

- Q. Did the Nile connect with the Gulf of Suez via the Wadi Tumilat, Lake Timsah, Bitter Lakes & Bow Inlet.
- A. Hatshepsut, a probable Pharaoh during the Exodus, took a famous expedition to Punt on the African coast. She wanted to re-establish Egypt as a trading nation. Her funerary temple at Deir El Bahari has painted wall carvings of the expedition showing the ships in the Nile River and in the land of Punt being loaded with exotic goods where they were returned to Egypt, mostly back to the Nile River. Fish specific to the Nile and the African Coast are shown with the identical ships. It is generally acknowledged that these are the same ships shown in the Nile River and in the land of Punt. Some suggest that the 5 ships were constructed and sailed in the Nile River, then disassembled and taken overland on donkeys to Quseir where they were reassembled. Quseir is an old port on the Red Sea Gulf of Suez near Thebes in upper Egypt. Earlier Pharaohs had build seagoing ships there. Why disassemble the ships back and forth? Why not just keep using the ships in the Gulf of Suez and off the Africa Coast? Why not just build the ships in Quseir to begin with, as earlier Pharaohs had done, and leave them off the African Coast? It is a lot of work to build a 60 ft ship and make it strong and light and water tight. And 5 ships is 5 times the work. Why do it two or three times? Why do 10 or 15 times the work. This makes no sense.

Historians Herodotus, Pliny, Strabo say that the Gulf of Suez extended up via a thin strip of water to the Egyptian City of Heroes, "Heroopolis" (Pithom?). This was called the Heroopolite Gulf, a northern extension of the Gulf of Suez going to Heroopolis, an eastern point on the Wadi Tumilat, near the top of the Red Sea.

There was a canal called "The Canal of the Pharaoh's" which went from the Nile River to the Red Sea above the Bitter Lakes and essentially connected the Gulf of Suez with the Nile River, and by extension with the Mediterranean Sea. Darius the Mede, Pharaoh Necho, and Napoleon all considered digging or re-digging this canal and some quit working on it mistakenly thinking the Red Sea was higher in water level than the Nile River. (They worried that the Gulf of Suez, Red Sea, salt water would run into the Nile River and would make the Nile River salty and ruin all Egyptian life.) This is a mistake because, as we know today, the present Suez Canal uses no locks and allows water to flow from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Suez and back. But the Nile River is slightly higher in altitude than both the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Suez so the Nile flows out into the Mediterranean.

Joseph and the Israelites were canal builders and worked waterways.

See the Canal of Joseph in the Fayum: <http://hope-of-israel.org/josepheg.htm>

Eighty-one miles S.S.W. of Cairo by rail, lies Medinet-el-Fayum

More references to be supplied.

Q. What was the Exodus Route after crossing the Red Sea at the Exodus Bow Inlet?

A. The Bible says they were to go by way of the Red Sea. Some modern natural evidence agrees with this. Satellite infrared photographs indicate a very large group of people and or animals compacted the earth in a route around the Sinai Peninsula; a route that followed the border of the Sinai Peninsula along side the Red Sea. This is also matched by archaeological evidence of large campsites along this route.

Interestingly, recent satellite infrared technology has revealed ancient caravan routes in the Sinai. George Stephen, a satellite-image analyst, discovered evidence in the satellite photographs of ancient tracks made by "a massive number of people" going "from the Nile Delta straight south along the east bank of the Gulf of Suez and around the tip of the Sinai Peninsula." He also saw huge campsites along the route, one that fits the description given in the book of Exodus (Price 1997:137)