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Questions and Answers on the Book of Mormon, Reign of the Judges, Lesson CI

Author(s): Juvenile Instructor Staff

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Abstract: Series that discusses the “Reign of the Judges.” Based strictly on text, deals with details such as names, dates, and specific events.

Questions and Answers
ON THE
BOOK OF MORMON.

REIGN OF THE JUDGES.

LESSON CI.

- Q.—What became of the Nephites who emigrated to the land northward?
A.—They became very wicked and unrighteous and finally joined the Lamanites.
- Q.—When was peace again restored in the land of Nephi?
A.—Not until the end of the forty-eighth year of the reign of the judges.
- Q.—Who was in the judgment seat all this time?
A.—Helaman.
- Q.—How many sons did he have?
A.—Two.
- Q.—What were their names?
A.—Nephi and Lehi.
- Q.—In the forty-ninth year of the reign of the judges what kind of a spirit was manifested, and what was its result?
A.—A spirit of repentance came upon the people, and many thousands were baptized into the church.
- Q.—In the fifty-third year what happened?
A.—Helaman died, and his position was filled by his eldest son Nephi.
- Q.—What occurred in the next year?
A.—A rebellion broke out and there was much bloodshed.
- Q.—What did the dissenters do?
A.—They joined the Lamanites and tried to persuade them to attack the Nephites.
- Q.—Did the Lamanites at that time do as they were requested?
A.—No; but some more dissenters having arrived, the king of the Lamanites finally consented, and prepared for war.
- Q.—When was this?
A.—In the fifty-sixth year of the reign of the judges.
- Q.—At the end of the fifty-ninth year what had been accomplished?
A.—The Lamanites had obtained possession of all the land to the south, and had driven Moronihah and his army into the land of Bountiful.
- Q.—During the next two years what did Moronihah succeed in doing?
A.—In obtaining possession again of one half the land.
- Q.—What did Nephi, the chief judge, do in the sixty-second year.
A.—He yielded up the judgment seat to a man named Cezoram.
- Q.—Why did he do this?
A.—Because he desired to travel and preach to the people, they having become proud and self-willed.
- Q.—After Nephi and his brother Lehi had traveled through the land of the Nephites where did they go?
A.—They went among the dissenters who had been the cause of the war.
- Q.—What was the result of their labors?
A.—Many repented and were baptized.
- Q.—What was afterwards done to Nephi and Lehi?
A.—They were cast into prison.
- Q.—What did the Lamanites intend to do with them?
A.—They left them for a time without food and then came to kill them.
- Q.—What prevented them from doing this?
A.—Nephi and Lehi were surrounded by a pillar of fire.
- Q.—When the Lamanites saw this what did they do?
A.—They trembled with fear and could not move.
- Q.—When Nephi and Lehi spoke, what happened?
A.—The earth shook, and a cloud of darkness came upon the Lamanites.

NAPLES.

FESTIVALS, begging, dining and doing nothing are the favorite occupations of these people. This is one of the countries where even a beggar rides if possible. They cannot understand how any one should walk from choice. A person on foot, unless he shows too plainly that he is a stranger (all foreign pedestrians get the name "Inglese"—English), may go his way without much fear of beggars; he soon has the reputation of being a beggar himself; not an enviable reputation, perhaps, but one which, about Naples, saves the unending torment of being followed and called after by every second man, woman or child you meet, asking for a few *centessimi*. On one of the holidays a dozen or twenty people of all kinds—priests, monks, porters, women—get a sort of cart, and piling in, from the patriarch to the infant in arms, away they go for a picnic.

But, of course, there is some business done in so large a city as Naples; the people do not all ride and walk and look at each other. The shopkeepers know that the foreigners who visit their city are fond of beautiful things, and they fill their shops accordingly. There are many jewelry stores, and very beautiful ornaments of coral, most delicately tinted with pink, and of lava from Vesuvius, and of tortoise shell. The girls who read this sketch would be delighted to go into one of the large manufactories where they make these beautiful articles. And there, too, these things are very cheap, for the coral and tortoise shell, and lava are obtained close by Naples, and the workmen receive small wages, and the merchants are anxious to get your money. Then there are handsome boxes, fans, etc., made from wood, beautifully carved, and brought from Sorrento, a city near by. Beautiful silk goods are made here; all know of the "Gros de Naples." Violins, too, are among the things which these people can make better than almost any others, and we need not wonder how so many little Italian boys are about our streets, as ragged as they are little, yet play so easily on this instrument; they come from the land of violins. There is another article in the manufacture of which you would be interested, and that is macaroni. As you ride along the west shore toward Vesuvius, you see building after building in which, and before which, the long white macaroni, or vermicelli, is hung up on poles to dry. Inside is the machine which kneads the flour into a paste, and the iron cylinder into which this stiff dough is placed, when a big pounder shoves it down tight until the little stems come through the holes in the bottom of the cylinder, and are pulled off every few minutes and hung up to dry. The Italians can eat macaroni almost as fast as they can make it—in fact, during their meal it seems that there is one unbroken string of it passing from their dishes into their mouths.

THE VALUE OF WORK.—When Charles Dickens said that all he had achieved was by diligent, patient, persevering application he only stated what had been the experience of every successful man. Nothing is more important to young men than that they should early learn and fully comprehend this great truth. It is step by step, by toilsome effort added to toilsome effort, that all great achievements are made. As has been well remarked, there is no royal road to anything else of great value in this life. Work steady, long continued, and regular application is the only price for which anything worth the having can be bought. There is no great success of any kind without great labor.

THE only way for a rich man to be healthy is, by exercise and abstinence, to live as if he were poor.