

**‘GOOGLE EARTH’ COORDINATES FOR THE DISCOVERIES-
MAP LOCATIONS FOR DISCOVERIES AND RELATED AREAS**

DISCOVERY	LATITUDE, LONGITUDE
NOAH’S ARK	39 26 26 N, 44 14 5.3 E
VISITOR CENTER/MUSEUM	39 26 34.04N, 44 14 00.79E
RED SEA CROSSING SITE	29 0 18.93N, 34 39 43.58E
MT. SINAI (JABAL AL-LAWZ /JABAL AL-MAKLA)	28 35 6.38N, 35 21 12 .15 E
Rephidim(Split Rock)	28 43 35.44N, 35 14 10.46E
Golden Calf Altar	28 34 52.7N, 35 23 46.22E
Sacrifice Altar Area(L shape)	28 35 3.87N, 35 22 43.3E
Saudi Guard Shack in Holy Precinct Area	28 35 12.5N, 35 23 8.37E
Possible Grave site of 23,000 bodies(Ex. 32:28,35,1Cor 10:8)	28 47 3.41N, 35 09 46.3E
Elijah Cave area(1 Kgs. 19)/Single Almond tree(Ex25:31)	28 35 17.3N, 35 22 22.97E
ZEBOIM	32 01 22.95N, 35 27 59.84E
ADMAH	31 48 44.24N, 35 29 05.38E
GOMORRAH	31 18 30.03N, 35 22 20.69E
SODOM/ZOAR	31 4 53 N, 35 22 1 E
MASADA (Near Gomorrah)	31 18 58.26N, 35 21 13.93E
JERUSALEM	31 46 46 N, 35 13 11 E
GARDEN TOMB	31 47 03.76N, 35 13 48.28E
GOLGOTHA	31 47 01.29N, 35 13 15.02E
JEREMIAH’S GROTTTO	31 47 02.07N, 35 13 50.53E
GETHSEMANE	31 46 46.69N, 35 14 27.14E
MT. OF OLIVES	31 46 30.20N, 35 14 33.91E
PYRAMIDS (GIZA)	29 58 33 N, 31 7 49.1 E
ZAQQARA(JOSEPH’S GRAIN BINS)	29 52 9.2 N, 31 12 59.54 E
NEMRUT DA (NIMROD’S MOUNTAIN NEAR TOWER OF BABEL)	38 02 11.8 N, 38 45 49.3 E
GAZIANTEP (NEAR TOWER OF BABEL)	37 4 8 N, 37 23 26.96 E
CALTEPE (CINAR. ANCIENT SHINAR)	39 56 58.11 N, 37 27 39.66 E
URFA(UR OF THE CHALDEES)	37 10 12.3N, 38 47 23.24E
HARRAN	36 51 00.81N, 39 00 00.7E
NAKHICHEVAN(NAMED AFTER NOAH)	39 12 43.1N, 45 24 49.3E

<http://prodiscoveries.com>

NOTE: The latitude and longitude coordinates can be copied and pasted 'as is' into Google Earth search.

NOTE: Certain areas of the world have low resolution images making it almost impossible to see the object.

NOTE: In Genesis we read of the selection of Abram (Abraham) to be the father of the chosen people, and we discover that he is living in Ur of the Chaldees (called "Urfa" today), which is within 100 miles of Babel. Given the call to go to Canaan, he and his family set out, stopping in Haran (Harran) about 35 miles south of Ur, where Terah dies. There is another Ur south of Baghdad but we believe Urfa is the biblical one.

The evidence shows conclusively that Abraham's family settled in the region a little south of the Babel site, in the area of the Euphrates "loop" and the tributary, the Balikh River.

Sarugi (Serug, Abraham's great grandfather's name), is located halfway between the Euphrates and Haran. A town called Nahuru located in the Balikh Valley below Haran (Nahor, the name of Abraham's grandfather as well as a brother, which was Rebekah's home (Gen. 24:10) which Abraham sent his servant to bring her for his son Isaac's wife) is known from both the Cappadocian tablets and the Mari tablets (discovered in 1935 and belonging to the eighteenth century B.C.) to be in the same region.

In the region of Haran there is unmistakable evidence of the extended Hebrew residence in the vicinity of the Balikh and Habur Rivers, two tributaries of the Euphrates east of the great bend south of ancient Carchemish.

The town of Haran (Gen. 11:31; 12:5) is still in existence on the Balikh River sixty miles west of Tell Halaf. It was flourishing in the nineteenth and eighteenth centuries B.C., as is known from its cuneiform sources. The name appears in Assyrian documents as Harranu ("road") because of the trade route (Damascus-Nineveh-Carchemish).

The name of Abraham's father, Terah, is preserved at Til-sa-Turah, the "ruin of Terah" in the Balikh Valley. What is remarkable is that all these geographical names are found in the district of Harran- according to the Biblical traditions it is precisely in this region that Abraham's family stayed.

Others listed in Genesis 11:10-30 have left traces in this territory, called Paddan-Aram (Aramaic *paddana*, "field or plain" of Aram) in Genesis (25:20; 26:6, 7; etc.). Reu corresponds to later names of towns in the Middle-Euphrates valley. Peleg recalls later *Paliga* on the Euphrates just above the mouth of the Habur.

Near the eastern end of the Mount Ararat valley on the Aras River is a town called Nakhichevan (just east of the Iranian border in Azerbaijan.) Numerous Armenian traditions ascribe the founding of the city of Nakhichevan to Noah.

The five cities of the plain locations are general areas. If you feel that a coordinate is not correct please let me know.

Compiled by Dennis McKeever (<http://prodiscoveries.com>)