



Timeline of Events in The Book of Mormon

By Sherrie Kline Smith

This timeline was created as a tool for correlating events in The Book of Mormon with the changing Mesoamerican archaeological understandings and discoveries. It was first published in *glyph notes* (Sept/Oct 1996, Vol. 3, No. 5) as "Synopsis of the Last Years of The Book of Mormon," and only covered the years after Christ. Since then, more and more discoveries are being dated to the years before Christ. This caused me to expand it to include those years.

Now when I read an article in the paper or a magazine, or when I'm on one of our tours, I can quickly check to see what's happening in The Book of Mormon at that time and how it fits with what archaeologists are saying about it. It also can provide a good classroom discussion about many topics.

This is a work in progress as I continue to

600-91 BC

- Kings (Lowlands and Highlands had kings)

91 BC-AD 34

- Reign of Judges in Nephite Lands (See p. 165 in *People, Places and Prophecies* by Verneil W. Simmons)

AD 36-194 - Children of Christ Era - what type of government?

AD 330 - Kings mentioned again for the first time - but may have started earlier

Circa 200 BC

- King Mosiah leads Nephites from Land of Nephi to Land of Zarahemla bringing scriptures and knowledge of writing with them; Mosiah becomes king over both Nephites and Mulekites

124 BC

- King Benjamin gives famous sermon to united people in Land of Zarahemla
- He causes it to be written and distributed to all his people (Mosiah 1:37)
- King Benjamin gives the people a name: "ye shall be called the children of Christ" (Mosiah 3:7-21)

91 BC

- Reign of judges begins; Alma (II) becomes chief judge for 9 years and high priest of the church (Mosiah 13)

83 BC

- Alma gives up chief judgeship to devote full time to preaching; Nephiah becomes chief judge (Alma 2:28)

91-76 BC

- Sons of Mosiah in Lamanite lands for 14 years (Alma 15:16-20)
- Many Lamanites converted; move to Land of Jershon (probably Belize)

74-73 BC

- Korihor, anti-Christ (Alma 16: 7-78); Alma goes on missionary trips to Zoramites and others; records counsel to his three sons (Alma 17, 18, & 19)
- War between Lamanites and Nephites; Chief Captain Moroni, 25 years old, becomes leader of Nephite army (18th year of judges; Alma 20)

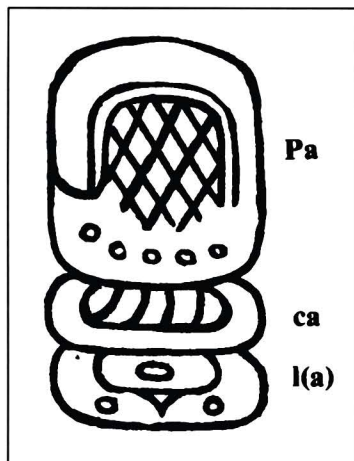
73-72 BC

- Alma (II) gives records to son Helaman and disappears (Alma 17:31 and 22:41; Alma 21:3-21)
- Amalickiah wants to be king and gathers support including lower judges (19th year of judges; Alma 21:31-39)
- Chief Captain Moroni - rent coat, Title of Liberty (Alma 21:41); "caused the title of liberty to be hoisted upon every tower which was in all the land" possessed by the Nephites (Alma 21:71)
- Amalickiah escapes into Lamanite lands and by his cunning eventually becomes king of the Lamanites, marrying the queen in the City of Nephi (Alma 21:62-122)
- Moroni continues to fortify cities with walls and moats (Alma 21:129; 22:1-6)

72-67 BC

- 11th month, 10th day, 19th year of judges war begins

Continued on page 2.



Linguists no longer debate the question of phoneticism of Maya hieroglyphs. This glyph reads "Pacal," a ruler of Palenque entombed in the Temple of Inscriptions. Although the glyphs can be read phonetically, Pacal is only one of a few rulers' names presently deciphered. It bears a strong resemblance to Pachus found in Alma 29:6-8, king of the dissenters. Several names in The Book of Mormon begin with "Pa": Paanchi, Pahoran, and Pacumeni.

Timeline of Events

From page 1.

- Drive Lamanites out of east wilderness; fortify line between Nephites and Lamanites—from east sea to west (Alma 22:8) and from the west sea running by the head of the river Sidon in a straight line (Alma 22:11); Lamanites on the south, Nephites north of the line (Alma 22:7-12)
- Begin to build many new cities: Aaron, Moroni, Lehi, Nephiah
- Land dispute among the Nephites (Alma 22:26-39)
- 2nd chief judge, Nephiah, dies and his son Pahoran is appointed chief judge and governor over the people (Alma 22:42-44)

66 BC

- King men—war for about six years

62 BC

- 1st month, 2nd day, 30th year of the reign of judges, Moroni receives letter from Helaman in the midst of wars
- Moroni writes to chief judge Pahoran who answers saying king men have taken control of central government (Alma 27 and 28)

60 BC

- War ends; Moroni and Helaman return to their land (Alma 29:52)
- Moroni gives up command of the army to his son Moronihah (Alma 29:53)
- Pahoran returns as chief judge (Alma 29:54)
- Helaman and brothers return to preaching (Alma 29:55)
- Prosperity (Alma 29:58-62)

56-55 BC (35th year reign of judges)

- Helaman dies and his brother Shiblon continues records (Alma 29:63)
- Moroni dies (Alma 30:1-3)

54-53 BC

- Hagoth builds ships; mass migrations into land northward (Alma 30:6-13) (Monte Alban? Teotihuacan? U.S.?)

52 BC

- Shiblon dies; records go to Helaman, son of Helaman (Alma 30:14-15)
- All engravings are copied and sent forth among the people throughout the land (Alma 30:16)
- Dissenters go over to the Lamanites and stir up to war

51 BC

- Chief judge and governor Pahoran dies; contention among sons who should be chief judge; Pahoran II is appointed by voice of the people (Helaman 1:1-4)
- Kiskumen, member of a secret society, murders Pahoran; Pahoran's brother Pacumeni elected chief judge (Helaman 1:9-13)

50 BC

- Beginning of the year, Lamanites, led by dissenter, Coriantumr, a descendant of Zarahemla (thus a Mulekite), invade the center of the land, take the city of Zarahemla, and kill Pacumeni (Helaman 1:15-35)
- Lamanite king's name is Tubaloth (Helaman 1:17)
- End of the year, Nephites gain back cities and land, including the city of Zarahemla (Helaman 1:35)

49 BC

- Peace established; Helaman (son of Helaman) appointed to be chief judge by voice of the people (Helaman 1:38)
- Gadianton robbers are active; try to kill Helaman; robbers flee into wilderness (Helaman 1:39-51)

45 BC

- Much contention; more migration northward (Helaman 2:3) (Monte Alban? Teotihuacan? US?)
- Much shipping of timber to land northward; people in land northward become expert in cement
- Many merchants; much trade
- Many of the people of Ammon (converted Lamanites) leave and go northward (Helaman 2:11) (origin of Hopi Indians in US southwest?)

glyph notes is published bimonthly by Pre-Columbian Studies Institute (PSI), a nonprofit research and education organization, and is distributed free to members of PSI.

Membership & Annual Subscription to newsletter is \$15.
Send to: Pre-Columbian Studies Institute,
P.O. Box 477, Independence, MO 64051.

Editorial Committee: Pat Beebe, Editor; Joy Muir; Clyde Noren; Jennifer Raffety; Tim Raffety; Glenn Scott

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Timeline of Events

From page 2.

- Many books and records kept, mainly by the Nephites (Helaman 2:12-14)
- Large population; so numerous cover face of “whole earth [land], from sea south to sea north, from sea west to sea east”

45-39 BC

- Prosperity; church gains many members; peace until 41-39 BC when pride enters into the church

38-37 BC

- Helaman dies (11 years as judge); his son Nephi becomes chief judge (Helaman 2:33)
- Much dissension in the church; some go over to the Lamanites

34 BC

- War; Lamanites come down to battle and take all the lands, including Zarahemla and unto the land which was near land Bountiful (Helaman 2:39-40)

30 BC

- Nephites succeed in regaining half of their lands; Moronihah (son of Moroni) still leader of the army (Helaman 2:43-52)

29-26 BC

- Nephites can not get back any more of their lands
- Nephi gives up the chief judge position to Cezoram and devotes himself, along with his brother Lehi, to preaching, beginning at city Bountiful (Helaman 2:63, 66, 77)
- Nephi and Lehi go to Land of Nephi to preach; put in prison; encircled with fire; angels come down; 300 hear (Helaman 2:82-114)
- Many Lamanites converted; yield the lands of their possession to the Nephites and become more righteous than the Nephites (Helaman 2:117-118)
- Nephi, Lehi, and many Lamanites go to land northward to preach; gone six years—no success (Helaman 2:124)
- Peace; Nephites and Lamanites go freely into each other’s lands; much trade and commerce (Helaman 2:127-128); land south called Lehi; land north called Mulek (Helaman 2:129)

25-23 BC

- Cezoram, chief judge, murdered; his son appointed as chief judge, but he is also murdered (Helaman 2:136-137)
- Gadianton bands stir up people to wickedness
- Lamanites try to destroy Gadianton robbers by preaching the word of God, and succeed
- Many Nephites join with the Gadianton robbers who gain control over the Nephite government
- Nephites begin worshiping idols of gold and silver (Helaman 2:158)

22-17 BC

- Nephi returns from land northward (22 BC); incident with Nephi praying on his tower; reveals murder of the chief judge by his brother Seantum who confesses; God gives Nephi power over the Nephites (Helaman 3:1-113)
- Contentions; wars; Nephi calls for famine (Helaman 4:1-10)
- Famine for 3 years

15 BC

- Rains come again; Nephites prosper, cover land northward and southward from the sea west to the sea east (Helaman 4:24)
- Peace; more part of the people, both Nephites and Lamanites, belong to the church (Helaman 4:24)

12 BC

- Much strife again; some Nephites desert to Lamanites; war

10-6 BC

- Nephites try to destroy Gadianton robbers, but they defy Nephite armies
- Nephites strong in iniquity
- Lamanites keep commandments of God and Law of Moses

5-1 BC

- Samuel, the Lamanite, prophesies; many baptized (Helaman 5)
- Great signs given; angels appear, but Satan has great hold of the hearts of the Nephites

Photo Credit: Don Beebe



“Scattering glyph,” carved on the side of Stela C, Quirigua, A.D. 775, represents letting or shedding of blood. This stela also shows the year from which the classic Maya calculated time, 3114 B.C.

Continued on page 4.

Photo Credit: Patricia Beebe



The Tablet of the Scribe from Palenque dates from approximately A.D. 700. Curiously, this same scribal pose and writing instruments are found in an Egyptian tomb from Saggara of 2400 B.C. Ancient Egyptian and Maya scribes were alike in numerous ways. Both played primary roles in setting dates for major celebrations (Coe 1992:67).



Photo Credit: Don Beebe

Statue of a priest on display in the museum in Merida, Mexico, bears a striking familiarity to the description of the interpreters (Mosiah 12:18, 19; 5:73, 74) and Biblical description of the Urim and Thummim (Exodus 28:30; Lev. 8:8).

Timeline of Events

From page 3.

AD 1-5 - 600 hundred years after Lehi left Jerusalem; 91 years reign of judges

- Nephi gives his eldest son, Nephi, all the records; elder Nephi departs the land and no one knows where he goes (3 Nephi 1:1-3)
- Sun goes down, but no darkness as prophesied by Samuel; new star appears; other signs given of birth of Christ, beginning of 92nd year reign of the judges (3 Nephi 1:4-24)
- Nephites begin to “reckon their time from this period when the sign was given or from the coming of Christ” (3 Nephi 1:45)
- Gadianton robbers could not be destroyed

AD 5

- People begin to forget the signs and wonders and begin to disbelieve (3 Nephi 1:38-42)

AD 13-25

- Wars and contentions throughout all the land because Gadianton robbers had become so numerous; Lamanites and Nephites both fight against the robbers (3 Nephi 1:54-57)
- Lachoneus governor of the land; sends a proclamation to people asking everyone to gather into a place of security to defend themselves against the robbers (3 Nephi 2:1-29)
- Nephites gather in the part of Zarahemla which was between the land of Zarahemla and the land Bountiful, “to the line which was between the land Bountiful and the land Desolation” (3 Nephi 2:32)
- Robbers defeated (3 Nephi 2:46-75)
- Last mention of horses (3 Nephi 2:30)

AD 26-28

- People return to their own lands and begin to prosper (3 Nephi 3:1-5)
- Many cities built anew; many old cities repaired; many highways cast up; many roads made, which led from city to city, and from land to land (3 Nephi 3:8)

AD 30

- Great inequality again in the land; church broken up, except a few converted Lamanites (3 Nephi 3:15-19)
- Many men inspired from heaven preach and testify of Christ; some are put to death secretly by the judges (3 Nephi 3:21-34)
- Chief judge of the land is murdered
- People divide and separate into tribes, every man according to his family
- Government of the land destroyed (3 Nephi 3:35-43)
- Man called Jacob becomes king over a wicked group; they go “into the northernmost part of the land” and “build up unto themselves a kingdom” (3 Nephi 44-51); their great city, Jacobugath, was later burned by fire (3 Nephi 4:36)

AD 31-33

- Nephi preaches and converts many (3 Nephi 3:56-70)

AD 34

- 1st month, 4th day, 34 years after sign given for birth, terrible storms, upheaval and destruction throughout the land (3 Nephi 4:3-75)
- End of 34th year Jesus appears unto the people in the land Bountiful and spends time teaching and healing (3 Nephi 4:74-13:24)
- Great missionary work begins

AD 36-201 - what type of government??

- All converted unto the Lord; time of the Children of Christ; much prosperity, no contention, and all things common (4 Nephi 1:21)

AD 194

- Small part of the people revolt from the church and take upon them the name of Lamanites (4 Nephi 1:23)

AD 200

- People multiply and “spread upon all the face of the land,” and become exceeding rich

AD 201

- Children of Christ era ends (lasted less than 170 years) (4 Nephi 1:27-28)

Continued on page 5.

Timeline of Events

From page 4.

- From this time forward, they no longer have goods and substance common
- They divide into classes; build up churches to get gain; and begin to deny the true church of Christ

AD 210

- Many churches established in the land

AD 231

- A great division takes place—true believers called Nephites; those who reject the gospel called Lamanites

AD 260

- Begin again to build up the secret oaths and combinations of Gadianton (4 Nephi 1:50)
- The people called Nephites also begin to be proud and vain because of their riches

AD 300

- Both Nephites and Lamanites become exceeding wicked
- “Gold and silver did they lay up in store in abundance, and did traffic in all manner of traffic” (4 Nephi 54)

AD 310

- Mormon is born

AD 320

- Because of wickedness, Ammoron hides up all the sacred records in Hill Shim
- Mormon is 10 years old; Ammoron tells him about the records and asks him to go to Hill Shim when he is 24 and take the plates of Nephi; he is to leave the remaining records “in the place where they are;” on the plates of Nephi, he is to engrave all he observes about the people

AD 321

- Mormon (11 years old) and father move to “land southward, even to the land of Zarahemla” (Mormon 1:7)
- “The whole face of the land having become covered with buildings and the people were as numerous almost, as it were the sand of the sea” (Mormon 1:7)
- The Nephites and Lamanites go to war with each other beginning in the “borders of Zarahemla by the waters of Sidon”

AD 321-324

- Because of wickedness, “the Lord did take away his beloved disciples, and the work of miracles and of healing did cease . . . and there were no gifts from the Lord” (Mormon 1:14-15)

AD 325

- Land becomes cursed because of hardness of the people’s hearts
- People hide up their treasures in the earth, but due to the curse they become slippery and they can not “hold them or retain them again”
- Gadianton robbers, who were among the Lamanites, infest the land
- Sorceries, witchcrafts, and magic (Mormon 1:19-20)

AD 326

- Mormon (16 years old) becomes leader of the Nephite armies and leads them in war

AD 327

- “Blood and carnage spread throughout all the face of the land . . . and it was one complete revolution throughout all the face of the land” (Mormon 1:30)

AD 330

- Lamanite King called Aaron; has an army of 44,000
- “No man could keep that which was his own, for the thieves, and the robbers, and the murders, and the magic art, and the witchcraft which was in the land”

AD 344

- Mormon records that he had gone as directed by Ammoron and had “taken the plates of Nephi, and did make a record according to the words of Ammoron” (Mormon 1:44)

AD 350

- Mormon makes a treaty with the Lamanites and Gadianton robbers; they divide the lands of inheritance—Nephites receive all the “land northward to the narrow passage

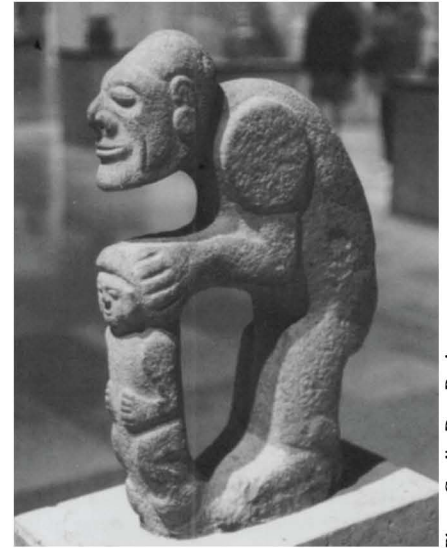


Photo Credit: Don Beebe

A large stone statue in the museum at Jalapa, Mexico, showing an older man placing his hands on the head of a child which appears to reflect the practice of the ordinance of laying on of hands.

Photo Credit: Don Beebe



City or lineage name glyph. The lower right portion has been deciphered as “Muluc,” which linguists believe to be the name of the first ruler. This glyph is found on a stela near the east end of the first plaza at the ruins called Yaxchilan. This has led some Book of Mormon scholars to suggest that Yaxchilan was the City of Zarahemla founded by the Mulekites.

Timeline of Events

From page 5.

which led into the land southward” and the Lamanites have all the land southward

- Ten years of peace before Lamanites again come to battle against them

AD 360

- King of the Lamanites (name not given) sends a letter (epistle) to Mormon telling him they are preparing to come to battle

AD 362

- Mormon refuses to continue as leader because of their wickedness (Mormon 1:76)

AD 366

- Lamanites take many prisoners, both women and children, and “offer them up as sacrifices unto their idol gods;” first mention of human sacrifice
- Nephites become angry and drive them out of the land
- No more battles until 375 (9 years)

AD 375

- Lamanites come down to battle against the Nephites
- Mormon records that when the Lamanites were about to overthrow the land, he went and removed all the records from Hill Shim; but, does not tell us at that time what he did with them
- Mormon (65 years old) repents of “the oath” which he had made 13 years previously and again becomes commander of their armies; but he “was without hopes”

AD 379

- Lamanites burn Nephite cities and destroy inhabitants not gathered in with Mormon’s army

AD 380

- Lamanites come boldly against the Nephites, many are “swept down and destroyed”

AD 384

- Mormon writes to the Lamanite king and requests that he allow him to gather his people together at the “land of Cumorah, by a hill which was called Cumorah,” and there give them battle; Lamanite king agrees
- Mormon gathers all his people in the land of Cumorah, “a land of many waters, rivers, and fountains” (Mormon 3: 3-7)

AD 385

- At some point, Mormon gives Moroni the plates upon which he recorded the history of his people and instructs him to finish it; he leaves all other records in Hill Cumorah
- About the beginning of this year, the last battle is fought
- Mormon, now 74 years old, is wounded; Moroni later records that the Lamanites killed his father in battle
- Some Nephites desert or escape; Mormon’s son Moroni remains alone

AD 400

- Fifteen years after the last battle, Moroni makes an entry in the record; none, he writes, know the true God, and the Lamanites war one with another; the “whole face of this land is one continual round of murder and bloodshed; and no one knoweth the end of the war” (Mormon 4:7-10)

AD 421

- Moroni records this last date 36 years after the last battle and says he is sealing up the record (Moroni 10)
- Sometime during those years, he makes the abridgment of the record of Ether which he includes on the plates
- He claims that God shall show that which he has written is true
- His final plea is, “Come unto Christ, and be perfected in him”

the *Joy line* as shared with Joy Muir

Lois Lane (Waldo Restoration Branch) had an opportunity to give a Book of Mormon to a woman she visited with several times while walking on a neighborhood hiking trail.

George Gross (Devon Park Restoration Branch) always carries at least 25 copies of the tract, *Book of Mormon Challenge*, with him in his van. He estimates that he has given away approximately 150 copies of the tract in the past few years.

Stephanie Hassleman (Missionary Branch) gave a Book of Mormon to a lady from Iraq whom she met while she was living in Germany.

Kind-hearted saints from several Restoration Branches have purchased The Book of Mormon to be sent to the churches in Africa to help the branches that have been established in that far away country.

References above represent four diverse ways of taking this very special book to the world as we are told we must do. They have seen the need and have used difference avenues to plant the seed. If we but look we, too, can find ways to share The Book of Mormon.

The opportunities for sharing are increasing daily. Opportunities for learning more

about The Book of Mormon are also increasing daily. In October 2005, the Conference of Restoration Elders chose The Book of Mormon as the theme for their annual Fall Gathering weekend. Our PSI group has provided services and classes for more than a dozen congregations in 2005 alone.

There are a number of sources available to help you find what you may be looking for in your quest for more knowledge about this very important book. A few suggestions which may be of assistance are as follows.

1) The Education Council of the CRE has reproduced tapes of Harold Whitehead reading The Book of Mormon, and they are available on audio cassette as well as CDs. Other Book of Mormon related materials offered by the CRE include tracts, quarterlies, and a booklet on reading The Book of Mormon in a year. They also carry the 1908 authorized edition of The Book of Mormon (Call CRE Resource center at 816-836-3421).

2) Price Publishing Bookstore has a wide variety of Book of Mormon related materials, including the best selling book, *Voices from the Dust*, by Glenn Scott. Glenn's

Book of Mormon Lands maps are also available. (Call Price Bookstore at 816-461-5659).

3) The Book of Mormon Foundation has many materials for sale and also publishes a newsletter, *The Witness*. Book of Mormon concordances and related gift items are carried in their bookstore. Classes are available from time to time. (Call The Foundation at 816-461-3722)

4) Zarahemla Research Institute sells the Restored Covenant Edition of The Book of Mormon and offers classes occasionally. (Call ZRI at 816-254-1900).

5) Pre-Columbian Studies Institute (PSI) is presenting a series of classes on The Book of Mormon, "Evidences that Change Faith into Knowledge" at the South Chrysler Restoration Branch Fellowship Hall, Independence, Missouri, beginning Tuesday, February 7, 2006, at 7 pm. For those in the Independence area, check your church bulletin for presenter name, subject, and date. Classes are being held each Tuesday evening through April, 2006, with the exception of April 4, 2006, when the Elder's Conference is in session. (Call PSI at 816-796-4094 or 816-229-5192)

glyph clips

◆ 24th Annual Maya Weekend

Where: University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology
Saturday, April 8, 2006,
8:30 am to 6:30 pm

When: Friday evening through Sunday, April 7 - 9, 2006
"Maya Shamans: Magic Heroes and Spirit Healers"

This program focuses on shamans and religious leaders whose traditional medicine has long sustained the health and well-being of Maya society. It combines illustrated talks by top scholars, engaging films, and interactive workshops exploring the cultural traditions and hieroglyphic writing of the Maya. Speakers include David Freidel, Simon Martin, William Saturno, Karen Bassie,

Allen Christenson, Marianna Kunow, John Chuchiak, Linda Brown, Robert Laughlin, and Michael Balick.

Workshops will explore Maya medical practices, hieroglyphic study with leading epigraphers, and the Educators' Workshop on Maya culture. Workshop leaders include Kathryn Josserand, Nicholas Hopkins, Gabrielle Vail, John Harris, Elin Danien, Marc Zender, and Christopher Jones. Come experience the rich traditions of the Maya people with scholars and novices alike!

glyph calendar

F E B R U A R Y - A P R I L

**Every
Tuesday
Night**

(except April 4)

**Evidences that Change
Faith into Knowledge**

7:00 pm.
South Chrysler
Restoration Branch
Fellowship Hall
Independence, MO

Consult your pastor or
church bulletin for topics
and presenters.

glyph quotes

“...the Lord did hear my cries...and has made me an instrument in his hands...” — Mosiah 11:10



By Clyde Noren

During the Christian era, mankind has experienced many shining examples of individuals who were used as “instruments in the hands of God.” These persons were found throughout the nations of the world and in the books of the Holy Scriptures. Their names have glowed as *beacons of light* in the annals of history.

Americans respect and revere the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. These two stalwarts overcame obstacles in their service to our country. In later years they earned lasting recognition. Lincoln gave his life for his belief of freedom.

In the 15th century, two religious Bohemian reformers, John Huss and a follower called only Jerome of Prague, were burned at the stake for their reformation preaching and religious convictions.

In the 20th Century, women including Florence Nightingale, an English nurse; Clara Barton, founder of the Red Cross Society; and Helen Keller, the radiant leader for deaf and blind services, performed distinguished work in their fields of service. These women, in essence, did give their lives to their beliefs, and society took note of their accomplishments and honored them.

Apostle Paul labored tediously and faithfully in his ministry in the areas surrounding the Mediterranean Sea. He endured the perils of stoning, imprisonment, stalking by the Jews, and being shipwrecked on an island for three months among barbarous people. As recorded in the Book of Acts, Paul’s preaching displayed the depth of his understanding of God when he said, “For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are sons of God” (Romans 8:14). This same spirit of understanding was recorded in The Book of Mormon when the sons of Mosiah became instruments in the hands of God (Mosiah 11:206).

Another venerable story in The Book of Mormon is the account of the martyrdom of Abinadi who lived in the Land of Nephi around 150 BC. Abinadi was a prophet who warned King Noah and his people that they should repent of their evil ways and turn unto the Lord. After continuous prophecies and unheeded warnings, Abinadi was burned to death.

Abinadi served as an instrument in God’s hands when another person, named Alma, heard the word of God. Alma witnessed Abinadi’s death and was impressed by Abinadi’s words. Alma tried to intercede in Abinadi’s behalf but had to flee because King Noah sent his servants to slay him.

As a result of this experience, Alma repented of his sins and was converted to the Lord, Jesus Christ, becoming His servant. Alma then went about the land teaching the people the words of Abinadi and

baptizing many in the Waters of Mormon.

Joseph Smith, Jr. and his brother Hyrum Smith, young in years, were martyrs for the cause of Christ and His Church. Their deaths in 1844 at the hands of a riotous mob has earned a lasting respect by the Saints, even unto this day. Restoration ministers making sacrifices in their services for the Lord were J. J. Cornish, Joseph Luff, Gomer T. Griffiths, and Charles Derry—to mention a few—but there are many others *who have given and are giving their all* for the Lord’s work.

Of all who lived for God, Jesus Christ was the perfect witness in conveying God’s desire and plans for mankind. Paul wrote in 2 Cor. 17, “If any man live in Christ, he is a new creature.” Let us all become that new creature in Christ, thus permitting us all to become *instruments in the hands of God*.

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Book of
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