

In Maya land, during the first four hundred years after Christ, there is basically only one location where there were records of Maya kings and that place is Tikal. Therefore, one could surmise that the Lamanite kings mentioned in the Book of Mormon would have to be the Tikal kings.

Remarkable correlations between the kings of the Tikal and the kings in the Book of Mormon

For the first 100 years after Christ, kings were nonexistent, however the first king at Tikal, Yax Moch Xok emerged around 199 AD. This was shortly after the members of the church started to apostatize.

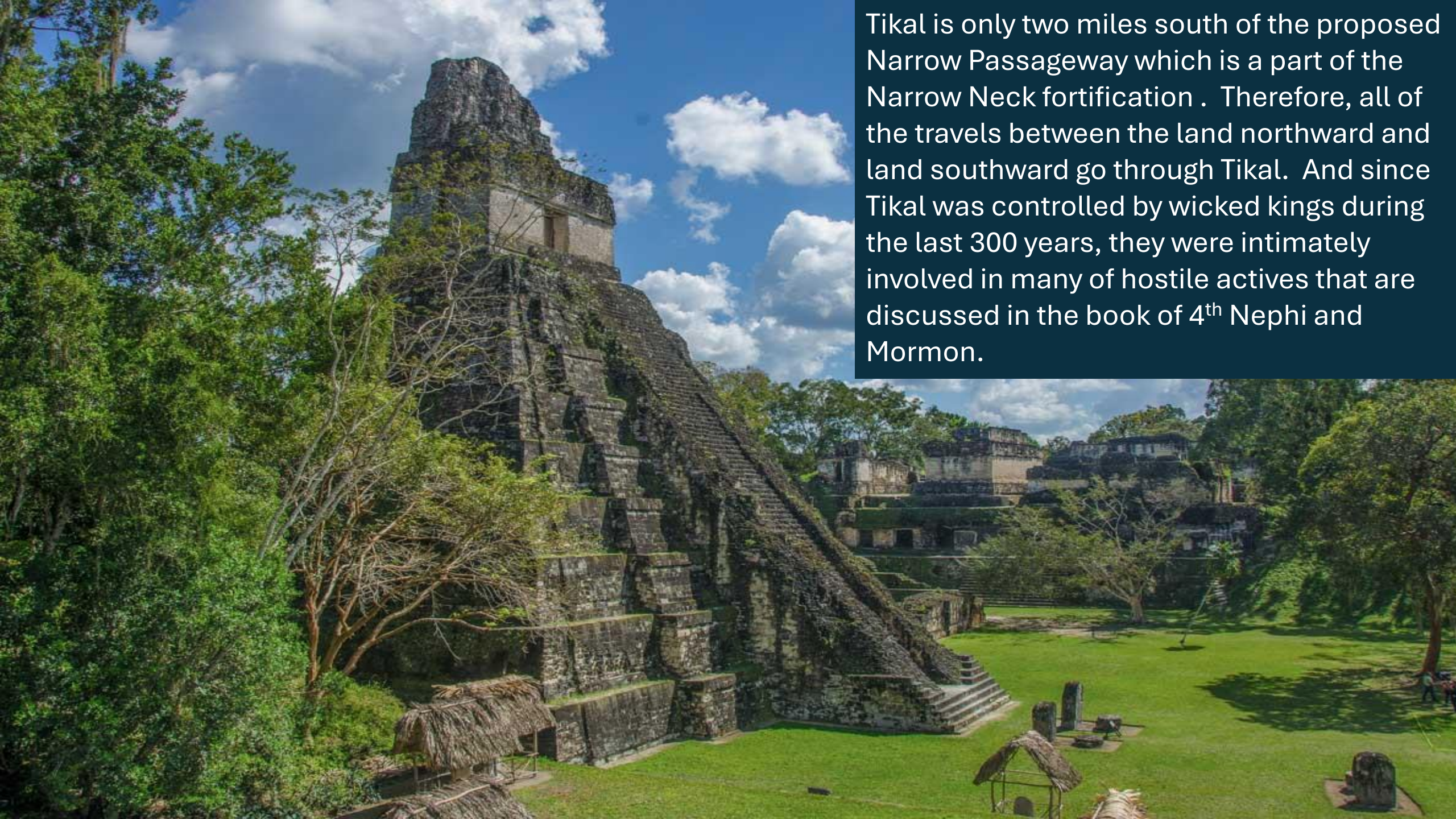
King, Unen Bahlam was the ruler during the time when neighboring Ceibal (Zarahemla) was forced to be abandoned. In the Book of Mormon, this date was 327 AD. The Harvard excavations at Ceibal tell of an abandonment around 320. AD

Kinich Muwaan Jol was the likely king when the 350 AD Treaty was made that forced all the people northward. It did allow for ten years of peace; however it forced the Nephites out of the land southward. This allowed the Lamanites to enclose them all into one location so they could be annihilated.

Chak Ichaak (The Great Jaguar Paw) was made king in the year 360 AD, exactly when the Book of Mormon reports that the 350 ADT ready was broken. In 375 AD Chak Ichaak was able to secure enough military power to push Mormon's army to the land of Cumorah, the Nephite stronghold. He was not able to make any further progress and was killed in 378 AD .

Sihyaj Kahk was not a king but without a doubt the most power individual in all of Maya land between the years 380 AD and 410 AD. There is strong evidence that he was the force behind the Nephite defeat in the land of Cumorah.

Yak Nun Ayiin was the likely king at Tikal who granted Mormon too retreat to the Hill Cumorah.



Tikal is only two miles south of the proposed Narrow Passageway which is a part of the Narrow Neck fortification . Therefore, all of the travels between the land northward and land southward go through Tikal. And since Tikal was controlled by wicked kings during the last 300 years, they were intimately involved in many of hostile actives that are discussed in the book of 4th Nephi and Mormon.



Strong Church Members – No Kings:

There were no Maya kings in all Maya land during the first 100 years after Christ's visit to the Americas. However, this all changed shortly after members of the Church started to apostatize.

4 Nephi 1:20 And he (Nephi) kept it (sacred records) eighty and four years, and there was still peace in the land, save it were a small part of the people who had revolted from the church and taken upon them the name of Lamanites; therefore; there began to be Lamanites again in the land.

Yax Ehb Xook was the first king at Tikal, and it is estimated that he was made king around 90 AD. The date fits well with the time they had apostatized from the church. He was first in a dynasty that lasted until the Entrada or when Tikal was taken over by the military from Teotihuacan.

Unen Behlam's role as King of Tikal

Just prior to the important 325 AD date, **Unen Behlam** was made the king of Tikal. Tikal is just north of the Nephite city of Zarahemla (Ceibal) and during that time Zarahemla was under siege by the Lamanites and it would be under the direction of king **Unen Behlam**. According to Harvard's study of Ceibal it was abandoned around 325 AD, which correlates with the date Zarahemla was abandoned.



King Unen Behlam was likely involved in the 350 Treaty

The Lamanites caused that all the Nephites be moved in the land Northward. And they were there when the **Great Jaguar Paw** broke the treaty and commences aggressive war activities

Mormon 2:28 And the three hundred and forty and ninth year had passed away. And in the three hundred and fiftieth year we made a treaty with the Lamanites and the robbers of Gadianton, in which we did get the lands of our inheritance divided.

Mormon 2:29 And the Lamanites did give unto us the land northward, yea, even to the narrow passage which led into the land southward. And we did give unto the Lamanites all the land southward.



Mormon's army “were swept off like dew fore the sun”

This scene could be similar to when the **Great Jaguar Paw** was preparing his army to attract Mormon and his men, they were waiting for them just a few miles to the north by the fortification that is “day of a Nephite long”.



Siyah K'ak, the most famous person in all of Maya Land

He is not a Maya king, but he is possibly the most famous person in Maya history. He is known for his ability to conquer or assume control over vast areas of Maya land. He is especially known for his war in northern Guatemala and his influence along the Belize border. His military actions in this area had to be associated with the final Nephite war. There were not other major war at that time other than the Nephite war



Yax Nuun Ahiin I, also known as **Curl Snout**

Curl Snout was the king of Tikal at the time the final Nephite wars was reaching its last stages and was the proposed one that allowed Mormon to go to hill Cumorah.

Mormon 6:2 And I, Mormon, wrote an epistle unto the king of the Lamanites, and desired of him that he would grant unto us that we might gather together our people unto the land of Cumorah, by a hill which was called Cumorah.

Yax Deer-Antler Skull is another king in Maya land that could not have been the king mentioned in Mormon 6. He is from Yaxchilan, a later Maya city that is along the Umacinta river. Therefore, **Curl Snout** had to be the king that granted Mormon's request to go the hill Cumorah



Stella 31

Stella 31 is without the most famous steela in all of Maya land and is located at Tikal.

It tells of the beginnings of the final Nephite war and ties together three of the main personalities of that war:

- **Siyah K'ak**
- **The Great Jaguar Paw**
- **Yax Nuun Ahiin I**



Timeline of the Tikal and Book of Mormon kings

0 100 AD 200 AD 300 AD 400 AD

Yax Ehb Xok the first Maya king and the beining of a long dydasty. It lasted utill 378 when Sihyaj K'ahk from Teotihuacan murdered a Jaguar Paw.

It appears that king's Bahlam, Kinich Eub and Sihyaj Chab were evoving to wiced ways.

Unen Behlam, the king of Tikal when Ceibal - Zarahemla was abandoned and when the 350 Treaty was made

Great Jaguar Paw broke the 350 Treaty the same time he was made ruler of Tikal and the next fourteen years he warred against Mormon.

On Stella 18 in Uacutun it tells of the 375 AD war where the Great Jaguar defeated Mormon, however, he was unsussfull in the land of Cuorah

Yax Nuun Aylin I was likely the king that Mormon got the go ahead to move too hill Cumorah

A Jaden stone in the ceter of the land of Cumorh tells ofna demise of a nation around 400 AD

Tikal

4 Nephi 1:20 And he kept it eighty and four years, and there was still peace in the land, save it were a small part of the people who had revolted from the church and taken upon them the name of Lamanites; therefore, there began to be Lamanites again in the land.

4 Nphii 1:40 And it came to pass that two hundred and forty and four years had passed away, and thus were the affairs of the people. And the more wicked part of the people did wax strong, and became exceedingly more numerous than were the people of God.

Mormon 2:28 And in the three hundred and fiftieth year we made a treaty with the Lamanites and the robbers of

Mormon 3:4 after this tenth year (360 AD) had passed away, the king of the Lamanites sent an epistle unto me, which gave unto me to know that they were preparing to come again to battle against us.

Mormon 4:16 And the Lamanites did not come again until the three hundred and seventy and fifth year. 18 And from this time forth . . . began to be swept off by them even as a dew before the sun. . . 19 the Lamanites did come down against the city Desolation;

Mormon 2 And I, Mormon, wrote an epistle unto the king of the Lamanites, and desired of him that he would grant unto us that we might gather together our people unto the land of Cumorah, by a hill which was called Cumorah,

Mormon 6:5 And when three hundred and eighty and four years had passed away, we had gathered in all the remainder of our people unto the land of Cumorah. M16 And my soul was rent with anguish, because of the slain of my people, and I cried:

Caracol

4 Nephi 1:41 And thus did two hundred and sixty years. 4 Nephi 1:2 And it came to pass that the wicked part of the people began again to build up the secret oaths and combinations of Gadianton.

Te Kab U'kak 331 AD - 348 AD Could be a Gadianton Robber. Caracol is the proposed headquarters of the Gadianton Robbers. Could have assisted Tikal Lamanites.

Yaxchilan

Four kings ruled in Yaxchilan between 359 AD and 402 AD. Could have helped the Tikal kings in the final war