

**Part 2 | Red Sea – Proof of the Supernatural**  
**<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d90NM9tgDQE>**  
**Transcript: <https://dontveter.com/ec/redsea2.pdf>**

From the middle of the beach we can see the opening of Pi Hihiroth off in the distance, but we head south in order to locate an amazing marker here at the beach.

Near the road we see this large pillar.

[Ron Wyatt in 1978] during his first visit to this beach [saw] it had fallen down and was lying in the edge of the water, but today it is about five hundred feet from the sea and has been set in concrete.

... features of the red granite pillar include the fact that it is of Phoenician or Hebrew design and is three thousand years old.

It was placed here for a reason, to mark the location of the crossing of the Red Sea on dry ground.

This pillar is even mentioned in the Bible.

A pillar to the Lord at its (Egypt's) border.

At the south end of the beach is where we can see the pillar.

A matching column on the other side of the gulf in Saudi Arabia was found by Ron Wyatt in 1984 and was shown to Saudi authorities.

On the Saudi pillar there are Hebrew inscriptions which included the words Pharaoh, Mizraim (Egypt), Moses, death, water, Yahweh, Solomon, and Edom.

The inscriptions on this column have been removed since the Egyptians living here were not excited about a Hebrew celebration marker located in their own backyard.

Using Google Earth one can zoom in on the beach here and spot the pillar standing near the road.

This is an exciting use of technology to see the Bible come alive.

A short distance downhill we come to the edge of the water where a wonderful miracle took place, where the Lord provided protection to his people even though they were angry and complaining.

Are you not the one who dried up the sea, the waters of the great deep, that made the depths of the sea a road for the redeemed to cross over?

For centuries this beach has been named for the crossing of the Red Sea at this exact spot.

On Google Earth we can see the name Nuweiba, at this point on the beach.

This older detailed map reveals to us the complete name of the beach.

Nuwayba is short for Nuwayba al Muzayyinih. The name on this beach Nuwayba al Muzayyinih gives us confirmation that we are in the correct location.

The translation of that name means “waters of Moses open”.

This is where the water is opened by the hand of God.

The Lord demonstrated to his people that he would be their protector.

We have confirmation that we are at the correct location.

Moses once stood here with the children of Israel and the water was opened before them by the hand of God, an amazing testimony of truth.

Depth charts of the Gulf of Aqaba show the Elat deep to the north and the Aragonese deep to the south.

Between these two deep areas is a path through the sea.

When Ron Wyatt was at this spot in 1978 he decided to inspect the waters [of this area].

There, it is very clear with high visibility.

Investigations have revealed artifacts which confirm our previous conclusions about the site.

The seafloor is smooth and contains gradual contours.

Our first artifact to inspect is this chariot wheel that still has three of its four spokes, plus the hub is extending upward.

We see 90-degree angles here which are a sign of man-made structures.

The Lord looked down upon the army of the Egyptians and he took off their chariot wheels.

The chariot wheel with six spokes was the most widely used by the Egyptians.

Egyptian chariots were known to use metal hubs in the center of the wheels.

Using metal detectors divers have found metal in the raised hubs that are now covered in coral.

Here we see another four spoke chariot wheel with one spoke missing and the center raised hub.

The coral here has preserved the chariot parts by retaining the man-made structure even after the wood has disappeared.

Here, we see another wheel suspended on its axle standing at attention.

It has six spokes and a raised center hub.

Ron Wyatt made many dives here and located many artifacts.

This could have once been a chariot cab.

This appears to be another round chariot wheel.

Horse remains have also been found here, such as this shrunken hoof.

Horses are not [found] in the Sinai Peninsula today.

Human remains have also been found, such as this coral covered femur bone on the right.

Lab tests confirmed that it is in fact bone. Other bones have also been found.

A cross-section reveals the bone inside the coral.

Here we see a chariot wheel standing on its axle in this old 1978 footage shot by Ron Wyatt.

Next we see an 8 spoke wheel with one spoke missing.

Eight spoke wheels were only used during the 18th dynasty, the time of the Exodus.

The premiere find here at the crossing site is this gold veneer that was left behind from a 4 spoke chariot wheel.

The Bible tells us there were 600 choice chariots used in the chase of the children of Israel.

This artifact was left behind at a depth of 200 feet since specialized equipment would be necessary to raise it to the surface.

Today it is still in the location where it was found.

Since there are chariot parts on this side of the Red Sea crossing could there be other chariot parts on the other side of the Gulf showing a continuation of artifacts?

On the shore opposite of Nuweiba, inspection of the sea floor in Saudi Arabia has also been conducted to see if chariot parts can be found on this side of the Red Sea crossing.

While investigating the Saudi Arabian waters the Vika Ponton found this beautiful round chariot wheel specimen with a raised center hub.

This is confirmation of the chariot parts continuing to the other side of the crossing site opposite Nuweiba and confirming the location of the Red Sea crossing.

One is then able to conclude without a doubt that the real Mount Sinai must be over in Saudi Arabia, in Midian, just as the Bible says.