

I. Egypt to Arabian Peninsula: This route has two positive characteristics and a number of negatives. The positives are if one requires Egyptian bureaucrats and Israel to live in upper Egypt to be near Pharaoh then Red Sea is closer. Arguments against are: 18th Dynasty New Kingdom has Pharaohs in, and protecting Lower Egypt. Also the Israelites were in the 'best of the land' and the Nile Delta is the best. Further, "the children of Israel went out in sight of all the Egyptians" (Numbers: 33:3) and the Nile Delta can always support more people to watch the Exodus. So Nu. 33:3 better agrees with Goshen in Lower rather than Upper Egypt.

Another proposed positive is avoidance of soldiers guarding mines in the Sinai Peninsula. But, the nature of mining at this time of early 18th Dynasty is not well known. Although the early 18th Dynasty, Hatshepsut and Thutmose III were rich, what mining and military were in Sinai is unknown. Strong Egypt needed few soldiers to control prisoners and guard mines. Mostly they would be lookouts to alert Pharaohs of border threats. Tens of soldiers could not match millions of slaves with the weapons Moses got from the banks of the Red Sea when the Egyptian soldiers drowned, as told by Josephus 1., as will be shown below.

Also problems: travel time to the Red Sea and no water before or at the Red Sea. A big problem is the several days required to cross a parted Red Sea 65 miles between continental Africa and the Arabian Peninsula and when crossing, how to repel down and back up steep coral shore edges hundreds of feet high. If the Bible mentions the Red Sea barrier and wilderness it should mention the coral cliffs. The sea parted by an extreme downdraft directly contradicts "a strong east wind blowing all night" (Exodus 14:21). And wind so powerful as to dry 1000 ft deep sea would kill men and cattle. This theory also violates the nostrils, the earth swallowing, and others. One might imagine a higher sea floor that dropped after the Exodus, but neither geology nor scripture even hints at such an event.

J. Top of Gulf of Aqaba: Problems are same as other deep sea areas and too far from Goshen and Nile. Israel had just seven days of unleavened bread and then were going to have a feast. Egyptian Army would have had to set up supply lines. Too far from Goshen. Bible texts give two stops before Sea Crossing and many stops after Sea Crossing and before Mount Sinai but this site is exact opposite, requiring many stops before Crossing and few after.

JJ. Eilat Reed Marsh, El Yitm, Wadi Yitm, This theory proposes Sea Crossing in marshes above Eilat and Aqaba. Problems are distance from Goshen, minimal water, many others. Positives are some water, the wadi and mountain El Yitm are similar in name to Etham.

KLMN: Gulf of Aqaba. Same flaws: Too deep for east wind and wind blowing water into high a high wall blows people into piles. Details of the Biblical Exodus are allegedly in the Arabian Peninsula at Jebel al Laws as Mt. Sinai but major questions remain. Nuweiba Beach is at the bottom end of a large canyon. The large beach is there because canyon rains cause flash floods that wash all debris down onto the beach and sometimes into the water. Chariot wheels in the Gulf are probably from chariots on the beach at the time of rains in the upper being surprised and washed into the Gulf of Aqaba. Gulf of Aqaba is too deep to cross here. Low cost depth sounder on small boat was inaccurate so popular graphics showing shallow underwater shelf are not accurate. Solomon said this was the Red Sea Crossing site but it could only have been a second crossing site followed by a tectonic plate shift dropping the water level. This was not the crossing of Exodus Chapter 14.

JKLMN: Crossing Sites, have no good sea parting mechanism. JKM and L, Nuweiba Beach, suggested parting by frozen parallel walls of water (1) could only work as a vertical downdraft, not east wind, (2) would not stay frozen for hours, or a continuous downdraft (3) would freeze the people. All JKLMN Sites are too deep to be dried by the biblical cause: "a strong east wind blowing all night" Exodus 14:21.

O: Unspecified Reef: which could allegedly be dried with East wind. This is a computer simulation by Russian researchers. citation yet to be relocated.