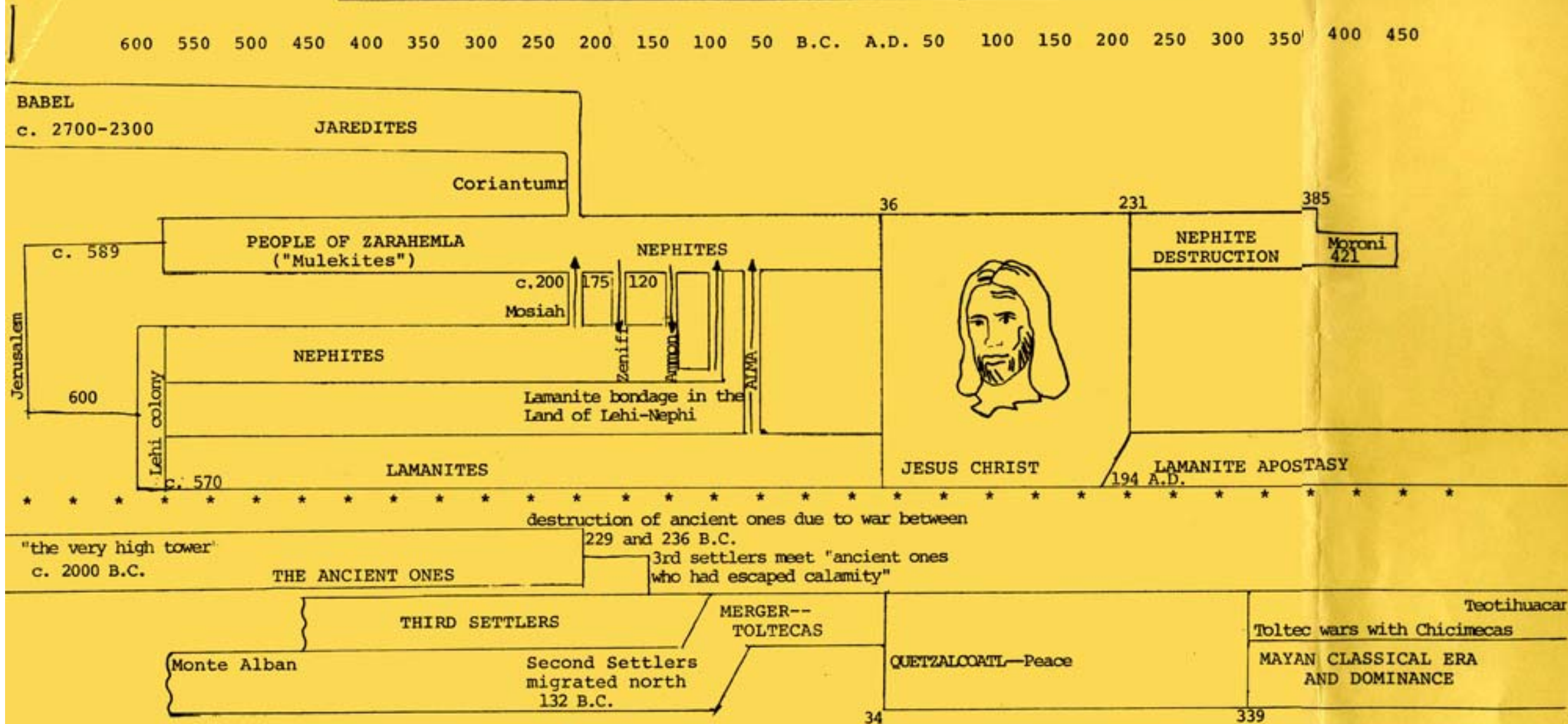


HISTORICAL GUIDE TO THE BOOK OF MORMON



HIGHPOINTS OF IXTLILXOCHITL'S BOOK

600 550 500 450 400 350 300 250 200 150 100 50 B.C. A.D. 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450

## JAREDITES - ANCIENT ONES

Ether 1:33-37  
Ether 6:14-16, 20  
Ether 1:40-43  
Ether 2:1-7

--built a high tower to avoid destruction; languages were changed--but Toltecas could understand each other (there were about seven men and their families); came to these lands having crossed lands and seas, until they came to good and fertile land.  
--use of word "zacualli" which means "la torre altisima" or "the very high tower"  
--"They were those of the division of Babylon."

## TRANSPORTATION TO THE NEW WORLD

Ether 2:1-7, 13-18, 20-24  
Ether 3:1, 6;  
Ether 6:2

Sahagun claims that the "ancient ones came in 7 barges and arrived at Panuco.

## COMPLETE DESTRUCTION

between 300 BC and 222 BC  
Ether 13:13-22, 25-26  
Ether 15:2, 13-17, 20-22, 29-33

between 229 BC and 236 BC

Ixtlilxochitl says complete destruction was due to war

## SECOND SETTLERS LAMANITES, NEPHITES/TOLTECAS

### DEPARTURE FROM JERUSALEM

Date is very explicit--first year of the reign of Zedekiah (600 B.C.)  
1 Ne. 1:4, 2:1-4  
3 Ne. 1:1

Ixtlilxochitl gives no date, but does say they were well established by 132 BC

### RELUCTANCE TO LEAVE

1 Ne. 10:12-14

Totonicapan--"Pity us!...they said upon leaving"

### LIAHONA/GIRON-GIGAL

1 Ne. 16:10  
Liahona = Lahab + hennah  
= point + whither

Both Popol Vuh and Totonicapan refer to a sacred device from God that led the way to the way to the promised land

### HOUSE OF ISRAEL

2 Ne. 3:4, 5

Totonicapan--"sons of Abraham and Jacob"

## WORSHIP OF IDOLS

2 Ne. 9:37

Popol Vuh--"They did not invoke stone or wood idols."

## THIRD SETTLERS MULEKITES/ULMECAS

Omni 1:15, 16

Discovered by Nephites around 200 BC at Zarahemla

Mulekites merged with Nephites and adopted the name Nephites.

Ixt.--migrated south to Bountiful before 132 BC

Ulmechas (Olmecs) met the Toltecas, merged with them and kept the name Toltec.

## MULEKITES AND JAREDITES

After destruction of Jaredites, Coriantumr met with Mulekites--Omni 1:20-22

Ixt.--The Olmecas "found some of the giants--ancient ones who had escaped calamity.

## USE OF THE TERM "GIANTS"

Limhi's men find Jaredite remains--

"And behold, also, they have brought breast-plates, which are large..." Mosiah 8:10

Ixt.--refers to the ancient ones (Jaredites) as "giants"

## CALAMITIES AT CHRIST'S CRUCIFIXION 34 AD

3 Nephi

Ixt. says the destruction occurred "at the same time when Christ our Lord suffered."

## WHEN?

3 Ne. 8:2, 5

"and they say it happened during the first days of the year."

## CHRIST IN AMERICA

John 10:14-16 ("Other sheep I have...")  
3 Ne. 15: 16-19

Ixt. refers to Quetzalcoatl...see next page for quotes.

## PEACE AFTER CHRIST

288 years of peace (34 AD - 322 AD)

305 years of peace (34 AD - 339 AD)

IXTLILXOCHITL COMMENTS ON QUETZALCOATL

And when they were in the height of their power, there arrived in this land a man whom they called Quetzalcoatl and others Huemac on account of his great virtues, considering him as just, saintly, holy and good; teaching them by deeds and words the path of virtue and forbidding them their vices and sins, giving laws and good doctrine. And in order to refrain them from their pleasures and dishonesties, he instituted (established) fasting for them and he was the first who worshiped and placed the cross which they called Quiahuiteotlchicahualtizeotl and others Tonacaquahuitl, which means: God of the rains and of health and tree of sustenance or of life.

Quetzalcoatl through literal interpretation means serpent of precious plumage; in an allegorical sense it means very wise man; and as for the name Huemac, some say he (Quetzalcoatl) was so called because he imprinted and stamped his hands on a rock, as if it were on very soft was, as a testimony that all he had told them would come true; others would have it mean he of the large or powerful hand.

Quetzalcoatl was a favorably disposed man, of a grave aspect, white, and bearded. His dress was a long tunic. (Compare 3 Nephi 19:25)

And at the time he went about taking leave of these people, he told them that in time to come in a year which would be called ce Atatl, he would return, and then his doctrine would be received, and his children would be masters and possess the land... (Compare 3 Nephi 20:22-26)

## MORMON/HUEMAN

Lived during the same period; each was a prophet; each wrote a sacred book of God (a sacred history); each led a great exodus from Bountiful-Land; and each participated in a momentous treaty in 350 AD.

Naturally the Book of Mormon account is more accurate of the events during the years 339-387 AD because Mormon and Moroni were there and wrote accounts of the events personally. Ixtlilxochitl merely compiled his record from other second hand accounts.

### DIVINE BOOK

Ixtlilxochitl: "And before going on I want to make an account of Hueman the astrologer...Before dying he gathered together all the histories the Tultecas had, from the creation of the world up to that time and had them pictured in a very large book, where were pictured all their persecutions and hardships, prosperities and good happenings, kings and lords, laws and good government of their ancestors, old sayings and good examples, temples, idols, sacrifices, rites and ceremonies that they had, astrology, philosophy, architecture, and the other arts, good as well as bad, and a resume of all things of science, knowledge, prosperous and adverse battles, and many other things; and he entitled this book, calling it Teoamoxtli, which well interpreted means 'Various things of God and divine book'. The natives now call the Holy Scriptures Teoamoxtli, because it is almost the same, principally in the persecutions and hardships of men. "

### EXODUS

Both accounts indicate that about the year 339 AD--near the time of the beginning of the exodus--Mormon took temporary hope for the welfare of his people.

Ixtlilxochitl records the temporary hope of Hueman: There rose among them a great astrologer who called himself Hueman, saying to them that he found that since the creation of the world they had always had great persecutions from heaven, and after them their ancestry had enjoyed great well-being, prosperous lands, and long power; and their persecutions always occurred in the year of Ce Tecpatl...and this year past, they would then enjoy great well-being.

### Compare:

4 Ne 1:48, 59

Mormon 1:1-5

Mormon 2:17, 18

Words of Mormon 1:1-11

Mormon 6:5, 6

Mormon 8:1, 3-5

Ether 1:1

Moroni 1:1-2

Moroni 10:4

Mormon 2: 10-12

## GREAT TREATY

Mormon 2: 28, 29

Mormon 1: 6-11--two main groups--the Lamanites and the Nephites; five sub-groups--Jacobites, Josephites, Zoramites, Lemuelites and Ishmaelites. Dates treaty in year 350 AD

Mormon = Meorah (cheerfulness)

And almost in the last of these years (11 years after the departure in 339) two principal leaders and five other minor ones got together to discuss whether they would stay in this land or whether they (the Toltecs) would go on farther. There arose among the Toltecs Hueman...

Hueman = Hue (great)

## LAMANITE DOMINANCE

Moroni chapter 1--Lamanites put to death those Nephites that will not deny Christ; Moroni vows not to deny Christ.

Archaeologists date the Teotihuacan ruins as beginning between 300 and 500 AD. Perhaps the apostate Nephites settled in Teotihuacan--"City of the Gods", but they lost the priesthood and authority etc. This Toltec civilization, although advanced, was not on as high a level--obviously because of the apostasy, there were no prophets or apostles. Christian tradition continued and Spaniards were surprised to find Indians with a basic (although adulterated version) of Christianity...it had changed throughout the years (1000 years until Cortez came).

