

DISCOVERY NEWS

A Publication of Significant Archeological Discoveries

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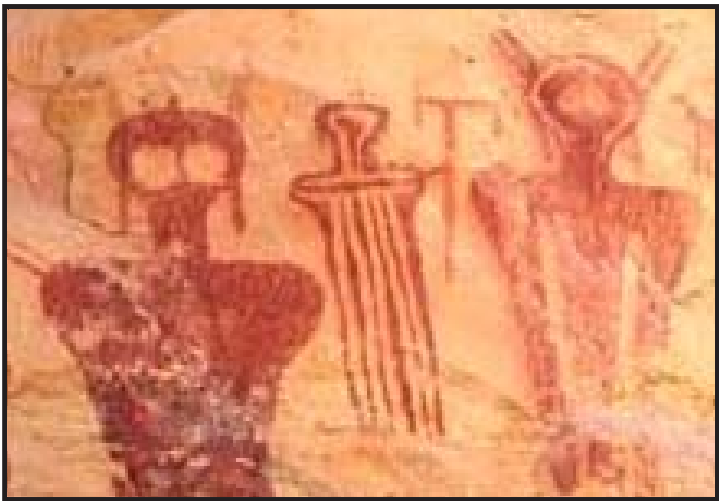
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DID DINOSAURS EVER LIVE ON EARTH AT THE SAME TIME AS MEN?



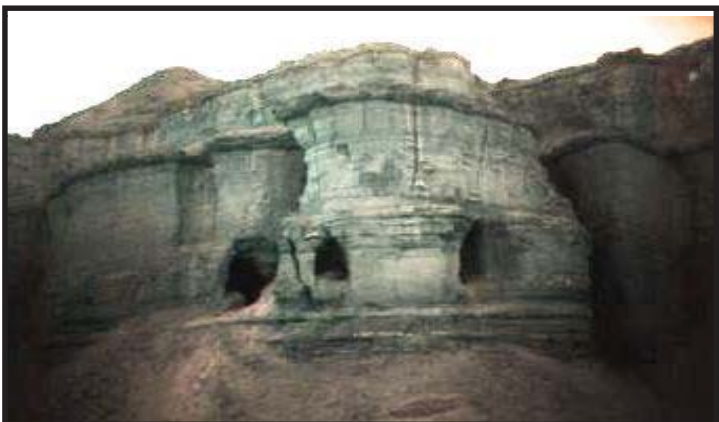
Dinosaur and human tracks found in the same rock strata! Page 4

WHAT ABOUT ALIENS?



What did Native Americans see a thousand years ago? Page 14

DISCOVERED: ASHES AND RUINS OF SODOM AND GOMORRAH!



The ancient cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed by a literal hail-storm of burning sulfur. Is this a warning for modern day societies that flaunt their immorality and perversion? Page 11

Chariot Wheels Discovered in the Red Sea!



Gold-veneered chariot wheel from Pharaoh's army. Other coral-encrusted wheels litter the bottom of the Red Sea off Neweiba Beach, the site of the Exodus 3,500 years ago.

Neweiba Beach, Egypt

Forty miles south of Eilat, Israel, on the western shore of the Gulf of Aqaba is a large sandy beach and peninsula. Researchers have now verified that beach as the Red Sea crossing site where Moses and the people of Israel escaped from slavery and the wrath of the Pharaoh of Egypt.

The site was first identified by an untrained archeological explorer named Ron Wyatt after he flew over the area in a small private airplane in 1978. Wyatt reasoned that if this was the actual Exodus site, evidence should still exist that God miraculously separated the waters and delivered His people from Egyptian bondage.



The first clue that this was the Exodus site was the discovery of a large stone column lying in the water at Neweiba Beach.

Later, on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, opposite Neweiba Beach, Wyatt found a matching column with an inscription that could still be read. It was erected by King Solomon as a memorial to the Great God of Israel Who delivered His people from the armies of Egypt.

Wyatt also began to find evidence of chariot wheels underwater. They had been preserved by coral that had attached themselves to the four-, six- and eight-spoked wheels which were typical of the wheels used in the 18th Dynasty. He recovered the hub of a wheel with the remains of eight spokes and gave this significant find to Dr. Nassif Mohammed Hassan, Director of Antiquities in Cairo. Dr. Hassan immediately identified the artifact as a chariot wheel dating 3500 years ago to the times of Moses and during the 18th Dynasty, the only time the ancient Egyptians used an eight-spoked wheel.

Repeated dives by Wyatt and his two sons, over a stretch of nearly two miles, revealed that chariot parts still litter a huge area. (continued on page 2)



Moses' Crossing Site at Neweiba Beach, 40 miles south of Israel.