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## 1 Nephi Chapter 2

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## Chapter 2

{Original 1830 Chapter I – continued}

Lehi Is Obedient to His Covenants with the Lord The Lord Delivers Lehi's Family from Destruction

1 For behold		
<mark>it came</mark>	to pass*	аа
that	the Lord spake unto my father	
yea	[the Lord spake unto my father] even in a dream	
	and <u>said</u> unto him [ <u>my father</u> ]	[P = sayeth]
	Blessed art thou Lehi	
	because of the things	
	which thou [Lehi] hast done	
	And <u>because</u> <u>thou</u> [Lehi] hast been faithful	
	and [because thou Lehi hast] declared unto this people	
	the things	
which	I [the Lord] commanded thee	
	behold they [the Jews] seek to take away thy life	[see 1 Ne. 1:20]
2 And <mark>it came</mark>		
that	the Lord commanded my father even in a dream	
that	he [ <u>my <b>father</b></u> ] should take his family	bb
and	[he my father should] <u>depart</u> <u>into the wilderness</u>	
3 And <u>it came</u>		
that	he [my father] was obedient unto the word of the Lord	
Wherefore	he [ <u>my <b>father</b></u> ] <b>did</b> as <b>the Lord commanded</b> him	

#### ~~ Lehi Takes His Family into the Wilderness Down by the Borders Near the Red Sea Lehi Gives Up All He Possesses to Obey His Covenant with the Lord

#### 4 And it came to pass

that	he [ <u>my <b>father</b>]</u>		<u>departed</u>	into the wilder	<u>ness</u>	
and	he [ <u>my <b>father</b>]</u>	<u>left</u>	his house	[covenant dualit	y – the house of Israel]	сс
and	[he my father]	[ <u>left</u> ]	the land of h	<u>is inheritance</u>	[covenant duality - Israel]	
	and		his gold			01
	and		his silver*			02
	and		his precious	things		dd

[Par. aa – Like "paragraph" beginnings "it came to pass"]

[Par. bb -- Circular repetition "my father"]

[Heb. 01 – Repetition of possessive "his" in a list][Heb. 02 – Metaphor (symbol) items of high value "gold, silver"][Par. dd – Many "and"s]

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<u>Anc</u>	<u>_,</u> ,	ook NOTHING with ere <u>his</u> family [his] provision [his] tents				
5 <u>Anc</u>		<u>departed</u> came*down by the	<u>borders</u>	<u>lerness</u> * _the shoreof t	[O=he] he <u><b>Red Sea</b></u>	ee 03
	<b>~~~Lehi Travels Three D</b> Warns of Disobedience	Lehi Rejoices in the	Covenant W	ay		
<u>Anc</u>	d he [ <u>my <b>father</b>]</u>	<u>traveled</u> in the which was / ^a	<u>in the wild</u> e <u>borders</u> are <u>near</u>		he <u>Red Sea</u> [0/^ {	`₽] {AG}
<u>Anc</u>	Wi	d <u>travel</u> ith his <u>family</u> hich [ <u>family</u> ] co and [and	<u>in the wild</u> onsisted of <u>my</u> mother <u>my</u> elder who wer <b>and</b> <u>my</u> self	r <b>Sariah</b> prethren/brothers	5 [^ <i>O,₽/₽</i> , 1830] [₽= which] <b>[omission]</b>	
6 And <u>it ca</u> that wh	he [my father] had he [my father] pitc	f <u>traveled</u> <b>three day</b> ched his tent in a valley de / ^ <b>by</b> the side <b>of</b> d			[0 / ^1837]	04
7 And <u>it car</u> tha and and	t he [my father] bui [he my father] ma	<u>ilt</u> an <b>altar of stone</b> s ade an <b>offering</b> unto ve thanks unto	the Lord	God		05
8 And <mark>it ca</mark> tha		ed the *name of the <b>and</b> it [ <i>the</i>	<u>River Laman</u> River Laman emptied into	2	he <b>Red Sea</b>	06
	endings "wilderness"] npound prepositions "down	[Heb. 04 – Separa by"] [Heb. 05 – Two ne		s"by""of""of"] by"of" = adjective]		

[Heb. 03 – Compound prepositions "down by"]	[Heb. 05 – Two nouns connected by "of" = adjective]
[Par. ff – Distribution list]	[Heb. 06 – Call the "name" rather than the place (river)]

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	and <u>the *valley was</u> in the borders [ <u>near</u> the shore of the [and <u>the *valley was</u> ] near the mouth [of the	
9 And when	[he] <u>my <b>father</b></u> saw	[ 0 - Vally]
	that the waters of the river	
	<u>emptied into</u> the fountain of the	<u>Red Sea</u>
	he [my father] spake unto Laman	
	saying [Quote]	
	O that thou mightest <b>be like</b> unto <i>this river</i>	07
	continually running into	07
	The Fountain of ALL	Righteousness 08
		U
10 <b>And</b>	he [my father] also spake unto Lemuel	
	^ <u>saying</u> [^O/ dele	ted on $P$ & 1830]
	O that thou mightest be like unto this valley* Firm and Steadfast	[*O= immoveable]
	in <b>keeping</b> the <b>com</b>	
		of the Lord
11 Now this	he [ <u>my <b>father</b>]</u> spake	
	because of the stiffneckedness*	09
	of <u>Laman and Lemuel</u>	gg
for behold		
	they [Laman and Lemuel] did murmur in MANY things against their fat	her
	because that he [my father] was a visionary man	[O = that] {AG}
and	[because that he my father] had led them	[O = that he]
	out of the land of Jerusalem	
	to leave[their house]	[see 1 Nephi 2:4]
	[and to leave] the land of their inheritance	
	and their gold	
	and their silver	
	and their precious <u>things</u> [and] to perish in <u>the wilderness</u>	[deleted]
		[deleted]
And this	they [Laman and Lemuel] said	
	[that] he [my father] had done	[O = that]
	<u>because</u> of the <u>foolish imaginations</u> of his heart	10
12 And thus	[they] Laman and Lemuel being the eldest	
	did murmur against their fath	
 [Heb. 06 – Separa	ated compound prepositions "in" "near"] [Heb. 09 – Idiom "stiffneckedness"	= stubborn]
	"like" comparison to "river"] [Par. gg – Repetition "Laman and Lem	=
[Heb. 08 – Metap	bhor "Fountain "] [Heb. 10 – Plurals = amplified]	

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	And	they [Laman and Lemuel]
		did murmur [against their father] because
		they [Laman and Lemuel] knew NOT the dealings of That God Who Had Created Them
13		NEITHER
		did
		they [Laman and Lemuel] believe
		that Jerusalem that GREAT city could be destroyed
	_	according to the <b>words</b> of <u>the <b>prophets</b></u>
	And	they [Laman and Lemuel] were like unto the Jews
		who were at <u>Jerusalem</u> [O = which]
		who sought <b>to take away the life</b> of <u>my father</u>
	••	
14 <b>And</b>	<mark>it came</mark>	to pass
	that	[ha] my father did greak unto them, in the *//gllay of Langual
		[he] my father did speak unto them in the *Valley of Lemuel [*O=vally] with power
		being filled with the Spirit
		until their frames did <u>shake</u> before him
		until their mariles did <u>shake</u> before min
	And	he [my father]did confound them [confound = shake] {AL}
	that	they [Laman and Lemuel] durst NOT utter against him
		· · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Where	efore	they [Laman and Lemuel] did [do] [deleted in 1837]
	as	he [my father] commanded them
15	And	[he] my father dwelt in a tent [in the *Valley of Lemuel]
		Nephi Desires the Way of His Father
		The Lord Visits Nephi
		Nephi Shares the Things of the Lord with His Brethren
	••	
16 <b>And</b>	it came	to pass

that	l Nephi			
	be ing <u>exceeding / ly* young</u>		[added in 1981]	11
nevertheless	be ing large in stature	[duality]		12
and also	hav <u>ing</u> GREAT desires to <b>know</b>	of <u>the mysteries</u>		
		of God		

[Note: The "mysteries" of God are linked to <u>know</u>ledge gained through covenant obedience. The story from this point on will illustrate how this covenant obedience and covenant <u>know</u>ledge comes about.]

Wherefore	<u>l [Nephi</u> ] did <u>cry unto the Lord</u>	[To "cry" means to pray]	[O = cried]
And behold	He [the Lord] did visit me	[Nephi was granted a great vision concerning	
and	[He the Lord] did soften my heart		

[Heb. 11 – The use of the word "exceeding-ly"]

[Heb. 12 – Idiom having excellent character traits]

th: whic		did <b>believe</b> ALL the <u>words</u> een <b>spoken</b> by <u>my father</u>	
Wheref	ore <u>  [Nephi]</u> d	did NOT <b>rebel</b> against him [ <u>my <b>father</b></u> ] <mark>like unto</mark> my brothers	13
17 <b>A</b> r		spake unto Sam g known unto him <u>the things</u>	
whic	h the Lord h	nad <b>manifested</b> unto me by His Holy Spirit	
th		<b>believed</b> inmy <u>words</u> I <mark>d Lemuel</mark> would NOT hearken unto my <u>words</u>	
an		ved because of the <u>hardness</u> of their hearts cried unto the Lord for them	14
		The Lord Covenants with Nephi	
19 And <mark>it o</mark> th	<u>came to pass</u> at <u>the Lord</u>	spake unto me saying	
A 60 8 C 15	<b>because</b> o		
20 An <u>D inasmuc</u> <u>E</u> <u>F</u> an <u>G</u>	<u>h as</u> <mark>ye</mark> [plural] ye [plural]	shall prosper	•

[Note: The Lord first addresses Nephi in the singular ("thou"), and then when citing the covenant terms the Lord possibly uses the plural "ye" to include everyone in Nephi's expanded group.—see Kevin L. Barney, "Enallage in the Book of Mormon," JBMS 3/1 (Spring 1994): 115-118.]

[Heb. 13 – Compound preposition "like unto"]	[Heb. 16 – Enallage singular "thou" to plural "ye"]
[Heb. 14 – Idiom "hardness of heart"]	[Heb. 17 – Hyperbole comparison "above ALL"]
[Heb. 15 – Idiom "lowliness of heart" = humble]	[Par. hh – Upward gradation of sense – the covenant way]

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[Note: By using various words of this extremely important covenant promise— "inasmuch as ye shall keep My commandments ye shall prosper and shall be led to a land of promise," the writers of the Book of Mormon will maintain a covenant theme throughout their record. For example, the specific phrase "prosper in the land" appears 42 times alluding to this covenant promise, yet there are only 22 instances that might be termed a "quote": 1 Ne. 2:20, 1 Ne. 4:14, 1 Ne. 13:15,20; 2 Ne. 1:9,20, 2 Ne. 4:4; Jarom 1:9; Omni 1:6; Mos. 1:7, Mos. 2:22,31; Alma 9:13, Alma 36:1,30, Alma 37:13, Alma 38:1, Alma 48:15,25, Alma 50:20; Hel. 3:20; Ether 2:8-11.

An expanded explanation of this "prosper in the land" covenant between God and His covenant people is found in the Bible, in chapters 28--29 of Deuteronomy. It expresses in detail both the blessings and the curses of this covenant. (The curses are also found in Ether 2:7-12.) In total, there are 59 instances of the word "prosper" in the Old Testament; yet besides the quote in Deuteronomy, there are only 4 that might be considered a "quote": Joshua 1:7; 1 Kings 2:3; 2 Chronicles 24:20; 31:21. Intriguingly, there are only 2 instances of the word "prosper" in the New Testament, neither of which would be considered a "quote" of the covenant.

Thus, while the three "testaments" of a covenant people (Old Testament, New Testament, and Book of Mormon) and history all allude to the fulfillment of this covenant between the Lord and His covenant people, the Book of Mormon is more literarily consistent with the thematic wording--something that might be expected from an abridgment process overseen by a father (Mormon) and his son (Moroni), and a translation through one man.]

21 And <u>inasmuch as</u>	<u>thy brethren</u> they [ <u>thy brethren</u> ]	shall rebel agains shall be cut off from		ii <b>e Lord</b> jj
22 And inasmuch as	thou [ <b>Nephi</b> ] thou [ <b>Nephi</b> ] over <u>thy brethren</u>	<u>shalt</u> keep shalt be made and	My commandment _a ruler a teacher	<b>s</b> kk
23 For behold in that day that	they [ <u>thy brethren]</u> I [the Lord]	shall rebel agains will curse them ever		LL 18
and	they [ <mark>thy brethren</mark> ]	<u>shall</u> have NO <b>powe</b> ex <u>shall</u> <u>rebel again</u>	cept they [ <u>thy seed</u> ]	mm
		<u>shall] <mark>rebel again</mark> shall</u> be a <u>scourge</u> [a <u>scourge</u> ]to	ist Me	[scourge = a cause of suffering]
[Par. ii – Repetition	[Par. ii – Repetition of "thy brethren"] [Heb. 18 – A verb and a noun with the same root "curse"]			

<sup>[</sup>Par. ii – Repetition of "thy brethren"][Heb. 18 – A verb and a noun with the same root "curse"][Par. jj – Repetition of "shall"][Par. mm – Repetition of "thy seed"][Par. kk – Repetition of "Me" and "My"][Heb. 19 – Compound preposition "up in"]

<sup>[</sup>Par. LL – Repetition of "rebel against"]

<sup>[</sup>Heb. 19 – Compound preposition "up in"] [Heb. 20 – Separated prepositions "in" "of"]