

Lesson 10: Mosiah 21, 22, 23

First Reading: Mosiah 21: 1-17

1. Here are some prophecies Abinadi made before he died, from Mosiah 12:2-5. Match up these prophecies, with the phrases and happenings in Mosiah 21 that were their fulfillment. Cite verses.

- a. they shall be smitten on the cheek
- b. they shall be slain...
- c. I will cause that they shall howl all the day long
- d. they shall have burdens lashed upon their backs
- e. they shall be driven before like a dumb ass

2. A Why did the Nephites go to war against the Lamanites?

B. How many times did they attack the Lamanites?

3. What happened to the people as a result of the wars they waged in an attempt to free themselves? Cite verses.

4. A. What was wrong with the people's attempts to free themselves through going to war?

B. Read **2 Nephi 4: 34** "O Lord, I have trusted in thee, and I will trust in thee forever. I will not put my trust in the arm of flesh; for I know that cursed is he that putteth his trust in the arm of flesh. Yea, cursed is he that putteth his trust in man or maketh flesh his arm." How does this apply to Limhi and his people?

5. A. Chapters 21 and 22 give us a spiritual model on how to escape from bondage in our lives. From Mosiah 21:14, what words or phrases show the first steps necessary to freedom from bondage?

B. Why do you think this is the necessary first step for receiving the Lord's help?

C. Re-read Mosiah 11:23-25. Why would the Lord be slow to answer someone's prayers and let their enemies smite them?

6. Though they were not released immediately from bondage, the Lord began to work in behalf of King Limhi's people in some other ways. What were they?

7. We often “go to battle” against personal weaknesses, or negative circumstances. Like Limhi’s people, when we go to battle in our own strength we fail. What encouragement can you take from this story?

Second Reading: Mosiah 21: 18-36

8. A. King Limhi mistook Ammon for someone else. Who?

B. Bondage has a tendency to create what emotions?

9. A. In verses 31, 32 and 35 we find three different descriptions of covenants that various groups had made or wanted to make with God. What phrase is common to all three?

B. What is the difference between covenanting to obey God and covenanting to serve God? Which is harder?

10. In chapter 18 it said of Alma that “as many as would hear his word he did teach.” So the people that are seeking their freedom now in chapters 21 and 22 are people who “would not hear” Alma’s words earlier. Now they want to enter a covenant to serve and obey God. How and why have they changed?

Third Reading: Mosiah 22:1-16

11. How is Gideon an example of a true counselor and a good servant?

12. God is not mentioned once in this chapter. Nevertheless, what are ways in which you think the Lord helped the Nephites in their escape from bondage?

Fourth Reading: Mosiah 23: 1-19

13. A. What reasons does Alma give for refusing to be king?

B. Alma tells the people to “remember the iniquity of king Noah and his priests” in the context of deciding whether or not to have a king. What did the leadership of wicked men do to the people?

15. A. In contrast, Alma and the leaders that he chose from among his people were said to have “watched over and nourish[ed] them with things pertaining to righteousness.” How would this kind of leadership affect people’s lives?

B. PERSONAL: How has a good leader affected your life for good?

Fifth Reading: Mosiah 23:20-39

16. A. When the Lamanite army shows the people are terrified. How does Alma deal with this?

B. Is there a model here for dealing with our own fears?

17. A. How did the army of the Lamanites stumble upon Alma and his people in the little city of Helam in the wilderness?

B. What other group was with the Lamanites?

18. What is the benefit of being led by a prophet of God?

19. Verse 21 says, “The Lord seeth fit to chasten his people: yea, he trieth their patience and their faith.” What do you think about this or what have you learned in your life about this principle?