

every natural phenomenon - all biology, animals, insects, fire and hail, plankton bloom, sicknesses, etc. For the Egyptians would not have let Israel go if they were not so intimidated by all the terrible wonders. But they gave in and let Israel go. However when the Egyptians returned to their greedy, oppressive nature, the greatest Exodus wonder so far, parting the water, was forthcoming. And yet now, an even greater miracle, unknown to almost everyone will be witnessed, God has crafted the earth and seas not only to release the slaves and punish the greedy, but also to preserve evidence and show that the Red Sea was indeed parted by an act of God. In the near future that evidence can and will be dug up to show where the parting of the Red Sea occurred.

LOGIC Continued: What kind of natural east wind? "Compare scripture with scripture" preachers often say. So, the locusts were blown into Egypt by an east wind. Exodus 10:13 "And Moses stretched forth his rod [4294](#) over the land [776](#) of Egypt [4714](#), and the LORD [3068](#) brought [5090](#) an east [6921](#) wind [7307](#) upon the land [776](#) all that day [3117](#), and all [that] night [3915](#); [and] when it was morning [1242](#), the east [6921](#) wind [7307](#) brought [5375](#) the locusts [697](#)."

But when the locusts were blown out of Egypt it was a mighty strong west wind. Exodus 10:19 "And the LORD [3068](#) turned [2015](#) a mighty [3966](#) strong [2389](#) west [3220](#) wind [7307](#), which took away [5375](#) the locusts [697](#), and cast [8628](#) them into the Red [5488](#) sea [3220](#); there remained [7604](#) not one [259](#) locust [697](#) in all the coasts [1366](#) of Egypt [4714](#)."

In the scripture, when the locusts are blown into Egypt it is by an east wind blowing all day and all night. It is not said to have any strength so this wind would probably be no more than 20 or 30 miles per hour. However the wind blowing the locusts out of Egypt was a mighty strong west wind so that it was a violent storm ( Force 10 or 11 on the Beaufort Scale)<sup>2</sup> of probably no more than 73 miles per hour, or less. If over 73 mph it would be a hurricane, typhoon, or cyclone for which the Old Testament generally uses tempest or whirlwind or both.

Logically then, the strong east wind which blew all night and parted the Red Sea was between 35 and 55 miles per hour where Moses, the person writing the account, was standing and walking. People begin have difficulty walking into a Beaufort Force 6. At the Bow Inlet it would be stronger on the sides than in the middle. So by the [Beaufort Scale](#) it was probably a high Force 8 or Force 9 (about 40 - 50 mph) in the middle of the inlet because this is a strong wind which just makes walking somewhat difficult. But it may have been a force 10 or 11, 60 - 70 mph wind at the edges, through the Mitla and Giddi Passes that match ideally the top and bottom of the Bow Inlet. The Giddi Pass is just east of the neck from the Little Bitter Lake to the North end of the Bow Inlet. And the Mitla Pass is just east of the neck from the Gulf of Suez to the South end of the Bow Inlet.

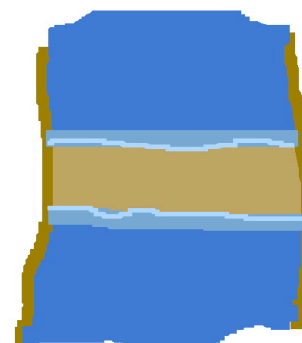
### Looking down on Parting of Red Sea from Above

**YES,  
THIS Matches Scripture**



**A WALL as an extended  
border on the right  
and on the left**

**NO,  
THIS Does Not Match Scripture**



**Parallel walls on the  
right and on the left**

**Hebrew 'Chowmah' = a high WALL extended border**

<sup>1</sup> When the Rains Failed: Studies in Climatology and the Biblical Text: Rodger Dalman Chapter 6, page 44, copyright 2009 [BooksWhen the Rains Failed\Ch. 6 - The Exodus and Climatology.pdf](#)

<sup>2</sup> Beaufort Wind Force Scale [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beaufort\\_scale](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beaufort_scale)