

Book of Mormon Study

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Part I

Introduction and Title Page

Chapter 1

Title Page

1.1 1st Paragraph

“The Book of Mormon: An account written by the hand of Mormon upon plates taken from the plates of Nephi.”

Speaker	Important Characters	Target Audience
Mormon	—	The reader

1.1.1 Definitions

1.1.2 Principles

- Record keeping

1.1.3 Comments

Mormon summarized the entirety of Lehi’s descendents’ history, and used the plates that Nephi started (approximately 1000 years previously).

1.1.4 Additional References

- *None* (yet)

1.2 2nd Paragraph

“Wherefore, it is an abridgment of the record of the people of Nephi, and also of the Lamanites – Written to the Lamanites, who are a remnant of the house of Israel; and also to Jew and Gentile – Written by way of commandment, and also by the spirit of prophecy and of revelation – Written and sealed up, and hid up

unto the Lord, that they might not be destroyed – To come forth by the gift and power of God unto the interpretation thereof – Sealed by the hand of Moroni, and hid up unto the Lord, to come forth in due time by way of the Gentile – The interpretation thereof by the gift of God.”

Speaker	Important Characters	Target Audience
Mormon	People of Nephi; Lamanites; Jew; Gentile	Lamanites; Jews; Gentiles

1.2.1 Definitions

Abridge:

- to shorten by omissions while retaining the basic contents
- to reduce or lessen in duration, scope, authority, etc.; diminish; curtail
- to deprive; cut off

1.2.2 Principles

- *None* (yet)

1.2.3 Comments

This book was written because of the spirit of prophecy, which as we find in Revelation 19:10 is the testimony of Christ, but it was also written because it was a commandment. This leads to the thought that as we develop a testimony of Christ, we will be commanded to write our own testimony so that others can learn from our own experience.

1.2.4 Additional References

- Revelation 19:10

1.3 3rd Paragraph

“An abridgment taken from the Book of Ether also, which is a record of the people of Jared, who were scattered at the time the Lord confounded the language of the people, when they were building a tower to get to heaven - Which is to shown unto the remnant of the House of Israel what great things the Lord hath done for their fathers; and that they may know the covenants of the Lord, that they are not cast off forever - And also to the convincing of the Jew and Gentile that JESUS is the CHRIST, the ETERNAL GOD, manifesting himself unto all nations - and now, if there are faults they are the mistakes of men; wherefore, condemn not the things of God, that ye may be found spotless at the judgment-seat of Christ.”

Speaker	Important Characters	Target Audience
Mormon	People of Jared; House of Israel; Jew; Gentile	Lamanites; Jews; Gentiles

1.3.1 Definitions

Confound:

- to perplex or amaze, especially by sudden disturbance or surprise; bewilder; confuse
- to throw into confusion or disorder
- to thrown into increased confusion or disorder
- to treat or regard erroneously as identical; mix or associate by mistake
- to mingle so that the elements cannot be distinguished or separated
- to damn (used in mild imprecations)
- to contradict or refute

1.3.2 Principles

- Jesus is the Christ

1.3.3 Comments

Including the abridgement of the Book of Ether is done to show that God is powerful, and watches out for those that serve Him. Furthermore, this record gives another witness of the importance of the covenants of the Lord - without them, we are cast off forever. The final statement in this paragraph is a warning to those that would find fault with the book. Mormon readily acknowledges that he may have made a mistake, and implores those that read and ponder this book that they learn from his mistakes, rather than condemn the book because of his weakness.

Joseph Smith stated that “The standard of truth has been erected; no unhallowed hand can stop the work from progressing; persecutions may rage, mobs may combine, armies may assemble, calumny may defame, but the truth of God will go forth boldly, nobly, and independent, till it has penetrated every continent, visited every clime, swept every country, and sounded in every ear, till the purposes of God shall be accomplished, and the Great Jehovah shall say the work is done.” We have a work to do, and this book is the way to do it!

1.3.4 Additional References

- Mormon 8:17

1.4 4th Paragraph

“Translated by Joseph Smth, Jun.”

Speaker	Important Characters	Target Audience
Joseph Smith Junior	Joseph Smith Junior	The reader

1.4.1 Definitions

Translate:

- to turn from one language into another or from a foreign language into one’s own
- to change the form, condition, nature, etc., of; transform; convert
- to explain in terms that can be more easily understood; interpret
- to bear, carry, or move from one place, position, etc., to another; transfer
- *Mechanics* to cause (a body) to move without rotation or angular displacement
- *Computers* to convert (a program, data, code, etc.) from one form to another
- *Telegraphy* to retransmit or forward (a message), as by a relay.

1.4.2 Principles

- *None* (yet)

1.4.3 Comments

Joseph Smith Junior was called by God to translate the Book of Mormon - not write it.

1.4.4 Additional References

- Joseph Smith - History 1:67-68

Chapter 2

Introduction

2.1 1st Paragraph

“The Book of Mormon is a volume of holy scripture comparable to the Bible. It is a record of God’s dealings with the ancient inhabitants of the Americas and contains the fulness of the everlasting gospel.”

Speaker	Important Characters	Target Audience
—	Ancient inhabitants of the Americas	The reader

2.1.1 Definitions

Comparable:

- capable of being compared; having features in common with something else to permit or suggest comparison
- worthy of comparison
- usable for comparison; similar

Fulness (or *Fullness*):

- completely filled; containing all that can be held; filled to utmost capacity
- complete; entire; maximum
- of the maximum size, amount, extent, volume, etc.

Everlasting (as adjective):

- lasting forever; eternal
- lasting or continuing for an indefinitely long time

- incessant; constantly recurring
- wearisome; tedious

Everlasting (as noun):

- eternal duration; eternity
- the Everlasting, God
- any of various plants that retain their shape or color when dried, as certain composite plants of the genera *Helichrysum*, *Gnaphalium*, and *Helipterum*

2.1.2 Principles

- Fulness of the gospel

2.1.3 Comments

Just as we say in the eighth Article of Faith, “We believe the Bible to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.” The Bible does contain the fulness of the gospel - faith, repentance, baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost, and enduring to the end. We use the Book of Mormon as another witness of Jesus Christ and His gospel. In my personal opinion, the Book of Mormon is clearer in its language in describing the gospel and what we must do in order to return to God again. When we speak of the everlasting gospel, if we look at the definitions above, we are in fact saying that we are looking at God’s gospel. The use of the word *comparable* is informative as well. We do not say that the Bible and the Book of Mormon are *the same*. Rather, they share the same information, but do so with two completely different groups of people. Note that the first definition of comparable mentions having features in common – the implication is that not everything is the same.

Another comment on this paragraph is that in recent years the phrase “as does the Bible” was removed from the introduction. I do not think that this removal was done to imply that the Bible does not contain the fulness of the gospel, but rather that the introduction is just a starting point for those who are beginning to read the Book of Mormon. Thus, the introduction focuses on the words contained in the Book of Mormon, without detracting from the importance of the Bible.

2.1.4 Additional References

- Articles of Faith 1:4, 8

2.2 2nd Paragraph

“The book was written by many ancient prophets by the spirit of prophecy and revelation. Their words, written on gold plates, were quoted and abridged

by a prophet-historian named Mormon. The record gives an account of two civilizations. One came from Jerusalem in 600 B.C. and afterward separated into two nations, known as the Nephites and the Lamanites. The other came much earlier when the Lord confounded the tongues at the Tower of Babel. This group is known as the Jaredites. After thousands of years, all were destroyed except the Lamanites, and they are among the ancestors of the American Indians.”

Speaker	Important Characters	Target Audience
—	Mormon; Nephites; Lamanites; Jaredites	The reader

2.2.1 Definitions

Historian:

- an expert in history; authority on history
- a writer of history; chronicler
- from Middle French *historien*, from Latin *historia*. As “writer of history in the higher sense” (distinguished from a mere annalist or chronicler), from 1530s

2.2.2 Principles

- *None* (yet)

2.2.3 Comments

This paragraph once again reaffirms that the Book of Mormon was written by prophets by revelation. This book did not come out of a whim like many of the novels and stories we read today. This book was written as a commandment of God, and as such requires (and should *command*) our deepest attentions and studies. Note that this particular paragraph was updated in recent years. The original paragraph read, at the end “... they are among the principal ancestors of the American Indians.” Why this was changed, I do not know, but one thought that I have on that matter is that the Nephites, Lamanites, and Jaredites may not have been the only ones to settle on the American continent. While we may not have the records of other civilizations, that does not preclude them from having living and intermingling with the groups. After all, there are the lost ten tribes of Israel, and there is a possibility that some of those lost tribes found their way to the Americas and are also among the ancestors of the American Indians. Something that should stick out as a big warning to everyone is the phrase, “all were destroyed except the Lamanites.” Having read the Book of Mormon many times, and knowing how both civilizations were destroyed, this scares me especially because of the parallels I see in the United States today. While I am not sure that the United States alone was the home of these civilizations, it seems quite possible to me that the entirety of both North and South America were well traveled by these groups, and that

the commandment of God that those who dwell in the land shall serve Him applies across the board. Thus, it seems to me, that if we do not repent, there is a strong possibility that destruction will come our way from other groups. I have to be careful in saying this though, because I do not mean to imply that the other countries in North and South America are wicked (as could be implied from the United States being destroyed by them similar to the Nephites). That is certainly not my place to judge, especially as I have absolutely no idea the spiritual state of those peoples. Rather, I mean to say that the Lord in His justice will not wait much longer for His children to repent before wars begin to break out – not in this land alone, but across the world.

2.2.4 Additional References

- *None* (yet)

2.3 3rd Paragraph

“The crowning event recorded in the Book of Mormon is the personal ministry of the Lord Jesus Christ among the Nephites soon after his resurrection. It puts forth the doctrines of the gospel, outlines the plan of salvation, and tells men what they must do to gain peace in this life and eternal salvation in the life to come.”

Speaker	Important Characters	Target Audience
—	Jesus Christ; Nephites	The reader

2.3.1 Definitions

Crowning:

- representing a level of surpassing achievement, attainment, etc.
- forming or providing a crown, top, or summit
- late 12c., from Old French *coroner*, from *corone* Related: *Crowned*; *crowning*. The latter in its sense of “that makes complete” is from 1650s.
- (as *crown*) the top or highest part of anything, as of a hat or a mountain
- (as *crown*) the distinction that comes from a great achievement.

Personal:

- of, relating to, or coming as from a particular person; individual; private
- relating to, directed to, or intended for a particular person

- intended for use by one person
- referring or directed to a particular person in a disparaging or offensive sense or manner, usually involving character, behavior, appearance, etc.
- making personal remarks or attacks
- done, carried out, held, etc., in person
- pertaining to or characteristic of a person or self-conscious being

2.3.2 Principles

- Christ’s personal ministry

2.3.3 Comments

Something that has always meant a lot to me is just how individually focused Christ is. Throughout the Bible and the Book of Mormon, Christ shows us what it means to truly be selfless. He shows such an infinite capacity for love that has always soothed my soul and driven me to work to become better, and more worthy of His love.

This paragraph emphasizes that Christ is the focal point of this book. His doctrine, His gospel, and the plan that He carried out are explained in greater detail in this book than in any other book. It only makes sense that of all the books that can be studied, this one alone will bring a man closer to God than any other book, because it truly is “the most correct of any book.”

2.3.4 Additional References

- *None* (yet)

2.4 4th Paragraph

“After Mormon completed his writings, he delivered the account to his son Moroni, who added a few words of his own and hid up the plates in the hill Cumorah. On September 21, 1823, the same Moroni, then a glorified, resurrected being, appeared to the Prophet Joseph Smith and instructed him relative to the ancient record and its destined translation into the English language.”

Speaker	Important Characters	Target Audience
—	Mormon; Moroni; Joseph Smith	The reader

2.4.1 Definitions

Destined:

- bound for a certain destination
- ordained, appointed, or predetermined to be or do something
- liable, planning, or intending to be or do something

2.4.2 Principles

- Resurrection

2.4.3 Comments

This paragraph covers a lot of ground in such a short space – from Moroni receiving the plates (approximately 400 A.D.) to 1823, a span of nearly a millennium and a half. The use of the word *destined* is interesting to me. While this introduction was written after the translation of the Book of Mormon into English, it is quite clear in the Book of Mormon itself that the authors knew that it would be translated into another language.

Something that has given me pause is the idea that Moroni was a glorified, *resurrected* being. Keep in mind that at the time of Moroni's death, Christ had already started the first resurrection nearly 400 years previous. Alma indicates that there could be one resurrection and a final resurrection, a continuous resurrection, or a series of resurrections (see Alma 40). If there were only two resurrections, that would indicate that both resurrections have already happened (the first being with Christ, the second being some time after the death of Moroni). This does not sit well with me, so we look at the other two possibilities. For the continuous resurrection idea, this seems slightly more plausible. We know that when Christ was resurrected, many of the dead rose as well (see Matthew 27:52). If that first resurrection began a continuous cycle of resurrection, this makes much more sense. There could be an indeterminate amount of time between death and resurrection, as President Joseph F. Smith seems to indicate that Joseph Smith (who had died some 64 years previous) was still in the spirit world, and with others of the last dispensation, "looked upon the long absence of their spirits from their bodies as a bondage." (see D&C 138(:50)). This brings us to the idea of a series of resurrections. This idea stems from the fact that people simply do not experience death at the same time. In a way, this could be viewed as a parody on the continuous resurrection idea, just with more spacing between resurrection 'events.' One thing that needs to be considered is that we have absolutely *no* idea what the ordinance of resurrection entails (see Section 2.4.4 for further study). Because of this, we can only speculate, but further study by faith and learning may provide further answers.

2.4.4 Additional References

- See Hoskisson, P. Y., *What's in a Name? The Name Cumorah*, *Journal of Book of Mormon Studies*, 13/1-2(2004):158-60, 174-75.

- Alma 40
- Matthew 27:52
- D&C 138 (esp. vs 50)
- Matthew, R.J. *Resurrection*, April 1991 *Ensign*.
- <http://www.templestudy.com/2008/08/13/many-more-ordinances-including-resurrection/>

2.5 5th Paragraph

“In due course the plates were delivered to Joseph Smith, who translated them by the gift and power of God. The record is now published in many languages as a new and additional witness that Jesus Christ is the Son of the living God and that all who will come unto him and obey the laws and ordinances of his gospel may be saved.”

Speaker	Important Characters	Target Audience
—	Joseph Smith; Jesus Christ	The reader

2.5.1 Definitions

Additional:

- added; more; supplementary

2.5.2 Principles

- The Gospel of Jesus Christ

2.5.3 Comments

Again, an emphasis on the idea that Joseph Smith *translated* the Book of Mormon through the gift and power of God.

At the time of this writing the Book of Mormon has been translated into over 110 different languages (see May 2015 *Ensign* article). As the gospel continues to spread, and as more and more people share their God-given gifts of language, the Book of Mormon will continue to spread throughout the world to bring everyone to a knowledge that Jesus Christ is the Savior of the world!

2.5.4 Additional References

- See Section 1.4
- *Book of Mormon in 110 Languages*, May 2015 *Ensign*

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