

Mount Sinai

Sinai Peninsula

Jebel Musa (Arabic for “Mountain of Moses”) the traditional site was identified around 325 AD early in the Byzantine period Eusebius of Caesarea and Egeria visited the site in 380’s AD and she declared the site holy. Emperor Justinian had St. Catherine’s monastery built there around 550 AD when monasticism became popular. There are no Exodus related archaeological remains in the Sinai Peninsula that come from the 1400-1200 BC period.

Negev

Har Karkom is a 2,700 foot ridge in the Negev that contained 1300 archaeological sites, 40,000 rock engravings and 120 rock cult sites from the days of Abraham and before. This was a religious center. But, it was very active 600 years before the Exodus.

Midian

Jebel al-Lawz in northwest Saudi Arabia. This is where Moses fled to according to Exodus 2:15 and where he met the Midian priest and tended the sheep near the Mountain of God where God appeared to him (Exodus 3:1, 17). This region was thriving in the 1400’s BC and provides abundant archaeological support in the form of pottery, paintings and much more.

