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### KnoWhy #154 - Why Did Moroni Quote the Patriarch Jacob about a Piece of Joseph's Coat?

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**Abstract:** While gathering support for the Nephite military cause, Captain Moroni invoked the words of the Old Testament patriarch Jacob, the father of Joseph of Egypt. He stated that even as a remnant of Joseph's seed and garment had perished, "even it shall be ourselves if we do not stand fast in the faith of Christ." Moroni's war banner and quotation of Jacob went together to legitimate the Nephite cause. By explicitly calling upon the words of Jacob promising that God will preserve a remnant of the seed of Joseph, Moroni extended Jacob's promise to his soldiers. It is hard to imagine a symbol that would have been more energizing and reassuring than this.



*Moroni and the Title of Liberty, Minerva Teichert*

## WHY DID MORONI QUOTE THE PATRIARCH JACOB ABOUT A PIECE OF JOSEPH'S COAT?

**“EVEN AS THIS REMNANT OF GARMENT OF MY SON HATH BEEN PRESERVED, SO SHALL A REMNANT OF THE SEED OF MY SON BE PRESERVED BY THE HAND OF GOD, AND BE TAKEN UNTO HIMSELF, WHILE THE REMAINDER OF THE SEED OF JOSEPH SHALL PERISH, EVEN AS THE REMNANT OF HIS GARMENT.” ALMA 46:24**

### THE KNOW

To quell dissensions and treason among his fellow Nephites, many of whom were being persuaded by the flattery of Amalickiah (Alma 46:10), Moroni undertook it to rally Nephite morale and faithfulness. Accordingly, “He rent his coat; and he took a piece thereof, and wrote upon it—In memory of our God, our religion, and freedom, and our peace, our wives, and our children—and he fastened it upon the end of a pole” (v. 12).

This banner, called the “title of liberty” (Alma 46:13), was used at first as a war banner for the Nephite forces (vv. 19–20).<sup>1</sup> Following the well-attested ancient Near Eastern phenomenon of the simile curse, those soldiers who rallied around Moroni rent their own garments as a token of their covenant,<sup>2</sup> pledging that if they trans-

gressed God’s commandments “the Lord should rend them even as they had rent their garments” (v. 21).<sup>3</sup>

While gathering support for the Nephite military cause, Moroni curiously invoked the words of the Old Testament patriarch Jacob, the father of Joseph of Egypt (Alma 46:24). He prefaced his recitation of Jacob’s words by reminding his comrades,

Behold, we are a remnant of the seed of Jacob; yea, we are a remnant of the seed of Joseph, whose coat was rent by his brethren into many pieces; yea, and now behold, let us remember to keep the commandments of God, or our garments shall be rent by our brethren, and we be cast into prison, or be sold, or be slain. (v. 23)

Moroni then went on to quote Jacob thus:

Even as this remnant of garment of my son hath been preserved, so shall a remnant of the seed of my son be preserved by the hand of God, and be taken unto himself, while the remainder of the seed of Joseph shall perish, even as the remnant of his garment. Now behold, this giveth my soul sorrow; nevertheless, my soul hath joy in my son, because of that part of his seed which shall be taken unto God. (Alma 46:24–25)

To drive the point home and to reiterate the simile curse already announced, Moroni concluded by stating that even as a remnant of Joseph's seed had perished as had his garment, "even it shall be ourselves if we do not stand fast in the faith of Christ" (Alma 46:27).

Moroni's use of a war banner converges comfortably with martial practices found in ancient Israel and Mesoamerica. Among the Dead Sea Scrolls is the so-called War Scroll, which details how the Qumran community was to prepare for the great and final battle between good and evil.

Included among the listed military equipment to be used were war banners with written text on them. "Rule of the banners of the whole congregation according to their formations. On the grand banner which is at the head of all the people they shall write 'People of God,' the names 'Israel' and 'Aaron,' and the names of the twelve t[ribe]s of Isra]el according to their order of birth."<sup>4</sup>

As explained by Kerry Hull, Mesoamerican cultures also utilized war banners in highly ritualized ways that are closely comparable to Moroni's title of liberty.<sup>5</sup> This unexpected convergence of linguistic and cultural data "is a striking endorsement for the validity of the text as an ancient document and provides evidence of a Mesoamerican cultural background for the Book of Mormon."<sup>6</sup>

## THE WHY

Ultimately, Moroni's war banner and quotation of Jacob went together to effectively legitimate the Nephite cause. "Moroni pulled out all the stops with the title of liberty," Hull clarified. With his title of liberty, Moroni

reminded his soldiers that they were fighting for three ultimate values: their God and religion, their liberty and peace, and their women and children.

Moroni's symbolic action also invoked the power of ancestral heritage and God's covenants with Nephite ancestors. "He provided legitimization for the covenant-entering ceremony by hearkening back to an apocryphal story of Jacob with a remnant of his son Joseph's coat."

Since Lehi was a descendant of Joseph (1 Nephi 5:14), the archaic nature of the rite by their lineage ancestor would have garnered Moroni additional support. The innovative use of a standard to display the rent garment shows Moroni adapting to the circumstances and culture in which he lived. A banner, well-known as a symbol of warfare, motivation, and leadership in battle in societies around the world, was an eminently appropriate way to rally others to his cause.<sup>7</sup>

In addition, by explicitly calling upon the words of Jacob, the father of the House of Israel, promising that "a remnant of the seed of my son [Joseph shall] be preserved by the hand of God," Moroni renewed and extended Jacob's promise to his soldiers, who were themselves a remnant of the house of Jacob in a foreign land. It is hard to imagine a symbol that would have been more energizing and reassuring to Moroni's soldiers than this. That remnant had portended such ill, but in the end, it opened the door for God's preservation of the people of Israel as strangers in the land of Egypt.

## FURTHER READING

Kerry Hull, "War Banners: A Mesoamerican Context for the Title of Liberty," *Journal of Book of Mormon Studies* 24 (2015): 84–118.

Brian Hauglid, "Garment of Joseph: An Update," *FARMS Occasional Papers* 4 (2003): 25–29.

Hugh Nibley, *An Approach to the Book of Mormon, The Collected Works of Hugh Nibley: Volume 6* (Salt Lake City and Provo, UT: Deseret Book and FARMS, 1988), 211–213, 218–221.



# NOTES

1. Copies of the title of liberty were made and were hoisted upon various towers and in cities throughout the land of Zarahemla as symbols of loyalty and solidarity (see Alma 51:20).
2. John A. Tvedtnes has noted a potential Hebraism in Alma 46:19. The earliest rendition of the text reads that Moroni “went forth among the people waving the rent,” as in the rent part of the garment. See Royal Skousen, ed., *The Book of Mormon: The Earliest Text* (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2009), 441. This was corrected in later editions to read “the rent part,” as in English “rent” is used to refer to a tear, not a piece of torn fabric. However, biblical Hebrew does have a word that would correspond to “rent” as a noun for a torn piece of fabric (cf. 1 Kings 11:30). See John A. Tvedtnes, “Hebraisms in the Book of Mormon: A Preliminary Survey,” *BYU Studies* 11, no. 1 (1970): 50.
3. For more on the presence of simile curses in the Book of Mormon, see Book of Mormon Central, “Why Would Zerahemnah not Swear an Oath to Moroni? (Alma 44:8),” *KnoWhy* 152 (July 27, 2016).
4. “War Rules,” in *The Dead Sea Scrolls Reader: Volume I*, ed. Donald W. Parry and Emanuel Tov (Leiden: Brill, 2013), Col. III, lines 13–14. See also Hugh Nibley, *Since Cumorah*, *The Collected Works of Hugh Nibley: Volume 7* (Salt Lake City and Provo, UT: FARMS, 1981), 242.
5. Kerry Hull, “War Banners: A Mesoamerican Context for the Title of Liberty,” *Journal of Book of Mormon Studies* 24 (2015): 84–118.
6. Hull, “War Banners,” 118.
7. Hull, “War Banners,” 117.