



Fig. 3 Locusts are blown into Egypt with an East wind blowing all day and all night.

Exodus 10:13, And Moses stretched forth his rod over the land of Egypt, and the LORD brought an east wind upon the land all that day, and all [that] night; [and] when it was morning, the east wind brought the locusts.

In the beginning of Exodus Chapter 10 Moses warns and then brings the plague of Locusts. They are brought into Egypt with an East wind blowing day and night for about 24 hours. An interesting thing happens as the Locusts are blown into Egypt. The wind blows across the canal going across the Wadi Tumilat from Lake Timsah toward the Nile River. As it blows for about 24+ hours the water is blown up hill from Lake Timsah to the Nile River. Rather than the The Canal of the Pharaohs in the Wadi Tumilat having a slight drop in elevation from the Nile to Lake Timsah, there is now built up an abnormal difference in elevation.

This situation is shown in Figure 4 as Lake Timsah is practically dry and there is an over abundance of water in the west toward, and in, the Nile River. The horizontal blue line, the Canal of the Pharaohs, going from the Nile to Lake Timsah, the Wadi Tumilat, is “charged” to start to flow faster than usual.

Historians agree that the Canal of the Pharaohs existed, the only debate is whether it existed at the time of the Exodus. But Hatshepsut being a strong candidate for Exodus Pharaoh and her pictures of the same ships in the Nile and at Punt gives strong evidence that the Canal of the Pharaohs did exist then at the time of the Exodus and could even have been dug or re-opened and maintained by Joseph and the Israelites.