

EXODUS SEA PARTING THEORIES

*Is Red Sea parting knowledge really needed? Faith, reason, spirit and truth, are complimentary not antagonistic. All scripture is useful, encouraging the unlearned to seek knowledge of the Holy. Seek! Find! Study to be approved, thoroughly furnished. Reject empty words and oppositions of false science contrary to truth. Avoid vain imaginations but pursue knowledge and understanding. Give reason for hope with the truth of God believing the wonders of God but not imagining thoughtless unexplainable mysterious simplifications. Does not even nature glorify God and teach us that we might learn the ways and ordinances of God that we might benefit ourselves, our fellow men, and bless and glorify God?*

*Since geography is not now as it was back at the Exodus and since we lack many old maps and records, every theory must imagine something. But the best theory needs to imagine the least and retain the closest agreement to scripture texts and precepts of truth.*

A. Lake Sirbonis (Bardawil) - A thin strip of sand in the south eastern corner of the Mediterranean Sea is the crossing point of several theories.(1) Parting causes are an extra low tide or a tsunami from Thera volcano (above Crete) about 1446 B.C.. Neither of these is an East wind. This location's problems: An EAST wind has not been shown to work here and IT IS NOT by way of the Red Sea. In fact, with the Mediterranean

Sea on one side and a fresh water lake on the other side it can hardly be called a parting of the Red Sea. Other major problems are: the place IS NEAR "the way of the land of the Philistines." Scripture disagrees with water parted by a low tide or tsunami. The land strips proposed are not wide enough and sea parting mechanisms are not effective enough to accommodate the great masses of people and herds in the time suggested. Migdol, and Pihahiroth name identities are speculative. Good points are: ample fresh water in the lake for people and herds and timing identifying with Thera Volcano.



B. Lake Manzala (Tanis) : A lake at Port Said, now north Suez Canal. The King James Bible in [seven verses](#) mentions the nearby city [Tahpanhes](#) or Daphne (Greek transliteration). Objections are similar to A above but an East wind could dry a patch of shore in a manner close to the biblical text, according to Carl Drews, using computer simulations. See Drews & Han ([2,3](#)) Wind Set Down, wind blowing water away from a shoreline, would kind-of work. However these locations violate details in scripture as analyzed by ABR, Archaeologists for Biblical Research ([4](#)). Further it violates the Beaufort Scale ([5](#)) in that wind causing A HIGH WALL of water would be difficult or impossible to walk into. Ex. 14:22 "went into sea on dry ground and the water was a wall on the right and left." Notice a critical item is that the wall of waters blown by the wind was