

## **General Comments on Alma 56-58**

In the Old Testament accounts of the wars of Israel versus Gentile nations, there are miraculous accounts of acts of nature and internal conflict where the Gentile lose. These accounts of Lamanite versus Nephite wars are just the opposite. It is grueling hand-to-hand combat with no miraculous events preserving and protecting one side. Why? It is Israel versus Israel, and the wars are a result of unrighteousness and internal conflict. Nephite apostates get the Lamanites to attack the Nephites, who are themselves not doing all that well, as the Nephites are dealing with internal dissensions and strife.

The one exception is the two thousand stripling warriors. The sons of the Anti-Nephi-Lehi's, former Lamanites, go into battle so their fathers do not have to break their oath to renounce their warlike behavior. Helaman, who is high priest, talks the fathers out of breaking their oath, and then the sons ask Helaman to lead them into battle. This zealous group of converts weigh into combat and win every battle without casualty, exhibiting exceptional faith. Among the righteous Nephites, these events would have been seen as evidence the Lord was on their side, and as examples of the kind of faith they need to have to be supported by the Lord in their battle against the apostate Nephites and Lamanites.

These three chapters are presented as Mormon quoting verbatim a letter from Helaman to Moroni, wherein Helaman is recounting his experiences with the stripling warriors, focusing on the military success they've experienced as a result of the exceptional faith of the boys and miraculous protection they've enjoyed as a result. Helaman closes the letter with a tacit request for military assistance, which then transitions into Moroni's letter to Pahoran for additional assistance (cf. ch. 59).

## **Comments on Alma 56**

1 AND now it came to pass in the commencement of the thirtieth year of the reign of the judges, on the second day in the first month, Moroni received an epistle from Helaman, stating the affairs of the people in that quarter of the land. 2 And these are the words which he wrote, saying:

My dearly beloved brother, Moroni, as well in the Lord as in the tribulations of our warfare; behold, my beloved brother, I have somewhat to tell you concerning our warfare in this part

of the land. 3 Behold, two thousand of the sons of those men whom Ammon brought down out of the land of Nephi—

now ye have known that these were descendants of Laman, who was the eldest son of our father Lehi; 4 Now I need not rehearse unto you concerning their traditions or their unbelief, for thou knowest concerning all these things—

5 Therefore it sufficeth me that I tell you that two thousand of these young men have taken their weapons of war, and would that I should be their leader; and we have come forth to defend our country.

6 And now ye also know concerning the covenant which their fathers made, that they would not take up their weapons of war against their brethren to shed blood. 7 But in the twenty and sixth year, when they saw our afflictions and our tribulations for them, they were about to break the covenant which they had made and take up their weapons of war in our defence. 8 But I would not suffer them that they should break this covenant which they had made, supposing that God would strengthen us, insomuch that we should not suffer more because of the fulfilling the oath which they had taken.

9 But behold, here is one thing in which we may have great joy. For behold, in the twenty and sixth year, I, Helaman, did march at the head of these two thousand young men to the city of Judea, to assist Antipus, whom ye had appointed a leader over the people of that part of the land. 10 And I did join my two thousand sons, (for they are worthy to be called sons) to the army of Antipus, in which strength Antipus did rejoice exceedingly;

for behold, his army had been reduced by the Lamanites because their forces had slain a vast number of our men, for which cause we have to mourn. 11 Nevertheless, we may console ourselves in this point, that they have died in the cause of their country and of their God, yea, and they are happy. 12 And the Lamanites had also retained many prisoners, all of whom are chief captains, for none other have they spared alive. And we suppose that they are now at this time in the land of Nephi; it is so if they are not slain.

13 And now these are the cities of which the Lamanites have obtained possession by the shedding of the blood of so many of our valiant men; 14 The land of Manti, or the city of Manti, and the city of Zeezrom, and the city of Cumeni, and the city of Antiparah. 15 And these are the cities which they possessed when I arrived at the city of Judea;

and I found Antipus and his men toiling with their might to fortify the city. 16 Yea, and they were depressed in body as well as in spirit, for they had fought valiantly by day and toiled by night to maintain their cities; and thus they had suffered great afflictions of every kind. 17 And now they were determined to conquer in this place or die; therefore you may well suppose that this little force which I brought with me, yea, those sons of mine, gave them great hopes and much joy.

v1-17 These verses form Helaman's explanatory opening statement to Moroni, riddled with parenthetical comments, to explain the context of what is going on. It seems likely Moroni knows most, if not all, of the context. But, for the benefit of other readers, as Helaman would have to know the history would get broadcast through all of the Nephite lands, Helaman preserves the details, so even distant readers far removed and not actively involved in the war would understand the context of what was happening.

I tried to offset the parenthesis above in the paragraph breaks, for easier reading.

Helaman writes to Moroni about his experience leading the two thousand young sons of the Anti-Nephi-Lehis, who are descendants of Laman, but who have been converted through the missionary work of Ammon (v. 1-8). Helaman and the two thousand march down to join Antipus and his army, as ordered by Moroni, to add to their ranks (v. 9-10), as they have been depleted by the war (v. 11-12). A number of cities have been lost to the Lamanites (v. 13-14), and Antipas and his armies were in danger of losing Judea when Helaman and his two thousand arrive and provided relief (v. 15-17).

v10-12 These verses inform us the Lamanites were not taking prisoners when it came to soldiers. They are clearly taking prisoners when it comes to capturing cities, given the prior attempts at prisoner swaps (cf. 54). But, when it comes to military prisoners, only some leaders have been kept alive, presumably for intelligence purposes, but even these are apparently being executed.

This is in sharp contrast to the Nephite practice to take prisoners, even when it is causing significant security problems (57:13-16, 57:30-33).

Documenting things like this is clearly intended to contrast the Nephites with the Lamanites when it comes to how they treat people.

v10 "the army of Antipus", this would be six thousand men, as we find out in v. 28 there were ten thousand total, after two thousand additional men arrived. Two thousand new recruits, plus two thousand stripling warriors, plus six thousand existing soldiers adds up to ten thousand.

v15-17 The armies must have been exhausted, fighting during the day and repairing and fortifying at night. Having Helaman and

the two thousand arrive to presumably labor on fortifications meant the seasoned soldiers could rest at night.

18 And now it came to pass that when the Lamanites saw that Antipus had received a greater strength to his army, they were compelled by the orders of Ammoron to not come against the city of Judea, or against us, to battle. 19 And thus were we favored of the Lord; for had they come upon us in this our weakness they might have perhaps destroyed our little army; but thus were we preserved. 20 They were commanded by Ammoron to maintain those cities which they had taken. And thus ended the twenty and sixth year. And in the commencement of the twenty and seventh year we had prepared our city and ourselves for defence.

v18-20 When the two thousand additional troops show up the city, the Lamanites who were trying to lay siege to the city change their plans and retreat to their strongholds. This must have been a huge relief to Antipus and his armies. As the Lamanite spies would not have been able to assess the quality of the two thousand, they wouldn't have know they were young men without any combat experience. They simply assumed they were soldiers and the head count resulted in them changing plans.

21 Now we were desirous that the Lamanites should come upon us; for we were not desirous to make an attack upon them in their strongholds. 22 And it came to pass that we kept spies out round about, to watch the movements of the Lamanites, that they might not pass us by night nor by day to make an attack upon our other cities which were on the northward. 23 For we knew in those cities they were not sufficiently strong to meet them; therefore we were desirous, if they should pass by us, to fall upon them in their rear, and thus bring them up in the rear at the same time they were met in the front. We supposed that we could overpower them; but behold, we were disappointed in this our desire. 24 They durst not pass by us with their whole army, neither durst they with a part, lest they should not be sufficiently strong and they should fall. 25 Neither durst they march down against the city of Zarahemla; neither durst they cross the head of Sidon, over to the city of Nephihah. 26 And thus, with their forces, they were determined to maintain those cities which they had taken.

v21-26 The Lamanites and Nephites are at a stalemate as neither party is venturing out, but are content to stay put in their forts. This month off would have likely been a welcomed respite for the Nephite soldiers.

27 And now it came to pass in the second month of this year, there was brought unto us many provisions from the fathers of those my two thousand sons. 28 And also there were sent two thousand men unto us from the land of Zarahemla. And thus we

were prepared with ten thousand men, and provisions for them, and also for their wives and their children.

29 And the Lamanites, thus seeing our forces increase daily, and provisions arrive for our support, they began to be fearful, and began to sally forth, if it were possible to put an end to our receiving provisions and strength.

30 Now when we saw that the Lamanites began to grow uneasy on this wise, we were desirous to bring a stratagem into effect upon them; therefore Antipus ordered that I should march forth with my little sons to a neighboring city, as if we were carrying provisions to a neighboring city. 31 And we were to march near the city of Antiparah, as if we were going to the city beyond, in the borders by the seashore. 32 And it came to pass that we did march forth, as if with our provisions, to go to that city. 33 And it came to pass that Antipus did march forth with a part of his army, leaving the remainder to maintain the city. But he did not march forth until I had gone forth with my little army, and came near the city Antiparah. 34 And now, in the city Antiparah were stationed the strongest army of the Lamanites; yea, the most numerous. 35 And it came to pass that when they had been informed by their spies, they came forth with their army and marched against us. 36 And it came to pass that we did flee before them, northward. And thus we did lead away the most powerful army of the Lamanites; 37 Yea, even to a considerable distance, insomuch that when they saw the army of Antipus pursuing them, with their might, they did not turn to the right nor to the left, but pursued their march in a straight course after us; and, as we suppose, it was their intent to slay us before Antipus should overtake them, and this that they might not be surrounded by our people. 38 And now Antipus, beholding our danger, did speed the march of his army. But behold, it was night; therefore they did not overtake us, neither did Antipus overtake them; therefore we did camp for the night. 39 And it came to pass that before the dawn of the morning, behold, the Lamanites were pursuing us. Now we were not sufficiently strong to contend with them; yea, I would not suffer that my little sons should fall into their hands; therefore we did continue our march, and we took our march into the wilderness. 40 Now they durst not turn to the right nor to the left lest they should be surrounded; neither would I turn to the right nor to the left lest they should overtake me, and we could not stand against them, but be slain, and they would make their escape; and thus we did flee all that day into the wilderness, even until it was dark. 41 And it came to pass that again, when the light of the morning came we saw the Lamanites upon us, and we did flee before them. 42 But it came to pass that they did not pursue us far before they halted; and it was in the morning of the third day of the seventh month.

v27-42 After a month, fathers of the stripling warriors arrive with provisions (v. 27), and an additional two thousand soldiers arrive (v. 28). About five months pass. The Lamanites see the soldiers and provisions arriving, and they want to stop it (v.

29). The Nephites lay a trap to draw the Lamanites out of their fortifications by acting like the stripling warriors are carrying provisions to another city. The Lamanite army gives chase with the rest of the Nephite army behind them, and on the third day the chase stops (v. 30-42).

v28 "and also for their wives and children", I am assuming that those residents of the city had their wives and children with them. The rest of the soldiers probably didn't.

43 And now, whether they were overtaken by Antipus we knew not, but I said unto my men: Behold, we know not but they have halted for the purpose that we should come against them, that they might catch us in their snare; 44 Therefore what say ye, my sons, will ye go against them to battle? 45 And now I say unto you, my beloved brother Moroni, that never had I seen so great courage, nay, not amongst all the Nephites. 46 For as I had ever called them my sons (for they were all of them very young) even so they said unto me: Father, behold our God is with us, and he will not suffer that we should fall; then let us go forth; we would not slay our brethren if they would let us alone; therefore let us go, lest they should overpower the army of Antipus. 47 Now they never had fought, yet they did not fear death; and they did think more upon the liberty of their fathers than they did upon their lives; yea, they had been taught by their mothers, that if they did not doubt, God would deliver them. 48 And they rehearsed unto me the words of their mothers, saying: we do not doubt our mothers knew it.

v43-48 Helaman doesn't know if the Lamanites are laying in wait for them, or if the pursuing Nephite army had caught up to the Lamanite army (v. 43). Helaman asks his young men if they want to go into battle (v. 44). The stripling warriors respond with exceptional courage (v. 45) saying they know God will protect them from the Lamanites, because their war is defensive, and they need to assist the Nephite army, so they aren't destroyed by the Lamanites (v. 46). They hadn't ever been in an actual war, but they did not fear death, and they believe what their mothers had taught them, that God would deliver them (v. 47-48).

v47-48 These verses primarily receive attention because of the mothers, but the example of their fathers is present as well. The "liberty of their fathers" is the boys recollecting what their fathers have gone through to enjoy freedom from the Lamanite traditions, politics and culture. These men abandoned their weapons of war to completely change, leave everything behind and follow the Lord in joining the Nephites. These boys were taught by their mothers and were following the examples of their fathers.

v47 The promise that God would deliver them was probably connected to them being natural Israel, and the promise that their seed would be preserved. If these boys represented all of the sons of Anti-Nephi-Lehi, and they were all lost at war, then their lineage could be wiped out. Them knowing the Lord would preserve their posterity in their faithfulness knew their sons would survive. Whether they knew it would be without a single casualty or not we do not know. But, it certainly takes Helaman by surprise, and is considered a major miracle. This suggests they did not expect this an outcome.

49 And it came to pass that I did return with my two thousand against these Lamanites who had pursued us.

And now behold, the armies of Antipus had overtaken them, and a terrible battle had commenced. 50 The army of Antipus being weary, because of their long march in so short a space of time, were about to fall into the hands of the Lamanites; and had I not returned with my two thousand they would have obtained their purpose. 51 For Antipus had fallen by the sword, and many of his leaders, because of their weariness, which was occasioned by the speed of their march--therefore the men of Antipus, being confused because of the fall of their leaders, began to give way before the Lamanites.

52 And it came to pass that the Lamanites took courage, and began to pursue them; and thus were the Lamanites pursuing them with great vigor when Helaman came upon their rear with his two thousand, and began to slay them exceedingly, insomuch that the whole army of the Lamanites halted and turned upon Helaman.

53 Now when the people of Antipus saw that the Lamanites had turned them about, they gathered together their men and came again upon the rear of the Lamanites. 54 And now it came to pass that we, the people of Nephi, the people of Antipus, and I with my two thousand, did surround the Lamanites, and did slay them; yea, insomuch that they were compelled to deliver up their weapons of war and also themselves as prisoners of war.

v49-54 Helaman turns with his two thousand and attacks the Lamanite who were pursuing (v. 49). The armies of Antipus had caught up with the Lamanites and attacked, but were exhausted from the pursuit, and were about to fall to the Lamanites (v. 49-51). The Lamanites were counterattacking the Nephite armies when Helaman and his two thousand attacked them from behind, forcing the Lamanites to turn (v. 52). The armies of Antipus then rally and attack the Lamanite from behind again (v. 53). The Lamanites are trapped between two armies and are forced to surrender (v. 54).

55 And now it came to pass that when they had surrendered themselves up unto us, behold, I numbered those young men who had fought with me, fearing lest there were many of them slain.

56 But behold, to my great joy, there had not one soul of them fallen to the earth; yea, and they had fought as if with the strength of God; yea, never were men known to have fought with such miraculous strength; and with such mighty power did they fall upon the Lamanites, that they did frighten them; and for this cause did the Lamanites deliver themselves up as prisoners of war.

57 And as we had no place for our prisoners, that we could guard them to keep them from the armies of the Lamanites, therefore we sent them to the land of Zarahemla, and a part of those men who were not slain of Antipus, with them; and the remainder I took and joined them to my stripling Ammonites, and took our march back to the city of Judea.

v55-57 After the battle ends, Helaman does a head count (v. 55) and discovers that none of his two thousand have died. All of them fought with miraculous strength, scaring the Lamanites into surrender (v. 56). The prisoners are taken to Zarahemla, guarded by part of Antipus' army, with the rest of them returning to the city of Judea (v. 57).

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