



Fig. 17. The final wave (dual tsunami) has a much greater volume than the waters which first formed a wall on the right and on the left.

These two tsunami waves now approach from the large bodies of water, the Gulf of Suez on the Southwest, and the Bitter Lakes to the Northwest. When they hit the constriction or smaller Bow Inlet portion, as shown in Fig. 17 the only thing the great volumes of water can do is to intensify and increase in height while forming a high crest wave that approaches eastward from the north and south.

As the two tsunamis go toward the center of the Bow Inlet they also run uphill on the bottom, increasing in height. Now traveling with great force and velocity they also pick up the army from the bottom of the Bow Inlet. They have so great a volume of water and so much force that when the two northwest and southwest arms meet the combined tsunami doubles in size. When the two walls of water going southeast and northeast hit together the north and south momentum or vectors cancel and only the east vector force remains, but it's force is now doubled. With this doubled force the now very large eastward tsunami carrying the Egyptian Army heads eastward with great power and force toward the undercut High Sand River Bank. It goes possibly a mile or two inland and meets the high sand river bank which was undercut by the water when the locusts were blown out of Egypt.

The final large wave tsunami has such great volume and energy and force that it hits the undercut high sand river bank with a smack and shakes it. The tsunami hits the high sand river bank, now very dry, as the strong spring sun has been on it for about 11 days.