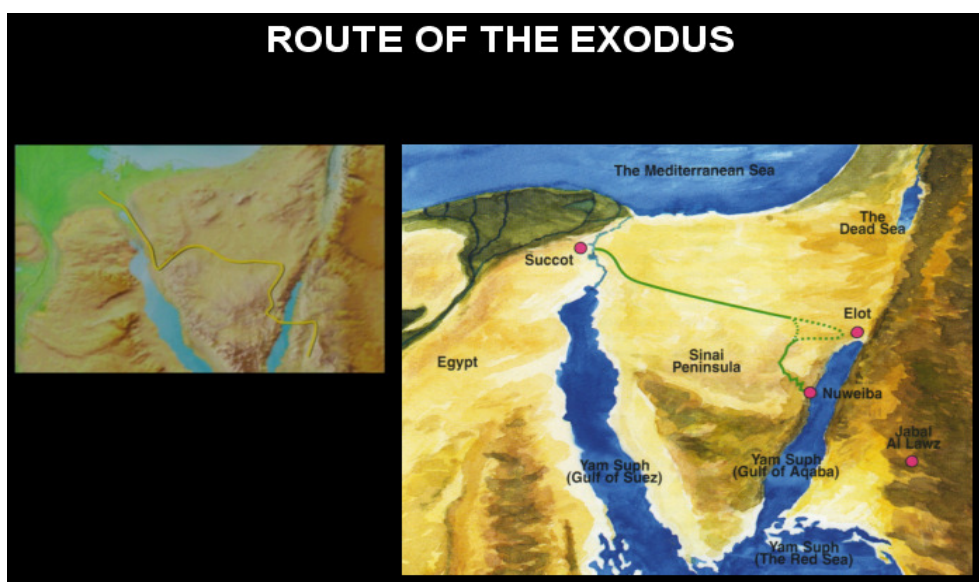
The great CENTRAL PLATEAU forming the basin of the River El Arish provided AMPLE PASTURE LAND. Leone Caetani holds that the El Arish was a GREAT STREAM within historic times. Although desert country extended to east and west, there would be pasture and arable land like the country south of Gaza at the present day, where the barley harvest is enormous.

Not only did the people need sustenance, by manna and quail, but also the livestock needed sustenance.



## Where was the Red Sea Crossing?

There is no place near the left arm of the Red Sea where the Israelites would have been boxed in by mountains but there are such places on the right arm known as the Gulf of Aqaba.



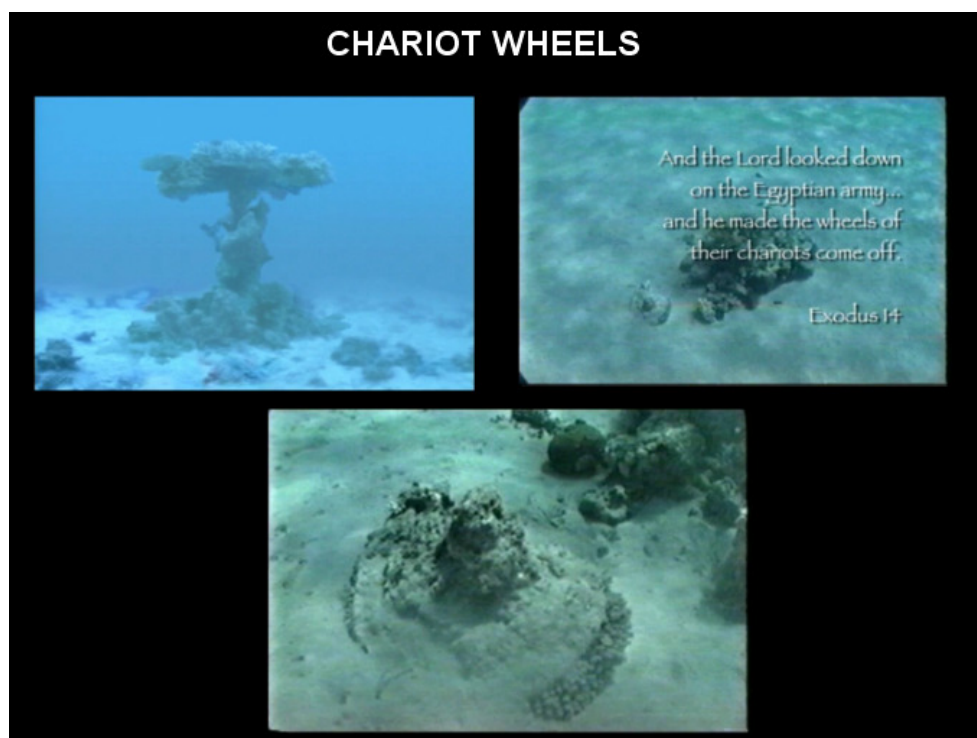
Two theories about the location of the Red Sea crossing focus on the Gulf of Aqaba. One places the crossing at the bottom of the Gulf of Aqaba but this is highly unlikely as stripped of water the sea floor has jagged coral and a plunging cliffs. The other theory places the crossing point mid way along the Gulf where there is this enormous beach called Nuweiba. As you can see there is just a narrow part in to it and it is boxed in by mountains. They were told to camp between Migdol (meaning tower) and Pi-Ha-hiroth which means mouth of the gorges.



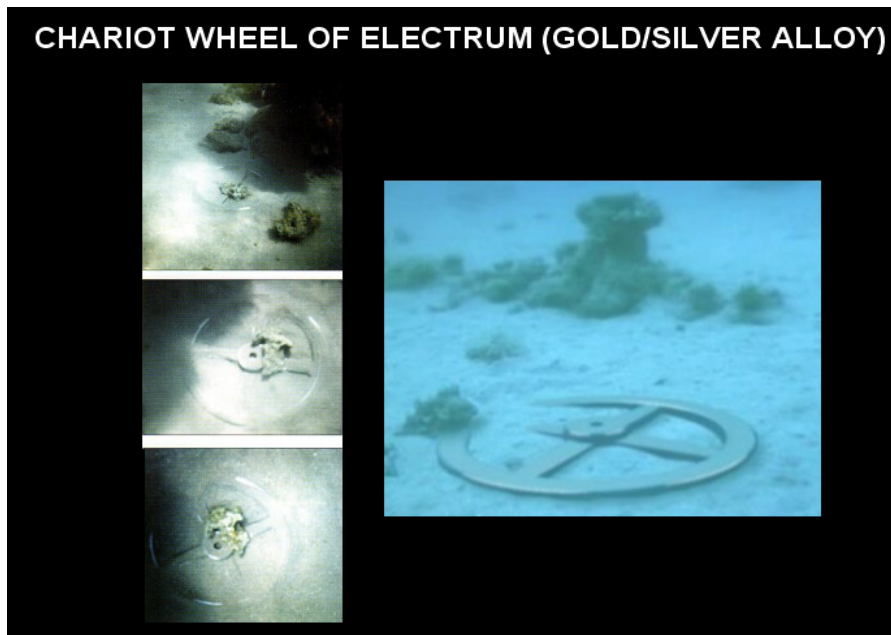
One discovery made on this beach was this column. According to Ron Wyatt when he was in Saudi Arabia a second column was found on the opposite side with the following words in Phoenician letters: "Mizraim (Egypt), Solomon, Edom, death, Pharaoh, Moses, Yahweh".



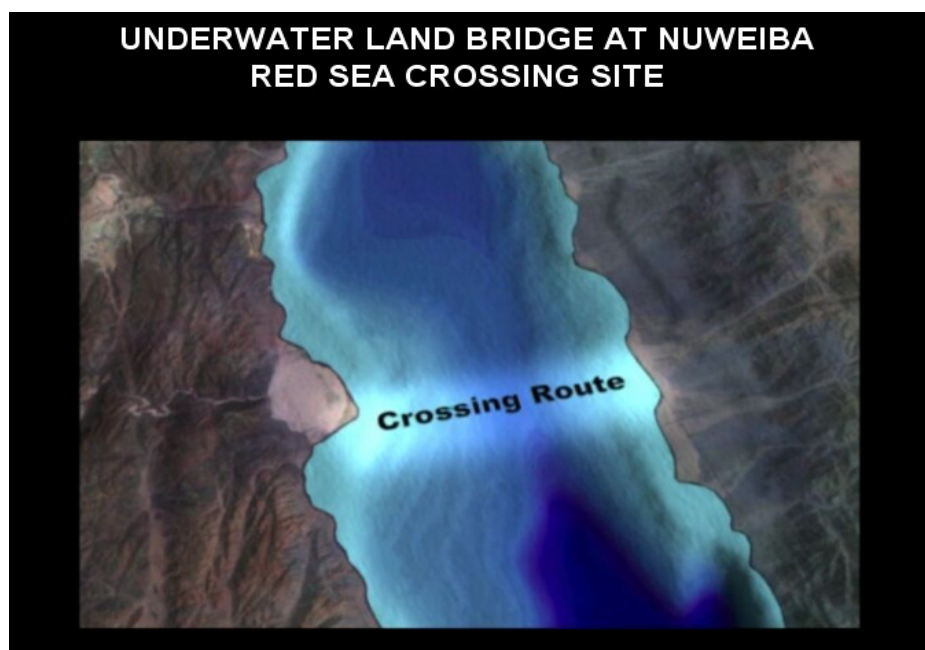
Diving excursions along this proposed crossing site have uncovered discoveries such as these coral encrusted objects that appear in the shape of chariot wheels. The one on the left is from the Nuweiba beach side. The one on the right and bottom was independently found on the other side.



Of special interest was this very fragile gilded chariot wheel that has the same colour of electrum, a mixture of gold and silver, which was common in Egypt.



On either side of this proposed crossing site the depth of the sea is up to a mile deep, however, at the proposed crossing site there is an underwater land bridge. After I heard Ron Wyatt make this claim I read a counter article saying there is no such underwater land bridge. After that I ran across a DVD called “The Exodus Revealed” that provided independent confirmation that this underwater land bridge does indeed exist showing underwater footage of how shallow and suitable it would be to walk across when stripped of water. One can see how sand and sediment washed down through the gorges created the enormous beach at Nuweiba and one can also see how this would have extended out to the sea floor.



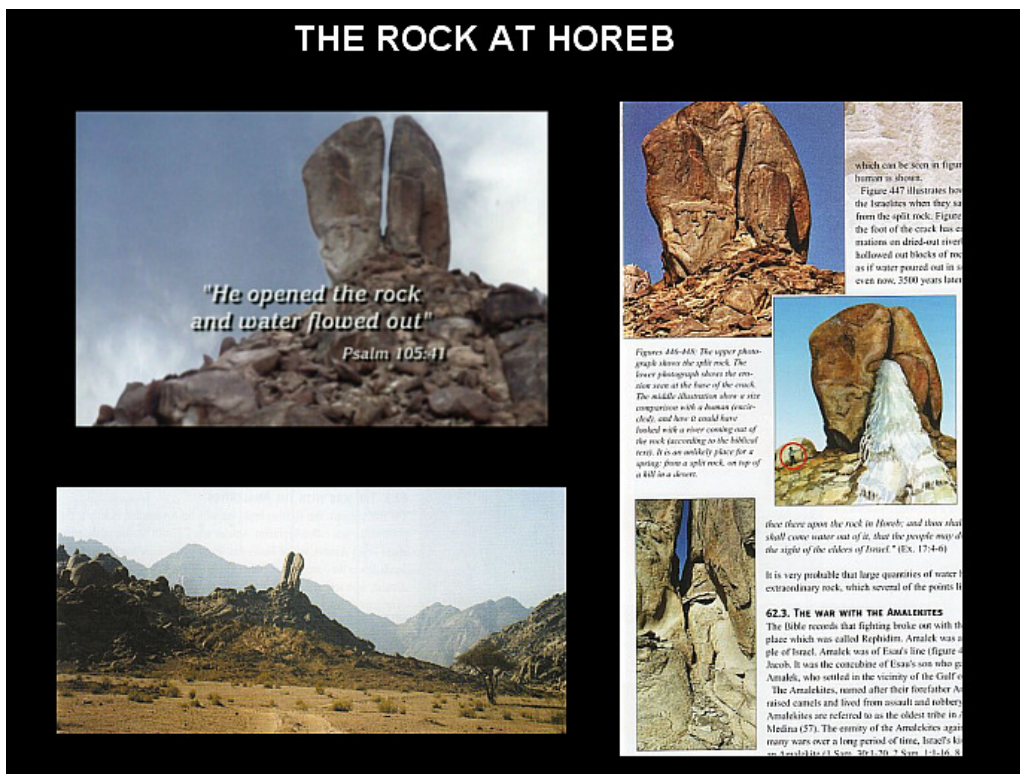


## Which Mountain in Arabia is Mount Sinai?

Now which mountain in Arabia today is the true Mount Sinai. The mountain with the strongest traditional links to being Mount Sinai in Arabia is Jabal Al-Lawz which has a blackened peak and a large plain in front of it.

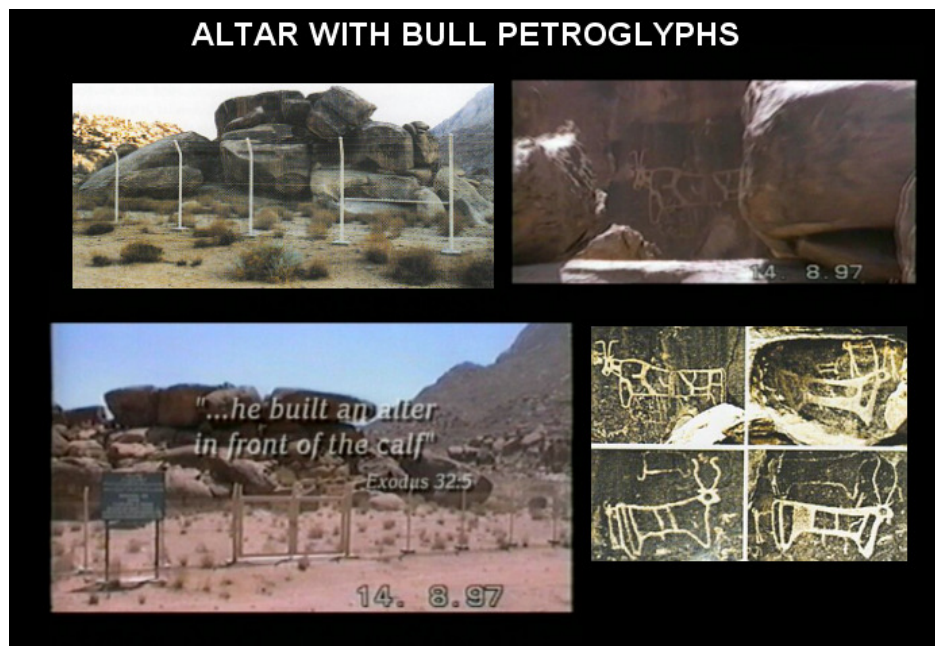


Near the base of the mountain is this absolutely extraordinary rock that is split in two and has clear evidence of strong water erosion at its base. Just look at it. It really is absolutely amazing and a fantastic proof of God's Word.

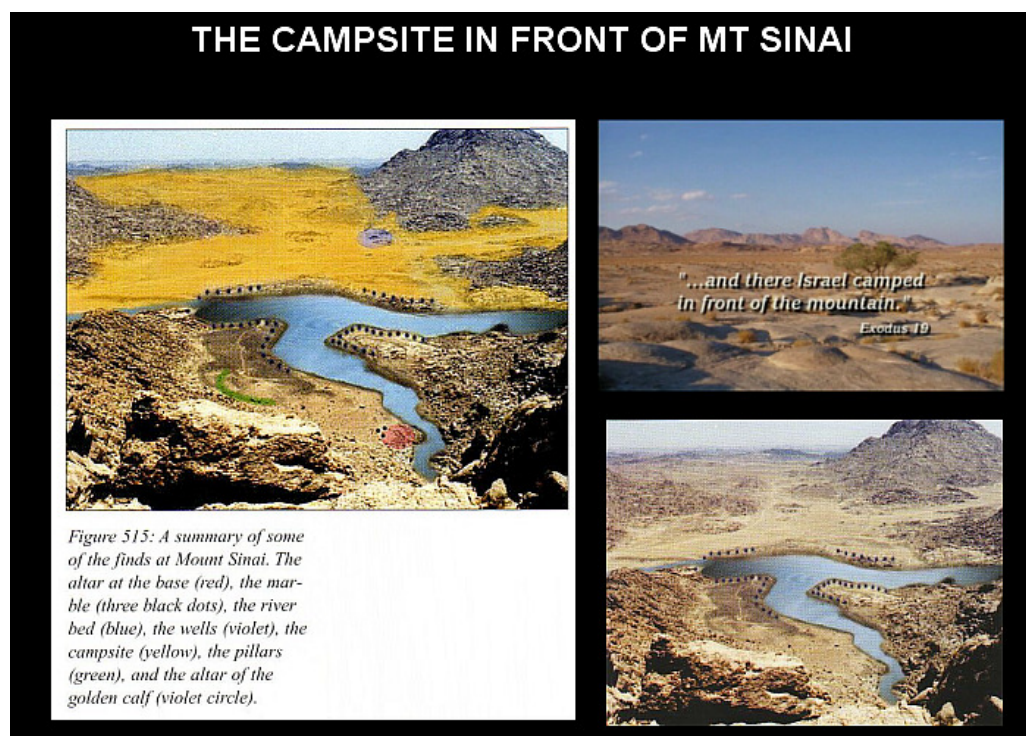




Nearby is this levelled stone platform that resembles an altar that has many Egyptian-styled bull petroglyphs on it.



Here is a view of the area looking down from the top of the mountain. In yellow is the campsite. In front of it you see photoshopped in a small river where an ancient river bed is today. In purple is the altar platform from the previous slide and the great split rock is to the right of it.



## The Giving of the Ten Commandments

According to Velikovsky's theory in "Worlds in Collision" Venus as it passed close to the earth exchanged electrical discharges and caused earthquake and volcanic activity (WC, p.102). It was a perfect setting for hearing God's words - a world flowing with lava, shattered by meteorites, with yawning chasms, shaking ground and thunders and lightnings.

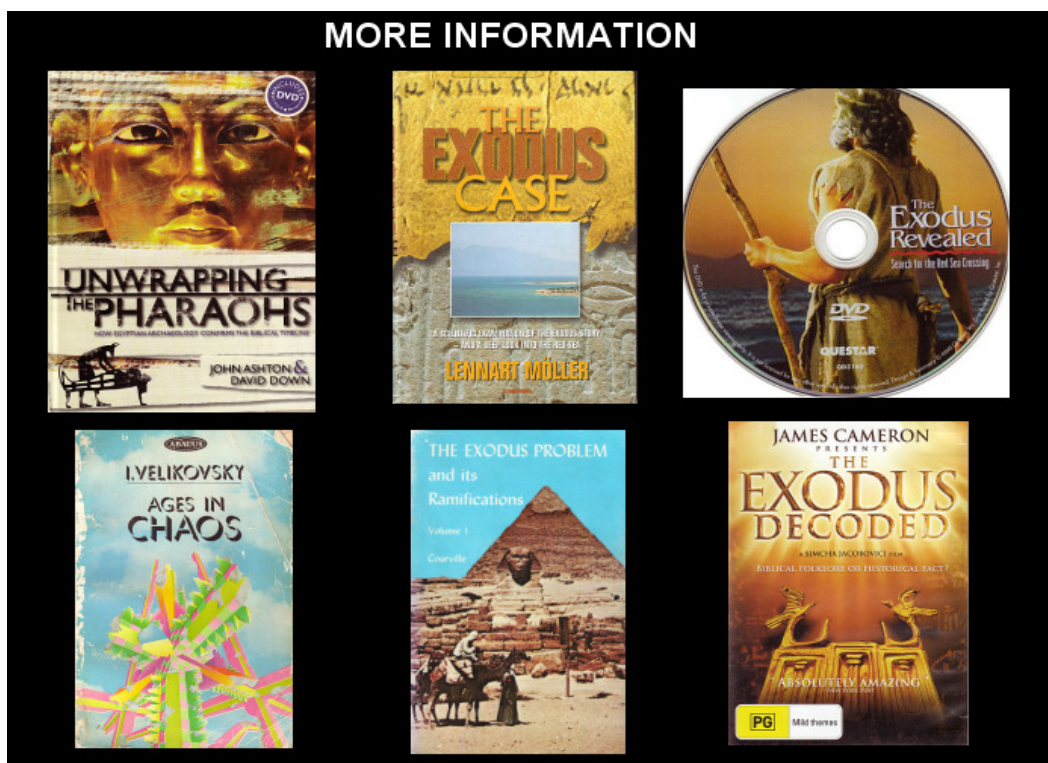


According to Hebrew tradition all nations heard the roaring of the lawgiving (**Exodus 20**). At Mount Sinai the sound that "sounded long" rose 10 times; in this roaring the Israelites heard the Ten Commandments. According to the Babylonian Talmud:

These words [of the Decalogue]...were not heard by Israel alone, but by the inhabitants of all the earth.. The Divine voice divided itself into the 70 tongues of men, so that all might understand it...The souls of the heathen almost fled from them when they heard it."

The same groaning sounds of the trumpet-like sound were heard and recorded about in Egypt, China and by the Red Indians (WC, p.104-107). As well as providing food for all mankind with the manna that fell worldwide He also, not only to Israel, but to all nations may have also showed them which day was His Sabbath.

According to Velikovsky, the plagues weren't local but were global because the wickedness of man was great as the Finnish legend states. God may have been correcting mankind in general as well as Egypt. With the remnant of mankind He gave them His law - the Ten Commandments. From there God would lead the Israelites into the Promised Land but not before a few more twists and turns in the amazing story of the Exodus!



Above are some of my sources for the information covered in this booklet. For more information I recommend the resources shown here.

David Down's book "Unwrapping the Pharaohs" is excellent on the chronology of Egypt and where it links up with Israelite history, as are the two more scholarly books down below – Velikovsky's classic work "Ages in Chaos" and Donovan Courville's "The Exodus Problem and its Ramifications".

Not so good on the chronology but terrific on the Red Sea crossing and Mount Sinai is Lennart Moller's book "The Exodus Case" and his DVD "The Exodus Revealed" The book also has some excellent stuff on the lever and winch means by which the Giza pyramids were probably built with and some great evidence supporting the location of Abraham's city of Ur in northern, not southern Mesopotamia. And lastly, Simcha Jacobovici's DVD "The Exodus Decoded" has many interesting things relating to the Exodus. Some of the proposals on how the plagues were created are very interesting.

I really hope that this has helped make the events of the Exodus a lot more real to you and has helped strengthen your faith in God's Word.