

**WHERE IS  
MT. SINAI?**

## Where Is Mt. Sinai?

1. How did the current area thought to be Mt. Sinai come to be?
  - a. “Back in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the Roman Emperor Constantine the Great was heading into battle when he had a vision. It was just before the battle of Milvian Bridge outside Rome, and he saw a large shining cross in the sky. Emboldened by this sign, he fought valiantly and led his troops to a great victory. After that, the lucky emperor began having supernatural visions on a fairly regular basis. He grew convinced that he was the new Moses and that his wisdom was unimpeachable. But after one of the supernatural messages persuaded him to order the executions of his wife, Fausta, and his son Crispus, he could not help getting a little down in the dumps. Fortunately, another well-timed vision gave him a prescription for atonement. The emperor awoke one morning and remembered that during the night a particularly vivid dream had revealed to him – the new Moses, after all – the exact location of Mt. Sinai. He immediately sent his mother, Helena, to the Middle East to commemorate the mountain he had forseen. Helena, guided by her son’s rather vague instructions, established a church at the foot of a rugged mountain in the south-central Sinai Peninsula. That was how the mountain that’s now known as Mount Sinai was discovered. Two centuries later, in 527 A.D., the Emperor Justinian established the monastery of Saint Catherines on the site of Helena’s small church, and the rest is history. Or more precisely, legend.” (from the Encyclopedia Britannica)
  - b. “In the plain where some believe the Israelites had camped while Moses met with God, a hotel complex has been built. It is called Saint Catherines Tourist Village. To their eyes, the mountain, especially when compared to the looming neighboring peaks, seemed low and undistinguished. They discovered that there were steps carved into its face. Along the way there were refreshment stands that sold herbal teas, juices, bottled water and biscuits. When they reached the summit, there was another tea shop, run by a Bedouin. There was trash scattered everywhere – bottles, cans, food wrappers, cigarette butts, and human waste. The stench was powerful.”
2. Moses fled Egypt.
  - a. The Sinai Peninsula and the existing place thought to be Mt. Sinai is still in Egypt and was Egypt at that time.

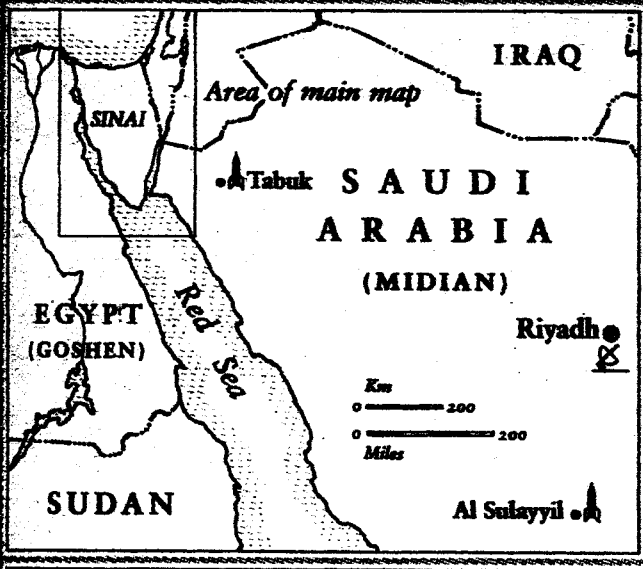
- b. Moses went to Midian. After forty years he was told to go back to Egypt.
  - c. He lived in Midian near the mountain of God, even to Horeb. Ex. 3:1 (Mt. Sinai) with his father in law, Jethro. Jethro lived in Midian.
  - d. Sinai Peninsula was the source of much of Egypt's wealth from the many copper and turquoise mines. The Egyptian miners were recorded as having twenty five classes of quarry workers and eleven ranks of bureaucracy. There are many mines within forty miles of Mt. Sinai at St. Catherine's. This area was definitely still under Egyptian control.
3. Elim, with twelve springs and seventy palms was found about three days journey after crossing the Red Sea. Ex. 15:27
- a. Some think this is the Bitter Lake area, which does not make sense because Moses would have to go back toward the area where they came from.
  - b. Elim is currently thought to be the city of Al Bad in the desert of Shur.
4. Red Sea crossing was two to three weeks after the exodus began.
- a. Pharaoh's spies followed Moses for three days before returning to Pharaoh to report that Moses was continuing to flee Egypt. Moses, wisely had never told Pharaoh that the Israelites were leaving Egypt. All he had done was request a "three days journey into the wilderness that we may sacrifice to the Lord our God". It would be about five days before Pharaoh would get the news from his spies. (4 to 6 days?) Ex. 3:18.
  - b. Pharaoh had to assemble his army of "600 chosen chariots and all the chariots of Egypt and captains over every one of them". A large army of this size would need several days to gather provisions and prepare for a large conflict. Some historians estimate as many as 18,000 cavalry and 80,000 foot soldiers. (2 to 4 days?)
  - c. The Israelites were able to travel by day and by night because of the pillar of fire for light. (They were fleeing) The Egyptians were probably limited to daytime travel only. (2 or 3 more days head start?) Ex. 13:21
  - d. The Israelites could have traveled the 200 to 250 miles to the southern tip of the Sinai peninsula in the 2 to 3 weeks it took Pharaoh's army to catch up with them.
5. French infrared satellite photos show "A wide trail, thousands of years old, heavily used, with very large campsites down the East side of the gulf of Suez. This wide trail crosses the gulf of Aqaba then continues North in the wilderness of Shur. Halfway up the gulf of Aqaba this trail heads inland to

- the base of a Mountain called Jabal al Lawz in Saudi Arabia. The photo also shows where 3 large campsites could have been. The area around St. Catherine's has no areas where there could have been a large campsite.”
6. Jabal al Lawz (Mt. Horeb, Mt. Sinai?) is the highest mt. in Saudi Arabia. 8,465 ft.
  7. A cave that could have been Elijah's cave was found on Jabal al Lawz. 1st Kings 19:8-9.
  8. Battle of Rephidim with Amalakites. (Saudi Arabians are the Amalikites) Ex. 17:8,
    - a. Site had to be very near Sinai and very large.
  9. Springs of Marah Ex. 15:22-23.
    - a. 3 days after crossing the Red Sea.
    - b. In the desert of Shur (Elim, Al Bad)
  9. Jabal al Lawz
    - a. Has a very large plains around it.
    - b. Has grazing land for cattle. (and for Jethro's sheep)
    - c. Many petroglyphs of cows Ex. 32,
    - d. Altar found Ex. 32:19.
    - e. Brook Ex. 32:20, Deut. 9:21.
    - f. Large altar of uncut stones found. Ex. 20:24-26.
    - g. Gold was found and the Saudi's were excavating it with heavy equipment.
    - h. 12 Pillars found. Ex. 24:4. page 361
    - i. Boundary markers found. Ex. 19:12
    - j. Cleft in rock at top was found. Ex. 33.
  10. During the war in 1967, Israel captured the Sinai peninsula. They gathered over 800 boxes of artifacts found in the Sinai peninsula and returned them to Egypt when they returned the captured area in 1994. There was nothing found that led them to believe that Mt. Sinai was in the Sinai peninsula.

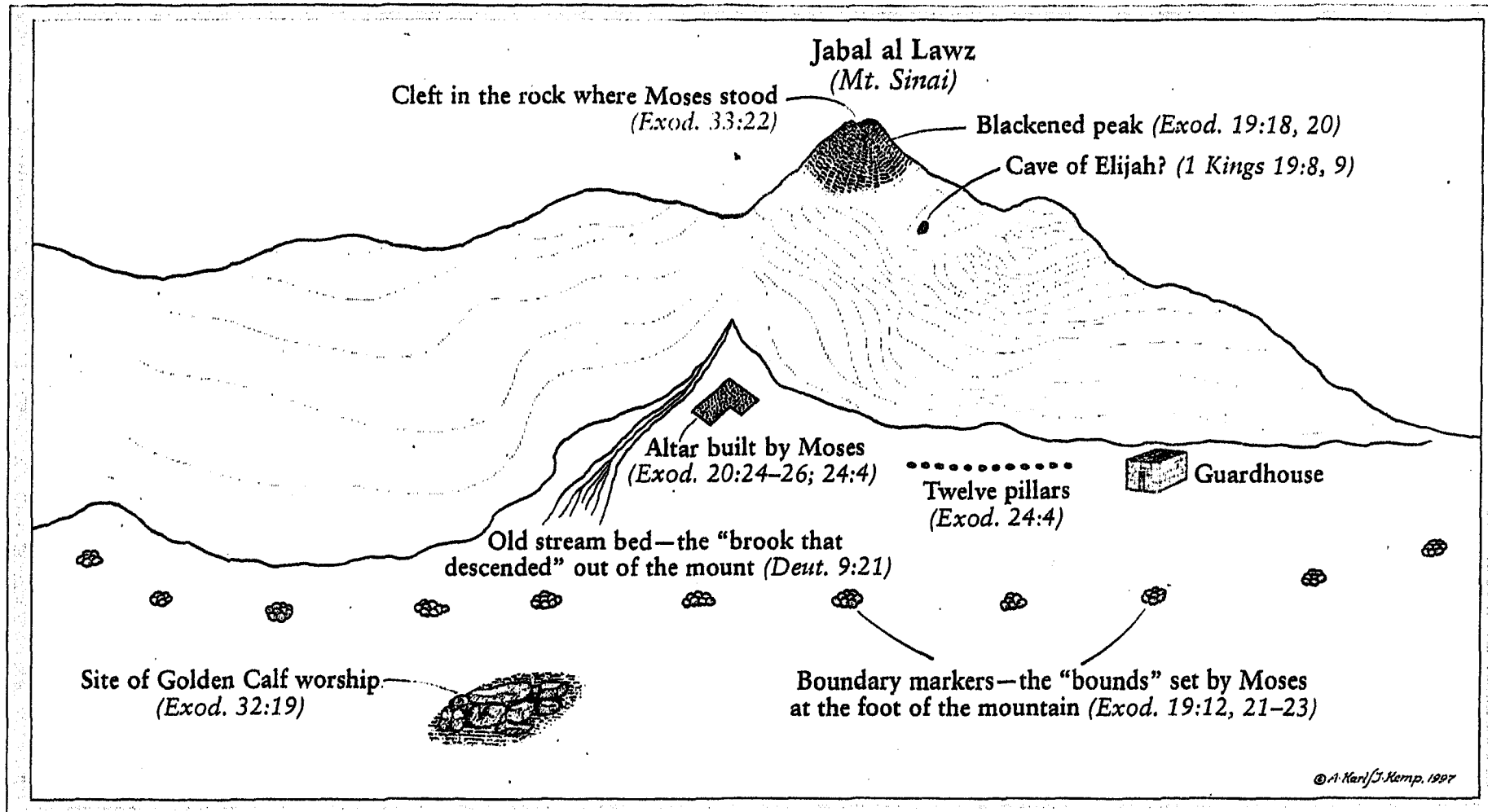








**The PATH of the EXODUS**  
CA. 1997



Using the Bible as their guide, Williams and Cornuke found the visual proof they had been searching for—Jabal al Lawz was Mount Sinai.



*Williams and Cornuke discovered that Mount Sinai had been turned into a heavily guarded secret Saudi military encampment. If they were caught climbing the mountain it would mean jail, or worse.*

*"Take heed that you do not go up into the mountain or touch the border of it; whoever touches the mountain shall be surely put to death." (Exo. 19:12)*

*"Then came Amalek"—as the Amalekites, a fierce tribe of desert nomads, were known—"and fought with Israel at Rephidim. And Moses said to Joshua, Choose us out men, and go out, fight with Amalek. Tomorrow I will stand on the top of the hill with the rod of God in my hand."*  
(Exo. 17:8-9)

*They found the great plain near the mountain of God on which the battle had been fought. But they did not expect to find a new force of Amalekites.*

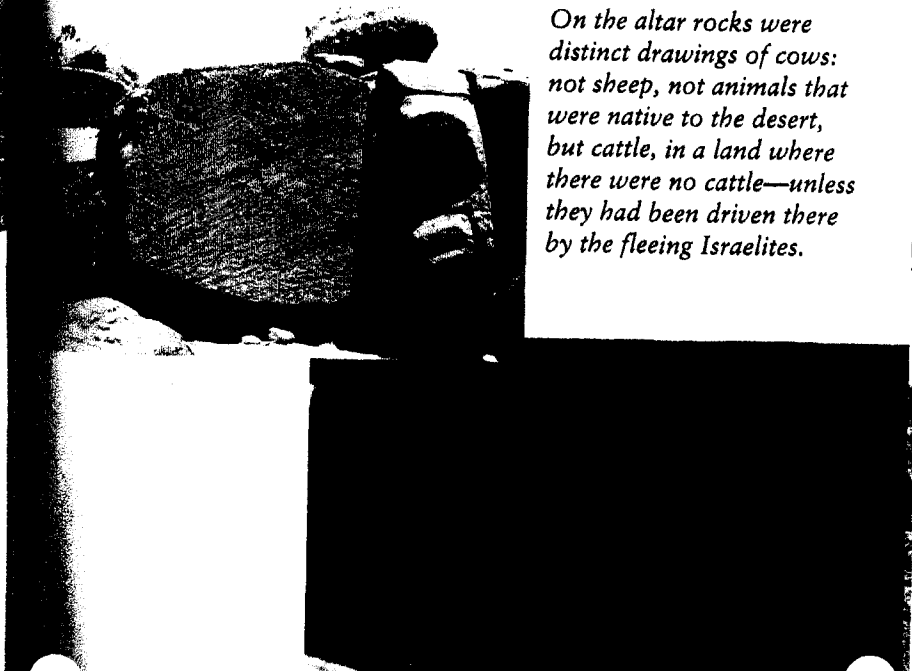
*Weary to the point of exhaustion, yet exhilarated, Williams stood in the plain near Jabal al Lawz, where the Israelites had camped. In his mind, the Bible was no longer simply a story. It had all happened just as it had been written in Exodus.*



*"And Aaron said unto them: 'Break off the golden rings. . . . And he received it at their hand, and fashioned it with a graving tool, and made it a molten calf. . . (and) he built an altar before it.'" (Exo. 32:2-5)*

*The mound of rocks that could have been the altar of the golden calf near Jabal al Lawz, now fenced off by the Saudi government.*

*On the altar rocks were distinct drawings of cows: not sheep, not animals that were native to the desert, but cattle, in a land where there were no cattle—unless they had been driven there by the fleeing Israelites.*







*Cornuke and Williams standing on the underwater land bridge that extended across the Strait of Tiran toward Saudi Arabia—the site of the Red Sea crossing. The ship in the background was trapped high and dry on the continuation of this pathway.*

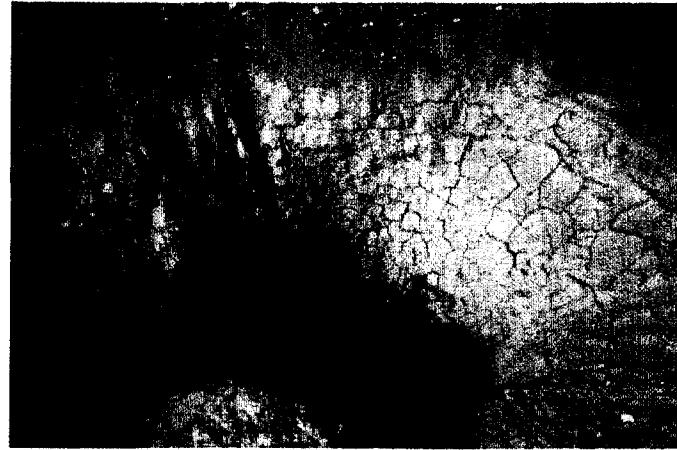


*“Then they came to Elim where there were twelve springs and seventy palm trees and they camped near the water.” (Exo. 15:27)*

*Cornuke and Williams camped there, too, near the town of Al Bad in Saudi Arabia, on their way to Jabal al Lawz.*



*The caves in Midian where Moses lived with his wife and children—and where Williams and Cornuke discovered a Saudi military facility, part of the top-secret Project Falcon.*



*Between the Saudi coast near the Strait of Tiran (the site of the Red Sea crossing) and the town of Al Bad (the biblical Elim), Cornuke and Williams discovered an alkaline well—the Springs of Marah.*

*“Then Moses led Israel from the Red Sea and they went into the Desert of Shur. For three days they traveled into the desert without finding water. When they came to Marah . . .” (Exo. 15:22–23)*

*The mountain of God, as it was first seen by Williams and Cornuke.*

*“The Lord came down upon Mount Sinai, on the top of the mountain; and the Lord called Moses to the top of the mountain; and Moses went up. . . .” (Exo. 19:20)*





*Cornuke found a spot where the fence stretched across a soft, silt-like bed of sand. Using his knife, and then his hands, he dug a crawl space. They wriggled under and were inside the compound.*



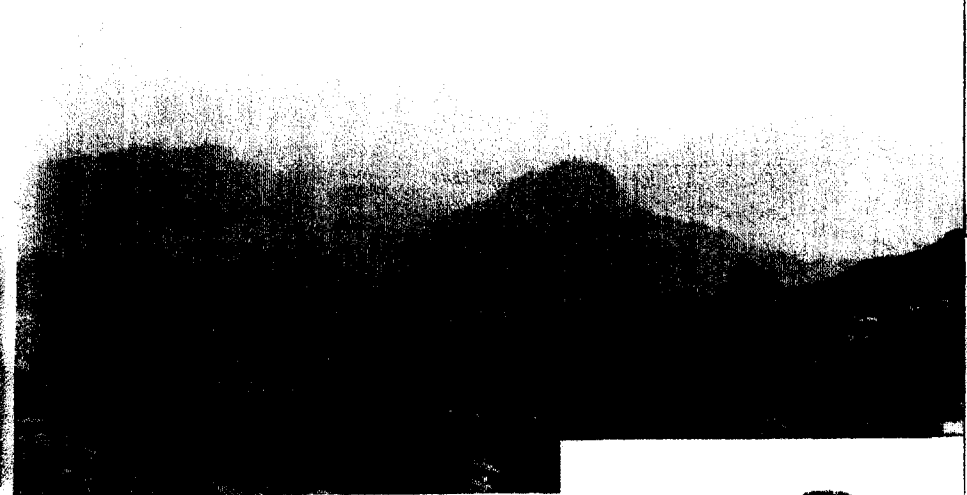
*“And you shall set bounds for the people round about, saying, Take heed that you do not go up into the mountain. . . .” (Exo. 19:12)*

*Williams tripped—literally—over a boundary marker, but he did not heed its warning. He and Cornuke were determined. They had come too far to turn back now.*



*Halfway up the mountain, the wind started to moan, attacking them, slapping hard at their faces. As they climbed higher, their path led them straight to a long, craggy wall of solid rock.*

*From the top of the mountain, they could see beyond the plain and across the desert, nearly all the way to the Red Sea. It was as if the entire Book of Exodus was spread out before them.*



*The cave of Moses was their only hiding place from a Saudi patrol, but Williams would not enter. He felt a presence. Only later did he begin to suspect that they had unknowingly stepped into a larger drama, and that their lives had been manipulated by an ancient feud*

