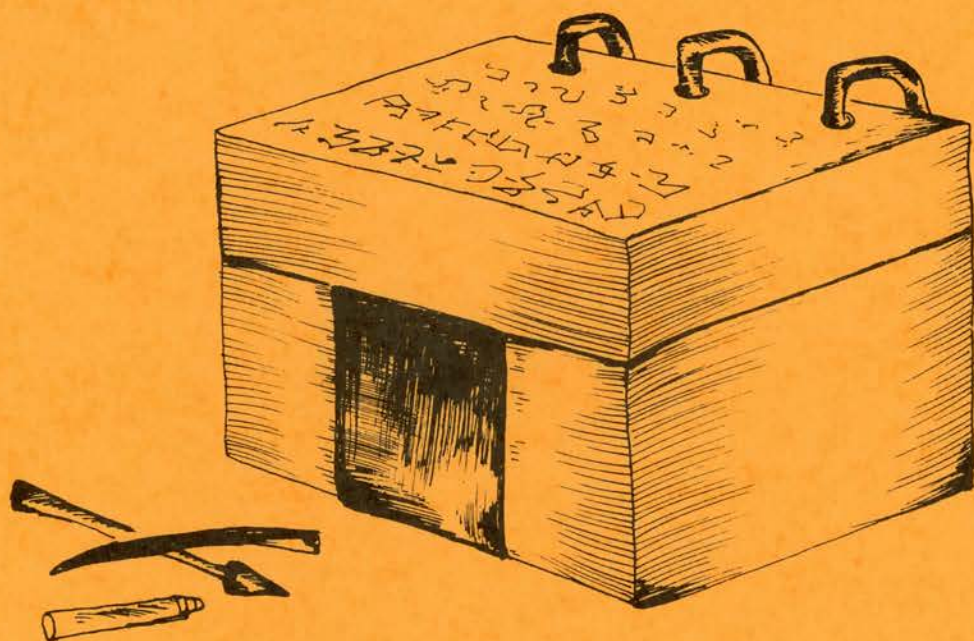


THE BOOK OF MORMON DICTIONARY

A REFERENCE GUIDE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE



COMPILED BY
PHILLIP W. VAN ALLSBURG JR.
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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Phillip W. Van Allsburg Jr. is a member of The Church of Jesus Christ, which has its headquarters in Monongahela, Pennsylvania.

At a young age he desired to be a school teacher. He had a great desire to teach and help others learn. His father was a public relations man who wrote a great many articles for newspapers, magazines, and books. His love for the written word, and sharing of knowledge with others stemmed from this.

In 1970, he was married to Valerie S. Cox, whom he says was a special gift from God, meant just for him. "Without her, I could accomplish very little, but with her and the help of God, all things are possible," he stated.

In 1972 he graduated from Arizona State University with distinguished honors, and a Masters Degree in Special Education. During the same year he and his wife met The Church of Jesus Christ. Early in 1973 they became members of The Church of Jesus Christ.

Mr. Van Allsburg states that one of the greatest influences in his life came when he met Thurman S. Furnier, an Apostle in The Church Of Jesus Christ. Mr. Van Allsburg related that Thurman S. Furnier approached him one day and said "Take your natural talents, write down what you hear, and share it with others for the honor and glory of God."

Mr. Van Allsburg has written a number of articles for his church paper. He has also published a Scriptural program entitled "Restoration" which includes a coloring book for children, slide presentation, and written materials, and a number of other slide presentations on various topics in his church.

Mr. Van Allsburg feels that if just one person benefits from his endeavors, then his time has been well spent.

DEDICATIONS

This book could never have been completed without the undying patience, love, and support God placed in the heart of my wife. Without her companionship I could have never gotten this far.

My children, Pete and Hope, encouraged me greatly by their desire to seek knowledge. They encouraged me with the idea that I could give them a tool to use in their search for knowledge, this dictionary.

I wish to thank my parents Phillip and Catherine Van Allsburg for all their support. My great love of writing came from my father. He taught me that the strength of truth in print is immeasurable, and to use it wisely.

I wish to express my gratitude to one who has passed away, Thurman S. Furnier for his spiritual direction.

This book is dedicated to the honor and glory of God and his children, the Saints of The Church of Jesus Christ and to those who seek a closer walk with Him.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book could never have been compiled without the research and studies of countless people over the years.

I wish to thank our close friend Timothy Scolaro, who assembled all of the map work for the dictionary.

A very special thank you goes to our very dear friend Susan Coppa who put hundreds of hours in doing all of the art work for this book.

I wish to thank all the typists that worked on the book and the proofreaders who found the errors in my ways.

There are thousands of bits and pieces in compiling a book such as this, if I have overlooked anyone in recognizing them, I apologize deeply for the oversight.

CHURCH HISTORY

The Church of Jesus Christ was not set up by any man. The Church was set up by Jesus Christ when He lived on the earth. The Church of Jesus Christ is built upon the love that Jesus has for us. Jesus taught us about baptism, feetwashing, laying on of hands, sacrament using bread and wine, and many other things.

There were people who did not like Jesus or accept His ways. Those who did not like Jesus took Him and hung Him on a cross. Jesus went back to heaven to be with His Father.

After a while, the church that Jesus set up on the earth fell apart because the love people had for Him was gone.

Jesus told us in His word that someday The Church of Jesus Christ would be set up on the earth again and that His gospel would be restored.

A young man in the early 1800's in America by the name of Joseph Smith was praying and asking God what church he should join. Jesus answered him and told him to join none of the churches that were on the earth, because none of those churches were Jesus' church.

Young Joseph kept praying and about three years later he was given some beautiful golden plates by an angel called Moroni. On these golden plates was written a history of the people of the Americas before, during, and after Christ's stay here on earth.

Jesus gave Joseph Smith the ability to translate the markings on the golden plates and wrote it onto paper in English.

Jesus then brought back and restored His Church upon the land of America. Christ gave the power and priesthood authority to the members of the Church of Jesus Christ.

Once again by the blessings of God there was feetwashing, laying on of hands, sacrament with bread and wine, and baptism.

The headquarters of The Church of Jesus Christ today is in Monongahela City, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Jesus said that His gospel is to go to the world and be preached to every living creature.

Jesus stands at the door of your heart and is waiting to enter your life.

INTRODUCTION

This dictionary was set up to help people in understanding the terms and words found in The Book of Mormon. This is in no way to take the place of a concordance, but is to be used to train people to search out the unknown and oftentimes misunderstood terms and words from The Book of Mormon.

In putting together the information for this book, much time and research has been spent. It took eight years to put together and check all of the historical information, geographical information, and the large amount of terms and words used.

All dates used in the book are educated guesses. None of us were alive at the time The Book of Mormon was first written by the ancient people of the land of North and South America (the Promised Land), so all we can do is estimate as closely as we can as to the dates.

The drawings of buildings, clothing, and other items are in some cases examples through my eyes of what items might have looked like, such as the Sword of Laban, etc.

The description of the locations of cities, bodies of water, hills etc. are educated guesses by the compiler.

This book is in no way a complete and exact reference book. Lord willing, this book will help others to get a better understanding and a better visual picture of the life and times of The Book of Mormon.

ARTICLES OF FAITH OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST

1. We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.
2. We believe that man will be punished for his own transgressions, and not for Adam's.
3. We believe that through the Atonement of Jesus Christ, all people may be saved through obedience to the ordinances of the Gospel.
4. We believe in the principles of the Gospel as taught by the Savior; Faith in Jesus Christ, Repentance, and then Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and the laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.
5. We believe in Feet Washing. John 13:5.
6. We believe the angel has flown. Rev. 14:6,7.
7. We believe that a man must be called by God, by His Holy Spirit and by the laying on of hands by those in authority, to preach the Gospel and administer in the Holy Ordinances thereof.
8. We believe in the same organization as was instituted by Jesus Christ, namely apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.
9. We believe in the various gifts of the Gospel such as the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healings, interpretation of tongues, etc.
10. We believe the Bible to be the word of God as far as it is correctly translated, and we also believe The Book of Mormon to be the word of God.
11. We believe that God has revealed, does reveal and that He will continue to reveal. We believe that He will reveal much pertaining to the building up of His Kingdom upon the earth.
12. We believe in the literal gathering of Israel, including the ten lost tribes, also the Seed of Joseph (American Indians) on this land of America; and that Christ will eventually come and reign on earth one thousand years, between the First and Second Resurrections. See Rev. 20:21 and 26.
13. We believe in, and claim the privilege of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own conscience. We concede and allow all others the same right.
14. We believe in being subject to Kings, Queens, Presidents, Rulers and Magistrates; in obeying, honoring and sustaining the laws of the Land.

15. In conclusion, we say “whatever things are true, and honest, and just, and pure, and lovely, and of good report, we seek to uphold, and maintain; for the fruits of the Spirit are love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance; against such there is no law. The apostle Paul says to “prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good,” Amen.

“CHARITY NEVER FAILETH”

BOOKS IN
THE BOOK OF MORMON

DATES

First Book of Nephi	About 600-590 BC
Second Book of Nephi	About 589-545 BC
Book of Jacob	About 545-420 BC
Book of Enos	About 545-420 BC
Book of Jarom	About 420-400 BC
Book of Omni	About 360-130 BC
The Words of Mormon	About 380 AD
Book of Mosiah	About 130-90 BC
Book of Alma	About 90-50 BC
Book of Helaman	About 50-2 BC
Third Nephi	About 1BC-35 AD
Fourth Nephi	About 35-320 AD
Book of Mormon	About 320-420 AD
Book of Ether	About 3200 BC
Book of Moroni	About 400-420 AD

ABBREVIATIONS

First Book of Nephi	I Nep.
Second Book of Nephi	II Nep.
Book of Jacob	Jac.
Book of Enos	Enos
Book of Jarom	Jar.
Book of Omni	Omni
The Words of Mormon	W. of Mormon or Wd.M.
Book of Mosiah	Mos.
Book of Alma	Alma
Book of Helaman	Hela.
Third Nephi	III Nep.
Fourth Nephi	IV Nep.
Book of Mormon	Morm.
Book of Ether	Eth.
Book of Moroni	Moro.
Chapter	Chap.

PRONUNCIATION KEY

			Parts of Speech		
ă	hand	ā	name	adj.	adjective
ě	men	ē	he	n.	noun
ĩ	figs	ī	mile	pron.	pronoun
õ	God	ō	oak	v.	verb
ũ	up				
âr	hair	ä	father	ô	daughter
êr	after	oi	joy	õ	wood
îr	year	ôl	all	õ	youth
ôr	corn	ou	cow		
ûr	birth				

adjective (ăj ' ĩk tĭv) A word used to describe a noun.

noun (noun) A word used to name a person, place, or thing.

pronoun (prõ ' noun) A word used to take the place of a noun, such as he, she, we, etc.

verb (vûrb) A word used to show action, such as jump, run, walk, etc.

' Primary stress (ăd ' vêr sêr ' ě)

' Secondary stress (ăd ' vêr sêr ' ě)

Stress is the force or emphasis placed upon the sound or syllable spoken loudest in a given word or phrase.

A

- Aaron** (â'r ' ä'n) n. Middle Jaredite. A descendent of Heth, who dwelt in captivity all his days. The father of Amnigaddah. See people. (Eth. 10:31)
- Aaron** (â'r ' ä'n) n. The son of Mosiah about 100 B.C. Aaron was converted by an angel that visited Alma. He preached throughout the land, especially to the Lamanites. See people. (Mos. 27th Chap.; Alma 21-35 Chaps.)
- Aaron** (â'r ' ä'n) n. King of Lamanites 330-385 A.D. King of the Lamanite army numbering 44,000. He was defeated by Mormon's, Nephite army of 42,000. See people. (Morm. 2nd Chap.)
- Aaron, borders of** (â'r ' ä'n, bô'r ' dêrz—ö'v) n. Adjoining the Border of Moroni. (Alma 50:14)
- Aaron, city of** (â'r ' ä'n, sīt ' ē—ö'v) n. A Nephite city, near the city Moroni. See cities. (Alma 50:14, Alma 8:13)
- Abel** (ä ' bël) n. The son of Adam who was murdered by his brother Cain, found in the Old Testament. See people. (Hela. 6:27)
- Abinadi** (ä bīn ' ä dī) n. Nephite prophet. The Lord raised him to reprove the people of King Noah for their sins. He was burned to death in the city of Lehi-Nephi about 150 B.C. See people. (Mos. 11-17 Chaps.)
- Abinadom** (ä bīn ' ä dōm) n. Son of Chemish. A Nephite prophet and historian who lived between BC 279-130. He received the Plates of Nephi from his father. See people. (Omni 1st Chap.)
- Abish** (ä ' bīsh) n. A Laminite woman converted unto the Lord about 90 B.C. She lived in the land of Ishmael. Abish was a maid to the queen of King Lamoni at the time of Ammon. See people. (Alma 19th Chap.)
- Ablom** (äb ' lōm) n. A place on the Atlantic coast of the Northern Continent, and east of the Hill Cumorah. (Eth. 9th Chap.)
- abominable church** (ä böm ' ĩ nă bël - chûrch) n. This was a church set up by the Devil to oppose the Church set up by Jesus Christ. The Gospel of Jesus Christ is nowhere to be found in the great and abominable church. The great and abominable church in scripture is referred to as "the whore of all the earth". (I Nep. 13:6, 26)
- abomination** (ä böm ' nă shŭn) n. Hatred and disgust for a person or thing. Anything that is hateful and disgusting. (I Nep. 14:4)
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- Abraham** (ā ' bră hăm) n. The Father of the Faithful. Abraham was called the man of great faith. Abraham was the husband of Sarah and the father of Isaac. See people. (Nep. 6:4, 15:18, 17:40, 19:10, 22:9)
- abridgement** (ă brīj ' mënt) n. An abridged or condensed form of a book. A shortened version of writings. (I Nep. 1:17; Wd. M. 1:3)
- abyss** (ă bīs ') n. A bottomless pit or hole in the earth that can't be measured. (Mos. 27:29)
- accord** (ă kôrd ') v. To be in mutual agreement with both naturally and spiritually. (III Nep. 11:16, 17:9)
- account** (ă kount ') n. A record of one's actions, deeds, writings and journeys. (Alma 28:8)
- accountable** (ă kount ' ă běl) adj. Responsible for one's own actions. (Moro. 8:10)
- accursed** (ă kûr ' sîd) adj. Under a curse or ill-fated. To be looked upon and treated poorly. (Mos. 26:11)
- acre(s)** (ā ' kêrs) n. A measure of land that equals 43,560 square feet. Referred to in The Book of Mormon as "10 acres of vineyard". (II Nep. 15:10)
- act** (ăkt) n. A thing done or a deed alone. You are accountable for your acts in the eyes of God. (Hel. 14:30)
- Adam** (ăd ' ăm) n. First man created by God in Old Testament. The great father of the human family. The husband of Eve. They brought about the fall of man and were put out of the Garden of Eden because of their transgressions. See people. (I Nep. 5:11, II Nep. 2)
- administer** (ăd mîn ' îs têt) v. To direct, manage or conduct, naturally or spiritually, to the needy. To give out or dispense, such as sacrament. (Jac. 2:19)
- admonish** (ăd mōn ' îsh) v. To warn or caution against specific faults. To advise or exhort that which the Word of God tells us. (Jac. 2:9)
- adulterers** (ă dül ' têt êrs) n. People who have sexual acts with other people who are not their spouses (husband or wife). (III Nep. 24:5)
- adulterous** (ă dül ' têt ės) adj. Guilty of adultery. When people become wicked and adulterous they are sinners in the eyes of God. (Alma 39:5, Mos. 1:13)
- adultery** (ă dül ' têt ē) n. A sexual act between an unmarried or married person and a married one. A commandment of God is "Thou shalt not commit adultery". (III Nep. 12:27)

- adversary** (ăd'vêr sêr'ē) n. A person who fights against or opposes another person. It can be your opponent or enemy. (II Nep. 7:8) (II Nep. 7:8)
- afflict** (ă flīkt') v. To cause pain or suffering or to distress very much. (II Nep. 4:27)
- after** (ăf'têr) adv. or prep. To come behind, come later, or come next. (II Nep. 25:23)
- agate** (ăg'īt) n. (see stone also) A precious stone that is in the quartz family, usually black and white or red and white in color. They were used a lot for jewelry. See mineral kingdom. (III Nep. 22:12)
- Agosh** (ă'gōsh) n. A place unknown in North America, where a great battle was fought in the final war among the Jaredites. (Eth. 14:15-16)
- Aha** (ā'hă) n. Son of Moram about 80 BC. A Nephite Military officer. See people. (Alma 16:5)
- Ahah** (ā'hă) n. A wicked king of the Jaredites, who reigned in the latter days of that nation. See people. (Eth. 1:9-10, 11:10-11)
- Ahaz** (ā'hăz) n. He was the eleventh king of Judah. See people. (II Nep. 17th Chap.)
- Aiath** (ā'ăth) n. Possibly another name for Ai, a city in the land of Canaan. See cities. (II Nep. 20:28)
- Akish** (ā'kīsh) n. One of the cruelest of the early Jaredites. By murder he gained the throne, and through wars brought on by him, the Jaredite race was almost entirely destroyed. See people. (Eth. 8th and 9th Chaps.)
- Akish, wilderness of** (ā'kīsh, wīl'dêr nês - ōv) n. A place in North America, not far from the Atlantic coast. Here a battle was fought in the last great war which ended in wiping out the Jaredite race. (Eth. 14th Chap.)
- all** (ôl) n. or adj. Everyone, every person, or everything. The greatest possible or as much as possible. (II Nep. 24:18, Mos. 1:1)
- Alma, the father** (ăl'mă, thă - fă'thêr) n. 173-91 B.C. Was used by the Lord in establishing a Christian church. He was appointed presiding high priest to The Church. He died at the age of 82. See people. (Mos. 18-29 Chaps.)
- Alma, the younger** (ăl'mă, thă - yŭn'gêr) n. About 125 B.C. to 73. The son of Alma, converted by an angel, he replaced his father as high priest. When he resigned as high priest he devoted his
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energies to his work in the ministry. He was translated in 73 B.C.
See people. (Mos. 27th Chap.)

Alma, valley of (äl 'mä, vāl 'ē - öv) n. A valley one day's travel north of the City of Helam, on the road to Zarahemla. (Mos. 24:20,21)

Almighty (God) (ql mī 'tē - Gōd) n. The source of all great power. The all-powerful being. (III Nep. 4:32)

alms (āmz) n. Money, food, clothes, or a deed of mercy given to poor people. (III Nep. 13:1)

Alpha and Omega (äl 'fä - änd - ō mēg 'ä) n. In Greek it means the beginning and the end. Such as God is from the start of time and goes to the end of time. (III Nep. 9:18)

altar (ôl 'têr) n. A table or stand used for sacred purposes in a place of worship. A place used for sacrifices. See architecture. (Alma 15:17)

Amaleki (ä mäl 'ě kī) n. Son of Abinadom, between 279-130 B.C. A descendent of Jacob. He was one of the custodians of the sacred records of the Nephites. See people. (Omni 1st Chap.)

Amaleki (ä mäl 'ě kī) n. A descendent of Zarahemla, and brother of Ammon. He visited the land of Lehi-Nehi to discover what had become of Zeniff's colony. See people. (Mos. 7:6)

Amalekite (ä mäl 'ě kīt) n. Contender with Aaron, between 90 and 77 B.C. He was a citizen of the city of Jerusalem. He argued verbally with Aaron in the synagogue. See people. (Alma 21st Chap.)

Amalekites (ä mäl 'ě kīts) n. A sect of Nephite apostates. They built a large city near the waters of Mormon, which they called Jerusalem. (Alma 21:2)

Amalickiah (ä mă lī kī ä) n. About 50 B.C. A Nephite traitor and apostate of the days of the Judges. He was eventually slain by Teancum. See people. (Alma 46th Chap.)

Amalickiahites (ä mă lī kī 'ä hīts) n. 73 B.C. The followers of Amalickiah. (Alma 46:28)

Amaron (ä mā 'rōn) n. Son of Omni, 279 B.C. He resided in the land of Nephi, in the 4th and 3rd centuries B.C. Amaron received the smaller plates of Nephi from his father. See people. (Omni 1st Chap.)

Amgid (äm 'gīd) n. A Jaredite king of the dynasty that overthrew the reigning monarch in the days of Hearthrom. See people. (Eth. 10:32)

- Aminadab** (ã mĩn 'ã dãb) n. 30 B.C. A Nephite who early in life belonged to the Church of God. He turned from it and came over to the Lamanites. Aminadab lived in the city of Lehi-Nephi. See people. (Hela. 5th Chap.)
- Aminadi** (ã mĩn 'ã dī) n. Between 60 and 80 B.C. A Nephite who interpreted certain writings written by the finger of God on the wall of the temple. See people. (Alma 10th Chap.)
- Amlici** (ãm 'lĩ kī) n. About 80 B.C. The first Nephite in the time of Judges who wanted to overrun the republic and establish a monarchy. See people. (Alma 2nd Chap.)
- Amlicites** (ãm 'lĩ kīts) n. The followers of Amlici. After their flight to Hermounts, they are not mentioned again by the Nephite historians. (Alma 2nd and 3rd Chap.)
- Ammah** (ãm 'mã) n. About 90 B.C. A Nephite elder who went with the four sons of Mosiah on their mission to the Lamanites. See people. (Alma 20:2)
- Ammaron** (ãm 'är öñ) n. Son of Amos the elder. He received the sacred records from his brother Amos, the younger and later transferred them to Mormon. See people. (IV Nep. 1st Chap.)
- Ammon** (ãm 'ön) n. A descendant of Zarahemla to Lehi-Nephi in the reign of Mosiah II. They wanted to discover what had become of the people of Zeniff. See people. (Mos. 7:3)
- Ammon** (ãm 'ön) n. Son of Mosiah, converted by an angel. He preached the gospel in Zarahemla. See people. (Mos. 27:32)
- Ammon, children of** (ãm 'ön - chĩl 'drěn öv) n. A people who descended from Lot. (II Nep. 21:14)
- Ammon, people of** (ãm 'ö - pē 'päl öv) n. The Ammonites or people of Anti-Nephi-Lehi. (Alma 27:26)
- Ammonites, people of Ammon** (ãm 'ön ĩts - pē 'päl - öv - ãm 'ön) n. Christian converted Lamanites, sometimes called the people of Anti-Nephi-Lehi. (Alma 56:57)
- Ammonihah, city of** (ãm öñ ĩ 'hã - sīt 'ē öv) n. A western city of the Nephites near Melek, Noah and Aaron. The people who lived there were followers of Nehor. See cities. (Alma 8:6)
- Ammonihah, land of** (ãm öñ ĩ 'hã, lãnd - öv) n. The country surrounding the city of Ammonihah. It was somewhere between the river Sidon and the Pacific Ocean. (Alma 16:11)
- Ammonihahites** (ãm öñ ĩ 'hã hĩts) n. The people inhabiting Ammonihah. These were the people who lived in the city and land of Ammonihah. (Alma 16:9)
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- Ammoron** (ăm ' ôr ǒn) n. A Nephite traitor and apostate 66 B.C. A descendant of Zoram and brother of Amalickiah. He was slain by a Nephite general, Teancum, in the city of Moroni. He was succeeded by his son Tubaloth. See people. (Alma 52:3)
- Amnigaddah** (ăm nǎ gǎ ' dǎ) n. Son of Aaron. A Jaredite king who was the father of Coriantum. He, his son and his father were kept in prison all their lives by people who had overtaken the throne. See people. (Eth. 1:14, Eth. 10:31)
- Amnihu** (ăm nī ' hōō) n. A hill where a battle was fought between the Nephites and Amlicites. Located near the river of Sidon. (Alma 2:15)
- Amnor** (ăm ' nôr) n. 87 B.C. A Nephite captain whose men were sent out by Alma to watch the Amlicites. See people. (Alma 2:22)
- amnor** (ăm ' nôr) n. It is believed to be a coin referred to as amnor of silver. The value of the coin is not known. See coins. (Alma 11:6-11)
- among** (ă mǔng ') prep. To be in the company of our surrounded by. To be among the saints of the Lord. (II Nep. 30:5)
- Amoron** (ā mō ' rǒn) n. About 400-421 A.D. A Nephite military officer or messenger, who told Mormon of the horrible treatment of the Nephite prisoners by the Lamanites. See people. (Moro. 9:7)
- Amos, the elder** (ā ' mōs, thǎ - ěl ' dêr) n. 110-194 A.D. The son of Nephi, who for 84 years was the keeper of the sacred records. See people. (IV Nep. 19)
- Amos, the younger** (ā ' mōs, thǎ - yŭn ' gêr) n. 200-300 A.D. The son of Amos, who was left the "holy things", to keep custody of. See people. (IV Nep. 1:21, 47)
- Amos** (ā ' mōs) n. He was the father of the prophet Isaiah. See people. (II Nep. 12:1, 23:1)
- Amulek** (ăm ' ōō lĕk) n. About 80 B.C. A prophet of the Lord whose father was Giddonah. Amulek went on many important missions with Alma. See people. (Alma 8:21)
- Amulon** (ăm ' ōō lǒn) n. About 150 B.C. A leader among the priests of King Noah. He was appointed by the King of the Lamantites as monarch of the lands of Amulon and Helam. See people. (Mos. 23rd Chap.)
- Amulon, land of** (ăm ' ōō lǒn, lǎnd - ǒv) n. A piece of land between the lands of Zarahemla and Nephi. It was settled by Amulon and his associate priests of Noah. (Mos. 23:31)

Amulonites (ăm ' ōō lōn īts) n. The descendants of Amulon. They were Nephites on their fathers' side and Lamanites on their mothers' side. (Alma 21:3)

Anathoth (ăn ' a thōth) n. A priest's city, belonging to the tribes of Benjamin. See cities. (II Nep. 20:30)

anchor (ăng ' kêr) n. An object that holds something secure. Faith is an anchor in the eyes of the Lord. (Eth. 12:4)

ancient (ăn ' shēnt) adj. Belonging to the early history of the world or people. The Lord is referred to as the "Ancient of Days." (II Nep. 19:15)

angels (ăn ' gēlz) n. Created beings of God, who are heavenly messengers. Heavenly beings, used to minister to the children of men. (Moro. 7:29)

Angola (ăn gō ' lă) n. A city occupied by the Nephites under Mormon. They stayed there when retreating from the Lamanites. See cities. (Morm. 2:4)

Ani-Anti (ăn ' ī - ăn ' tī) n. A Lamanite village in the land of Nephi where Aaron, Ammah and Muloki preached the gospel. See cities. (Alma 21:11)

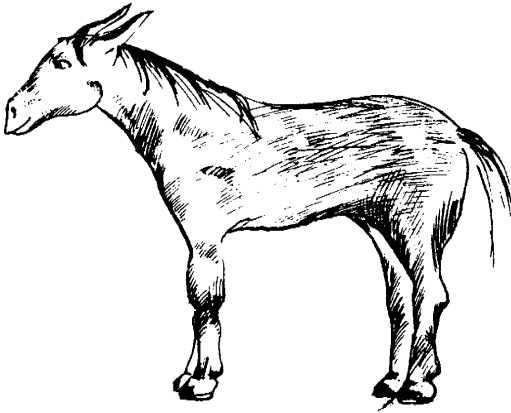
animal (ăn ' ĩ mōl) n. A living organism created by God. Animals are listed throughout the scripture. Those named in The Book of Mormon:

asp	cow	goat	owls
ass	*cumom	hen	ox
bats	*curelom	honeybee	roe
bear	deseret	horse	satyrs
bee (bumble)	dog	insects	serpent
bull	dove	kid	sheep
calf	dragon	lambs	sow
cattle	elephants	leopard	swine
cherubim	fish	lions	vultures
chickens	flock	moles	whale
cocatrice	fowl	monster	wolf
			worm

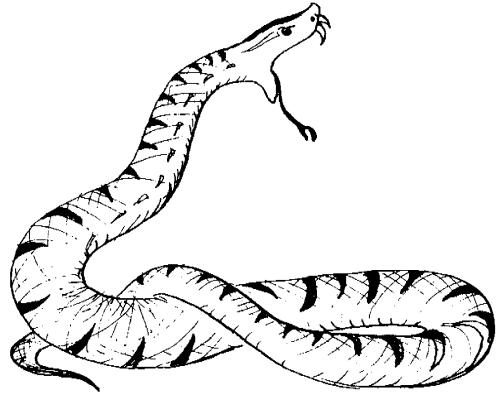
*The curelom and cumom are believed to be an alpaca, a llama or a mastodon. See each one by name. (II Nep. 5:11)

animal

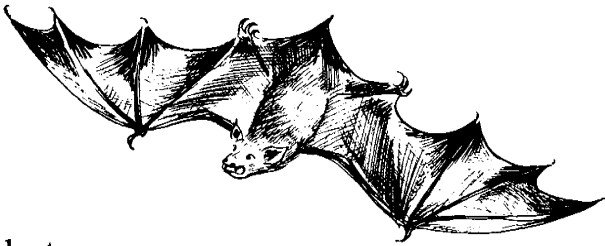
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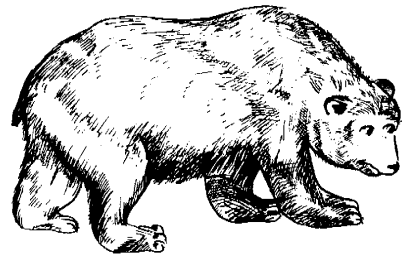
ass



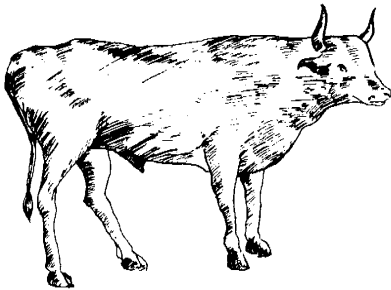
asp



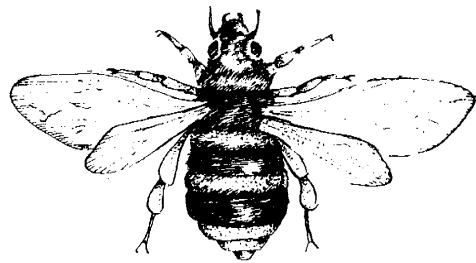
bats



bear



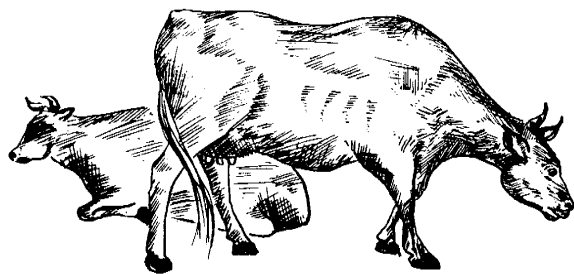
bull



bee (bumble)

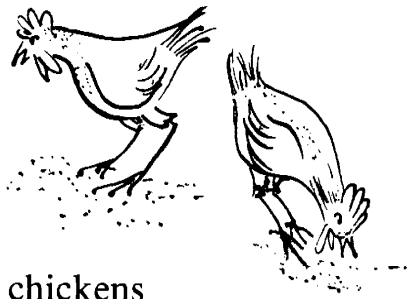


calf



cattle

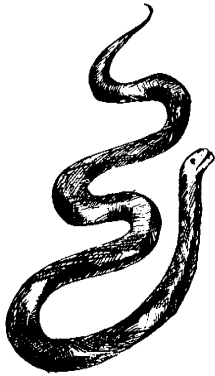
animal



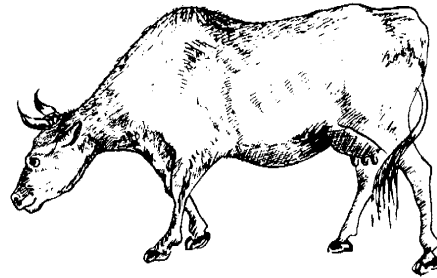
chickens



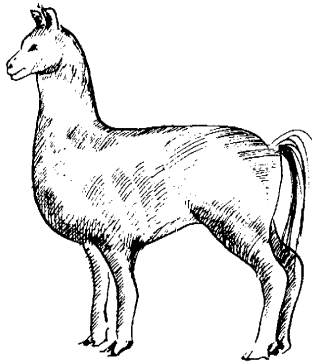
cherubim



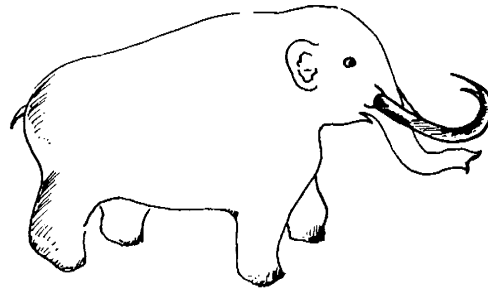
cocatrice



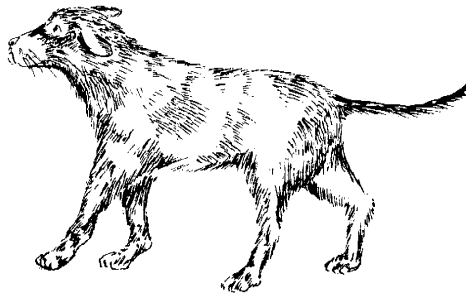
cow



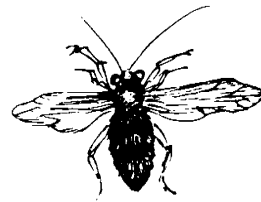
cumom



curelom



dog



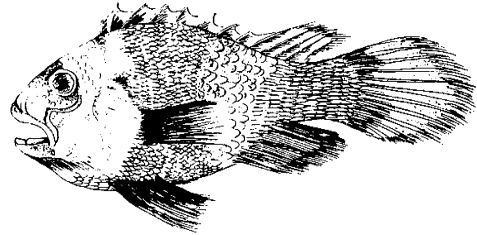
deseret

animal

10



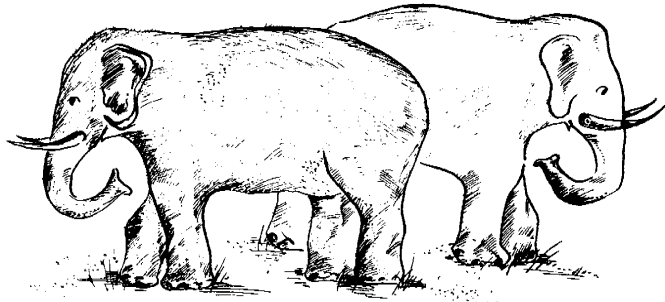
dragon



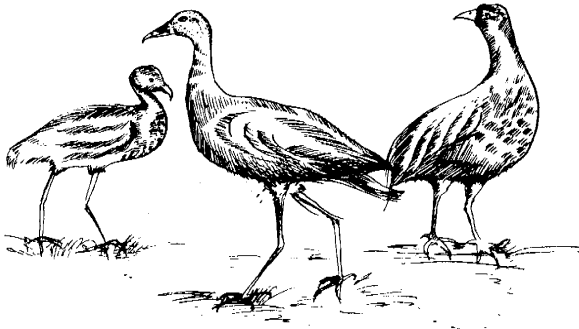
fish



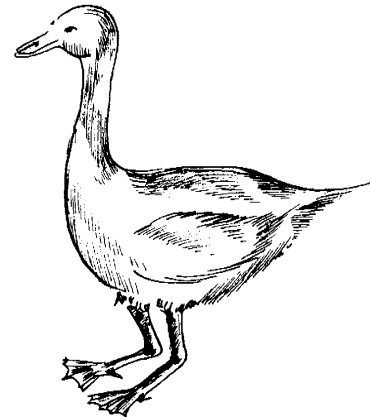
dove



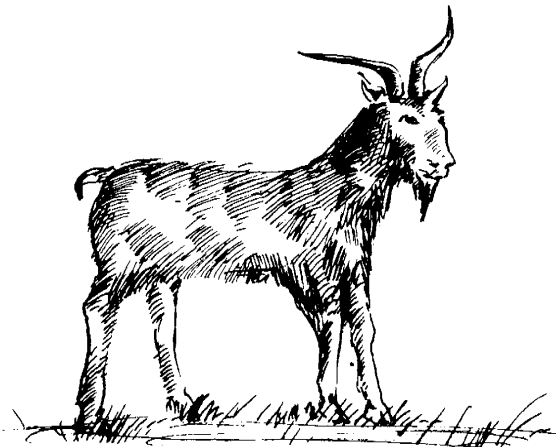
elephants



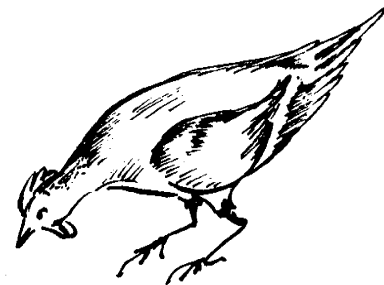
flock



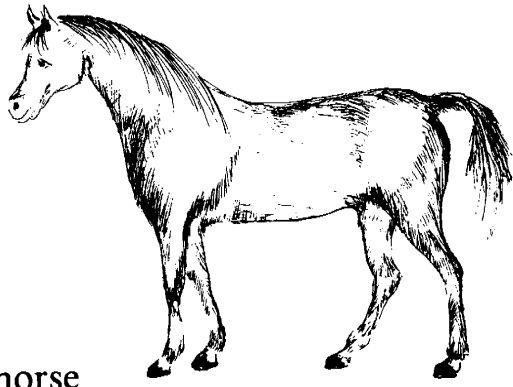
fowl



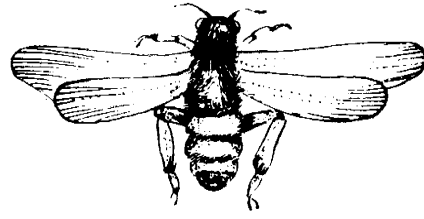
goat



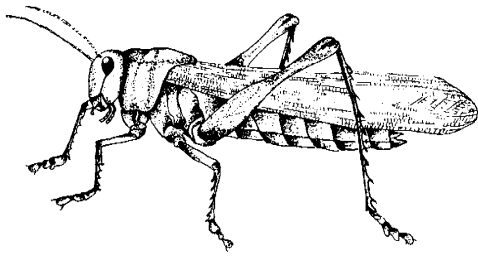
hen



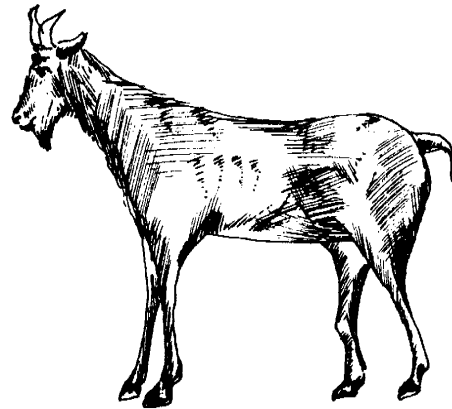
horse



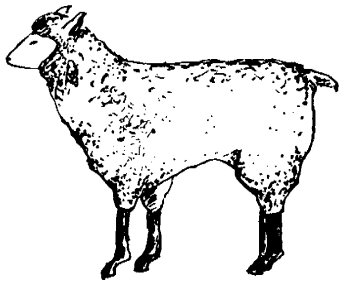
honeybee



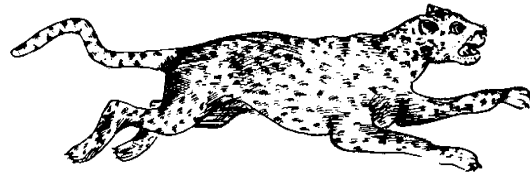
insects



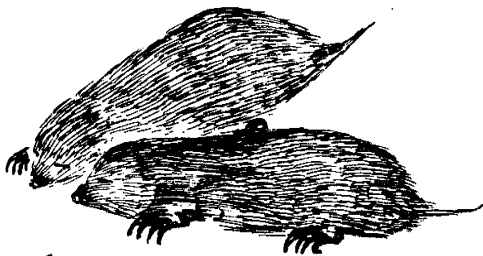
kid



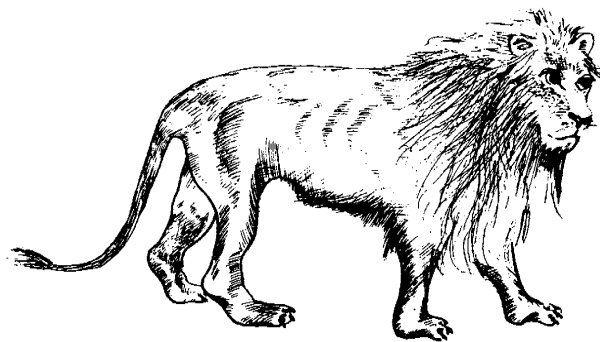
lambs



leopard



moles



lions

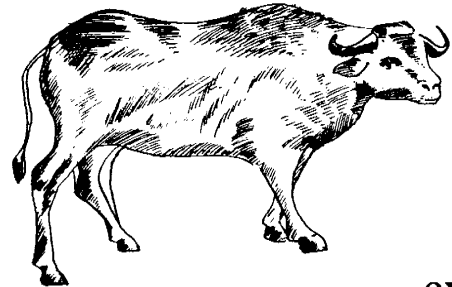
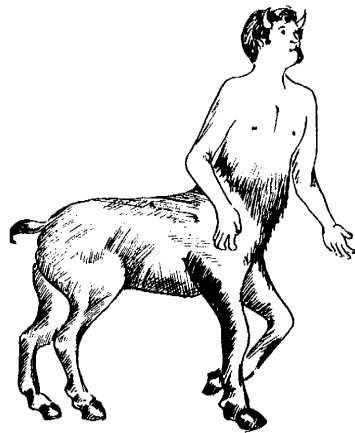
animal

12



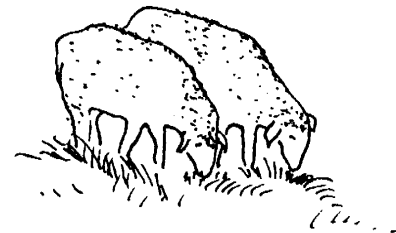
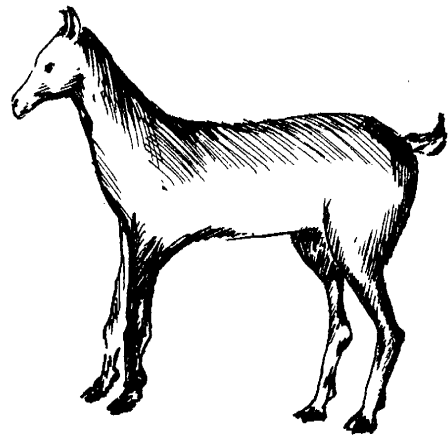
monster

owls



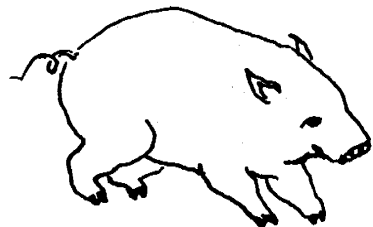
satyrs

OX



roe

sheep

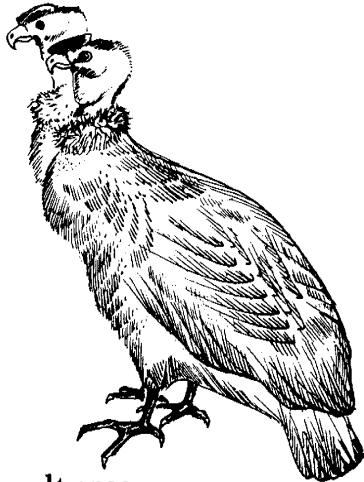


SOW

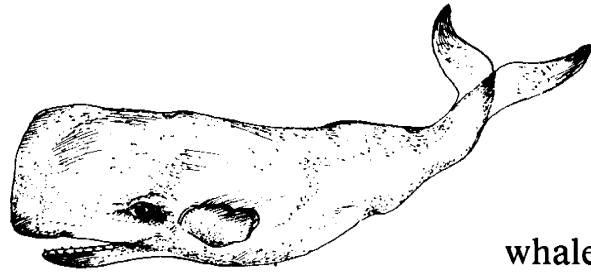
animal

13

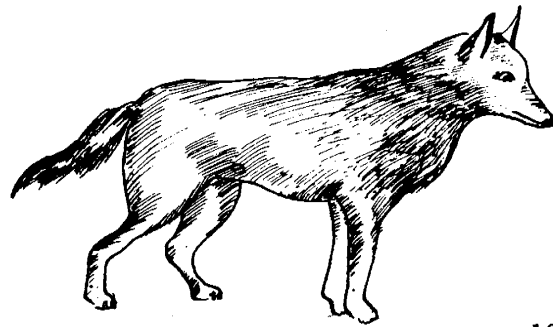
anoint



vultures



whale



wolf



worm

ankle (ăng ' kĕl) n. A joint on a body that connects the leg to the foot. See body. (I Nep. 18:15)

anoint (ă noint ') v. A spiritual ordinance whereby the priesthood pours oil on the head for ordaining a person into a spiritual office, for healing the sick or, as in days of old, when kings were anointed king by God's holy prophets.



- Anti-Christ** (ăn ' tī - krīst) n. (Korihor, Nehor and Sherem) Amelekite contender. Those who acted against Christ. See people. (Alma 30:6-12) (III Nep. 13:17)
- Anti-Nephi-Lehi** (ăn ' tī - nē ' fī - lē ' hī) n. Son of Lamanite King, the brother of Lamoni (about 80 B.C.). He received the kingdom from his father at dangerous times. See people. (Alma 24th Chap.)
- Anti-Nephi-Lehies** (ăn ' tī - nē ' fī - lē ' hīs) n. A name given to the people of Anti-Nephi-Lehi. (Alma 20:4)
- Antiomno** (ăn tī ōm ' nō) n. About 90 B.C. A king of the Lamanites, who ruled over the land of Middoni.-See people. (Alma 20:4)
- antion** (ăn ' tī ōn) n. A measure of gold that equals three shublons. The value of it in today's money is not known. See coins. (Alma 11:19)
- Antionah** (ăn tī ōn ' ă) n. A chief ruler among the people of the city of Ammonihah. See people. (Alma 12:20)
- Antionum** (ăn tī ōn ' ūm) n. About 385 A.D. A Nephite general, who commanded 10,000 men at the battle of Cumorah. He and all his men were killed. See people. (Morm. 6:14)
- Antionum, land of** (ăn tī ōn ' ūm - lănd - ōv) n. An area of land near the Sidon. The people who lived there were called Zoramites. (Alma 31:3)
- Antiparah** (ăn tī păr ' ă) n. A Nephite city not far from the Pacific ocean. See cities. (Alma 56:14)
- Antipas-Mount** (ăn ' tī păs - mount) n. A mountain in the borders of the Lamanites. Exact location is not known. (Alma 47:7)
- Antipus** (ăn ' tī pūs) n. The commander of the Nephite forces in the southwest area, during the war with Amalickiah and Ammoron. See people. (Alma 56th Chap.)
- Antum** (ăn ' tūm) n. An area of land in North America where the Hill Shim is located. In this hill Ammoron buried the sacred records. (Morm. 1:3)
- apostle(s)** (ă pōs ' ěl) n. One chosen and sent with a special message or commission. See professions. See people. (Morm. 9:18)
- apparel** (ă pâr ' ěl) n. Anything that has to do with clothing and garments. The clothes someone wears could tell you a lot about them. (IV Nep. 1:24)

appellation (ăp ă lă ' shūn) n. Calling someone by name or title. (Alma 51:21)

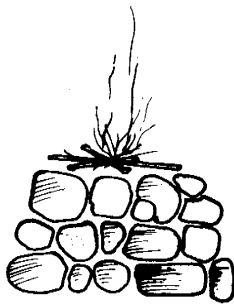
appoint (ă point ') v. To ordain or prescribe or to place someone into an office. (Mos. 29:11)

Arabian (ă rā ' bē ăn) n. A native of Arabia, a penninsula in south-western Asia, largely a desert area. (II Nep. 23:20)

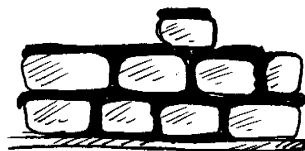
Archeantus (ăr ' kē ăn tūs) n. About 385 A.D. A Nephite army officer who was commanded by Mormon. He was killed in battle with the Lamanites. See people. (Moro. 9:2)

architecture (ăr ' kă tēk chēr) n. The science or art of designing buildings. See each one by name:

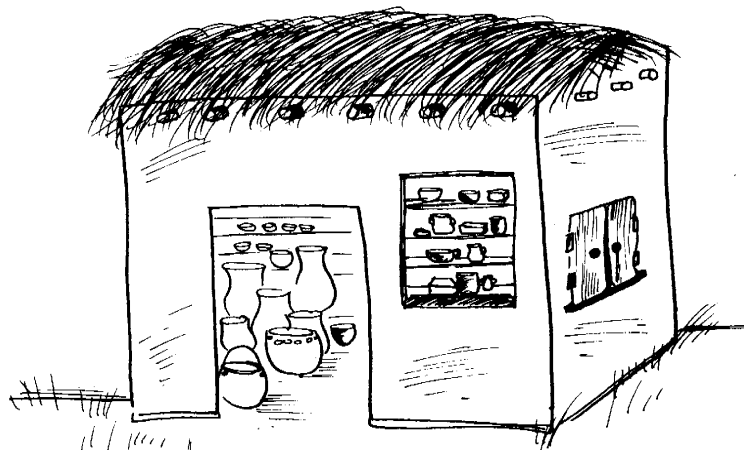
alter	fort	palace	tabernacle
barns	foundation	paths	temple
bricks	fountain	prison	tent
camp	gate	roads	throne
cement	grave	sepulchre	timbers
closet	highways	shelf	tower
corner	home	station	tribunal
door	house	storehouse	village
dungeons	mansions	streets	walls
fenced	oven	synagogue	windows



alter



bricks & cement



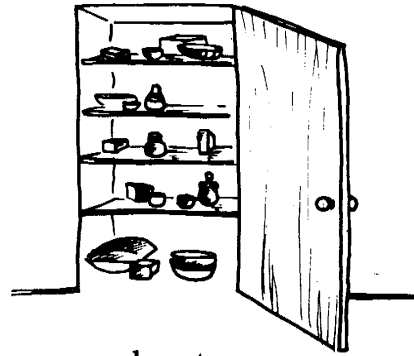
barns
storehouse

station
windows

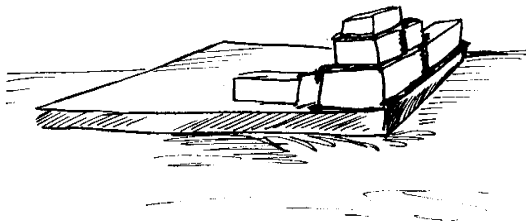


camp

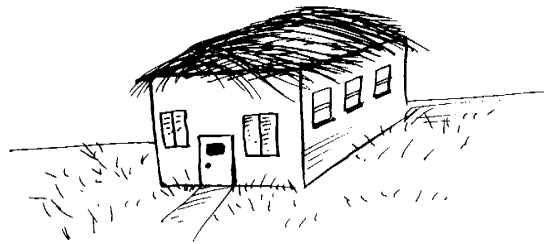
tent



closet



foundation



home
corner

house
door



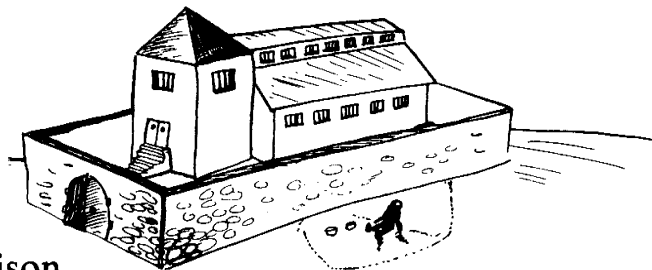
fort

fenced

village

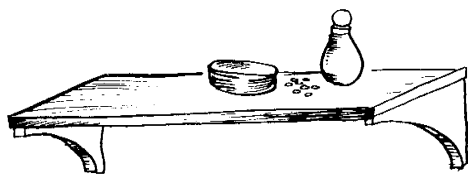
gate

tower

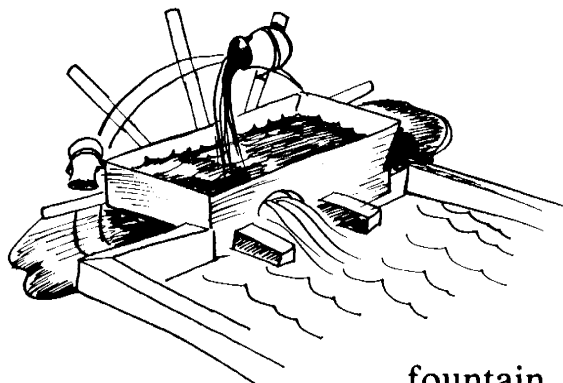


prison

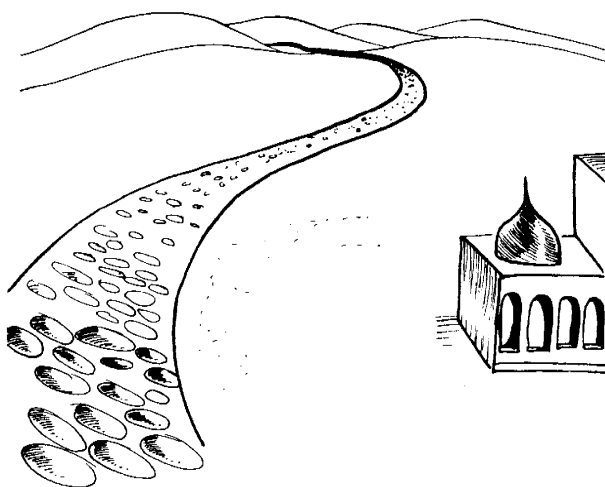
dungeons



shelf



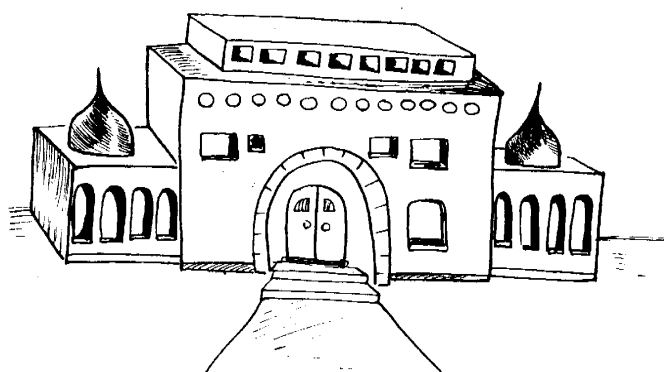
fountain



roads

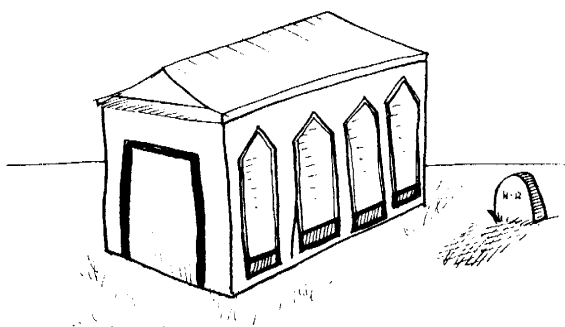
paths

highways



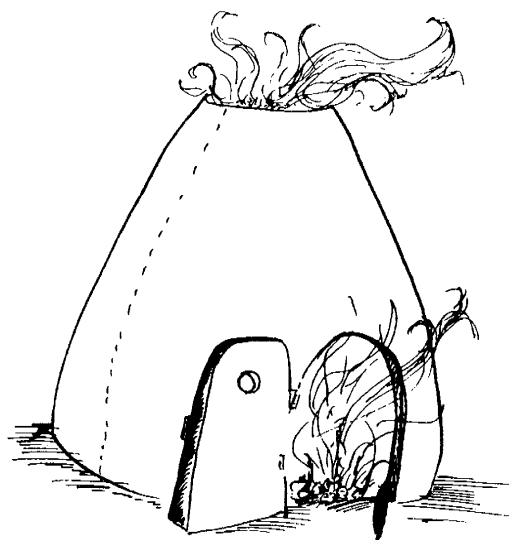
palace

mansions

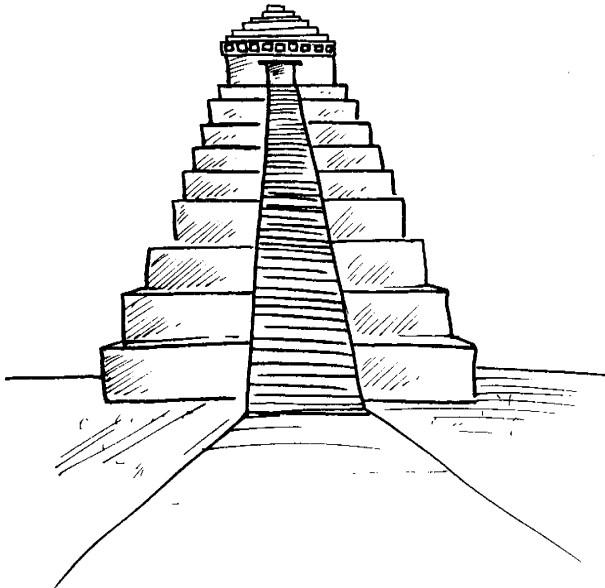


sepulchre

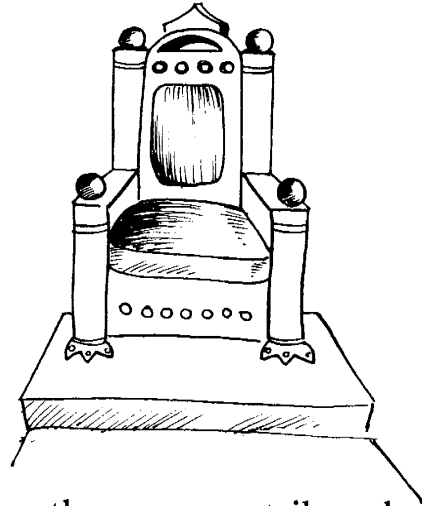
grave



oven



temple tabernacle



throne tribunal

ark (ärk) n. A huge boat that Noah built for animals and his family. You can find it in the Old Testament. See transportation. (Eth. 6:7)

arm (ärm) n. An upper part of the body. Arm is referred to many times in scripture as the strength of the Lord. (Enos 1:13)

armed (ärm) adj. Provided with a weapon or armor. We are armed with the righteousness of the Lord. (I Nep. 14:14)

armor(s) (ä'r mēr) n. A protective shield, either physical or spiritual. See weapons. (I Nep. 4:19, II Nep. 1:23)

arm shield(s) (ärm - shēld) n. A protective shield used to cover the arms. Usually worn by soldiers. See weapons. (Alma 43:19)

army (ä'r mē) n. An organized body of soldiers. (Mos. 23:30, Alma 16:5)

Arpad (ä'r päd) n. A city or district in Syria, located off the Mediterranean Sea in Asia. See cities. (II Nep. 20:9)

arrow (ä'r ō) n. A slender shaft, usually pointed at one end and feathered at the other end. See weapons. (Jar. 1:8)

art (ärt) v. An archaic second person singular, used with thou, as a verb of being. (II Nep. 8:9)

artificer (ä'r tīf ' ä sēr) n. A maker or craftsman, especially a skillful one. (II Nep. 13:3)

ascend (ă sĕnd ') v. To proceed from a lower to a higher level. (II Nep. 24:13)

ascribe (ă skrĭb ') v. To give credit to someone where it is due. (Alma 57:26)

ashes (ăsh ' ěs) n. The unburned particles remaining after a thing has been burned. (Mos. 11:25)

asp (ăsp) n. A small poisonous snake usually found in Africa, Arabia, and Europe. See animal. (II Nep. 21:8)

ass (ăs) n. A beast of burden also referred to as a donkey. See animal and transportation. (I Nep. 18:25)

assemble (ă sĕm ' bĕl) v. To fit or put together part of something. (Mos. 27:22)

assembly (ă sĕm ' blĕ) n. A group of persons gathered together. (Alma 21:16)

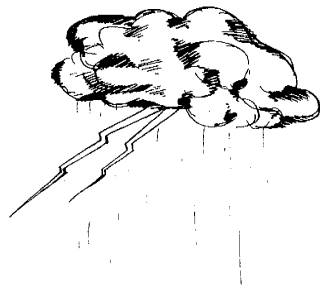
Assyria (ă sĭr ' ě ă) n. A powerful country in western Asia, whose capital was Nineveh. (II Nep. 17:17)

Assyrian (ă sĭr ' ě ăn) n. A native of Assyria. (II Nep. 20:5)

astronomy (ăs trŏn ' ă mĕ) n. The study of the moon, planets, stars, and other heavenly bodies. See each one by name: constellation, earth, earthquake, lightning, moon, planets, stars, sun, and tempest. Planets they knew of: Earth, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Saturn, Venus, the moon and the sun. (Alma 30:44)



stars



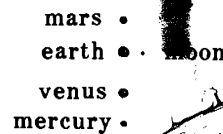
lightning



saturn



jupiter

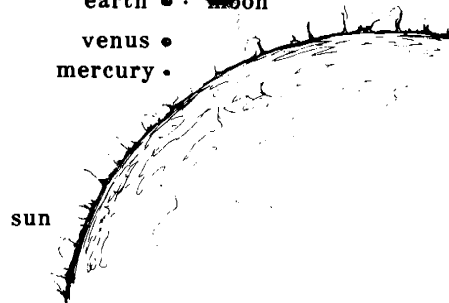


mars •

earth •• moon

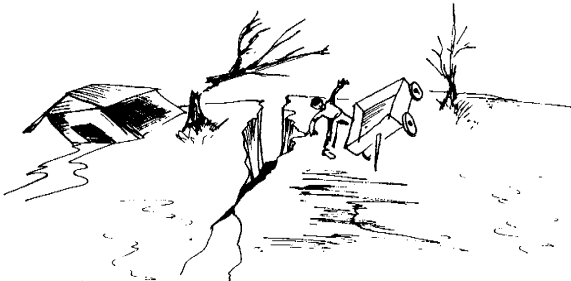
venus •

mercury •



sun

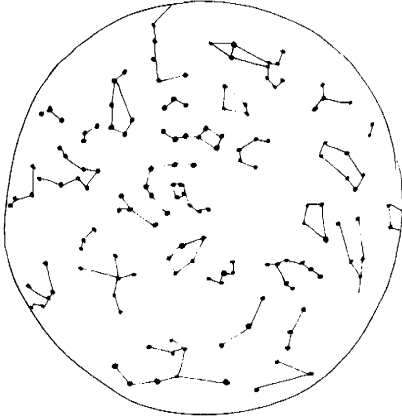
solar system



earth quake



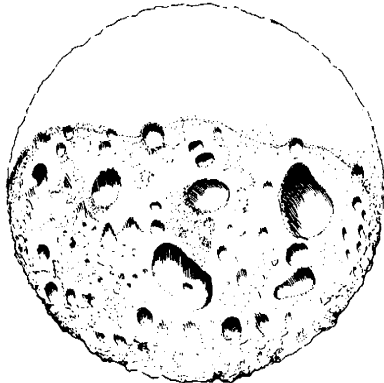
tempest



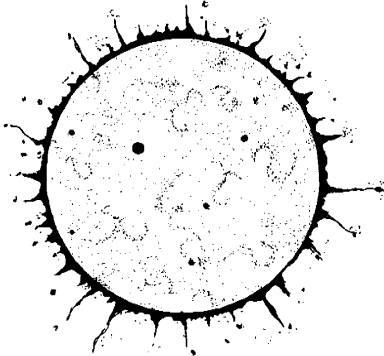
constellation



earth



moon

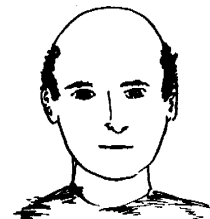


sun

- atone** (ă tōn ') v. To make amends for wrongdoings or wrongdoers. (Alma 33:22)
- Atonement** (ă tōn ' mēnt) v. Satisfaction given for wrongdoing or injury. (Jac. 7:12)
- attempted** (ă tēpt ' ěd) n. Slayer of Ammon, about 90 B.C. Attempted to slay Ammon with sword, while Ammon was overcome by the Spirit of the Lord. He fell dead in the attempt. (Alma 19th Chap.)
- austere** (ô stîr ') adj. To be severe, stern, harsh and vigorous. (Mos. 9:2)
- author** (ô ' thêr) n. A person who makes or originates something. See professions. (Moro. 6:4)
- authority** (ă thôr ' ĩ tē) n. The power or right to give commands and to enforce obedience. (Wd.M. 1:17)
- axe** (ăks) n. A tool for chopping trees. It was a long wooden handle and a metal or stone head, with a blade usually on only one side. See weapons or tools. (Enos 1:20)

B

- babes** (bābs) n. A baby or an infant. When you are young and new in the gospel of the Lord, you are considered a babe. (III Nep. 26:16)
- babblings** (bāb ' lĭngs) n. Sounds that are not understandable, such as a baby would make. (Alma 1:32)
- Babylon** (bāb ' ĩ lōn) n. A land where the people of Judah were carried captive. (Omni 1:15)
- back** (bāk) n. An area of the upper body where your spine is located. See body. (Mos. 12:5)
- baldness** (bōld ' nēss) n. Lacking hair on the head. (II Nep. 13:24)
- ball** (bōl) n. A round object used for various functions. The Lord used a special one to give directions to Lehi and his people. See tools or Liahona. (I Nep. 16th Chap.)
- band** (bānd) n. A group of people brought together for certain functions. (Alma 57:6)



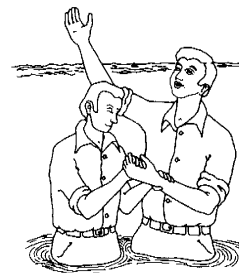
baldness

bank(s) (bǎnks) n. A heap or pile of dirt around a river or tent to give protection. (Alma 3:3)

banner (bǎn ' êr) n. A piece of cloth bearing an emblem, motto or slogan. Another name for a banner is a flag. See craft. (II Nep. 23:2)

baptism (bǎp tǐz ' ěm) n. The ceremony of admitting a person into Christianity. (II Nep. 31:13)

baptize (bǎp tǐz ') v. To plunge, immerse, or bury in water. To be born new, into a Christian life. You are also baptized with the fire of the Holy Ghost. (II Nep. 9:23)



baptism

bar (bār) n. A place of judgement. We all must stand before the judgement bar of God someday. (II Nep. 33:11)

barbarous (bār ' bêr ũs) adj. Cruel, brutal, harsh, crude, coarse or rough. (Alma 48:24)

barge (bārj) n. A large boat usually with a flat bottom. See transportation. (Eth. 2:6)

barley (bār ' lē) n. A cereal grass with spikes of flowers. See plants. (Mos. 7:22)

barns (bārns) n. A farm building for sheltering harvested crops and livestock. See architecture. (III Nep. 13:26)

barren (bār ' ěn) adj. Not producing anything. A barren land is where nothing can be grown, such as trees, flowers, bushes, etc. (Alma 32:39)

Bashan (bā ' shǎn) n. A district of Canaan on the east side of the river Jordan. (II Nep. 12:13)

bat (băt) n. A furry mouselike mammal with wings, it is usually seen flying at night. See animal. (II Nep. 12:20)

bath (bǎth) n. The largest of liquid measures that equal 7½ gallons. (II Nep. 15:10)

battle (băt ' l) n. A fight of great size, usually between two armies. (Hela 1:15)

beach (bēch) n. A portion of land by the sea or a lake made up of pebbles or sand. See land formations. (Alma 51:32)

bear (bār) v. To carry and bring forth, such as to bear record. (Eth. 4:11)

bear (bâr) n. A large mammal that has shaggy hair and a short tail.

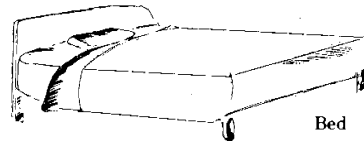
See animal. (II Nep. 21:7)

beard (bîrd) n. The hair on the cheek, chin, and throat of a man.

See body. (II Nep. 17:20)

beast (bēst) n. Originally, any animal except man or any large four-footed animal. (Enos. 1:3)

bed (bēd) n. A thing for sleeping or resting on. (I Nep. 1:7)



bee (bē) n. A hairy four-winged insect

that feeds on nectar of flowers. See animal. (Eth. 2:3)

beggar (bēg'êr) n. A person who begs or asks for charity. (Mos. 4:16)

believers (bē lēv'êrz) n. People who accept what they hear as being true and real. Those who are believers of Jesus Christ's teachings obey His word. (IV Nep. 1:36-37)

bellows (bēl'ōz) n. A tool used to make a strong current of air to blow on fires to build them up to a hotter temperature. See tools. (I Nep. 17:11)

Benjamin (bēn'jă mĭn) n. About 120 B.C. The second of three prophet-kings of the Nephites, who ruled in the land of Zarahemla. See people. (Omni 1:23-24)

besom (bē'zēm) n. A broom made of twigs tied to a handle. See tools. (II Nep. 24:23)

Bethabary, otherwise Bethabara (bēth äb'ä rä) n. The place near the Jordan where John the Baptist baptized. See cities. (I Nep. 10:9)

bibber (bĭb'êr) n. A person who drinks too much. (Mos. 11:15)

Bible (bĭ'bēl) n. Also know as the "stick of Judah." The history of the Jews by the Word of God. (II Nep. 29:3)

Bible There are hundreds of passages of Biblical scripture that tell about the Book of Mormon. Here are a few examples that may apply to The Book of Mormon:

BIBLICAL EVIDENCES

POINTING TO THE BOOK OF MORMON

- Gen. 9:18-19 Noah's children spread over the whole earth
- Gen. 11:8-9 Scattered on all the face of earth from Babel
- Acts 17:26-27 To dwell on all the face of the earth
- Acts 10:34-35 In every nation; no respecter of persons
- Gen. 12:1-3 Abraham migrates—receives great promise

Biblical Evidences

24

- Gen. 22:17-18 In thy seed, all families of earth blessed
Gen. 49:22-26 Blessing of Joseph
 Gen. 45:4-7 Joseph to be delivered to his people
Gen. 48:13-20 Blessing of Ephraim & Manassah
 Joseph's blessing from Moses
Deut. 33:13-17 Push people to ends of earth
 I Cron. 9:3 Joseph's descendants settle in Jerusalem
II Kings 19:31 Remnant escapes from Jerusalem
 Jer. 49:30-32 Flee, get you far off
Psa. 80:3-12 &
 Jer. 2:21 Israel a vine
 Jer. 48:32 Plant goes over the sea
 Isa. 16:8 Over the sea
Psa. 80:1-11 "Lead Joseph like a flock"
 "Branch to the sea"
Jer. 25:22-29 Kings of Isles beyond sea (year 606 B.C.)
 Isa. 51:4-5 People in Isles trust the Lord
 Jer. 31:10 Declare it in isle far off
 Ezek. 47:8 And go down into the sea
 Isa. 17:12 People paraphrased into waters
 Zeph. 3:10 Beyond rivers of Ethiopia
 Isa. 18:1-3 Land shadowing with wings
 Isa. 11:10-11 Christ the ensign, Islands of sea
 Hos. 11:8-10 Ephraim, children tremble from west
Amos 5:14-15 &
 Amos 6:1, 4-7 Remnant of Joseph
 Hos. 9:13 Ephraim 'planted' in pleasant place
 Isa. 49:1 Listen, Isles, Hearken, people from afar
Ezek. 37:15-24 Stick of Joseph
 Isa. 29:1-4 Out of the ground
 Psa. 85:1-12 Truth spring out of the earth
 Isa. 29:9-19 Coming forth of a book
 Isa. 29:17-18 Lebanon turned into a fruitful field
 Isa. 28:21-22 Strange work; strange act
 Hos. 8:11-12 Wrote Ephraim great things of my law
 Hab. 2:2-3 Write vision—At end it will speak
II Cron. 6:26-27 Former, latter rains. See also: Ezek. 34:26-27,
 Isa. 5:5-7, Zeck. 10:1, Hos. 6:3, Isa. 51:3
 and Jer. 3:2-3

- John 10:16 Other sheep I have
 Math. 15:24 Sent only to house of Israel
 Isa. 27:6 Israel to fill face of world with fruit
 Zeck. 10:7-9 Remember me in far countries
 Isa. 5:26-27 His from end of earth
 Ezek. 17:1-6 Great eagle, young twig also, 22-24, crop off
 tender twig
 Exod. 28:30 Urim, Thummim & Breastplate. See also,
 Num. 27:21, Lec. 8:8 and Ezra 2:63

bill (bīl) n. A statement of a legal act (II Nep. 7:1)

bind (bīnd) v. To tie together or hold together or
 be fastened together. In scripture we learn to
 bind ourselves to the Word of God (II Nep.
 9:45)



bind in chains

birth (būrth) n. A person born or an inherited beginning, such as
 to be a Nephite by birth. (Hela. 5:35)

black (blāk) n. Opposite of the color white. The darkest color.
 (III Nep. 12:36)

blade (blād) n. The sharp edge of a cutting tool, such as an axe or
 knife. See weapons. (I Nep. 4:9)

blaspheme (blās fēm ') v. To speak bad or profanely of God or
 sacred things. (Jar. 1:5)

bless (blēs) v. To wish happiness to or wish good to. Jesus can bless
 something and make it holy. Jesus can bless us and we are then
 in His love. (I Nep. 16:39)

blind (blīnd) adj. Not being able to see. Jesus healed many people,
 the sick, the deaf, the lame, and the blind. (IV Nep. 1:5)

block (blōk) v. To get in the way of someone or something. (II
 Nep. 26:20)

blood (blūd) n. The life giving fluid in our bodies. Christ's blood
 was given so that we might have life. (I Nep. 12:10)

blossom (blōs ' ěm) n. A state or time of flowering. See plants.
 (Mos. 12:12)

Boaz, city of (bō ' āz - sīt ' ē - ōv) n. A city a short distance north
 of the Isthmus of Panama. See cities. (Morm. 4:20)

body (bōd ' ē) n. The whole physical structure of a person or ani-
 mal. Body parts of man:

ankles feet legs palms

Body parts of man

26

Body parts of animals

bones
breast
brow
cheek
ear
eyes
face

fists
forehead
hair
hand
head
heart
knee

limb
lips
loins
mouth
nail
neck
nose

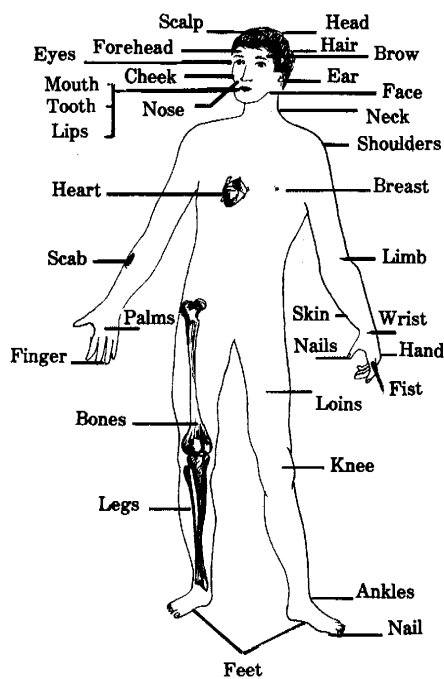
scab
scalp
shoulders
skin
tooth
wrist



Person's Back



Man's Beard



Body parts of animals:

hoofs
horn
limb - on animals and humans
scales - on animals and man's eyes
wings



Limb



Scales



Horn



Hoof



Wings

bondage (bŏn ' dĭj) n. Living in slavery. The children of Israel were born in bondage. (Mos. 12:2)

bones (bŏnz) n. The parts that form the skeleton of our bodies. We read of dry bones in the Bible and Book of Mormon. See body. (Mos. 21:26)

bonnets (bŏn ' ĩts) n. Any hats worn by women. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:20)

book (bŏok) n. Sheets of paper with writing on them, that are put together to form a story or message, such as the Book of Mormon is a message from God. See write. (II Nep. 27:7)

Books, in The Book of Mormon

(bŏoks, ĩn - thă - bŏok - ŏv - mŏr ' măn) n.

Books of The Book of Mormon (15 books)

First Book of Nephi (nĕ ' fĭ)

Second Book of Nephi (nĕ ' fĭ)

Book of Jacob (jă ' cŏb)

Book of Enos (ě ' nŏs)

Book of Jarom (jă ' rŏm)

Book of Omni (ŏm ' nĭ)

The Words of Mormon (mŏr ' măn)

Book of Mosiah (mŏ sĭ ' ă)

Book of Alma (ăl ' mă)

Book of Helaman (hĕ ' lă măn)

Third Nephi (nĕ ' fĭ)

Fourth Nephi (nĕ ' fĭ)

Book of Mormon (mŏr ' măn)

Book of Ether (ěth ' êr)

Book of Moroni (mŏ rŏ ' nĭ)

Books, in the Bible

(bŏoks, ĩn - thă - bĭ ' bĕl) n.

Books of The Bible (66 books)

Books of The Old Testament (39 books)

Books, in the Bible

28

Genesis	(jěň ' ă sīs)
Exodus	(ěk ' sǎ dūs)
Leviticus	(lǎ vīt ' ĭ kūs)
Numbers	(nŭm ' bêrz)
Deuteronomy	(dōō tā rōn ' ă mē)
Joshua	(jōsh ' oō ă)
Judges	(jŭj ' ĭz)
Ruth	(rōōth)
I Samuel	(sǎm ' yōō ěl)
II Samuel	(sǎm ' yōō ěl)
I Kings	(kĭngz)
II Kings	(kĭngz)
I Chronicles	(krōn ' ĭ kělz)
II Chronicles	(krōn ' ĭ kělz)
Ezra	(ěz ' rǎ)
Nehemiah	(nē hǎ mī ' ă)
Esther	(ěs ' tēr)
Job	(jōb)
Psalms	(sǎmz)
Proverbs	(prōv ' ŭrbz)
Ecclesiastes	(ĭ klē zē ăs ' těz)
Song of Solomon	(sōng - ōv - sōl ' ă mōn)
Isaiah	(ĭ zā ' ă)
Jeremiah	(jâr ă mī ' ă)
Lamentations	(lǎm ěn tā ' shěnz)
Ezekiel	(ĭ zē ' kē ěl)
Daniel	(dǎn ' yěl)
Hosea	(hō zā ' ă)
Joel	(jō ' ěl)

Amos	(ā ' mās)
Obadiah	(ō bĕ dī ' ă)
Jonah	(jō ' nă)
Micah	(mī ' kă)
Nahum	(nă ' hĕm)
Habakkuk	(hă băk ' ěk)
Zephaniah	(zř ă nī ' ă)
Haggai	(hăg ' ī)
Zechariah	(zķ ă rī ' ă)
Malachi	(măl ' ă kī)
Books of The New Testament	(27 books)
Matthew	(măth ' yōō)
Mark	(mărĕ)
Luke	(lōōk)
John	(jōn)
Acts	(ăktz)
Romans	(rō ' mănz)
I Corinthians	(kă rīn ' thĕ ănz)
II Corinthians	(kă rīn ' thĕ ănz)
Galatians	(gă lă ' shņz)
Ephesians	(ĩ fĕ ' zhĕnz)
Philippians	(fī lĭp ' ě ănz)
Colossians	(kă lřh ' ănz)
I Thessalonians	(thř ă lō ' nĕ ănz)
II Thessalonians	(thř ă lō ' nĕ ănz)
I Timothy	(tĭm ' ă thĕ)
II Timothy	(tĭm ' ă thĕ)
Titus	(tī ' tūs)

borders

30

branch

Philemon	(fī lē ' mǒn)
Hebrews	(hē ' brōdz)
James	(jānz)
I Peter	(pē ' tēr)
II Peter	(pē ' tēr)
I John	(jǒn)
II John	(jǒn)
III John	(jǒn)
Jude	(jūd)
Revelation	(rēv ě lā ' shǔn)

borders (bōr ' dêrz) n. An edge around or along. (Alma 50:34)

born (bōrn) v. To be brought to life. We can be born naturally and spiritually. (Alma 5:49)

Bountiful (boun ' tī fūl) n. A portion of the country of Arabia Felix, near the Arabian Sea. (I Nep. 17:5)

Bountiful, city of (boun ' tī fūl - sīt ' ē - ōv) n. The main city of the Nephites, in the land of Bountiful. Not far from the shore of the eastern sea and a short distance south of the Isthmus of Panama. See cities. (Hela. 5:14)

Bountiful, land of (boun ' tī fūl - lānd - v̄) n. The most northernly Nephite land of South America. It went as far north as the Isthmus of Panama, where it was bordered by the land of Desolation. (Alma 22:29)

bow (bō) n. A curved strip of wood used for shooting arrows. One of the only weapons early man had. Also the framework on glasses. (See weapons. See clothing. See tools. (Morm. 6:9) (Mos. 28:13))

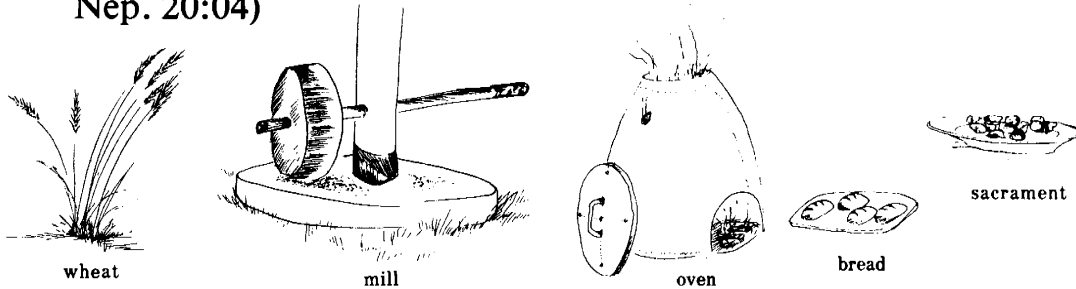
bowels (bow ' ěls) n. The interior or inner most part of a person or thing, such as the bowels of the earth. (I Nep. 21:1)

bracelets (brās ' līts) n. They are ornaments worn around the wrist or ankle, as decorations or for protection. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:19)

branch (brānch) n. An offshoot or outgrowth of a tree or group of people. The Seed of Joseph is a branch of the House of Israel. (I Nep. 15:12)

brass (brās) n. An alloy of tin and copper. The brass was formed into plates, where people wrote a record of their history and religion. See metals or mineral kingdom. (I Nep. 4:24)

bread (brěd) n. A food made by mixing flour or ground grain with water or milk and baked. It is used as a symbol to represent the body of Jesus Christ in serving sacrament. See sacrament. (III Nep. 20:04)



breast (brěst) n. An upper part of the human body. Another name for the chest area. See body. (Hela. 7:6)

breast plates (brěst - plāts) n. A piece of armor for protection, or a decorated piece of cloth worn over the breast. See weapons. (Hela. 1:14)

brethren (brěth ' rěn) n. Brothers or fellow members of a religious group. (II Nep. 6:2)

bricks (brīks) n. A substance made from clay molded into oblong blocks, and baked by the sun or fire. They were used in building houses and roads. See architecture. (II Nep. 19:10)

bride (brīd) n. A woman who was just married or is about to be married. The Church of Jesus Christ is the bride and Jesus will come someday to get His bride. (I Nep. 21:18)

bridle (brīd ' l) n. Anything that controls or holds one back, used in the riding of animals. See craft. (Alma 38:12)

briers (brī ' êrs) n. Any prickly or thorny bush or a growth of such bushes. See plants. (II Nep. 19:18)

brimstone (brīm ' stōn) n. A burning stone or sulfur. Used in scripture to describe hell, "a lake of fire and brimstone". See mineral kingdom. (Jac. 3:11)

Brother of Amaleki (brūth ' êr - ōv - ā māl ' ě kī) n. 130 B.C. He went with Zeniff on a second expedition from Zarahemla to find the land of Nephi. See people. (Omni 1:29-30)

Brother of Jared (brūth ' êr - ōv - jâr ' ěd) n. A large and mighty man. He built barges to cross many waters. See people. (Eth. Chap. 1-12)

Brother of Kim (brŭth ' êr - öv - kĭm) n. He rebelled against his brother, King Kim, and kept his brother as his prisoner all the rest of Kim's days. See people. (Eth. 10:14)

Brother of Shiblom (brŭth ' êr - öv - shĭb ' lĭm) n. About 600 B.C. He rebelled against Shiblom the king, and started a war. He put many of the prophets of the Lord to death. See people. (Eth. 11:4-5)

brow (brou) n. The part of the head calld the forehead. See body. (I Nep. 20:4)

bucklers (bŭk ' lĕrs) n. A small round shield held in the hand or worn on the arm. See weapons. (III Nep. 3:26)

build (bĭld) v. To make or put together something with materials. Many things were built in the Book of Mormon; ships, idols, roads, buildings, etc. (I Nep. 17:17)

bull (bŭol) n. The male of any bovine animal, such as an ox, buffalo, etc. See animal. (II Nep. 8:20)

burial (bâr ' ē āl) n. Putting a dead body into a grave or tomb. (Alma 45:18)

burn (bŭrn) v. To be on fire or be very hot, ablaze or glow. To set on fire. When we read of 'to burn' in scripture, it many times means to clean, or make pure. (Jac. 5:9)

bush (bŭosh) n. A woody plant that is smaller than a tree, often with many individual branches starting near or from the ground. See plants. (II Nep. 17:19)

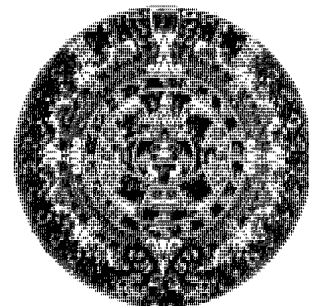
bushel (bŭosh ' ěl) n. A measure for grain, fruit, vegetables, and other dry things. A bushel is equal to 4 pecks or 32 quarts. See farming. (III Nep. 12:15)

butter (bŭt ' êr) n. A food that is a solid yellowish fat that comes from cream by churning it. Butter comes from a cow. See farming. (II Nep. 17:22)

C

Cain (kĕn) n. Son of Adam. Old Testament. He was encouraged by Satan to murder his brother, Abel. See people. (Hela. 6:27)

calendar (kĕl ' ěn dĕr) n. A chart or table showing days, weeks, months and years. Here is an example of one of their



calendar

calendars they used:

calf (kǎf) n. A young cow or bull. See animal (II Nep. 21:6)

call(ed) (kôl) v. To summon for a certain task. The Lord called men to do His work. (Alma 13:8)

Calno (kǎl ' nō) n. A place in Palestine of which very little is known. See cities. (II Nep. 20:9)

Camēnihah (kǎ mē nī ' hǎ) n. About 385 A.D. A general of the Nephites, who was killed at the battle of Cumorah. See people. (Morm. 6:14)

camp (kǎmp) n. A group of tents, huts or other buildings where people live for a time. See architecture. (Alma 62:36)

candle (kǎn ' dēl) n. A source of light made with wax and a wick that burns. See craft. (III Nep. 12:15)

candlestick (kǎn ' dēl stīk) n. A base made of metal or wood to hold candles while they burn. See craft. (III Nep. 12:15)

captain (kǎp ' tēn) n. A leader or chief. An army officer that is usually in command of a company. See profession. (Alma 43:44)

captive (kǎp ' tīv) n. A person or persons who are held prisoner. The Nephites took captives and the Lamanites took captives in their wars. (II Nep. 3:4)

captivity (kǎp tīv ' ě tē) n. Being in prison. Being held or kept anywhere against a person's will. Being placed into slavery. (Eth. 7:7)

carbuncles (kār ' būng kēlz) n. A name applied to a variety of deep red gems; garnets, rubies, spinels, etc. See stone or mineral kingdom. (III Nep. 22:12)

carcass (kār ' kēs) n. The dead body of any animal. (II Nep. 24:19)

Carchemish (kār kēm ' īsh) n. A town near by the Euphrates river. See cities. (II Nep. 20:9)

carnal (kār ' nl) n. In or of the flesh. (Mos. 4:2)

carriage (kār ' āj) n. A cart that moves on wheels and is usually pulled by horses or oxen and used to carry people. See transportation. (II Nep. 20:28)

cattle (kăt ' l) n. Farm animals, also called livestock. See animals. See farming. (Enos 1:21)

caul (kôl) n. An ornament worn by the women. Today we might call it a hair-net. See clothing. (II Nep 13:18)

cave (kāv) n. A hollow place inside the earth, used for homes, or places of protection by people at time. See land formations. (II Nep. 12:19)

- cavity** (kāv' ě tē) n. A hole or a hollow place, such as a cave. See land formations. (Eth. 13:13)
- cedars** (sē' dêrz) n. A group of wide-spreading evergreen trees, having clusters of needle-like leaves and cones. See plants and trees. (II Nep. 12:13)
- cement** (sǎ' měnt) n. A substance made of powdered lime and clay, mixed with water and used to fasten stones or bricks together. See architecture. (Hela. 3:7)
- Cezoram** (sē zō' rām) n. About 30 B.C. A wicked chief judge of the Nephites. He followed Nephi on the throne and was later assassinated. See people. (Hela. 5:1)
- Cezoram, son of** (sē zō' rām - sŭn - öv) n. About 25 B.C. He was appointed to the judgement seat when his father was murdered. He was murdered the same year by one of Gadianton's band. See people. (Hela. 6:15)
- chaff** (chǎf) n. Threshed or winnowed husks of wheat or other grain. See plants. (Morm. 5:16)
- chain** (chān) n. A series of metal or other loops or links joined together. See tools. (II Nep. 1:23)
- Chaldeans** (kǎl dē' ǎns) n. The people of the land of Chaldea in Asia, of which Babylon was the capital. (I Nep. 23:19)
- Chaldees** (kǎl dēs') n. The same as Chaldeans. (II Nep. 23:19)
- chariot** (châr' ě ět) n. A horse-drawn, two-wheeled cart used in ancient times for war and racing. See weapons and transportation. (III Nep. 3:22)
- charity** (châr' ǎ tē) n. The true love of God that is given freely. (Moro. 7:47)
- cheek** (chĕk) n. A part of the body that is on the face just below either eye. See body. (Mos. 12:2)
- Chemish** (kĕm' ĩsh) n. Between 279-130 B.C. The son of Omni. He received the sacred records from his brother Amaron. See people. (Omni 1:8-10)
- cherubim** (chêr' ě bĭm) n. Winged lions with a human head that are found in the Garden of Eden. See animal. (Alma 42:2)
- chicken** (chĭk' ěn) n. A young hen or rooster. One of many animals mentioned in scripture. See animal. (III Nep. 10:4)
- chief** (chĕf) n. A person who is highest in rank or authority of an army. The head of a group of people. Such as the Commander and Chief of an army. See people. (Alma 47:17)

children (chīl ' drĕn) n. An infant, a baby, young men or young women. (I Nep. 18:19)

choice seer (chois - sîr) n. A person selected by God, who is a prophet. A choice seer by the name of Joseph will come forth in the latter days, from the seed of Joseph. See people. (II Nep. 3:6-7)

Christ (krīst) n. Jesus Christ, 1-33 A.D. The Son of God, the Holy One of Israel. He died to redeem us from sin. Christ appeared on this land to the Nephites. See people. (III Nep. 12th Chap.)

Christians (krīs ' chĕns) n. People who are born again and follow the teachings of Christ. (Alma 46:13)

church (chûrch) n. A religious organization set up by Christ, that not only abides in a building, but also abideth in one's heart. (Mos. 18:27)

cimeter (sĭm ' ă tĕr) n. A short curved sword with an edge on the outside of the curve. See weapons. (Enos 1:20)

circumcision (sûr ' kĕm sĭzh ěn) n. An Old Testament ceremony of cutting away the foreskin or skin covering the head of the male organ. This law was done away with, with the coming of Christ. (Moro. 8:8)

cities (sĭt ' ěz) n. Cities, towns, and villages mentioned in the Book of Mormon. See each one by name:

Aaron	Gad	Jerusalem (chief city of the Jews)
Ai/Aiath	Gadiandi	Jerusalem
Ammonihah	Gadiomnah	(Lamanite city)
Anathoth	Gallim	Jordan
Angola	Geba	Josh
Ani-Anti	Gebim	Judea
Antiparah	Gibeah	Kishkumen
Arpad	Gid	Laish
Bethabary	Gideon	Laman
(Bethabara)	Gilgal	Lehi
Boaz	Gingimno	Lehi-Nephi
Bountiful	Gomorrah	Lemuel
Calno	Hamath	Madmenah
Carchemish	Helam	Manti
Cumeni	Jacob	Michmash
Damascus	Jacobugath	Migron
Desolation	Jashon	

civilization

36

clothing

Mocum	Noah	Sherrizah
Morianton	Nob	Shilom
Moroni	Ogath	Shimnilón
Moronihah	Omner	Sodom
Mulek	Onihah	Sion
Nahom	Ramath	Tarshish
Nazareth	Salem	Teancum
Nehor	Samaria	Zarahemla
Nephi	Shazer	Zeezrom
Nephihah	Shem	Zion

civilization (sĭv' ă lă zā shĕn) n. Nations and people who have reached an advanced stage in social development, art, science, etc. (Moro. 9:11)

clay (klā) n. Any earth that forms a paste with water and hardens when heated. It has been used in all ages of time for making pottery. See mineral kingdom and crafts. (II Nep. 27:27)

clefts (klĕfts) n. A split, space or opening in the side of a rock. A cleft can also be a cave. See land formations. (II Nep. 12:21)

cloak (klōk) n. An outer piece of clothing, usually loose, with or without sleeves. See clothing. (Hela. 9:31)

closet (klōz' ĭt) n. A small private room. See architecture. (Alma 34:26)

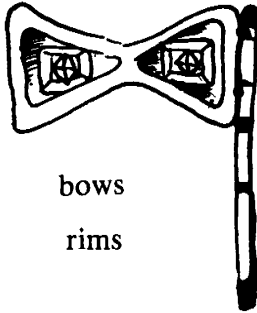
clothing (klōth' ĭng) n. Covering for a person's body. Some of the clothing and other items listed in The Book of Mormon. See each one by name:

bonnet	head bands	sackcloth
bows	hoods	sceptres
bracelets	lamb skin	shoe (sandles)
cauls	leather	silk
cloak	linen	skirts
coat	mantle	spin
crisping pins	mufflers	stomacher
crown	ornament	suits
earring	pillows	tablets
garb	rainment	teeth
garment	rims	tires
girdle	ringlets	veil
girdling	rings	wimples
glasses	robe	wool

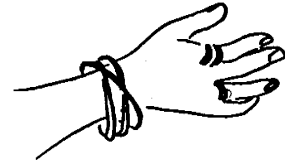
clothing



bonnet



bows
rims



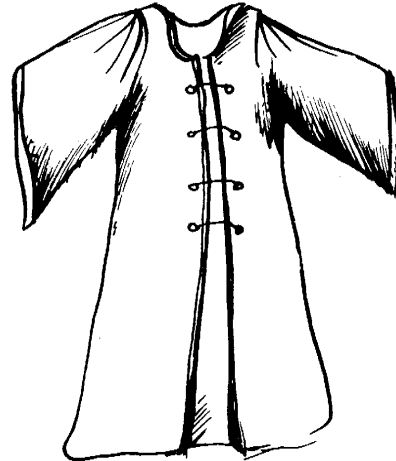
bracelets ringlets



cauls



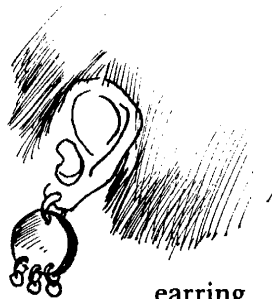
cloak mantle



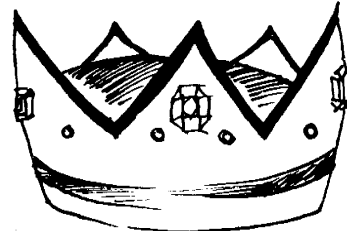
coat robe garment



tablets



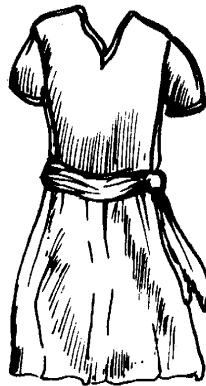
earring



crown



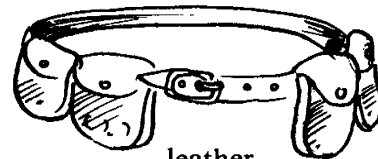
head bands



wimples

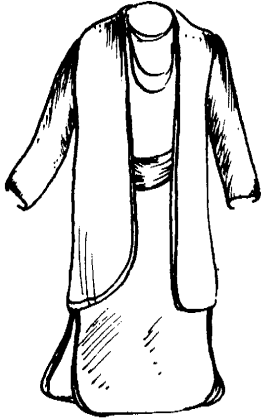


girdle

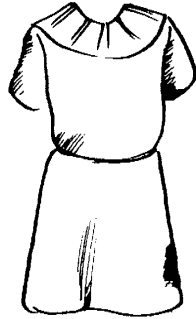


leather
crimping pins

clothing



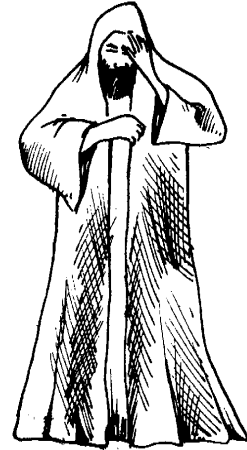
garb



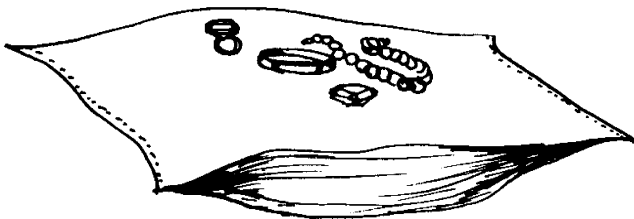
rainment skirts



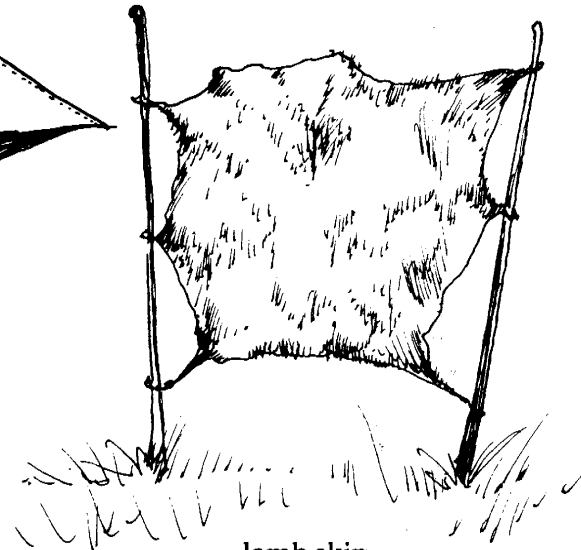
suits



sackcloth



pillows ornament



lamb skin



hoods



shoe (sandals)



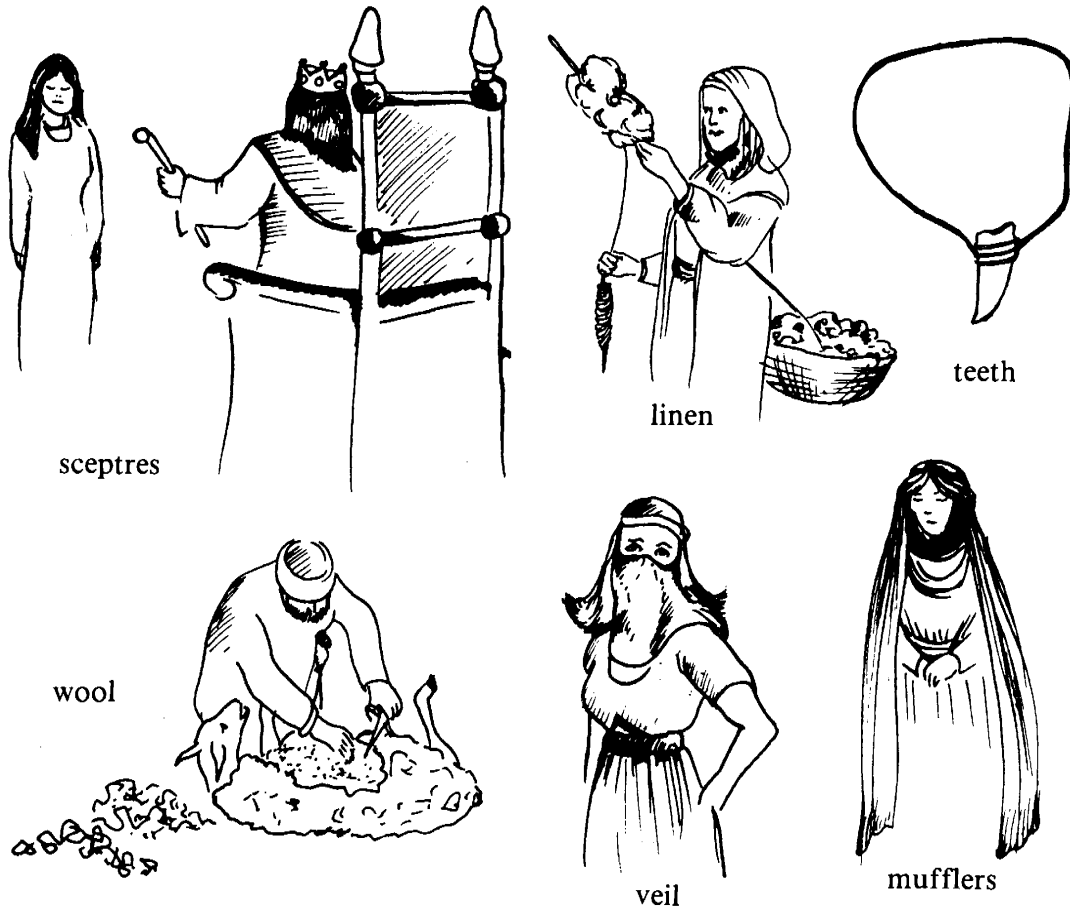
tires



silk stomacher



rings



- club** (klŭb) n. A heavy stick of wood, thicker at one end and used as a weapon. See weapon. (Alma 17:37)
- coal** (kōl) n. A piece of glowing or charred wood. See mineral kingdom. (II Nep. 16:6)
- coat** (kōt) n. A sleeved outer garment opening down the front. See clothing. (Alma 46:23)
- cockatrice** (kōk ' ě trīs) n. An unidentified deadly serpent. See animals. (II Nep. 21:8)
- Cohor** (kō ' hōr) n. One of the early Jaredites. He was the son of Corihor, the son of Kib. See people (Eth. 7:15)
- Cohor** (kō ' hōr) n. Nephew of Cohor. He was the son of Noah, who was the son of Corihor. He followed his father into the land of Moron. See people. (Eth. 7:20)
- Cohor** (kō ' hōr) n. A Jaredite of the last generation, who was as wicked as the rest of his race. See people. (Eth. 13:17)
- coin(s)** (koin) n. Metal money.

Coins in The Book of Mormon:

Gold

1 senine
 1 seon equals 2 senines or
 1 shum equals 4 senines or
 1 limnah equals 7 senines or
 1 antion

Silver

equals 1 senum
 equals 1 amnor
 equals 1 ezrom
 equals 1 onti
 equals 3 shiblons

Smaller Coins:

By the value of the shiblon, shiblum and Leah, it is judged that they are probably silver coins.

1 shiblon equals 1/2 of a senine or senum
 1 shiblum equals 1/4 of a senine or senum
 1 Leah equals 1/8 of a senine or senum

The names of these coins seem to be the same or come from persons or places in the Book of Mormon. We see Leah, Shiblon and Amnor are all names of people.

An antion is found in the words, Antionah and Antionum.

A limnah is one letter different than Limhah.

A shiblum is two letters different than Shiblon.

A shiblon is one letter different than Sublon.

Com (kôm) n. A king of the Jaredites. His son, Heth, killed him with his own sword and ruled in his place. See people. (Eth. 1:26)

Com (kôm) n. A righteous king of the Jaredites, who ruled in the later days of his nation. See people (Eth. 10:31)

commander (kǎ mǎn ' dêr) n. A person who is in charge of an army or a part of an army. See professions. (III Nep. 3:18)

commandment (kǎ mǎnd ' mēnt) n. A command or order given by God, such as the original Ten Commandments. See write. (Jac. 5:74)

communion (kǎ myōn ' yēn) n. The act of sharing or having something in common. A close spiritual relationship with the Lord. (Jar. 1:4)

Comnor (kôm ' nôr) n. A hill near the valley of Shurr. The location is not known exactly, but it is somewhere nearer the Atlantic than the Pacific coast of North America. (Eth. 14:28)

compass (kŭm ' pŭs) n. An instrument for showing directions, north, south, east and west. People use compasses to find their way in the wilderness. See tools. See Liahona. (II Nep. 5:12)

concubine (kǒng ' kyě bīn) n. A woman who lives with a man as his wife, but is not legally married to him. (Jac. 1:15)

conduit (kǒn ' dōō ĭt) n. A pipe or channel to carry water. See tools. (II Nep. 17:3)

confederate (kǒn fěd ' êr ĭt) n. A person or country that joins with another person or country to plot or plan together. (II Nep. 17:2)

consecrate (kǒn ' sě krāt) v. To set apart as being sacred or to make holy. A church building is a consecrated place to worship God in. (II Nep. 1:7)

constellation (kǒn ' stă lā shŭn) n. A group of stars that come together to form a larger group of stars. Usually these larger groups look like animals or objects in the sky. See astronomy. (II Nep. 23:10)

copper (kǒp ' êr) n. A metal that was known to man very early in history. It was used in breastplates, ornaments, etc. See metals or mineral kingdom. (I Nep. 18:25)

cord (kôrd) n. A thick string or very thin rope. It is used to tie and bind things together, such as a bundle of twigs or sticks. See tools. (II Nep. 26:22)

Corianton (kō rĭ ăn ' tōn) n. About 75 B.C. The son of Alma, who dishonored himself with the harlot Isabel on a mission to the Zoramites. In later years he led a more useful life. See people. (Alma 31:7)

Coriantor (kō rĭ ăn ' tōr) n. The father of the prophet Ether; he was the son of Moron. See people. (Eth. 11:18)

Coriantum (kō rĭ ăn ' tŭm) n. A good king of the early Jaredites. His father was Emer. See people. (Eth. 1:27)

Coriantum (kō rĭ ăn ' tŭm) n. One of the Jaredites who was held prisoner during his whole life. Amnigaddah was his father. See people. (Eth. 10:31)

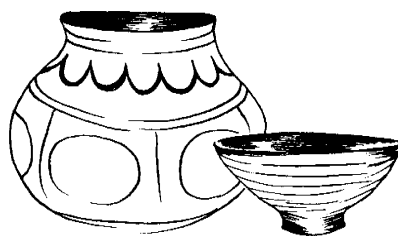
Coriantumr (kō rĭ ăn ' tŭm mŭr) n. The last of the Jaredites. After his race was destroyed, he lived with the people of Mulek for a short time. See people. (Omni 1:21)

Coriantumr (kō rĭ ăn ' tŭm mŭr) n. A Jaredite prince who was the son of Omer. He was born while his father was held in captivity. See people. (Eth. 8:4)

Coriantumr (kō rĭ ăn ' tŭm mŭr) n. 51 B.C. A descendant of Zarahemla. He was a Nephite apostate, who was put in command of the invading forces of the Lamanites by King Tubaloth. See people. (Hela. 1:15)

- Corihor** (kō ' rī hōr) n. The son of Kib, who was a Jaredite prince. He was the first who raised the standard of revolt. See people. (Eth. 7:3)
- Corihor** (kō ' rī hōr) n. A prominent Jaredite of the later generation. He appears to have been a friend of Coriantumr. See people. (Eth. 13:17)
- Corihor, land and valley** (kō ' rī hōr - lānd - ānd - vāl ' ē) n. The site of many battles between Shiz and Coriantumr, in the great Jaredite War. It is located possibly on the northern continent. (Eth. 14:27)
- corn** (kōrn) n. A food crop that was very important in early people's life. See plants. (Mos. 7:22)
- corner** (kōr ' nēr) n. A point at which two lines, roads or walls meet. See architecture. (III Nep. 13:5)
- Corom** (kō ' rūm) n. One of the few good kings of the Jaredites. See people. (Eth. 1:20)
- counsel** (koun ' sēl) n. An exchange of ideas, opinions and advice. Jesus is called The Great Counselor because He shares His ideas and advice with us. (II Nep. 15:19)
- covenants** (kūv ' ā nēnts) n. The solemn promises or agreements between God and man. We agree to serve God and God in return agrees to grant us eternal life, for keeping our promise to Him. (II Nep. 1:5)
- cow** (kou) n. An animal raised for its milk, meat and hides. See animal. (I Nep. 18:25)
- craft** (krāft) n. A special skill or art, such as the following handicrafts: (Hela. 2:4)

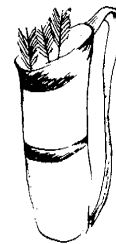
- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|---------|
| banners | clay | metal | weaving |
| bridle | cups | pottery | woods |
| candle | footstool | sewing | |
| candle stick | leather | wax | |



clay pottery



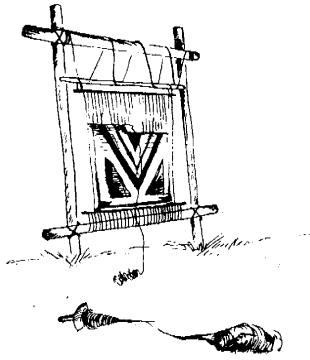
candle stick



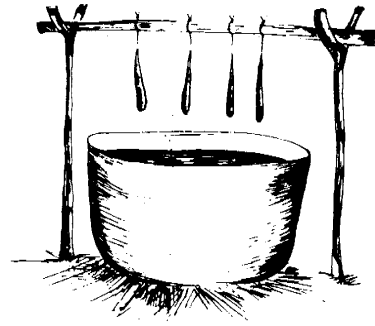
leather quiver



bridle



weaving



candle & wax



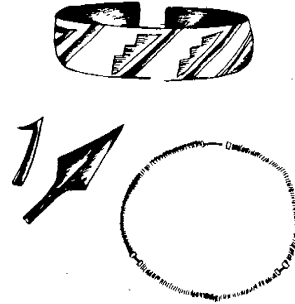
sewing



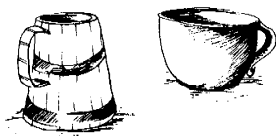
foot stool



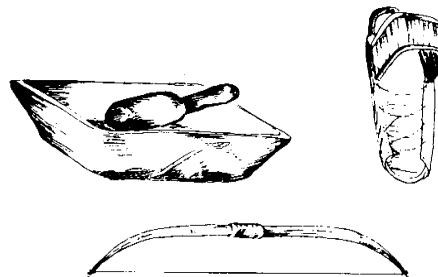
soap making



metals



cups



woods

- creator** (krē ā ' tēr) n. A person who creates something. God is the creator of earth. (II Nep. 9:5)
- crisping pins** (krīsp ' űng - pīns) n. A pouch for holding money, generally carried by men in their girdle. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:22)
- crops** (krōps) n. Usually something that is grown for food, such as wheat, corn, barley, etc. Cotton is an example of a crop that is not food. See farming. (Alma 34:24)
- cross** (krōs) n. The cross was used as an instrument of death. Christ was hung on the cross. See weapons. (I Nep. 11:33)
- crown** (kroun) n. A head covering, sometimes made of precious metals, usually worn by royalty. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:17)
- crucify** (krōō ' sā fī) v. To put to death by nailing or binding the hands and feet to a cross. Jesus was crucified on a cross for our sins. (I Nep. 19:13)
- cubit** (kyōō ' bīt) n. A measure that equals about 18 inches. (III Nep. 13:27)
- Cumeni** (kū mē ' nī) n. A Nephite city believed to be near the Pacific coast. See cities. (Alma 56:14)
- cumom** (kū mōm) n. Believed to be an alpaca, a llama or a mastadon. See animal. (Eth. 9:19)
- Cumorah** (kū mōr ' ă) n. A hill in the state of New York. In the area the Jaredite and Nephite races were destroyed in battle. The plates were hidden in the hill for a later person to find. (Mor. 6:2)
- cup** (kŭp) n. A dish to drink out of that may or may not have a handle on it. Cups of old were made out of clay or different metals. See crafts. (Mos. 3:26)
- cureloms** (kōō rē ' lōms) n. Believed to be an alpaca, a llama or a mastadon. See animal. (Eth. 9:19)
- curse** (kŭrs) n. An appeal to a supernatural power for evil or injury to befall on someone or something. (Hela. 13:17)
- Cush** (kŭsh) n. A land believed to have been Ethiopia. (II Nep. 21:11)

D

- dagger** (dăg ' êr) n. A small weapon with a short pointed blade, used for stabbing. A member of the knife family. See weapons. (Jac. 2:9)

- Damascus** (dě mās' kūs) n. The chief city of Syria. See cities. (II Nep. 17:8)
- dance** (dāns) n. To move the body, especially the feet. (I Nep. 18:9)
- dart** (dārt) n. A slender, pointed weapon to be thrown or shot. A member of the knife or spear family. See weapons. (Jar. 1:8)
- Daughter of Ishmael** (dô' têr - öv - ish' mā ěl) n. About 600 B.C. With her mother, they defended Nephi to Laman, Lemuel and two of her own brothers. See people. (I Nep. 7:19)
- Daughter of Jared** (dô' têr - öv - jâr' ěd) n. The daughter of Jared, who was the son of Omer, the king. See people. (Eth. 8:8)
- Daughters of the Lamanites** (dô' têrz - öv - thă - lā' măn ĩts) n. 145-123 B.C. They gathered in Shemlon to sing, dance and make merry. Twenty-four were kidnapped by priests of King Noah. See people. (Mos. 20:1-5)
- Daughters of Lehi** (dô' têrz - öv - lē' hī) n. There were at least two in number. They believed in revelations and visions. See people. (II Nep. 5:6)
- David** (dā' vīd) n. He was the king of Israel. See people. (Jac. 2:24)
- David, land of** (dā' vīd, lānd - öv) n. A land possibly in the most northern part of South America. (Morm. 2:5)
- deaf** (děf) adj. Not able to hear or not able to hear well. Also you are deaf if you are not willing to listen to or hear the Word of God. (IV Nep. 1:5)
- death** (děth) n. The act of dying; the end of life. Without the Lord in our life we are spiritually dead. We need to follow His ways for everlasting life. (Alma 12:16)
- demon** (dē' mēn) n. A devil or an evil spirit. (Hela. 13:37)
- den** (dēn) n. A place where a wild animal or beast lives. Also a place where thieves or robbers may hide. See land formations. (II Nep. 21:8)
- descendent** (dī sēn' dėnt) n. A person born of a certain family or group. A person's children, grandchildren, etc. Mormon was a descendent of Nephi. (Morm. 1:5)
- deseret** (dēz' êr ět) n. The Jaredites name for what we call the honey bee today. See animal. (Eth. 2:3)
- Desolation, city of** (dēs ō lā' shŭn, sīt' ē - öv) n. A city of the sea coast not far north of the Isthmus of Panama. See cities. (Morm. 3:7)
-

Desolation, land of (dēs ō lā ' shŭn, lānd - ōv) n. The land just north of the Isthmus of Panama. (Alma 22:30)

Desolation of Nehors (dēs ō lā ' shŭn - ōv - nē ' hōrz) n. The name given by the Nephites to the spot where the sin-stained city of Ammohinah once stood. (Alma 16:11)

destroy (dī stroi ') v. To break into pieces, make useless, ruin, or spoil. To put an end to or do away with. (Eth. 13:15)

devil (dēv ' ěl) n. The chief of the evil spirits. Satan is his most common name. (II Nep. 2:18)

disciples (dī sī ' pĕls) n. A pupil or student of Christ. Just as Jesus called twelve apostles in Jerusalem. Jesus called twelve on this continent: Isaiah, Jeremuah, Jonas, Jonas, Kumen, Kumenonhi, Mathoni, Mathonihah, Nephi, Shemnon, Timothy and Zedekiah. (II Nep. 19:4)

ditch (dīch) n. A long, narrow place dug in the earth, usually used to carry water. Sometimes during war, a ditch is dug and the dead are buried in it. See land formations. (Alma 53:3)

divers (dī ' vĕrz) adj. Various or several. (Mos. 4:29)

doctrine(s) (dōk ' trīn) n. Something that is taught. Certain teachings that are practiced. (II Nep. 31:21)

dog(s) (dōg) n. An animal related to the fox, wolf, and jackal. See animal. (III Nep. 14:6)

dominion (dō mīn ' yŭn) n. The rule or power to rule, such as God has dominion over the earth. (I Nep. 22:24)

door (dōr) n. The entrance way to a building, room, or tomb. See architecture. (Eth. 7:18)

dove (dŭv) n. A bird with a thick body, short legs, and a beak enlarged at the tip. The dove is often a symbol of peace. The dove in scripture will sometimes represent the Holy Ghost. See animal. (II Nep. 31:8)

dragons (drāg ' ěns) n. A Hebrew word that means serpent, jackal or Old Serpent (Satan). See animal. (II Nep. 23:22)

dream (drēm) n. Something that is thought, felt, seen or heard during sleep. God uses dreams to give men messages such as Lehi. (I Nep. 8:2)

dregs (drĕgz) n. The particles of solid matter that go to the bottom in a liquid. (II Nep. 8:17)

dross (drōs) n. A scum formed on the surface of molton metal. (Alma 34:29)

dungeon (dŭn ' jĕn) n. A dark underground room to keep prisoners slaves, or captives in. See architecture. (Mos. 2:13)

E

ear (ĩr) n. To listen to someone. A part of the human body. To give ear to the Lord's council. See body. (Hela. 12:5)

ear-ring (ĩr - rĭng) n. An ornament usually of metal worn in the ear. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:20)

earth (ũrth) n. The planet we live on. The gospel will spread all over the earth. See astronomy. (III Nep. 16:4)

earthquake (ũrth ' kwāk) n. A shaking or trembling of the crust of the earth. See astronomy. (II Nep. 27:2)

east (ěst) n. A direction. A key word in scripture to help locate in what direction cities, lands, etc. were. (Hela. 1:31)

eastward (ěst ' wĕrd) n. A direction or point toward the east. A key word in scripture to help locate in what direction cities, lands, etc. were. (Eth. 14:26)

Eden (ěd ' n) n. The home of Adam and Eve, our first parents. (Alma 42:2)

Edom (ě ' dŏm) n. The land east of Canaan, where the decedents of Esua lived. (II Nep. 21:14)

eggs (ěgs) n. The oval or round body laid by a female bird. See farming. (II Nep. 20:14)

Egypt (ě ' jĭpt) n. A country in north-eastern Africa, on the Mediterranean and Red Sea. (I Nep. 5:14)

Egyptian Reformed (ě ' jĭpt shŭn - rĕ fŏrmd ') n. The style of writing used in the days of Mormon. This writing was used to engrave the plates that became The Book of Mormon. (Morm. 9:32)

Egyptians (ě ' jĭpt shŭns) n. The people of Egypt. (Mos. 1:4)

Egyptian Sea (ě ' jĭpt shŭn - sĕ) n. A name given to the Red Sea, by Isaiah. (II Nep. 21:15)

eight (āt) n. See numbers.

eighteenth (āt tĕn ' th) n. See numbers.

eighth (āth) n. See numbers.

eightieth (ā ' tĕ ĭth) n. See numbers.

eight thousand (āt - thow ' zānd) n. See numbers.

- Elam** (ē ' lām) n. A country lying south of Assyria. (II Nep. 21:11)
- elder(s)** (ěl ' dêrz) n. Those called to be ministers of the Lord. See professions. (Alma 6:1)
- elephant** (ěl ' ā fānt) n. A huge, thick skinned, almost hairless mammal. The largest of four-footed animals. See animal. (Eth. 9:19)
- eleven** (ē lěv ' ān) n. See numbers.
- eleventh** (ē lěv ' ānth) n. See numbers.
- Elijah** (ē lī ' jā) n. The prophet of Israel. See people. (III Nep. 25:5)
- embassy** (ěm ' bā sē) n. A representative of a country or group of people. (Alma 52:20)
- Emer** (ē ' mēr) n. An early king of the Jaredites. Two years before his father's death, his father Omer, anointed him to rule in his place. See people. (Eth. 9:15)
- Emron** (ěm ' rōn) n. A Nephite officer, mentioned in Mormon's second epistle to his son, as having been killed in a battle with the Lamanites. See people. (Moro. 9:2)
- enemy** (ěn ' ā mē) n. A person who hates another and tries to injure or harm him. (II Nep. 4:28-29)
- engrave** (ěn grāv ') v. To cut into a wooden block or metal plate with pictures or letters. This is how The Book of Mormon was written. See write. (Morm. 1:4)
- Enos** (ē ' nōs) n. A Nephite prophet, who was the son of Jacob and the grandson of Lehi and Sarah. See people. (Enos 1:1)
- ephah** (ē ' fā) n. A measure of grain. The exact amount is about three pecks and three pints. (II Nep. 15:10)
- Ephraim** (ěf ' rā ěm) n. The name used by Isaiah in the Old Testament, and Nephi in the Book of Mormon, for the Kingdom of Israel. (II Nep. 17:2)
- Ephraim, hill of** (ěf ' rā ěm - hĭl - ōv) n. A hill from which Shule, the Jaredite, got iron ore to make swords. The hill is probably in Central America. (Eth. 7:9)
- epistle** (ě pĭs ' āl) n. A long letter that usually teaches us something. See write. (Alma 54:4)
- Esrom** (ěs ' rōm) n. A son of Omer, a Jaredite King. Esrom was born while his father was held prisoner by his other son Jared. See people. (Eth. 8:4)
- establish** (ě stāb ' lĭsh) v. To set up on a strong base. Jesus set up His church, The Church of Jesus Christ, based on His word,

the Bible and the Book of Mormon. (Eth. 10:9)

eternal (ĭ tûr ' năl) adj. Without a beginning or end, lasting and timeless. Jesus is eternal and so is His Word. (Morm. 5:14)

Ethem (êth ' ěm) n. A wicked king of the later Jaredites. See people. (Eth. 11:11)

Ether (êth ' êr) n. The last great prophet of the Jaredites who kept the history of that race. See people. (Eth. 1:6)

Eve (êv) n. The mother of all of us. Adam's wife in the Garden of Eden. See people. (I Nep. 5:11)

evil (ē ' vīl) adj. To be wicked or bad. (II Nep. 2:5)

explorers (ĩks plôr ' êrz) n. A person who explores an unknown area. Explorers: Ammon, the brother of Amaleki, Hagoth, Helem, Hem, Zeniff and men of Limhi. See people. See professions. (Alma 63rd Chap.)

eye(s) (ī) n. An organ of sight in man, animal, and in God also. See body. (II Nep. 9:44)

Ezias (êz zī ' ģs) n. An ancient Hebrew prophet, mentioned by Nephi. See people. (Hela. 8:20)

ezrom (êz ' rōm) n. It is believed to be a coin whose value is not known. See coins. (Alma 11:6)

F

face (fās) n. A part of the body that is the front part of the head. See body. (I Nep. 11:29)

faggots (fąg ' äts) n. A bundle of sticks, twigs or branches formed together to make a weapon. See weapons. (Mos. 17:13)

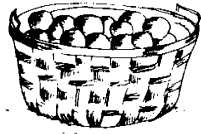
faith (fāth) n. Unquestioning trust and belief in God. (Eth. 12:7)

false (fōls) adj. Not true or not correct, wrong. We have to make sure people are not teaching us false doctrine. We must always look to God's word. (Wd.M. 1:16)

famine (fām ' ĩn) n. A big shortage of food. (I Nep. 5:14)

farming (fär ' mĩng) n. A business of raising crops or animals. Words relating to farming are: bushel, garden, pasture, seed, sown, till, cultivate, cattle, flock, groves, crops, field, sheaves.

farming



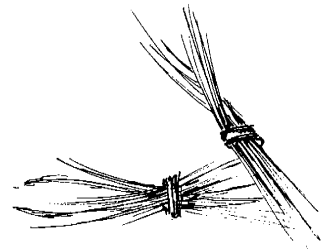
bushel



garden



pasture & groves



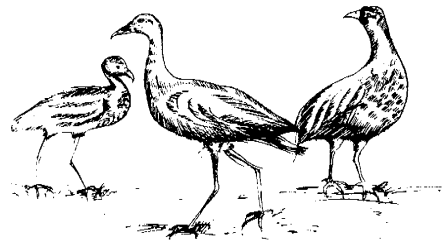
sheaves



sow seeds



seed



flock



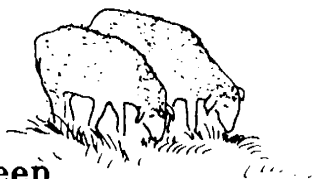
crop field



till

Some of the farm animals named in The Book of Mormon are:
(See animals)

- | | | | |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|
| ass | cow | horse | sheep |
| bull | fowl | kid | sow |
| calf - fatling | goat | lambs | swine |
| chickens | hen | ox | |



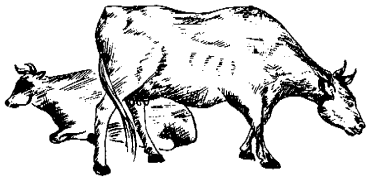
sheep



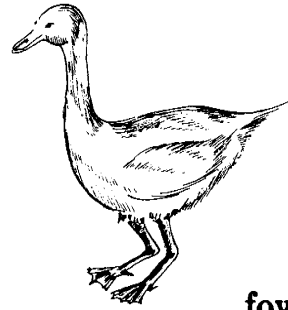
sow-swine



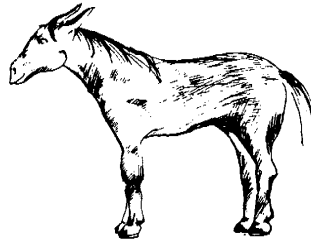
calf



cattle



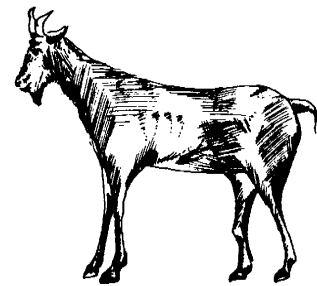
fowl



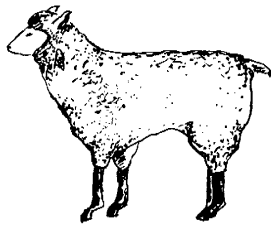
ass



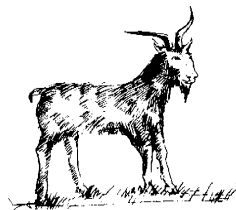
hen



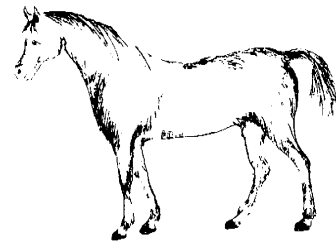
kid



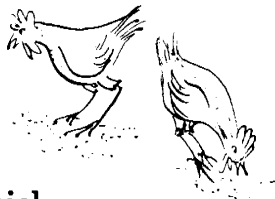
lamb



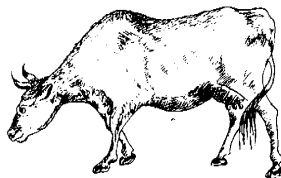
goat



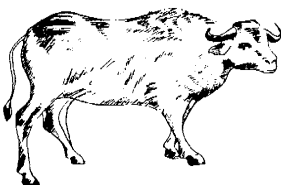
horse



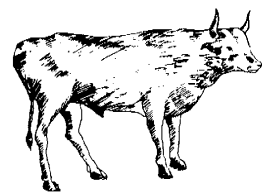
chickens



cow



ox



bull

fast

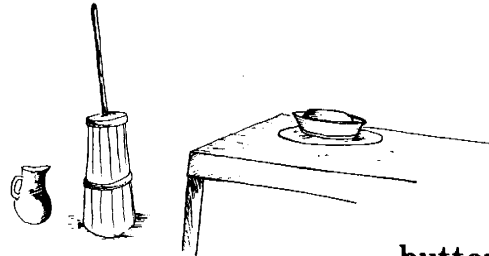
52

feet

Note: They also had eggs, butter, bread, etc. for food. (See plants about food)



eggs



butter

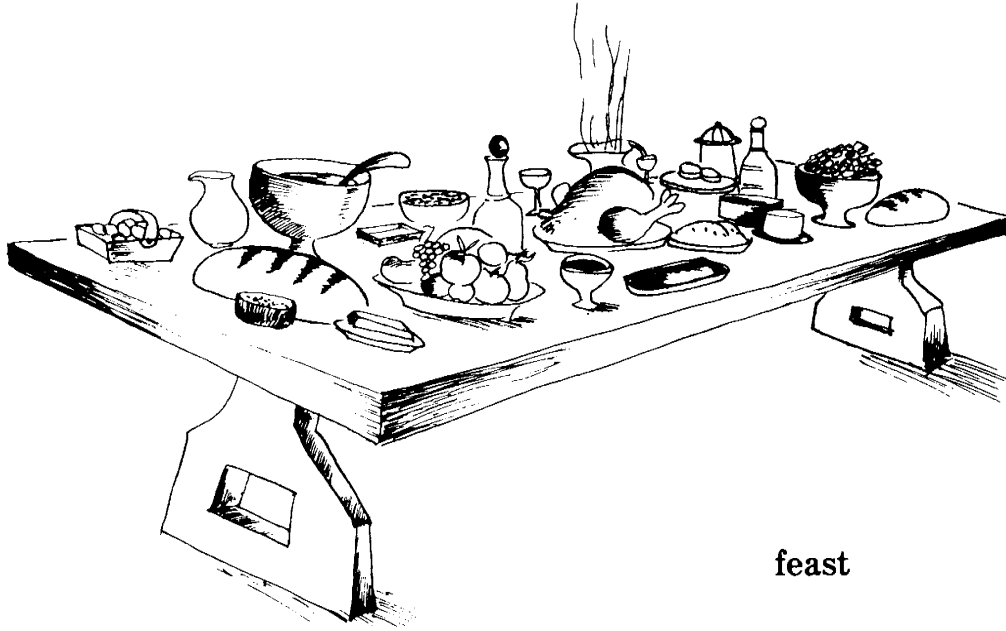
fast (fǎst) v. To eat very little or nothing. To cleanse one's self before God. (Mos. 27:22)

father (fā ' thêr) n. An originator, founder or creator. God is our heavenly father. (III Nep. 27:13)

fatling (făt ' lîng) n. A calf, lamb, kid or pig that has been fattened up to be killed for food. See farming. (II Nep. 21:6)

fear (fîr) n. A feeling of alarm caused by expectation of pain or disaster. We should fear Jesus. Harm will come to us if we do not follow the teachings of Christ. (II Nep. 12:21)

feast (fêst) n. A big celebration with lots of food. (Alma 20:9)



feast

feet (fêr) n. The part of the body that we walk on. When people would humble themselves to God, they threw themselves at His feet to show that they weren't worthy of the ground God walked on. See body. (III Nep. 17:10)

- female** (fē ' māl) n. A woman or a girl. An animal belonging to the sex that brings forth young. (Eth. 1:41)
- fenced** (fěnsd) v. A railing, wall, or other means of enclosing a yard, garden, field, farm, etc. See architecture. (II Nep. 15:2)
- fever** (fē ' vēr) n. An unhealthy condition of the body in which the temperature is higher than your normal body temperature. (Alma 15:3)
- field** (fēld) n. A piece of land with few or no trees. A piece of land that is used for crops or used for pasture land for cattle. See farming. (Mos. 12:11)
- fifteen** (fīf tēn ') n. See numbers.
- fifteenth** (fīf tēnth ') n. See numbers.
- fifth** (fīth) n. See numbers.
- fiftieth** (fīf ' tē ĭth) n. See numbers.
- fifty** (fīf ' tē) n. See numbers.
- figs** (fīgs) n. A small pear-shaped fruit that is sweet and pulpy. See plants. (III Nep. 14:16)
- finger** (fīn ' gēr) n. A part of the body connected to the hand. A part of the Lord's body that was seen by the brother of Jared. See body. (Eth. 3:6)
- fir trees** (fūr - trēz) n. Any of a group of cone-bearing evergreen trees. See plants and trees. (II Nep. 24:8)
- fire** (fīr) n. A chemical reaction that releases heat and light. You are not only baptized with water, but also with a spiritual fire of the Holy Ghost. See flame. (III Nep. 9:20)
- fire-brands** (fīr - brāndz) n. A piece of burning wood. A torch used for light. A person who gets other people angry. See tools. (II Nep. 17:4)
- first** (fūrst) adj. Coming or located before all others. Jesus should come first in our lives before all other things. (Jac. 5:39)
- fish** (fīsh) n. Any of a large group of cold-blooded animals living in water, and having backbones and gills for breathing. See animals. (III Nep. 14:10)
- fists** (fīsts) n. A part of the body when the hand is tightly closed. See body. (Alma 1:22)
- five** (fīv) n. See numbers.
- five men** (fīv - mēn) n. See numbers.
- five hundred and nine** (fīv - hūn ' drēd - ānd - nīn) n. See numbers.
-

five thousand
four hundred

54

fornication

five thousand four hundred (fiv - thou ' zënd - fôr - hũn ' drĩd) n.

See numbers.

flame (flām) n. One of the glowing, red or yellow flashes of light that shoots out from a blazing fire. (II Nep. 15:24)

flaxen (flāk ' sĕn) adj. Made of fibers of a plant. See tools. (II Nep. 26:22)

flee (flē) v. To run away from danger or trouble. (Omni 1:12)

flesh (flĕsh) n. The soft outer part of the body. The flesh is the greatest weakness man has. (I Nep. 19:6)

flint (flĩnt) n. A very hard stone, which makes sparks when struck against steel. Used as early day matches. See mineral kingdom. (II Nep. 5:21)

flock (flōk) n. A group of certain animals such as goats, sheep or birds. See animals and farming. (Mos. 8:21)

flood (flūd) n. An overflowing of water on land. (Eth. 2:20)

floor (flôr) n. The bottom surface of a room, porch, etc. (II Nep. 20:18)

flower(s) (flou ' êr) n. The only flowers named in the Book of Mormon are lilies. See plants. (III Nep. 13:28)

foes (fōz) n. An army. Someone who is against you. (Alma 57:25)

food (fōōd) n. Anything that people, animals or plants take in that helps them stay alive and grow. (I Nep. 16:19)

foot-stool (fōōt - stōōl) n. A low stool used for supporting the feet of a person seated. The Lord sits on His throne and the Earth is His foot-stool. See craft. (III Nep. 12:35)

forefather (fôr ' fã thêr) n. An ancestor or a relative from long ago. Your father, grandfather, great-grandfather, etc. (I Nep. 3:3)

forehead (fôr ' hĕd) n. A part of the body that is on the face right above the eyes. See body. (Alma 3:4)

forest (fôr ' ĩst) n. A large area of land covered with trees. See plants. (II Nep. 20:19)

forgive (fôr gĩv ') v. To excuse or pardon for a fault or offenses. Jesus forgives us for our sins when we follow His teachings. (III Nep. 13:14)

fornication (fôr ' nĩ kã ' shũn) n. Same as adultery. See adultery. (Jac. 3:12)



flame

- fort** (fôrt) n. An enclosed place or building for defense. See architecture. (Alma 49:19)
- forth** (fôrth) adv. To reach out into view, such as the Lord stretched forth His arm. (III Nep. 12:1)
- fortification** (fôr tĩ fĩ kã ' shũn) n. The act of strengthening a place against attack. (Alma 53:7)
- fought** (fôt) v. To struggle against someone or something, to wrestle, to do battle. (Omni 1:2)
- foundation** (foun dā ' shũn) n. A part of a building on which the other parts of the building rests. Jesus is the spiritual foundation of The Church of Jesus Christ. See architecture. (Jac. 4:16)
- fountain** (foun ' tẽn) n. A stream of water that rises into the air. Pipes where water is forced and a basin receives it. See architecture. (Mos. 18:5)
- four** (fôr) n. See numbers.
- 40th** (fôr ' tē ĩth) n. See numbers.
- 40** (fôr ' tē) n. See numbers.
- 44,000** (fôr ' tē - fôr - thou ' zãnd) n. See numbers.
- 42,000** (fôr ' tē - tōō - thou ' zãnd) n. See numbers.
- 14** (fôr ' tẽn) n. See numbers.
- 14th** (fôr ' tẽnth) n. See numbers.
- 4th** (fôrth) n. See numbers.
- fowl** (foul) n. Any kind of bird. See animal. (II Nep. 2:15)
- freeman** (frē ' mẽn) n. People who are not slaves or in bondage. (Alma 51:6)
- fruit** (frōōt) n. A result or outcome of something. It is used in scripture as a figure of speech, such as “fruit of the spirit”, and “fruit of righteousness”. The only natural fruits named in the Book of Mormon are: figs, grapes and olives. See plants. (I Nep. 15:36)
- fuel** (fyōō ' ăl) n. Any material, such as coal, oil, gas or wood to supply heat or power. (II Nep. 19:5)
- fuller** (fōōl ' êr) n. A person who cleans, presses and shrinks clothing. See professions. (III Nep. 24:2)
- furnace** (fûr ' nĩs) n. An enclosed chamber or structure in which heat is produced for heating a building, forming ores into metals or baking pottery. See tools. (Mos. 12:3)
-

G

- Gad** (gǎd) n. A city that burned and the people in it, at the time of the crucifixion of Christ. See cities. (III Nep. 9:10)
- Gadiandi** (gǎd ĭ ǎn ' dī) n. A city and all its people, who were sunk into the earth at the time of Christ's crucifixion. See cities. (III Nep. 9:8)
- Gadianton** (gǎd ĭ ǎn ' tōn) n. A Nephite apostate who was the first leader of a band of robbers. See people. (Hela. 2:4)
- Gadianton's Band** (gǎd ĭ ǎn ' tōnz - bǎnd) n. Gadianton's men. See people. (Hela. 6:18)
- Gadianton or Gadias Robbers** (gǎd ĭ ǎn ' tōn - ôr - gǎd ' ĭ ǎz - rōb ' ârs) n. The bands of killers and robbers of the Lamanites and Nephites, of whom Gadianton was the founder. See people. (III Nep. 1:27)
- Gadiomnah** (gǎd ĭ ōm ' nǎ) n. A wicked city that sunk into the earth at the time of the crucifixion of Christ. See cities. (III Nep. 9:8)
- Galilee** (gǎl ' ǎ lē) n. The northern portion of Palastine. (II Nep. 19:1)
- Gallim** (gǎl ' līm) n. A place in Palastine whose location is unknown. See cities. (II Nep. 20:30)
- garb** (gǎrb) n. The way one is dressed. Clothing or an outward covering. See clothing. (Hela. 9:6)
- garden** (gǎrd ' n) n. A piece of ground for growing fruits, flowers, or vegetables. See farming. (II Nep. 2:19)
- garment** (gǎr ' mēnt) n. A piece of clothing worn as an outer covering. See clothing. (Mos. 12:10)
- gate** (gāt) n. A movable part that opens and closes in a wall or fence. An opening in a wall or fence is a gateway. See architecture. (II Nep. 9:41)
- gather** (gǎth ' êr) v. To cause to come together, to collect in one place. Someday Jesus will gather all His people together. (Eth. 6:19)
- Gazelem** (gǎ ' zēl ēm) n. The name given to a servant of God. See people. (Alma 37:23)
- Geba** (gē ' bǎ) n. A city of the tribe of Benjamin. See cities. (II Nep. 20:31)

Gebim (gē ' bīm) n. A village to the north of Jerusalem. See cities. (II Nep. 20:31)

genealogy (jē ' nē ā ħ ā jē) n. A record of a family, group or person. (Jar. 1:1)

GENEALOGY OF THOSE WHO WROTE THE BOOK OF MORMON:

Nephi	(son of Lehi)	I and II Nephi
Jacob	(brother of Nephi)	Jacob
Enos	(son of Jacob)	Enos
Jarom	(son of Enos)	Jarom
Omni	(son of Jarom)	Omni
Amaron	(son of Omni)	
Chemish	(son of Omni)	
Abinadom	(son of Chemish)	
Amaleki	(son of Abinadom)	
Mormon	(abridger of Nephite record)	Words of Mormon
Benjamin	(son of Mosiah I)	Mosiah
Mosiah	(son of King Benjamin)	
Alma	(son of Alma)	Alma
Helaman	(son of Alma)	
Helaman	(son of Helaman)	Helaman
Nephi	(eldest son of Helaman)	III Nephi
Nephi	(eldest son of Nephi)	IV Nephi
Amos	(son of Nephi)	
Amos	(son of Amos)	
Ammoron	(brother of Amos)	
Mormon	(son of Mormon)	Mormon
Moroni	(son of Mormon)	Ether and Moroni

generation (jēn ' ā rā ' shūn) n. Offspring having a common parent or parents, and constituting a single state of descent. The next generation will be our children, after you would be your children. (Wd.M. 1:10)

Gentiles (jēn ' tīls) n. Anyone who is not a member of the twelve tribes of Israel. (I Nep. 13:29)

Ghost (gōst) n. See Holy Ghost.

Ghost, Holy (gōst, hō'lē) n. See Holy Ghost.

Gibeah (gīb'ēă) n. The early home of Saul, the king of Israel.
See cities. (II Nep. 20:29)

Gid (gīd) n. An officer in the army in the days of the Nephites.
See people. (Alma 57:28)

Gid, city of (gīd, sīt'ē - öv) n. A Nephite city on the Atlantic coast not far from the cities Mulek and Bountiful. See cities. (Alma 51:26)

Giddianhi (gīd dīăn'hī) n. 16 A.D. The leader of a secret society of Gadianton. See people. (III Nep. 3:9)

Giddonah (gīd dō'nă) n. 80 B.C. The father of Amulek. See people. (Alma 10:2)

Giddonah (gīd dō'nă) n. The presiding High Priest of the Nephite Church in the land of Gideon. See people. (Alma 30:23)

Gideon (gīd dē'ön) n. 91 B.C. A Nephite patriot, killed by Nehor.
See people. (Mos. 19:4, Alma 1:9)

Gideon, city of (gīd dē'ön, sīt'ē - öv) n. An important city of the Nephites on the east side of the river Sidon. (Hela. 13:15)

Gideon, land of (gīd dē'ön, länd - öv) n. An area of land surrounding the city of Gideon. (Alma 8:1)

Gideon, valley of (gīd dē'ön, văl'ē - öv) n. A valley east of the river Sidon. (Alma 2:20)

Gidgiddonah (gīd gīd dō'nă) n. A Nephite general, who commanded 10,000 men in the last great battle between the Nephites and Lamanites. See people. (Morm. 6:13)

Gidgiddoni (gīd gīd dō'nī) n. About 17 A.D. A prophet general of the Nephites. He was commander-in-chief of the armies in the days when Lachoneus, the elder, was chief judge. See people. (III Nep. 3:18)

Gifts of God (gīfts - öv - Göd) n. A present that God gives to his people. References to the gifts of God:

word of wisdom	Alma 37:35
word of knowledge	II Nep. 10:20
gifts of healing	Moro. 10:11
faith	II Nep. 33:7
working of miracles	IV Nep. 1:5
prophecy	Hela. 9:2
discerning of spirits	III Nep. 24:18

Also see:
Moroni 10:8-17

speaking in tongues III Nep. 29:6 } Also see:
 interpretation of tongues Omni 1:25 } Moroni 10:8-17

Gilead (gīl ' ē ād) n. A Jaredite officer who fought with Coriantumr for the throne. See people. (Eth. 14:8)

Gilgah (gīl ' gā) n. One of the four sons of Jared. See people. (Eth. 6:14)

Gilgal (gīl ' gāl) n. 385 A.D. A Nephite general, who commanded 10,000 men in the last great fight between the Nephites and the Lamanites. See people. (Morm. 6:14)

Gilgal, city of (gīl ' gāl, sīt ' ē - öv) n. A city that was buried in the earth after Christ was crucified. See cities. (III Nep. 9:6)

Gilgal, valley of (gīl ' gāl, vāl ' ē - öv) n. A valley where several battles were fought in the last Jaredite war. (Eth. 13:27)

Gimgimno (gīm gīm ' nō) n. A wicked city that was destroyed at the time of Jesus' crucifixion. See cities. (III Nep. 9:8)

gin (jīn) n. A snare or a trap for animals or people. See weapons. (II Nep. 18:14)

girdle (gūrd ' l) n. A belt worn around the waist. See clothing. (II Nep. 14:27)

girdling (gūrd ' līng) n. A belt, sash or cord that is worn around a person's waist. Anything that surrounds or encloses. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:24)

glass (glās) n. A see-through material. There were 16 transparent stones the Brother of Jared took to Mount Shelem to put before the Lord. (Eth. 3:1)

glory (glōr ' ē) n. Something that brings honor and praise. We should give glory to God. (II Nep. 33:6)

goat (gōt) n. A bearded, horned, four-footed mammal that gives milk. See animals. (I Nep. 18:25)

God (gōd) n. A supreme being, who is perfect. The creator of heaven and earth. (Morm. 9:11-12)

gold (gōld) n. A valuable metal used to make coins, jewelry and other items. See metals or mineral kingdom. (IV Nep. 1:46)

Gomorrah (gā mōr ' rā) n. The sister city of Sodom, which was destroyed by fire from heaven. See cities. (II Nep. 23:19)

gore (gōr) n. The blood from a wound. (Alma 47:27)

gospel (gōs ' pēl) n. The teachings of Jesus. (III Nep. 27:8)

government (gūv ' êrn mēnt) n. The rule or authority over a country. (Hela. 1:18)

governor (gŭv ' êr nêr) n. A person who is elected or selected to rule over a group of people or a country. See professions. (Alma 60:1)

grace (grās) n. The devine love and protection from God to mankind. (Eth. 12:36)

grain (grān) n. A small, hard seed or fruit that is produced by a cereal grass such as wheat, barley, rice or oats. (Enos 1:21)

grapes (grāps) n. Any of a number of woody vine plants that have clusters of edible fruit. See plants and wine. (II Nep. 15:2)

grass (grās) n. Any of many kinds of plants that cover fields, pastures, etc. Sheep and cattle feed on different kinds of grasses. See plants. (III Nep. 13:30)

grave (grāv) n. A place in the ground where someone is buried after they die. When the children of God die, their bodies go in the grave, but their souls go to God. See architecture. (Mos. 16:8)

gravel (grāv ' ěl) n. Pebbles, rocks and stone parts larger than sand. Gravel is used in making roads and buildings. See mineral kingdom. (I Nep. 20:19)

great (grāt) adj. Large in size; big, large in number; not small or little. (Hela. 4:26)

grey (grā) adj. A color that is made when you mix the colors of black and white together. (I Nep. 18:18)

grove (grōv) n. A group of trees standing together in a field, pasture, forest, etc. See farming. (III Nep. 21:18)

guard (gārd) n. A person who keeps watch during the day or night to protect his master from all kinds of harm. See professions. (Mos. 7:16)

guilt (gŭlt) n. Remorseful awareness of having done something wrong. (Enos 1:6)

H

Hagoth (hā ' gōth) n. 53 B.C. He was a Nephite ship builder and a sea-going adventurer, who was a curious man. See people. (Alma 63:5)

hair (hâr) n. Slender, threadlike growths on the head and other parts of the body. See body. (III Nep. 12:36)

half (hăf) n. One of two equal parts that when put together form a whole thing. (Hela. 4:16)

Hamath (Hă ' măth) n. The main city of upper Syria. See cities. (II Nep. 20:9)

hand (hănd) n. A part of the Lord's body that is mentioned many times in the scripture. The part of the arm below the wrist, consisting of the palm, four fingers and the thumb. See body. (Eth. 3:6)



half

handmaid (hănd ' mād) n. A female servant or a personal maid. See professions. (II Nep. 24:2)

harlot (hăr ' lōt) n. A sinful woman, who sells herself for money. See professions. (I Nep. 13:7, Mos. 11:14)

harp (hărp) n. A musical instrument that is played in an upright position and usually has 46 strings on it. See musical instruments. (II Nep. 15:12)

harvest, spiritual and natural (hăr ' vēst, spîr ' ĩ chōō ăl - ănd - năch ' êr ěl) n. The natural harvest is the act or process of gathering a crop. A spiritual harvest is when the Lord gathers His children. (Alma 26:7)

he (hē) pron. A pronoun that when written in scripture with a capital 'H' usually refers to the Lord. (Eth. 1:35)

head (hěd) n. The upper part of the body that contains the ears, eyes, mouth, nose and brain. Also, the leader of a group of people, as the Lord is head of the church. See body. (Hela. 13:38)

headband (hěd ' bănd) n. A band worn around the head. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:20)

headplate (hěd ' plăt) n. A protection for the head, another name for a helmet. See weapons. (Alma 43:38)

Heads of Church (hěds - ōv - chûrch) n. Alma, Ammon, Helaman, Himni, Jacob, Mormon, Nephi, Nephi and Shiblon. These were the leaders of the church. See people.

heart (hărt) n. An organ that pumps blood through our bodies. Our inner most feelings. The Lord changes the bad feelings of our heart to good ones. See body. (Alma 12:7)

Hearthom (hē ăr ' thōm) n. The son of Lib, who ruled in place of his father. He lost his kingdom after ruling for 24 years. See

people. (Eth. 10:30)

heaven (hĕv ' ān) n. The home and dwelling place of God. (III Nep. 12:16)

Hebrew (hĕ ' brōō) n. The language of the people of Israel. (Mor. 9:33)

heirs (ârz) n. A person who receives property or wealth from another after the death of the owner. Jesus died on the cross for us. As long as we follow His teachings, we are heirs to God's Kingdom. (IV Nep. 1:17)

Helam (hĕ ' lām) n. About 150 B.C. The first to be baptized by Alma in the waters of Mormon. See people. (Mos. 18:12-14)

Helam, city of (hĕ ' lām, sīt ' ē - öv) n. A city built by the people of Alma, in the land of Helam. See cities. (Mos. 23:20)

Helam, land of (hĕ ' lām, länd - öv) n. A country surrounding the city of Helam. It was somewhere between the cities of Lehi-Nephi and Zarahemla. (Mos. 27:16)

Helaman (hĕ ' lă măn) n. Son of Alma. A great prophet and military leader in the days of the Nephites. See people. (Alma 31:7)

Helaman (hĕ ' lă măn) n. Son of Helaman. He was left in charge of the sacred records. See people. (Alma 63:11)

Helaman (hĕ ' lă măn) n. A son of King Benjamin. See people. (Mos. 1:2)

Helem (hĕ ' lĕm) n. 120 B.C. A brother of Ammon, the leader of the party that went from Zarahemla to Lehi-Nephi, to discover the people of Zeniff. See people. (Mos. 7:6)

hell (hĕl) n. The final home and dwelling place of Satan and his followers. (Jac. 3:11)

Helorum (hĕ lō ' rŭm) n. 124 B.C. A Nephite prince who was the son of King Benjamin. See people. (Mos. 1:2)

Hem (hĕm) n. 120 B.C. A Nephite whose brothers were Ammon, Amaleki and Helem. Hem was part of the exploring group that went to the land of Lehi-Nephi. See people. (Mos. 7:6)

hen (hĕn) n. A female bird. The Lord gathers and protects us, as a hen gathers and protects its chicks. See animals. (III Nep. 10:4)

herds (hŭrds) n. A group of cattle or domestic animals. (II Nep. 5:11)

Hermounts (hĕr ' mounts) n. A wilderness in the northwestern area of South America. The Amlicites were driven here. (Alma 2:37)

- Heshlon, plains of** (hěsh ' lõn, plāns - öv) n. A place in North America, where some action in the final wars of the Jaredites took place. (Eth. 13:28)
- Heth** (hěth) n. A Jaredite prince who was held in prison all his life. He was the son of Hearthom. See people. (Eth. 1:16)
- Heth** (hěth) n. The son of Com, a cruel and mean king of the Jaredites. See people. (Eth. 9:25)
- Heth, land of** (hěth, länd - öv) n. A land of the Jaredites, not far from Moron. (Eth. 8:2)
- High Priest of King Gilead** (hī - prēst - öv - kīng - gīl ' ē ād) n. He killed Gilead, brother of Shared, as he was on the throne. He was secretly murdered by Lib. See people. See professions. (Eth. 14:9)
- highways** (hī ' wās) n. Roads for traveling on. In ancient America there were roads made of stone. See architecture. (III Nep. 8:13)
- hill** (hīl) n. A raised part of the earth that is smaller than a mountain. The Book of Mormon plates were hid in Hill Camorah. See land formations. (Morm. 6:6)
- Him** (hīm) pron. Used to refer to the Lord many times in the scripture. (Enos 1:11)
- Himni** (hīm ' nī) n. One of the four sons of King Mosiah. He ministered among the Lamanites. See people. (Mos. 27:34)
- His** (hīz) pron. Used to refer to the Lord many times in the scripture. (I Nep. 22:20)
- history** (hīs ' tā rē) n. A written record of what took place in the past. It tells about people, places and events that took place. Two books we use are the Bible and The Book of Mormon.
- holy** (hō ' lē) n. Being sacred or with a divine power. (Alma 18:30)
- Holy calling** (hō ' lē - kōl ' ĩng) See priesthood.
- Holy Ghost** (hō ' lē - gōst) n. The mind and will of God the Father and God the son. (Jac. 7:12)
- home** (hōm) n. See first meaning of house. See architecture. (III Nep. 19:1)
- homer** (hō ' mēr) n. An ancient Hebrew measure that equals about 10 or 11 bushels in dry measure. (II Nep. 15:10)
- honey** (hūn ' ē) n. A sweet, yellowish fluid made by bees from the nectar of flowers. (I Nep. 17:5)
- honey bee** (hūn ' ē - bē) n. A bee that makes honey. See animal. (Eth. 2:3)
-

hood

64

I

- hood** (hōōd) n. A loose covering for the head. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:23)
- hoof** (hōōf) n. A horny covering that covers the toes or lower part of the feet of horses, oxen or deer. See body. (II Nep. 15:28)
- Horeb** (hōr ' ěb) n. Another name for Mount Sinai. (III Nep. 25:4)
- horn** (hōrn) n. A hard, solid structure coming out from the head of certain animals such as cattle, sheep, goats, etc. See body. (III Nep. 20:19)
- horse** (hōrs) n. A large, hoofed mammal, usually used for traveling on or carrying equipment. See animal and transportaion. (I Nep. 18:25)
- Hosanna** (hō ' zān ā) n. Used to express praise or to worship God. (III Nep. 11:17)
- hour** (our) n. There are 24 hours in a day. A measure of time that the early people of this land understood, even though they didn't have modern-day watches. (Alma 18:24)
- house** (hous) n. A place where someone can live. House also means a family line, including ancestors and descendants. In scripture, we read of The House of Joseph. See architecture. (III Nep. 15:12)
- humble** (hūm ' běl) adj. Modest, meek and submissive. We should be humble before the Lord. (I Nep. 13:16)
- 100** (hūn ' drīd) n. One hundred. See numbers.
- 100th** (hūn ' drīdth) n. See numbers.
- hunter** (hūn ' tēr) n. A person who hunts animals to help feed his people. A hunter had a very important job. If he didn't get food, people went hungry. See professions. (Eth. 2:1)
- husband** (hūs ' bānd) n. A man joined to a woman in marriage. (Mos. 21:9)
- hypocrite** (hīp ' ō krīt) n. A person who pretends to believe in something, but really doesn't. (II Nep. 19:17)

I

- I** (ī) pron. Used to refer to the Lord many times in scripture, when the Lord is speaking. (III Nep. 15:9)

- idol** (īd' 1) n. An image used as an object of worship. (Morm. 4:14)
- image** (īm' ĭj) n. A copy or likeness of someone or something. (I Nep. 20:5)
- Immanuel** (īm mǎn' ū ěl) n. A name for the Savior, used in writings from Isaiah. See people. (II Nep. 17:14)
- immerse** (ĩ' mŭrs) v. To cover completely. When you are baptized you are immersed in water. (III Nep. 11:26)
- immortal** (ĩ mŏrt' 1) n. A person who is not subject to death. Jesus and His Father are immortals, and so are the three Nephites. One who lives forever. (III Nep. 23:15, Alma 11:45)
- infinite** (ĩn' fĕ nĭt) adj. Having no boundries or limits, unlimited in time and space. (Hela. 12:1)
- inhabitant** (ĩn hǎb' ĭ tĕnt) n. A person who lives in a certain place. (Alma 50:9)
- inherit** (ĩn hār' ĭt) v. To receive a gift from another, which has been passed on after their death. (Mos. 7:9)
- iniquity** (ĩ nĭk' wĭ tĕ) n. Sin or wickedness. (Enos 1:10)
- insects** (ĩn' sĕkts) n. Any of a group of small animals that have no backbone and their bodies are divided into several parts with several pairs of legs. See animals. (Mos. 12:6)
- instrument** (ĩn' strǎ mĕnt) n. A tool. A means by which something is done. We are an instrument or tool in God's hand. (II Nep. 1:24)
- interpret** (ĩn tŭr' prĭt) v. To translate or to explain and tell the meaning of something. In scripture, we read of interpretation of tongues and of the plates of gold. (Omni 1:20)
- iron** (ĩ' ěrn) n. A metal used in early days. See metals or mineral kingdom. (Eth. 10:23)
- Irreantum** (ĩr rĕ ǎn' tŭm) n. The name given by Lehi's colony, to an arm of the Indian Ocean on the eastern coast of Arabia. (I Nep. 17:5)
- Isaac** (ĩ' zǎk) n. The son of Abraham. See people. (Jac. 4:5)
- Isabel** (ĩz' ǎ bĕl) n. 75 B.C. A harlot in the land of Siron. See people. (Alma 39:3)
- Isaiah** (ĩ' zǎ ǎ) n. One of the 12 Disciples called by Jesus to minister to the Nephites, at the time He visited this land. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)
- Isaiah** (ĩ' zǎ ǎ) n. A Hebrew prophet who wrote for all the House of Israel. See people. (I Nep. 19:23-24)
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- Ishmael** (ĭsh ' mā ěl) n. The sons of Ishmael. See people. (I Nep. 7:6)
- Ishmael** (ĭsh ' mā ěl) n. 600 B.C. An Israelite of the tribe of Ephraim, who had a large family living in Jerusalem. See people. (I Nep. 7:2)
- Ishmael** (ĭsh ' mā ěl) n. A descendent of Nephi. He was the grandfather of the prophet Amulek. See people. (Alma 10:2)
- Ishmael, land of** (ĭsh ' mā ěl, lănd - ǒv) n. A portion of the land of Nephi. The people here were the first converted by the preaching of the sons of Mosiah. (Alma 20:14)
- Ishmaelites** (ĭsh ' mā ěl ĩts) n. The descendents of that Ishmael who, with his family, left his home in Jerusalem. They went with Lehi on his journey to the promised land. (Jac. 1:13)
- Ishmaelitish** (ĭsh ' mā ěl ĩt ĭsh) n. Relating to the Ishmael who traveled with Lehi's colony. (Alma 3:7)
- isle** (ĩl) n. A small piece of land that is completely surrounded on all four sides by water. A small island. See land formations. (II Nep. 10:20)
- Israel** (ĩz ' rĕ ăl) n. The name an angel gave to Jacob. There are: the Children of Israel, the God of Israel and the House of Israel which are the twelve tribes. See people. (Hela. 8:11)
- Israelites** (ĩz ' rĕ ăl ĩts) n. The children of Israel. (Hele. 8:11)
- ite** (ĩt) n. A person who is a native or lives at a certain place, or is from a certain group of people. (IV Nep. 1:17)

J

- Jacob** (jă ' kǒb) n. The house of Jacob. (I Nep. 20:1)
- Jacob** (jă ' kǒb) n. In the Bible, he was the leader of a family by the same name. He was the son of Abraham, and father of Isaac. See people. (I Nep. 6:4)
- Jacob** (jă ' kǒb) n. 595 B.C. The older of the two sons born to Lehi and Sariah in the wilderness. Jacob was the brother of Laman, Lēmuel, Nephi and Sam. See people. (I Nep. 18:19)
- Jacob** (jă ' kǒb) n. 64 B.C. A Nephite who joined the Lamanites in a war. He was placed in charge of the city of Mulek. See people. (Alma 52:20)

- Jacob** (jā ' kōb) n. A wicked Nephite selected to be king by the people of his time. See people. (III Nep. 7:9)
- Jacob, city of** (jā ' kōb, sīt ' ē - ōv) n. One of the cities that sunk in the earth at the time of the Savior's crucifixion. See cities. (III Nep. 9:8)
- Jacobites** (jā ' kōb īts) n. One of the divisions of the Nephite people. They were descendents of Jacob, the son of Lehi. (Jac. 1:13)
- Jacobugath** (jā ' kōb ōō gāth) n. The city of the followers of King Jacob. See cities. (III Nep. 9:9)
- Jacom** (jā ' kōm) n. The eldest son of Jared. See people. (Eth. 6:14)
- Jared** (jār ' ěd) n. The founder of the Jaredite race. See people. (Eth. 1:32)
- Jared** (jār ' ěd) n. One of the most bloodthirsty of the ancient Jaredites. He held his own father prisoner for many years. See people. (Eth. 8:1)
- Jaredites** (jār ' ěd īts) n. The descendents of Jared and his followers, who were led by the power of God from the Tower of Babel. (Moro. 9:23)
- Jarom** (jār ' ōm) n. About 450 B.C. A Nephite prophet who lived before Christ. He was the son of Enos. See people. (Omni 1:1)
- Jashon** (jā ' shōn) n. The main city in the land of Jashon. See cities. (Moro. 2:17)
- Jashon, land of** (jā ' shōn, lānd - ōv) n. During the war between the Lamanites and Nephites, around 345 A.D., the Nephites were driven to the land of Jashon, north of the land of Shem. (Morm. 2:16)
- javelin** (jāv ' lān) n. A light spear, thrown with the hand and used as a weapon. See weapons. (Jar. 1:8)
- Jeberechiah** (jěb êr ě kī ' ě) n. 750 B.C. The father of Zechariah, mentioned in Isaiah 8:2. See people. (II Nep. 18:2)
- Jehovah** (jī hō ' vā) n. The name of God most frequently used in Hebrew scripture. See people. (II Nep. 22:2)
- Jeremiah** (jār ' ě mī ě) n. A Jewish prophet who lived at the time of Lehi. 600 B.C. See people. (I Nep. 5:13)
- Jeremiah** (jār ' ě mī ě) n. One of the 12 Disciples chosen by Jesus to minister to the Nephites at the time Jesus visited them, around 34 A.D. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)
- Jershon** (jēr ' shōn) n. This was the name of the region that was the home of the Ammonites. (Alma 27:22)
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Jerusalem, city of (jǎ rōō' sā lām, sīt' ē - öv) n. A Lamanite city within the borders of the land of Nephi. This city sank into the sea at the crucifixion of Christ. See cities. (Alma 21:2)

Jerusalem, city of (jǎ rōō' sā lām, sīt' ē - öv) n. The Jerusalem of old. The chief city of the Jews. See cities. (I Nep. 1:4)

Jerusalem, land of (jǎ rōō' sā lām, länd - öv) n. A land of the Lamanites near the waters of Mormon. (Alma 21:1)

Jerusalem, land of (jǎ rōō' sā lām, länd - öv) n. The name given by the Nephites to that country which we call Judea. (Omni 1:6)

Jerusalem, New (jǎ rōō' sā lām, nōō) n. There are three New Jerusalems spoken about in The Book of Mormon:

1. The Jerusalem on the new earth. The city that will be built in the America's by the seed of Joseph and Saints of God in which the seed of Joseph will live. (II Nep. 20:22, Eth. 13:6)
2. The Jerusalem of Palestine, rebuilt. The city that Lehi and his family left from, in days of old, shall be rebuilt again in the future. (III Nep. 20:33-46, Eth. 13:5)
3. The Jerusalem in Zion. This city was spoken about by John in the Book of Revelation, and prophesied by Ether, the Jaredite. (Eth. 13:3, 10)

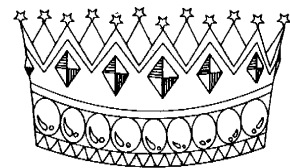
Jesse (jēs' ē) n. The father of King David. See people. (II Nep. 21:1)

Jesus Christ (jē' zās - krīst) n. The son of God. The Redeemer of all who believe. The center of Christian belief. See people. (Alma 5:44)

Jew (jōō) n. A descendent of the Hebrew people. (I Nep. 13:23)

jewels (jōō' älz) n. Precious stones of great value. They were used to decorate crowns and other royal garments. (II Nep. 13:21)

Jewish Leader (jōō' ish - lē' dêr) n. Zedekiah was a leader of the Jews, mentioned in the Bible and Book of Mormon. See people. (I Nep. 1:4)



jewels

John (jōn) n. 100 A.D. An Apostle and Revelator mentioned in the Bible. See people. (Eth. 4:16)

Jonas (jō' nās) n. 33 A.D. The son of Nephi. One of the twelve Disciples chosen by God to minister among the Nephites. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)

Jonas (jō' nās) n. 33 A.D. Another of the twelve Disciples chosen

by God to minister among the Nephites. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)

Joneam (Jō ' nē ām) n. 385 A.D. A Nephite general who led 10,000 men in the last great battle between the Lamanites and Nephites. See people. (Morm. 6:14)

Jordan (jōr ' dān) n. The great river talked about in the Bible. (I Nep. 10:9)

Jordan, city of (jōr ' dān, sīt ' ē - öv) n. A city mentioned only in regards to the final war between the Lamanites and Nephites. See cities. (Morm. 5:3)

Joseph (jō ' sēf) n. 600 B.C. The youngest son of Lehi and Sarah, born to them on their journey in the wilderness. See people. (II Nep. 3:1)

Joseph (jō ' sēf) n. 1700 B.C. The son of Jacob and the ancestor the Lamanites and Nephites. See people. (I Nep. 5:14)

Joseph (jō ' sēf) n. See Choice Seer, See people.

Joseph, seed of (jō ' sēf, sēd - öv) n. The descendents of Joseph, who was the son of Jacob. The Seed of Joseph are the American Indians. (Alma 46:23)

Josephites (jō ' sēf its) n. A part of the Nephite race, probably the descendents of Joseph, the youngest son of Lehi. (IV Nep. 1:36)

Josh (jōsh) n. 385 A.D. A Nephite general, who led 10,000 men in the last great battle between the Lamanites and Nephites. See people. (Morm. 6:14)

Josh, city of (jōsh, sīt ' ē - öv) n. One of the cities destroyed by fire from heaven at the time of the crucifixion of Christ. See cities. (III Nep. 9:10)

Joshua (jōsh ' ō ā) n. A land only mentioned in the great war between the Lamanites and Nephites. It is near the Pacific Ocean, in the central part of South America. (Morm. 2:6)

jot (jōt) n. The smallest letter or mark of the Hebrew alphabet. See write. (Alma 34:13)

Jotham (jōth ' ām) n. 750 B.C. The tenth king of Judah. See people. (II Nep. 17:1)

journey (jūr ' nē) n. A trip from one place to another. God sent many people on journeys, such as Moses and Lehi. (I Nep. 16:9)

joy (joi) n. A feeling of high pleasure and delight. God fills us with joy in our hearts. (Hela. 5:44)

- Judah** (jōō' dă) n. A name found in The Book of Mormon in sayings from Isaiah. Also, Lehi left Jerusalem during the rule of Zedekiah, king of Judah. (I Nep. 5:12, II Nep. 21:12)
- Judea, city of** (jōō' dē ä, sīt' ē - öv) n. A city of the Nephites, somewhere between the Pacific Ocean and the land of Manti. See cities. (Alma 56:9)
- judge(s)** (jūj) n. Alma, Cezoram, Son of Cezoram, Helaman, Lachoneus, Lachoneus, Nephi, Nephiah, Pacumeni, Pahoran, Pahoran and Seezoram. The ruler over the People of Nephi, during the reign of the judges. See people. See professions. (Mos. 29:25)
- justice** (jūs' tīs) n. Honor, fairness, and showing good reasoning. (Jac. 4:10)

K

- keeper** (kē' pēr) n. Jesus is the keeper of the gate that enters into heaven. No one gets into heaven unless they go by Him. (II Nep. 9:41)
- Kib** (kīb) n. 2nd king of the Jaredites. He was the son of Orihah. See people. (Eth. 1:32)
- kid** (kīd) n. A young goat. It stands for gentleness and tenderness in the scripture. See animal. (II Nep. 21:6)
- kill** (kīl) v. See slain. (Eth. 13:22)
- Kim** (kīm) n. The son of Morianton, who became king of the Jaredites. See people. (Eth. 1:22)
- Kimnor** (kīm' nôr) n. An early Jaredite, who was the father of Akish. See people. (Eth. 8:10)
- king** (kīng) n. A ruler of people. The Lord is the King of Heaven. See professions. (II Nep. 10:14)
- King of Lamanites** (kīng - öv - lā' mǎn īts) n. 145 B.C. See people. (Mos. 20:6-7)
- King of Lamanites** (kīng - öv - lā' mǎn īts) n. 90 B.C. See people. (Alma 20:8)
- King of Lamanites** (kīng - öv - lā' mǎn īts) n. 72 B.C. See people. (Alma 47:1)
- kingdom** (kīng' dōm) n. An area of land or place, ruled by a king. (Alma 24:3)

king-men (kĭng - mĕn) n. Men of high birth and power among the Nephites. (Alma 51:8)

kinsfolks (kĭnz ' fōks) n. All the members of a person's family; aunts, uncles, etc. (Morm. 8:5)

Kings, Jaredite (kĭngz, jâr ' ěd ĭt) n.

Ahah	Ethem	Lib
Akish	Gilead	Lib
Amgid	Hearthom	Morianton
Cohor	Heth	Moron
Com	Jared	Noah
Com	Jared	Omer
Coriantum	Kib	Orihah
Coriantumr	Kim	Riplakish
Corihor	Kish	Shey
Corom	Levi	Shule
Emer		

Refer to each name individually.

Kings, Lamanite (kĭngz, lā ' măn ĭt) n.

Aaron	Antiomno	Lamoni
Amalickiah	Laman	Tuboloth
Ammoron	Laman	

Refer to each name individually.

Kings, Nephite (kĭngz, nĕ ' fĭt) n.

Benjamin	Mosiah	Pachus (apostate)
Jacob (apostate)	Nephi	Zeniff
Limhi	Noah	Zoram (apostate)

Refer to each name individually.

Kish (kĭsh) n. A Jaredite king who succeeded his father, Corom on the throne. See people. (Eth. 1:18)

Kishkumen (kĭsh ' kōō mĕn) n. A killer and a leader among the Gadianton Robbers. See people. (Hela. 1:11)

Kishkumen, city of (kĭsh ' kōō mĕn, sĭt ' ě - ōv) n. One of the cities that was burned by fire from heaven at the time Jesus was crucified. See cities. (III Nep. 9:10)

knee (nĕ) n. A part of the body that is the joint between the upper leg (thigh) and lower leg (calf). See body. (Mos. 27:31)

- know** (nō) v. To recognize; to be certain or sure of something. (Jac. 4:4)
- Korihor** (kō ' rī hōr) n. An Anti-Christ, who appeared among the Nephites around 75 B.C. He taught many false things. See people. (Alma 30:12)
- Kumen** (kōō ' mēn) n. 33 A.D. One of the 12 Disciples called by Jesus to minister to the Nephite people. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)
- Kumenonhi** (kōō mēn ōn ' hī) n. 33 A.D. One of the 12 Disciples called by Jesus to minister to the Nephite people. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)

L

- Laban** (lā ' bān) n. A rich and powerful Israelite from the tribe of Joseph, who lived in Jerusalem 600 B.C. See people. (I Nep. 3:3-4)
- labor** (lā ' bōr) n. To toil, work hard. See meaning for toil. (Jar. 1:11)
- Lachoneus, the elder** (lā kōn ' ē ūs, thă - ěl ' dēr) n. 26 A.D. One of the greatest judges and prophets of the Nephites. See people. (III Nep. 1:1)
- Lachoneus, the younger** (lā kōn ' ē ūs, thă - yŭng ' gēr) n. 30 A.D. The last of the Nephite judges, who followed his father on the throne. His father's name was Lachoneus, also. See people. (III Nep. 6:19)
- ladder** (lăd ' êr) n. A set of rungs or steps fastened to two long sidepieces, used for climbing. See tools. (Alma 62:21)
- Laish** (lā ' ĩsh) n. 385 A.D. A small place in Palestine, probably a village between Gallim and Anathoth. See cities. (II Nep. 20:30)
- Lamah** (lā ' mǎ) n. 385 A.D. A Nephite general who led 10,000 men in the last great war between the Lamanites and Nephites. See people. (Morm. 6:14)
- Laman** (lā ' mǎn) n. 600 B.C. The oldest son of Lehi and Sarah, who left Jerusalem with his family. See people. (I Nep. 2:4-5)
- Laman** (lā ' mǎn) n. 250 B.C. The king of the Lamanites. He

made a treaty with Zeniff and gave him the cities of Lehi-Nephi and Shilom. See people. (Mos. 7:21)

Laman (lā' mǎn) n. 178 B.C. A king of the Lamanites who was the son of Laman. He stirred up his people against Zeniff's people. See people. (Mos. 24:3)

Laman (lā' mǎn) n. 63 B.C. A servant of the king of the Lamanites. A man in Moroni's army, who was later killed by Amalickiah. See people. (Alma 55:4-5)

Laman, city of (lā' mǎn, sīt' ē - ōv) n. One of the cities destroyed with fire from heaven at the time of Christ's death. See cities. (III Nep. 9:10)

Laman, river (lā' mǎn, rīv' êr) n. A small Arabian river that emptied into the upper waters of the Red Sea. Lehi named this river after his son, in hopes that his son's spirit would flow like a river of righteousness. See water. (I Nep. 2:8)

Lamanite (lā' mǎn īt) n. Guards at the city of Gid. 63 B.C. These people were surrounded by Moroni's armies and were captured. See people. (Alma 55:21)

Lamanites (lā' mǎn īts) n. The Lamanite people were related to the Nephites and lived in the land of the Americas. They defeated the Nephites in battle. The descendents of the Lamanites are the American Indians, who are descendents of the Hebrew people, or one of the Twelve Tribes. The Lamanites received their name from the eldest son of Lehi, whose name was Laman (II Nep. 5:14)

Lamb, Christ (lām, krīst) n. A name given to our Lord, Jesus Christ. (I Nep. 11:36)

lambs (lāmz) n. An animal that gives wool, used in scripture, to show gentleness, meekness, mildness and kindness. See animal. (IV Nep. 1:33)

lamb skin (lām - skīn) n. A piece of clothing made from the skin of a lamb. This was worn mainly around the waist. See clothing. (III Nep. 4:7)

Lamoni (lā mō' nī) n. 90 B.C. He was the king of the land of Ishmael. He was the first of his people to change to Christianity, lead by the teachings by the sons of Mosiah. See people. (Alma 17:24)

land (lānd) n. The solid ground of the earth. Used many times in scripture to describe a certain place. (Mos. 8:8)

land formations

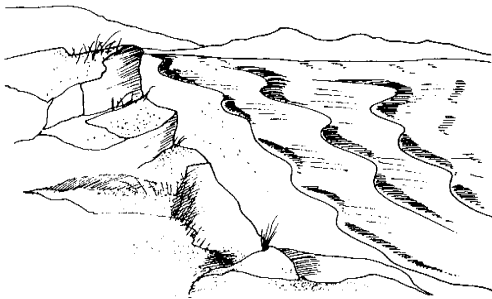
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land formations (lǎnd - fôr mā' shūnz) n. Different earth shapes.

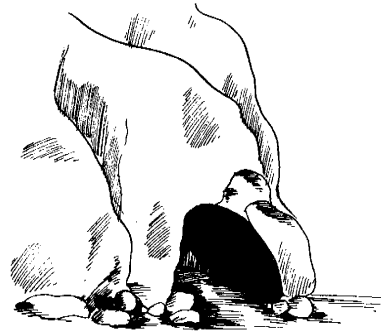
beach
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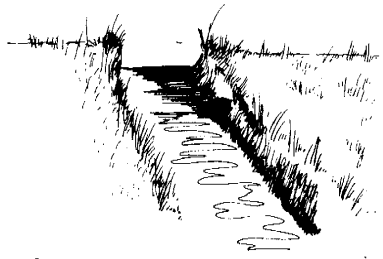
mountain
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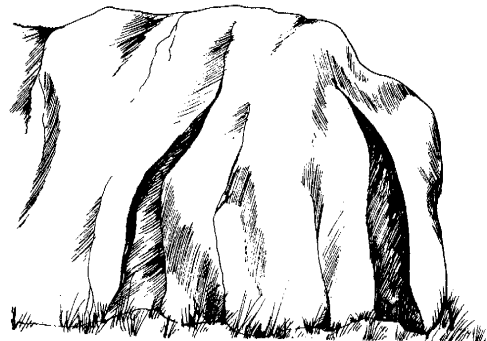
beach seashore



cave den



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cavity clefts



hill mount



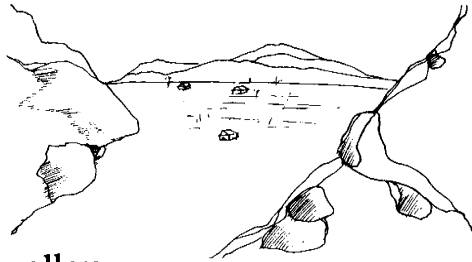
isle



mountain



mire



valley



plain

language (lǎng ' gwīj) n. A form of communicating, through written symbols or vocal sounds. (I Nep. 1:2)

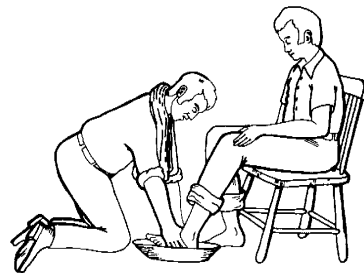
large plates (lǎrg - plāts) n. See plates.

lascivious (lǎ sǐv ' ĩ ũs) adj. See meaning for adulterous. (IV Nep. 1:16)

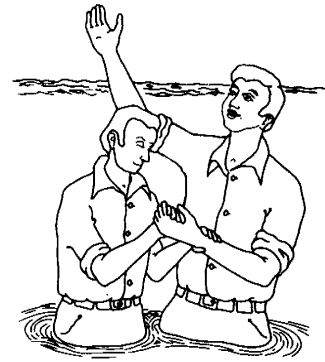
law (lô) n. A set of rules for people to follow, such as the Law of Moses. Some of the rules Jesus taught His people were feet-washing, laying on of hands, baptism, sacramental using of bread and wine. (I Nep. 4:15)



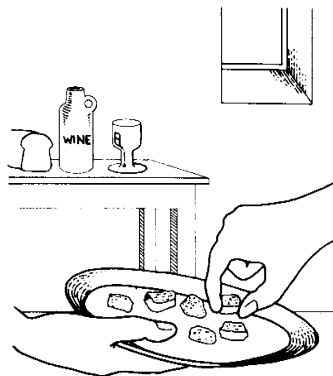
Laying on of Hands



Feet Washing

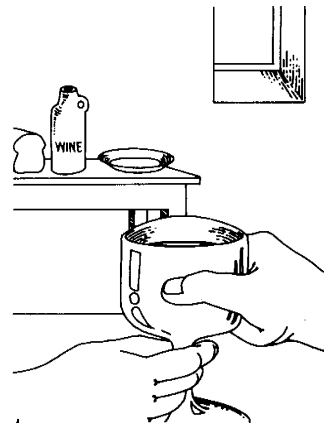


Baptism



Bread

Sacrament



Wine

lawyer (lô ' yêr) n. Zeezrom, 82 B.C. A person who gives legal advice and represents people in courts. See people. See professions. (Alma 10:30-32)

laying (lā ' ñng) v. Laying on of hands. Jesus teaches His ministry to lay hands on others to pray for them when they are sick. His ministry also lays hands on those who are being ordained into spiritual offices, such as a minister. See law. (Alma 6:1)



Laying on of Hands

Leader (lēd ' êr) n. 130 B.C. Leader of Zarahemla Scouting Expedition. A strong and mighty man who led a group of men in search of the land of Nephi. See people. (Omni 1:27-28)

leah (lē ' ă) n. A unit of money that is half of a shiblum. The exact value is not known. See coins. (Alma 11:17)

leathern (lēth ' êrn) adj. Made of leather or like leather. Leather comes from the skins of animals. See crafts and see clothing. (Mos. 10:8)

Lebanon (lēb ' ă nōn) n. A mountain spoken of in the Bible, in the writings of Isaiah. (II Nep. 12:13)

legs (lēgs) n. The two lower parts of the body used for walking. In ancient times, the lower parts of the body were decorated with ornaments. See body. (II Nep. 13:20)

Lehi (lē ' hī) n. 600 B.C. A Hebrew prophet of the tribe of Manasseh. He led his people to a promised land. See people. (I Nep. 2:1-3)

Lehi (lē ' hī) n. 80 B.C. He was a military leader under the command of Moroni. He led his army to victory over the Lamanite armies. See people. (Hela. 1:28-30)

Lehi (lē ' hī) n. 74 B.C. The son of Zoram and brother of Aha. A commander of the Nephite armies. See people. (Alma 16:5-8)

Lehi (lē ' hī) n. 45 B.C. Son of Helaman. He was the youngest son of Helaman, who did missionary work from city to city. See people. (Hela. 5:4)

Lehi, city of (lē ' hī, sīt ' ē - öv) n. A city on the Atlantic Coast in South America, somewhere near the Carribean Sea. (Alma 50:15)

Lehi, land of (lē ' hī, länd - öv) n. The name given to the area, that is now South America. The Nephites called it the Land of Lehi. (Hela. 6:10)

- Lehi, land of** (lē' hī, länd - öv) n. A small area of South America, that surrounded the city of Lehi. (Alma 62:30)
- Lehi, people of** (lē' hī, pē' pěl - öv) n. The people who lived in the City or Land of Lehi. (Alma 51:1)
- Lehi-Nephi, city of** (lē' hī - nē' fī, sīt' ē - öv) n. The capital city of the Nephites, when they lived in this particular area. This city was probably located in the area of country we call Ecuador. See cities. (Mos. 7:1)
- Lehi-Nephi, land of** (lē' hī - nē' fī, länd - öv) n. A small area of land of Nephi, that was settled by the Nephites. After the Nephites left, the Lamanites took over. (Mos. 9:6)
- Lehonti** (lē hōn' tī) n. 50 B.C. He was the leader of a Lamanite group not wanting war. He was poisoned by Amalickiah's servant. See people. (Alma 47:10-19)
- Lemuel** (lēm' ū ěl) n. 600 B.C. Lemuel was the second son of Lehi and Sariah, born in Jerusalem. He followed in his brother Laman's footsteps. See people. (I Nep. 2:11)
- Lemuel, city of** (lēm' ū ěl, sīt' ē - öv) n. A city of the Lamanites whose people came to the Lord by the preaching of the sons of Mosiah. See cities. (Alma 23:12)
- Lemuel, valley of** (lēm' ū ěl, vāl' ē - öv) n. Lehi named this valley after they camped and built an alter to the Lord. The valley of Lemuel is located on the upper waters of the Red Sea. (I Nep. 9:1)
- Lemuelites** (lēm' ū ěl īts) n. The descendents of Lemuel. They formed a small part of the Lamanite Nation. (IV Nep. 1:35)
- leopard** (lēp' êrd) n. A large animal in the cat family, used in scripture to show strength and power. See animal. (II Nep. 30:12)
- Levi** (lē' vī) n. The son of Jacob in the Old Testament. His name is only mentioned in a quotation from The Book of Malachi. See people. (III Nep. 24:3)
- Levi** (lē' vī) n. A Jaredite prince who was the son of Kim. He was born and lived as a prisoner, until he overthrew his uncle and became ruler. See people. (Eth. 1:20)
- Liahona** (lē' ă hō' nă) n. A compass given to Lehi by the Lord to direct and guide Lehi and his people to a promised land. See tools. (Alma 37:38)
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- Lib** (līb) n. A middle Jaredite. He was the son of King Kish. He became a great hunter and a good king. He lived many years. See people. (Eth. 10:18)
- Lib** (līb) n. Lib was a late Jaredite. Lib was a great fighter and ruler. He was killed by Coriantumr on the plains of Agosh. See people. (Eth. 14:16)
- liberty** (līb ' êr tē) n. To be free, to have rights and to be able to worship God as you want. (III Nep. 3:2)
- lightning** (līt ' nīng) n. An electrical charge of energy that comes from the sky. Jesus controls all forms of energy. See astronomy. (Hela. 14:27)
- lilies** (līl ' ēz) n. A soft flower. So tender and beautiful, yet by God's help, they withstand the greatest of storms. See plants. (III Nep. 13:28)
- limb** (līm) n. A part of the body, either leg or an arm. The Lord said, "Both limb and joint shall be restored to its proper frame." See body. (Alma 11:43)
- Limhah** (līm ' hǎ) n. 385 A.D. He was a Nephite army leader with 10,000 men at the Battle of Cumorah. Limhah was killed in the battle. See people. (Morm. 6:14)
- Limher** (līm ' hēr) n. 87 B.C. One of four spies sent by Alma to see if the Amlicites and Lamanites were coming to fight against them. See people. (Alma 2:21-26)
- Limhi** (līm ' hī) n. 120 B.C. The son of King Noah, who was also chosen by the people to be their king. Limhi was baptized by Alma. See people. (Mos. 25:17-18)
- Limhi, people of** (līm ' hī, pē ' pēl - öv) n. Those people who were ruled by King Limhi. (Eth. 1:2)
- limnah** (līm ' nǎ) n. A measure of gold in early times. Its value today is unknown. See coins. (Alma 11:5)
- linen** (līn ' ěn) n. Cloth or thread made from flax, which is a plant. Items made of linen are sheets, towels, shirts, and other clothing. See clothing. (Hela. 6:13)
- lion** (lī ' ũn) n. A large member of the cat family. The lion is used in scripture to show great strength. See animal. (Morm. 5:24)
- lips** (līps) n. A part of the body that is located on the face that forms the edges of the mouth. See body. (II Nep. 16:5)
- liquor** (līk ' êr) n. An alcoholic drink. Wine is the most mentioned alcoholic drink in the scriptures. (Alma 55:32)

- loins** (loins) n. The area of the human body that is the thighs and the groin. An area where protective clothing is worn. See body. (I Nep. 4:19)
- Lord** (lôrd) n. Another name for God. We read about; an angel of the Lord, the Lord God Almighty, the Lord of the vineyard, etc. (Jac. 7:14)
- love** (lŭv) n. A feeling of great, great care for someone. Scripture says, "God is love," I John 4:8. The greatest gift is the gift of love, (Charity). (II Nep. 1:15)
- Lucifer** (lŏō ' sā fêr) n. Another name for Satan, or the Devil. He is the enemy of man's soul. (II Nep. 24:12)
- lucre** (lŏō ' kêr) n. Money for gain or profit. The love of money corrupts the soul. (Mos. 29:40)
- Luram** (lŭ ' rām) n. 385 A.D. A Nephite officer for Mormon, who was killed by the Lamanites in battle. See people. (Moro. 9:2)

M

- machinery** (mă shē ' nār ē) n. Tools to make things with. The simplest kind of machinery is the wheel, as on a cart or a wheelbarrow. See tools. (Jar. 1:8)
- Madmenah** (mād mēn ' ă) n. A village north of Jerusalem that was owned by the tribe of Benjamin. See cities. (II Nep. 20:31)
- magic** (māj ' ĩk) n. The practice of using charms or spells to produce supernatural events. Satan uses magic for his own good. (Morm. 2:10)
- Mahah** (mā ' hă) n. One of the four sons of Jared, probably his third son. He was a righteous man like the rest of his family. See people. (Eth. 6:14)
- Maher-shalal-hash-baz** (mā ' hêr - shăl ' ăl - hăsh - băz) n. The son of the prophet Isaiah. His name is in the writings of Isaiah, quoted in the Book of Mormon. See people. (II Nep. 18:1-4)
- maid servant** (mād - sŭr ' vĕnt) n. A woman servant who looks after her master's needs. She may cook, clean house or work in the fields. See professions. (Mos. 13:18)
- majesty** (māj ' ĩs tē) n. It is referred to in scripture as the great authority and power of God. (II Nep. 12:21)
-

- Malachi** (mǎl ' ă kī) n. 400 B.C. A Hebrew prophet whose writings are found in the Old Testament. Jesus spoke from these writings. See people. (III Nep. 24th and 25th Chap.)
- male** (māl) n. A man or boy or he-animal. Belonging to the sex that includes boys, men and he-animals.
- male servant** (māl - sūr ' vēnt) n. A man servant who looks after his master's needs. He may work in the fields or be a house servant. See professions. (Mos. 13:24)
- Mammon** (mām ' ōn) n. The riches and wealth of the world. Scripture tells us we cannot serve God and Mammon, too. (III Nep. 13:24)
- man** (mǎn) n. In scripture, it means any human being, either man or woman. A member of the human race. (Hela. 14:3)
- Manasseh** (mǎ nās ' sā) n. He was one of the sons of Joseph, in the Old Testament. See people. (Alma 10:3)
- manna** (mǎn ' ă) n. The name given the food that God supplied to the Israelites during their wandering in the desert, a true miracle of God. (I Nep. 17:28)
- mansion** (mǎn ' shŭn) n. A very, very large house on earth. Jesus Christ has a heavenly mansion for all those who serve Him and follow His teachings. See architecture. (Enos 1:27)
- Manti** (mǎn ' tī) n. 87 B.C. A Nephite army officer, who was one of four spies sent out by Alma to watch the Amlicites and Lamanites. See people. (Alma 2:21-22)
- Manti, city of** (mǎn ' tī, sīt ' ē - ōv) n. The main city in the Land of Manti. It was near the head waters of the Sidon River. See cities. (Alma 58:25)
- Manti, hill** (mǎn ' tī, hīl) n. A hill near the city of Zarahemla. On this hill, Nehor, the man who murdered Gideon, was killed. (Alma 1:15)
- Manti, land of** (mǎn ' tī, lǎnd - ōv) n. This land was near the wilderness at the head waters of the Sidon River. (Alma 16:6)
- mantle(s)** (mǎn ' tēl) n. A loose, sleeveless coat worn over outer clothing. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:22)
- marvelous** (mār ' vēl ūs) adj. Causing wonder and astonishment. See miracle. (Mos. 8:20)
- Mary** (mār ' ē) n. She was the mother of the Son of God, Jesus Christ, according to the flesh. (I Nep. 11:18)

- Mathoni** (mǎ thō ' nī) n. 33 A.D. One of the Twelve Disciples chosen by Jesus. He was the brother of Mathonihah. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)
- Mathonihah** (mǎ thō nī ' hǎ) n. 33 A.D. One of the Twelve Disciples chosen by Jesus. He was the brother of Mathoni. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)
- Matthew** (mǎth ' yōō) n. A Jewish Apostle. He is not mentioned in The Book of Mormon, except in the chapter headings of Chapter 12, 13 and 14, in III Nephi. See people.
- mattock** (mǎt ' ōk) n. A digging tool with a flat head on it, that is used in a downward motion. See tools. (II Nep. 17:25)
- me** (mē) pron. The Lord speaks to people and works through people directly; "And it came to pass that the Lord spake unto me." (I Nep. 2:19)
- meat** (mēt) n. The Word of God is spiritual meat for our souls. (III Nep. 24:10)
- Medes** (mēds) n. These are the people of the country Medea, that is in western Asia, lying north-west of Persia. (II Nep. 23:17)
- Melchizedek** (mēl kīz ' ĩ dēk) n. The great high priest, who was the king of Salem. Abraham paid tithes to him. See people. (Alma 13:14)
- Melek** (mē ' lēk) n. A land of the Nephites to the west of the Sidon River. (Alma 8:3)
- men** (mēn) n. The male adult member of the human race. Men play the major part in scripture. They are kings, rulers, priests, missionaries, apostles, etc. See people. (Moro. 7:31)
- men of Limhi** (mēn - ōv - līm ' hī) n. 122 B.C. Land of Nephi, Scouting Expedition. There were 43 men sent out by King Limhi from the land of Nephi, in search of the land Zarahemla. See people. (Mos. 8:8, Mos. 21:25)
- merchant** (mūr ' chēnt) n. A person who buys and sells items to people. A storekeeper or a trader who buys and sells items. See professions. (III Nep. 6:11)
- mercy** (mūr ' sē) n. Kind and loving treatment to someone who has done wrong. Jesus shows His children great mercy. (Alma 2:30)
- messenger** (mēs ' ěn jēr) n. A person who carries a message of words from one person to another person. Angels are messengers for God. See professions. (III Nep. 24:1)
-

Messiah (mǎ sī ' ǎ) n. Another name for Jesus Christ, the Son of God. See people. (I Nep. 10:17)

metals (mět ' ls) n. The metals named in the Book of Mormon are: brass, copper, gold, iron, silver, steel and ziff.

Michmash (mīk ' mǎsh) n. A town of the tribe of Benjamin, about nine or ten miles north of Jerusalem. See cities. (II Nep. 20:28)

Middoni (mīd dō ' nī) n. A land of the Lamanites. This is the land where Aaron, Ammah and Muloki were in prison. (Alma 20:2)

Midian (mī ' dī ǎn) n. The Midianites were descendents of Midian, who was the son of Abraham and Keturah. (II Nep. 20:26)

Midian (mī ' dī ǎn) n. A land of the Lamanites, east of Lehi-Nephi. (Alma 24:5)

mighty man (mī ' tē - mǎn) n. A late Jaredite, who battled and won one-half of the kingdom from Mormon. See people. (Eth. 11:15)

mighty man (mī ' tē - mǎn) n. Another late Jaredite, who was a descendent of the brother of Jared. He won the kingdom from Mormon. See people. (Eth. 11:17)

Mighty One of Israel (mī ' tē - wŭn - ǒv - ĭz ' rē ǎl) n. Another name for Jesus Christ. (I Nep. 22:12)

Mighty One of Jacob (mī ' tē - wŭn - ǒv - jā ' kǒb) n. Another name for Jesus Christ. (II Nep. 6:18)

Migron (mī ' grǒn) n. A place by Jerusalem. Its exact location is not known. See cities. (II Nep. 20:28)

mile (mīl) n. One mile 1760 yards or 5280 feet. A measure used by Jesus to teach us a lesson. If someone asks you to go a mile, go two miles for him. In other words, in serving God, always be ready to give a little extra of yourself. (III Nep. 12:41)

military leaders (mīl ' ĭ târ ē - lēd ' êrz) n. Jaredite men in charge of soldiers. Those named in the Book of Mormon are: Gilead, Coriantumr and Shiz. See people. See professions.

military leaders (mīl ' ĭ târ ' ē - lēd ' êrz) n. Lamanite men in charge of soldiers. Those named in the Book of Mormon are: Amalickiah, Ammoron, Coriantumr, Jacob, Lehonti and Zerahemnah. See people. See professions.

military leaders (mīl ' ĭ târ ē - lēd ' êrz) n. Nephite men in charge of soldiers. Those named in the Book of Mormon are: Antipus, Antionum, Archeantus, Camenihah, Gid, Gideon, Gidgiddonah, Gidgiddoni, Gilgal, Helaman, Joneam, Johs, Lamah, Lehi,

Limhah, Morianton, Mormon, Moroni, Moronihah, Moronihah, Shem, Shiblom, Teancum, Teomner, Zenephi and Zoram. See people. See professions.

milk (mīlk) n. A fluid that comes from the glands of female animals, used as food to drink. This work appears in scripture as a figure of speech. It is used as a sign of abundance. (II Nep. 17:22)

million (mīl ' yān) n. The cardinal number written 1,000,000. (Eth. 15:2)

mineral kingdom (mīn ' êr āl - kīng ' dōm) n. Any material that is neither plant or animal. Those items that have to do with the Mineral Kingdom that are listed in the Book of Mormon are: (See each one by name)

agate

copper

sand

brass

flint

sapphires

brimstone

gold

silver

carbuncles

gravel

**steel

clay

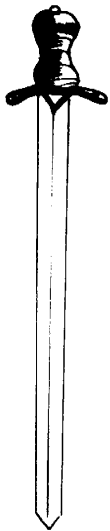
iron (from iron ore)

ziff (believed to be

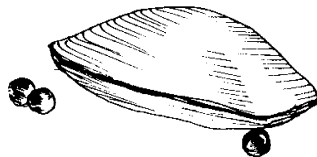
coal

pearls

lead)



steel



pearl



carbuncles



gravel



sapphire



coal



silver



brass



limestone



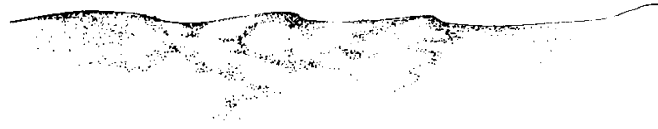
gold



minister

84

Minon



sand



flint



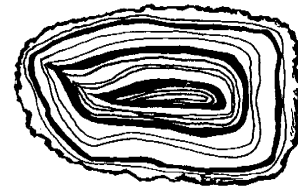
ziff (lead crystal)



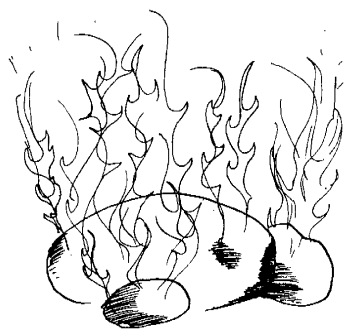
copper



clay



agate



brimstone



iron



They had the knowledge of making cement, so they must have had powdered lime, which is an ingredient of cement.

** Steel can contain many different materials, such as modern day manganese, chromium, nickel, molybdenum, copper, tungsten, cobalt, or silicon.

minister (mĭn' ĭ stĭr) n. A man whom God calls to preach and teach His word. See people and professions. (III Nep. 12:1)

ministry (mĭn' ĭ strĕ) n. The group of men called by God to preach and teach His word. See priesthood. (III Nep. 7:25)

Minon (mĭ' nŏn) n. A land of the Nephites, located on the west bank of the Sidon River. It is over a day's travel, south, from the city of Zarahemla. (Alma 2:24)

- miracle** (mīr ' ă kăl) n. An event that cannot be explained by natural means. An act of God. (Eth. 12:12)
- mire** (mīr) n. An area of wet, soggy ground. See land formations. (III Nep. 7:8)
- missionaries** (mīsh ' ĩn âr ēz) n. These are men sent out by God to preach and teach His word. Those named in the Book of Mormon are: Aaron, Alma, Alma, Amonah, Ammon, Amulek, Corianton, Himni, Lehi, Muloki and Omer. See people. See professions.
- Moab** (mō ' ăb) n. The Moabites were descendents of Lot. They lived in the country east of the valley of the Dead Sea. See people. (II Nep. 21:14)
- Mocum** (mō ' kŭm) n. A city full of sin that was destroyed at the death of Christ. Where it sank into the earth, water came up in its place. See cities. (III Nep. 9:7)
- moles** (mōls) n. A small, furry animal that lives in the earth. One of a few animals named in The Book of Mormon. See animals. (II Nep. 12:20)
- money** (mŭn ' ē) n. See coins. (II Nep. 9:51)
- monster** (mŏn ' stīr) n. Some believe a monster is a serpent or snake. Others believe a monster is half animal and half man. In scripture, when we read about a monster, it is usually talking about Satan. See animal. (II Nep. 9:19)
- month(s)** (mŭnth) n. A period of time, usually 30-31 days. (III Nep. 4:7)
- moon** (mŏn) n. A small satellite that circles the earth and gives us light at night. People used the moon to measure a length of time. Six full moons meant six months. See astronomy. (Omni 1:21)
- Moriancumer** (mō rī ăn ' kŭ mēr) n. The place by the oceanside, where Jared and his people waited four years before sailing to America. (Eth. 2:13)
- Morianton** (mō rī ăn ' tŏn) n. A middle Jaredite, who was a descendent of Riplakish. He was also a Jaredite king. See people. (Eth. 1:22)
- Morianton** (mō rī ăn ' tŏn) n. 67 B.C. He founded the city called by his name, and was the ruler of its people. See people. (Alma 50:28)
- Morianton, city of** (mō rī ăn ' tŏn, sīt ' ē - ōv) n. The city built by Morianton in the land of Morianton. See cities. (Alam 51:26)
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Morianton, land of (mō rī ān ' tōn, lānd - ōv) n. A small area of Nephite land, somewhere by the Caribbean Sea. It was settled in the day of Judges by Morianton. (Alma 50:25)

Morianton, people of (mō rī ān ' tōn, pē ' pēl - ōv) n. Those people who followed Morianton and lived in the city or land of Morianton. (Alma 50:26)

Morianton's maid servant (mō rī ān ' tōns - mād - sēr ' vānt) n. 67 B.C. The servant was beaten by Morianton when he became angry. The servant told Moroni of Morianton's plan for rebellion. See people. (Alma 50:30-31)

Moriantum, land of (mō rī ān ' tūm, lānd - ōv) n. A land that belonged to the Nephites, and is only named once in The Book of Mormon. (Moro. 9:9)

Mormon (mōr ' mōn) n. 300 A.D. The father of Mormon and the grandfather of Moroni. See people. (Morm. 1:5)

Mormon (mōr ' mōn) n. About 310-385 A.D. The last great prophet-general of the Nephite people. He wrote the record of his people. See people. (III Nep. 5:13)

Mormon, forest of (mōr ' mōn, fōr ' ěst - ōv) n. A thick group of trees near the waters of Mormon. The good people hid here from King Noah. (Mos. 18:30)

Mormon, land of (mōr ' mōn, lānd - ōv) n. The area of land near the city of Lehi-Nephi. (Mos. 18:4)

Mormon, plates of (mōr ' mōn, plāts - ōv) n. See plates.

Mormon, waters of (mōr ' mōn, wō ' tēz - ōv) n. The water in the land of Mormon, where Alma baptized believers in the Gospel. (Alma 5:3)

Moron (mō ' rōn) n. One of the last and most wicked of the Jaredite kings. See people. (Eth. 1:7)

Moron, land of (mō ' rōn, lānd - ōv) n. The land where the Jaredites first settled. It was north of the Land of Desolation. (Eth. 7:5)

Moroni (mō rō ' nī) n. 100 B.C. He was in command of the Nephite armies. He was a Nephite prophet, born in Zarahemla. See people. (Alma 43:16-17)

Moroni (mō rō ' nī) n. Son of Mormon. The last of the Nephites. He kept the record of his people. See people. (Morm. 6:6)

Moroni, city of (mō rō ' nī, sīt ' ē - ōv) n. An important city of the Nephites on the Atlantic coast. See cities. (Alma 50:13)

- Moroni, land of** (mō rō ' nī, länd - öv) n. The land that surrounded the city of Moroni. (Alma 51:22)
- Moronihah** (mō rō nī ' hă) n. 50 B.C. A great Nephite general and prophet. His father, Moroni, also led the Nephite armies. See people. (Alma 62:43)
- Moronihah** (mō rō nī ' hă) n. 385 A.D. A general of the Nephites who led 10,000 men in the last great war between the Lamanites and Nephites. See people. (Morm. 6:14)
- Moronihah, city of** (mō rō nī ' hă, sīt ' ē - öv) n. One of the great cities of the Nephites that was destroyed at the time of Jesus Christ's death. See cities. (III Nep. 8:10)
- Moses** (mō ' zīz) n. The great Hebrew leader, to whom God gave the Ten Commandments. See people. (I Nep. 4:2, 17:26)
- Mosiah** (mō zī ' ä) n. About 278-130 B.C. A prophet that led some of the Nephite people to the land of Zarahemla. He became their king. See people. (Omni 1:12)
- Mosiah** (mō zī ' ä) n. 154-91 B.C. The third king of the Nephites, in the land of Zarahemla. His father was Benjamin. See people. (Mos. 1:2)
- Mosiah, sons of** (mō zī ' ä, sūnz - öv) n. 78 B.C. Mosiah's four sons who did great missionary work. Their names were: Aaron, Ammon, Himni and Omner. See people. (Mos. 28:1)
- mother** (mūth ' êr) n. A female parent or woman who has children. We should listen to our mothers, Jesus tells us. (I Nep. 17:55)
- mount** (mount) n. A mountain or hill. There are many mounts mentioned in the scripture. See land formations. (II Nep. 14:5)
- mountain** (moun ' tăn) n. A very high hill or a group of high hills. The Lord's house will be set up in a mountain top. See land formations. (II Nep. 12:2)
- mourn** (môrn) v. To express or feel grief or sorrow, especially for someone who has died. (III Nep. 8:25)
- mouth** (mouth) n. The body opening through which we eat and talk. God speaks to us and we should share His word with our friends. See body. (Moro. 7:25)
- mufflers** (mūf ' lêrs) n. A long and very expensive cloth worn over a woman's head and shoulders. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:19)
- Mulek** (mōō ' lëk) n. 589 B.C. The son of Zedekiah, king of Judah. Eleven years after Lehi left Jerusalem, the Lord led Mulek from that city to America. See people. (Hela. 6:10)
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Mulek, city of (mōō ' lĕk, sīt ' ē - ōv) n. A city of the Nephites by the sea shore. It was a day's travel south of the city Bountiful. See cities. (Alma 53:2)

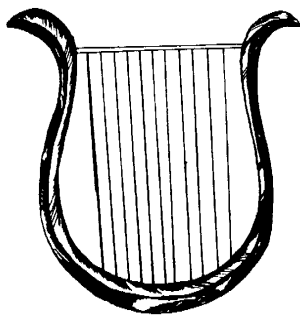
Mulek, land of (mōō ' lĕk, lānd - ōv) n. The name given by the Nephites to North America. Mulek landed on this land. (Hela. 6:10)

Mulekite Leaders (mōō ' lĕk īt - lēd ' êrz) n. There are two Mulekite leaders named in The Book of Mormon; Mulek and Zarahemla. See people. (Omni 1:14, Hela. 6:10)

Muloki (mōō ' lō kī) n. An important elder of the Nephites, who went with the sons of Mosiah on their mission to the Lamanites. See people. (Alma 20:2)

multitude (mŭl ' tī tōōd) n. A great number of people or things, a crowd. When Jesus spoke, He talked to the multitudes. (Moro. 2:3)

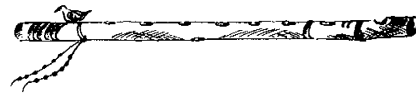
musical instruments (myōō ' zī kĕl - ĭn ' strā mĕnts) n. Something that makes music. Musical instruments found in The Book of Mormon are: harp, pipe, tabret, trumpet and viol. See each one by name.



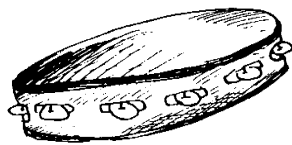
harp



trumpet



pipe



tabret



viol

mysteries (mīs ' tēr ēz) n. Anything that is a secret to us. There is so much that God knows that is a mystery to us. (Alma 10:5)

N

Nahom (nā ' hōm) n. A place that Lehi and his family went through, in the Arabian Desert. Ishmael died and was buried here. See cities. (I Nep. 16:34)

nails (nāls) n. A part of the body that is at the end of our fingers and toes. A nail is also a thin piece of metal, used to hold two pieces of wood together. Jesus was nailed to a cross to die for our sins. See body. See tools. (III Nep. 11:14-15)

name (nām) n. A word or words used to describe someone or something. By calling upon Jesus' name, He helps us. (Hela. 3:27)

NAMES THAT REFER TO GOD THE FATHER &
GOD THE SON IN THE BOOK OF MORMON:

Almighty	Jacob 2:10
Alpha and Omega	III Nephi 9:18
Ancient	II Nephi 19:15
Christ	IV Nephi 1:36
Counselor	II Nephi 19:6
Creator	Mosiah 3:8
Creator (the Great)	II Nephi 9:5
Eternal Father	I Nephi 11:21
Eternal God	Alma 11:44
Everlasting Father	II Nephi 19:6
Everlasting God	Helaman 12:8
Everlasting Maker	Helaman 1:11
God (Lamb of)	I Nephi 10:10
God of Israel	II Nephi 9:44
God of Miracles	Mormon 9:10
Great God	Alma 24:13
Heavenly Father	Mosiah 2:34
Holy God	II Nephi 9:39
Living God	III Nephi 30:1
Most High God	I Nephi 11:6
The Mighty God	II Nephi 19:6
God the Father	Ether 12:41
The Lord God	Jacob 2:26

Lord God Almighty	III Nephi 4:32
The Lord God of Host	II Nephi 13:15
He	I Nephi 15:17
Head	II Nephi 19:15
Father of Heaven	Helaman 14:12
The Most High	II Nephi 24:14
Him	I Nephi 11:27
Himself	I Nephi 19:10
His	I Nephi 2:17
Holy Messiah	II Nephi 2:6
The Holy One of Israel	Omni 1:25
The Holy One of Jacob	II Nephi 27:34
I	III Nephi 18:5
Immanuel	II Nephi 17:14
Jesus	IV Nephi 1:31
Christ Jesus	Alma 5:44
The King of all the Earth	Alma 5:50
The King of Heaven	II Nephi 10:14
Blood of the Lamb	Alma 13:11
The Lamb	Helaman 6:5
Lord	Ether 2:19
The Lord of Hosts	Jacob 2:28
The Lord God Omnipotent	Mosiah 3:21
Lord thy Maker	II Nephi 8:13
Me	III Nephi 9:15
Mediator	II Nephi 2:28
Messiah	I Nephi 10:14
The Mighty One of Israel	I Nephi 22:12
The Mighty One of Jacob	II Nephi 6:18
Myself	III Nephi 18:11
Omega	III Nephi 9:18
Prince of Peace	Alma 13:18
Redeemer	Mosiah 27:30
Rock	Jacob 7:25
Savior	Moroni 8:29
My Beloved Son	III Nephi 11:7
Only begotton Son	Jacob 4:5
The Son of God	Helaman 5:12
Son of Righteousness	II Nephi 26:9

Son of the Eternal Father	I Nephi 11:21
Son of the Everlasting Father	I Nephi 11:32
The Son (of God)	Alma 24:13
Great Spirit	Alma 18:18
Holy Spirit	Mosiah 3:19
Spirit of Christ	Moroni 10:17
Spirit of God	III Nephi 7:21
Spirit of the Lord	Alma 40:13
Wonderful	II Nephi 19:6
Word	Alma 62:51

Naphtali, land of (năf' tǎ lī, lănd - ǒv) n. The country in Canaan where the tribe of Naphtali lived. (II Nep. 19:1)

narrow (nâr' ō) adj. Not wide or broad, close or near. The road that leads to heaven is narrow. We must follow God's word to stay on it. (II Nep. 33:9)

nation(s) (nā' shŭn) n. A group of people who usually live in the same area, who share the same customs, language and history. Jesus said His gospel was for every nation of people. (I Nep. 5:18)

natural (năch' êr ăl) adj. Inborn, not acquired. God has given us natural talents, such as musical skills, and spiritual talents like testifying, praying and preaching. We must use them to our fullest. (Mos. 3:19)

Nazareth (năz' ă rěth) n. The city where Jesus lived as a boy. It was shown to Nephi, in his vision, of the birth of Jesus. See cities. (I Nep. 11:13)

neas (nēz) n. An unknown kind of grain named with barley, shem and wheat, as being planted by the Nephites in the land of Lehi-Nephi. See plants. (Mos. 9:9)

neck (něk) n. A part of the body that connects the head to the shoulders. See body. (II Nep. 26:22)

Nehor (nē' hōr) n. 90 B.C. A large, strong Nephite who killed Gideon with a sword. Nehor was killed on Hill Manti. See people. (Alma 1:15)

Nehor, city of (nē' hōr, sīt' ē - ǒv) n. A city of the Jaredites named in The Book of Mormon. See cities. (Eth. 7:9)

Nehor, land of (nē' hōr, lănd - ǒv) n. The land where Corihor went when he rebelled against his father, Kib, who was the ruler in the land of Moron. (Eth. 7:9)

- nephew** (nĕf ' yōō) n. A son of one's brother or sister. My brother's son is my nephew. (II Nep. 24:22)
- Nephi** (nē ' fī) n. About 600 B.C. Son of Lehi. One of the greatest prophets that ever lived on earth. He loved God with all his heart and soul. See people. (I Nep. 8:3)
- Nephi** (nē ' fī) n. 45 B.C. Son of Helaman. A great prophet of the Nephite race. Many Lamanites came to the Lord under his preaching. See people. (Hela. 3:31)
- Nephi** (nē ' fī) n. 1-50 A.D. The disciple. One of the Twelve Disciples picked by Jesus. He took care of the sacred records. See people. (III Nep. 5:10)
- Nephi** (nē ' fī) n. 80 A.D. Son of disciple. He was the son of Nephi, and he too kept the sacred records. He passed the records on to his son, Amos. See people. (IV Nep. 1:19)
- Nephi, city of or Lehi-Nephi** (Nē ' fī, sīt ' ē - öv - ôr - lē ' hī - nē ' fī) n. The name given to the city of Lehi-Nephi. See cities. (Mos. 9:15)
- Nephi, land of** (nē ' fī, länd - öv) n. Probably the biggest area of South America, which was named after Nephi, who was the son of Lehi. (Omni 1:12)
- Nephi, people of** (nē ' fī, pē ' pĕl - öv) n. Those people who followed Nephi, lived in the city or in the land of Nephi. (Jar. 1:5)
- Nephi, Plates of - large** (nē ' fī, plāts - öv - lârj) n. See plates.
- Nephi, Plates of - small** (nē ' fī, plāts - öv - smāl) n. See plates.
- Nephihah** (nē ' fī hă) n. 85 B.C. The second chief judge of the Nephites. He was a very wise man in The Church. See people. (Alma 4:18)
- Nephihah, city of** (nē ' fī hă, sīt ' ē - öv) n. There were probably two cities by this name. One was east of Manti and the Sidon River, the other was on the Atlantic coast, north of Moroni. See cities. (Alma 62:14)
- Nephihah, land of** (nē ' fī hă, länd - öv) n. The area of land on the Atlantic coast that surrounded the city of the same name. (Alma 62:14)
- Nephihah, people of** (nē ' fī hă, pē ' pĕl - öv) n. The people who lived in the city of Nephihah or in the land of Nephihah. (Alma 59:5)
- Nephihah, plains of** (nē ' fī hă, plāns - öv) n. A flat, level piece of land near the city of Nephihah. (Alma 62:18)

- Nephites** (nē ' fīts) n. A group of people who were descended from Manasseh, the son of Joseph. They were named after Nephi, who was the fourth son of Lehi and Sariah. (See people. (Hela. 4:4)
- Neum** (nē ' ům) n. Before 600 B.C. A Hebrew prophet named by Nephi. He prophesied that the Son of God would be crucified. See people. (I Nep. 19:10)
- Nimrah** (nīm ' rā) n. A Jaredite who was the son of Akish. See people. (Eth. 9:9)
- Nimrod** (nīm ' rōd) n. An early Jaredite prince, who was the son of Cohor. He surrendered his part of the kingdom over to Shule. See people. (Eth. 7:22)
- Nimrod, valley of** (nīm ' rōd, vāl ' ē - ōv) n. A valley in Mesopotamia, or close by. It was named after the great hunter, who founded the Babylonian Empire. (Eth. 2:1)
- 9** (nīn) n. See numbers.
- 19th** (nīn ' tēnth) n. See numbers.
- 9th** (nīnth) n. See numbers.
- 90** (nīn ' tē) n. See numbers.
- 90th** (nīn ' tē ťth) n. See numbers.
- Noah** (nō ' āh) n. 125-170 B.C. He was the son of Zeniff and second king of the Nephites. He was not a very good man, for he drank too much. See people. (Mos. 11:1)
- Noah** (nō ' āh) n. The Bible Patriarch. The man in the Bible who built the ark. His name is only mentioned four times in The Book of Mormon. (Eth. 6:7)
- Noah** (nō ' āh) n. An early Jaredite ruler, who was the son of Gorihor. Noah rebelled against King Shule. See people. (Eth. 7:14)
- Noah, city of** (nō ' āh, sīt ' ē - ōv) n. A city on the western part of land of the Nephites. It was not far from Ammonihah. See cities. (Alma 49:15)
- Noah, land of** (nō ' āh, lānd - ōv) n. An area of land in Zarahemla, somewhere between the Pacific Ocean and the Shidon River. (Alma 49:12)
- Nob** (nōb) n. A city of the tribe of Benjamin, not far from Jerusalem. Nephi mentioned it from the writings of Isaiah. See cities. (II Nep. 20:32)
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nobility (nō bīl ' ī tē) n. People of high and great rank or title by birth. People of nobility are kings, queens, their children, etc. (Alma 51:21)

northward (nōrth ' wêrd) n. A direction or point toward the north. One of the key words in figuring out the location of many cities and land areas in The Book of Mormon. (Alma 22:30)

nose (nōz) n. Part of the face; nostrils used in breathing. Years ago, people wore jewelry on their noses. This was a way of showing their riches. See body. (II Nep. 13:21)

nourish (nūr ' īsh) v. To supply with food to help us grow. Jesus supplies us with His word to nourish us and help us grow, spiritually. (Alma 35:9)

numbers (nūm ' bêrs) n. An amount or quantity of something. Some of the numbers mentioned in The Book of Mormon, listed in numerical order, are:

One Shepherd - God	I Nephi 22:25
2 daughters and sons	I Nephi 7:6
2nd time to recover his people	Jacob 6:2
3 Nephites remain on earth	III Nephi 28:2
3rd day arose from the dead	Mosiah 3:10
4 days of travel to a place called Shazer	I Nephi 16:13
4th generation passed away in righteousness	I Nephi 12:12
5 books of Moses	I Nephi 5:11
5 men had fallen to the earth	Helaman 9:7
5th year in the reign of Judges, peace among people of Nephi	Alma 1:33
6 days to labor, then rest on the 7th day	Mosiah 13:17
6th year in reign of Judges - no wars in the land of Zarahemla	Alma 4:1
7 women took hold of a man	II Nephi 14:1
7th day, the Sabbath of the Lord	Mosiah 13:18
8 - the number of ships of the Brother of Jared	Ether 3:1
8th year in reign of Judges - people began to wax proud	Alma 4:6
9 moons - Coriantumr lived with people of Zarahemla	Omni 1:21
9th year in reign of Judges - Alma saw wickedness in church	Alma 4:11
10 acres of vineyard shall yield one bath	II Nephi 15:10
10th year since the sign	III Nephi 2:10
11 years of age - Mormon was taken to Zarahemla	Mormon 1:6

11th year in reign of Judges - much peace in Zarahemla	Alma 16:1
12 disciples, men called by God	III Nephi 12:1
12th day - Alma and Amulek broke the ropes	Alma 14:23
13th year reign of Zeniff	Mosiah 9:14
14 years taught word of God - Sons of Mosiah	Alma 17:4
14th year in reign of Judges - Lamanites war against the Nephites	Alma 16:12
15 years of age - Mormon was visited by Lord	Mormon 1:15
15th year in reign of Judges - many Nephites killed	Alma 28:7
16 strong, young men	Mosiah 7:2
16th year in reign of Judges - peace began in the land	Alma 30:2
17th year in reign of Judges - continual peace in the land	Alma 30:5
18th year in reign of Judges - war between Lamanites and Nephites	Alma 35:13
19th year in reign of Judges - Alma spoke to Helaman	Alma 45:2
20th year in reign of Judges - Moroni prepared for war	Alma 50:1
21st year in reign of Judges - people became rich	Alma 50:17
22 souls - friends of Jared	Ether 6:16
22nd year in reign of Judges - happy time in land	Alma 50:24
23 sons of Orihah	Ether 7:2
23rd year in reign of Judges - happy time in land	Alma 50:24
24 plates of pure gold	Mosiah 8:9
24 Lamanite girls	Mosiah 20:5
24 Nephites	Moroni 6:11, 15; 8:2-3, 7
24th year in reign of Judges - peace in the land	Alma 5:25
25 - age of Moroni when he took command of armies	Alma 43:17
25th year in reign of Judges - peace between Lehi and Marianton	Alma 51:1
26th year in reign of Judges - Amalickiah died	Alma 52:1
27 people of Coriantum	Ether 15:25
27th year in reign of Judges - Teancum marched toward land Bountiful	Alma 52:15
28th year in reign of Judges - Moroni held meetings.	Alma 52:19

numbers

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29th year in reign of Judges - Ammoron wanted to trade prisoners	Alma 54:1
30 souls saved	Ether 9:12
30th year - the church began to break up	III Nephi 6:14
31 sons and daughters of Orihah	Ether 7:2
31st year in reign of Judges - Helamen and 6,000 new soldiers	Alma 62:12
32 years of age - Corihor rebelled against father	Ether 7:4
32nd year - devils cast out and people healed	III Nephi 7:23
33rd - last year in reign of Mosiah	Mosiah 29:46
34th year - great storm came to the land	III Nephi 8:5
35th year in reign of Judges - Helaman died	Alma 62:52
36th year in reign of Judges - Moroni died	Alma 63:3
37th year in reign of Judges - 5,400 people left the land of Zarahemla	Alma 63:4
38th year in reign of Judges - Hagoth built ships	Alma 63:7
39th year in reign of Judges - Shiblom died	Alma 63:10
40 years passed away and wars started	II Nephi 5:34
40th year in reign of Judges - people of Nephi had serious problems	Helaman 1:1
41st year in reign of Judges - Lamanites form armies	Helaman 1:14
42nd year of Riplakish's reign - he was killed	Ether 10:8
42nd year in reign of Judges - Moronihah had established peace	Helaman 2:1
43 people took trip to land of Zarahemla	Mosiah 8:7
43rd year in reign of Judges - there was peace	Helaman 3:1
44th year in reign of Judges - there was peace	Helaman 3:2
45th year in reign of Judges - there was peace	Helaman 3:2
46th year in reign of Judges - problems in land	Helaman 3:3
47th year in reign of Judges - problems in land	Helaman 3:19
48th year in reign of Judges - problems in land	Helaman 3:19
49 years in the church - miracles took place	IV Nephi 1:6
49th year in reign of Judges - Gadianton the robber was in the land	Helaman 3:23
50 stand against	Mosiah 11:19
50th year in reign of Judges - continual peace	Helaman 3:32
51st year in reign of Judges - pride entered the church	Helaman 3:33
52 people of Coriantumr killed	Ether 15:23
52nd year in reign of Judges - great riches	Helaman 3:36
53rd year in reign of Judges - Helaman died	Helaman 3:37
54th year in reign of Judges - blood was spilt	Helaman 4:1
55 years pass away from when Lehi left Jerusalem	Jacob 1:1

56th year in reign of Judges - Lamanites prepare for war	Helaman 4:4
57th year in reign of Judges - Lamanites battle Nephites	Helaman 4:5
58th year in reign of Judges - Lamanites battle Nephites	Helaman 4:5
59 years miracles in the land	IV Nephi 1:6
60 sons of the Ammonites	Alma 57:6
60th year in reign of Judges - Moronihah obtained parts of the land	Helaman 4:9
61st year in reign of Judges - gained half their land back	Helaman 4:10
62 years Emer ruled and God blessed him	Ether 9:16
62nd year in reign of Judges - Moronihah was stopped	Helaman 4:18
63 - age at which Moronihah died	Mosiah 29:46
63rd year in reign of Judges - Lamanites went northward	Helaman 6:6
64th year in reign of Judges - women made cloth and linen	Helaman 6:13
65th year in reign of Judges - great peace and joy in the land	Helaman 6:14
66th year in reign of Judges - Cezoram was killed	Helaman 6:15
67th year in reign of Judges - people became wicked again	Helaman 6:16
68th year in reign of Judges - great sadness upon them	Helaman 6:33
69 people of Shiz were killed	Ether 15:23
69th year in reign of Judges - Nephi returned to Zarahemla	Helaman 7:1
71st year in reign of Judges - people killed with sword	Helaman 10:19
72 - number of years served God	III Nephi 28:3
72nd year in reign of Judges - wars in the land	Helaman 11:1
73rd year in reign of Judges - secret band of robbers in the land	Helaman 11:2
74th year in reign of Judges - no food in land	Helaman 11:5
75th year in reign of Judges - earth was dry, no crops	Helaman 11:6
76th year in reign of Judges - Lord caused rain to fall	Helaman 11:17
77th year in reign of Judges - church spread through the land	Helaman 11:21
78th year in reign of Judges - few problems about church beliefs	Helaman 11:22

numbers

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79th year in reign of Judges - trouble began to happen	Helaman 11:23
80th year in reign of Judges - some Nephites turn Lamanites	Helaman 11:24
81st year in reign of Judges - band of robbers destroyed many people	Helaman 11:30
82 - age that Alma died	Mosiah 29:45
82nd year in reign of Judges - many problems in the land	Helaman 11:36
83rd year in reign of Judges - many problems in the land	Helaman 11:36
84 years Amos kept a record for the Lord	IV Nephi 1:20
84th year in reign of Judges - many problems in the land	Helaman 11:36
85th year in reign of Judges - many problems in the land	Helaman 11:37
86th year in reign of Judges - part of the people were wicked	Helaman 16:9
87th year in reign of Judges - too much pride	Helaman 16:10
88th year in reign of Judges - too much pride	Helaman 16:11
89th year in reign of Judges - too much pride	Helaman 16:12
90th year in reign of Judges - too much pride	Helaman 16:13
91st year in reign of Judges - 600 years since Lehi left Jerusalem	III Nephi 1:1
92nd year in reign of Judges - great miracles took place	III Nephi 1:4
93rd year in reign of Judges - Gadianton robbers lived in mountains	III Nephi 1:27
94th year in reign of Judges - the robbers grew in numbers	III Nephi 1:28
95th year in reign of Judges - people hardened their hearts	III Nephi 2:1
96th year in reign of Judges - Satan led people from God	III Nephi 2:4
97th year in reign of Judges - Satan led people from God	III Nephi 2:4
98th year in reign of Judges - Satan led people from God	III Nephi 2:4
99th year in reign of Judges - Satan led people from God	III Nephi 2:4
100th year in reign of Judges - 100 years passed away since Mosiah	III Nephi 2:5
100th - only part of the people's history written	Wd.M. 1:5
102 - age when Coriantum's wife died	Ether 9:24
110th year in reign of Judges - peace in the land	IV Nephi 1:18

142 - age of Coriantum when he died	Ether 9:24
179 years passed away since Lehi left Jerusalem	Enos 1:25
194 - the year from the coming of Christ, when Amos died	IV Nephi 1:21
200 years the people of Nephi lived in the land	Jarom 1:5
201st year in reign of Judges - pride entered land	IV Nephi 1:24
204 people baptized in the water of Mormon	Mosiah 18:16
210th year in reign of Judges - many churches in the land	IV Nephi 1:27
230th year in reign of Judges - people became very wicked	IV Nephi 1:34
231st year in reign of Judges - the people were divided	IV Nephi 1:35
238 years since Lehi left Jerusalem	Jarom 1:13
244th year in reign of Judges - many wicked people	IV Nephi 1:40
250th year in reign of Judges - many wicked people	IV Nephi 1:41
260th year in reign of Judges - many wicked people	IV Nephi 1:41
276 years since Lehi left Jerusalem - peace in the land	Omni 1:3
279 people were killed and buried	Mosiah 9:19
282 years since Lehi left Jerusalem - Amaron keeps records	Omni 1:3
300 souls saw and heard the word of God	Helaman 5:49
305th year in reign of Judges - Ammaron keeps the records	IV Nephi 1:47
320 years since Lehi left Jerusalem - the wicked Nephites were killed	Omni 1:5
320th year in reign of Judges - Ammaron hid the records	IV Nephi 1:48
326th year in reign of Judges - Mormon, age 16, led armies	Mormon 2:2
327th year in reign of Judges - Lamanites had great armies	Mormon 2:3
330th year in reign of Judges - Aaron leads large army	Mormon 2:9
344 days the brother of Jared sailed upon the water	Ether 6:11
345th year in reign of Judges - Nephites fled to land of Jashon	Mormon 2:16
346th year in reign of Judges - Nephites protected the city Shem	Mormon 2:22

numbers

100

349th year in reign of Judges - Nephites made peace with Lamanites	Mormon 2:28
350th year in reign of Judges - Nephites made peace with Lamanites	Mormon 2:28
360th year in reign of Judges - Mormon received a letter from the Lamanites	Mormon 3:4
361st year in reign of Judges - Nephites defend city of Desolation	Mormon 3:7
362nd year in reign of Judges - Many Lamanites were killed	Mormon 3:8
363rd year in reign of Judges - Nephites fought the Lamanites	Mormon 4:1
364th year in reign of Judges - Lamanites attacked the city of Teancum	Mormon 4:7
366th year in reign of Judges - Nephites were very wicked	Mormon 4:10
367th year in reign of Judges - Nephite women and children were killed	Mormon 4:15
375th year in reign of Judges - No fighting during this time	Mormon 4:16
379th year in reign of Judges - Lamanites destroyed towns	Mormon 5:5
380th year in reign of Judges - Lamanites attacked Nephites	Mormon 5:6
384th year in reign of Judges - Nephites gathered in the land of Cumorah	Mormon 6:5
400 years - people will forget Jesus Christ	Alma 45:10
420 years passed away since coming of Christ	Mosiah 10:1
450 of Alma's people moved their tents	Mosiah 18:35
476 years since Lehi left Jerusalem - King Benjamin died	Mosiah 6:4
509 years after Lehi left Jerusalem - Mosiah died	Mosiah 29:46
600 years after Lehi left Jerusalem - A savior will be raised up	I Nephi 10:4
609 years passed away since Lehi left Jerusalem	III Nephi 2:6
1,000 vines at 1,000 silverlings	II Nephi 17:23
1,000 of Lamanites people killed	Wd.M. 1:14
1,005 Nephites laid before the Lamanites and were killed	Alma 24:22
2,000 young men of Ammon and Helaman	Alma 53:22
2,060 Helaman's men who fought bravely	Alma 57:19
2,500 the group that saw and heard the word of God	III Nephi 17:25
3,043 the number of Lamanites killed in one day and night	Mosiah 9:18

3,500 souls baptized into the church	Alma 4:5
4,000 people killed by the sword	Alma 51:19
5,400 people who left the land of Zarahemla	Alma 63:4
6,000 an additional army	Alma 57:6
6,562 Nephites killed	Alma 2:19
8,000 number of Lamanites converted in the land of Zarahemla	Helaman 5:19
10,000 number of Nephites lost in battle	Mormon 6:10
10's of 1,000's gathered together for war	III Nephi 3:22
12,532 Amlicites killed	Alma 2:19
30,000 Army of the Nephites	Mormon 2:25
42,000 Army of the Nephites	Mormon 2:9
44,000 Army of the Lamanites	Mormon 2:9
50,000 Army of the Lamanites	Mormon 2:25
2,000,000 men, women and children killed	Ether 15:2

O

- oak** (ōk) n. A tree that has acorns as its fruit. The wood from an oak is hard. It's a very strong and sturdy tree that can grow to a very old age. See plants and trees. (II Nep. 12:13)
- oath** (ōth) n. A formal vow to fulfill a promise. (I Nep. 4:35)
- obedient** (ō bē' dē ānt) adj. Willing to carry out the orders of someone. We must be obedient to God's teachings. (Jac. 4:5)
- obey** (ō bā') v. To carry out the orders of someone. We must obey what God tells us to do. (Jac. 5:72)
- offend** (ō fēnd') v. To sin, to cause anger or displeasure. Jesus teaches us not to offend each other. (Alma 20:11)
- offering** (ō' fêr ĩng) n. The giving of something or contribution of something. Our lives and our promise to serve Him are our offerings to Jesus Christ. (Omni 1:26)
- Ogath** (ō' gāth) n. A place in North America not far from Hill Cumorah, in the state of New York. See cities. (Ether 15:10)
- olive tree** (ōl' ĩv - trē) n. A very fruitful tree. There are two types of olive trees in The Book of Mormon, the wild and the tame. The wild olive trees represent the Gentiles, and the tame olive tree represents Israel. See plants and trees. (Jac. 5:4, 7)
- omega** (ō' mā gā) n. The last letter of the Greek alphabet. Jesus said "I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the ending." (III Nep. 9:18)
-

- Omer** (ō ' mēr) n. A righteous king of the early Jaredites. He was the son of King Shule. See people. (Eth. 8:1)
- Omner** (ōm ' nēr) n. 100 B.C. One of the sons of King Mosiah II. He formed one of the groups of people who went to the land of Nephi to preach to the Lamanites. See people. (Mos. 27:34)
- Omner, city of** (ōm ' nēr, sīt ' ē - ōv) n. A Nephite city on the Atlantic coast that was a seaport. Probably named after Omner, the son of King Mosiah. See cities. (Alma 51:26)
- Omni** (ōm ' nī) n. 360-317 B.C. A Nephite prophet who was the son of Jarom. He was keeper of the plates of Nephi. See people. (Omni Chap. 1)
- omnipotent** (ōm ' nīp ě tĕnt) adj. Having unlimited power and authority. Jesus had this type of unlimited power and authority. (Mos. 3:5)
- one** (wŭn) n. A single person. In scripture, we read about the Holy One of Israel. Jesus Christ is that **one**. (I Nep. 20:17)
- Onidah Hill** (ō nī ' dā - hīl) n. A hill in the land of Antionum from where Alma, the younger, preached to the Zoramites. (Alma 32:4)
- Onidah, place** (ō nī ' dā, plās) n. The meeting place of the Lamanites, led by Lehonti, who did not want to follow the king's orders, and go to war against the Nephites. (Alma 47:5)
- Onidah, city** (ō nī ' dā, sīt ' ē) n. One of the cities that was destroyed and swallowed up in the earth at the death of Jesus Christ. See cities. (III Nep. 9:7)
- onti** (ōn ' tē) n. A silver coin. The value of this coin is not known today. See coins. (Alma 11:6)
- Ophir** (ō ' vēr) n. The Bible land of Gold. Where it is exactly is not known. Some believe it is in India, some in Arabia and some in East Africa. (II Nep. 23:12)
- ordain** (ôr dān ') n. To be called to be a minister of God. God gives men His authority to preach and teach His work. A person is ordained into the ministry by the laying on of hands. See laws. (Mos. 18:18)
- order** (ôr ' dêr) n. A certain way in which things are done. We read in scripture of the Holy order of God. Jesus has a way and an order in which He wants things done. (Alma 13:1)
- ordinance** (ôrd ' n ěns) n. A rule or law made by someone in authority. Jesus set up laws in His church, The Church of Jesus Christ. See law. (IV Nep. 1:12)

- ore** (ôr) n. A mineral filled rock from which metals such as gold, silver, iron etc., can be taken. See mineral kingdom. (Hela.6:11)
- Oreb, rock of** (ô ' rěb, rők - öv) n. A place east of the Jordan River, where thousands of Midianites were killed by the Ephraimites. (II Nep. 20:26)
- Orihah** (ô rī ' hă) n. The youngest of Jared's four sons. He became the first king of the Jaredites. See people. (Eth. 6:14)
- ornament** (ôr ' nă měnt) n. Anything worn to decorate someone. People wear ornaments to show how rich they are. See clothing. (Mos. 11:11)
- orphan** (ôr ' fēn) n. A child, either of whose parents is dead. (Morm. 8:40)
- outcast** (out ' kăst) n. A person who is not accepted by his own family or other people. (II Nep. 21:12)
- oven** (ův ' ěn) n. A stone or brick structure with a fire under it to cook and bake food. See architecture. (III Nep. 13:30)
- overcome** (ô ' văr kŭm) v. To be completely overpowered. We are overpowered by the powerful Spirit of God. (I Nep. 1:7)
- owls** (ouls) n. A member of the bird family that comes out at night and hunts for its food. See animal. (II Nep. 23:21)
- ox** (ôks) n. A member of the cow family that is used as a beast of burden. See animal and transportation. (II Nep. 30:13)

P

- Paanchi** (pā ān ' kī) n. 50 B.C. The son of Pahoran. He tried to fight against his brother, the ruler, but was arrested and put to death. See people. (Hela. 1:3)
- Pachus** (pā ' kŭs) n. 60 B.C. He was the leader of a group who did not want to follow the Nephite government. He was killed in the Zarahemla battle against Moroni and Pahoran. See people. (Alma 62:6)
- Pacumeni** (pā ' kōō ' mě nī) n. 45 B.C. A follower of Paanchi, who was chosen by the people to rule. He was later killed by Coriantumr. See people. (Hela. 1:3)
- Pagag** (pā ' găg) n. The eldest son of the brother of Jared. When chosen to be king, he did not want it. See people. (Eth. 6:25)
-

Pahoran, the elder (pā hō ' răn, thă - ěl ' dêr) n. 67-52 B.C.

He was the third chief judge of the Nephite people. His father was also a chief judge. See people. (Alma 50:40)

Pahoran, the younger (pā hō ' răn, thă - yŭn ' gêr) n. 45 B.C.

The fourth chief judge of the Nephites. He was killed by Kishkumen, who was a Gadianton Robber. See people. (Hela. 2:3)

palace (păl ' ĩs) n. The house of a king or ruler. It is usually very large in size. See architecture. (Mos. 11:9)

Palestina (păl ' ĩ stĭn ă) n. or Palestine. (păl ' ĩs stĭn) A name, given in scripture, for the Holy Land. (II Nep. 24:29)

palm(s) (păm) n. A part of the body that is on the inside of the hand between the fingers and wrists. See body. (I Nep. 21:16)

paradise (pâr ' ă dĭs) n. The spiritual resting place of God, for the souls of the righteous, to wait for the first resurrection. (Alma 40:12)

parents (pâr ' ěnts) n. Our fathers and mothers. In scripture, we read of our first parents, the father and mother of everyone, Adam and Eve. (I Nep. 5:11)

partners (pärt ' nêrz) n. A person who shares with another person. In marriage, the husband and wife are partners. (III Nep. 3:7)

pastor (păs ' têr) n. A minister in charge of a group of people or church. There were pastors who did evil in scripture because they did not have the love of God in them. See professions. (I Nep. 21:1)

pasture (păs ' chêr) n. A green grassy place to keep and feed animals in. See farming. (I Nep. 22:25)

Pathros (păth ' rōs) n. An area of upper Egypt. It is only found once in Nephi's writings in The Book of Mormon. (II Nep. 21:11)

paths (păths) n. A road or way to follow. The Lord has a road for us to follow, and He will lead the way down His path. See architecture. (Alma 7:9)

patience (pā ' shŭns) n. The ability to stay calm and wait. Jesus teaches us to have patience and wait on Him. (Mos. 24:15)

peace (pēs) n. The opposite of war. To be free from fighting. (Wd.M. 1:18)

Peaceful Reign (pēs ' făl - răn) n. A period of time when God sets up His kingdom on earth, while men are still in the flesh. (III Nep. 20:22, 21:23-29; Eth. 13:4-12; I Nep. 22:4-28)

pearl (pûrl) n. A precious stone of great wealth. The Word of God is called a pearl. The Word of God is of great wealth to us. See stone or mineral kingdom. (III Nep. 14:6)

Pekah (pē ' kă) n. The 18th king of the kingdom of Israel. He killed his master and took over the kingdom. See people. (II Nep. 17:1)

people (pē ' pēl) n. A group of persons living together in a country, under the same rule, such as the Lamanite People, the Nephite People, etc. (Jac. 1:13)

Following is a list of some of the Prominent People in The Book of Mormon. (It is not a list of all of the people from The Book of Mormon.) See each one by name.

SOME PROMINENT PEOPLE IN THE BOOK OF MORMON

Anti-Christ

Korihor

Sherem

Nehor

Amalekite contender

Choice Seer

Joseph

Disciples (12 Nephites)

Isaiah

Kumen

Nephi

Jeremiah

Kumenonhi

Shemnon

Jonas

Mathoni

Timothy

Jonas

Mathonihah

Zedekiah

Explorers

Ammon

Helem

Men of Limhi

Brother of Amaleki

Hem

Zeniff

Hagoth

Harlot

Isabel

Heads of Church

Alma

Himni

Nephi

Alma

Jacob

Nephi

Ammon

Mormon

Shiblon

Helaman

people

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Jewish Leader

Zedekiah

Judges

Alma	Lachoneus	Pacumeni
Cezoram	Lachoneus	Pahoran
Son of Cezoram	Nephi	Pahoran
Helaman	Nephihah	Seezoram

Kings - Jaredite

Ahah	Ethem	Lib
Akish	Gilead	Lib
Amgid	Heartfom	Morianton
Cohor	Heth	Moron
Com	Jared	Noah
Com	Jared	Omer
Coriantum	Kib	Orihah
Coriantumr	Kim	Riplakish
Corihor	Kish	Shez
Corom	Levi	Shule
Emer		

Kings - Lamanite

Aaron	Antiomno	Lamoni
Amalickiah	Laman	Tubaloth
Ammoron	Laman	

Kings - Nephite

Benjamin	Mosiah	Pachus (apostate)
Jacob (apostate)	Nephi	Zeniff
Limhi	Noah	Zoram (apostate)

Lawyer

Zeezrom

Military Leaders - Jaredites

Coriantumr	Gilead	Shiz
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Military Leaders - Lamanites

Amalickiah	Coriantumr	Lehonti
Ammoron	Jacob	Zerahemnah

Military Leaders - Nephites

Antipus	Helaman	Moroni
Antionum	Joneam	Moronihah
Archeantus	Josh	Moronihah
Gamenihah	Lamah	Shem
Gid	Lehi	Shiblom
Gideon	Limhah	Teancum
Gidgiddonah	Morianton	Teomner
Gidgiddoni	Mormon	Zenephi
Gilgal	Moroni	Zoram

Missionaries

Aaron	Ammon	Lehi
Alma	Amulek	Muloki
Alma	Corianton	Omner
Ammah	Himni	

Mulekite Leaders

Mulek	Zarahemla
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Priests of Noah

Alma	Amulon
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Prophets - Jaredite

Ether	Brother of Jared
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Prophets - Nephite & Lamanite

Abinadi	Lehi	Samuel
Enos	Nephi	Zenos

Record Keepers - Nephite

Abinadom	Chemish	Mormon
Amaleki	Enos	Moroni
Amaron	Helaman	Mosiah
Ammoron	Helaman	Nephi
Amos	Jacob	Nephi
Amos	Jarom	Omni
Benjamin		

Robbers

Gadiantom	Kishkumen	Robber	Zemnariyah
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perish

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pipe**Savior**

Jesus Christ

ShipbuildersHagoth
Nephi

Brother of Jared

SpiesAmnor
LimhiManti
Zeniff

Zeram

VilliansAmalickiah
Amlici
Ammoron
LamanLemuel
Morianton
Seantum
ZemnarihahDaughter of Jared
Priest of
King Gilead

perish (pâr ' ish) v. To be destroyed or die. There were great wars upon the lands of the Americas and the Nephite people perished in battle. (Eth. 9:34)

persecute (pûr ' sã kyōōt) v. To harm or destroy or to keep inflicting injury or torture upon. God's children suffer persecution from the world. (IV Nep. 1:29)

pharaoh (fâr ' ō) n. The name for the great ruler of old Egypt. The Hebrew people left Egypt because he was a mean leader. (I Nep. 4:2)

Philistines (fîl ' îs tēns) n. These people lived in Palestine, in the days of Abraham. They were great enemies of the Israelites. Their history can be found in the Bible. (II Nep. 19:12)

physician (fî zîsh ' ãn) n. A person who practices medicine, a doctor. Jesus is our physician; He heals our hurts. There is but one mention of medical practices in The Book of Mormon in Alma 46:40 where plants and roots were used to cure fevers. See professions. (Moro. 8:8)

pillar of fire (pîl ' är - öv - fîr) n. The pillar of God's strength and the fire is His Holy Spirit. These words are used together to mean that Jesus protects and guides us. (Hela. 5:24)

pillow (pîl ' ō) n. A piece of cloth sewed together, with feathers or foam rubber in it. You place your head on it when you sleep. See clothing. (II Nep. 33:3)

pipe (pîp) n. A musical instrument that is the simplest type of a



pillar of fire

flute. See musical instruments. (II Nep. 15:12)

Plain and Precious Parts (plān - ānd - prěsh' ěs - pärts) n. Plain and Precious Parts kept back by the Great and Abominable Church:

1. No Baptism of little children. (Moro. 8:9-11)
2. Choice Seer. (II Nep. 3rd Chap.)
3. Priesthood of Christ. (Alma 13th Chap.)
4. Mode of Baptism. (Moro. 6th Chap.)
5. Name of Church. (III Nep. 24:8)
6. New Jerusalem. (III Nep. 20:22, 21:23; Eth. 13:3)
7. Reception of Holy Ghost. (Moro. 2nd Chap.)
8. Reuniting of body and soul. (Alma 40:32)
9. Serve Communion - must have authority. Bread and Wine. (III Nep. 18:5)
10. Soul after death. (Alma 34:34, 40th Chap.)
11. Three resurrections. (Alma 40th Chap., II Nep. 9:4-22; III Nep. 23:9-11)

plains (plānz) n. A flat, level or smooth stretch or piece of land. Armies would camp on plains because no one could sneak up on them. See land formations. (Alma 62:18)

planets (plān' ěts) n. There were six planets known to the ancient people; Earth, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, Saturn and Venus. They also knew of the moon and the sun. See astronomy. (Alma 30:34)

plants (plānts) n. or v. Food that is grown for eating or medicines. The people grew grains to eat and herbs for medicine. (Alma 46:40)

PLANTS & PLANT KINGDOM: (See each one by name)

barley	forests	sheum
blossoms	fruit	stalk
briers	grain	straw
bushes	grapes	sycamores
cedar	grass	teil
chaff	lilies	thistles
corn	neas	thorns
figs	oak	trees
fir trees	olive tree	vine
flowers	reed	wheat



briers thorns



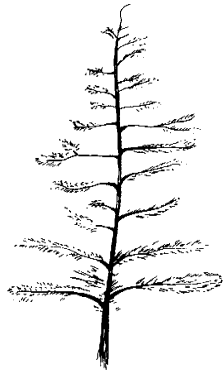
vine



lily



barley



cedar



grapes



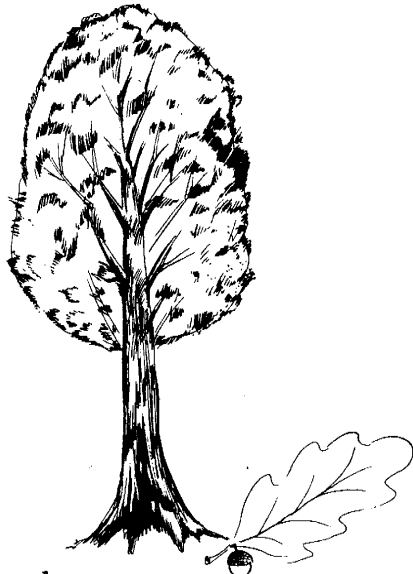
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wheat chaff



figs



oak tree
teil



olive tree



thistles



fir trees



neas grain



fruit



blossoms



grass



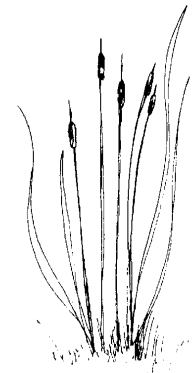
sheum



forests



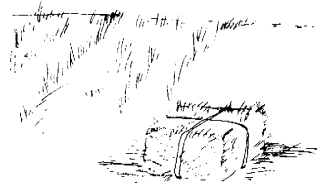
bushes



reed



flowers



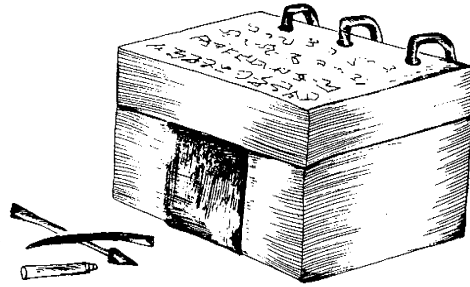
straw



sycamore

plates

plates (plāts) n. A sheet of metal on which a record was written. The plates were written in **Reformed Egyptian**, a form of ancient writing made up of 6-8 markings. It was used by holding a rod with the markings on it and pounding it with a wooden mallet or hammer to leave an impression on a plate of silver, gold, brass, etc. This form of writing was used to first write the Nephite Record, or better known as The Book of Mormon. See write. (Omni 1:11)



The Large Plates

- Book of Lehi
- Book of Mosiah
- Book of Alma
- Book of Helaman
- Book of III Nephi
- Book of IV Nephi
- Book of Mormon

The Small Plates of Nephi

- I Nephi
- II Nephi
- Jacob
- Enos
- Jarom
- Omni

The Plates of Mormon

Mormon's digest of abridgement of the:

- Book of Lehi
- Book of Mosiah
- Book of Alma
- Book of Helaman
- Book of III Nephi
- Book of IV Nephi
- Book of Mormon, Chap. 1-7

The Plates of Mormon

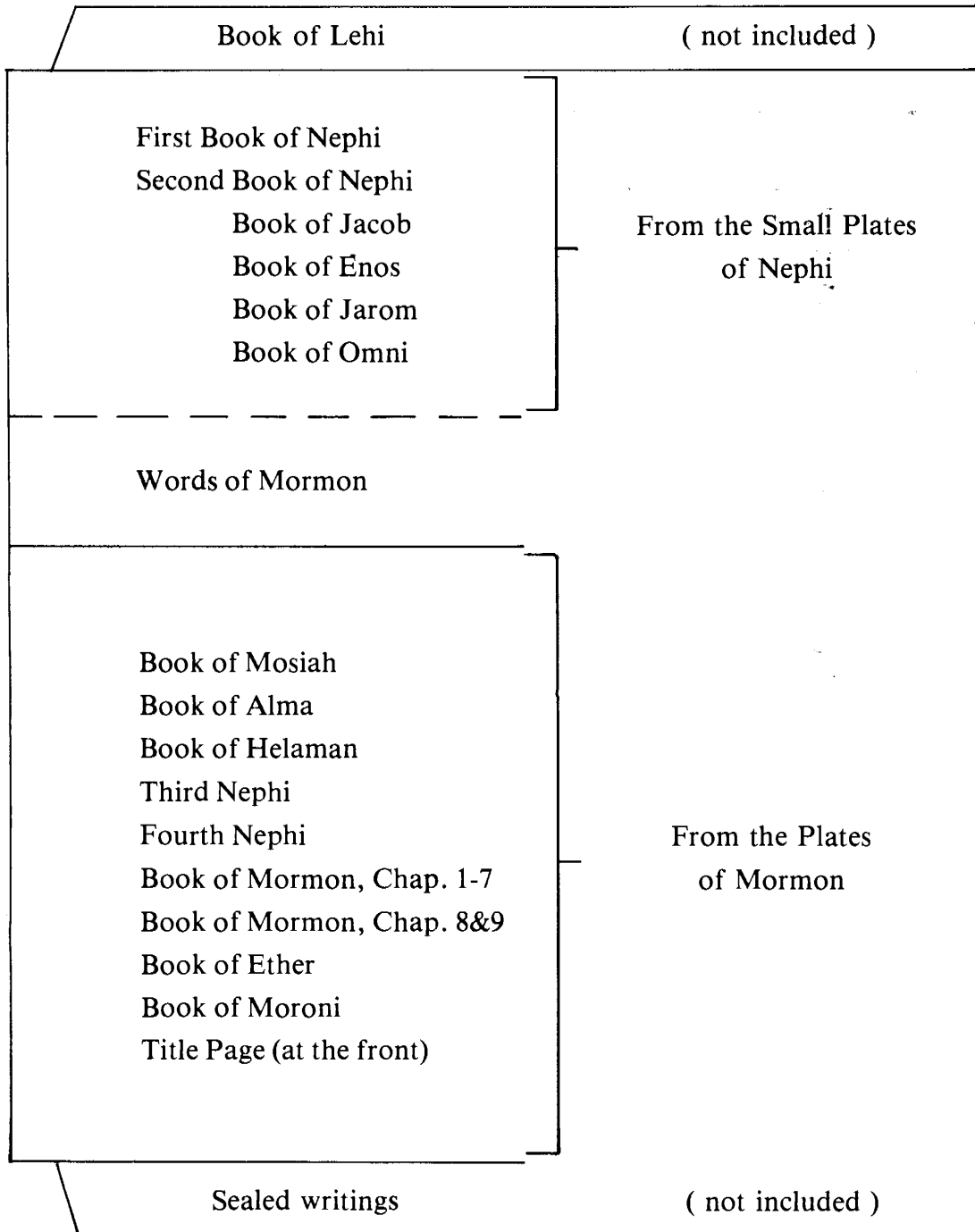
- Mormon's digest or abridgement of the:
- Book of Lehi
- Book of Mosiah.....
- Book of Alma
- Book of Helaman
- Book of III Nephi
- Book of IV Nephi
- Book of Mormon 1-7
- (Moroni writes Chap. 8&9)

The Small Plates of Nephi

- I Nephi
- II Nephi
- Jacob
- Enos
- Jarom
- Omni
- Words of Mormon
- Mormon's Appendage
- The small plates of Nephi are extended to the point where the Book of Mosiah opens, by means of a little bridge called, "The Words of Mormon".

<p>The Plates of Mormon</p> <p>Mormon's digest or abridgement of the:</p> <p>Book of Lehi</p> <p>Book of Mosiah</p> <p>Book of Alma</p> <p>Book of Helaman</p> <p>Book of III Nephi</p> <p>Book of IV Nephi</p> <p>Book of Mormon 1-7</p>	<p>The Small Plates of Nephi</p> <p>I Nephi Jacob Jarom</p> <p>II Nephi Enos Omni</p> <p>Words of Mormon</p>
<p>Book of Mormon, Chap. 8 & 9</p> <p>Book of Ether</p> <p>Book of Moroni</p> <p>Title Page</p>	<p>WRITINGS OF MORONI</p> <p>..... (an abridgement)</p> <p>..... (A summary statement)</p>
<p>THE SEALED PLATES</p>	

THE BOOK OF MORMON



plowshare (plow ' shâr) n. The cutting blade of a plow. See tools. (II Nep. 12:4)

plunder (plün ' dêr) v. To rob or steal from someone. (Eth. 8:16)

poison (poi ' zăn) n. Anything taken into the body through breathing or swallowing, that causes injury, illness or death. If people wanted other people killed, they might poison them. (Alma 47:18)

pole (pōl) n. A long, slender piece of wood that was used to make spear handles, fences, etc. See tools. (Alma 46:12)

potters (pōt ' êrs) n. People who make pots, dishes, cups, etc. out of clay and soil. See professions.

power (pou ' êr) n. A strength or strong force. We read in scripture about the power of God. (I Nep. 17:29)

praise (prāz) n. Words that tell how good or great a person is doing. We should praise God for His greatness and the love He has for us. (II Nep. 4:30)

pray (prā) v. A special way we have to talk to God. We can tell Him our problems, ask for help, and ask for spiritual strength. (I Nep. 7:17)

preach (prēch) v. To explain in speaking, the teachings of God. God sent missionaries out to preach His word. See Plain and Precious Parts. (Alma 17:8)

preacher (prē ' chēr) n. A minister who speaks openly to people about the Word of God. See professions. (Wd.M. 1:16)

prepare (prī ' pâr) v. To make, to form, to get ready for some special reason. (Mos. 3:22)

press (wine) (prēs) n. A machine that is used to press juice out of olives and grapes to make olive oil and wine. See tools. (Mos. 11:15)

pride (prīd) n. To care a great amount about yourself, and not others. To think more highly of yourself than you should. Jesus can not use people who have a lot of pride. (Jac. 2:3)

priest (prēst) n. A leader of a religious group. Sometimes they are rulers in the government. (Eth. 14:9)

priestcraft (prēst - krāft) n. A group of people who are priests for money. They carry out the duties of being a priest. (Alma 1:12)

priesthood (prēst ' hōōd) n. The office or life of a priest or minister. In the Church of Jesus Christ, men are ordained into the

Holy order of God's priesthood by a holy calling from God.

Jesus calls men into His ministry. (Alma 13:8)

priests of Noah (prĕst ' öv - nō ' ä) n. Alma and Amulon were priests of King Noah, who were converted by the preaching of Abinadi. (Mos. 17:1-2)

Prince of Peace (prĭns - öv - pĕs) n. Another name for Jesus Christ, given in the scripture. (II Nep. 19:6)

princess (prĭn ' sĕs) n. A female member of a royal family, usually the daughter of a king. (II Nep. 13:4)

prison (prĭz ' önn) n. A place where people are locked up for doing some kind of crime. It is also called a jail. See architecture. (Hela. 9:39)

prize (prĭz) n. A gift or a present. Jesus has a prize for us if we follow Him. The prize is eternal life with Him. (Mos. 4:27)

professions (prō fĕsh ' ũnz) n. What people do for a living.

PROFESSIONS & DIFFERENT TYPES OF PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT IN THE BOOK OF MORMON

accountant	harlot	queen
apostles	high priest	record keeper
astronomers	hunter	revelator
author	jeweler	robber
brick layers	judge	ruler
builders	king	saint
captain	lawyer	savior
carpenter	maid servant	scout
choice seer	male servant	seer
cobbler	mason	servant
commander	merchant	sewers
cooks	messenger	shearer
craftsman	military leaders	sheperd
elder	miner	shipbuilders
explorer	minister	smith
farmer	missionaries	soldier
fisherman	pastor	soothsayer
fuller	physician	sorcerer
governor	potter	spies
guard	priest	spokesman
handmaid	prophet	standard bearer

professions

stripling
task master
teacher
tent maker
thief

toolmaker
tracker
tyrant
villian
warrior

watchman
weaver
witch
wizard
writer



fisherman



fuller
clothier



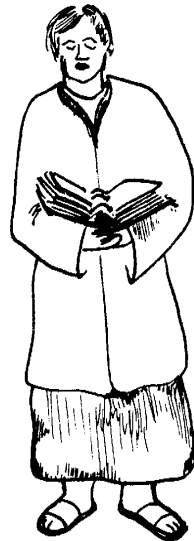
handmaid
cook
servant
maid servant



harlot



carftsman



elder
pastor
priest
preacher



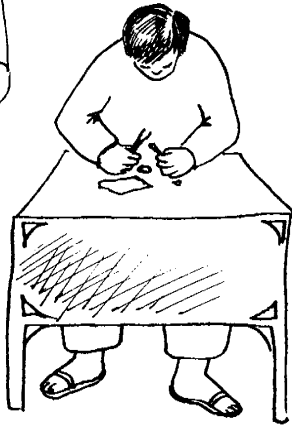
farmer
sewer



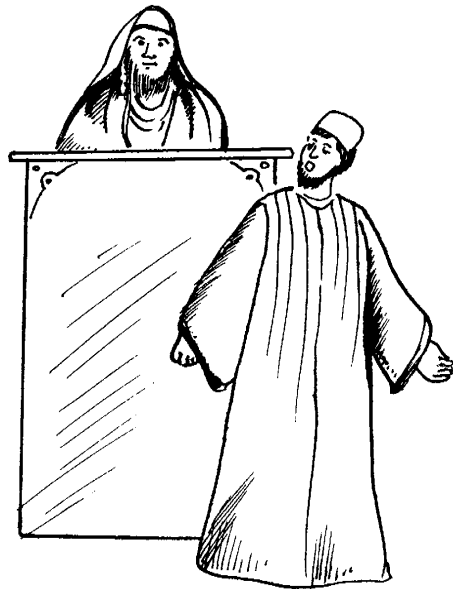
explorer



hunter



jeweler



judge

lawyer



merchant



messenger
man servant

miner



minister
missionary



tent maker

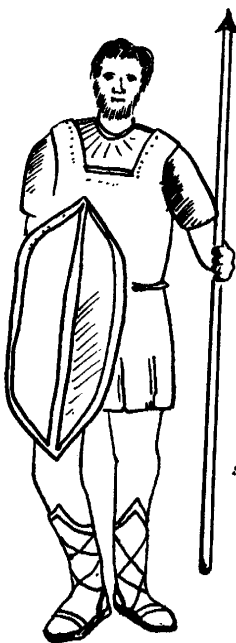


tool maker

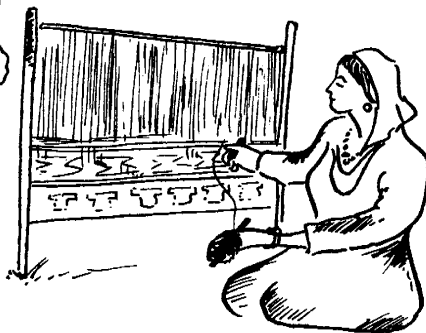


tyrant

villan



watchman
guard

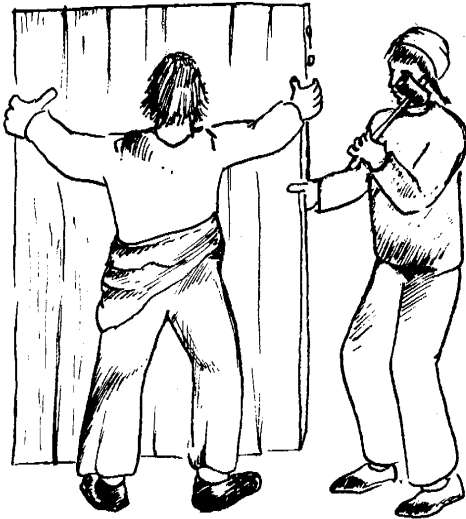


weaver



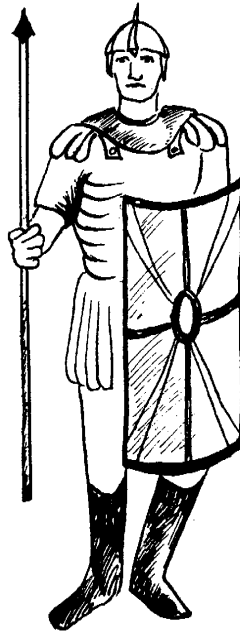
wizard-witch
soothsayer
sorcerer

professions



builder

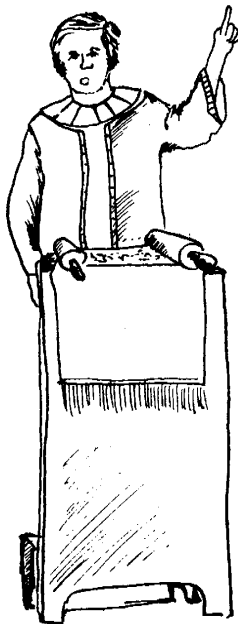
carpenter



captain
commander
soldier
military leader
striplings
warrior



cobbler



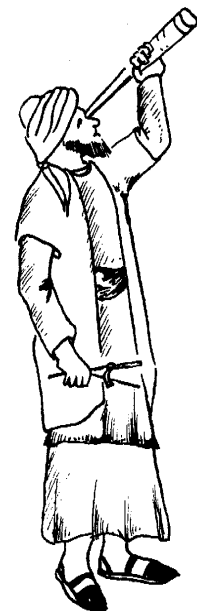
apostle
high priest
teacher



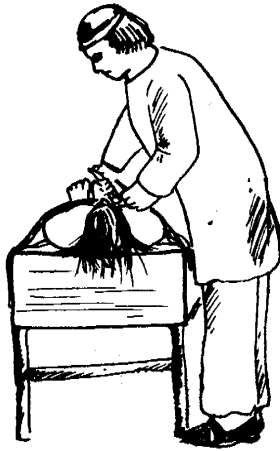
accountant



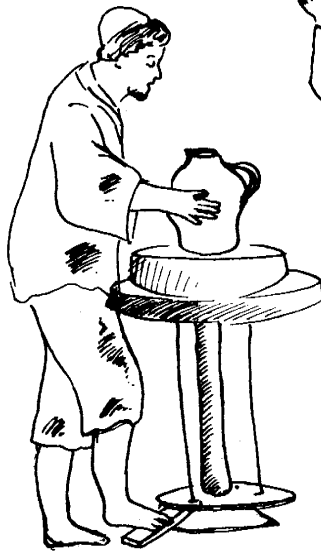
brick layer
mason



astronomer



physician



potter



prophet
revelator



queen



record keeper
writer
author



robber
thief



ruler
king
governor

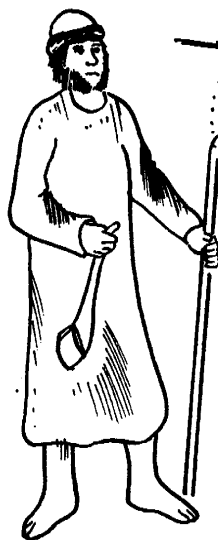


tracker
scout

professions



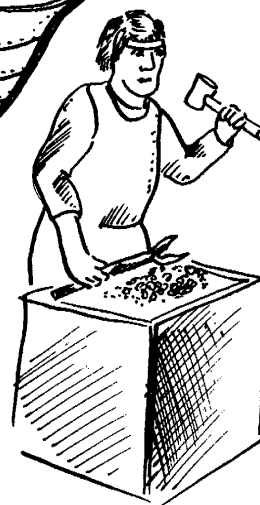
shearer



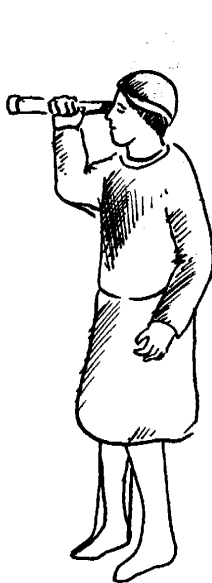
shepherd



ship builder



smith



spies



spokesman



**standard
bearer**



task master

promises of God (prŏm ' ĩs - ǒv - Gǒd) n. God's word that assures us what He will do for us. (IV Nep. 1:11)

promise land (prŏm ' ĩs - lānd) n. A beautiful land, promised to us by the Lord, that is somewhere in the Americas. (I Nep. 2:20)

property (prŏp ' êr tē) n. Things that belong to you. Property can be land, gold, silver, jewels, servants and other riches. (Hela. 4:16)

prophet (prŏf ' ĩt) n. A person who speaks with knowledge from God about what is going to happen before it happens. See professions. (II Nep. 25:9)

Prophets, Jaredite (prŏf ' ĩts - jār ' ěd ĩts) n. Ether and the brother of Jared were prophets of the Lord, for the Jaredite people. (Eth. 15:3)

Prophets, Nephite and Lamanite (prŏf ' ĩts - nē ' fĭt - ānd - lā ' mǎn ĩt) n. Abinadi, Enos, Lehi and Samuel were Nephite and Lamanite prophets of the Lord. See people. (Hela. 4:14)

prosper (prŏs ' pēr) v. To succeed, to become strong, to become rich, or to do well. When we follow God's teachings, we prosper in His sight. (Mos. 27:7)

pruning hooks (prŏn ' ĩng - hŏök) n. A tool with a curved knife blade on the end that is used for cutting vines, bushes, etc. See tools. (II Nep. 12:4)

pure (pyđŏr) adj. Free from sin. (Alma 13:12)

Q

quake (kwāk) v. To shake or tremble with shock. A good example is when the earth quakes. We call it an earthquake. (Hela. 12:9)

quarrel (kwŏr ' ěl) n. An angry dispute or a fight. A disagreement between two people or two groups of people. (Mos. 4:14)

quarter (kwŏr ' tēr) n. A certain part or section of a whole, when divided into four equal parts. An example would be a quarter of the earth. Four quarters equal one whole. Four quarters of the earth equals the whole earth. (Eth. 2:5; III Nep. 5:26)



quarter

queen124 **Record keepers, Nephite**

- queen** (kwēn) n. The wife or widow of a king. A woman ruler over a certain group of people. See professions. (Alma 19:7)
- Queen of Lamanites** (kwēn - ōv - lā ' mǎn īts) n. 90-77 B.C. The wife of Lamoni's father. She was probably the mother of Lamoni. See people. (Alma 22:1-19)
- Queen of Lamanites** (kwēn - ōv - lā ' mǎn īts) n. 72 B.C. Wife of Amalickiah. She was the wife of the Lamanite king, Amalickiah, who reigned in the city and land of Nephi. See people. (Alma 47:32)
- Queen of Lamanites** (kwēn - ōv - lā ' mǎn īts) n. 90 B.C. Wife of Lamoni. She thought her husband, Lamoni was dead. She sent for Ammon who told her the king was not dead. See people. (Alma 18:43)

R

- Rabbanah** (rǎb bǎn ' ǎ) n. The word means powerful or great king. The servants of King Lamoni gave this title to Ammon. (Alma 18:13)
- Raca** (rā ' cǎ) n. An Aramaic word that means to scorn or to think of someone as being worthless. (III Nep. 12:22)
- Rahab** (rā ' hǎb) n. A name that was given to the land of Egypt. Only found once in The Book of Mormon. (II Nep. 8:9)
- raiment** (rā ' mēnt) n. Clothing or garments that are worn by men or women. See clothing. (III Nep. 13:25)
- Ramah Hill** (rǎ ' mǎ - hīl) n. The name the Jaredites had for the Hill Cumorah. (Eth. 15:11)
- Ramath** (rā ' mǎth) n. A city of the tribe of Simeon. Named only once in The Book of Mormon. See cities. (II Nep. 20:29)
- Rameumptom** (rǎm ' ē ũmp tŭm) n. The name given by the Zoramites to a raised place in their synagogues, where they offered up their prayers. (Alma 31:21)
- razor** (rā ' zēr) n. A sharp edged cutting knife. It is usually used to shave the hair on a man's face. See weapons. (II Nep. 17:20)
- rebuke** (rē bŭk ') v. To scold or criticize severely. (Hela. 9:18)
- Record keepers, Nephite** (rĕk ' ärd - kĕp ' êrs - nē ' fit) n. Abinadom, Amaleki, Amaron, Ammoron, Amos, Amos, Ben-

- jamin, Chemish, Enos, Helaman, Helaman, Jacob, Jarom, Mormon, Moroni, Mosiah, Nephi, Nephi and Omni were all keepers of the records. See genealogy. See people. See professions.
- records** (rĕk ' ärds) n. These are written accounts of history and religion. Events happening to a group of people such as the Nephites. See write. (Morm. 8:5)
- red** (rĕd) n. A color mark that was placed on the foreheads of the Amlicites to tell them apart from the Nephites. (Alma 3:4)
- Red Sea** (rĕd - sĕ) n. This is the great water that God parted to let Moses and his people get away from Pharaoh's army. (I Nep. 17:27)
- reed** (rĕd) n. Tall grass having hollow stalks. See plants. (I Nep. 17:48)
- region** (rĕ ' jŭn) n. Any large area of land. Also the area of land around a city or town. (Alma 15:14-15)
- reign** (rĕn) n. The time that a ruler is in power. The Lord reigns in heaven and, someday, we will be with Him if we follow His teachings. (Wd.M. 1:3)
- reins** (rĕnz) n. A long, narrow strip of leather or rope that is used to control or direct a horse, ox, etc. See tools. (II Nep. 30:11)
- religion** (rĭ lĭj ' ũn) n. A belief in God. The worshiping of God. (Alma 46:12)
- Remalia** (rĕ ' mĕl ĕ ħ) n. The father of Pekah, who was the king of Israel. See people. (II Nep. 17:1)
- remission** (rĕ mĭsh ' ũn) n. The act of forgiving. Release, as from a debt or obligation. Jesus died for the remission of our sins. (Enos 1:2)
- repent** (rĕ ' pĕnt) v. To feel sorry for all the sins that you have done. A Godly sorrow for all our past sins with great desire to sin no more. (I Nep. 16:39)
- restoration** (rĕs ' tō rĕ shŭn) n. The act of putting something back in its original place, from where it came. The Gospel was restored to the earth. (I Nep. 15:19)
- resurrection** (rĕz ' ũ rĕk shŭn) n. A raising from the dead or returning to life. Jesus arose from the dead, reuniting the body and soul. (Jac. 6:9)
- revelator** (rĕv ħ lĕ ' tōr) n. A person who knows what is going to happen in the future. When God reveals His knowledge to a
-

man, the man may become a revelator. See professions. (Mos. 8:16)

Rezin (rēs ' ĩn) n. He was the king of Syria at the same time Pekah was the king of Israel. See people. (II Nep. 17:1)

righteous (rī ' chūs) adj. Doing that which is right, free from sin and guilt. (II Nep. 9:18)

rims (rīmz) n. A piece of metal that is formed around two pieces of glass. Today we call these glasses. See clothing. (Mos. 28:13)

ring (rīng) n. A small round piece of metal worn around the ankles or fingers. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:21)

ringlets (rīng ' lēts) n. Long, curled locks of hair, or small circles or rings worn on the fingers. See clothing. (Alma 31:28)

riotings (rī ' ūt ĩngs) v. A wild disturbance started by a large group of people. (Alma 11:20)

Riplah Hill (rīp ' lā - hīl) n. A hill on the east side of the Sidon River. A battle was fought here between the Lamanites and the Nephites. (Alma 43:31)

Riplakish (rīp ' lā kīsh) n. A bad king of the Jaredite people. He taxed his people and they didn't like him. See people. (Eth. 1:23)

Rīpliancum (rīp lī ān ' kŭm) n. It is believed to be one of the great chain lakes, probably Lake Ontario. (Eth. 15:8)

river, water (rīv ' êr, wă ' tēr) n. A body of running water. Jesus teaches us that when we are baptized, it is done in a body of running water. Sometimes it is done in a lake, a pond, an ocean, a sea or a river. (II Nep. 31:14)

road (rōd) n. A highway or street between two places. A wide path on which people and animals travel. See architecture. (I Nep. 8:32)

Robber (rōb ' êr) n. A middle Jaredite who killed Shez, the son of Shez, because of his great riches. See people. (Eth. 10:3)

robbers (rōb ' êrz) n. People who take things that belong to others. They steal other people's property. See people. See professions. (Alma 11:2)

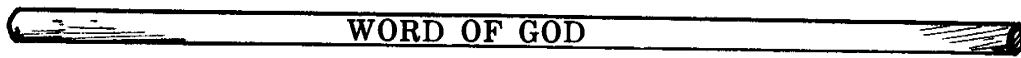
robbers (rōb ' êrz) n. Gadianon, Kishkumen and Robber Zem-nariyah were robbers mentioned in The Book of Mormon. See people. (Hela. 2:4, 1:9; II Nep. 4:17)

robe (rōb) n. A long, loose, flowing piece of clothing worn as an outer garment. See clothing. (III Nep. 11:8)

rock (rŏk) n. A stone that is strong and firm. In scripture, a rock stands for the Word of God. When we build our life on the Word of God, we have a firm foundation. (III Nep. 14:24)



rod (rŏd) n. A straight and strong piece of metal. In scripture, we read of a rod of iron which means the Word of God. God's word is straight and strong like a rod. (I Nep. 15:23-24)



WORD OF GOD

roe (rŏ) n. A member of the deer family, usually found in the Holy Land. See animal. (II Nep. 23:14)

rope (rŏp) n. A strong, thick line or cord made by twisting smaller cords together. See tool. (II Nep. 15:18)

ruler (rŏŏ ' lēr) n. A person that is in charge of people and land and tells them what to do. See people. See professions. (Jac. 1:9)

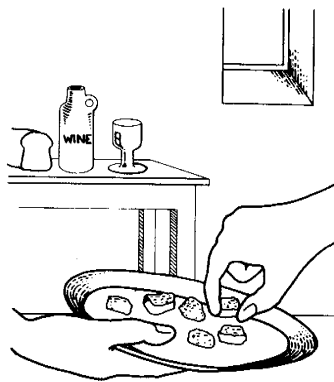
S

sabbath (sǎb ' äth) n. God created the world in six days and on the seventh day He rested. The sabbath day was changed after the Resurrection, from Saturday to Sunday. Sunday is the sabbath, the day of rest. (Jar. 1:5)

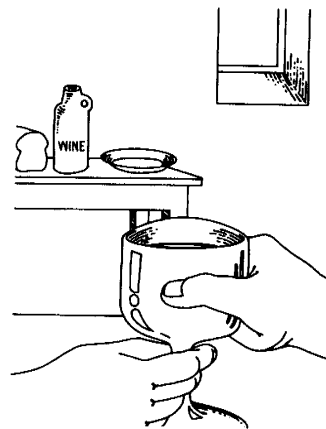
sack-cloth (sǎk ' klôth) n. A piece of clothing worn by people to show that they repented of their sins. See clothing. (Hela. 11:9)

sacrament (sǎk ' ră mĕnt) n. The taking of bread and wine in church. It is taken so we will remember the death of Jesus Christ. The bread represents the body of Christ and the resurrection, and the wine represents His blood. (Morm. 9:29)

Sacrament



Bread



Wine

saint (sǎnt) n. Those people who are members of His Church. They are His children, the Saints of God. (Moro. 8:26)

Salem (sǎ ' lĕm) n. The city over which Melchizedek ruled. It is believed to be part of the city of Old Jerusalem. (Alma 13:17)

sally (sǎl ' ě) v. To rush or leap towards someone. To make a sudden attack on your enemy. (III Nep. 4:1)

salt (sôlt) n. A mineral found in the earth for seasoning and preserving food. It stands in scripture for something good. God's servants are the salt of the earth. God is very good to us and we must be good to other people. (III Nep. 12:13)

- salvation** (sāl ' vā shŭn) n. We receive salvation when we repent and are baptized in Jesus' name, and endure to the end of our lives. (Omni 1:26)
- Sam** (sām) n. He was the third son of Lehi and Sariah. He was born and lived in the city of Jerusalem. He went with his parents when they left Jerusalem. See people. (II Nep. 1:28)
- Samaria** (sǎ mār ' ē ǎ) n. An important city in the kingdom of Israel. It is mentioned a number of times in The Book of Mormon, from the writings of Isaiah. See cities. (II Nep. 20:10)
- Samuel** (sām ' yōō ǎl) n. A prophet of the Israelites. Jesus speaks of him when He talks to the people of the Americas. See people. (III Nep. 20:24)
- Samuel, the Lamanite** (sām ' yōō ǎl, thǎ - lā ' mǎn ĩt) n. 6 B.C. A Lamanite prophet of the Lord who came to Zarahemla and told of many prophecies of the Lord. He prophesied the birth, crucifixion and resurrection of Christ. See people. (Hela. 13:2)
- sanctify** (sǎngk ' tā fī) v. To make yourself holy or purify yourself before God. To keep yourself pure so God can use you. To dedicate yourself to the Lord. (II Nep. 15:16)
- sand** (sǎnd) n. A very, very small fine rock. Sand makes a poor foundation to build on. We should build our spiritual foundation on Jesus. See mineral kingdom. (III Nep. 14:26)
- sapphire** (sǎf ' ĩr) n. A valuable, blue colored gemstone. See stone or mineral kingdom. (III Nep. 22:11)
- Sarah** (sār ' ǎ) n. The wife of Abraham, in the Old Testament. She is only mentioned once in The Book of Mormon. See people. (II Nep. 8:2)
- Sariah** (sǎ rī ' ǎ) n. 600 B.C. The wife of Lehi. She had six sons and a number of daughters. She traveled with Lehi to the promised land. See people. (I Nep. 2:5)
- Satan** (sǎ ' tǎn) n. A fallen angel from heaven. Another name for the Devil. (I Nep. 13:29)
- satyrs** (sǎt ' ârz) or (sǎ ' têrz) n. A demon with pointed ears, short horns, half goat and half man. See animals. (II Nep. 23:21)
- Saul** (sôl) n. The first king of Israel. He lived in the town of Gibeah. See people. (II Nep. 20:29)
- Savior, Jesus Christ** (sāv ' yêr, jê ' zās - krĭst) n. Another name for Jesus Christ. He is the Savior of our souls. See people. (I Nep. 13:40)
-

saw

- saw** (sô) n. A tool for cutting that is made of a thin metal blade with sharp teeth on the edge. See tool. (II Nep. 20:15)
- scab** (skāb) n. A hard crust that forms on cuts in the skin. See body. (II Nep. 13:17)
- scales** (skāls) n. An outside coating or covering found on certain animals, like fish, etc. In the scripture, scales mean a spiritual covering over our eyes to keep us from seeing the truth. See body. (II Nep. 30:6)
- scalp** (skālp) n. The skin covering the top of a person's head. See body. (Alma 44:12)
- scarlet** (skār ' lēt) n. A red coloring that was used in the clothing of high priests. (I Nep. 13:8)
- sceptres** (sēp ' tērs) n. A strong stick that a ruler or king carries to show that he is the ruler or king. Some have valuable stones and metals in or on them. See clothing. (II Nep. 24:5)
- score** (skôr) n. A group of twenty, such as twenty years. Three score and five years would equal 65 years; 3 groups of 20 is 20 + 20 + 20, and five = 65. (II Nep. 17:8)
- scourge** (skûrj) n. Any means of inflicting severe suffering. See meaning of faggot. (Mos. 3:9)
- scriptures** (skrīp ' chēz) n. Religious writings or books. The Holy Scriptures are the writing of God and about His people. See write. (Alma 14:8)
- scroll** (skrôl) n. A writing, written on paper and rolled upon two sticks. See write. (III Nep. 26:3)
- sea** (sē) n. A large body of water. The Lord made the oceans and the seas. (Mos. 13:19)
- seashore** (sē ' shôr) n. Land by the sea. Many cities were built by the sea to supply them with water, food and an easy way to travel. See land formations. (Morm. 4:3)
- seal** (sēl) v. To tie together or close up a book, an envelope, a package, etc. The Book of Mormon was sealed up so that none of the writings would be lost. (II Nep. 24:22)
- sealed plates** (sēld - plāts) n. See plates.
- Seantum** (sē ān ' tūm) n. 20 B.C. A Nephite, who was with the Gadianton bands. His brother, Seezoram, was a chief judge. See people. (Hela. 9:26)
- Sebus, waters of** (sē ' būs, wă ' tēz - ōv) n. A place to water the king's flocks in the land of Ishmael. (Alma 19:20)

2nd (sĕk' ũnd) n. See numbers.

Second, king of Nephites (sĕk' ũnd, kĭng - օv - nĕ' fĭts) n. 540 B.C. He was appointed by Nephi to be king after him. The people loved Nephi so much that they called the following king by his name; Second Nephi, Third Nephi, etc. See people. (Jac. 1:9-11)

seed (sĕd) n. The family and descendents of a certain person or persons, such as the seed of Joseph, the seed of Jacob, the seed of Amulon, etc. A seed also is a thing from which a flower, vegetable or other plant grows. See farming. (I Nep. 6:6)

seer (sĭr) n. A chosen prophet of the Lord, who can see the past, the present and the future. See choice seer. (II Nep. 3:6)

Seezoram (sĕ zօr' ăm) n. 20 B.C. A member of the Gadianton band, who the Nephites picked to be their chief judge. See people. (Hela. 9:23)

senine (sĕ' nĭn) n. A measure of gold. See coins. (Alma 11:3)

senum (sĕ' nŭm) n. A measure of silver. See coins. (Alma 11:6)

seon (sĕ' օn) n. A measure of gold. See coins. (Alma 11:8)

sepulchre (sĕp' ũl kĕr) n. A place to bury holy or sacred things, or a burial place for people. See architecture. (II Nep. 25:13)

seraphim (săr' ă fĭm) n. Six-winged, heavenly creatures that sit by the throne of God. (II Nep. 16:6)

serpent (sŭr' pĕnt) n. A member of the snake family. Many times a serpent is used by the devil to do his work. See animal. (Mos. 16:3)

servant (sĕr' vănt) n. A person who works for another person, such as a king or ruler. We should be a servant unto the Lord, and work for him. See professions. (III Nep. 22:17)

Servant of Ammoron (sĕr' vănt - օv - ăm' ôr օn) n. 61 B.C. The king awoke his servant before he died, and the servant chased Teancum, who had just killed the king. The servant then killed Teancum. See people. (Alma 62:36)

Servant of Helaman (sĕr' vănt - օv - hĕ' lă măn) n. 50 B.C. He killed Kishkumen, who was planning on killing his king. See people. (Hela. 2:6)

Servants of Amalickiah (sĕr' vănts - օv - ă mă lĭ kĭ' ă) n. They cried and said that the servants of the king have stabbed him in the heart. See people. (Alma 47:25)

Servants of the King of Lamanites (sĕr' vănts - օv - thă - kĭng -

ōv - lā ' mǎn īts) n. 68 B.C. These men ran in fear when their king had been stabbed to death. See people. (Alma 47:25-26)

Seth (sěth) n. A late Jaredite prince who was the son of Shiblom, the king. Seth's son, Ahah, was a ruler of the kingdom. See people. (Eth. 11:9)

7 (sěv ' ěn) n. See numbers.

7th (sěv ' ěnth) n. See numbers.

17th (sěv ' ěn tēnth) n. See numbers.

78th (sěv ' ěn tē āth) n. See numbers.

75th (sěv ' ěn tē fīth) n. See numbers.

71st (sěv ' ěn tē fūrst) n. See numbers.

74th (sěv ' ěn tē fōrth) n. See numbers.

79th (sěv ' ěn tē nīnth) n. See numbers.

72nd (sěv ' ěn tē sēc ' ānd) n. See numbers.

77th (sěv ' ěn tē sěv ' ěnth) n. See numbers.

76th (sěv ' ěn tē sīksth) n. See numbers.

73rd (sěv ' ěn tē thūrd) n. See numbers.

72 (sěv ' ěn tē tōō) n. See numbers.

Shared (shār ' ěd) n. A late Jaredite army leader, who beat Coriantumr in battle. The sons of Coriantumr beat Shared in battle. See people. (Eth. 13:23)

Shazer (shā ' zēr) n. An area in the Arabian Desert, where Lehi and his people camped and hunted for food. See cities. (I Nep. 16:13)

Shearjashub (shîr jāsh ' ūb) n. He was the prophet, Isaiah's son. He is only named once in The Book of Mormon. See people. (II Nep. 17:3)

shearer (shîr ' êr) n. A person who removes fleece or wool from a sheep by using a sharp cutting or clipping tool. See professions. (Mos. 15:6)

sheaves (shēvz) n. A bundle or group of cut stalks or grain or plants tied with straw or twine. See farming. (III Nep. 20:18)

sheep (shēp) n. A member of the animal kingdom, raised for its wool. Sheep follow a shepherd. Jesus is our shepherd and we are His sheep and should follow Him. See animal. (Mos. 26:20)

Shelem (shēl ' ěm) n. A name the Jaredites gave to a mountain, because it was so high. It was not far from the great ocean. (Eth. 3:1)

- shelf** (shĕlf) n. A flat piece of wood or stone coming out from a wall that is used to hold tools, weapons, dishes, etc. See architecture. (Eth. 14:1)
- Shem** (shĕm) n. 385 B.C. A Nephite army leader, who led 10,000 men and was killed at the battle of Cumorah. See people. Morm. 6:14)
- Shem, city of** (shĕm, sĭt ' ē - öv) n. A city north of Antum and Jashon. In this city, 30,000 Nephites fought 50,000 Lamanites and won. See cities. (Morm. 2:21)
- Shem, land of** (shĕm, länd - öv) n. A land in the north that was around the city of Shem. (Morm. 2:20)
- Shemlon, land of** (shĕm ' löñ, länd - öv) n. This was probably a valley area near the land of Lehi-Nephi. (Mos. 19:6)
- Shemnon** (shĕm ' nöñ) n. One of the twelve Nephites Jesus chose to be His Disciples on this land. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)
- shepherd** (shĕp ' êrd) n. A person who watches over and protects his flock of sheep. Jesus is our shepherd and watches over us. See professions. (I Nep. 13:41)
- Sherem** (shêr ' ěm) n. 540 B.C. The first of many Anti-Christ. He tried to lead people away from the teachings of Christ. See people. (Jac. 7:1)
- Sherrizah** (shêr rĭ ' ză) n. A well protected city named in the writings of Mormon to his son Moroni. See cities. (Moro. 9:7)
- sheum** (shĕ ' ũm) n. A kind of grain. The name sheum looks like the Hebrew word shum, which is garlic. Sheum was planted with the other crops. See plants. (Mos. 9:9)
- Shez** (shĕz) n. A middle Jaredite king who was probably the son of Heth. He was a builder of cities and lived to an old age. See people. (Eth. 1:24)
- Shez** (shĕz) n. A middle Jaredite who was the oldest son of King Shez. He was a very rich man. He was killed by a robber because of his riches. See people. (Eth. 10:3)
- Shiblom** (shĭb ' löm) n. 385 A.D. A Nephite army leader, who led 10,000 men in battle at Cumorah and was killed in battle. See people. (Morm. 6:14)
- Shiblom or Shiblön** (shĭb ' löm - ôr - shĭb ' löñ) n. A late Jaredite who was the son of Com. He was killed in battle. See people. (Eth. 1:12, 11:4)
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- Shiblon** (shīb ' lǒn) n. 63 B.C. He was the son of Alma. Shiblon was a good man who obeyed the Word of God and walked in the ways of God. See people. (Alma 49:30)
- shiblon** (shīb ' lǒn) n. Some sort of silver coin. See coins. (Alma 11:15)
- shiblum** (shīb ' lǔm) n. Some sort of silver coin. See coins. (Alma 11:16)
- shield** (shēld) n. A protective piece of armor that can be made of leather, wood or metal. It is carried on the arm and used to protect against arrows and swords. See weapons. (Eth. 15:24)
- Shiloah, waters of** (shī ' lō ā , wǎ ' tēz - ōv) n. A body of water mentioned in the writings of Isaiah. It is also the water of Siloam named in the Bible. (II Nep. 18:6)
- Shilom, city of** (shī ' lōm , sīt ' ē - ōv) n. The main city in the land of Shilom. It was built by the Nephite people. See cities. (Mos. 7:21)
- Shilom, land of** (shī ' lōm , lǎnd - ōv) n. A valley area of land near the land of Lehi-Nephi. King Noah built a high tower here. (Mos. 9:14)
- Shim Hill** (shīm - hīl) n. A hill in the land of Antum, a part of North America. Ammoron hid the sacred writings of the Nephites here. (Morm. 4:23)
- Shim Hill** (shīm - hīl) n. This hill is probably the same one found in the writings of Mormon. See above entry. (Eth. 9:3)
- Shimnilon** (shīm nī ' lǒn) n. A Lamanite city in the land of Nephi. The sons of Mosiah taught the Word of God here. Many people came to the Lord. See cities. (Alma 23:12)
- Shinar** (shī ' nār) n. This was the name the Hebrews called the area of lower Mesopotamia. It is found only once in The Book of Mormon. (II Nep. 21:11)
- ship** (shīp) n. A large boat that can be sailed on great waters, such as a lake, an ocean or the sea. See transportation. (I Nep. 17:17)
- shipbuilders** (shīp ' bīld êrs) n. Hagoth, Nephi and the brother of Jared were all shipbuilders named in The Book of Mormon. See people. See professions. (Alma 63:5; I Nep. 17:8; Eth. 2:6)
- Shiz** (shīz) n. A late Jaredite who was the brother of Lib. He was a great army leader, and fought against Coriantumr. See people. (Eth. 14:17)

- shod** (shōd) v. To have shoes on one's feet. When the Israelites crossed the Red Sea, "dry shod", their shoes remained dry. (II Nep. 21:15)
- shoe** (shōo) n. A piece of clothing or covering made from the skins of animals, used to cover and protect the feet. See clothing. (I Nep. 10:8)
- shoulders** (shōl ' dêrz) n. The part of the body where the arms are connected to the rest of the body. On an animal, it is where the forelegs or wings are connected. See body. (I Nep. 22:16)
- Shule** (shūl) n. One of the first kings of the Jaredites. He was the son of Kib. Shule was a mighty man with great strength. See people. (Eth. 1:30)
- shum** (shūm) n. A measure of gold. See coins. (Alma 11:5)
- Shurr, valley of** (shūr, vāl ' ē - ōv) n. A valley in North America, by the Hill Comnor. Three great battles between Shiz and Coriantumr were fought there. (Eth. 14:28)
- sickle** (sīk ' ěl) n. A tool that has a short, curved blade and a short handle. It is used for cutting grass, grains, etc. See tools. (Alma 26:5)
- Sidom** (sīd ' ōm) n. This place is only found in the 15th Chapter of Alma. People from the true church came here to find a place of rest. (Alma 15:1)
- Sidon, River** (sīd ' ōn, rīv ' êr) n. The most important river in the Nephite history. It is known today as the Magdalena River. It runs into the Carribean Sea. (Alma 22:29)
- silk** (sīlk) n. A fine thread that is made by silk worms. It is used to make very beautiful and very expensive clothing. See clothing. (Alma 1:29)
- silver** (sīl ' vēr) n. A metal used for coins and decorations. Silver is a very easy metal to work with. See metals or mineral kingdom. (Jar. 1:8)
- silverlings** (sīl ' vēr līngs) n. A word used in scripture that means a piece of silver. (II Nep. 17:23)
- sin** (sīn) n. To go against the Word of God. To do something that is against God's law. (II Nep. 2:7)
- Sinai** (sī ' nī) n. The mountain on which the Lord gave Moses the Ten Commandments. (Mos. 13:5)
- sinew** (sīn ' yōo) n. In scripture, we read of "thy neck is an iron sinew". Sinew is the muscle. Iron sinew is when the muscle in
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the neck gets stiff; stiff-necked. We should not be stubborn in the way of the Lord. See stiff-necked. (I Nep. 20:4)

sing (sīng) v. To make music with your voice. In scripture, they would sing songs of praise to the Lord. (Eth. 6:9)

Sinim (sī' nīm) n. A land named once in The Book of Mormon. It is believed to be the land of China. The Arabians called China, Sin. Many cities and areas in China are just a letter or two different from Sinim, such as the word Siam. (I Nep. 21:12)

Siron, land of (sī' rōn, lānd - ōv) n. The place where Isabel, the harlot, lived. This land was on the border of the Lamanites. (Alma 39:3)

6 (sīks) n. See numbers.

16 (sīk' stēn) n. See numbers.

16th (sīk' stēnth) n. See numbers.

600 (sīks hūn' drīd) n. See numbers.

609 (sīks hūn' drīd nīn) n. See numbers.

6th (sīksth) n. See numbers.

6000 (sīks - thou' zānd) n. See numbers.

6562 (sīks - thou' zānd - fīv hūn' drīd - sīk' stē - tōō) n. See numbers.

60 (sīk' stē) n. See numbers.

skin (skīn) n. An animal's fur or a human's outer covering of the body. Animal skins were used for clothing by people because they were warm and easy to get. See body. (Enos 1:20)

skirts (skūrts) n. The part of a dress, a coat or cloak, that hangs from the waist down. See clothing. (Hela. 9:31)

slain (slān) v. To be put to death with a weapon or by violence, as in a battle or war. (Wd.M. 1:14)

slave (slāv) n. A person who belongs to another. A slave is someone's personal property. (Mos. 2:13)

sling (slīng) n. A weapon made up of a strap of leather, in which stones are whirled and thrown. Today we call it a sling-shot. See weapons. (I Nep. 16:23)

Small Plates of Nephi (smāl - plāts - ōv - nē' fī) n. See plates.

smiter (smīt' êr) n. A person who will hit you; someone who will try to hurt you badly with his hand, a tool or weapon. (II Nep. 7:6)

smith (smīth) n. A person who works with metals. He bends and forms hot metals into tools, weapons, etc. See professions.

(II Nep. 22:16)

snare (snâr) n. or v. A device used to trap or catch animals. It is usually made of rope or sticks. Snares are also used to trap people. See weapons. (II Nep. 27:32)

snow (snō) n. Small ice crystals that form a beautiful white covering on the ground. In scripture, where it refers to something that is clean and pure, it is said to be whiter than snow. (I Nep. 11:8)

soap (sōp) n. A very strong and powerful cleaning agent. The fuller's soap, in scripture, is a term that means the strong and powerful spiritual cleaning that Jesus can do. (III Nep. 24:2)

society (sō sī ' ě tē) n. A group of people who have the same interests. Examples: a society of murderers, a society of peacemakers, a society of robbers, etc. (III Nep. 3:9)



soap making

Sodom (sōd ' ūm) n. The sister city of Gomorrah, that was destroyed by fire from heaven. See cities. (II Nep. 23:19)

soldier (sōl ' jêr) n. A person who serves in the army. A soldier is a man or woman who fights for his people and tries to protect them. See people. See professions. (Alma 44:13)

Soldier of Moroni (sōl ' jêr - ōv - mō rō ' nī) n. 74 B.C. He protected Moroni by killing and scalping Zarahemnah, the Lamanite leader, who wanted to kill Moroni. See people. (Alma 44:12-14)

sole (sōl) adj. To belong to only one person or a certain group of people. If a person is the sole ruler of a country, he is the only ruler of that country. (Hela. 6:39)

Solomon (sōl ' ō mŭn) n. The king of Israel. He built a beautiful temple in Jerusalem. He was a very rich man. See people. (Jac. 1:15)

son (sŭn) n. A male child. Jesus Christ was the Son of God. Jesus was also called the Son of Righteousness. (Eth. 4:7)

Son of Akish (sŭn - ōv - ă ' kīsh) n. He was a middle Jaredite, who was locked up in prison and starved to death. His brother was Nimrah. See people. (Eth. 9:7-13)

Sons of Akish (sŭnz - ōv - ă ' kīsh) n. They were middle Jaredites, who were against their father and fought a war against

him. The Sons of Akish almost destroyed the kingdom of Akish. See people. (Eth. 9:10-12)

soothsayer (sōōth ' sā êr) n. A person who says that he can tell what is going to happen in the future, by the use of evil powers. See professions. (III Nep. 21:16)

sorcerers (sf ' sêr êrz) n. A person or persons who practice black magic and witchcraft with the help of evil spirits. See professions. (III Nep. 24:5)

sorceries (sôr ' sêr ês) n. The practices of witchcraft, with the help of evil spirits. Another name for it is black magic. Jesus does not teach this—the devil does. (Alma 1:32)

sorrow (sôr ' ô) n. Pain of mind caused by some loss, unhappiness; sadness. Repentance for having done something wrong. (IV Nep. 1:44)

soul (sōl) n. The spiritual nature of man, in which there is life. Our soul leaves our body at death. (Enos 1:9)

south (south) n. A direction. A key word in scripture to help locate in what directions cities, lands, etc. were. A direction or point toward the south. (Mos. 9:14)

south-southeast (south - south ' êst) A direction or point toward the south and east. A key word in scripture to help locate in what directions cities, lands, etc. were. (I Nep. 16:13)

southward (south ' wârd) n. A direction or point toward the south. A key word in scripture to help locate in what direction cities, lands, etc. were. (Alma 17:1)

sow, swine (sou) n. An adult female hog. Sows are very dirty animals that usually roll in mud to keep their skins from getting dry. Another name is a swine. See animal. (III Nep. 7:8)

sow (sō) v. To scatter and plant seeds all over the ground to grow crops. See farming. (II Nep. 5:11)

spear (spîr) n. A long, usually round piece of wood with a sharp pointed head on it, made of stone or metal. These weapons were used for hunting and protection. See weapons. (II Nep. 12:4)

spies (spîs) n. People who secretly watch other people to see what they are doing. Amnor, Limhi, Manti, Zeniff and Zeram were spies named in The Book of Mormon. See names individually. See people and see professions. (Mos. 10:7)

spin (spîn) v. To make thread or yarn. From the thread and yarn, cloth is made. Then the cloth is made into clothing to wear. See

clothing. (Hela. 6:13)

spindles (spīnd ' lz) n. The parts of an instrument or tool, that causes the whole thing to move and show directions. See tools and also liahona. (I Nep. 16:10)

spirit (spīr ' ĩt) n. The innermost part of a person or being. There are many spirits in the scripture; the spirit of the devil, evil spirits, the spirit of man, and the spirit of God. (Morm. 8:23)

Spirit of God (spīr ' ĩt - öv - Göd) n. See Holy Ghost.

Spirit of Lord (spīr ' ĩt - öv - Lôrd) n. See Holy Ghost.

spokesman (spōks ' mǎn) n. A person who speaks for another person or persons. Moses had a spokesman, and so will the Choice Seer. See professions. (II Nep. 3:17-18)

staff (stǎf) n. A stick, a rod or a pole. Shepherds used staffs to direct their flocks and also to protect them. See tools. (II Nep. 20:5)

stalk (stōk) n. The main stem of a plant. The stalk is the main support structure of a plant that is above ground. See plants. (Mos. 12:11)

standard-bearer (stǎn ' dǎrd - bār ' êr) n. A person who holds the flags for his army unit or country. See professions. (II Nep. 20:18)

stars (stǎrs) n. A burning mass out in space, that gives off a light that we can see at night. Our own sun is a star. See constellations and astronomy. (II Nep. 23:10)

stations (stā ' shūnz) n. A place to stand where a person does his duty. A building or place where soldiers may live. See architecture. (Alma 17:18)

statutes (stǎch ' oōts) n. These are laws made by a government, a ruling group of people or by a ruling person, such as a king. (Omni 1:2)

steal (stēl) v. To take from someone else without their permission, something that belongs to them. (Mos. 2:13)

steel (stēl) n. A very hard and strong type of metal. It was used to make swords because of its great strength. See metals or mineral kingdom. (Eth. 7:9)

stiff-necked (stīf - nēkt) adj. To be very stubborn. A person who is stiff-necked is not easily talked into believing anything different than he already believes. (Enos 1:22)

stomacher (stūm ' ǎ kêr) n. A piece of clothing, usually worn by women around their chest and stomach, usually with many

- jewels on it to make it beautiful to look at. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:24)
- stone** (stōn) n. The precious stones named in The Book of Mormon are: agates, carbuncles, pearls and sapphires. See individual listings. (Alma 17:14)
- storehouse** (stōr' hous) n. A place or building in which goods are stored. Jesus' storehouse is filled with everything for us and it will never run out. See architecture. (III Nep. 24:10)
- straw** (strō) n. Stalks of grain. Animals use this as a source of bedding to lay down on. Some of the animals that use straw are goats, cows, horses and sheep. See plants. (II Nep. 30:13)
- stream** (strēm) n. A body of running water. Jesus taught us that we are to be baptized in running water. (II Nep. 21:15)
- street** (strēt) n. A public road in a city or town. People travel over these streets. They had the knowledge of how to build streets, then. See architecture. (Alma 26:29)
- strength** (strēngth) n. The quality of being strong and powerful, and the ability to do or endure. (Eth. 15:26)
- strife** (strīf) n. Heated, often violent, fight or conflict. (Hela. 11:23)
- stripling** (strīp' līng) n. A young, slender boy. In times of war and danger, many young boys fight for their people. See professions. (Alma 53:22)
- succor** (sūk' êr) n. Help in a time of need. God helps us in times of need. (Mos. 7:29)
- sue** (sō) n. To take someone to court and try to legally take their money. (III Nep. 12:40)
- suffer** (sūf' êr) v. To feel or endure pain. To undergo a loss. (Omni 1:6)
- suits** (sōots) n. A set of clothes or armor, where the tops match the bottoms. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:22)
- sun** (sūn) n. The closest star in our solar system. The planet Earth goes around the sun. See astronomy. (Hela. 12:15)
- swear** (swâr) v. To make a promise. People would swear to other people, that if they followed God's way, He would surely bless them greatly. (Alma 36:1)
- swine** (swīn) n. A member of the pig family. These are very dirty animals. In scripture, we read, "Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine." See animals. (Eth. 9:18; III Nep. 14:6)

sword, Laban (sôrd, lâ ' băn) n. A long metal strip of steel with sharp edges and a handle to protect oneself. This sword was used to kill Laban to get the plates of brass. See weapons. (Mos. 1:16)

sycamore (sĭk ' ă môt) n. A very large tree, used for building homes and for fuel. Its fruit is a small fig. See plants and trees. (II Nep. 19:10)

synagogue (sĭn ' ă gōg) n. A building or meeting place for religious worship and teachings. See architecture. (Moro. 7:11)

Syria (sĭr ' ē ă) n. A middle east country, north of Israel. (II Nep. 17:4)

Syrians (sĭr ' ē ăns) n. The people who live in the country of Syria. (II Nep. 19:12)

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Tabael, son of (tā ' bē ěl, sŭn - ǒv) n. A warrior that not much is known about. He lived in the time of Ahaz, who was the king of Judah. See people. (II Nep. 17:6)

tabernacle (tăb ' êr năk ěl) n. A building or place for religious worship and teachings. See architecture. (Mos. 3:5)

tablets (tăb ' lěts) n. These were little gold beads worn around the neck or arm by the Israelites in the desert. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:20)

tabret (tă ' brět) n. This is a musical instrument in the drum family. Some believe that it is a tambourine. See musical instruments. (II Nep. 14:12)

talent (tăl ' ěnt) n. A special natural ability. God gives us all certain talents; some can sing, some can preach, some can build with their hands, etc. (Eth. 12:35)

tame (tām) v. Take from the wild and make it gentle. To take a bear from the wild and take it home and make it gentle to get along with. (Jac. 6:1)

Tarshish (tăr ' shĭsh) n. A city or country named in the Bible, whose whereabouts are not known. It is only named once in The Book of Mormon. See cities. (II Nep. 12:16)

task-master (tǎsk - mǎs ' tēr) n. A person who tells others what work to do. The work he usually gives to others is hard and heavy work. See professions. (Mos. 24:19)

tax (tǎks) n. An amount of money required to be paid by a person or group to a ruler or government. (Mos. 11:6)

teacher (tē ' chēr) n. A person who teaches knowledge or a skill to others. Jesus calls teachers in His Church to teach the knowledge of His word. See professions. (Mor. 3:3)

Teancum (tē ān ' kūm) n. 67 B.C. A very brave soldier of the Nephites. He was a lieutenant in the army of Moroni. See people. (Alma 52:5)

Teancum, city of (tē ān ' kūm, sīt ' ē - ōv) n. A city named in the last war between the Lamanites and Nephites. It was a little north of the city of Desolation. See cities. (Morm. 4:7)

teil (tēl) n. A member of the oak tree family. A hard wood that is used for building and fuel. See plants and trees. (II Nep. 16:13)

tempest (tēm ' pīst) n. A very strong wind storm. It is usually followed by rain, snow or hail. See astronomy. (II Nep. 6:15)

temple (tēm ' pēl) n. A building or meeting place for religious worship and religious teachings. See architecture. (II Nep. 5:16)

temporal (tēm ' pēr ēl) adj. This has to do with the time we spend on earth. This is worldly time, not heavenly time. (I Nep. 15:31)

temptation (tēmp tā ' shŭn) n. To invite or talk someone into doing something that is wrong and against the will of God. (Alma 31:10)

10 (tēn) n. See numbers.

10's of 1,000's (tēnz - ōv - thou ' zāndz) n. See numbers.

tent (tēnt) n. A shelter usually made of canvas or animal skins stretched over a framework of poles, ropes and pegs. See architecture. (Mos. 2:6)

10th (tēnth) n. See numbers.

10,000 (tēn - thou ' zānd) n. See numbers.

Teomner (tē ōm ' nēr) n. 63 B.C. An important Nephite army officer in the time of Judges. He helped recapture the city of Manti. See people. (Alma 58:16)

testimony (tēs ' tē mō nē) n. To tell to people the good things that God has done for you, and the good things God will do. (III Nep. 7:25)

- thief** (thēf) n. A person who steals or takes something from another person. (III Nep. 13:19)
- 3rd** (thûrd) n. See numbers.
- 13th** (thûr ' tēnth) n. See numbers.
- 30th** (thûr ' tē ĭth) n. See numbers.
- 30** (thûr ' tē) n. See numbers.
- 30,000** (thûr ' tē - thou ' zānd) n. See numbers.
- thirst** (thûrst) n. A feeling of dryness in the mouth and throat, with a wish to drink. A strong desire to do something. In the scripture, we thirst after righteousness. (III Nep. 12:6)
- thistle** (thĭs ' ěl) n. Any of a number of weedy plants. They have prickly leaves and usually flowers with prickly points around them. See plants and trees. (Mos. 12:12)
- thorn** (thōrn) n. A small sharp woody spine. Any bushes, trees or plants, having small sharp woody spines. See plants.
- 1,000** (thou ' zānd) n. See numbers.
- 1,005** (thou ' zānd - fĭv) n. See numbers.
- 1000's** (thou ' zāndz) n. See numbers.
- 3** (thrē) n. See numbers.
- Three Nephite Disciples** (thrē - nē ' fĭt - dĭ sĭ ' pěls) n. Three of the Twelve Disciples Jesus called, who wished to not taste of death or pain. They are still with us today. See numbers. (III Nep. 28:8)
- throne** (thrōn) n. The chair or seat that belongs to a king or ruler. Jesus sits at the right side of His Father's throne in heaven. See architecture. (I Nep. 1:8)
- till, cultivate** (tĭl, kŭl ' tā vāt) v. To prepare the soil for growing crops by plowing and fertilizing. See farming. (Enos 1:21)
- timbers** (tĭm ' bêrz) n. Trees or a wooded land like a forest. Also timbers are pieces of wood for building things like homes. See trees. (I nep 18:1)
- time** (tĭm) n. A number, as of years, months, days, hours, minutes, or seconds of a period or interval. (I Nep. 16:33)
- Timothy** (tĭm ' ō thē) n. The brother of Nephi, whom Jesus picked to be one of the Twelve Nephite Disciples. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)
- tires** (tĭrs) n. A round disk worn by women on the head or neck. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:18)
-

tithes (tīths) n. A tenth part of a person's yearly income. Jesus teaches us to tithe to the church. If a person made \$1,000 and wanted to tithe, then he would give \$100 of it to the church. (Alma 13:15)

title (tīt ' 1) n. A name that tells what a person is, such as King Benjamin, Holy One of Israel (Jesus), Prophet Zenos, etc. (Alma 46:36)

title (tīt ' 1) n. One of the smallest letters or marks of the Hebrew alphabet. See write. (III Nep. 1:25)

toil (toil) n. To work long and hard. (Hela. 6:13)

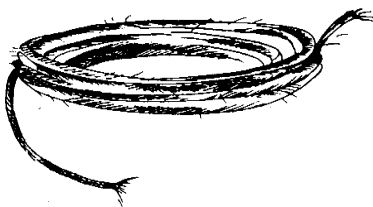
tongs (tōngs) n. A tool with two arms joined together at one end. They are used to pick up things like hot coals, hot food, etc. See tools. (II nep. 16:6)

tongues (tūngs) n. One of the gifts from God. A heavenly or earthly language given to man, by God, for a message to the church. God also gives men the gift of interpreting these languages. (Moro. 10:15)

tools (tōōls) n. An instrument like a hammer, or a hoe, used by hand to do work. (Jar. 1:8)

TOOLS OR MACHINES TALKED ABOUT IN THE BOOK OF MORMON (See each one by Name:)

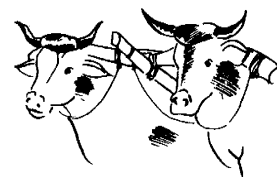
axe	furnace	reins
ball	ladder	rope
bellows	liahona	saw
besom (broom)	machinery	sickle
bow	mattock	spindles
chains	nail	staff
compass	plows	tongs
conduit	plow share	torches
cord	pole	wheels
fire-bands	presses	wine press
flaxen	pruning hook	yoke



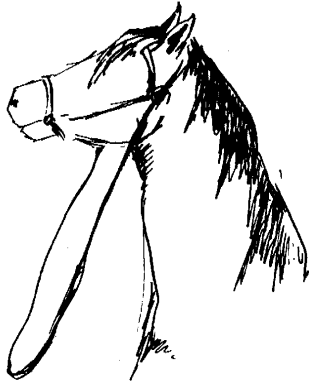
rope flaxen cord



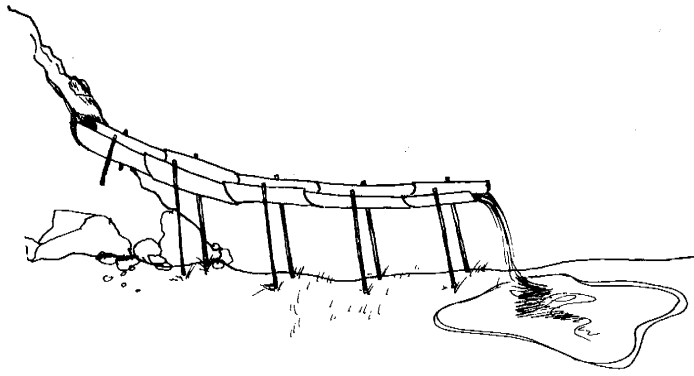
axe



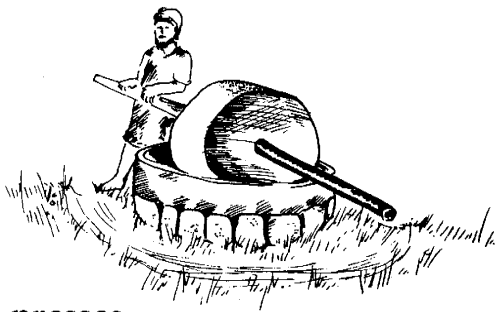
yoke



reins



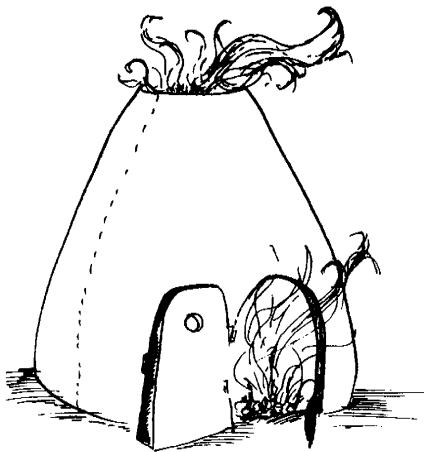
conduit



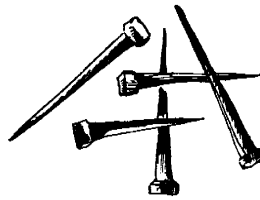
presses
wine press



fire-band
torch



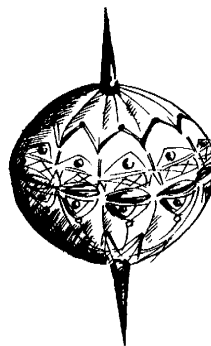
furnace



nails

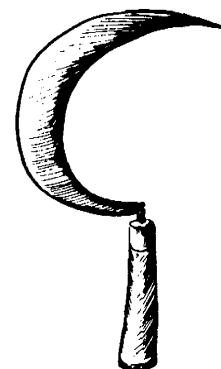


bellows



compass
spindle

ball
liahona

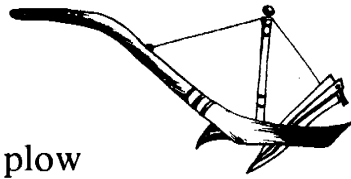


sickle

tooth

146

tower



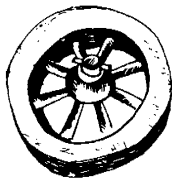
plow
plow share



besom (broom)



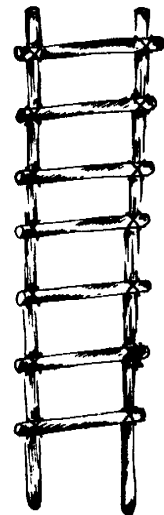
pole



machinery
wheels



staff



ladder



mattock



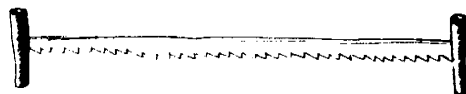
chains



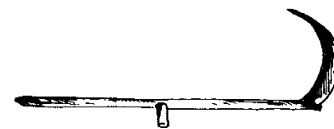
bow



tongs



saw



pruning hook

tooth (tōōth) n. A hard bonelike structure found in the mouth of men and animals, use to bite or chew. See body. (III Nep. 12:38)

torch (tōrch) n. A light made by having burning materials at the end of a stick of wood. See tools. (III Nep. 8:21)

tower (tou ' êr) n. A very tall building that stood over all other buildings. It was used as a lookout place for enemies, and as a place to talk to great crowds of people from. See architecture. (Omni 1:22)

town (toun) n. A place where a group of people live. It is larger than a village and smaller than a city. See map section. (Morm. 5:5)

tracks (trāks) n. A mark, such as footprint, left by a person or an animal. A trail or pathway to follow. See animal. (Mos. 22:16)

trade (trād) n. To exchange one thing for another. To give something you have to someone else for something they have. (Mos. 24:7)

tradition (trā dīsh ' ũn) n. The handing down of customs and family habits from generation to generation. (Alma 9:8)

traffic (trāf ' ĩk) n. The amount of supplies or the number of people moved from one place to another. (IV Nep. 1:46)

train (trān) n. Something that follows or is pulled along behind something, such as a train on a dress or long robe. (II Nep. 16:1)

traitor (trā ' tēr) n. A person who has turned against his country or people. (Alma 62:1)

transfiguration (trāns fīg ' ũr ā shŭn) v. To be changed from a body of flesh to an immortal body like Jesus was. (III Nep. 28:18)

transgressor (trāns grēs ' êr) n. A person who sins. One who goes against the Word of God. (Alma 26:24)

translate (trāns ' lāt) v. To change the written or oral word of one language to that of another language. (Eth. 5:1)

transparent (trāns pâr ' ěnt) adj. Something that you can see through, such as glass or quartz (rocks). (Eth. 3:1)

transportation (trāns ' pôr tā shŭn) n. To be carried from one place to another.

TRANSPORTATION MENTIONED IN THE BOOK OF MORMON:

ark

carts

ships

asses

chariot

vessel

barges

horse

wagons

boats

oxen

walk

canoe

rolled on logs

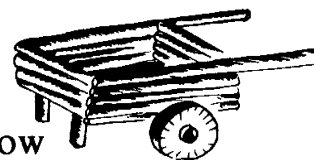
wheel-barrow

carriages

run



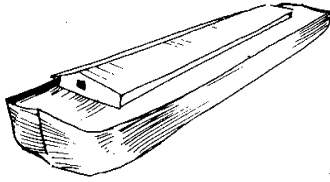
canoe



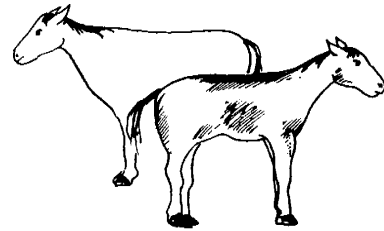
wheel-barrow

transportation

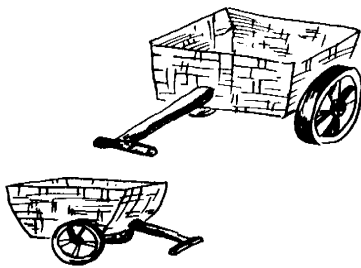
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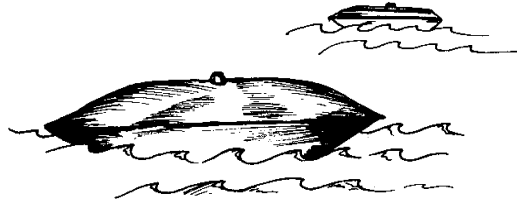
ark



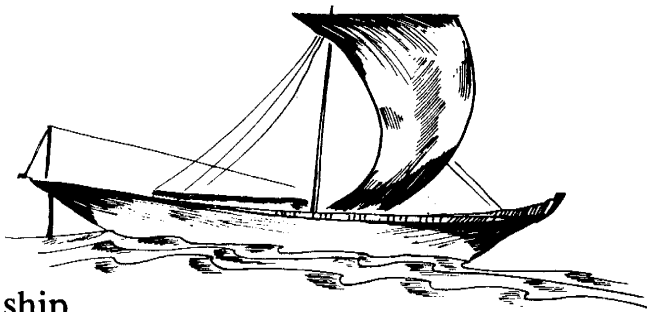
asses



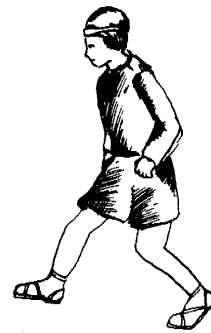
carts



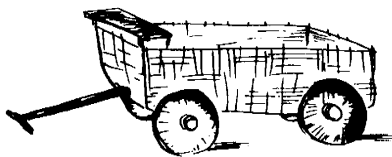
barges



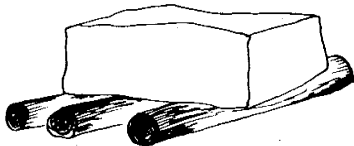
ship
vessel



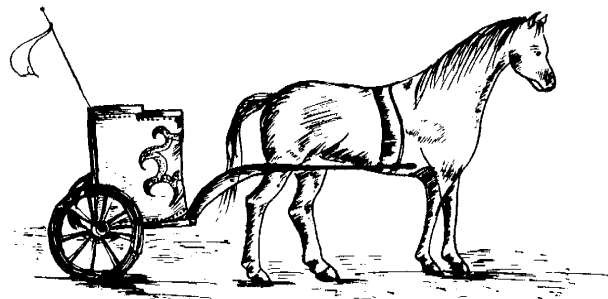
walk



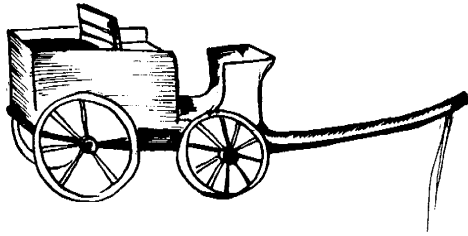
wagons



rolled on logs



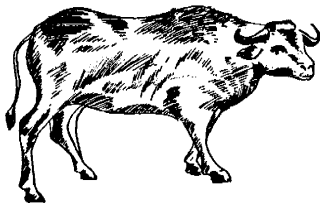
chariot



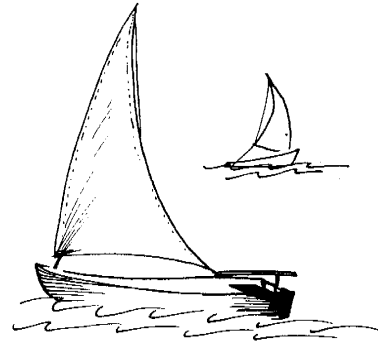
carriage



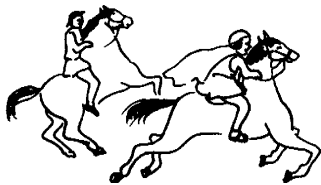
run



oxen



boats



horse

trap (trăp) n. A thing used for catching and holding animals, such as a net, a hole in the ground (a pit), etc. See weapons. (Alma 10:17)

treasure (trězh ' êr) n. A stored up collection of jewels, gold, silver, money, etc. (II Nep. 9:30)

treaty (trē ' tē) n. A formal agreement between two or more people or groups of people, on forming a peace pact. (Morm. 2:28)

tree (trē) n. The trees mentioned in The Book of Mormon are the cedar, fir, oak, olive, sycamore and teil. Mentioned also is the vine. See each one by name. See plants.

trial (trīl) n. Formal hearing in front of a judge. A legal activity. (Alma 10:14)

trials (trīlz) n. Difficult times. A test of patience. We go through many trials and tests in our Christian life. (II Nep. 5:3)

tribe (trīb) n. A group of people who have the same family background and language, and usually live in the same village. (III Nep. 7:14)

- tribes, twelve** (trībz, twělv) n. The great family called “the House of Israel, is divided among twelve sons, who are the leaders of the Twelve Tribes. (I Nep. 12:9)
- tribulation** (trīb ū lā ' shŭn) n. A great test for us of pain and suffering that we must go through. (Jac. 7:26)
- tribunal** (trī bū ' nāl) n. A platform or seat on which a judge or other high officer sits in court. See architecture. (Alma 5:18)
- trumpet** (trŭm ' pět) n. A brass wind instrument with a long metal tube where the sound comes out. See musical instruments. (Eth. 14:28)
- truth** (trōōth) n. Honest in character, action and speech. (Enos. 1:26)
- Tubaloth** (tū ' bă löth) n. 50 B.C. A Lamanite king who started a war against the Nephite people, in the time of the judges. See people. (Hela. 1:16)
- twain** (twān) n. A set of two. (II Nep. 16:2)
- 12th** (twělfth) n. See numbers.
- 12 disciples** (twělv - dī sī ' pěls) n. See disciples for the names of the twelve chosen. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)
- 24, daughters of the Lamanites** (twěn ' tē fôr - dô ' tēz - öv - thă - lă ' măn ĩts) See daughters of Lamanites. See people.
- 24 Nephites** (twěn ' tē fôr - nē ' fĭts) n. They survived the terrible battle of Cumorah and were probably killed later by the Lamanites. See people. (Mor. 6:11, 15)
- 20th** (twěn ' tē ĩth) n. See numbers.
- 2** (tōō) n. See numbers.
- 200** (tōō-hŭn drĭd) n. See numbers.
- 2,000,000** (tōō-mĭl ' yăn) n. See numbers.
- 2,000** (tōō-thou ' zănd) n. See numbers.
- 2,000 Young men of Ammon and Helaman** (tōō-thou ' zănd - yŭng - mĕn - öv - âm ' ōn - änd - hē ' lă măn) n. They wanted to fight for their country. They wanted to have Helaman as their leader. See people. (Alma 53:16-19)
- tyrant** (tī ' rânt) n. A powerful ruler who is mean to people. He is the only ruler and controls everything. See people and professions. (Mos. 29:40)

U

un- (ũn) When placed in front of a word it means 'not' or the opposite of that word.

Uriah (ū rī ' ä) n. A high priest during the rule of King Ahaz. He is named in the writings of Isaiah. See people. (II Nep. 18:2)

Uzziah (ũz zī ' ä) n. 800 B.C. A wise, fair and good king of Judah. He is named twice in The Book of Mormon. See people. (II Nep. 16:1, 17:1)

V

vail (vāl) n. See veil.

valley (vāl ' ē) n. A lowland between ranges or mountains or hills. Often times, many valleys have rivers or streams running through them. See land formations. (Hela. 14:23)

vapor (vā ' pôr) n. Steam from boiling water or moisture in the air that can be seen, such as fog or mist. (I Nep. 22:18)

veil (vāl) n. Anything that hides, covers or separates such as a curtain. See clothing. (Eth. 4:15)

vessel (vēs ' ěl) n. A large boat or ship. A holder or container such as a cup or a bowl. People are vessels for the Lord because when they accept Him they carry Him inside of themselves. See transportation. (Eth. 6:2; Moro. 7:31)

victory (vĭk ' tē rē) n. Final and complete defeat of an enemy or an opponent. (Alma 58:33)

village (vĭl ' ĩj) n. A small group of homes and buildings in a country area. A village is a small city or town. See architecture. See cities. (Alma 21:11)

villain (vĭl ' äñ) n. A bad or evil person. See each name. Amalickiah, Amlici, Ammoron, Laman, Lemuel, Morianton, Seantum Zemnah, daughter of Jared and the priest of King Gilead are villains listed in the Book of Mormon. See professions and each one by name.

- vine** (vīn) n. Any climbing or creeping plant having a bendable stem. In scripture, when we read about a vine it is usually a grape vine. See trees or plants. (II Nep. 15:2)
- vineyard** (vīn ' yêrd) n. The place where grapes are grown. In scripture, the word vineyard stands for wherever the children of God live. See wine. (Jac. 5:3)
- viol** (vī ' ũl) n. A member of the stringed instrument family. See musical instruments. (II Nep. 15:12)
- virgin** (vîr jîn) n. A pure, unmarried woman. Spotless or not yet used. (I Nep. 11:15)
- vision** (vîzh ' ěn) n. An image seen by the eyes in a dream or a supernatural appearance. God gives us a vision to see the future. (I Nep. 1:8)
- vultures** (vŭl ' chêr) n. A member of the bird family. A large dark bird with a bald head and neck. A scavenger bird. See animal. (Mos. 12:2)

W

- wage** (wāj) v. To start something, such as to start a war. So in scripture we read “to wage a war.” (Alma 54:20)
- wage(s)** (wāj ' ěz) n. A payment usually of money for labor or services. (Mos. 2:33)
- wail** (wāl) v. To cry loud and long because of grief or pain. To make a mournful sound. (Mos. 16:2)
- wall** (wōl) n. An upright structure of stone, wood, plaster, etc. Walls are put up to protect cities, and for building homes. See architecture. (Alma 10:2)
- war** (wōr) n. An open fight with weapons between two people, two groups of people, two nations, etc. (Omni 1:24)
- warrior** (wōr ' ĩ êr) n. A person who fights in a battle or a war. He is usually a soldier in an army. See people and professions. (II Nep. 19:5)
- watchman** (wōch ' măn) n. A man hired to stand guard and keep watch. A person who watches for the coming of Zion. See professions. (Mos. 15:29)

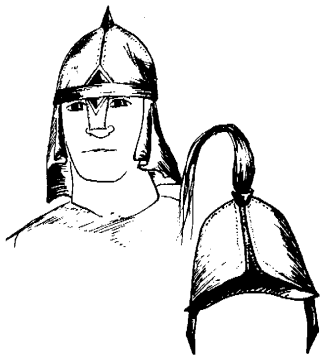
water (wă ' tēr) n. Bodies of water named in The Book of Mormon are: (see each one by name)

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Egyptian Sea | Sidon River |
| Jordan River | Waters of Mormon |
| Laman River | Waters of Sebus |
| Red Sea | Waters of Shiloah |
| Ripliancum Lake | |

wax (wăks) n. or v. A substance made from bees that is used for making candles. Also to grow bigger or greater or stronger. See crafts. (Jac. 2:23)

weapon (wěp ' ũn) n. An instrument or tool used to harm or hurt another person. Such as a javalin, spear, etc. (see each by name.)

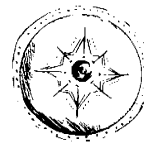
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|---------------|-------------|---------|
| armor | cimeter | razor |
| arm shield | club | scourge |
| arrow | cross | shields |
| axe | dagger | sling |
| blade | dart | snare |
| bow | faggots | spears |
| breast plates | gin | sword |
| bucklers | head plates | trap |
| chariots | javelin | whip |



head plates



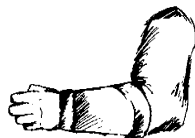
club



shields



cimeter



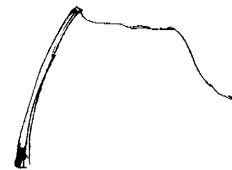
arm shield



bow

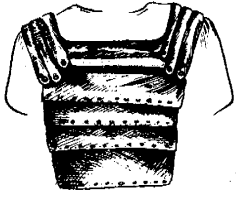


axe



whip

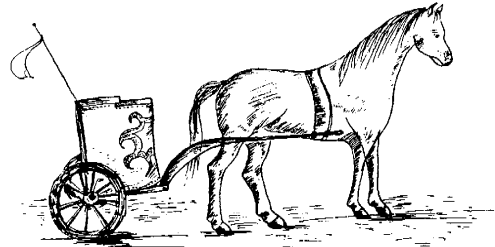
weapon



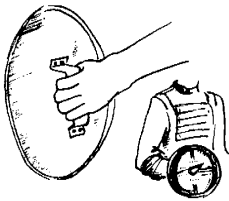
breast plate



sling



chariot



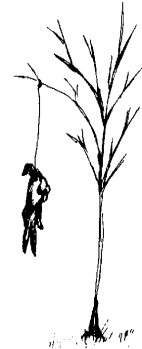
bucklers



sword



gin



snare



dart



spears

javelin



razor



blade dagger



arrow



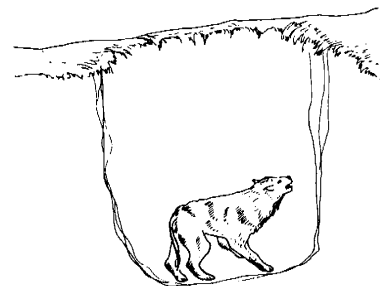
cross



faggot scourge



armor



trap

- west** (wĕst) n. A direction. One of the key words in figuring out the location of many cities and land areas. (Alma 8:3)
- whale** (hwāl) n. A large marine (sea) mammal. It looks like a very big fish. See animal. (Eth. 2:24)
- wheat** (hwĕt) n. A cereal grass that is given to eat. Bread is made from wheat. It is a very important crop. See grains and plants. (Mos. 9:9)
- wheel** (hwēl) n. A circular or round ring connected with spokes to a hub. Wheels are used on carts and wagons. See tools. (II Nep. 15:28)
- whisper** (hwĭs ' pĕr) v. To speak very softly and low. To tell in secret or in private. (Hela. 5:46)
- white** (hwīt) adj. A very light color. White, in scripture stands for things that are very clean and pure both naturally and spiritually. (I Nep. 11:13)
- whore** (hōr) n. A sinful woman. In scripture we read of the whore of all the earth. See abominable church. (II Nep. 28:18)
- wicked** (wĭk ' ěd) adj. Something or someone who is bad, evil, mean sinful, wrong and naughty. (IV Nep. 1:42)
- widow** (wĭd ' ō) n. A woman whose husband has died and she has not remarried. (Mos. 21:9)
- wife** (wĭf) n. A woman married to a man. Many wives in scripture helped their husbands, and played an important part in God's work. (Mos. 2:5)
- Wife of Ishmael** (wĭf - ōv - ĭsh ' mā ěl) n. 600 B.C. She pleaded for Nephi's life when Laman and Lemuel wanted to kill him. See people. (I Nep. 7:19)
- wimples** (wĭm ' pĕlz) n. A wide cloth wrapped around the body. See clothing. (II Nep. 13:22)
- wind** (wĭnd) n. Air in motion. The wind can be a slight breeze or a strong wind such as a gale. (Mor. 5:16)
- window** (wĭn ' dō) n. An opening built in a wall, roof or boat to let air and light in. See architecture. (Eth. 2:23)
- wine** (wĭn) n. Juice that is squeezed from grapes and then fermented. Wine is also used in scripture to represent the blood Jesus shed for our sins. Wine is a part of sacrament. See sacra-



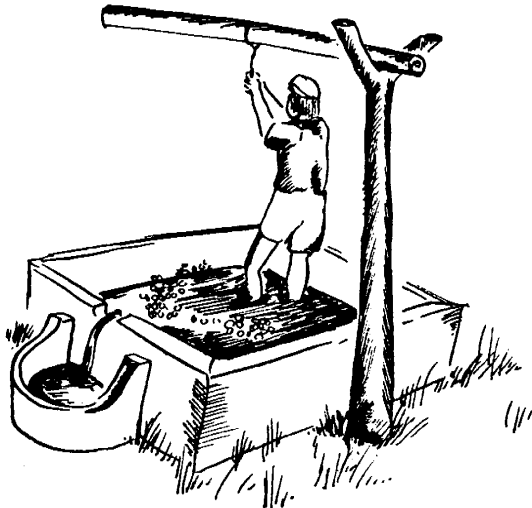
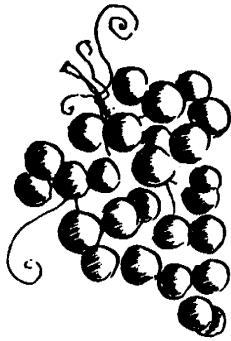
wind

wine press

156

wood

ment. (Moro. 5:1) Words relating to wine (see each one by name): vineyards; wine press; grapes; sacrament.



wine press (wīn - prēs) n. A big tub in which grapes are squeezed into wine. See tools and wine. (II Nep. 15:2)

wings (wīngs) n. A pair of special arms that a bird has to fly with. The Lord made a creature with six wings called a seraph. See body. (II Nep. 16:2)

wisdom (wīz ' dūm) n. An understanding of what is true, right just and lasting. Those who understand the word of God and use it for good, have wisdom. (I Nep. 5:22)

witchcraft (wīch ' krāft) n. Black magic. To practice magic that comes from Satan, and not from God. (Morm. 2:10)

witness (wīt ' nēs) n. One who has seen or heard the Word of God, and tells others of His love and goodness. (Wd. M. 1:2)

wizard (wīz ' êrd) n. A male witch. A man who practices the magic of Satan. See professions. (II Nep. 18:19)

wolf (wōōlf) n. A large furry wild animal that comes from the dog family. See animals. (II Nep. 30:12)

womb (wōōm) n. A place where something is produced, such as a baby. A woman's stomach or belly. (I Nep. 20:8)

women (wōōm ' ěn) n. Adult female human beings. Three women are named by name in The Book of Mormon. They are Abish, Isabel and Sariah. See people. (Alma 7:27)

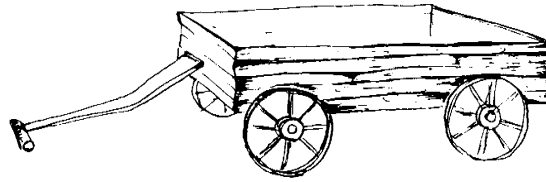
wonder (wūn ' dêr) n. Something extra special. The feeling aroused by something special. God's word is special to us. (II Nep. 27:26)

wood (wōōd) n. Material that comes from a tree that is used for

building houses, boats, etc. Wood is also used for fuel. (Jar. 1:8)



board



wooden wagon

wool (wōōl) n. The thick soft hair of a goat or sheep and certain other mammals. An important material for making clothes. See clothing. (II Nep. 8:8)

word (of God) (wûrd) n. Those words written and spoken by God to His people, and to all the people in the world. (I Nep. 18:4)

workman (wûrk ' măn) n. A man who does some form of work. A person who builds ships, works with metal, etc. (Hela. 6:11)

workmanship (wûrk ' măn shĭp) n. The art or skill of a workman, in the areas of shipbuilding, metalworking, etc. (II Nep. 5:16)

worm (wûrm) n. A member of the insect family that is long and round or flat, and crawls along the ground. See animal. (II Nep. 24:11)

worship (wûr ' shĭp) n. To give honor and show love to a person or an idol. As Christians we should worship the Lord, and Him only. (Jac. 4:5)

wrath (rāth) n. Violent anger and rage. (Jac. 1:7)

wrist (rĭst) n. The part of the body that connects the hands to the arm, the joints. See body. (I Nep. 18:15)

write (rĭt) v. To form letters and symbols with a pen, pencil, or writing tool. People in The Book of Mormon would write on plates of metal. Engrave. (Wd. M. 1:5) Words relating to write (see each by name): epistle, book, scroll, plate, tittle, jot, commandments, and records. (Jar. 1:14)



tittle



jot



epistle



engraving tools

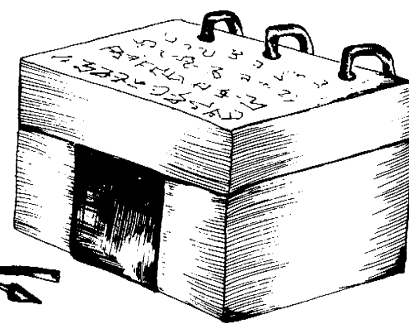
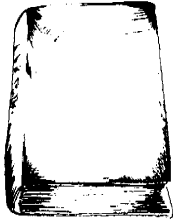


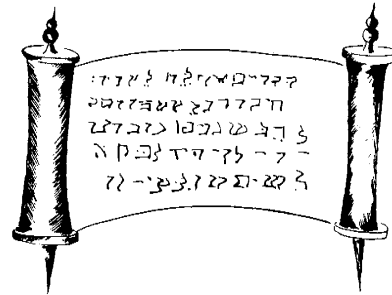
plate record



book



commandments



scroll

Y

ye (yē) pron. It means the same as the word you. (III Nep. 30:2)

yea (yā) adv. It means the same as the word yes. (IV Nep. 1:8)

year (yâr) n. A period of time that is measured by a complete revolution of the earth around the sun. It takes the earth 365 days to go around the sun. (Alma 1:1)

yesterday (yēs 'têr dā) n. The day before the present day. It can also mean a short time ago or a few days, a few years, etc. (II Nep. 2:4)

yoke (yōk) n. A crossbar with two u-shaped pieces that go around the necks of a pair of oxen. A yoke is also a heavy load that people carry on their shoulders. See tools. (II Nep. 20:27)

youth (yōoth) n. The time of life between childhood and becoming an adult. A young man or woman. (Alma 37:35)

Z

Zarahemla (zär ä hēm 'lā) n. 122 B.C. The king of the city that Mosiah found on the west bank of the River Sidon. See people. (Omni 1:14-18)

Zarahemla, city of (zär ä hēm 'lā, sīt 'ē - öv) n. The capital of the Nephite people. This city was destroyed during the great destruction, at the time of the death of Christ. See cities. (III Nep. 8:24)

Zarahemla, land of (zär ä hēm 'lā, länd - öv) n. A great area of land where the Nephite people lived. (Alma 2:24)

- Zarahemla, people of** (zār ā hēm 'lă, pē 'pěl - öv) n. Those people who lived in the land of Zarahemla. (Omni 1:14)
- Zebulun** (zēb 'ū lūn) n. One of the Twelve Tribes of Israel. Found in the writings of Isaiah. See people. (II Nep. 19:1)
- Zechariah** (zēk 'ā rī ā) n. An Israelite who was a very faithful witness for the Lord. Very little is known about him. See people. (II Nep. 18:2)
- Zedekiah** (zēd 'ā kī ā) n. 600 B.C. He was the last king of Judea. In the first year he was king, Lehi and his family left Jerusalem. See people. (I Nep. 1:4)
- Zedekiah** (zēd 'ā kī ā) n. One of the Twelve Disciples picked by Jesus when He visited the land of America. See people. (III Nep. 19:4)
- Zeezrom** (zēz 'rōm) n. 82 B.C. A lawyer in the city of Ammanihah. He repented of his evil ways and was baptized by Alma, the son of Mosiah. See people. (Alma 11:21-45)
- Zeezrom, city of** (zēz 'rōm, sīt 'ē - öv) n. A Nephite city in the southern part of their land. This city was captured by the Lamanites around 66 B.C. See cities. (Alma 56:14)
- Zemnarihah** (zēm nă rī 'hă) n. 20 A.D. A chief captain of the army of the Gadianton robbers. He was captured by the Nephites, and was hanged. See people. (III Nep. 4:17)
- Zenephi** (zē 'nē fī) n. 385 A.D. A Nephite general, who led an army against the Lamanites. He was general under Mormon, who was commander-in-chief of all the Nephites. See people. (Moro. 9:16)
- Zeniff** (zē 'nīf) n. 160-200 A.D. He was the first of three Nephite kings, who left Zarahemla and settled down in the land of Lehi-Nephi. See people. (Mos. 7:13)
- Zenoch, also Zenock** (zē 'nōk) n. 600 B.C. He was a prophet of Israel, who little is known about, but is mentioned five times in The Book of Mormon. See people. (I Nep. 19:10)
- Zenos** (zē 'nōs) n. 600 B.C. A Hebrew prophet, who was killed because he was greatly blessed by God, and told many people what God had done for him. See people. (I Nep. 19:10)
- Zerahemnah** (zēr ā hēm 'nă) n. 74 B.C. A Lamanite general who fought in a great battle against Moroni. So many men were killed on both sides that they stopped fighting. See people. (Alma 43:5)
- Zeram** (zē 'răm) n. 87 B.C. One of four Nephite officers, who
-

Alma sent out to watch the Amlicites after the Nephites beat them in battle. See people. (Alma 2:21-26)

Zerin, Mount (zē ' rĭn - ôr - zêr ' ŋ - mount) n. A mountain that the brother of Jared told to move and it was removed. (Eth. 12:30)

ziff (zĭf) n. An unknown kind of metal used in decorating buildings built by King Noah. It could have been what we call lead today. See metals or mineral kingdom. (Mos. 11:8)

Zion (zī ' ōn) n. A beautiful city of God, that will be built in North America in the future, by the children of God. Also, the condition of Zion. See New Jerusalem, and cities. (III Nep. 21:1)

Zion (zī ' ōn) n. The condition of Zion is where man and animal shall live together in perfect unity. There will be a spiritual peace of mind and of heart because Satan will have no power over the heart of men. It shall be a time as in the Garden of Eden. (I Nep. 22:24-28, II Nep. 30:11-18, Mos. 15:28-29)

Zion, Mount (zī ' ōn - mount) n. The Lord of Hosts, God, lives on Mount Zion. This is one of the names of the place where God lives. (II Nep. 18:18)

Zoram (zôr ' ăm) n. 600 B.C. The servant of Laban, who later was a friend of Nephi. Zoram married Ishmael's oldest daughter. See people. (I Nep. 4:20-35)

Zoram (zôr ' ăm) n. 80 B.C. A righteous man of God, who was a Nephite general. Zoram and his sons saved many Nephites who had been imprisoned. See people. (Alma 16:5)

Zoram (zôr ' ăm) n. 74 B.C. He was the founder of a group of Zoramites who lived in the land of Antionum. See people. (Alma 31:1)

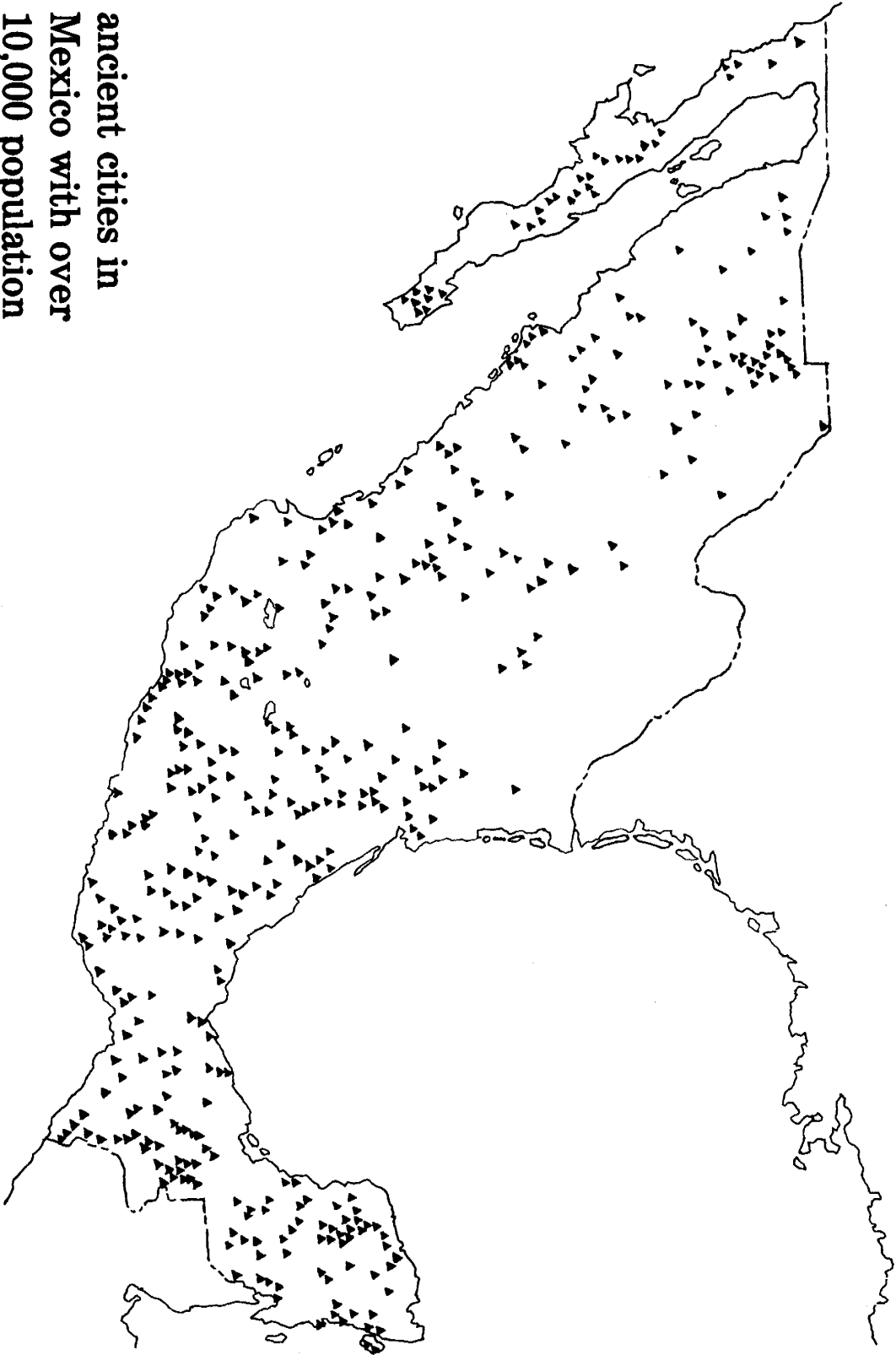
Zoramites (zôr ' ăm ĩts) n. A Nephite family who were the descendants of Zoram. Zoram was the servant of Laban. (IV Nep. 1:36)

Zoramites (zôr ' ăm ĩts) n. A group of Nephites who got their name from their leader Zoram. They lived in the land of Antionum. (Alma 31:1-3)

MAP APPENDIX

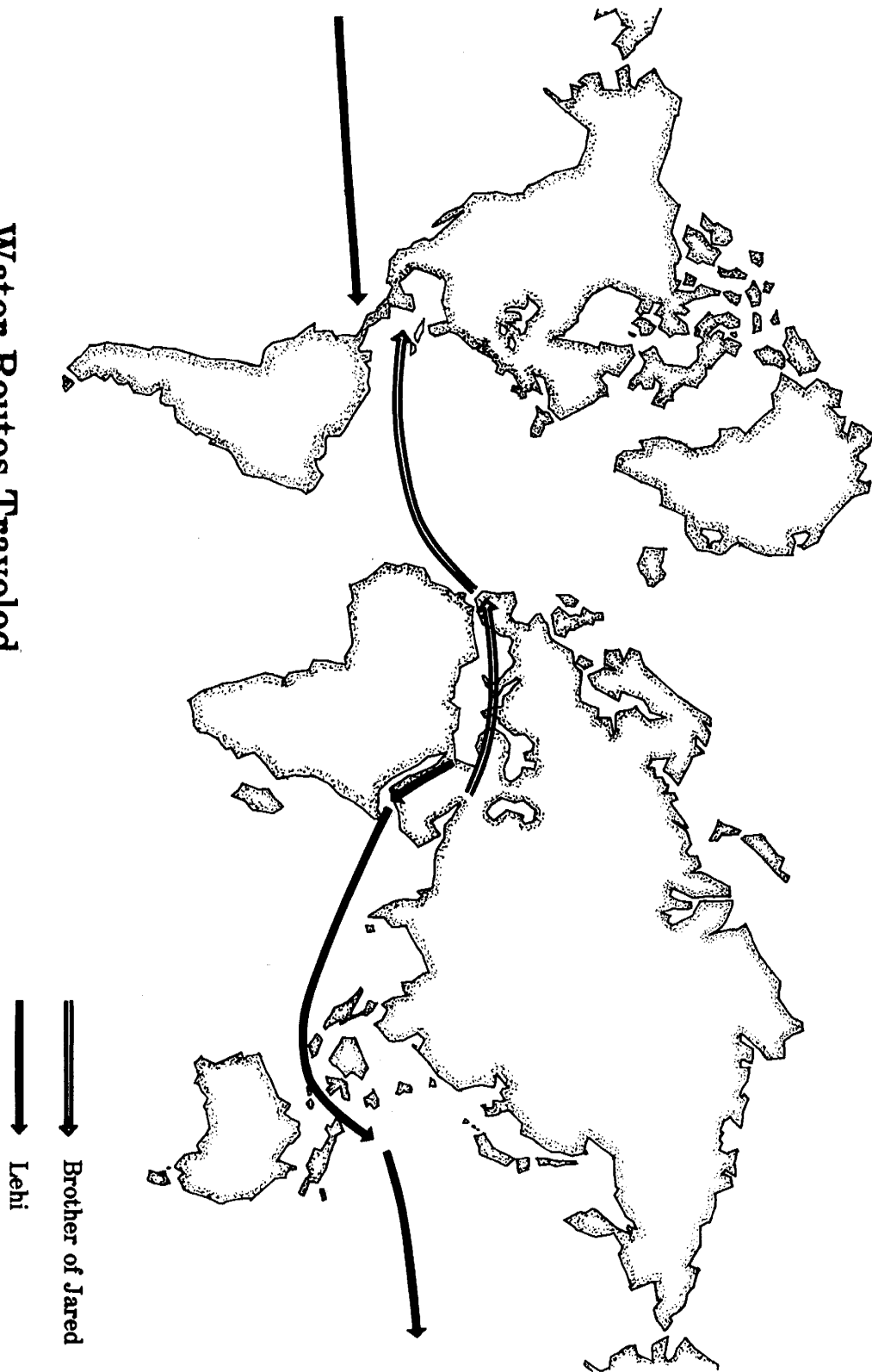


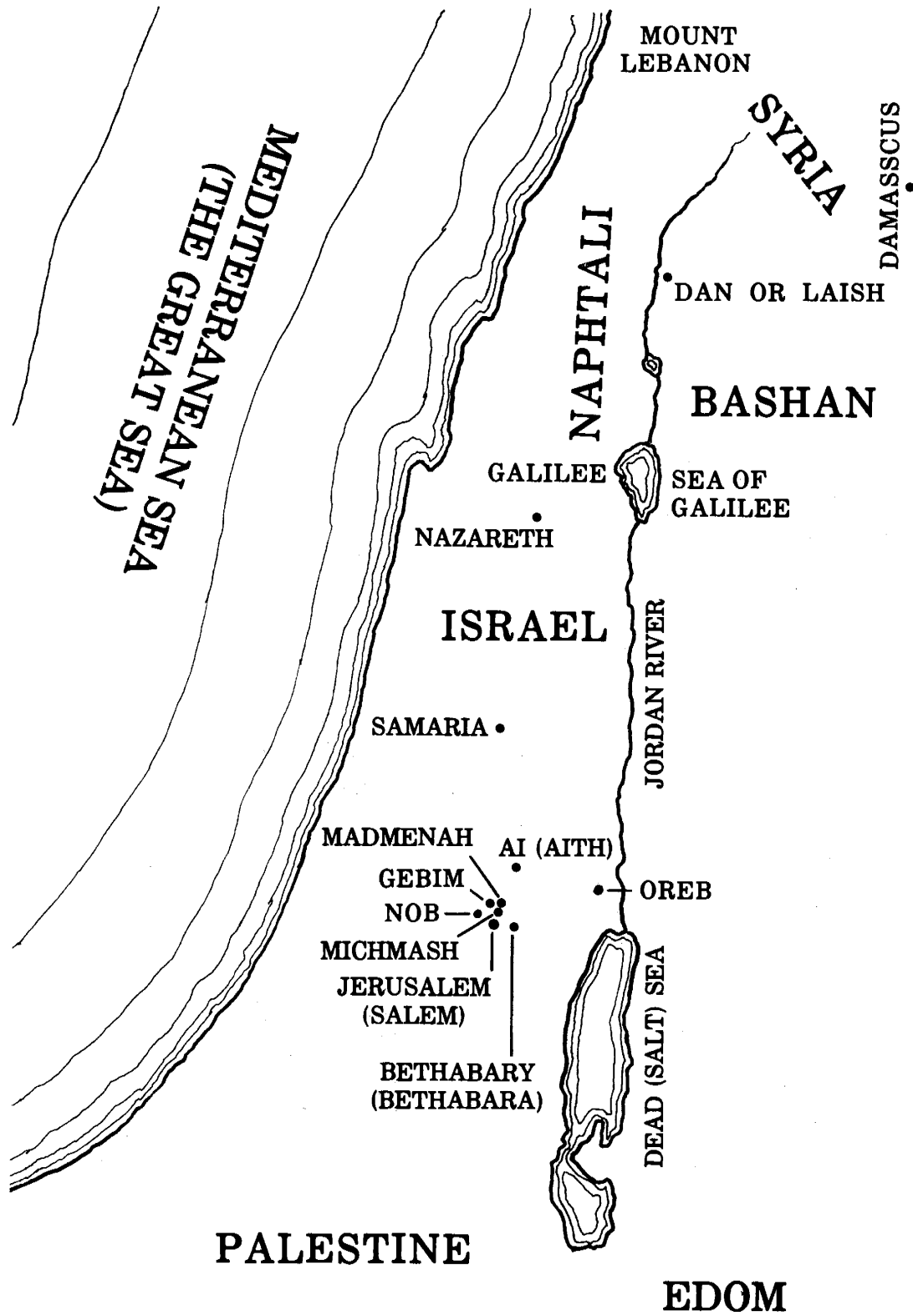
**ancient cities in
Mexico with over
10,000 population**

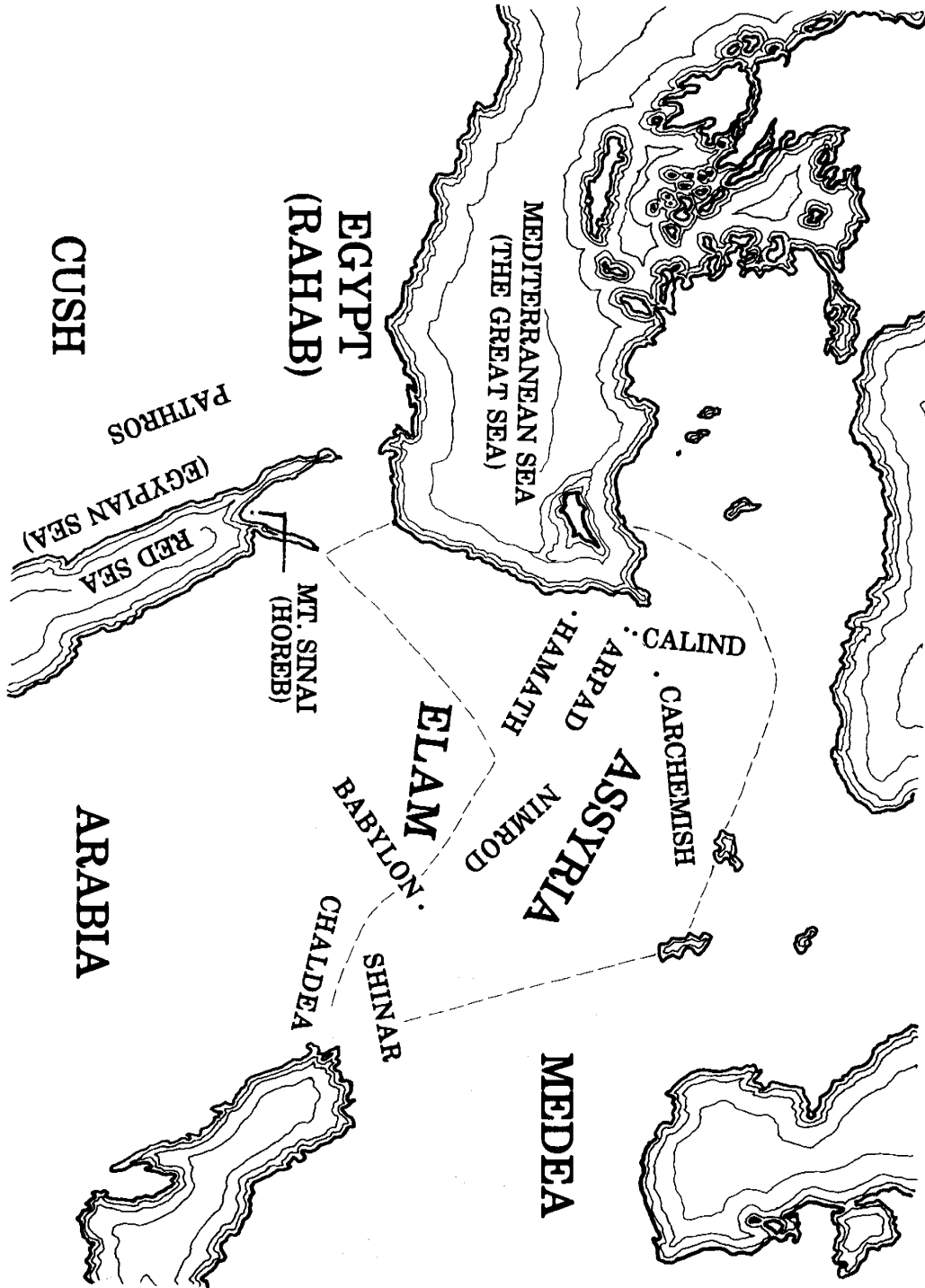




Water Routes Traveled







Notes



Notes

Notes



Notes