
English 202

By the LTL Interns, 2012

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To my husband and biggest supporter, Alec

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Lesson 1: Leaving Jerusalem

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

abomination

against

along

captivity

comfortable

confirmation

danger

descend

destroy

faith

father

flee

fool

glorious

however

humble

Messiah

obedient

offer

overcome

pillar

pitch

preach

presence

raise

rebel

receive

record

recount

redeem

remain

reprimand

sin

surround

tent

truth

unfortunately

unlike

vision

warn

wealth

wicked

Leaving Jerusalem

Nephi was born and raised in Jerusalem by righteous parents. Many years later, after he had lived a difficult but blessed life, Nephi began to write his history, beginning with the records of his father. He starts by recounting his early life when there were many prophets warning that if the people didn't repent, Jerusalem would be destroyed. One of these prophets was Nephi's father, Lehi. One day as Lehi was praying for the people, a pillar of fire came down from the heavens. After returning home, and being overcome with the Spirit, the heavens opened and Lehi saw a vision of God surrounded by angels. One glorious being, along with twelve others, descended and gave Lehi a book, inviting him to read. As Lehi obeyed, he saw the abominations of the people, which would bring about the destruction of Jerusalem. Because of their wickedness, many Jews would die and many others would be carried away into

captivity by the Babylonians.

After the miraculous vision had finished, Lehi went to the people preaching about what he had learned and that one day a Messiah would come to redeem them from their sins. Unfortunately, the people would not listen, for they were angry and wished to kill him. The Lord warned Lehi in a dream that his life was in danger and that he must flee to the wilderness with his family. Lehi was obedient and took his wife Sariah and his sons Laman, Lemuel, Sam and Nephi, and traveled into the wilderness for three days. They pitched their tents and Lehi built an altar and made an offering to thank the Lord for blessing their family.

Laman and Lemuel thought their father was a fool and they often complained about leaving their wealth and comfortable lives behind. They didn't believe the words of the Lord and like the people of Jerusalem, they planned to kill their father. Lehi reprimanded them with the power of the Spirit and they began to be obedient. Unlike Laman and Lemuel, Nephi did not rebel against his father because he had received confirmation from the Lord that Lehi spoke the truth. Nephi told Sam what he had learned, and Sam believed him, so he did not rebel either. Nephi prayed for his brothers and the Lord answered him saying that he was blessed for being faithful and humble. Their family would be taken to the Promised Land, and if he remained righteous, he would be a ruler and teacher over his brothers. However, if he, his brothers, or any of his family were to rebel, they would be cut off from the presence of the Lord.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Lehi was a prophet.
2. Lehi saw a vision of the people of Egypt.
3. Lehi was unable to take his wife, Sariah, with him into the wilderness, but his sons came with him.
4. Laman and Lemuel asked God if their father's visions were true.
5. The people in Jerusalem, as well as Laman and Lemuel, wanted to kill Lehi.

Short Answer

1. Where did Nephi and his family live?
2. What did Lehi see in his vision?
3. What did Lehi do after he saw the vision? How did the people react to what Lehi did?
4. What did the Lord command Lehi to do?
5. Did Lehi do what the Lord commanded?
6. How did Lehi's sons feel, and what did they do as a result of what Lehi did?

Discussion Questions

1. What do you think of Lehi's vision?
2. If you saw a vision similar to Lehi's about your own town, how would you feel? What would you want to do?
3. If your family had to flee for your lives into the wilderness, what would you do first once you got into the wilderness?
4. If you had to leave your city, and flee into the wilderness, what would you miss most from your current life?

Activities

1. Make a list of things you and your class will need if you were all going to flee into the wilderness. What would be the most important things? What would be the less important? See how much you can narrow your list down to the bare minimum that would be needed. Vote things off of the list and debate what should be kept, and what is most needed.

2. As a class, pretend you're in the wilderness: make a tent, build a campfire and make a treat, or go for a hike, etc.
3. Have a debate. One half of the class will take Laman and Lemuel's position and argue that you should return to Jerusalem. The other half will take Nephi's position and argue for staying in the wilderness.

Lesson 2: Retrieving the Brass Plates

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

also

although

approach

blame

brass

cast lots

contrary

drunk

escape

gather

genealogy

greed

guard

happen

immediately

impersonate

journey

key

nation

perish

provide

purpose

reluctant

retrieve

robber

rod

silver

treasure

unbelief

Retrieving the Brass Plates

After arriving in the wilderness, Lehi received a vision in which the Lord commanded him to send his sons back to Jerusalem for the brass plates, which held the history of the Jews and the genealogy of their family. Nephi obeyed immediately, and although Laman and Lemuel did not want to go, they joined Nephi and Sam in returning to Jerusalem to get the records. The plates were guarded in Laban's house, so the brothers cast lots to decide who would try and retrieve them. The lot fell on Laman, so he went and asked Laban for the plates. Laban called Laman a robber and tried to kill him, but Laman escaped. Laman told his brothers what happened, and they were about to give up when Nephi came up with a plan. In hopes of buying the plates, the brothers returned to their old home and gathered all the gold, silver and treasures they had left behind. They presented their wealth to Laban, but Laban was greedy. He wanted these riches, but he also wanted to keep the plates, so he again tried to kill Nephi and his brothers. They escaped, but Laban still had all of their gold.

Laman and Lemuel were angry, and they blamed Nephi and Lehi for their suffering on this journey. They beat Nephi and Sam with a rod until an angel appeared to stop them. The angel told them that they must obey Nephi, but even then Laman and Lemuel didn't believe that they could get the plates from Laban.

Nephi had faith and trusted that the Lord would provide a way for them to retrieve the plates. This time Nephi went alone into the city, and being led by the spirit, he found Laban drunk and passed out in the street. Nephi took Laban's sword, and the Spirit commanded him to kill Laban. Nephi was afraid and reluctant to kill him because it was contrary to the commandments. However, the Spirit told him that the Lord delivered Laban into Nephi's hands for a purpose. Laban was an evil man, and if Nephi did not get the brass plates, a whole nation would perish in unbelief. Nephi obeyed and cut off Laban's head. He then put on Laban's clothing and impersonated Laban as he went to the treasury to retrieve the plates. He commanded Zoram, the holder of the keys to the treasury, to get the plates and take them outside the walls of Jerusalem to where his older brothers were waiting. Thinking that Nephi was Laban, Zoram obeyed. When Laman saw them approaching, he, Lemuel, and Sam began to run away because they also thought that Nephi was Laban. Nephi called out in his own voice, which calmed his brothers but frightened Zoram. Zoram turned to run away, but Nephi held him in place and told him of the Lord's commandments to take the plates into the wilderness and that if Zoram with them into the wilderness, he could be free. Zoram chose to join them and they all traveled back to the tent of Lehi in the wilderness.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Lehi told the Lord that his sons needed to go back to Jerusalem.
2. Laman and Lemuel were really happy to go back, because then they would be able to just stay in Jerusalem.
3. When they tried to trade their gold and riches for the plates, Laban was so

greedy he tried to kill Lehi's sons so that he could keep all of their riches for himself.

4. Even though Laman and Lemuel saw an angel, they still didn't believe that they could get the plates.
5. When the Lord commanded Nephi to kill Laban, he was so angry with Laban that he did so immediately.

Short Answer

1. What did the Lord command Lehi to do?
2. How did Nephi and Sam differ from Laman and Lemuel in their reaction to the Lord's command?
3. What was the brothers' first plan? How did this go?
4. What was the second plan? Did this work? Why or why not? How did Laman and Lemuel respond to how the second plan turned out?
5. What was the last plan? How did it go?

Discussion Questions

1. Do you think you could have killed Laban if the Lord commanded you to? Would you want to kill him?
2. If you went to Laban to get the plates, and you took all of your gold and riches to him to trade for the brass plates, and Laban tried to kill you instead, how would you feel? Do you think anyone was to blame for the failure of this plan?
3. Do you think it was worth all of the trouble Nephi and his brothers went through to get the brass plates? Why or why not?
4. How do you think Zoram felt about being tricked? Do you think he was glad to go with Nephi and his brothers? If you were Zoram, would you want to go with Nephi and his brothers?

Activities

1. You and your class are going to pretend to be like Zoram and Nephi. Blindfold one person, they will be Zoram, and then have one person point to someone in the class to impersonate them; the person they choose will be Nephi. The blindfolded person will ask the person who is 'Nephi' questions,

and then 'Nephi' will try to answer as if they are the person who they're pretending to be (change your voice, say things as if you're that person, etc.).

'Zoram' has to guess who they are trying to impersonate.

2. Learn how to cast lots. Make a list of tasks (good and bad) that the students might have to do. Have them cast lots to find out who will do what.

Lesson 3: Vision of the Tree of Life

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

across

alongside

anyone

ashamed

atone

birth

desirable

eternal

fate

filthy

follow

Gentile

gospel

iron

joy

manage

mist

mock

partake

path

point

ponder

press

prevail

pride

pure

reach

rejoice

represent

restore

river

robe

temptation

toward

virgin

wander

Vision of the Tree of Life

While living in the wilderness, Lehi had a dream, which he recounted to his family. In the dream, a man in a white robe appeared and told Lehi to follow him. Lehi did so and became lost in darkness. After traveling for many hours, he prayed to the Lord for deliverance and was able to arrive at a large field from which he could see a tree with pure, white fruit. Lehi tasted the fruit and found that it was sweet and filled him with joy. He wished for his family to taste the fruit as well, and so he looked around trying to find them. As he did so, he saw a river running alongside the tree and at the head of the river stood Sariah, Sam, and Nephi. They didn't know where to go, so Lehi called out to them, and they followed him to the tree where they also partook of the fruit. Next, Lehi looked for Laman and Lemuel, and he saw them at the head of the river, but when he called to them, they refused to come.

As Lehi looked from the tree, he saw a narrow path next to the river

with an iron rod that lead from a field to the tree of life. There were many people around, and some were moving toward the path which led to the tree. As they walked along, mists of darkness rose, and some people wandered off and were lost. Across from the river stood a great and spacious building in the sky filled with people who pointed and laughed at anyone moving toward the tree. Of the many crowds of people, some moved toward the building, believing it to be more desirable than the fruit, some lost their way or were drowned, and some ate the fruit, but became ashamed when they were mocked. However, some people managed to press forward through the mists; they ignored the people in the great and spacious building and held fast to the iron rod until they reached the tree and rejoiced in eating the fruit.

After hearing his father's dream, Nephi prayed that he might also see and understand the vision, and as he sat pondering, the Spirit of the Lord carried him away to a very high mountain. Because of his great faith, Nephi not only saw his father's vision, but he was also shown visions of what was to come in the world. Nephi saw the Virgin Mary who would be the mother of Jesus, the Son of God. He saw the birth, life, and death of Christ who would come to atone for the sins of the world. Finally, he was shown the fate of his people. Sadly, the Nephites would fall away, but that the Gentiles would come to the Americas and the gospel of Christ would be restored in the last days. Although there would be many wars and much wickedness, the righteous would prevail and one day Christ would return to the earth.

Through his visions, Nephi came to understand that the fruit of the tree is the love of God, and the iron rod is the word of God, which leads to happiness. The great and spacious building represented the pride of the world, and the filthy water was Hell with the mists being the temptations of the Devil.

From these teachings we learn that we must be humble and righteous, and if we obey the commandments and stay on the straight and narrow path, then we can partake of the love of the Lord, which brings eternal happiness.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. When Lehi called out to the Lord for help, he was left to wander around in darkness.
2. After Lehi tasted of the fruit, he wanted to keep it all for himself, but then Sariah, Nephi and Sam showed up, and he had to give them some.
3. Laman and Lemuel would not come to the tree at all.
4. Nephi went to ask the Lord to see and know what his father's dream meant.
5. The Lord showed Nephi not only what the dream meant, but other amazing things also.

Short Answer

1. After traveling in the darkness, what did Lehi do? What happened because of this?
2. When Lehi called to his family to join him at the tree, what did they do?
3. Name a few other things Lehi saw in his dream.
4. What different types of people did he see in his dream?

Discussion Questions

1. If you had Lehi's dream, how would you have felt throughout the dream?
When you were lost in the darkness
When you called to those you loved and they came to you
When you called to those you loved and they didn't come to you
When you saw other people becoming lost
Etc.
2. If you were in Lehi's dream, what do you think you would be doing in it?
3. How would you feel if you saw the things Nephi saw? (Christ's coming, the destruction of your people, the fullness of the gospel coming to the world, etc.)

Activities

1. Reenact Lehi's dream. Blindfold people and have an attached rope/PVC pipe/string/yarn be the iron rod. Have them start out as Lehi did, by himself in the dark; have clapping sticks be temptations which lead them away; have soft bells be the spirit to lead them to the rod. If anyone calls out, take them by the hand to the rod. Continue from here on to the end of the dream.
2. Draw Lehi's vision. Students can either do this alone or in groups.

Lesson 4: Life in the Wilderness

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

arrow

bountiful

bow

chasten

continue

daughter

direction

health

hunt

message

murmur

occasionally

ocean

praise

spindle

steel

strength

top

valley

Life in the Wilderness

Lehi and his family had been living in the valley called Lemuel for many years. During this time, Nephi and his brothers married Ishmael's

daughters and their family began to grow. One day, the Lord told Lehi it was again time to travel into the wilderness. When Lehi left his tent the next morning, he found a finely made brass ball on the ground. Inside of the ball were two spindles, which pointed in the direction that Lehi and his family should go. Occasionally, words would also appear to give them instructions. This ball was called the Liahona, and it would only work if the people were being righteous.

The Liahona guided Lehi's family through the wilderness, and after many days, they stopped to rest. While Nephi and his brothers were out hunting for food for their family, Nephi's steel bow broke. Laman and Lemuel's bows were old, so they didn't catch any food either. They were angry at Nephi, and when they returned to the camp with no food, the rest of their family began to murmur because they were hungry and tired from traveling.

Nephi, however, did not murmur, and he told everyone not to complain against God. He made a bow out of wood and an arrow out of a straight stick. He also made a sling and gathered stones with which to hunt. Then, he went to his father and asked where he should go to find food. Lehi prayed to the Lord for an answer and the Lord chastened him for not having faith. Because Lehi was repentant, the Lord told him to look at the brass ball which had a message written on it.

Nephi followed the directions on the Liahona and went to the top of a mountain. There, he hunted many animals and got food for his family. When he returned with the food, everyone rejoiced and praised God. Soon after, they all gathered their things and continued their journey through the wilderness.

Lehi and his family traveled east in the wilderness for eight years. The

women bore children, and although the journey was long and difficult, the Lord blessed them all with health and strength. At last they reached the ocean, and they called the land Bountiful because it was filled with delicious fruit and honey. They were finally able to set up their tents and rest.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. The Lord told Lehi how to find the materials to make the Liahona.
2. The Liahona pointed the way the Lord wanted Lehi and his family to travel.
3. Laman and Lemuel were angry because Nephi broke their bow.
4. Lehi asked Nephi to ask the Lord where to get food.

Short Answer

1. What did Lehi find outside of his tent?
2. What happened after Nephi's bow broke? What did Nephi's family do? What did Nephi do?
3. Why was Nephi's bow special?

Discussion Questions

1. How do you think you would feel, at this time, if you were part of Lehi's family? What would you do?
2. How would you feel if the Lord chastened you? What do you think you would do from then on?
3. What is the significance of Nephi asking his father which way he should go to get food instead of finding out for himself?

Activities

1. Research as a class how to make a bow from wood. How long would it take? What wood is best? If the students were going hunting, would they prefer to use a bow, sling, trap, or something else?
2. Everyone one in the class is Nephi, but they are all also the animals. Use

rubber-bands and shoot marshmallows at each other. Have everyone count up how many people they shoot (people can be shot more than once). The person who lands the most shots wins.

Lesson 5: Building a Ship

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

bellows

example

material

melt

near

ore

past

persuade

reminded

rewards

sail

skin

stretch

task

tool

wither

Building a Ship

After living near the sea for many days, the Lord told Nephi to go to the top of a tall mountain. Nephi obeyed and as he prayed, the Lord commanded him to build a ship so that they could sail to the Promised Land. Although Nephi did not know how to build a ship, the Lord said He would show Nephi how to make it. Nephi knew that if God commanded him to do something, he could do it, so he asked God where he should go to find ore to

make tools to build the ship. God told him and once he had the materials, he made a bellows out of animal skins so he could build a large fire. Nephi was then able to melt the ore and make tools to build the ship.

Laman and Lemuel saw Nephi preparing to build the ship, and they thought he was foolish. They didn't believe he could do it, and they also didn't believe he could cross the ocean. Nephi asked his brothers to help him, but Laman and Lemuel did not want to work, and so they complained a great deal. Nephi was sad that his brothers had so little faith, but Laman and Lemuel thought he was sad because he couldn't build the ship. They tried to make Nephi feel even worse by saying that this task was too difficult. They also said Nephi was like their father: a fool who saw things that weren't real. Life in the wilderness had been so difficult, and Laman and Lemuel wished they had never left Jerusalem. They believed that the people of Jerusalem were righteous, and that if they were still in Jerusalem, their lives would be so much easier.

Nephi tried to persuade his brothers to help by using examples from the scriptures. He reminded them that Moses and the children of Israel were able to cross the Red Sea because of their faith. He also taught that God rewards the righteous, but he destroys the wicked. Jerusalem had been righteous in the past, but the people had become wicked, and so God would destroy the city. Nephi told his brothers to repent and to humble themselves before God. Unfortunately, Laman and Lemuel would not listen, so they angrily reached out to throw Nephi into the ocean. Right before they touched him, Nephi stopped them, saying he was filled with the power of God and that if they touched him, they would wither like an old, dry plant. Laman and Lemuel were afraid and did not touch Nephi for many days. The Lord wanted

Laman and Lemuel to help build the ship, so he told Nephi to stretch out his hand. When Nephi obeyed, the Lord shocked Laman and Lemuel. Finally they believed what Nephi told them and they agreed to help build the ship.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Nephi and his family traveled west.
2. God commanded Nephi to meet him at a tall mountain.
3. Nephi made the tools out of animal skins and the bellows out of ore.
4. Laman and Lemuel were very helpful in building the ship.

Short Answer

1. Where was Nephi living at this time?
2. What did the Lord command Nephi to do? What was Nephi's response?
3. What was Laman and Lemuel's reaction? What did they want to do to Nephi? What did Nephi tell them would happen if they touched him? What did they do after he told them this?

Discussion Questions

1. What is the significance of Nephi meeting God on a high mountain?
2. Why do you think the Lord didn't just give Nephi the tools he needed?
3. If one of your siblings came up to you and said that they were commanded by God to build a ship, what would you think? What would you do?
4. Why do you think Laman and Lemuel were happy that Nephi was sad? What do you think of them because of this?

Activities

1. Make paper boats. See whose floats the best. Students can do this individually or in teams.
2. Go outside and see if you can find anything in the area with which to make tools.

Lesson 6: Journey to the Promised Land

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

act

amaze

ankle

backward

belongings

cause

descendants

drown

eventually

grief

grow

kneel

load

proper

prove

release

rude

same

sink

split

spread

steer

swollen

threaten

throughout

wrist

Journey to the Promised Land

It took Nephi and his brothers many days to build the ship, and Nephi returned to the mountain many times to receive instructions from the Lord. At last, they finished building it, and even Laman and Lemuel were amazed. They had thought Nephi could not build a ship, but they were proven wrong, and so they humbled themselves. Everyone gathered together and loaded the boat with their belongings and food to eat while they were at sea.

The next day, all of Lehi's family boarded the ship, and they set sail for the Promised Land with the Liahona as their guide. After sailing for a while, Nephi's older brothers and the sons of Ishmael started dancing, singing and acting rude, for they had forgotten the Lord. Nephi knew that the Lord would only guide them if they were being righteous, and he was afraid that they would all drown if Laman and Lemuel kept acting rudely. Nephi tried to tell them to repent, but Laman and Lemuel did not like their little brother telling them what to do, so they found rope and tied Nephi up.

The Lord saw this, and to show them his power, the Liahona stopped working. They didn't know where to steer the ship, and a great storm rose up, which drove them backward for three days. Laman and Lemuel were very scared, but they still did not let Nephi go. The storm turned even worse on the fourth day, but Laman and Lemuel threatened anyone who tried to stand up for Nephi. Lehi and Sariah fell sick because of the grief caused them by their children. It wasn't until the boat had almost sunk that Laman and Lemuel finally realized the storm was punishment from God. They released

Nephi, and even though Nephi's wrists and ankles were swollen badly where the rope had cut into his skin, he did not complain. The storm stopped, the Liahona began working properly again, and Nephi was able to guide the ship to the Promised Land.

After many days at sea, Lehi and his family arrived at the Promised Land. They knelt on the earth and prayed to the Lord to thank Him for bringing them safely to their new home. Over the next many years, Lehi's family grew and spread throughout the land, building cities, and farming the land. Eventually Lehi died and his family split into two groups. The Lamanites were the descendants of Laman, Lemuel, and many of the sons of Ishmael who did not want to follow the Lord. The Nephites were the families of Nephi, Sam, Zoram, and those who listened to the Lord. These two groups would fight for many years, but the Lord's promise remained the same: if the people were righteous, they were blessed, but if they were wicked, they would be destroyed.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. As they were traveling, even though they were righteous, the Lord tested them with a storm.
2. Nephi prayed that the bands he was tied up with would be broken.
3. Lehi ended up untying Nephi.
4. Laman and Lemuel fell off of the boat, and did not make it to the Promised Land.
5. Lehi's family split up into the Nephites and Lamanites.

Short Answer

1. Who told Lehi and his family to leave Jerusalem?
2. Who forgot the Lord, and what did they do? What did they do to Nephi?

What did the Lord then do to them?

3. How did Lehi and Sariah feel about Laman and Lemuel's actions? How would you feel if your children did this?

4. When did the storm finally stop?

Discussion Questions

1. How would you feel if you were part of Lehi's family, and your brothers forgot the Lord and began acting rude? What would you do?

2. If you were tied up by your brothers because they were being wicked and you were trying to convince them to be righteous and remember God, what would you say?

3. If you tied up your brother, and you were on a boat in the middle of the ocean, and a terrible storm came, what would you do? Would you wait days before you untied him, or would you try to wait out the storm?

Activities

1. Pretend that you are Nephi, trying to sail towards the Promised Land, listening to the Liahona. Choose one person to be the Liahona - the Liahona has to hide something small, like an eraser in the room while Nephi can't see. Then the Liahona has to guide the blindfolded Nephi to the object with whispered directions (right, left, up, down, etc.) However, the rest of the class are Laman, Lemuel and the sons of Ishmael. They have to yell or sing very loudly and try to prevent the Liahona from guiding Nephi to the hidden object.

Lesson 7: Enos

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

behalf

comfort

convert

covenant

disobedient

ferocious

forest

forgive

future

grant

guilty

lifetime

mind

peace

preserve

prosper

whatever

whom

Enos

Jacob had a son named Enos, and he taught Enos to obey the words of the Lord. One day, while Enos was hunting in the forest, he began pondering what his father had taught him about God and eternal life. He wanted to know the truth, but he also knew that he had sinned, so he knelt down and prayed to God for forgiveness all day and into the night.

Then, he heard a voice tell him that his sins were forgiven and he would be blessed. Enos knew that God could not lie, and he no longer felt guilty. He asked God how it was possible for him to be forgiven. God answered that it was because of his faith in Christ, whom he had never seen, but still believed in. Once Enos had been forgiven and had felt the peace that comes from righteousness, he desired for the rest of the Nephites to have that same peace, so he prayed to the Lord on their behalf. The Lord's voice came to his mind, saying that the land would be blessed as long as the Nephites were not disobedient.

Enos' faith grew even stronger and he began to pray for the Lamanites. The Lord told Enos that because of his faith, he could ask the Lord whatever he wanted, and the Lord would grant him his wish. Enos desired for the Lamanites to know the truth of the gospel, but at that time, the Lamanites were at war with the Nephites and would not listen to the teachings of the Lord. So he asked the Lord not to destroy the Lamanites, even if the Nephites were destroyed. Enos also asked the Lord to preserve the Nephites' records so that the Lamanites could still hear about the gospel sometime in the future. Jacob, Nephi, and Lehi had all prayed for the same thing, and the Lord now covenanted with Enos that he would not destroy the Lamanites and that he would bring the gospel back to them through the records of the Nephites.

Enos felt peace and comfort knowing that God always keeps his promises. However, he did not stop trying to teach the Lamanites. During Enos' lifetime, the Lamanites never did listen, for they were a wild and ferocious people who hated the Nephites. Although the Nephites and Lamanites were at war, each side prospered, and the Lord sent many prophets

to teach the Nephites to obey so they would not become disobedient like the Lamanites. Enos lived a long life, and he was able to pass the plates to his son, knowing that the Lamanites would one day read the words he had written and be converted to the truth.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Enos was out in his field working when this occurred.
2. Enos first prayed that the Lord would forgive his sins before he began to pray for his people and the Lamanites.
3. Enos was forgiven because of his faith in Christ.
4. The Lamanites would occasionally listen to the Nephites' preaching, but they were a quiet people who kept to themselves.

Short Answer

1. Who was Enos?
2. What was he doing, and what was he thinking about before he prayed?
What did he pray for?
3. How was Enos able to be forgiven?
4. What else did Enos pray for?

Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think Enos prayed for the Lamanites, who hated his people?
2. Would you pray for the Lamanites? If you did, what would you say?
3. What do you think of Enos praying while he was out hunting? What does this tell you about where you can pray?

Activities

1. Think of all of the places you have prayed in the past. Make a short journal entry about your habits of praying: how you could better your praying habits, your experiences with prayer, and your thoughts on prayer.

Lesson 8: King Benjamin

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

abuse

address

consecrate

defend

enter

except

grateful

gratitude

heart

immovable

instead

invade

position

prophesy

steadfast

symbol

temple

King Benjamin

King Benjamin was a very righteous and holy man. He did not abuse his position as King, but instead fought in battle to defend his people from invading Lamanites. He also served his people by working in the fields and teaching the gospel with the prophets to bring peace to the land.

When he became very old and saw that he would die soon, he called

his son, Mosiah, to him, and instructed him to gather the people together. King Benjamin told Mosiah that he would be the next king of the Nephites. He gave his son the plates so that the people would always know the truth, and he also gave him the Liahona and the sword of Laban, which had been passed down to each leader of the Nephites.

All of the people gathered at the temple to hear King Benjamin speak. They were grateful to a God who would deliver them to a wonderful land, bless them, and give them a righteous king to rule over them, so they made sacrifices as a symbol of their gratitude. Families set up their tents so that they all faced the temple. King Benjamin stood on a tall tower to preach to the people, but there were so many people that not all of them could hear. People wrote what King Benjamin said and they brought the words to the people who were too far away to hear, so they could also receive the message.

While addressing his people, King Benjamin taught them to serve God and one another. He also taught them to not rebel against God, but to repent and come to Him, so that they could return to Heaven after this life. He told the people that an angel of God had come to him, and he prophesied of Christ and taught them about the Atonement. After hearing these things, the people saw how sinful they had been. They wanted to repent and enter into a covenant with God to always be obedient and keep His commandments. King Benjamin gave the people a new name. From then on they would be called by the name of “Christ,” and he taught them to have His name ‘always written in their hearts,’ and to be steadfast and immovable in good works. After he was done speaking, all of the people, except for the little children who were not old enough, entered into the covenant with God and took upon

them Christ's name. King Benjamin then consecrated his son, Mosiah, to be the king, and lived for three more years in peace before he passed away.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. King Benjamin worked very hard and did many things to help his people.
2. The people pitched their tents so that they were facing away from the temple toward King Benjamin's tower.
3. The people were not interested in what King Benjamin said.
4. Every single person, including their very little children, entered into a covenant with God.

Short Answer

1. What are some of the things King Benjamin did for his people?
2. Why did he want to speak to the people?
3. Where did the people go to hear King Benjamin speak?
4. What did King Benjamin teach his people? How did his people receive these things?

Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think that King Benjamin wanted the people to meet near the temple?
2. Do you think you would have wanted to live during King Benjamin's reign?
3. If you were a leader, would you want to be like King Benjamin? Why or why not?

Activities

1. Give mini speeches. Have each person write a short speech that they would give if they were a king about to die. Have the students all set up and the speaker stand on a chair to deliver the speech.

Lesson 9: Abinadi

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

abandon

authority

concern

conflict

control

convince

deceive

declare

disease

duty

fear

foretell

fulfill

government

innocent

insight

lazy

loyalty

murder

outweigh

recall

reign

responsible

resurrection

salvation

settle

testify

trap

unless

Abinadi

A group of Nephites, under the leadership of a man named Zeniff, left the land of Zarahemla and settled in the land of Lehi-Nephi and Shilom. The Lamanites controlled the land and there were many wars and conflicts before Zeniff, with help from God, won and ruled peacefully. Once Zeniff grew old, he gave his duties to his son, Noah. Noah became king, but unlike his righteous father, Noah was wicked. Under King Noah's reign, the people and the government became lazy and evil. The wickedness of the king and his priests set a bad example that his people followed.

King Noah and his people were so wicked that God commanded a prophet named Abinadi to warn them. Abinadi, speaking for the Lord, told them that if they did not repent, they would become slaves. After King Noah heard Abinadi, he was very angry and commanded the people to bring Abinadi to him, so that he could kill him. However, Abinadi escaped.

Two years later, Abinadi returned to preach repentance. He said that unless the people repented and humbled themselves, they would be punished. This time, the people captured Abinadi and took him to King Noah. Abinadi remained in prison while King Noah and his priests decided how to deal with him. Hoping to trap him with his words, they brought Abinadi before the priests for questioning. But Abinadi had the spirit of God with him and they could not trick him. Instead, he surprised them with his insights.

With power and authority, Abinadi retaught them the Ten Commandments and also that salvation comes not only through keeping the

Law of Moses. He testified and prophesied of the coming of Christ, the atonement, resurrection, and redemption of the world. King Noah and his priests told him they would let him go if he recalled all of his words. Abinadi refused and declared that he would die to prove the truth of his words. Abinadi also foretold that if the king killed him, an innocent man, Noah would be held responsible by God. The king feared Abinadi's prophecy, but the priests convinced the king to kill him anyway.

While Abinadi was suffering death by fire, he prophesied disease and death upon his murderers. After Abinadi's death, the Lamanites invaded. During the invasion, many men were deceived by King Noah to abandon their families and escape into the wilderness with their king. Soon concern for their wives and children outweighed their loyalty to King Noah, and they wanted to return, but King Noah commanded them to stay. Out of anger, the men killed King Noah with fire and Abinadi's prophecy was fulfilled.

Comprehension Questions:

True or False

1. A group of Nephites, ruled by a man named Zeniff, left Zarahemla and settled in the land of the Lamanites.
2. King Noah and his people were wicked, but they eventually listened to Abinadi.
3. Abinadi was captured the third time he came to teach King Noah's people.
4. Abinadi burned King Noah to death.

Short Answer

1. Who was Abinadi? What did he do?
2. Who was King Noah? What did he do when he heard what Abinadi was saying?

3. Why could the priests of King Noah not trap Abinadi in his words?
4. What did Abinadi teach King Noah and his priests when he was brought before them?
5. What prophecy did Abinadi make that came true?

Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think Zeniff and his people went to live in the lands where the Lamanites lived? Do you think this was a good idea?
2. Why do you think having a wicked king would influence the people to do wicked things?
3. What do you think of Abinadi? What kind of person do you think he was?
4. How would you feel if you were teaching a people what was righteous, but they wanted to imprison and execute you for it?
5. Let's say you knew that in the end, if you taught the people what the Lord commanded you to teach them, that they would execute you, would you still do it? Why or why not?
6. Compare and contrast King Benjamin and King Noah. What made one king so good and one so bad? Which of those traits do we see in our leaders today?

Activities

1. Reenact Abinadi's story.

Lesson 10: Alma the Elder

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

afterward

appoint

body

burden

court

crops

deep

distance

endure

fellow

forewarn

imprison

infighting

member

pack

plead

pursue

rather

regard

repeat

result

search

secret

support

thicket

trial

unify

witness

Alma the Elder

Alma the Elder was a young priest in King Noah's court when Abinadi was imprisoned and brought before them. Believing in what Abinadi taught, Alma pleaded with the king to let Abinadi go. The king was angry with Alma, so he threw him out and sent his servants to pursue and kill him. Alma was blessed and escaped to where the servants couldn't find him.

While in hiding, Alma repented of his sins, and began to secretly teach those people who would listen to him. He taught them by repeating the words of Abinadi regarding Christ. Since the king was searching for him, Alma hid in a thicket near a pure body of water, called Mormon. The people who believed the words Alma taught, came to the Waters of Mormon, and gathered together to hear him preach. While there, the people covenanted with God that they would be willing to support their fellow church members and that they would also act as witnesses of God. After this, they were baptized. From the time they were baptized the people were called "The Church of God" or "The Church of Christ." Alma organized the people who were baptized and appointed teachers and priests to help govern them. He preached many things, including the importance of being unified, keeping the commandments, and sacrificing for others. Although the people tried to keep their church meetings secret, King Noah found out and sent his army to kill them. Being forewarned by God, Alma's people packed up all of their belongings, and fled into the wilderness. When King Noah's army returned there was a lot of dissension and infighting, resulting in the death of the king.

After traveling for eight days in the wilderness, Alma and his people

came to another beautiful land with pure water which they named “Helam.” From there they began building a city and planting crops. Not long afterward, an army of Lamanites found them, and the people prayed to God for their hearts to be softened. The Lord heard their prayers and rather than kill them, the Lamanites took Alma and his people as slaves. The members of the church endured their trials well, and the Lord eased their burdens while they were in captivity. Finally, the Lord delivered them from captivity by causing the Lamanites to go into a deep sleep, during which time, Alma and the people escaped. After traveling a safe distance away, they set up camp and gave thanks to God for providing a way for them to escape. The people journeyed through the wilderness until they arrived at the land of Zarahemla, where they were received with joy by King Mosiah and his people.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Alma the Elder was a very old priest of King Noah’s court when Abinadi came preaching to them.
2. Alma pleaded with King Noah that he would let Abinadi go.
3. Abinadi taught the words of Alma to the people at a place called Mormon.
4. Alma and his people tried to keep their meetings secret, but King Noah found out and sent his army after them to kill them.
5. When Alma’s people finally came to the land of Zarahemla, King Mosiah and his people welcomed them.

Short Answer

1. Who was Alma the Elder? What did he ask of King Noah? What did King Noah do because he asked this?
2. What did Alma do while he was in hiding?
3. Who found out what Alma and his people were doing? What did they do

because of this?

4. Who told Alma and his people to flee? What happened to them after this?

Discussion Questions

1. What do you think of Alma asking King Noah to let Abinadi go?
2. If you were one of the king's priests, and you believed Abinadi, would you speak up?
3. If the King's servants were looking for Alma, and it was dangerous to go listen to Alma preach, how would you find a way to listen?

Activities

1. King Noah Mafia. Have the students sit in a circle and draw slips of paper. You need a King Noah, a Lamanites and an Alma slip, the rest have to be blank. All the students have to face down or lie down on the desk, and they are only allowed to 'wake up' when the game leader (teacher) calls on them. In the first round, when you call on King Noah, only that one student can look up and point at a student that he or she 'kills'. Then you call on the Lamanites, and the student they point at is 'captured'. Then everyone 'wakes up' and you announce who was 'killed' and who was 'captured'. In the next round, you call on Alma first, and he/she has to point at the student that might be King Noah and who might be the Lamanites. Then you call on King Noah and then on the Lamanites again. If Alma guessed right, then during that round, the students who would have been 'killed' or 'captured' are safe. The goal is for Alma to find King Noah and the Lamanites are before everybody is 'killed' or 'captured'. The game is over when Alma is dead, so Alma's identity also has to be kept secret. Alma can also choose to free somebody from captivity during the 'night' instead of 'investigating.' The Lamanites cannot be 'killed', but King Noah can be 'captured', and he/she can't 'kill' anybody while in captivity.

Lesson 11: Alma the Younger and the Sons of Mosiah

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

ability

accept

among

assemble

astonish

attack

barely

bear

discord

dumb

experience

mend

mercy

overwhelm

pain

persecute

rebuke

regain

seek

strike

stun

such

testimony

thunder

Alma the Younger and the Sons of Mosiah

Under the rule of the righteous King Mosiah, the land was rich and the people prospered. However, Alma's son, also named Alma, and King Mosiah's sons did not believe in the Lord. They rebelled against their fathers' righteous way of living and did everything they could to upset their fathers. Alma the Younger and the sons of Mosiah convinced many people to leave the church and follow them instead. They turned the people's hearts away from the God and caused great discord among them, for they desired to destroy the church in secret.

Alma the Elder saw what his son was doing, and he prayed for his son to be able to understand and accept the gospel. The Lord heard his prayers and sent an angel to Alma the Younger and the sons of Mosiah who were so surprised that they fell to the ground. The angel spoke, but they were too stunned to understand. The angel spoke again to Alma the younger and rebuked him for persecuting the Lord's church. His voice was like thunder, and the earth shook when he spoke. He told the young men that he came to convince them of the power and authority of God and to answer the concerned prayers of the people and Alma. Before the angel left, he commanded them to go and to stop attacking the church.

Alma the Younger and the sons of Mosiah were astonished that they had seen and heard an angel of the Lord, but they knew that someone so powerful could only be sent by Heavenly Father. Alma the Younger was so overwhelmed that he was struck dumb and could barely move. The sons of Mosiah took him to his father and told Alma what had happened.

Alma the Elder was glad that the Lord had heard and answered his prayers, and he began to assemble the priests to fast and pray to Heavenly Father that his son might regain his strength and ability to speak. After two days and two nights, Alma the Younger was able to move and speak again. He stood and bore his testimony of the power of the Lord. While unconscious, he had felt such great pain, but he remembered what his father had taught him about Jesus and the Atonement. Alma told them how he cried out for mercy and that when he had repented of his sins, feelings of joy and peace took the place of the pain he had felt.

From that time on, Alma and the sons of Mosiah were righteous and obedient. They started to preach the gospel, seeking to mend the wrongs they had committed. They travelled around the land to bear testimony of the things they had experienced and to preach about Heavenly Father.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Alma the Younger and the sons of Mosiah were trying to destroy the church and never repented of their evil doings.
2. An angel was sent by God to convince Alma and the sons of Mosiah of His power and authority.
3. They were all so surprised that all of them became mute, and could not move for days.
4. When Alma was able to move and speak again, he and the sons of Mosiah went among the people, trying to mend their wrongs.

Short Answer

1. What did Alma the Younger and the sons of Mosiah do? What were they trying to accomplish?
2. What happened as a result of this?

3. What happened after the angel left?
4. What did Alma the Younger and the sons of Mosiah do after this experience?

Discussion Questions

1. What would you say to someone who was trying to destroy the church?
2. If you were Alma, or one of the sons of Mosiah, and an angel came to you, what would you think? How would you feel?

Activities

1. Reenact this story of Alma the Younger.

Lesson 12: Ammon's Mission to the Lamanites

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

club

dedicate

dispute

flock

husband

onlooker

protect

scatter

silent

tend

unable

whose

Ammon's Mission to the Lamanites

Ammon was one of the sons of King Mosiah who joined Alma the Younger in his rebellion against their fathers and God. After converting back to the church, he dedicated the next fourteen years of his life as a missionary among the Lamanites. As a missionary, Ammon left his brothers and traveled alone to the land of Ishmael. When he entered the land, he was captured by the Lamanites. They tied him up and took him to their king whose name was Lamoni. He asked Ammon what he was doing in the land of the Lamanites.

Ammon told Lamoni he wished to live among Lamoni's people. Lamoni was pleased with this answer and he offered Ammon one of his daughters in marriage. However, Ammon refused and said he would rather be Lamoni's servant.

As a servant, Ammon was sent to care for King Lamoni's sheep. After tending the flocks for three days, a group of Lamanite robbers came and scattered the sheep. The other servants with Ammon were scared that King Lamoni would have them killed for losing his sheep. Ammon comforted them and asked the other servants to help him find the missing sheep.

After they gathered the sheep, the Lamanite robbers came again, but this time Ammon stood in their way. He killed some of the robbers by using his sling to throw rocks at them. They tried to kill Ammon with rocks, but when they were unable to hit him, they tried to kill him by running at him with clubs. However whenever one of the robbers raised a club to hit Ammon, he cut off the man's arm with his sword. No matter how hard they tried, they could not touch Ammon. Seeing this, the Lamanite robbers ran away in fear.

The servants of King Lamoni carried the arms that Ammon had cut off to the king to show him what had happened. King Lamoni was astonished and thought that Ammon was the Great Spirit. He asked his servants where Ammon was and they told him Ammon was feeding his horses. King Lamoni was even more astonished that such a great person would be faithfully doing the work of a servant. He wanted to speak with Ammon, but was too scared to call for him. When Ammon finished his work, he came to the king and asked what else the king wanted him to do. The king did not know what to say so he stayed silent.

With the help of the Holy Ghost, Ammon was able to understand

the king's thoughts. He asked if the king was amazed by his defense of the sheep from the Lamanite robbers. Lamoni wondered how Ammon knew what he was thinking and thought Ammon must really be the Great Spirit. Ammon said he was not, so the king asked where Ammon's power came from. Ammon then taught the king and his servants all about God and the gospel.

King Lamoni believed all that Ammon said and he prayed to God that he would have mercy on him and his people. After he did this, he fell to the ground as if he was dead. After three days, he woke up and told his people of the great things he had seen. Then, the king, queen, Ammon, and all of the servants fell into a deep sleep. Abish, the queen's servant, called for the people to come see the power of God present in the people lying on the ground. But when they came there was a dispute between the people about what had actually happened. One of the Lamanite robbers was there, and he tried to kill Ammon because Ammon had killed his brother while protecting the sheep. However when he raised his arm, he fell to the ground dead. The onlookers were afraid and began to fight until Abish took the hand of the queen who immediately woke up. The queen took the hand of her husband, who also awoke, and they testified to the people of Christ and the truth of Ammon's words. Many Lamanites believed them and were baptized, and the church became strong among the people of Lamoni.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. King Lamoni was very impressed with Ammon and even offered one of his daughters to marry.
2. Ammon cut off all of the arms of the Lamanites who would not believe his words.

3. Because of Ammon's teaching to King Lamoni and his people, many more Lamanites were converted.
4. Abish was a Nephite living among the Lamanites.

Short Answer

1. Who was Ammon? Where and who did he teach?
2. What did Ammon do that amazed King Lamoni?
3. What happened after Ammon taught King Lamoni?
4. Where did Abish learn about the gospel?

Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think King Lamoni was impressed with Ammon?
2. What are your opinions of Ammon's use of violence? Would you have been able to cut off your enemies' arms?
3. What do you think it would have been like for Abish living among the Lamanites?

Activities

1. Reenact Ammon's story.
2. Play sheep bowling

Lesson 13: The Zoramites

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

allowed

astray

belief

bordered

contradict

exile

greater

harsh

idolatry

learning

likely

pact

platform

previously

recite

religion

rid

separate

several

south

synagogue

tradition

treatment

unclean

worship

The Zoramites

The Zoramites were once part of the Nephites, but they had separated themselves and become a very wicked people. Their land bordered the wilderness to the south, which was full of Lamanites, and the Nephites were afraid that the Zoramites might make a pact with the Lamanites to destroy the righteous. Alma the Younger was sad because of the wickedness and idolatry of the Zoramites. He had learned from past experiences that the people were most likely to repent if someone preached to them, so he went with several other righteous men to teach the gospel to the Zoramites.

Although the Zoramites had previously been taught the word of God, Alma and the members of his group were astonished at how differently the Zoramites now worshipped. They would gather together once a week, and would stand, one at a time, on top of a raised platform, called a Rameumptom, which was in the center of their synagogue. As they stood there, they recited the same prayer which thanked God that they were chosen and better than other peoples, and that they were not lead astray by their brethren's false traditions of believing in a Messiah. After the service, they would all go home and would not speak of God until the next week.

Upon learning this, Alma prayed to God that He would give them strength, and that they would be successful in bringing the Zoramites back to a belief in Christ. The Lord gave them strength as they taught the people the word of God in their synagogues, houses, and streets, but they had greater success in teaching the poor Zoramites. The poor were not allowed into the synagogues to worship because of their old clothing. They were thought of as unclean. This harsh treatment caused the poor Zoramites to be humble. Alma and Amulek were able to teach and convert many of the poor Zoramites.

The leaders of the Zoramites were angry because the teachings of Alma and Amulek contradicted their religion, so they exiled the people who believed Alma's teachings. The people in the land of Jershon, who were the people of Ammon, allowed the exiled people to come into their lands. The people of Ammon clothed them and gave them food and land to live on, which made the Zoramites very angry. They threatened the people in Jershon, and told them to get rid of those whom they had cast out, but the people of Ammon ignored them and continued providing service. Although Alma and Amulek were not able to save all the Zoramites, they were able to save many who were then given a better life through the light of Christ and the kindness of the people of Ammon.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Alma was very proud of the Zoramites and their way of worship.
2. All of the Zoramites were converted to the church and were driven out by the Lamanites.
3. Alma and Amulek testified of Christ, in whom the Zoramites did not believe.
4. The poor wouldn't listen to Alma and Amulek because they were dressed in old clothing

Short Answer

1. Who were the Zoramites? What were the Nephites afraid of and why?
2. What was the 'Rameumptom, and what did the Zoramites do on it?
3. Were Alma and his brethren successful in teaching the Zoramites?
4. Why were the Zoramites angry with the people of Ammon? What did the people of Ammon do? What did the Zoramites do?

Discussion Questions

1. Contrast what the Zoramites prayed for versus what Alma prayed for.
2. If you were one of the people of Ammon, and you were in this situation, how would you feel?
3. How would you feel if you were not allowed to go into the building, so you could also worship, because you were thought to be unclean?

Activities

1. Like the poor Zoramites, discuss and list some reasons why people are shunned.

Lesson 14: Captain Moroni and the Title of Liberty

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

armor

chief

devote

doubt

enemy

flag

flatter

freedom

hoist

liberty

mighty

overthrow

rally

title

trample

wave

Captain Moroni and the Title of Liberty

Moroni was a great and mighty man who devoted his life to protecting and defending the freedoms and liberties of the Nephites. It is written that if every person were like Moroni, the very powers of hell would be shaken forever, and the devil would have no power over the hearts of the

children of men.

When Moroni was the chief commander over the armies of the Nephites, there was a wicked man named Amalickiah, a Nephite, who wanted to overthrow the Nephite government. He wanted to become king, and destroy the liberty of the people. He flattered many people, especially the lower judges of the land, and told them if they supported him, in return he would make them rulers over the people. There were also many people in the church who were deceived by him, and they left the church to join his cause.

When Captain Moroni learned of this, he was angry with Amalickiah, and he tore his coat and wrote what he called the "Title of Liberty." It read, "In memory of our God, our religion, and freedom, and our peace, and our wives, and our children." Then Moroni put on his armor, bowed down to the earth, and prayed to God that He would bless them with freedom as long as there were Christians in the land.

He then went out to the people, waving the flag he had made, and rallied the people to band together to defend their religion, liberty and freedom. The people came running together to him, with all of their armor on. They also tore their clothes as a promise that they would not forget their God. They threw down their torn clothes at Moroni's feet as a sign of their promise that if they ever became wicked, they would become like their torn clothes and be trampled under the feet of their enemies.

Amalickiah saw that the army of Moroni was much larger than his group of followers. Some of his followers were beginning to doubt his cause, so he took those who would follow him and fled toward the land of Nephi where the Lamanites were. Moroni pursued them with his army and caught up to them. However, even though he caught many of Amalickiah's army,

Amalickiah himself and a small group of his followers got away.

Moroni took the captured men of Amalickiah back to Zarahemla. He released those who joined his cause in supporting freedom, and the very few who would not repent were put to death. Afterwards, Moroni had the “Title of Liberty” hoisted on every Nephite tower in every city in the land. It was to be a reminder to the Nephites of their God and the importance of their freedom.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Amalickiah tore his coat and wrote on it because Captain Moroni was mad at him.
2. When Moroni came out with the flag, all of the people came running together with their armor on.
3. Amalickiah began to doubt his cause, so he fled with those who would follow him.
4. After this event, Moroni conspired to take over the Nephite government, and Amalickiah hoisted the “Title of Liberty” on the top of every Nephite city’s tower.

Short Answer

1. Who was Moroni?
2. Why was Moroni angry with Amalickiah? What was Amalickiah doing?
3. What was the “Title of Liberty?” What did Moroni do with it? How did the people respond?
4. What did Amalickiah do after he saw how large Moroni’s army was? Did he get away?
5. What did Moroni do after this event? What did Amalickiah do?

Discussion Questions

1. How would you feel if you were Moroni and you saw what Amalickiah was doing? What would you have done?
2. If you were one of the Nephite people, and saw Moroni waiving the “Title of Liberty,” would you throw on your armor and join him?
3. What do you think of Moroni’s cause? What do you think of Amalickiah’s? If you were one of the lower judges, do you think you would rally to Amalickiah if he promised you power, or would you stay true to Moroni’s cause for freedom?

Activities

1. Make a class “Title of Liberty” of things which are important to protect with your lives.
2. Contrast Moroni and Amalickiah.

Lesson 15: Helaman and the 2,000 Stripling Warriors

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

advantage

brethren

conquer

count

courageous

discover

honesty

oath

physical

proud

rage

series

single

soul

stripling

warrior

weapon

wound

Helaman and the 2,000 Stripling Warriors

A series of bloody wars and battles raged between the Lamanites and Nephites for several years as evil Amalickiah and his brother, Ammoron, sought to destroy and conquer the Nephites. The people of Ammon had

previously covenanted with God that they would never kill again, so they were forced to watch as the Nephites suffered many things defending them and their country. The people of Ammon were so moved by the sacrifices of Nephites that they wanted to break their oath with God. They wanted to take up their weapons in order to help the Nephites. But Helaman, the prophet at the time, and his brethren were afraid that the people of Ammon would lose their souls if they broke their promise, and so he convinced them not to.

By this time, the people of Ammon had many sons who had not made the covenant with God like their parents had. All of the young men of the people of Ammon who were able to carry weapons promised to fight for the liberty of their people and the liberty of the Nephites. They promised to fight to the death in order to protect their land. There were two thousand of these young men, and they chose Helaman to be their leader. They had not been able to help the Nephites before, but now the Nephites had the advantage with two thousand stripling warriors. They were all strong, courageous, and obedient because their parents had taught them since they were little to be obedient and keep the commandments of God.

Helaman called these young men his sons because he was proud of their honesty. He cared for them as if they were his true sons. These stripling warriors did not fear death at all. Their only thought was to protect the freedom of their parents back home. They did not doubt God would deliver them, because they had been taught by their mothers, and their mothers knew God would deliver them.

The stripling warriors fought and won two important battles with the Lamanites, and afterwards Helaman counted the men in his army, because he was afraid that many of his sons had been killed. However, he was relieved

and happy when he discovered that not one of his two thousand young men had been killed.

Throughout the wars between the Nephites and Lamanites, the two thousand stripling warriors continued to fight bravely. They received many wounds, but not ever, in any of the battles they fought in, did a single one of them die.

They remembered God daily, continually kept his commandments, and had great faith in the prophesies of the coming of Christ. Helaman and the two thousand stripling warriors were a great physical and spiritual strength to the Nephite armies.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Even though Helaman tried to convince them to not break their oath, the people of Ammon fought anyway.
2. The two thousand stripling warriors' only thought was for their parents back home as they fought.
3. The mothers of the stripling warriors did not doubt, because their sons knew God would deliver them.
4. Not one of the two thousand stripling warriors died, or even got a scratch.

Short Answer

1. Why were the people of Ammon about to break their oath? Who convinced them that they shouldn't?
2. Who were the "Two Thousand Stripling Warriors?" Who did they choose to be their captain?
3. What was so extraordinary about the 2,000 Stripling warriors after they fought in their first battle?
4. Why were these 2,000 young men so courageous?

Discussion Questions

1. How would you feel if you were a parent of one of the stripling warriors,

knowing that they might die fighting for you?

2. If you saw the Nephites defending you and your family, and your father could not fight, because of the oath he made with God, would you fight in his place?

3. Have you ever had the type of relationship that Helaman had with the 2,000 young men he commanded? If they got hurt, how would you feel?

Activities

1. Draw the war scene between the Lamanites and the stripling warriors.

Lesson 16: Nephi and Lehi in Prison

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

amends

beloved

confess

despite

dissent

former

foundation

frozen

harm

marvelous

minister

mob

nor

overshadow

pleasant

repair

shine

violently

whisper

Nephi and Lehi in Prison

During a time when the Nephites were wicked, there were many people who left and joined the Lamanites. Nephi, who was the chief judge at

the time, gave up his judgment position, and devoted the rest of his life to teaching and preaching the word of God to the people. His brother, Lehi, who was just as righteous as he was, joined him in teaching repentance to the people. Nephi and Lehi were the grandsons of Helaman, who lead the two thousand stripling warriors into battle.

Together, they taught all of the Nephites and then went among the Lamanites to preach repentance and the word of God to them, also. They taught with such great power and authority, that many Nephite dissenters confessed and repented of their sins, were baptized, and returned to the Nephites to repair the damage and make amends for the wrongs they had committed. Even though many Lamanites in the land of Zarahemla had been converted, when Nephi and Lehi entered into the land of Nephi, they were captured by an army of Lamanites and thrown into prison.

After many days, a group of Lamanite and Nephite dissenters came into the prison to kill Nephi and Lehi. To their great astonishment, however, they found that Nephi and Lehi were surrounded by a pillar of fire, and they were afraid they would be burned if they touched them. When Nephi and Lehi saw that the mob was afraid to come near, they told the people that it was God who had caused this miracle.

When they told them this, the earth shook, and the walls of the prison looked like they were about to fall down. A cloud of darkness overshadowed the wicked men who were in the prison, and they became afraid. Then they heard a small voice telling them to repent. Despite the quiet whisper of the voice, the sound of it pierced their souls. The quiet voice spoke three times, and after each time, the earth shook violently. The mob could not run away because of the darkness and also because they were frozen with

fear.

Soon, Nephi and Lehi's faces shone through the darkness and they appeared to be talking to someone. A former member of the church explained that they were speaking to the angels of God and that the wicked people in the mob needed to repent in order to make the darkness go away. After the man told them this, they all began to cry to the voice which had shaken the earth. When they looked around them again, they saw that they were no longer surrounded by darkness, but instead they were surrounded by pillars of light and fire which neither burned nor harmed them! They were also filled with great joy and the Holy Spirit, and they could speak marvelous things. Again they heard the voice, but this time it was pleasant, and it said to them, "Peace, peace be unto you, because of your faith in my Well Beloved, who was from the foundation of the world." Looking up, they all saw the heavens open, and angels came down and ministered to them.

They were then told to go and not to doubt. There had been around three hundred people in the prison, and after witnessing this miracle, they all went among the other Lamanites in the land, telling them about their experience. Many people believed, and so they put away their weapons and returned the land they had taken from the Nephites.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Nephi and Lehi were captured and cast into prison by an army of Nephites and Lamanite dissenters.
2. When the prison walls shook, some of them fell down and killed several Lamanites.
3. Nephi was the one saying, "Repent ye, repent ye."
4. After this experience, those who were in the prison with Nephi and Lehi

went and told the people what had happened.

Short Answer

1. Who were Nephi and Lehi?
2. Who put them in prison?
3. What happened in the prison?
4. What instructions did the Lamanite give the others for getting out of the darkness?
5. What did the people who saw this event do afterwards?
6. Were Nephi and Lehi successful missionaries?

Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think Nephi left the judgment-seat to teach the gospel? Do you think he was right to do this?
2. If you were one of those who came down into the prison to kill Nephi and Lehi, what would you think if you saw the pillar of fire around Nephi and Lehi? How would you feel during this experience?
3. Why do you think the Lamanites asked the Nephite dissenter, who was with them, what was going on, instead of asking Nephi and Lehi? If he told you to pray to the voice you heard, would you do it?

Activities

1. Act out Nephi and Lehi in prison

Lesson 17: Samuel the Lamanite

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

apart

bind

bright

combination

entire

grave

highway

jump

participate

reorganize

tempest

trade

Samuel the Lamanite

After they were converted by Nephi and Lehi, many of the Lamanites went among the Nephites to preach. They taught with so much power and authority that many of the Nephites, who were not already part of the church, were converted. During this time, there was peace in the entire land, and the Lamanites and Nephites traded and moved freely among one another. They became very rich and prosperous, but it was not long before they again became wicked and participated in secret works and combinations. The

Gadianton robbers reorganized, and while the Lamanites preached the word of God and hunted the robbers down, the Nephites began to support the Gadianton robbers, who soon took over the government. When great miracles and humbling experiences came among the Nephites, they often repented, but they would quickly forget their experiences and repeatedly return to their prideful and wicked ways.

One Lamanite, a prophet named Samuel, came among the Nephites to preach repentance to them. The Nephites threw him out of the city, however, and when Samuel was about to return to his own land, the voice of the Lord came to him. The Lord commanded Samuel to return and to prophesy whatever came into his heart. Samuel returned, and when the Nephites would not let him enter the city, he climbed on top of the wall and began to declare everything the Lord put into his heart.

He told them of their wickedness, of their love for riches, of how they had forgotten God and did not thank Him for the many things which He had given them, and of how they needed to repent. He prophesied that they would be destroyed in four hundred years if they did not change their ways. Samuel then began to prophesy of the coming of Christ. He told them that in five years the signs of the coming of the Son of God would be seen. There would be great lights in heaven, and they would be so bright that there would not be any darkness for a day and a night. The next day would be the day of Christ's birth. Another sign was that a new star would appear in the sky. He prophesied that there would be many more signs and wonders in heaven, and that the people would be so amazed that they would fall to the ground.

Samuel also prophesied of the signs of Christ's death. From the time Christ died until he rose again, there would be no light in the land. There

would be great tempests, and the earth would break and tear apart. Mountains would become valleys, and valleys would become mountains. Many highways would be broken, and many cities would be destroyed. Samuel also prophesied that many graves would open, releasing the dead who would then be resurrected and appear to the people. He then declared to the people that they needed to repent or be destroyed.

Some of the Nephites believed Samuel and went to Nephi to be baptized, but many of them did not believe Samuel and were so angry with him that they threw stones and shot arrows at him. However, they could not hit him, and because of this, many more people believed his words and left to go to Nephi, who was preaching, baptizing, and prophesying of the coming of the Lord at the same time.

Even though these great things were prophesied and some believed, most of the people did not believe Samuel, and they told their captains to bind him and take him away because he had a devil in him. When they came to bind Samuel, he jumped down from the wall and ran away to his own country. There he began to prophesy and preach among his own people, and he was never heard of again among the Nephites.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Even though the Lamanites came and taught the Nephites, and there was peace in the land, Nephites soon became wicked again.
2. Samuel went only once to the Nephites, and then was never heard of again.
3. One of the signs of Christ's birth was that there would be darkness for three days, and then a new star would appear.
4. Although some of the Nephites believed Samuel and left to be baptized by Nephi, most of them did not believe him.

Short Answer

1. Who took over the Nephite government?
2. Who was more righteous, the Nephites or the Lamanites?
3. When Samuel was going home, what happened? Did he do what he was told?
4. What were the signs of Christ's birth?
5. What were the signs of Christ's death?
6. Did any of the Nephites believe Samuel? If so, what did they do?
7. What did the people who didn't believe Samuel do?

Discussion Questions

1. If you were living at this time, and you saw Samuel prophesying these things, would you believe him? What if you went to Nephi and saw that he was also prophesying these things?
2. If you were there where Samuel was prophesying, what would you think of the signs of Christ's birth? What would you think of the signs of his death? Would you look forward to either of them?

Activities

1. List all of the signs of Christ's birth and death next to each other on the board. Discuss as a class why you think some of the signs of His death and birth were used. Discuss also if there is any symbolism in the signs which were shown. Why were the signs of His birth and death not the same signs?

Lesson 18: Jesus Christ Arrives in the Americas

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

behold

continent

contrite

disaster

divine

earthquake

glorify

heal

hen

midst

moan

mourn

natural

nourish

oft

survive

therefore

thick

whoso

wing

Jesus Christ Arrives in the Americas

Years after Samuel the Lamanite had prophesied of the signs of the

Savior's death, his prophecy was fulfilled and a terrible storm, earthquakes, fires, and other natural disasters hit the American continent. Many cities fell into the ocean or were destroyed by fire. The earthquakes were so strong that the whole face of the earth was changed. Then, just as Samuel the Lamanite had prophesied, thick darkness came upon the land and lasted for three days. It was so thick that the people couldn't even light fire. The people who survived cried and moaned in the darkness, wishing that they had repented before the disasters had come.

It was then that the voice of Christ was heard in the darkness, telling of the great destruction that had taken place in the land. He described what had happened to the many cities that were destroyed and then said, "O all ye that are spared because ye were more righteous than they, will ye not now return unto me, and repent of your sins, and be converted, that I may heal you?" He declared His divinity, saying, "Behold, I am Jesus Christ the Son of God." He then explained that the Law of Moses had been fulfilled, and that instead of burnt offerings, a broken heart and a contrite Spirit were to be offered as sacrifices unto the Lord from that time forward. Jesus Christ came to bring redemption to the world and to save it from sin. He explained this to the Nephites, then said, "Therefore, whoso repenteth and cometh unto me as a little child, him will I receive, for of such is the kingdom of God. Behold, for such I have laid down my life, and have taken it up again; therefore repent, and come unto me ye ends of the earth, and be saved."

After the voice of Christ was heard, there was silence for many hours. The people were astonished at the words that they had heard. Then the voice of the Lord came unto them again, saying, "O ye people of these great cities which have fallen, who are descendants of Jacob, yea, who are of the house of

Israel, how oft have I gathered you as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and have nourished you.” The Lord explained that his arms were always reached out to the people of the house of Israel. Three days had passed, and the earth stopped shaking, and the darkness was lifted from the land. The people stopped their mourning and began to rejoice, giving praise and thanksgiving to their Lord, Jesus Christ.

There were many people gathered around the temple in Bountiful when a quiet, piercing voice was again heard coming out of heaven. The people did not understand the voice the first two times it spoke, but when it came again a third time, they opened their ears to hear it and looked to heaven. They understood the voice, which was that of Heavenly Father, saying, “Behold my Beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased, in whom I have glorified my name—hear ye him.” They turned their eyes towards heaven and saw a man descending out of heaven, clothed in a white robe. He came down and stood in the midst of them, stretching out his hands. Jesus Christ had finally come to the Americas to teach his people.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Even though there were many natural disasters in the land, the land was not changed and not a single person was killed.
2. During the time of darkness, the people heard Christ’s voice.
3. After the earthquakes stopped and the darkness went away, the people stopped mourning and began to rejoice in Christ.
4. Those who were at the temple heard the voice of Christ and saw Heavenly Father descend from heaven.

Short Answer

1. Which of Samuel the Lamanites prophecies were fulfilled?
2. What did the survivors do? What did they wish they had done?
3. Who did the people hear speaking? What did the voice say?
4. What did the people do after the three days were over?
5. What did the people who were gathered at the temple in Bountiful hear? How many times did they have to listen before they understood what was being said?
6. What did the people at the temple in Bountiful see?

Discussion Questions

1. How would you feel if you were there during the darkness and the tempests?
2. How would you feel if you were in the dark and could not see? What would you have done?
3. How would you feel, after you had been through the three days of darkness, and you were at the temple in Bountiful and saw the Son of God descending from heaven?

Activities

1. Let the students experience the three days of darkness. Make the room completely dark or blindfold the students and set up the chairs so that they are scattered all over the room, some of them turned upside down, etc. The goal of the students is to find a chair and sit down. The game ends when everybody's sitting.

Lesson 19: Jesus' Teachings to the Nephites

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

according

administer

ascend

avoid

beatitude

disciple

expound

fasting

hill

hypocritical

mark

metaphor

method

necessary

ordain

ordinance

proceed

reconcile

refer

reveal

sacrament

select

share

unfair

Jesus' Teachings to the Nephites

After the Nephites had seen and felt the marks in his hands and feet, Jesus selected twelve men and ordained them as special witnesses. Jesus then told these twelve that they needed to baptize those around them, and He instructed them in the proper method of baptism. Once Jesus taught the twelve this necessary ordinance, He went on to explain that baptism was the only way they could return to live with God again. Jesus also taught the Nephites that those who believe in Him, the Messiah, and in the words of the prophets will be blessed.

When Jesus had explained the importance of baptism and faith, he proceeded to teach the Nephites the Beatitudes. The Beatitudes are a list of blessings that one can receive by living in according to the Gospel. One example of Beatitude is the scripture in 3rd Nephi 12:8 which says, "Blessed are all the pure in heart, for they shall see God." As Jesus shared the Beatitudes with the Nephites, he encouraged the people to be examples to everyone around them by being like "the salt of the earth" or "a light on a hill." He also expounded upon the Law of Moses, giving the people a deeper law. He taught that thinking wicked things is as bad as doing wicked things.

Another commandment that Jesus shared with the Nephites was the commandment of trying to be perfect like God. Jesus taught that in order to do this, we must pray sincerely, forgive others, and try our hardest to do the things which God has commanded us. We must also avoid being hypocritical and not judge others unfairly. Jesus taught the people about fasting and said that if they would forgive each other, God would forgive them of their sins.

Christ revealed to the Nephites that when he was in Jerusalem, he had testified to the people that “there are other sheep.” He explained that he was referring to the Nephites when he used this sheep metaphor. Jesus also promised that he would visit the other scattered people throughout the world and that in the last days the gospel would be preached to the Gentiles first and then to the House of Israel. He promised that God and the various “lost sheep” would be reconciled to each other. He then taught the people how to pray and how to administer the sacrament. Afterwards, he gave his disciples the power of the Holy Ghost and ascended to heaven.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Baptism is the only way to return to God.
2. Jesus taught the people many things, including that if you were angry with someone, it was okay to offend them.
3. Christ taught that if you forgive someone for the sins they commit against you, then they would have to forgive you for sins you committed.
4. Jesus taught the Nephites that there were other scattered tribes of Israel, whom he called the “lost sheep.”

Short Answer

1. Jesus chose a number of people from the crowd of Nephites which had gathered at the temple: How many did he choose? Why did he choose them?
2. What were some of the things that Christ taught about?
3. What are the ‘Beatitudes?’
4. What did Jesus testify about to the Nephites?

Discussion Questions

1. What kind of people do you think Jesus would have chosen to be His

disciples?

2. Why do you think baptism is the only way to return again to God?
3. Which of the teachings that Jesus taught is your favorite? Why?
4. Why do you think Christ told the Nephites that he talked about them to the Jews? Why do you think he told them about the 'other sheep'?

Activities

1. Draw a picture of the scene when Jesus was teaching the Nephites as you imagine it.

Lesson 20: Mormon

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

abridge

await

bloodshed

boast

constantly

curse

defeat

desolation

effort

fade

forbid

generation

gradually

habit

jewels

military

north

occur

overrun

property

revenge

sacred

secure

sorcery

stature

successfully

swear

treaty

useless

victory

witchcraft

Mormon

Although there had been peace and righteousness in the land of the Nephites for generations after the coming of Christ, the people did eventually fall back into their wicked habits. Because the Nephites would not repent, the Lord took away the Holy Ghost and the three Nephite disciples who had remained on earth to do missionary work. The Nephites and Lamanites were now almost constantly at war.

Mormon was a righteous young man who wished to preach to the people, but the Lord forbade him from doing so, explaining that the Nephites were too wicked to be saved. Although he was forbidden to preach to them, Mormon remained among the Nephites. Sorceries and witchcrafts spread, and Gadianton robbers gradually filled the whole land. The Nephites tried to hide their gold and jewels, but despite their best efforts, their treasures were taken from them.

War broke out when Mormon was sixteen, and because he was large in stature, he was appointed as the military leader of the Nephites. Bloodshed and killing filled the land, and the Nephites began to mourn and cry unto the Lord because of their losses. At first, Mormon was happy to see this because he believed the people were repenting and beginning to humble themselves before the Lord, but Mormon's hope soon faded. The Nephites were not at all repentant. They were only angry that they could not be happy in their wickedness, and they cursed the Lord for not saving their lives and property.

The Lamanites soon drove Mormon and his army to the land where the plates had been hidden. He took the plates of Nephi and began abridging them as well as writing his own record. After twenty five years of war, the Nephites were eventually defeated and signed a treaty with the Lamanites and Gadianton robbers, taking the land to the north while the Lamanites took the land to the south.

After ten years of peace, war broke out again between the Nephites and the Lamanites, and the Lord commanded Mormon to preach repentance to the people. However, the Nephites had hardened their hearts and refused to listen. When the Lamanites came to fight them in the land Desolation, the Nephites successfully drove back the Lamanites, killing many of their enemies. Seeing their great victory, the Nephites began to boast of their strength and swore that they would not rest until they took revenge on the Lamanites for killing their people. Witnessing their wickedness, Mormon refused to lead the Nephites any longer, choosing instead to be a witness of their destruction.

As the Lamanites began to overrun the lands of the Nephites, Mormon went to secure the sacred records. He then repented of his former decision and returned to lead the Nephites into battle, knowing that his efforts to help them would be useless since God had already said that the Nephites would be destroyed by the hand of the Lamanites.

The battles continued for many years, and Mormon grew old. Realizing that the Nephites' last battle with the Lamanites would soon occur, Mormon gathered all the Nephites to the hill of Cumorah, where they awaited the Lamanite army. When they began the battle, the Nephites were quickly and easily defeated by the Lamanites, and out of the tens of thousands of Nephites who were gathered that day, only twenty-four survived, including

both Mormon, who had been wounded during the fight, and his son Moroni.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Although the three Nephites and the Holy Ghost were taken away, the Nephites were still a righteous people.
2. Mormon knew that helping the Nephites was useless because they would be destroyed, but he went back to lead their armies anyway.
3. After the last Nephite battle, only twenty-four people survived, and both Mormon and his son Moroni were killed.

Short Answer

1. How old was Mormon when he became the leader of the army?
2. Why did the Nephites choose Mormon to be their captain?
3. Why did the Lord tell Mormon to not preach to the Nephites at first?
5. Did the Nephites ever repent?
6. Who did Mormon give the records to? Did they survive the last battle?

Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think the Lord gives some of the most sacred responsibilities to people so young? (e.g. Mormon, Joseph Smith, Mary, Samuel, etc.)
2. If you were in Mormon's position, how would you feel about leading wicked people who would not listen to the Lord? Would you still lead them? Why or why not?
3. How would you feel if you were Mormon and you witnessed the entire destruction of your people?
4. Why do you think that Mormon was at first happy that the Nephites were praying to God? Why do you think Mormon was disappointed to find that they weren't praying for repentance?

Activities

1. Write a letter to the descendants of the Lamanites as if you were Mormon.

Write what you think they would most need to know. Write what you've seen, what you hope they will do because of what you're writing, and what mistakes you wouldn't want them to repeat, etc.

2. Do the same as in the above activity, but write as if you were the last person in your country writing to those who would settle the land in the future and find your record. What would you want them to know?

Lesson 21: The Jaredites and the Tower of Babel

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

alter

ancient

attempt

author

certain

confound

contain

guidance

portion

request

seed

type

wrath

The Jaredites and the Tower of Babel

The prophet Moroni abridged the record of a people who came to the Americas long before the Nephites, and who were destroyed by the hand of the Lord because of their wickedness. The record, named the Book of Ether after its author, was found by the people of Limhi. Although it contained a record beginning with the days of Adam, Moroni only recorded a portion of it, which held the genealogy from the time of the Tower of Babel to the destruction of the people. These people were called the Jaredites.

There was a group of people in ancient times who attempted to build a tower reaching to heaven, known as the Tower of Babel, which is found in the Bible. The people were wicked and they believed that it would be easier to build a tower to reach God than to live righteous lives in order to live with God after this life. God was angry with the people, so he destroyed the tower and scattered the people by confusing their language. In other words, God made it impossible for the people to understand each other when they spoke.

Among these people was a certain man referred to as the brother of Jared, who was highly favored of the Lord because of his righteousness. Under the direction of his brother, Jared, he prayed to God, asking that he and his brother's language would not be changed. He also requested that the language of their friends and families would not be confounded. Because of their righteousness, the brother of Jared's prayer was answered. He, Jared, and their families and friends were spared from God's wrath, their language was not altered, and they were not scattered like the rest of the people.

Jared then instructed his brother to ask God if they should leave the land, and if so, where they should go. For a second time, the brother of Jared prayed to the Lord and asked for God's guidance. Having mercy on the brother of Jared, God told him and his family and friends to gather their flocks and every type of seed and take them to a valley in the north, from which God would lead them to a choice land. If the brother of Jared and those who went with him followed this commandment, the Lord promised that they and all of their descendants would be blessed and would become a nation which was greater than all others.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. The Nephites lived before the people called the Jaredites, and Moroni wrote down their record.
2. The Jaredites were the group of people in the Bible who attempted to build the Tower of Babel.
3. God answered the prayer of the brother of Jared and did not confound the language of his family and friends
4. The brother of Jared asked Jared to ask God if they should leave the land.

Short Answer

1. What biblical event is the same where the Jaredite people's story starts from?
2. Why were the people building the tower? How did God feel about this tower?
3. What did God do because of the tower being built? What did the brother of Jared do because of this?
4. Did God answer the brother of Jared's prayer?

Discussion Questions

1. What do you think of the tower that was being built?
2. How would you feel if you could no longer speak to your family and friends?
3. Why do you think Jared kept asking his brother to pray instead of him praying himself? Why do you think Jared needed to be asked to pray to the Lord?
4. Why do you think Jared asked his brother to ask God if they should leave?

Activities

1. As a class, have a tower building competition.
2. Play a simplified version of MAD GAB with previously learned drills, or sentences from the story.

Lesson 22: Jaredites Journey to the Promised Land

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

air

barge

bone

breathe

circulation

flesh

forth

glow

intend

ought

passenger

resolve

respond

round

source

tight

toss

transgression

translate

unstop

Jaredites Journey to the Promised Land

The brother of Jared, Jared and their family and friends traveled to

the valley in the north as the Lord had commanded, and they settled in a place called Moriancumer. The Jaredites lived there for four years until one day the Lord came again to the brother of Jared and chastened him for forgetting to pray to God. The brother of Jared repented and made a promise with God that he would not repeat his transgression. After this, God instructed the Jaredites to build boats according to the directions he would give. These barges were to be long, rounded with points on the end, and very tight to keep the water out.

The people built the boats as instructed, but they had questions about how the boats would work. One problem was that there was no source of light in the boats. Another was that there would be no air circulation in the boats, so they would not be able to breathe. The boats also didn't have any way to steer. The Brother of Jared prayed to God to know what to do. God responded by telling him to cut holes in the top and bottom of the boat. When the passengers of the boat needed air they could unstop either the top or bottom of the boat and get air. God said that he would guide the boats so the people would not need to worry about steering, but as far as a source of light, he asked the Brother of Jared what he thought he ought to do to resolve the problem.

Thinking hard about this problem, the brother of Jared went to the top of a high mountain called Shelem. He gathered rocks and melted them down until they were clear and white almost like glass. After this he presented the stones to the Lord and prayed and asked God to light the stones with His finger. The Lord granted the brother of Jared his desire and touched each stone so that they glowed. As He did so, the brother of Jared saw to his astonishment that the hand of the Lord was made of flesh and bone. Because

of his faith, the Lord appeared to the brother of Jared and revealed to him the history of the world from the beginning to the end. God commanded him to never reveal the things he had seen because the world was not ready. However, He also told the brother of Jared to make a record of the things God had revealed to him. During this time, God also gave two stones to the brother of Jared. These stones were intended to help translate the things that he had learned. God told him to hide the record and stones until the world was ready for them to be brought forth.

The Jaredites were finally able to board their barges and begin their journey to the Promised Land. The Lord kept his promise to guide their company with the light of the stones shining continually throughout the entire trip. After being tossed around by the sea for almost a year, the Jaredites landed in the Americas and began to settle down in their new lives.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. As they traveled, the Lord told the Jaredites about the Promised Land.
2. The brother of Jared was chastened because he kept forgetting to pray.
3. The Lord commanded the brother of Jared to build boats, but the problem was that he did not know how to make them.
4. The Lord solved all of the brother of Jared's problems.

Short Answer

1. Why did the Lord chasten the Brother of Jared?
2. What did the Lord instruct the Brother of Jared to do? Did he do it?
3. What were the problems the Brother of Jared asked the Lord about?
4. How was each problem resolved?
5. What did the Brother of Jared see that astonished him? What did the Lord tell him to do because he had seen this?

Discussion Questions

1. Why does the Lord chasten us when we sin?
2. How would you feel if you saw what the Lord showed to the brother of Jared? What would you do about it?
3. Even though the Jaredites had built boats before, they listened to the Lord's instruction. Why do you think they did this?
4. If you were in the brother of Jared's situation, and the Lord wanted you to figure out a solution to lighting the boats, what would you have come up with?

Activities

1. Your class is going to be in a boat like the Jaredites, discuss together what you think the journey would be like, how it would be similar and/or different from Lehi's family's boat, what different supplies you might or might not bring.
2. Draw what you think a Jaredite boat would look like.
3. Think up some ways that don't already exist for creating light.

Lesson 23: Moroni

Vocabulary

Before reading this chapter, translate the following words

above

amidst

attribute

bury

chance

chapter

conclude

conduct

connect

deny

develop

doctrine

extensive

mercilessly

ordination

principle

state

strive

testament

track

uncover

without

Moroni

Moroni continued to write amidst many wars and battles. At that

point, the Lamanites were so filled with hatred toward the Nephites that they mercilessly killed every Nephite that would not deny their faith in Jesus Christ. Moroni was being tracked by the Lamanites, but they had not found him, and so as he hid away, he kept writing in the hopes that the descendants of the Lamanites would have a chance to read his words and learn about the gospel. He shared his testimony and explained many doctrines of the church, including the ordination of elders and priests, the Sacrament, baptism, how to conduct church, prayer, miracles, faith, and repentance.

Moroni taught many important principles in the final chapters of his writing. He taught us how to judge good from evil, stating that things from God invite us to always do good and love God. Moroni then spoke extensively about faith, hope, and charity. He taught that these three attributes are all closely connected. You cannot have one without the other. People who have faith will be led to have hope in eternal life. Those that develop this hope will be filled with charity, which is the pure love of Christ. He encouraged us to all strive to develop these attributes and become more like Christ.

Moroni concluded the Book of Mormon with an invitation for readers to pray about the truthfulness of the things he wrote. He promised us that if we pray with faith in Jesus Christ and ask with a sincere heart and real intent, Heavenly Father will teach us the truth through the power of the Holy Ghost. Moroni teaches us to seek after the gifts of God and above all, come unto Christ.

Once Moroni finished writing these things, he took the gold plates and placed them in a stone box. He then buried the box in the hill Cumorah, where it would remain for hundreds of years until the prophet Joseph Smith would uncover it. Through the power of God, Joseph Smith translated the

records, and because of the faithfulness of prophets and the promises of the Lord, we have this powerful testament of Jesus Christ in these latter days.

Comprehension Questions

True or False

1. Moroni continued to write during the many wars between the Nephites and Lamanites.
2. Moroni did not write about church doctrine.
3. Moroni was the last writer and ended the Book of Mormon.

Short Answer

1. What are some of the ordinances of the church that Moroni wrote about?
2. What are some things that Moroni wrote at the conclusion of the Book of Mormon?
3. Where did Moroni hide the plates?

Discussion Questions

1. Why do you think Moroni chose to write about the ordinances of the church in the last book of the Book of Mormon?
2. How do you think Moroni, the last Nephite, felt as he finished abridging the Book of Mormon?
3. If you were the last writer in the record of your people, what would you write? What would be some things that you would want others to remember about you/about your people? What would be some things you would warn others about?
4. If you could give one last word of advice, what would it be?

Activities

1. Write a last letter/ letter of advice in your journal.
2. Write your own closing to the Book of Mormon.