

Book	Key Idea	The Nation	The People	God's Character	God's Role	God's Command
Genesis	Beginnings	Chosen	Prepared	Powerful Sovereign	Creator	"Let there be!"
Exodus	Redemption	Delivered	Redeemed	Merciful	Deliverer	"Let My people go!"
Leviticus	Worship	Set Apart	Taught	Holy	Sanctifier	"Be holy!"
Numbers	Wandering	Directed	Tested	Just	Sustainer	"Go in!"
Deuteronomy	Renewed Covenant	Made Ready	Retought	Loving Lord	Rewarder	"Obey!"

Genesis 15:13-16

¹³ And God said to Abram, "Know for certain that your descendants will be strangers in a land that is not theirs, where they will be enslaved and oppressed four hundred years. ¹⁴ But I will also judge the nation whom they will serve; and afterward they will come out with many possessions. ¹⁵ And as for you, you shall go to your fathers in peace; you shall be buried at a good old age. ¹⁶ Then in the fourth generation they shall return here, for the iniquity of the Amorite is not yet complete."

Genesis		Exodus																	
Human Effort and Failure	Divine Power and Triumph																		
Word of Promise	Work of Fulfillment																		
A People Chosen	A People Called																		
God's Electing Mercy	God's Electing Manner																		
Revelation of Nationality	Realization of Nationality																		
<p>By the time of their departure from Egypt, the Israelites numbered over 2 million (Exodus 12:37; Numbers 1:46). Here are the calculations, with 2 assumptions indicated by an asterisk:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>603,550</td> <td>Warriors over 20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ equal number*</td> <td>All other males</td> </tr> <tr> <td>= at least 1 million</td> <td>Total males</td> </tr> <tr> <td>+ equal number*</td> <td>Total females</td> </tr> <tr> <td>= at least 2 million</td> <td>Total population</td> </tr> </table>		603,550	Warriors over 20	+ equal number*	All other males	= at least 1 million	Total males	+ equal number*	Total females	= at least 2 million	Total population	<p>The date of the Exodus if taken to be 1445 BC, is derived from 2 sets of facts:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Arrival of Jacob & family in Egypt</td> <td>1875 BC</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stay in Egypt (Ex 12:40; Gal 3:17)</td> <td>- 430 years</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>= 1445 BC</td> </tr> </table>		Arrival of Jacob & family in Egypt	1875 BC	Stay in Egypt (Ex 12:40; Gal 3:17)	- 430 years		= 1445 BC
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Arrival of Jacob & family in Egypt	1875 BC																		
Stay in Egypt (Ex 12:40; Gal 3:17)	- 430 years																		
	= 1445 BC																		
	Beginning of Solomon's Temple	965 BC																	
	Interval since the Exodus (1 Kg 6:1)	480 years																	

"most of the ancient writers equated the Exodus with the expulsion of the Hyksos from Egypt around ~~1445~~ **1445 BC** 50 BC Most ancient writers put the Jews in Egypt for 215 years or less. According to most ancient writers the 430 years in Egypt was taken to start with the promise to Abraham, and the 400 years from the birth of Isaac. Others began these years with Abraham's entry into Canaan. All of the ancient Jewish and Christian writers considered in this paper took the 430 or 400 years to cover the time in Egypt as well as Canaan. Biblical writers also agree with these ancient traditions, and the archaeological evidence reinforces these views." (<http://www.bibleandscience.com/archaeology/exodus.htm>)

Bondage		Redemption				Revelation							
1	Bondage in Egypt	7	Plagues	19	Ten Commandments	25	Plans for the Tabernacle	32	Priests and Levites	35	Golden Calf	40	Completion of the Tabernacle
Incubation of the Nation		Inception of the Nation				Infancy of the Nation							
Preparation		Redemption				Instruction							
Bondage and Oppression		Deliverance and Provision				Law, Pattern and Construction							
God's People Enduring Bondage		God's Grace in Redemption				God's Glory Manifested in Worship							
Israel in Egypt		Israel to Sinai				Israel at Sinai							
430 years (15%)		2 months (30% of Exodus)				10 months (55% of Exodus)							

Redemption and Revelation

Exodus 1-18 The Redemption of God's People from Egypt
Exodus 19-40 The Revelation to God's People in Sinai

Bondage in Egypt (Exodus 1-6)

Exodus 1:1-22 A Deliverer Needed

1:1-7 **The Setting**

1:8-14 **The Slavery**

v8 The Pharaoh

v9-10 The Plot

v11-14 The Persecution

1:15-22 **The Slaying**

v15-16 The Charge

v17 The Contravention

v18 The Consternation

v19 The Cleverness

v20-21 The Commendation

v22 The Command

Exodus 2:1-10 The Deliverer Born

2:1-4 **The Parturition of Moses**

v1 Moses' Parents

v2 Faith of Moses' Parents

v3-4 Moses in a Basket

v5-10 **The Protection of Moses**

v5-6 Pharaoh's Daughter Finds Moses

v7-10 Pharaoh's Daughter Adopts Moses

Exodus 2:11-25 The Deliverer Prepared

2:11-14 **Moses in Egypt**

v11a Moses the Prince

v11b Moses the Deliverer

v12 Moses the Murderer

v13 Moses the Arbitrator

v14 Moses the Accused

2:15-25 **Moses in Midian**

v15 Moses the Refugee

v16-20 Moses the Stranger

v21-22 Moses the Shepherd

v23 Israel's Cruel Bondage

v24-25 God's Covenant Remembered

Exodus 3:1-4:17 The Deliverer Called

3:1-4:17 **Moses in the Wilderness**

v1-3 The Burning Bush

v4-6 Holy Ground

v7-10 Moses Commissioned

v11-14 I AM WHO I AM

v15-17 God's Concern for Israel

v18-22 Egypt will be Plundered

4:1-9 The Signs Given

4:10-17 Moses' Continued Refusal

Exodus 4:18-31 The Deliverer Sent

4:18-31 **Moses in Egypt**

v18 Jethro Blesses Moses

v19-23 The LORD Instructs Moses

v24-26 Zipporah Saves Moses

v27 The LORD Instructs Aaron

v28-30 Aaron Speaks for Moses

v31 The People Worship the LORD

Exodus 5:1-6:27 Pharaoh Rejects God's Word

- 5:1-4 **The First Confrontation**
- 5:5-14 **Pharaoh's First Act: Increased Workload**
- 5:15-23 **The First Response**
 - v15-19 The Protest before Pharaoh
 - v20-21 The Protest Against Moses
 - v22-23 The Protest before the LORD
- 6:1:8 **The Reassurance of the Lord**
- 6:9 **The Response of the People**
- 6:10-13 **The Recommissioning of Moses**
- 6:14-19 **The Records of Reuben, Simeon, Levi**
- 6:20-25 **The Records of Moses and Aaron**
 - v20 Their Parents
 - v21-22 The Uncles and Cousins
 - v23 Aaron's Wife and Sons
 - v24-25 The Next Generation

6:26-27 The Reiteration of Moses' Call

Exodus 6:28-10:29 Pharaoh Rejects God's Miracles

- 6:28-30 **The Second Confrontation**
 - Moses' Discouragement
 - The Lord's Pronouncement
 - Their Obedience
 - The Rod into Serpent
- 7:14-10:29 **The Nine Plagues**
 - 7:14-25 Water Turned to Blood
 - 8:1-15 Frogs
 - 8:16-19 Dust Turned to Gnats
 - 8:20-32 Swarm of Insects
 - 9:1-7 Pestilence on Livestock
 - 9:8-12 Boils on Man and Beast
 - 9:13-36 Great Hailstorm
 - 10:1-20 Locusts
 - 10:21-29 Darkness

Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by God's

Judgments

11:1-12:29 The Tenth Plague

- 11:1-10 Death of Firstborn Announced
- 12:1-20 Instructions for First Passover
- 12:21-27 Elders & People Instructed
- 12:28 The Obedience of Israel
- 12:29 The Lord's Passover

12:30-42 The Fulfillment of Prophecy

- 12:30-34 Pharaoh Drives Israel from Egypt
- 12:35-36 The Plunder of Egypt
- 12:37-39 The Journey to Succoth
- 12:40-42 The Accuracy of God's Word

12:43-13:16 Feasts Inaugurated and Ordinances Announced

- 12:43-49 The Ordinance of the Passover
- 12:50-51 The People's Obedience
- 13:1-2 Firstborn Sanctified to the Lord
- 13:3-10 Feast of Unleavened Bread Inaugurated
- 13:11-16 Firstborn Sons to be Redeemed

Exodus 13:17-15:21 The LORD's Mighty Deliverance

13:17-22 The Journey out of Egypt

14:1-31 The Salvation of the LORD

- 14:1-4 The Encampment by the Sea
- 14:5-9 The Pursuit by Pharaoh
- 14:10-12 Israel Reproaches Moses
- 14:13-14 Moses Reassures Israel
- 14:15-22 The Parting of the Red Sea
- 14:23-31 The Destruction of Egypt

15:1-21 The Songs to the LORD

- 15:1-19 The Song of Moses
- 15:20-21 The Song of Miriam

Plague	Ex. Source	Warning	Instruction Formula	1st Plague	4th Plague	7th Plague	7 Seals
1. Blood	7:14-24	Yes	"In the morning, "station yourself"	Pharaoh in the morning at the Nile (7:15)	Pharaoh in the morning at the Nile (8:20)	Pharaoh in the morning (9:13) at the Nile?	
2. Frogs	7:25-8:11	Yes	"Go to Pharaoh"	2nd Plague	5th Plague	8th Plague	7 Trumpets
3. Gnats	8:12-15	No	None	Pharaoh (8:1) in the afternoon ? at the palace?	Pharaoh (9:1) in the afternoon ? at the palace?	Pharaoh (10:1) in the afternoon? at the palace?	
4. Flies	8:16-28	Yes	"In the morning, "station yourself"	3rd Plague	6th Plague	9th Plague	7 Bowls
5. Livestock	9:1-7	Yes	"Go to Pharaoh"	Unannounced to Pharaoh To Moses (8:16)	Unannounced to Pharaoh To Moses & Aaron (9:8)	Unannounced to Pharaoh To Moses (10:21)	
6. Boils	9:8-12	No	None	10th Plague			Day of the LORD
7. Hail	9:13-35	Yes	"In the morning, "station yourself"	To Moses (11:1)			
8. Locusts	10:1-20	Yes	"Go to Pharaoh"	Announced to Pharaoh (11:8)			
9. Darkness	10:21-23	No	None	Moses to all the Elders (12:21)			
10. First-born	11:4-7	Yes	None; 12:29-30				

Scott Grant -

<http://www.pbc.org/files/messages/10413/exoplagues.html>

The Feast of Passover

The First Passover (Exodus 12)

When

Lev 23:5; Ex 12:6 - 1st month at twilight
Ex 12:14 - a permanent ordinance
Deut 16:6 - in the evening at sunset at the time you come out of Egypt

Where

Deut 16:5-6 - not in any of your towns, but at the place the LORD chooses to establish His name

What / Details

1. The Passover Lamb (Ex 12:1-14)

10th day - choose an unblemished male kid / lamb a year old (v3-5)
 14th day - kill it at twilight (v6)
 - put blood on 2 doorposts & lintel (v7)
 - eat flesh that same night roasted with fire (v8,9)
 - eat with unleavened bread & bitter herbs (v8)
 - eat with loins girded ... / in haste

Why? It is the LORD's Passover (v11)

2. The LORD's Passover

* I will go through Egypt on that night & will strike down all the first-born both man & beast
 * I will execute judgment against all the gods of Egypt (v12)
The blood shall be a sign for you on the houses where you live (v13)
When I see the blood, I will pass over you & no plague will destroy you (v13)

3. It's Significance

a. Present

* blood = sign that you're under God's protection / covenant
 * no judgment / no plague
 * this day = memorial (v14)
 - of God delivering His people from bondage to Egypt
 - of God's protection in the midst of judgment
 - to remember the day you came out of Egypt in haste (Deut 16:3)

b. Future

* Passover = Crucifixion
 = Christ's death to deliver us from sin

The Fulfillments

1. The Lamb

Jesus = the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world (John 1:29)

2. The Choice of & Slaying of the Lamb

10th Nisan = Triumphal entry

/ the Lamb on display

14th Nisan = Crucifixion

/ the Lamb slain (John 12:1, 12-13; Mt 26:1-2)

3. The Blood (1 Peter 1:18-19)

* we are redeemed with previous blood as of a lamb
 * unblemished & spotless = the blood of Christ

4. The Passover

6pm

14 Nisan

6pm

Nisan 15

6pm

Southern Dating (from evening to evening) – Official Dating

Sadducees (Ex, Lev, Num)

Pharisees

Northern Dating (from morning to morning)

6am

6am

5. The Memorial (Luke 22:15-20)

The Lord's Supper inaugurated

1Cor 11:26 - to commemorate Jesus' death

1Cor 11:25 - to commemorate the New Covenant in His blood

Our Response

1Cor 5:8 - celebrate the feast

not with the leaven of malice & wickedness

but with the unleavened bread of sincerity & truth

Luke 22:19; 1Cor 11:24-25 - do this in remembrance of Jesus

1Cor 11:26 - proclaim the Lord's death until He comes

9 Nisan Fri	10 Nisan Sat	11 Nisan Sun	12 Nisan Mon	13 Nisan Tue	14 Nisan Wed	15 Nisan Thurs	16 Nisan Fri	17 Nisan Sat	18 Nisan Sun
Feast of Unleavened Bread									
Lamb Chosen				Passover Preparation Day					
Day 1 Day 2 Day 3 Day 4									
6 pm	6 pm	6 pm	6 pm	6 pm	6 pm	6 pm	6 pm	6 pm	6 pm
12 pm	12 pm	12 pm	12 pm	12 pm	12 pm	12 pm	12 pm	12 pm	12 pm
6 am	6 am	6 am	6 am	6 am	6 am	6 am	6 am	6 am	6 am
9 Nisan Fri	10 Nisan Sat	11 Nisan Sun	12 Nisan Mon	13 Nisan Tue	14 Nisan Wed	15 Nisan Thurs	16 Nisan Fri	17 Nisan Sat	18 Nisan Sun
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Jn 12:1-3 6 days before Passover

***Supper at Bethany**
 Regular Sabbath Anointing *** by Mary**
*** Pharisees plan to kill Laz.**

Mk 11:11 to Bethany

Mk 11:19 to Bethany

Weeps over Jerusalem
 Widow's mite
 Woes against S + P
 David's Son?
 Greatest C
 7 brothers + 1 wife
 Parables
 Jesus' authority challenged

*** Olivet Discourse**
*** Crucifixion 2 days off**
*** Plot to kill Jesus**
*** at Bethany Anointing by woman**
*** Judas agrees to betray**

Lord's Supper
*** Jn 13-17**
*** Gethsemane**



Death
 → Darkness →

Sabbath Convocation
Holy Annual Sabbath
Jn 19:31 "high day"
R E S T
Lk 23:56 on the Sabbath day they rested

Mk 16:1 when the Sabbath was over

Regular Sabbath
R E S T

Mt 28:1 after the Sabbaths
Firstfruits
Mt 28:1 MM + M came to look at grave

*** Jesus appears to disciples**
*** Jesus appears to 2 on Emmaus**
*** Jesus appears to Peter**

Greeks seek Jesus

Jn 12:12-19 Triumphant Entry

Mk 11:12 the next day
Fig Tree Cursed

Mk 11:20 in the morning
Fig Tree Withers

Lk 21:37 Slept on Mt of Olives

Preparations for Passover
3 Jewish trials
 1. Annas + elders
 2. Caiaphas + whole Council
 3. Peter's 3 denials

betrayal
arrest
complaint about inscription
*** Mk 15:25**
3 Romans trials
 1. Pilate
 2. Herod
 3. Pilate

Crucifixion
*** Judas hangs himself**

ask for a guard
Mt 12:40 Son of Man in the heart of the earth 3 days + 3 nights
Jn 2:19 "destroy this temple & in 3 days I will raise it up"

**Women prepares & perfumes
Lk 23:56
16:1 Women buy spices**

soldiers report to chief priest
*** Jesus appears to women**
*** Jesus appears to MM**
*** MM appear to women / take off P+J**
*** MM runs to women came with spices**

Exodus 12:29-42 The Fulfillment of Prophecy

12:29 The Passover

29 Now it came about at midnight that the LORD struck all the first-born in the land of Egypt, from the first-born of Pharaoh who sat on his throne to the first-born of the captive who was in the dungeon, and all the first-born of cattle.

**Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by
God's Judgments**



Exodus 12:29-42 The Fulfillment of Prophecy

Shows the complete, though temporary, submission of Pharaoh

12:30-34 - Pharaoh Drives Israel from Egypt

30 And Pharaoh arose **in the night**, he and all his servants and all the Egyptians; and there was a great cry in Egypt, for there was no home where there was not someone dead. 31 Then he called for Moses and Aaron at night and said, "Rise up, get out from among my people, both you and the sons of Israel; and go, worship the LORD, **as you have said.** 32 "Take both your flocks and your herds, **as you have said, and go, and bless me also.**"

33 And the Egyptians urged the people, to send them out of the land in haste, **for they said, "We shall all be dead."**

34 **So** the people took their dough **before** it was leavened, with their kneading bowls bound up in the clothes on their shoulders.

Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by God's Judgments



Exodus 12:29-42 The Fulfillment of Prophecy

12:35-36 - The Plunder of Egypt

35 **Now** the sons of Israel had done **according to the word of Moses, for** they had requested from the Egyptians articles of silver and articles of gold, and clothing; 36 and **the LORD had given the people favor in the sight of the Egyptians, so that they let them have their request. Thus they plundered the Egyptians.**

**Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by
God's Judgments**

 Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

Exodus 12:29-42 The Fulfillment of Prophecy

12:37-39 - The Journey to Succoth

37 **Now** the sons of Israel journeyed from Rameses to Succoth, about six hundred thousand men on foot, aside from children.

38 And a **mixed multitude** also went up with them, along with flocks and herds, a very large number of livestock. 39 And they baked the dough which they had brought out of Egypt into cakes of unleavened bread. **For** it had not become leavened, **since** they were driven out of Egypt and could not delay, nor had they prepared any provisions for themselves.

lit. a great rabble (s. Num 11:4; Deut 29:11), slaves, people from the lowest grades of society, partly natives, partly foreigners

Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by God's Judgments



Exodus 12:29-42 The Fulfillment of Prophecy

12:40-42 - The Accuracy of God's Word

40 Now the time that the sons of Israel lived in Egypt was four hundred and thirty years. 41 And it came about at the end of four hundred and thirty years, to the very day, that all the hosts of the LORD went out from the land of Egypt. 42 It is a night to be observed for the LORD for having brought them out from the land of Egypt; this night is for the LORD, to be observed by all the sons of Israel throughout their generations.

**Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by
God's Judgments**

 Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

Gen 15:13-16: Prophecy to Demonstrate God's Faithfulness to Covenant Promises

v13 know for certain that

(1) your descendants will be strangers in a land that is not theirs,
 (2) where they will be enslaved and oppressed

(3) for hundred years.

v14 (4) But I will judge that nation whom they will serve;

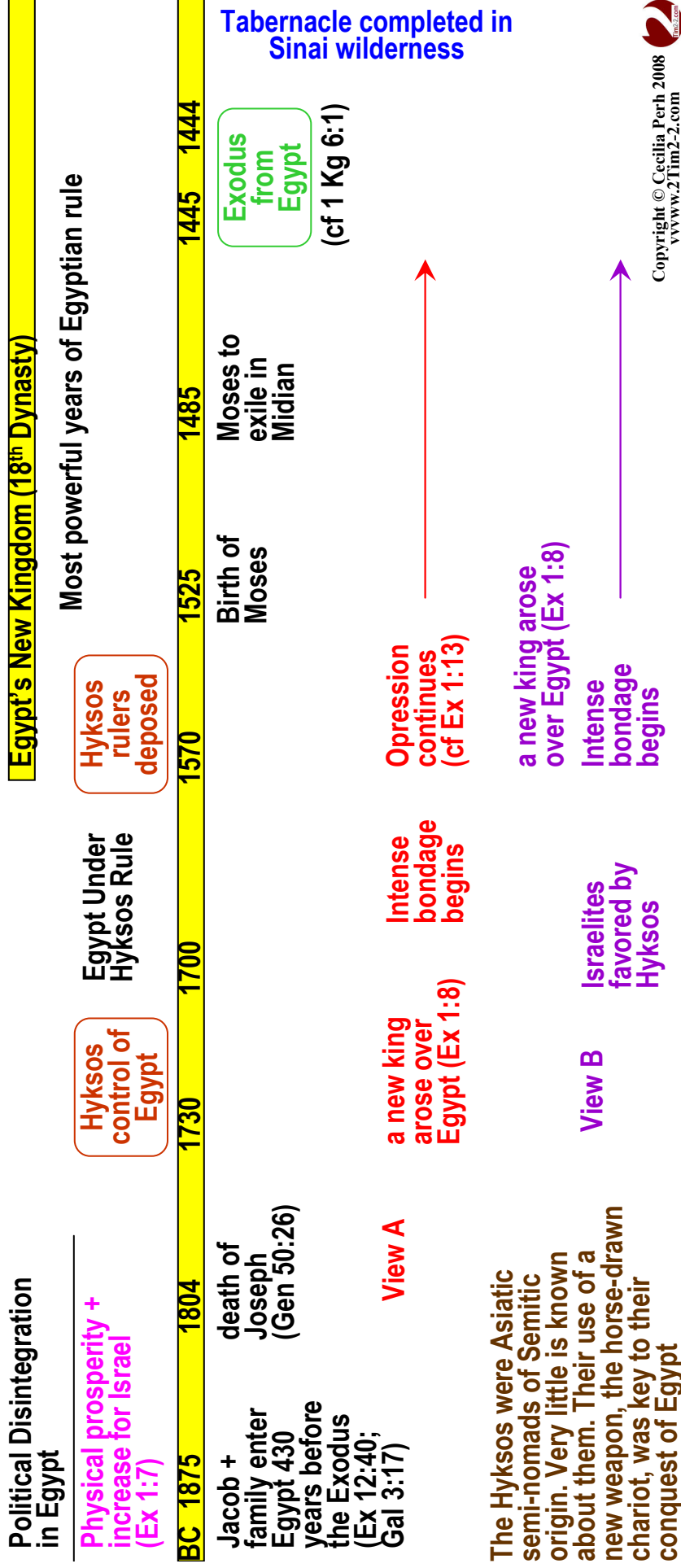
(5) and afterward, they will come out with many possessions.

v15 (6) And as for you, you shall go to your fathers in peace;

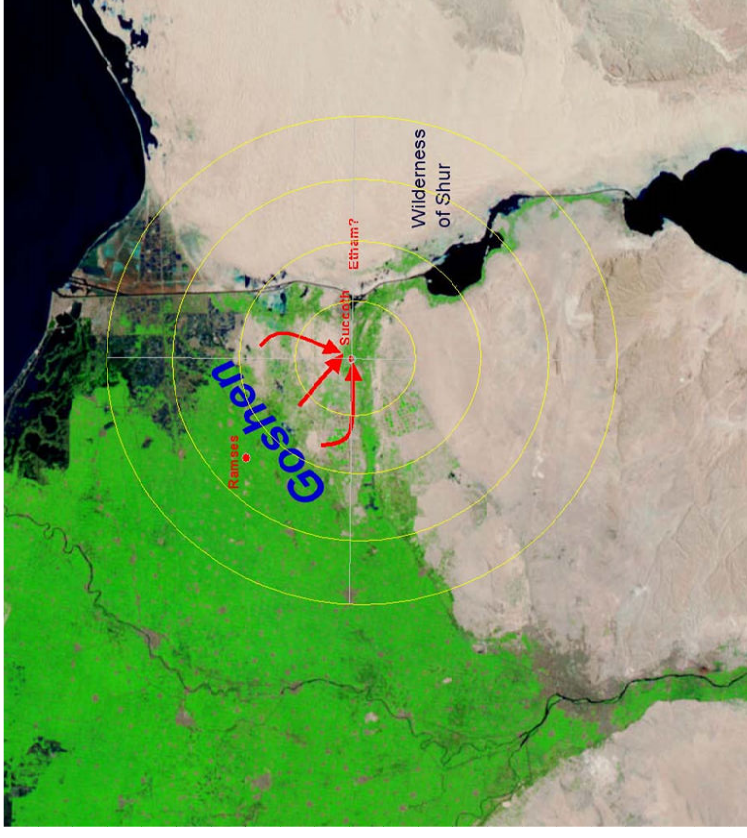
(7) you shall be buried at a good old age.

v16 (8) Then in the fourth generation, they shall return here,
 for the iniquity of the Amorites is not yet complete.

The Fulfillment



The Israelites leave from their homes in the "Land of Rameses" according to Genesis 47:11. The Hebrews lived in Goshen which is in the "Land of Rameses". Since they left at night we don't know what time it was, but it probably provided them an extra 6 to 10 hours of travel time. That is to say, the beginning of their journey may have had as much as 2 days of travel bundled into one long day.



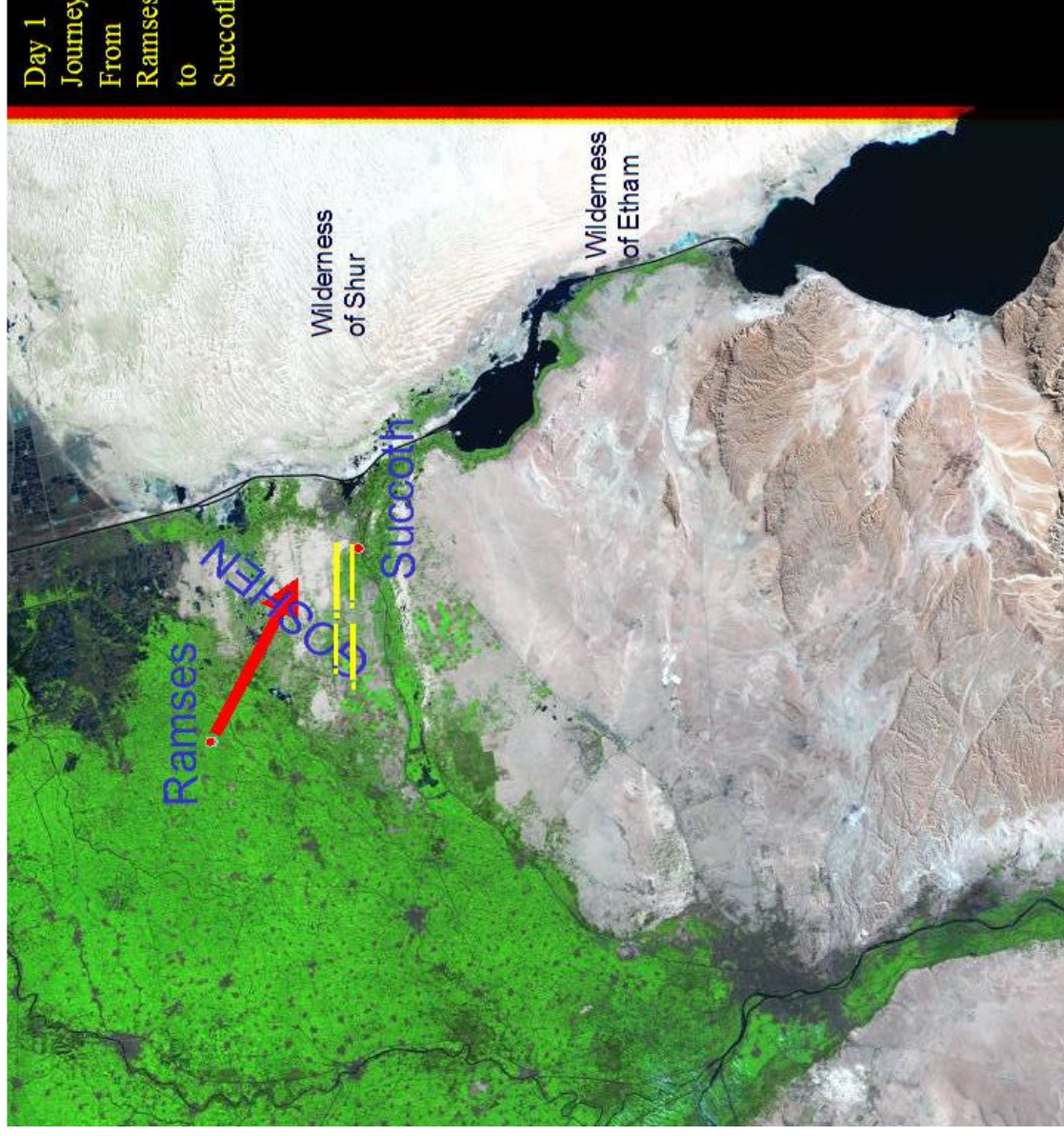
They journey to Succoth, which we could assume was the assembly point for the "orderly ranks" mentioned in Ex 13:18. This would conclude their first day's journey. In reality we don't know if they were there for only one night. Due to their haste to leave, one night's stay would certainly seem to be the case. The map below has range markers (circles) at 10 mile increments (depicting one day's journey).

Day One - From Rameses to Succoth

www.genesisfiles.com



This view uses a satellite view to depict what the Israelites might have look like when assembled into orderly ranks, as parallel yellow lines.



Day One - From Ramses to Succoth

www.genesisfiles.com



Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

Exodus 12:43-13:16 Feasts Inaugurated & Ordinances Announced

12:43-49 - The Ordinance of the Passover

43 And the LORD said to Moses and Aaron, "This is the ordinance of the Passover: no foreigner is to eat of it; 44 but every man's slave purchased with money, after you have circumcised him, then he may eat of it. 45 A sojourner or a hired servant shall not eat of it. 46 It is to be eaten in a single house; you are not to bring forth any of the flesh outside of the house, nor are you to break any bone of it. 47 All the congregation of Israel are to celebrate this. 48 But if a stranger sojourns with you, and celebrates the Passover to the LORD, let all his males be circumcised, and then let him come near to celebrate it; and he shall be like a native of the land. But no uncircumcised person may eat of it. 49 The same law shall apply to the native as to the stranger who sojourns among you."

Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by God's Judgments

 Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

Exodus 12:43-13:16 Feasts Inaugurated & Ordinances Announced

12:50-51 - The People's Obedience

50 **Then** all the sons of Israel did so; they did **just as** the LORD had commanded Moses and Aaron. 51 And it came about **on that same day** that the LORD brought the sons of Israel out of the land of Egypt by their hosts.

Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by God's Judgments

 Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

Exodus 12:43-13:16 Feasts Inaugurated & Ordinances

Announced

13:1-2 - Firstborn Sanctified to the Lord

1 **Then** the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, 2 "Sanctify to Me every first-born, the first offspring of every womb among the sons of Israel, both of man and beast; it belongs to Me."

**Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by
God's Judgments**

 Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

Exodus 12:43-13:16 Feasts Inaugurated & Ordinances Announced

13:3-10 - Feast of Unleavened Bread Inaugurated

3 And Moses said to the people, "Remember this day in which you went out from Egypt, from the house of slavery; for by a powerful hand the LORD brought you out from this place. And nothing leavened shall be eaten.

4 "On this day in the month of Abib, you are about to go forth. 5 And it shall be when the LORD brings you to the land of the Canaanite, the Hittite, the Amorite, the Hivite and the Jebusite, which He swore to your fathers to give you, a land flowing with milk and honey, that you shall observe this rite in this month.

Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by God's Judgments



Exodus 12:43-13:16 Feasts Inaugurated & Ordinances Announced

13:3-10 - Feast of Unleavened Bread Inaugurated

6 "For seven days you shall eat unleavened bread, and on the seventh day there shall be a feast to the LORD. 7 Unleavened bread shall be eaten throughout the seven days; and nothing leavened shall be seen among you, nor shall any leaven be seen among you in all your borders. 8 And you shall tell your son on that day, saying, 'It is because of what the LORD did for me when I came out of Egypt.' 9 And it shall serve as a sign to you on your hand, and as a reminder on your forehead, that the law of the LORD may be in your mouth; for with a powerful hand the LORD brought you out of Egypt. 10 Therefore, you shall keep this ordinance at its appointed time from year to year.

Later custom, phylacteries were used and contain Ex 13:1-16; Deut 6:4-9; 11:13-21

Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by God's Judgments

 Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

The Feast of Unleavened Bread

When	Where	Significance
<p>* 15-21 Nisan (Lev 23:6-8; Dt 12:18)</p> <p>* throughout your generations</p> <p>* a permanent ordinance (Ex 12:17)</p> <p>* in the month of Abib (Ex 13:4)</p>	<p>* in all your dwellings (Ex 12:20)</p>	<p>1. Present</p> <p>* a sign</p> <p>* a reminder of the LORD's deliverance of Israel from Egypt on this day (Ex 13:3,8,9) and that the law of the LORD may be in your mouth (Ex 13:9)</p>
<p><u>What / Details</u></p> <p>* on the 1st & 7th day - a holy assembly (Lev 23:18; Ex 12:16)</p> <p>* no work to be done at all (Ex 12:13; Lev 23:7)</p> <p>* eat unleavened bread for 7 days (Ex 12:15,18,20; 13:3,6)</p> <p>= bread of affliction (Dt 16:3)</p> <p>* 1st day - remove leaven from your houses (Ex 12:5) in all your borders (Ex 13:7)</p> <p>* 7th day - a feast to the LORD (Ex 13:6)</p> <p>* tell your son, "It is because of what the LORD did for me when I came out of Egypt." (Ex 13:8)</p> <p><u>Penalties</u></p> <p>* eat anything leavened from 1st - 7th day = cut off from Israel (Ex 12:15,19) whether alien or nations (Ex 15:19)</p>		<p>2. Future</p> <p>1Cor 5:7 - clean out the old leaven</p> <p>1Cor 5:8 - celebrate the feast not with the leaven of malice & wickedness but with the unleavened bread of sincerity & truth</p> <p>= the holy walk of the believer</p> <p>= the separate life of the redeemed</p>
<p>* The Feast of Unleavened Bread is an agricultural celebration - it forms a double festival with Passover</p>		<p>1. The first Passover is celebrated on the 14th of Nisan (Exodus 12:6)</p> <p>2. Subsequent changes were made to the Passover. Over time, the majority, including the Pharisees, celebrated Passover on 15th Nisan, while the Sadducees and Jesus celebrated Passover on 14th Nisan.</p> <p>3. Passover has several names: Preparation Day (Mark 15:42), the 1st day of Unleavened Bread (Mark 14:1,12; Matthew 26:17; Luke 22:1,7)</p>

Exodus 12:43-13:16 Feasts Inaugurated & Ordinances

Announced

13:11-16 - Firstborn Sons to be Redeemed

11 "Now it shall come about **when** the LORD brings you to the land of the Canaanite, **as** He swore to you and to your fathers, and gives it to you, 12 that you shall devote to the LORD the first offspring of every womb, and the first offspring of every beast that you own; the males belong to the LORD. 13 **But every first offspring of a donkey you shall redeem with a lamb, but if you do not redeem it, then you shall break its neck; and every first-born of man among your sons you shall redeem.**

**Exodus 11:1-13:16 Pharaoh Ruined by
God's Judgments**

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Exodus 13:17-22 – The Journey out of Egypt

17 Now it came about **when** Pharaoh had let the people go, that God did not lead them by the way of the land of the Philistines, **even though** it was near; **for** God said, "**Lest** the people change their minds **when** they see war, and they return to Egypt."

Shortest & most direct route from Egypt to Canaan would be by the road to Gaza (the way of the sea) dotted with Egyptian fortresses which monitored arrivals & departures to and from Egypt. A mile further North, Philistine territory also presented a military threat.

Exodus 13

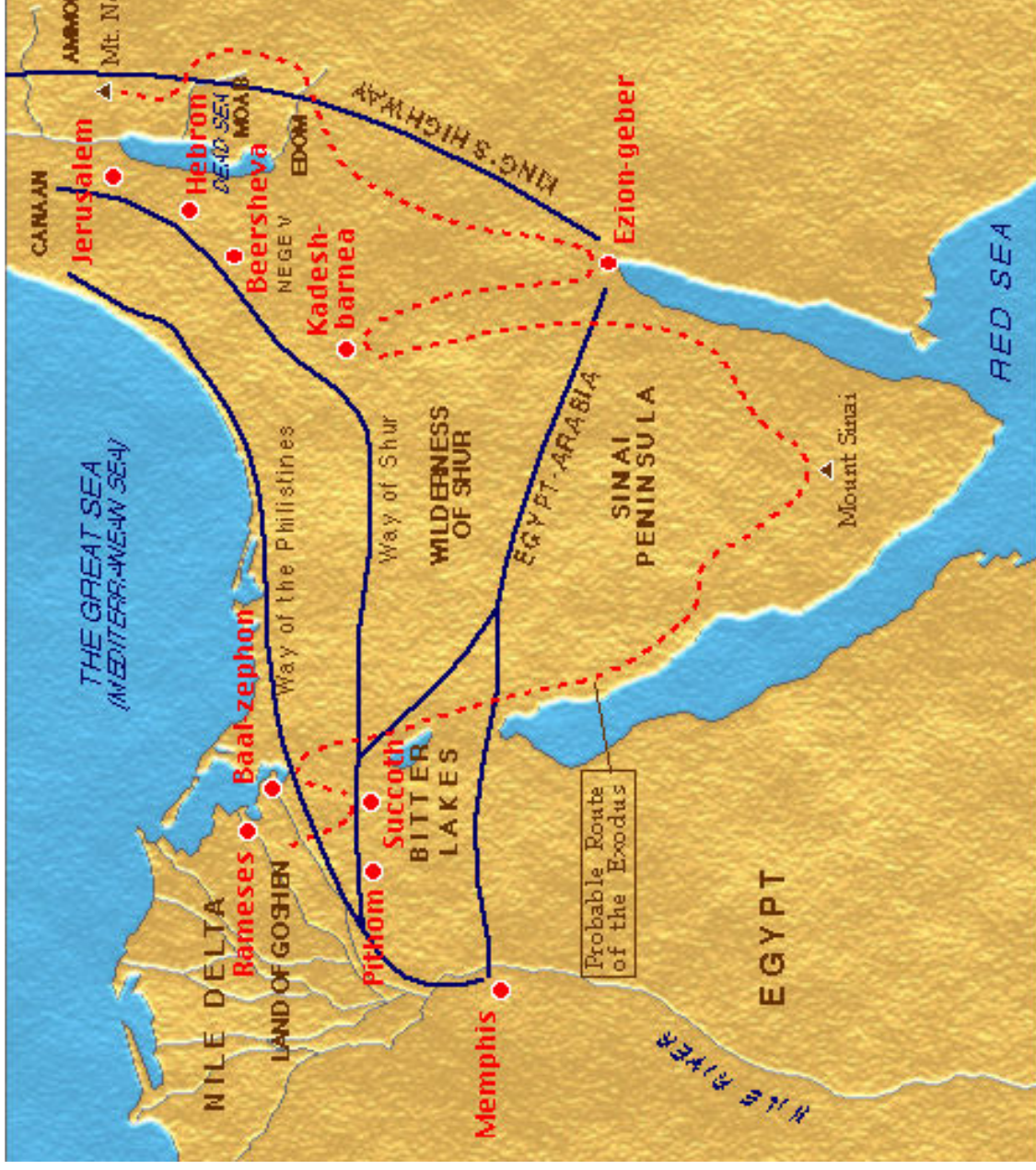
The LORD's Migh

2 Entrusting the Word to the Faith



Exodus 13:17-22 - The Journey out of Egypt

18 Hence God led the people around by the way of the wilderness to the Red Sea; and the sons of Israel went up in martial array from the land of Egypt.



Exodus 13:17-15:21

The LORD's Mighty Deliverance

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Exodus 13:17-22 – The Journey out of Egypt

19 And Moses took the bones of Joseph with him, **for** he had made the sons of Israel solemnly swear, saying, "God shall surely take care of you; and you shall carry my bones from here with you." 20 **Then** they set out from Succoth and camped in Etham on the edge of the wilderness.

21 And the LORD was going before them in a pillar of cloud **by day** to lead them on the way, and in a pillar of fire **by night** to give them light, **that** they might travel **by day and by night**. 22 He did not take away the pillar of cloud **by day**, nor the pillar of fire **by night**, from before the people.



Exodus 13:17-

The LORD's Mighty [

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Pillar of a cloud - This pillar or column, which appeared as a cloud by day, and a fire by night, was the symbol of the Divine presence. This was the Shechinah or Divine dwelling place, and was the continual proof of the presence and protection of God. It was necessary that they should have a guide to direct them through the wilderness, even had they taken the most direct road; and how much more so when they took a circuitous route not usually traveled, and of which they knew nothing but just as the luminous pillar pointed out the way! Besides, it is very likely that even Moses himself did not know the route which God had determined on, nor the places of encampment, till the pillar that went before them became stationary, and thus pointed out, not only the road, but the different places of rest. Whether there was more than one pillar is not clearly determined by the text. If there was but one it certainly assumed three different appearances, for the performance of Three very important offices. 1. In the day-time, for the purpose of pointing out the way, a column or pillar of a cloud was all that was requisite. 2. At night, to prevent that confusion which must otherwise have taken place, the pillar of cloud became a pillar of fire, not to direct their journeyings, for they seldom traveled by night, but to give light to every part of the Israelitish camp.

Adam Clarke on Exodus 13:21



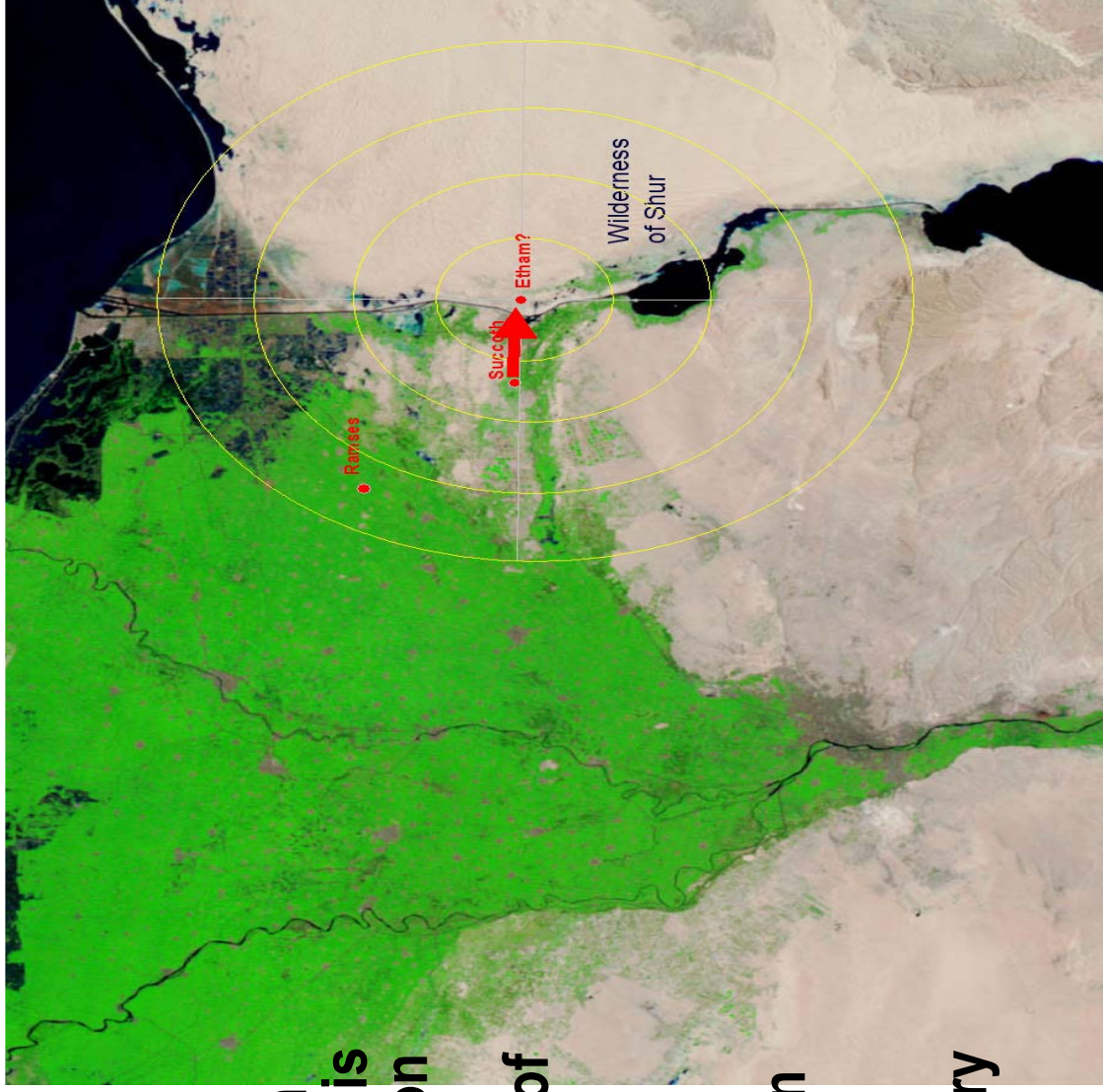
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3. In such a scorching, barren, thirsty desert, something farther was necessary than a light and a guide. **Women, children, and comparatively infirm persons, exposed to the rays of such a burning sun, must have been destroyed if without a covering;** hence we find that a cloud overshadowed them: and from what St. Paul observes, 1Co 10:1, 1Co 10:2, we are led to conclude that this covering cloud was composed of aqueous particles for the cooling of the atmosphere and refreshment of themselves and their cattle; for he represents the whole camp as being sprinkled or immersed in the humidity of its vapours, and expressly calls it a being under the cloud and being baptized in the cloud. To the circumstance of the cloud covering them, there are several references in Scripture. Thus: He spread a Cloud for their Covering; Psa 105:39. And the Lord will create upon every dwelling place of Mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, A Cloud and Smoke By Day, and the shining of a Flaming Fire by night; for upon all the glory shall be a Defence, (or Covering), Isa 4:5; which words contain the most manifest allusion to the threefold office of the cloud in the wilderness. See Num 9:16-18, etc.

Adam Clarke on Exodus 13:21

The Israelites journey from Succoth to Etham on their second day. Although the location of Etham remains unknown, it is assumed to be in the location shown below, as this would best fit Scripture based on the models. The Scriptures say that it was located on the edge of the wilderness (Ex 13:20). This would be known as the Wilderness of Shur.

Note: The Suez canal is between Succoth and Etham which is visible in this satellite image. It wasn't built until the 19th century AD.



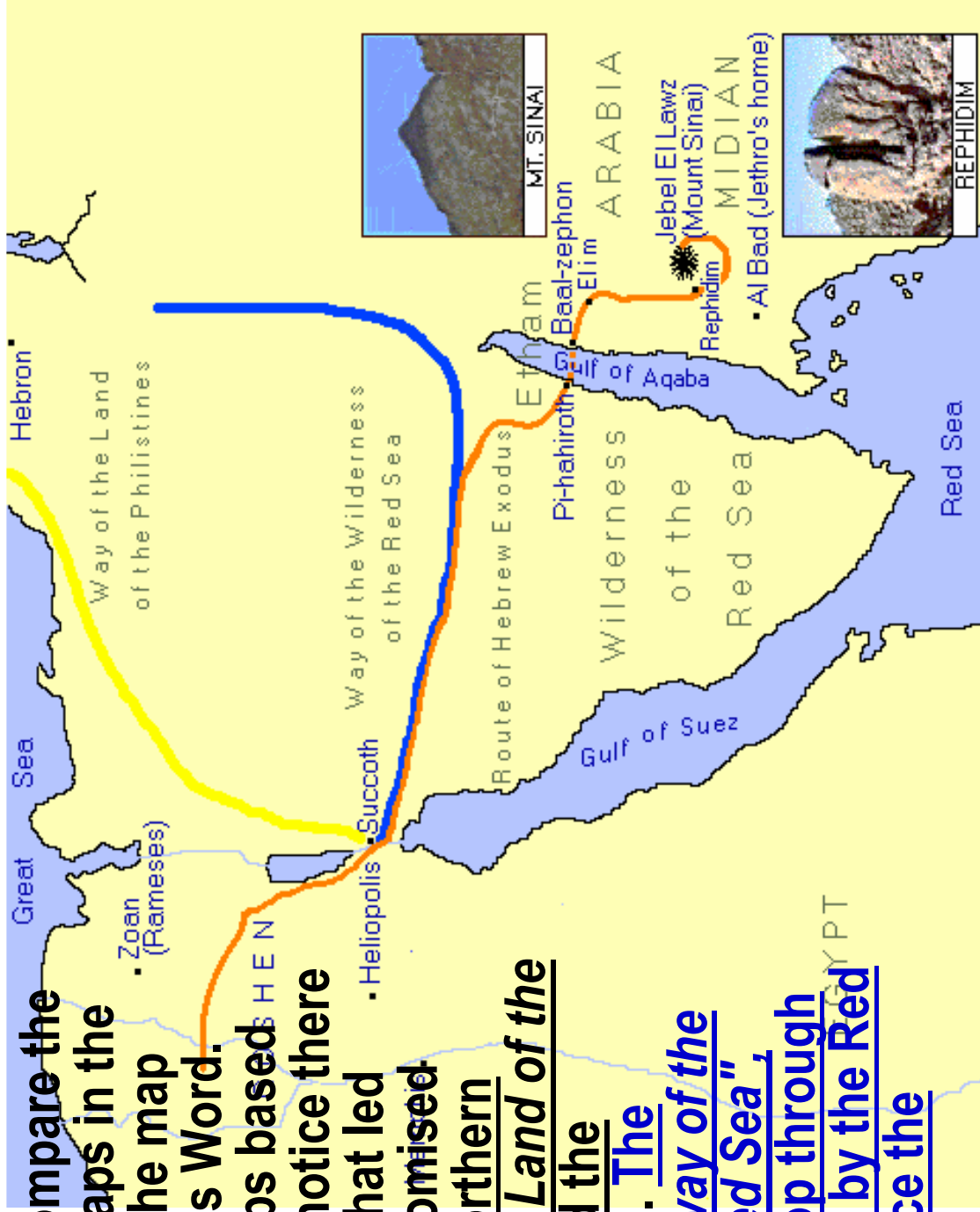
Day Two - From Succoth to Etham

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Now I want you to compare the Bible text with the maps in the back of our Bibles. The map does not match God's Word. I've prepared my maps based on Bible text. You'll notice there were two highways that led from Egypt to the Promised Land. The shorter northern route, or "way of the Land of the Philistines", followed the Mediterranean Coast. The southern route, or "way of the wilderness by the Red Sea", described a huge loop through the Peninsula bound by the Red Sea and is about twice the distance.



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They gathered to Succoth from their homes and farms in the land of Raameses which is the land of Goshen. Succoth was a military base on the eastern border of Egypt large enough for this great number of people and flocks to assemble in ranks to depart from Egypt in an orderly fashion by the way of the wilderness toward the Red Sea (Exodus 13:18).

Succoth was called variously "*Tharu*", "*T'aru*", and "*Takut*." ...

In ancient Egypt, there was a line of guarded fortifications along the canal which connected the Gulf of Suez with the Mediterranean Sea. Satellite and infrared photos show the path of this ancient canal. At the point where one would leave Egypt proper and go into the Sinai desert, there was the fortress and a bridge of Tharu.

Here the Egyptian army assembled in preparation for their military expeditions to the north. Armies consisted of a immense numbers of men, horses and chariots which required a large area to assemble.

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Here Moses organized Israel for their journey.

On Nisan 14, at about 3:00 in the afternoon they had killed the first Passover lamb, and celebrated the feast in haste their homes in Goshen, with their loins girt, standing with their shoes on their feet and their staff in their hand, ready for the first exodus. The Passover meal commenced the first of seven days of the feast of Unleavened Bread. Their day was reckoned from evening to evening. So before sundown on Nisan 15, they had departed from Rameses and assembled in Succoth which was OUT of Egypt proper, as the Lord had promised.

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

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Nisan 16, which commenced after sundown on Nisan 15, was the start of the feast of First Fruits when Israel commenced their journey over the caravan route across the desert to Etham.

Exodus 13:18, *"And the children of Israel went up harnessed out of the land of Egypt."* Anywhere east of Succoth was *"outside the land of Egypt"* - so Israel was OUT of Egypt BEFORE they arrived at the Red Sea.

Exodus 13:20, *"They took their journey from Succoth, and encamped in Etham, on the edge of the desert"*. In other words, this highway led from Succoth through the *"Wilderness of the Red Sea"* along the caravan route through the mountainous land to Etham, the land that encircled the northern end of the Gulf of Aqaba - *"in the edge of the wilderness"*, or desert. We know Etham was not a town, because Israel were in Etham before they crossed the Red Sea and they were still in Etham on the eastern shore.

Numbers 33:8, *"And they departed from before Pi-hahiroth and passed through the midst of the sea into the wilderness, and went three days' journey in the wilderness of Etham, and pitched in Marah."*

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That's according to the text. However the Bible map disagrees with the text, as it incorrectly shows Israel still IN Egypt before the Red Sea crossing. Because of preconceived ideas, and because Egypt borders the western shore of the Gulf of Suez, theologians drew the crossing at the head of the Gulf. However, our Bible text says the Hebrews were OUT of the land of Egypt BEFORE they crossed the wilderness of the Peninsula, and that they turned off the highway AFTER crossing the desert, to travel to the Red Sea coast (Exodus 14:1). Clearly, Israel found the Sea NOT at the Gulf of Suez, but at the Gulf of Aqaba, on the western coast of the Sinai Peninsula (Exodus 14:1-2).

Concerning the route by which Moses led the children out of Egypt, Josephus writes, *"That land was DIFFICULT to be traveled over, not only by armies, but by single persons. Now Moses led the Hebrews this way, that in case the Egyptians should repent and be desirous to pursue after them, they might undergo the punishment of their wickedness, and of the breach of those promises they had made to them. As also he led them this way on account of the Philistines, who had quarreled with them, and hated*

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them of old, that by all means they might not know of their departure, for their country is near to that of Egypt; and thence it was that Moses led them not along the road that tended to the land of the Philistines, but he was desirous that they should go through the desert, that so after a long journey, and after many afflictions, they might enter upon the land of Canaan. Another reason of this was, that God commanded him to bring the people to Mount Sinai, that there they might offer him sacrifices (Exodus 3:12)".

Josephus also has the Israelites traveling by the southern road through the wilderness bound by the two gulfs of the Red Sea. When the road turned north toward Canaan, God told Moses to turn south into the road that led to Pi-hahiroth on the coast of the Gulf of Aqaba, opposite Baal-zephon in Arabia, NOT Suez in Egypt.

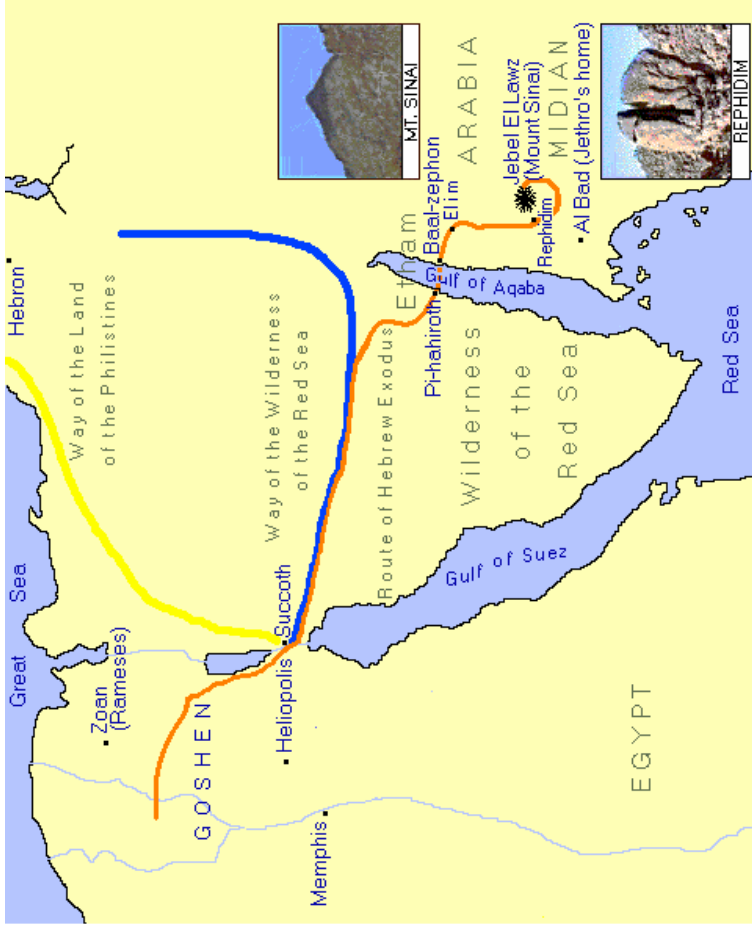
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Baal means "Lord", and was the title of the supreme god of the Canaanites. Baal-zephon means "Lord of the North", a north-west Semitic "sea" or "storm" god. It seems unlikely this town would be inland in Egypt, where many theologians chose to locate it.

Theologians haven't found these cities because they have searched on the wrong coast. They plot them at locations varying hundreds of miles from map to map, placing a question mark by the city.

Exodus 14:1-4, *"And the LORD spoke unto Moses, saying, 'Speak unto the children of Israel, that they turn and camp before Pi-hahiroth between Migdol and the sea, you shall encamp by the sea opposite Baal-zephon. For Pharaoh will say of the children of Israel, "They are entangled in the mountains, the wilderness has shut them in". And I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them; and I will be honoured upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host; that the Egyptians may know that I am the LORD'. And they did so."*

When God gave Moses these instructions it's evident that Moses was familiar with this territory.

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Leaving the highway, the Hebrews traveled along the Wadi Watir, a natural road through the wide mountain gorge. The Israelites would have been traveling for close to one week because the journey from Succoth to the real Pi-hahiroth on the western coast of the Gulf of Aqaba was about 200 miles. Retreat was impossible. And together with their flocks and herds they were encompassed by the mountains and cut-off ahead by the sea.

Despite descriptions by some starry-eyed authors, the topography of areas identified with Pi-hahiroth, Migdol, and Baal-zephon on our Bible maps does not match the geography of Moses' account. A glance at the topographical map shows a continuous coastal plain, 200 to 500 feet above sea level, with sandy beaches extending down the western shore of the Gulf of Suez as far as Ethiopia.

Let's read a little more of Josephus, "*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*

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hundred thousand footmen, all armed. They also seized on the passages by which they imagined the Hebrews might fly, shutting them up between inaccessible precipices and the sea; for there was on each side mountains that terminated at the sea, which were impassable 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 gaps of the mountains, that so they might deprive them of any passage into the plain" .

Later, as we'll calculate from the Bible text, Israel had traveled about six-days BEFORE crossing the Red Sea. Had they traveled for one week down the Gulf of Suez before crossing the Red Sea, Israel would be near to Ethiopia by the time the armies of Pharaoh caught them, and far from "the way of the wilderness of the Red Sea" . But the Bible says they LEFT Egypt BEFORE the Red Sea crossing. When they found themselves trapped at the Red Sea, Israel complained to Moses: Why have you brought us out of Egypt?"

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Exodus 14:10-12, "Is it because there were no graves in Egypt that you've taken us away to die in the desert? Didn't we tell you in Egypt, "Let us alone, that we may serve the Egyptians?" For it would have been better to serve the Egyptians, than to die in the wilderness'."

According to the Bible maps, the children of Israel were still IN Egypt, trapped by non-existent mountains at the head of the Gulf of Suez. But Israel didn't march around Egypt for a week to save Pharaoh's army a long chase across the desert in the event Pharaoh changed his mind. They were not IN Egypt. They traveled day and night to put as much distance between them as possible. They were NOT trapped at the Gulf of Suez IN Egypt, but at the Gulf of Aqaba OUTSIDE Egypt.

Now I want to mention Mount Sinai. When Moses fled from Egypt, he dwelt in the land of Midian. There he married Zipporah, one of the seven daughters of Reuel or Jethro who were descendants of Abraham and Keturah. And Moses worked as a shepherd for his father-in-law, Jethro, who was the priest and leader of Midian. He knew that land like the back of his hand. He knew where to find good pastures and water. And he knew

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how to get there from Egypt in a hurry. Moses was taking the Israelites to Midian by the shortest possible route - through the Red Sea. He wasn't marching around in circles at the Gulf of Suez. Moses had an appointment to meet God on Mount Horeb, in Midian.

Let's read Moses' Commission from God in Exodus 3:1-2. *"Moses kept the flock of Jethro his father in law the priest of Midian: and he led the flock to the back of the desert, and came to the mountain of God, even to Horeb. And the angel of the LORD appeared to him in a flame of fire out of the midst of a bush: and he looked, and, behold, the bush burned with fire, and the bush was not consumed".*

Where was Moses? He was in the land of Midian which is by the Gulf of Aqaba in Arabia. He was standing on Mount Horeb, which is Mount Sinai, with a flock of sheep on the backside of the desert. Mount Sinai is not in the Sinai Peninsula at all, but across the Red Sea in the land of Midian.

This is confirmed by the apostle Paul in Galatians 4:22-26, ... "It is written: Abraham had two sons, the one by a bondmaid, the other by a freewoman. He who was of the bondwoman was born after the flesh; but

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he of the freewoman was by promise. Which is an allegory: for these women type the two covenants; the one from the Mount Sinai, which genders to bondage, which is Agar. For this Agar is Mount Sinai in ARABIA, and types Jerusalem which now is, and is enslaved to the Law with her children. But Jerusalem which is above is free, which is the mother of us all" .

Did you hear what Paul said? "This Agar is Mount Sinai in ARABIA". If Exodus 3:1 and Galatians 4:25 place Mount Sinai in Arabia, it's probably still there. And the maps in our Bibles are wrong because they portray Mount Sinai in the Peninsula between the two gulfs....

When Moses fled Egypt, he was in peril of his life. Pharaoh would have killed him (Exodus 2:15). We may be sure Moses didn't hang around in Pharaoh's backyard. And that's what the Sinai Peninsula was. According to the historian, James Montgomery, "the land west of the River of Egypt to the Gulf of Aqaba has always belonged to the Egyptian political sphere, and is the boundary of present-day Egypt" (Arabia and the Bible, 31).

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Throughout the Sinai peninsula there is tremendous evidence of the ancient Egyptians having control of this area. Inscriptions tell of their mining operations, there are temples, as well as fortresses. Had Moses led the people across the Gulf of Suez, they would have still been in Egyptian-controlled territory. But in Saudi Arabia, there is no evidence of Egyptian occupation.

Exodus 3:11-12, As he stood before the burning bush, "Moses said to God, 'Who am I, that I should go unto Pharaoh, and that I should bring forth the children of Israel OUT of Egypt?' And God said, 'Certainly I will be with you; this shall be a TOKEN or miraculous evidence, that I have sent you: When you have brought forth the people OUT of Egypt, you shall serve God upon THIS mountain'."

Moses knew the way of escape to a place of safety in a land across the sea where he had friends and was respected. Although his in-laws probably didn't expect him to come with two to three million of his relatives the way he did. The true location of Mount Sinai is "OUT of Egypt", and not in the Sinai Peninsula.

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Exodus 13:21, "And the LORD went before them by day in a pillar of a cloud, to lead hem the way; and by night in a pillar of fire, to give them light; to travel by day AND night".

Earlier I said that the Hebrews traveled for about one week before crossing the Red Sea. 600,000 men, plus women, children, and old folk would have numbered some two to three million. With them they carried their clothing, bedding, food, and shelter, leading their flocks and their herds, fowls and whatever else they had. We may imagine they left behind a trail of discarded goods, traveling day and night. No obstacle prevented their direct passage to meet God in the holy mountain.

Exodus 19:4, God said, "You've seen what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you (swiftly) to Myself" (II Samuel 1:23).

In 1967, Moshe Dyan marched his troops from Nuweiba Beach crossing site to Suez City (near ancient Tharu/Succoth) in six days. Unlike Moses, who traveled both day and night, Moshe Dyan's troops camped at night.

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The Israelites were told to eat only unleavened bread seven days - indicating they would be traveling constantly with no opportunity to bake bread.

Exodus 13:6, 8, "Seven days shall you eat unleavened bread, and in the seventh day, shall be a feast to the LORD. And you shall show your son in that day, saying, 'This is done because of that which the LORD did unto me when I came forth out of Egypt.'"

We can estimate the duration of the journey to Pi-hahiroth if we calculate backwards from Exodus 19:16 and the giving of the Law on Mount Sinai. The Law was delivered on the day of Pentecost; that's 52-days after Israel had eaten the first Passover. It corresponds with the inauguration of the Church in the upper room, and to the coming translation of the Bride to the Wedding Supper of the Lamb in the Sky.

Working backwards to Exodus 19:1-2, we find that by the first day of Sivan, precisely forty-six days after their Passover in Egypt, Israel had reached the wilderness of the Sinai desert and camped before Mount Sinai. Not as it is portrayed on our Bible maps, but across the Red Sea in Arabia.

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On the fifteenth day of Iyyar, the second month after departing out of Egypt, Israel were thirty-days into their journey ready to break camp at Elim, near the coast of Midian (Exodus 16:1).

Retracing their steps after a time spent in Elim, we come to Marah where the water was bitter and could not be drunk until Moses cast in a particular tree "*the Lord showed him*", typing Jesus, the Tree of Life, and which healed the waters. From Marah we go back three days to the wilderness of Shur, on the Midian shore of the Red Sea by Baal-zephon where we can imagine Israel spent perhaps ten days, to the close of the feast of unleavened bread when they would have held "*a feast unto the Lord*" (Exodus 13:6) to sing God's praise in the defeat of Pharaoh's army. This would be their first chance to prepare a cooked meal, wash, pitch camp and rest, since the exodus from Succoth.

The Bible describes how Miriam the prophetess sang, and the women danced. There would have been great rejoicing. The men would have armed themselves with Egyptian weaponry, salvaging whatever washed up on the seashore.

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Retracing their steps one more day through the sea to Pi-hahiroth, on the Sinai Peninsula, we find that the journey of the Israelites from celebrating Passover in Goshen to the shore of the Red Sea, occupied approximately six days.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica describes the Gulf of Aqaba as a *"pronounced cleft with hills rising abruptly from the shore, often over 2,000 feet. It is part of the Jordan-east African rift valley system, being a southward continuation of the Jordan-Araba depression. (King Solomon's fleet sailed from Elath (or Eloth) "on the shore of the Red Sea", at the top of the Gulf, to the land of Ophir for gold. I Kings 9:26)"* .

The Wadi Watir leads through the mountains, opening on the middle of a wide sandy beach on the Gulf of Aqaba. The beach at Nuweiba is large enough for Israel to *"encamp by the sea"* where the desert had *"shut them in"* (Exodus 14:2-3). The beach is 4.25 miles long by 2 miles wide. It appears clearly on satellite pictures, and is the only site that matches all points of the Bible account.

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The only entrance to the beach at Nuweiba is by the Wadi Watir. On the northern end of the beach was an Egyptian fortress whose ruins still stand as evidence of Egyptian strategic interest. This would have prevented them from going north after they entered the beach. They were trapped "between Migdol and the sea". Migdol was perhaps a watchtower above the mountains from which the Egyptians observed shipping movements and other activities, relaying any intelligence from watch-tower to watch-tower by mirrors in the daytime and fires by night. Thus Pharaoh would have been constantly posted of Moses' progress.

Once Pharaoh's army had entered the gorge, Israel was "shut in" by the mountains. Pharaoh's army trapped Israel, but God had trapped Pharaoh's army. Exodus 14:3-4, *"Pharaoh will say of the children of Israel, 'They're entangled in the land, the wilderness has shut them in'. And I will harden Pharaoh's heart, that he shall follow after them; and I will get honour over Pharaoh, and all his host; that the Egyptians may know that I am the LORD. And they did so"*.

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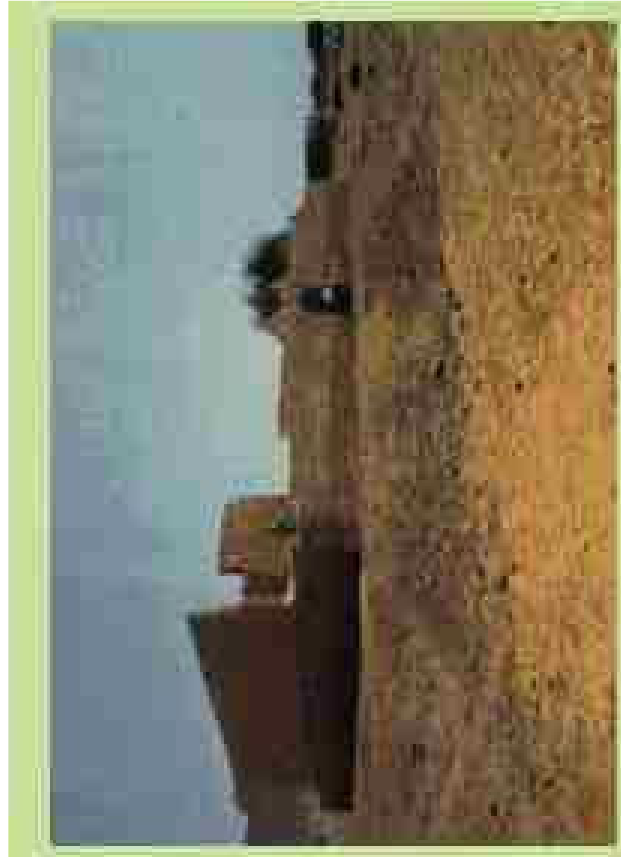


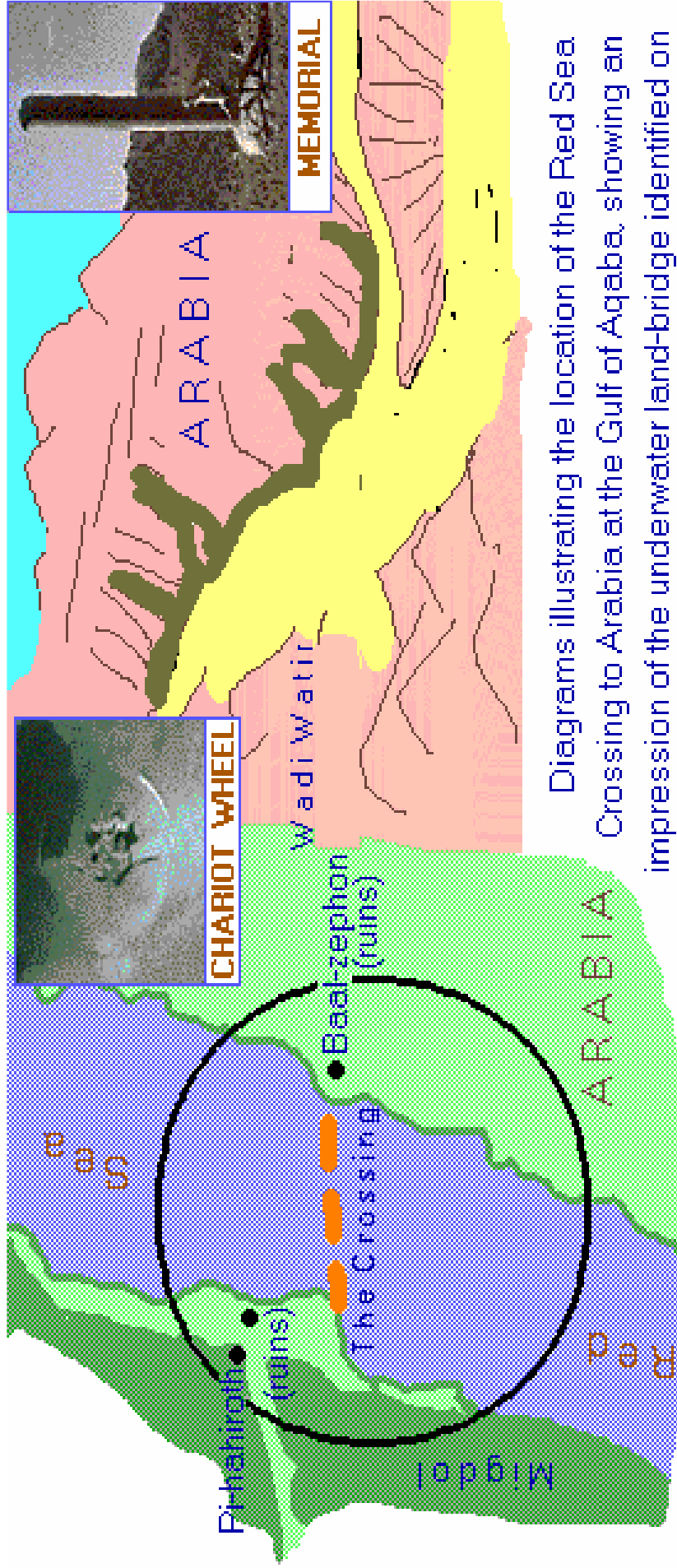


Noweiba Beach
where Pharaoh's
army trapped the
Israelites, before
God opened the
Red Sea.

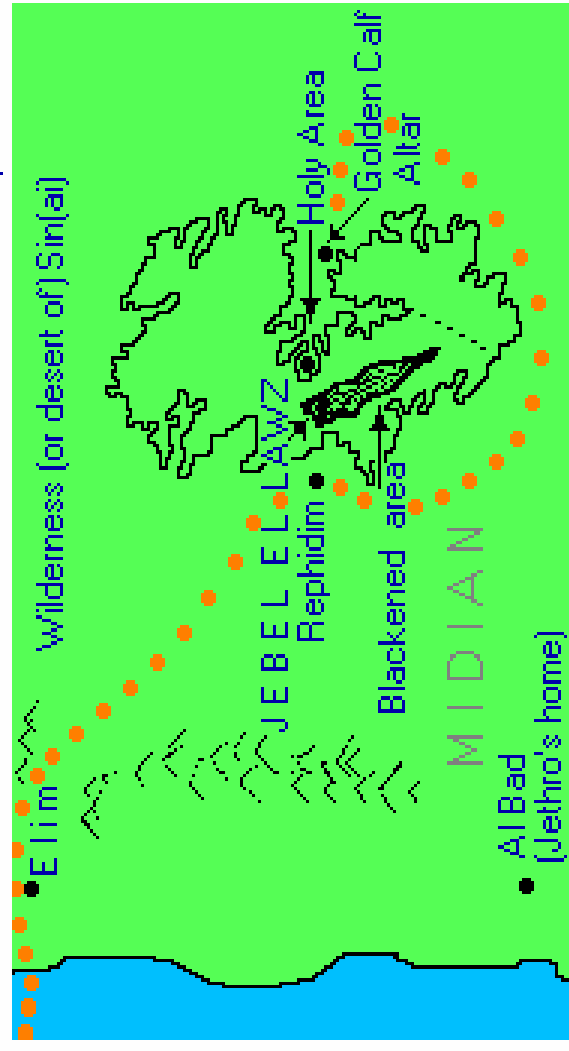
**Ruined Egyptian
fortress.**

**Solomon erected
this column as a
Memorial**





Diagrams illustrating the location of the Red Sea Crossing to Arabia at the Gulf of Aqaba, showing an impression of the underwater land-bridge identified on British Admiralty charts and formed from accumulated sediments from the mountain passes on either side of the sea.



The true location of Mount Sinai is in the land of Midian on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Aqaba on the Red Sea. The Israelites wandered for forty years in the Wilderness of Sinai in Saudi Arabia, not in the Sinai Peninsula as it is located on the map in out Bibles.

Exodus 14:1-31 The Salvation of the Lord

v1-4 The Encampment by the Sea

1 **Now** the LORD spoke to Moses, saying, 2 "Tell the sons of Israel to turn back and camp before Pi-hahiroth, between Migdol and the sea; you shall camp in front of Baal-zephon, opposite it, by the sea. 3 **For** Pharaoh will say of the sons of Israel, 'They are wandering aimlessly in the land; the wilderness has shut them in.' 4 **Thus I will harden Pharaoh's heart, and he will chase after them; and I will be honored through Pharaoh and all his army, and the Egyptians will know that I am the LORD."** And they did

so.

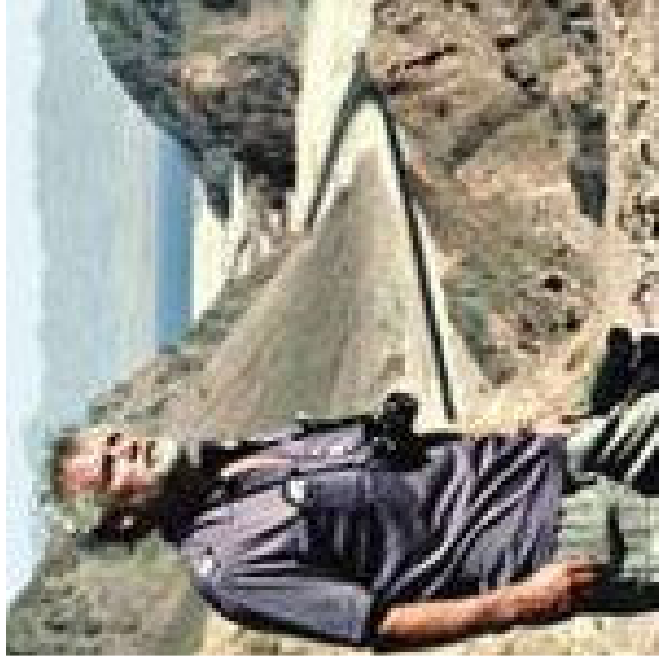
The Red Sea Crossing was so outstanding that it was never forgotten although the demands of covenant were. It was conclusive proof of God's love and a just basis of His claim to their devotion (Jer 2:6; Hos 12:13)

Exodus 13:17-15:21

The LORD's Mighty Deliverance

 Entrusting the Word to the Faithful

The Wadi Watir winding its way to the Red Sea Crossing site, had the children of Israel thinking Moses had made a wrong decision to bring them this way.



Ron Wyatt stands at the Wadi Watir which leads to the Gulf of Aqaba in the distance.

Week One - From Etham to the Sea
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Exodus 14:1-31 The Salvation of the Lord

v5-9 The Pursuit by Pharaoh

After burying & mourning their dead (cf Num 33:3-4) a 3-day journey (Ex 3:18; 5:3; 8:27)

5 **When** the king of Egypt was told that **the people had fled, Pharaoh and his servants had a change of heart toward the people, and they said, "What is this we have done, that we have let Israel go from serving us?"** **6** **So** he made his chariot ready and took his people with him; **7** and he took six hundred select chariots, and all the **other** chariots of Egypt with officers over all of them. **8** **And the LORD hardened the heart of Pharaoh, king of Egypt, and he chased after the sons of Israel as the sons of Israel were going out boldly.** **9** **Then** the Egyptians chased after them *with* all the horses *and* chariots of Pharaoh, his horsemen and his army, and they overtook them camping by the sea, beside Pi-hahiroth, in front of Baal-zephon.

Exodus 13:17-15:21

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Exodus 14:1-31 The Salvation of the Lord

v10-12 Israel Reproaches Moses

10 And **as** Pharaoh drew near, the sons of Israel looked, and **behold**, the Egyptians were marching after them, and they became very frightened; **so** the sons of Israel cried out to the LORD. 11 **Then** they said to Moses, "Is it **because** there were no graves in Egypt that you have taken us away to die in the wilderness? Why have you dealt with us in this way, bringing us out of Egypt? 12 Is this not the word that we spoke to you in Egypt, saying, 'Leave us alone **that** we may serve the Egyptians'? **For** it would have been better for us to serve the Egyptians than to die in the wilderness."

Exodus 13:17-15:21

The LORD's Mighty Deliverance

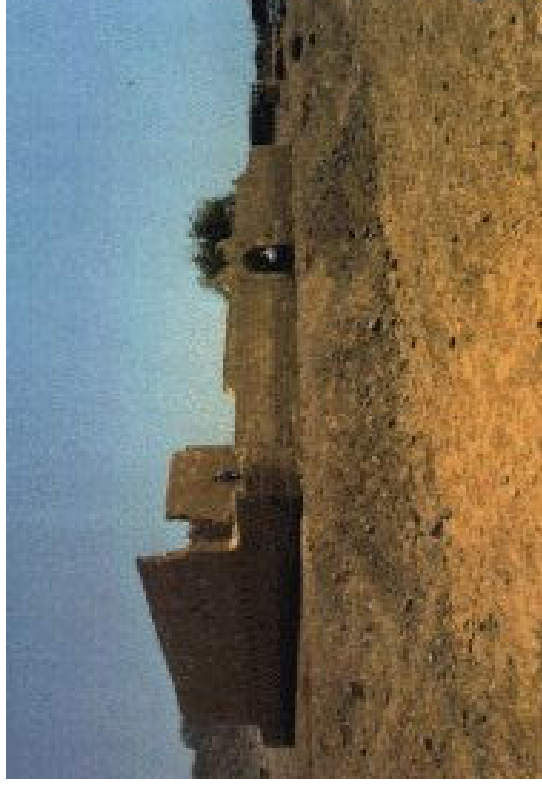
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Exodus 14:1-31 The Salvation of the Lord

v13-14 Moses Reassures Israel

13 But Moses said to the people, "Do not fear! Stand by and see the salvation of the LORD which He will accomplish for you today; for the Egyptians whom you have seen today, you will never see them again forever. 14 The LORD will fight for you while you keep silent."

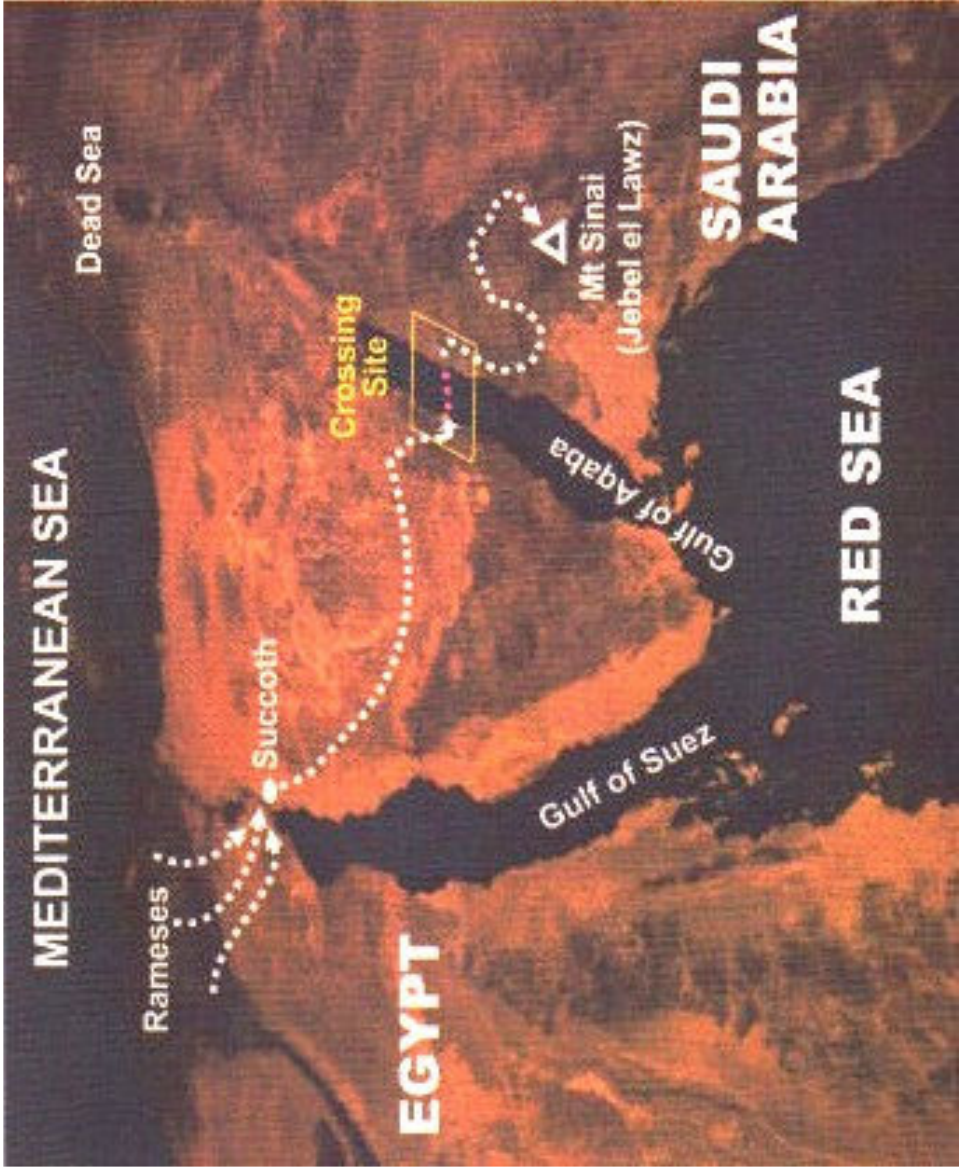
When arriving at the beach, the children of Israel felt trapped, as they could not turn back, nor head north because at the northern end of the beach was the Egyptian fortress Pihahiroth which is still standing today



Exodus 13:17-15:21

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Ron Wyatt's crossing site extends from the beach at Nuweiba!



ABOVE: Ron Wyatt's crossing site is located in the Gulf of Aqaba. There is only **ONE PLACE** along the west coast of the Gulf of Aqaba that is big enough to hold 1-2 million people, and that is the beach at Nuweiba which is large enough to clearly be seen from outer space. When Ron went scuba diving at this location, he located a natural underwater landbridge that crossed the gulf and **coral-covered chariot wheels and coral-covered skeletons!**