

1 NEPHI

The overall structure of 1 Nephi is chiasmic—Lehi’s ministry followed by travels in the wilderness, visions, further travels, and Nephi’s teaching ministry as exhibited in his exposition of Isaiah. Note that the *Apocalypse of Nephi* (11–14) dominates the account of the book, focusing on the vision of the Condescension with its interpretive centerpiece that shows that Christ is the Love of God, the Tree of Life and the Fountain of Living Waters (11:21–25). *Isaiah is quoted* towards the end and then cited in the final verse as the authority for the contents of the book.

Overview

- *Superscription*
- Lehi’s Jerusalem Ministry (1:4–20)
 - Journey Into the Wilderness (2:1–7:22)
 - Lehi’s Dream and Prophecy (8:1–10:22)
 - The Apocalypse of Nephi (11:1–15:19)
 - The Journey Resumed (16:1–18:25)
- Nephi Quotes and Interprets Isaiah (19:1–22:28)
- *Witnesses of the Brass Plates (esp. Isaiah), Lehi, and Nephi* (22:29–31)

Detailed View

SUPERSCRPTION (Nephi writes an explanatory introduction to his record for his readers):
“*THE FIRST BOOK OF NEPHI. HIS REIGN AND MINISTRY. An account of Lehi and his wife Sariah, and his four sons, being called, (beginning at the eldest) Laman, Lemuel, Sam, and Nephi. The Lord warns Lehi to depart out of the land of Jerusalem, because he prophesieth unto the people concerning their iniquity and they seek to destroy his life. He taketh three days’ journey into the wilderness with his family. Nephi taketh his brethren and returneth to the land of Jerusalem after the record of the Jews. The account of their sufferings. They take the daughters of Ishmael to wife. They take their families and depart into the wilderness. Their sufferings and afflictions in the wilderness. The course of their travels. They come to the large waters. Nephi’s brethren rebel against him. He confoundeth them, and buildeth a ship. They call the name of the place Bountiful. They cross the large waters into the promised land, and so forth. This is according to the account of Nephi; or in other words, I, Nephi, wrote this record.*”

[THE RECORD OF NEPHI]

Nephi Begins His Record (1:1–3) Nephi

Lehi’s Jerusalem Ministry (1:4–20) Nephi writes a narrative description of his father’s call, visions, and preaching, interrupted by an editorial digression on his record keeping practices < original source: Record of Lehi

- Lehi’s Visions and Call (1:4–15)

- Nephi Abridges the Book of Lehi (1:16–17) Nephi’s First Editorial Digression for His Readers Explaining His Record Keeping Practices
- Lehi Prophecies to the Jews (1:18–20a)
- Nephi’s Reflection (1:20b)

Journey Into the Wilderness (2:1–7:22)

- Lehi Takes His Family into the Wilderness (2:1–24) Nephi writes a narrative of their departure from Jerusalem < original sources: Record of Lehi and Nephi’s own recollections and records
 - Flight from Jerusalem: Warned by the Spirit, Lehi Leads His Family to a Desert Site (2:1–7)
 - Laman and Lemuel’s Murmurings (2:8–15)
 - Nephi’s Faithfulness and Blessing (2:16–24)
- The Brothers Return for the Brass Plates (3:1–4:38) Nephi, narrative continues punctuated with speeches and quotations
 - Commandment to Retrieve the Brass Plates Revealed (3:1–5)
 - Nephi’s Willingness (3:6–8)
 - First Attempt with Laban (3:9–14)
 - Second Attempt (3:14–31)
 - Nephi’s Successful Attempt (4:1–29)
 - The Slaying of Laban (4:7–19)
 - Zoram Joins the Expedition (4:30–38)
- Lehi’s Family Reunited (5:1–20) Nephi, narrative with speeches and quotations
 - Sariah’s Murmuring and Return to Faith (5:1–9)
 - Sariah’s Testimony (5:8)
 - Rejoicing and Sacrifices of Thanksgiving (5:9)
 - The Contents of the Brass Plates (5:10–22)
- Nephi’s Intents for the Record (6:1–6) Nephi’s second editorial digression for his readers explaining his record keeping practices
- Ishmael’s Family Joins the Expedition (7:1–22) Nephi, narrative with speeches and quotations
 - Finding Favor with Ishmael (7:1–5)
 - Rebellion in the Wilderness (7:6–22)
 - Nephi Exhorts His Brothers (7:6–15)
 - Nephi Bound, Delivered, and Reconciled (7:16–22)

Bridge: “And it came to pass that we gathered together all manner of seeds of every kind . . .” (8:1) Sets up “horticulture motif” for the following vision

Lehi’s Dream and Prophecy (8:1–10:22) Nephi recounted this, either from memory or more likely from his father’s records (Book of Lehi) in his Small Plates narrative, for the descendants of Lehi and for all future readers. < Lehi described his visionary dream to his family

- The Tree of Life (8:2–20) Vision
 - Dark and Dreary Waste (8:2–8)

- The Tree and Its Fruit (8:9–12)
- The River (8:13)
- Reactions of Lehi’s Family (8:14–18)
- The Rod and the Path (8:19–20)
- The World and the Tree (8:21–35) Parable or comparative story
 - Mists of Darkness (8:21–23)
 - Shame (8:24–25)
 - Great and Spacious Building (8:26–28)
 - The Persistent Partake (8:29–30)
 - Many Lost (8:31–35)
- Lehi Pleads with His Family (8:36–38) Nephi’s narrative of his father’s exhortations to his children
- Nephi’s Two Sets of Plates (9:1–6) Nephi’s third editorial digression for his readers explaining his record keeping practices
- Lehi Prophecies of the Messiah and the House of Israel (10:1–16): sermon < copied or recalled by Nephi for his readers < Lehi’s sermon or exhortation intended to move and convince his family (material came to him originally as prophecy or revelation)
 - The destruction of Jerusalem (10:1–3)
 - The coming of the Messiah (10:4–6)
 - The mission of John the Baptist (10:7–10)
 - Christ’s death and resurrection (10:11)
 - Allegory of the Olive Tree Summarized: The Scattering and Gathering of Israel (10:12–16; see 1 Ne 15:12–20; Jacob 5)

Nephi’s Desire to Know for Himself (10:17–22) Personal account that moves to an written exhortation to his readers (as opposed to a sermon delivered orally)

- Principle: God the same yesterday, today, and forever (10:18)
- Addressing the reader: Nephi moves to an account of his vision (10:20–22)

The Apocalypse of Nephi (11–14) Nephi’s record of his interpretative vision of his father’s Tree of Life dream; shares many of the characteristics of an apocalypse, including panoramic depictions of world history given by a divine or otherworldly guide (compare to John’s Revelation)

- **Christ, the Tree of Life** (11:1–36)
 - Nephi and the Spirit of the Lord (11:1–12)
 - Pondering opens the door to revelation (11:1)
 - The Vision of the Tree (11:2–11)
 - The Coming of Jesus Christ in the Old World (11:12–33)
 - The Condescension of God the Father and the Son (11:12–20)
 - *Interpretive Centerpiece: Christ is the Love of God, the Tree of Life and the Fountain of Living Waters (11:21–25)*
 - The Condescension of God the Son (11:26–33)
 - The Rejection of the Apostles of the Lamb (11:34–36)
- **History of the Children of Lehi** (12:1–23)

- The “Near History” of Lehi’s Descendants (before the advent of Christ, 12:1–3)
- The Coming of Jesus Christ in the New World (12:4–12; cf. 2 Nephi–3 Nephi 7)
 - Destructions at His Coming (12:4–5; cf. 3 Nephi 8–10)
 - Christ’s Ministry among the Nephites (12:6–10; cf. 3 Nephi 11–27)
 - Righteous Generations after Christ (12:11–12; cf. 4 Nephi)
- The “Far” History of Lehi’s Descendants (after the advent of Christ): The result of rejecting Christ—Nephi sees disbelief and war among Lehi’s descendants (12:13–23; cf. Mormon–Moroni)
 - *Interpretive Piece: The Great and Spacious Building—Pride—as the Cause of Their Fall (12:16–17)*
- **History of the Gentiles to the Restoration: The World Without Christ (13:1–42)**
 - The Great and Abominable Church (narrow, historical; 13:1–10)
 - The Gentiles Come to the Promised Land (13:10–19)
 - God’s Hand in the Discovery of the New World (13:12)
 - God’s Hand in Liberating the Gentiles (13:13–19)
 - The Word of the Lord Comes to the Gentiles (13:20–41)
 - The Record of the Jews (13:20–29)
 - Contents of the Record (13:20–25)
 - Plain and Precious Parts Removed (13:26–29)
 - Gentiles and the Seed of Israel, esp. Descendants of Lehi (13:30–34)
 - The Lehi Covenant (13:30b)
 - Record of Nephi’s People to Come unto the Gentiles (13:35–38)
 - Additional Records (13:39–41)
 - Lamb of God Shall Manifest Himself to All Nations (13:42)
- **History of the Last Days: Christ Comes Again to the New World (14:1–17)**
 - The Gentiles and God’s Great and Marvelous Work (14:1–8)
 - Gentiles Can Be Adopted into Israel (14:1–2)
 - Gentiles Must Repent (14:3–6)
 - The Choice: Peace and Life Eternal *–or–* Captivity of the Devil (14:7)
 - The Father’s Covenant with Israel (14:8)
 - The Great and Abominable Church (broad, typological; 14:9–17)
 - Only Two Churches (14:10)
 - The Church of the Devil Fights Against the Church of the Lamb (14:11–14)
 - The Great and Abominable Church Destroyed at the Return of Jesus Christ (14:15–17)
- **The Final Coming of Christ (14:18–30)**
 - The Other Apocalypse: the Mission of John the Revelator
- Nephi Teaches His Brothers (15:1–29) Nephi wrote this account, a narrative interrupted by quotations from his sermon, from memory or from his own records for his later readers
 - The Disputation over the Dream (15:1–11)
 - Nephi’s brothers dispute the meaning of Lehi’s dream (15:1–4)
 - Nephi preaches the necessity of inquiring of the Lord (15:5–11)
 - Nephi’s Teaching (15:12–20) Originally a sermon, Nephi recounts this largely in

narrative format; his exhortation following his vision parallels Lehi's sermon in chapter 10

- Nephi Explains the Allegory of the Olive Tree (15:12–20)
- Nephi Explains the Symbolism of the Tree of Life Vision (15:21–29)
- Nephi Explains the Justice of God: Judgment, Hell, and the Kingdom of God (15:30–36)

The Journey Resumed (16:1–18:25) Nephi wrote this narrative from his father's records, his own records, and/or his recollections; the account includes illustrative stories of trials and lessons learned during their travel that Nephi intended to teach the reader valuable truths and principles

- Traveling for Eight Years through the Wilderness (16:1–17:4)
 - Reaction to Nephi's Preaching in Chapter 15 (16:1–6) Narrative Transition Report
 - Daughters of Ishmael Marry (16:7–8)
 - Traversing the Wilderness with the Liahona (16:9–17)
 - the Broken Bow (16:18–32)
 - Death of Ishmael (16:33–39)
 - Rebellion and Repentance (16:37–39)
 - Traveling in Faith, Sustained by the Lord (17:1–4)
- The Land Bountiful (17:5–18:7) Narrative with Dramatic Scenes
 - Description of the Land (17:5–6)
 - Nephi Commanded to Build a Ship (17:7–16)
 - Nephi's Brothers Refuse to Help (17:17–22)
 - Nephi Admonishes His Brothers (17:23–55)
 - Nephi Recounts History of Israel (17:23–47) Historical Paraphrase
 - Psalm on the Lord's Relations with His People (17:35–40) Song or Poem
 - The "Shocking" Power of the Spirit of the Lord (17:48–55)
 - Building the Ship (18:1–6) returns to narrative
 - Jacob and Joseph Born (18:7) narrative report
- Sailing to the Promised Land (18:8–22) narrative with dramatic scenes
 - Setting forth (18:8)
 - Rebellion on the sea (18:9–21)
 - Nephi Bound (18:9–11)
 - Liahona ceases to work, storm arises (18:12–19)
 - Nephi's lament over his parents' sorrow (18:18) song or poem
 - Temporary repentance (18:20–21)
 - Nephi Guides Ship to the Promised Land (18:22)
- Arriving in the Promised Land (18:23–25)

Nephi's Quotation and Interpretation of Isaiah (19:1–22:18) Prophecy "after the manner of the Jews" (poetic and highly symbolic) < Nephi quotes the written prophecies from the Brass plates for his brothers and then records them on the Small Plates for his eventual readers < originally directed towards the Kingdom of Judah in Isaiah's day but with a view towards Israel in all ages

- Two Sets of Plates (19:1–7a) Nephi’s fourth editorial digression for his readers explaining his record keeping practices
- Setting the Stage for Isaiah: Prophecies of Christ (19:7b–21)
 - **Clear Prophecies from the Brass Plates** (19:7b–17 < Zenock, Neum, Zenos)
 - Scattering a Result of the Rejection of Israel’s God (19:7b–14)
 - The Passion, Crucifixion, and Burial of God of Israel (19:7b–10)
 - Visitations By His Voice and By Destructions (19:11–12)
 - Jews at Jerusalem to Be Scattered for Despising the Holy One of Israel (19:13–14)
 - Gathering Results from Turning to the Holy One of Israel (19:15–17)
 - **Nephi’s Audience: He Writes These Things to All Israel (19:18–21)**
- Nephi’s Quotation and Interpretation of Isaiah (19:22–22:18)
 - Introduction to Isaiah (19:22–24) Formula Quotation Introduction
 - **Symbolic Prophecies from the Brass Plates (20:1–21:26)**
 - Isaiah 48: God and Israel poetic prophecy
 - God Loves Israel Despite Her Unworthiness (20:1–11)
 - » Israel Broke the Covenant (20:1–11)
 - » Israel Will Not Be Cast off for the Lord’s “Name’s Sake” (20:9–11)
 - God Proclaims the Redemption of Israel (20:12–22)
 - » Israel’s God Can Save His People (20:12–17)
 - » God Will Save Repentant Israel as He Did in the Past (20:18–22)
 - Isaiah 49: God and the Servant poetic prophecy
 - The Suffering Servant of the Lord (21:1–4)
 - The Servant Will Gather Jacob (21:5–12)
 - The Song of Israel’s Redeemer (21:13–21)
 - The Gentiles Will Aid the Gathering of Israel (21:22–23)
 - The Lord Will Deliver His People with Power (21:24–26)
 - **Nephi Interprets Isaiah (22:1–28)** Formula Quotation Explanation < Nephi’s sermon to his brothers, eventually recorded on the Small Plates for his readers
 - Temporal and Spiritual Applications of the Scattering and Gathering of Israel (22:1–12)
 - The Fall of the Great and Abominable Church and the Destruction of All Wicked (22:13–16a)
 - The Preservation of the Righteous (22:16b–20)
 - The Messiah Will Overthrow the Wicked and Gather the Righteous (22:21–28)
- Conclusion of 1 Nephi: Lehi, Nephi, and the Brass Plates as Witnesses (22:29–31)
 - **The Brass Plates (esp. the quoted Isaiah passages) support and are the authority for Lehi and Nephi’s teaching**

2 NEPHI

Lehi’s final teachings in chs. 1–4 are balanced at the end of 1 Nephi with *Nephi’s final*

teachings in chs. 31–33, the two blocks framing the book. The body of the text is dominated by *two discourses*, that of *Jacob* and the longer one of *Nephi*. Each follows the standard quotation formula of introducing a block of Isaiahan prophecy and then explaining it afterwards (Nephi’s discourse has an extended post–Isaiah teaching section that includes “midrashes” on additional Isaiah texts).

Overview

- *Superscription*
- Lehi’s final teachings (1:1–4:12)
- Historical and Biographical Material (4:13–5:34)
- Jacob’s Discourse (6:1–10:25)
- Nephi’s Discourse (11:8–30:18)
- Nephi’s final teachings (31:1–33:15)

Detailed View

SUPERSCRPTION

“An account of the death of Lehi. Nephi’s brethren rebel against him. The Lord warns Nephi to depart into the wilderness. His journeyings in the wilderness, and so forth.”

Nephi introduces his father’s final acts and teachings (1:1–3) narrative transition report

Lehi’s Final Teachings (1:4–4:12) < here and following (1:4–4:11), probable source: record of Lehi

- Lehi’s prophecy (1:4–12a)
 - the destruction of Jerusalem (1:4–5)
 - the destiny of the Promised Land (1:6–12a)
- Lehi’s exhortation to his sons (1:12b–27, sermon)
 - poetic plea “to awake” (1:13–14, 20–23)
 - poetic testimony of God’s love (1:15)
- Lehi Blesses and Teaches His Sons (1:28–4:11, Narrative with Quoted Blessings and Teaching)
 - Lehi Blesses His Elder Sons and His Sons–in–law (1:28–29) Narrative
 - Lehi Blesses Zoram (1:30–32) Narrative
 - Lehi’s Last Words to Jacob (2:1–13) Discourse < Source: Record of Lehi
 - Jacob Is a Witness of Jesus Christ (2:4)
 - Christ Has Answered Then Ends of the Law (2:5–10)
 - Opposition in All Things (2:11–13)
 - Lehi Exhorts All His Sons (2:14–30) Discourse < Probable Source: Creation and Fall Accounts on the Brass Plates
 - The Beginning of Opposition: the Creation, the Devil, and the Fall (2:15–19)

- The Purpose and Nature of the Fall (2:20–25)
- Christ Overcomes the Fall and Makes Men Free to Choose Eternal Life (2:26–30)
- Lehi’s Last Words to Joseph (3:1–25) Discourse on Joseph and His Descendants < Source: Record of Joseph in Egypt on Brass Plates
 - Promises to Joseph and His Descendants 1 (3:1–3)
 - The Prophecies of Joseph in Egypt (3:3–22)
 - A Choice Seer, Moses, and a Record to Come Forth Promised
 - Promises to Joseph and His Descendants 2 (3:23–25)
- Final Blessings (4:3–11) Quotes and Narrative Summary
 - Blessing on the Children on Laman and Lemuel (4:3–9)
 - Blessing on the Sons of Ishmael (4:10)
 - Blessing on Sam (4:11)
- Death of Lehi (4:12) Narrative

Historical and Biographical Material (4:13–5:34)

- Nephi’s reflection (4:13–35) narrative followed by a psalm (poetry) < Nephi recorded his thoughts and feelings onto the Small Plates
 - The Psalm of Nephi (4:17–35)
- Division of the Descendants of Lehi (5:1–28) narrative
 - Nephi and his people flee (5:1–7)
 - Description of life in the Land of Nephi (5:8–18, 26–28)
 - The Lamanites are “cursed” (5:19–25)
- The Small Plates of Nephi (5:29–34) Nephi’s fifth editorial digression explaining his record keeping practices

[Quoted Teachings of Jacob]

Jacob’s Discourse (6:1–10:25) Effectively an extended Formula Quotation < Nephi recorded Jacob’s sermon onto the Small Plates < Jacob preached this sermon to the People of Nephi
First Day: Teachings from Isaiah (6:1–9:54, formula quotation)

- Introduction: The Scattering and Gathering of Israel (6:1–18)
 - Jacob’s Preamble (6:1–3)
 - Scattering and Gathering of Israel Dependant upon the Acceptance or Rejection of Her Redeemer (6:4–18)
- Quotation
 - Isaiah 50 (7:1–11): An Impenitent Nation and a Willing Servant poetic prophecy < source: Isaiah on Brass Plates
 - The Covenant: God’s Faithfulness to Israel (7:1–3)
 - The Servant’s Song (7:4–9)
 - The Servant’s worthiness (7:4–5)
 - The Servant’s suffering (7:6)
 - The Servant’s vindication (7:7–9)
 - The Lord’s Light or Our Own (7:10–11)
 - Trust in the Lord even in darkness (7:10)

- Those who are their own light will suffer (7:11)
 - Isaiah 51 (8:1–23): God Is Able to Save Those Who Come to Him poetic prophecy “after the manner of the Jews”
 - Salvation Is Near (8:1–8)
 - The Comforting of Zion (8:1–3)
 - Deliverance Is Coming (8:4–6)
 - Do Not Fear or Be Dismayed (8:7–8)
 - Interlude (Apostrophe): a Fervent Call for God’s Intervention (8:9–11)
 - The Arm of the Lord Is Strong (8:9–10)
 - The Ransomed Shall Return (9:11)
 - God Comforts His People (8:12–16)
 - Appeal to Jerusalem (8:17–23)
 - Isaiah 52:1–2 (8:24–25) poetic prophecy “after the manner of the Jews”
 - Let Zion Rejoice (8:24–25)
 - Interpretation: Gathering and Scattering, Corporate and Individual (9:1–54) Formula Quotation Explanation/Interpretation
 - Gathering of the Jews (9:1–2)
 - God’s Plan of Salvation (9:3–24)
 - The Resurrection (9:4–7)
 - *O the Wisdom of God, His Mercy and Grace! O how Great the Goodness of Our God . . .* (9:8–10; First of the Poetic “O’s”)
 - Conquest of Temporal and Spiritual Death (9:11–12)
 - *O How Great the Plan of Our God!* (9:13)
 - The Judgment (9:14–16)
 - Hymn to the Holy One of Israel (9:17–20)
 - *O the Greatness and the Justice of Our God!* (9:17)
 - *O the Greatness of the Mercy of Our God, the Holy One of Israel!* (9:19)
 - *O How Great the Holiness of Our God! He Knows all things . . .* (9:20)
 - Summary of the Atonement: the Messiah Satisfies Justice (9:21–24)
 - The Law and its Requirements (9:25–26)
 - Ten Woes (9:27–38)
 - *O the Cunning of the Devil* (9:28)
 - Jacob’s Entreaties to His Brethren (9:39–54)
- Second Day: The Plan Applied to Jacob’s People (10:1–25) discourse or sermon
- A Branch in a Promised Land (10:1–22)
 - Destiny of the Righteous Branch (10:1–9)
 - ***Name/title of “Christ” Revealed (10:3)***
 - Promised Land to Be a Land of Liberty (10:10–14)
 - Promises and Covenants of the Lord (10:15–22)
 - Jacob’s Final Plea: Reconcile Yourself to God (10:23–25)

[Nephi’s Writings and Teachings Resumed]

Nephi’s Discourse (11:1–30:18) Another, even longer extended Formula Quotation < Nephi

recorded this treatise onto the Small Plates

- Introduction: Witnesses of Christ (11:1–8)
- Quotations from Isaiah (12–24) poetic prophecy “after the manner of the Jews” < source: Isaiah on Brass Plates
 - Judgments against Israel and Judah
 - Isaiah 2: Contrasts between Future and Present Israel (12:1–22)
 - Mountain of the Lord’s House (12:1–4)
 - The Day of the Lord: Judgment to come against Jacob (Israel) (12:5–22)
 - Isaiah 3:1–4:1: Judgments against Judah (13:1–14:1)
 - Judgments against the Leaders of Judah (13:1–15)
 - Judgments against the Daughters of Zion (13:16–14:1)
 - Isaiah 4:2–6: Hope for Restoration amid Prophecies of Destruction
 - The Remnant and Jerusalem Will Be Restored (14:2–6)
 - Isaiah 5: Judgment and Exile (15:1–30)
 - Song of the Unfruitful Vineyard (15:1–7)
 - Woes and Judgments: Social Injustice Denounced (15:8–24)
 - Judgment Unabated: Invasion Threatened (15:25–30)
 - Isaiah 6: Isaiah’s First Vision (16:1–13, call narrative)
 - Isaiah’s Call
 - Prophecies Occasioned by Geopolitical Threats against Judah
 - Isaiah 7 (17:1–25)
 - Sign of Shearjeshub (a remnant will return) (17:1–9)
 - Birth of Immanuel as a Sign (17:10–15)
 - Assyrian Invasion/Future Desolation (17:16–25)
 - Isaiah 8 (18:1–22)
 - Sign of Maher–shalal–hashbaz (speed to the spoil, hasten to the prey; destruction is imminent) (18:1–4)
 - Trust in the Lord and not in Human Alliances (18:5–15)
 - Isaiah rejected (18:16–22)
 - Isaiah 9:1–10:4 (19:1–20:4)
 - Promise of the Prince of Peace (19:1–7)
 - Anger of the Lord against Israel (19:8–20:4)
 - » idolatry, failing to turn to the Lord (19:13–17)
 - » hatred of his brother (Ephraim and Manasseh turning against Judah, 19:18–21)
 - » social injustice: oppression of the poor and powerless (20:1–4)
 - Isaiah 10:5–34: Assyria and Israel (20:5–34)
 - Judah’s Enemy is the Lord’s Instrument: “Assyria, the rod of my anger (20:5–11)
 - In the end Assyria, too, will be judged (20:12–19)
 - Israel, destroyed by Assyria, will return (20:20–23)
 - The Lord will chasten Judah but then destroy Assyria (20:24–34)
 - The Lord Will Redeem His People
 - Isaiah 11 (21:1–16)
 - the Rod of the Stem of Jesse (21:1–5)

- Conditions during the Millennium under Messiah’s rule (21:6–10)
 - The Gathering of All Israel (21:11–16)
 - » reconciliation of Ephraim (Israel) and Judah (21:13–16)
 - Isaiah 12 (22:1–6)
 - Hymn of Praise
 - Judgments against the Nations
 - Isaiah 13 (23:1–22)
 - Prophecy against Babylon
 - Isaiah 14 (24:1–32)
 - Restoration of Israel (24:1–3)
 - Fall of Gentile kingdoms
 - » Prophecy against the King of Babylon (24:4–23)
 - + Babylonian king likened to Lucifer (24:12–15)
 - » Prophecy against Assyria (24:24–27)
 - » Prophecy against Philistines (24:28–31)
 - ***The Lord will establish Zion*** (24:32)
- Nephi’s Explanations, Interpretations, and Prophecies (25–30) Treatise
 - Nephi’s Commentary on Isaiah and Keys to Understanding His Prophecies (25:1–8; see Isaiah 51:4)
 - Message to the Jews (25:9–20)
 - First Scattering and Gathering (25:9–11)
 - First Mission of Christ (25:12–13)
 - Rejection of Christ and the Second Scattering (25:14–16)
 - Acceptance of Christ and the Second Gathering (25:17–20; see Isaiah 11:11, 29:14)
 - ***title “Jesus Christ, the Son of God” revealed by an angel (25:19; see 10:3)***
 - Message to Lehi’s Descendants (25:21–26:11)
 - Christ and the Book of Mormon (25:21–23)
 - Christ and the Law of Moses (25:24–30)
 - Christ and the Nephites (26:1–11)
 - Message to the Gentiles and the Latter-days (26:12–30:18)
 - Christ and the Gentiles (26:12–13)
 - Scattering of the Descendants of Lehi (26:14–19; Midrash on Isaiah 29:3–5)
 - Wickedness of the Gentiles (26:20–22)
 - The Lord Does Not Work in Darkness: His Commandments and Invitation (26:23–33)
 - Apostasy and Restoration (27:1–35)
 - Darkness for Those Who Fight Against Zion (27:1–5; Midrash on Isaiah 29:6–10)
 - A Sealed Book (27:6–23; Midrash on Isaiah 29:1–12)
 - Isaiah 29:13–24 (27:13–35): the Lord Knows Man’s Works and Will Judge Them
 - The Last Days and Satan’s Success (28:1–32)
 - False Churches (28:1–14)
 - Pride Generally (28:15–18)
 - Satan Rages, Misleads, and Destroys (28:19–23)
 - Woes and Judgments Pronounced (28:24–32)

- The Book of Mormon and Other Scripture (29:1–14)
- Israel Gathered (30:1–18)
 - Jews and Gentiles Gathered Through Christ (30:1–8)
 - The Messianic Age (30:9–15 = Isaiah 11:4–9)
 - All Things Will Be Made Known (30:16–18)

Nephi’s Final Teachings (31:1–33:15)

- The Doctrine of Christ (31:1–21)
 - Nephi Delights in “Plain Prophesying,” (31:1–3)
 - Following Christ through Baptism (31:4–14)
 - Pressing Forward in Christ (31:15–21)
- Guidance of the Spirit (32:1–9)
 - Feast on the Words of Christ (32:1–6)
 - Angels Speak the Words of Christ (32:2–3)
 - Unbelief and Wickedness Restrain the Spirit (32:7)
 - The Spirit Teaches to Pray (32:8–9)
- Nephi’s Concluding Testimony (33:1–15)
 - Nephi Affirms the Truth of His Record (33:1–9)
 - **The Words of Christ (33:10–11)**
 - Nephi’s Farewell (33:12–15)

JACOB

Jacob recorded his teachings and writings onto the Small Plates, which Moroni included with his abridgment of the Large Plates. The Book of Jacob consists of a *narrative introduction*, a quoted *sermon*, a longer *discourse or treatise*, and then *historical information* (a long dramatic episode and a shorter narrative summary) before Jacob’s final farewell.

Overview

- Superscription
- Introductory chapter (1:1-19)
- Sermon at the Temple (2:1-3:14)
- Discourse on God’s relationship with Israel (4:1-6:13)
- Encounter with Sherem (7:1-23)
- Struggles with the Lamanites (7:24-25)
- Jacob’s farewell (7:16-2)

Detailed View

SUPERScription

"THE BROTHER OF NEPHI. The words of his preaching unto his brethren. He confoundeth a man who seeketh to overthrow the doctrine of Christ. A few words concerning the history of the people of Nephi."

[THE RECORD OF JACOB]**Introductory chapter** (narrative, 1:1-19)

- Nephi's charge regarding the record (1:1-4)
- Jacob's concern for the future of his people (1:5-8)
- Nephite history following Nephi's death (1:9-17)
- Jacob's responsibility (1:18-19)

Sermon at the Temple (2:1-3:14)

- Preamble (2:1-11)
- Rebuke for pride induced by riches (2:12-22)
- Rebuke for whoredoms (2:23-35)
- Consolation for the pure and condemnation of the impure (3:1-11)
- Conclusion (3:12-24)

Writing on Plates (4:1-3) editorial digression for his readers explaining his record keeping practices

Discourse on God's relationship with Israel (4:1-6:13; follows the basic Isaiah Quotation Formula)

- Introduction: Prophets and Prophecy (4:4-18)
 - prophetic knowledge of Christ (4:4-7)
 - the greatness of the revelations of God (4:8-9)
 - be reconciled to God (4:10-11)
 - prophecy and the Jews (14:12-15)
- Quotation: Zenos' Allegory of the Olive Tree (5:1-77) The Lord > quoted by Zenos > recorded on Brass Plates > Jacob transcribes to the Small Plates of Nephi
 - First Decay and Remedy (5:1-6)
 - Second Decay and Remedy (5:7-14)
 - General Success (5:15-28)
 - main tree (5:16b-18)
 - first transplant (5:19-22)
 - second transplant (5:23)
 - third transplant, which requires help (5:24-28)
 - Second Decay (5:29-46)
 - main tree: bad roots, wild fruit (5:30-37)
 - transplants: evil fruit (5:38-46)
 - Explanation: Roots versus Branches (5:47-48)
 - Third Remedy (5:49-59)

- Final Effort (5:60-69)
- Success Achieved (5:70-74)
- Prophecy of Third Decay and Final Destruction (5:75-77)
- Interpretation: Jacob's Meditation on Zenos' Allegory (6:1-13) discourse or address to readers
 - Zenos' prophecy concerning the House of Israel Will Come to Pass (6:1-4)
 - Jacob's Exhortation to Repentance and Faith in Christ (6:5-13)

Encounter with Sherem (7:1-23) dramatic episode

Struggles with the Lamanites (7:24-25) historical narrative

Jacob's farewell (7:16-27) narrative and direct address

ENOS

Introduction (1:1)

Enos' Conversion (narrative, 1:2-8)

- Enos' wrestle before the Lord (1:2-8)
- The Results of Enos' Conversion (1:9-18)
- prayer for the Nephites (1:9-10)
 - prayer for the Lamanites (1:11-14)
 - promise received regarding the record (1:15-18)

Nephite and Lamanite struggles (narrative, 1:19-24)

Enos' farewell (direct address, 1:25-27)

JAROM

Jarom's Introduction (1:1-2)

- Enos' directions concerning the record (1:1)
- Purpose of the Record (1:2)

Precarious Nephite Prosperity (narrative, 1:3-12)

- Nephite Wickedness and Divine Mercy (1:3)
- Spiritual Power among Some (1:4)
- Nephite Observance of the Law of Moses (1:5)
- Lamanite Barbarousness (1:6)

- Prosperity and Victory Dependent upon Faith (1:7-12)

Historical Summary (narrative summary report, 1:13)

Continuity of Record-keeping (1:14-15)

OMNI

Record of Omni (1:1-3)

- Personal Introduction (1:1-2)
- Warfare with the Lamanites (1:3b)
- Transmission of plates to son Amaron (1:3c)

Record of Amaron (1:4-8)

- Destruction of wicked Nephites (1:4-7)
- Transmission of plates to brother Chemish (1:8)

Record of Chemish (1:9)

- Manner of Record Keeping (1:9)

Record of Abinadom (1:10-11)

- Warfare with Lamanites (1:10)
- No new revelation or prophecy known (1:11)

Record of Amaleki (1:12-30)

- The Flight of Mosiah and the Righteous from the Land of Nephi (1:12-13)
- Discovery of the People of Zarahemla (1:14-19)
- Jaredite Inscription and Coriantumr (1:20-22)
- Reign of King Benjamin (1:23-25)
- Amaleki's Exhortation (1:26)
- Expeditions to the Land of Nephi (1:27-30)

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WORDS OF MORMON

The Small Plates of Nephi (1:1-11)

The Reign of King Benjamin (narrative summary, 1:12-18)

MOSIAH

Overview

- [Superscription lacking]
- End of King Benjamin's Reign (1:1-8:21)
 - Benjamin's Farewell Address (2:9-6:3)
- Zeniff and the Colony in the Land of Nephi (9:1-22:16)
 - The Record of Zeniff (9:1-22:16)
 - Ministry of Abinadi (11:20-17:20)
- Account of Alma the Elder and His People in the Land of Helam (23:1-24:25)
- Mosiah II's Reign in Zarahemla (25:1-29:47)

Detailed View

[Superscription]

- Hardy, 177 n. 1, “Manuscript evidence suggests that the first two chapters of the book of Mosiah were among the 116 pages lost by Martin Harris and that what is currently Mosiah 1 was originally the third chapter in the book. This is why there is no summary headnote at the beginning of Mosiah.”

End of King Benjamin’s Reign (1:1–6:7)

- Benjamin teaches his sons (narrative, 1:1–8)
- Benjamin installs Mosiah² as king (narrative, 1:9–6:3)
 - Benjamin’s Charge to Mosiah (1:9–17)
 - Assembly at the temple (1:18–2:8)
 - Benjamin’s farewell address (discourse or sermon, 2:9–4:30)
 - Benjamin reviews his stewardship (2:9–14)
 - Serving God (2:15–26)
 - Benjamin completes his reign (2:27–2:30)
 - Benjamin’s charge to the people (2:31–41)
 - Benjamin teaches of Christ (3:1–27)
 - The Angel’s Prophecy of Christ (3:1–15)
 - The Angel Explains the Fall and the Atonement (3:16–23)
 - The Angel’s Warning from the Lord (3:24–27)
 - The Reaction of the People: the Process of Repentance (4:1–3)
 - Benjamin continues: Man and God (4:4–30)
 - Who Is Saved? (poetic discourse: laid out in verse; 4:4–8)
 - Retaining a Remission of Sins: Believe in God . . . (hymn and poetic discourse: laid out in verse; 4:9–16)
 - We are all beggars . . . (4:17–27)
 - Final Instructions (4:28–30)
 - The People Covenant to follow Benjamin’s instructions (narrative, 5:1–6:3)
 - The people believe (5:1–5)
 - Becoming Children of Christ (5:6–6:2)
 - names recorded (6:1–2)
- Mosiah² reigns as king (narrative, 6:3–7)

Zeniff and the Colony in the Land of Nephi (7:1–22:16)

- Ammon’s Expedition to find the colony of Zeniff (7:1–8:21)
 - Mosiah sends Ammon and a search party to the Land Nephi (7:1–6)
 - Captured and interviewed by Limhi (7:7–16)
 - Assembly of the Nephite colonists (7:17–8:4)
 - Limhi addresses his people, recounting their history and the promises of the Lord (7:17–33)
 - Ammon addresses Limhi’s people, recounting the history of Zarahemla since their departure (8:1–4)
 - Jaredite records
 - Limhi’s scouts and the 24 Jaredite plates (8:5–12)

- Mosiah and Nephite seers (8:13–21)
- History of the People of Zeniff (9:1–22:16)
 - *Zeniff Headnote*: “*The Record of Zeniff—An account of his people, from the time they left the land of Zarahemla until the time they were delivered out of the hands of the Lamanites.*”
 - Zeniff’s Personal Record (9:1–10:22) Personal record of Zeniff, expedition leader/king
 - > Mormon included complete
 - First, unsuccessful attempt at recolonizing the Land of Nephi (9:1–2)
 - Successful Nephite Settlement in the Land of Nephi (9:3–10:22)
 - treaty with King Laman (9:3–10)
 - first battle with Lamanites (9:11–10)
 - prosperity (10:1–5)
 - war with Lamanites resumed (10:6–10)
 - discoursus on Lamanite life and traditions (10:11–18)
 - Nephite victory (10:19–20)
 - end of Zeniff’s reign (10:21–22)
 - The subsequent history of the People of Zeniff (11:1–22:16) < Mormon’s abridgment of the accounts of Noah, Abinadi, Alma, and Limhi
 - Reign of wicked King Noah (11:1–19)
 - political, economic, and religious policies (11:3–13)
 - desultory fighting with Lamanites (11:16–19)
 - Ministry of Abinadi (11:20–17:20)
 - Abinadi’s first mission: repentance (11:20–29)
 - Abinadi’s second mission: destruction warned (12:1–8)
 - Abdinadi arrested and accused (12:9–16)
 - Trial of Abinadi (12:17–17:20) < Words of Abinadi and account of trial recorded by Alma the Elder, later abridged by Mormon
 - Trial Preliminaries (12:17-13:6a)
 - » Questioned about Isaiah 52:7-10 (12:17-24)
 - » Abinadi questions Noah's priests (12:25-37)
 - » Attempts to silence Abinadi (13:1-6a)
 - Abinadi’s Discourse
 - » Abdinadi's exposition of the Ten Commandments (13:6b-26)
 - » ***Abinadi teaches of Christ*** (13:33-16:15)
 - + quotation of Isaiah 53:1–12 (14:1–12)
 - + Christ as the Father and the Son (15:1–9)
 - + the Seed of Christ (15:10–18)
 - + the first resurrection (15:19–31)
 - + redemption and judgment (16:1–15)
 - Results of Abinadi’s Teaching (17:1-20)
 - » Alma is persuaded (17:1-4)
 - » Abinadi is executed (17:5-20)
 - Alma’s establishment of a church (18:1–35)
 - Alma continues Abinadi’s teaching (18:1–6)
 - Alma baptizes (18:7–16)

- the church established and strengthened (18:17–30)
- Alma and his people flee (18:31–35)
- Final days of Noah’s reign (19:1–23)
 - Lamanite invasion saves Noah (19:1–8)
 - People of Noah enslaved (19:9–15)
 - Noah killed, his men return (19:16–23)
- Reign of Limhi (19:25–21:27)
 - unequal peace with the Lamanites (19:25–20)
 - war resumes over stolen Lamanite daughters (20:1–26)
 - afflictions and defeats (21:1–12)
 - humility and moderately renewed prosperity (21:13–17)
 - Ammon’s party discovered (21:18–27; see 7:1–8:27)
- Return of Limhi’s People (21:28–22:15)
 - Limhi’s people desire to follow Alma (21:28–36)
 - Ammon leads Nephite colonists back to Zarahemla (22:1–15)

Account of Alma¹ and His People in the Land of Helam (23:1–24:25)

Superscription to the record of the People of Alma: “An account of Alma and the people of the Lord, who were driven into the wilderness by the people of Noah.”

- Alma and the Church flee King Noah’s armies (23:1–5)
- Alma rejects the kingship (23:6–18)
- The People of Alma tried (23:19–24:15)
 - Prosperity in Helam (23:19–20)
 - The Lord tries the patience and faith of his people (23:21–24)
 - Lamanite army, seeking the people of Limhi, overrun Helam (23:25–35)
 - Lamanites enslave Alma’s people and make Amulon their king (23:36–39)
 - Amulon and the priests of Noah teach the Lamanites (24:1–7)
 - Alma’s people persecuted and comforted (24:8–15)
- The people of Alma delivered by the power of God (24:16–24:25)

Mosiah²’s Reign in Zarahemla (25:1–29:47)

- Gathering of the People of Zarahemla (Mulekites), Nephites, and returning colonists (Limhi and Alma’s people) (25:1–18)
- Alma¹ established the Church in the lands of Zarahemla (25:19–24)
- Alma¹ struggles with persecution from without and apostasy within (26:1–27:7)
 - young unbelievers (26:1–6)
 - questions of Church discipline (26:7–33)
 - Alma regulates the Church (26:34–39)
 - an end to persecutions leads to peace and prosperity (27:1–7)
- Conversion of Alma² and the four sons of Mosiah (27:8–28:7)
 - Alma and the sons of Mosiah rebuked by an angel (27:8–17)
 - prayers for Alma’s recovery (27:18–22)
 - Alma’s confession (27:23–31)
 - Alma and the sons of Mosiah preach and build up the Church (27:32–37)

- sons of Mosiah wish to preach to the Lamanites (28:1–9)
- Governmental reforms (28:10–29:47)
 - The End of Kingship (28:10-29:36)
 - Record-keeping (28:11-20)
 - Mosiah translates the twenty-four gold plates of the Jaredite record (28:10-19)
 - Records entrusted to Alma² (28:20)
 - Mosiah² writes against kingship (29:1-36)
 - Establishment of the system of judges (29:37-47)

ALMA

Overview

- Superscription
- Record of Alma²
 - Beginning of the Reign of Judges (1:1–4:5)
 - Alma the Younger and the Nephite Reformation (4:6–16:21)
 - The Lamanite Mission of the Sons of Mosiah² (17:1–27:30)
 - Lamanite–Nephite War (28:1–14)
 - Further Missions of Alma and Amulek (Alma 29:1–35:14)
 - The Song of Alma (29:1–17)
 - **[Korihor, an Anti–Christ (30:6–21)]**
 - **[Mission to the Zoramites (31:1–35:14)]**
 - [Alma’s Testimony to His Sons (35:15–42:31)]
 - [The Zoramite War (43:3–44:24)]
- [The Record of Helaman²]
 - [The End of the Prophetic Career of Alma² (45:1–19)]
 - [Helaman’s Unsuccessful Reformation (45:20–24)]
 - [The Wars of Amalickiah and Ammoron (46:1–62:41)]
 - [Nephite Recovery and Changes (62:42–63:17)]
- [Record of Shiblon]

The Korihor and Zoramite episodes sit roughly in the middle of the Book of Alma, illustrating how individual and group rebellion and apostasy are responsible for the wars and destructions that follow.

Detailed View

Superscription

“The Book of Alma, the son of Alma. The account of Alma, who was the son of Alma, the first and chief judge over the people of Nephi, and also the high priest over the Church. An account of the reign of the judges, and the wars and contentions among the people. And also an account of a war between the Nephites and the Lamanites, according to the record of Alma, the first and

chief judge.”

Beginning of the Reign of Judges (1:1–4:5)

- The rule of law among the Nephites (1:1) narrative transition report
- Religious and philosophical challenges (1:2–1:33)
 - Nehor, an antichrist (1:2–15)
 - Priestcraft continues to spread (1:16–24)
 - Prosperity within the church (1:25–33)
- Political challenges (2:1–3:27)
 - Amlici fails to gain power legitimately (2:1–7)
 - Rebellion of the Amlicites (2:8–19)
 - Defeat of the Amlicites and the Lamanites (2:20–3:4)
 - Amlicites assume the curse of the Lamanites (3:5–19)
 - Another battle with the Lamanites (3:20–27)
- Repentance and Recovery (4:1–5)

Alma² and the Nephite Reformation (4:6–16:21)

- Pride afflicts the church (narrative, 4:6–10)
- Alma resigns the chief judgeship to preach (4:11–20)
- ***The Missions of Alma the younger*** (5:1–16:21)
 - First Mission: **Zarahemla** (5:1–6:6); *Headnote to Alma’s Zarahemla sermons: “The words which Alma, the High Priest according to the holy order of God, delivered to the people in their cities and villages throughout the land.”*
 - Sermon at **Zarahemla** (5:1–61)
 - The Example of Their Fathers’ Deliverance (5:1-13)
 - Call to Spiritual Deliverance (5:14–42)
 - » All must Be Born of God (5:14-25)
 - » The Need for Continued Change of Heart (5:26-32)
 - » Hearken to the Call of the Good Shepherd (5:33-42)
 - Alma’s Testimony (5:44–56)
 - » His Call as a Witness (5:44–49)
 - » The Coming of the Son of God, the King, is at Hand (5:50-52)
 - » The Wicked Will Be Destroyed (5:53–56)
 - Final Plea: Follow the Good Shepherd (5:57–61)
 - Reform of the church at Zarahemla (narrative summary report, 6:1–6)
 - Second Mission: **Gideon** (6:7–7:27); *Headnote to Alma’s Gideon sermon: “The words of Alma which he delivered to the people in Gideon, according to his own record.”*
 - Alma Travels to Gideon (6:7–8)
 - Sermon at Gideon (7:1–27)
 - the Righteous Condition of the Church at Gideon (7:1–6)
 - ***Alma Testifies of Christ*** (7:7–13)
 - the Necessity of Repentance and Baptism (7:14–16)
 - Alma’s Hopes Fulfilled in Gideon (7:17–21)
 - Concluding Exhortation and Blessing (7:22–27)

- Third Mission: **Melek** (8:1–5; Mormon’s summary)
 - Alma’s teaching “according to the holy order of God” leads people throughout all the land to be baptized
- Fourth Mission: **Ammonihah** (8:6–15:2: Mormon quotes sermons about important doctrines in the midst of his abridgment of this mission)
 - Alma Initially Rejected by the People of Ammonihah (8:6–13)
 - Alma Directed to Return Again to Ammonihah (8:14–18)
 - Meets Amulek, Who Becomes His Missionary Companion (8:19–32)
 - Sermons to the Ammonihahites (9:1–13:31); *Headnote: “The words of Alma, and also the words of Amulek, which were declared unto the people who were in the land of Ammonihah. And also they are cast into prison, and delivered by the miraculous power of God, which was in them according to the record of Alma.”*
 - First Sermons (9:1–10:27)
 - » Alma discourse on accountability (9:1–33)
 - » Amulek’s account of his conversion and his discourse on the prayers of the righteous (10:1–27)
 - The Dispute with the Zeezrom (dramatic narrative) and its Associated Sermons (10:28–13:31)
 - » Mormon’s digression on Nephite money! (11:1–20)
 - » Amulek’s discourse on resurrection (11:21–46)
 - » Alma on revelation, judgment, and the plan of redemption (12:1–37)
 - » Alma on priesthood, foreordination, and the role of individual faithfulness (13:1–31)
 - Alma and Amulek imprisoned and then miraculously delivered (14:1–29)
 - Believers are cast out, their scriptures and families burned (14:8–16)
- Fifth Mission **Sidom** (15:1–19)
 - Zeezrom healed and converted
 - A “great check” of the pride of the people of Sidom
 - Alma returns to Zarahemla with Amulek
- Renewed Lamanite War (16:1–12)
 - Lamanites destroy Ammonihah (16:1–4)
 - Nephite general Zoram drive the Lamanites out and recapture Nephite captives (16:5–12)
- Alma and Amulek preach the gospel throughout the land (16:13–21)

The Lamanite Mission of the Sons of Mosiah² (17:1–27:30, abridged historical summary with dramatic episodes and speeches)

- The Sons of Mosiah Set Out on Their Mission (17:1–18, abridged historical narrative)
 - Qualifications for Successful Missionaries (17:2b–5)
 - Having Traveled to the Lands of the Lamanites, They Separate (17:6–18)
 - Ammon blesses each (17:18)
- Ammon in the Land of Ishmael (17:19–19:36, dramatic episode)
 - Ammon Becomes a Servant of King Lamoni (17:19–25)
 - Ammon and the Robbers at the Water of Sebus (17:26–39)

- The Conversion of Lamoni (18:1–43)
 - Ammon’s Faithfulness (18:1–12)
 - Ammon’s Interview with Lamoni (18:13–43)
 - Ammon Teaches of God and the Plan of Salvation (18:24–39, part sermon, part summary)
 - Lamoni Converted and Overcome by the Spirit (18:40–43)
- The Queen and Many Lamanites Converted (19:1–36)
 - Ammon’s Interview with the Queen (19:1–10)
 - Lamoni, the Queen, and Ammon Overcome with the Spirit (19:11–15)
 - Abish Gathers the People (19:16–18)
 - The People Murmur (19:19–28)
 - The Queen, Lamoni, and Ammon Minister to the People (19:29–36)
 - “And thus we see the work of the Lord did commence among the Lamanites . . .” (19:36, editorial comment)
- Ammon and Lamoni’s Father (20:1–30, dramatic episode)
 - Lamoni and Ammon Meet Lamoni’s Father while Traveling Towards Middoni (20:1–8)
 - Lamoni’s Father Threatens Ammon (20:9–19)
 - Ammon Finds Favor with Lamoni’s Father (20:20–30)
 - Lamoni Favored (20:26)
 - Ammon’s Brothers Released (20:27–30)
- The Sons of Mosiah Continue Their Missionary Work among the Lamanites (21:1–23, abridged historical narrative)
 - Aaron’s Experiences in the Land of Jerusalem Recounted (21:1–10)
 - Imprisonment Ammon’s Brothers in Middoni Recounted (21:11–13)
 - Ammon’s Brothers Released and Resume Their Missionary Work (21:14–17)
 - Ammon and Lamoni Build the Church in Ishmael (21:18–23)
- Aaron and the Conversion of Lamoni’s Father (22:1–35, dramatic episode)
 - Aaron Comes to the King (Lamoni’s Father) in the Land of Nephi (22:1–5)
 - Aaron Teaches of God and the Plan of Salvation (22:6–14, part sermon, part summary)
 - The King Repents and Is Overcome by the Spirit (22:15–18)
 - The Queen and the Multitude are Converted (22:19–26)
- Broad Success among the Lamanites (22:27–23:18, abridged historical narrative)
 - The King’s Proclamation Regarding Religious Freedom (22:27–23:3)
 - Mormon’s Digression on the Geography of the Promised Land (22:27b–35)
 - The Sons of Mosiah Preach Freely (23:4)
 - Characteristics of the Thousands Converted (23:5–7)
 - Catalogue of Lamanites Converted (23:8–15)
 - Hardness of the Amalekites and Amulonites (23:14)
 - The Anti-Nephi-Lehies (23:16–28)
- Results of the Lamanite Conversions (24:1–27:30)
 - Lamanite Civil War (24:1–30)
 - Anti-Nephi-Lehi Becomes King (24:1–19, abridged historical narrative)
 - Anti-Nephi-Lehi’s Speech (24:20–16, sermon or quoted discourse)
 - People of God Make a Covenant and Bury Their Weapons of War (24:17–19)

- » “And thus we see that when these Lamanites were brought to believe they were firm . . .” (24:19, editorial comment)
- Unbelieving Lamanites Slaughter Their Brethren (24:20–23)
- The Example of the People of God Brings about Further Conversions (24:24–30)
 - Amalekites and Amulonites remain hardened (24:28–30)
 - » “And thus we can plainly discern that after a people have been once enlightened by the Spirit of God . . . and then have fallen into sin and transgression . . .” (24:30, editorial comment)
- Lamanite Losses Lead to More Conversions (25:1–17)
 - Lamanites Destroy the City of Ammonihah (25:1–2)
 - Amulonites Slain (25:3–12)
 - Nephites Repel the Lamanites (25:3)
 - Amulonites Burn Many Believers (25:5–7)
 - Lamanites Hunt the Amulonites (25:8–12)
 - Many Join the Anti-Nephi-Lehies (25:13–17)
- The Joys of Missionary Work (25:17–26:37)
 - Sons of Mosiah Rejoice in Missionary Work (25:17–37)
 - Ammon Glories in the Lord (26:1–37, psalm or song of praise)
- People of Anti-Nephi-Lehi Join the Nephites (27:1–30)
 - Anti-Nephi-Lehites Leave the Lamanites (27:1–15)
 - Sons of Mosiah Meet Alma² (27:16–19)
 - Nephites Give the Anti-Nephi-Lehites the Land Jershon (27:20–30)
 - Characteristics of the “People of Ammon” (27:27–30)

Lamanite–Nephite War (28:1–14)

- “And thus we see how great is the inequality of man . . .” (28:13–14, editorial comment)

The Song of Alma (29:1–17, psalm or song of praise)