

Helaman 4:7” . . .they did fortify...from the west sea, even unto the east; it being a day’s journey for a Nephite...to defend their north country.

There needs to be a fortification that is situated between to seas, the West Sea and the East Sea and be “a day of a Nephite” and it must also have a narrow passageway.



Alma 50:11 And thus he cut off all the strongholds of the Lamanites in the east wilderness, fortifying the line between the Nephites and the Lamanites, between the land of Zarahemla and the land of Nephi.

There must be fortifications between the the land of Zarahemla and the land of Nephi.

Jacob 7:25” . . .the people of Nephi did fortify against them with their arms. .

There must be a fortification that protects the people who live in the city of Nephi against the Lamanites that live Shilom and Shemlon

Alma 50:2 And upon the top of these ridges of earth he caused that there should be timbers, yea, works of timbers built up to the height of a man.

There must be evidence of a system that supports upright timbers, such as holes in a bank.

Alma 50:11” . . . fortifying...yea, even all the land, which was northward of the land Bountiful, according to their pleasure.

There must be fortification in the land northward that utilize various forms of fortifications.

Evidence:

Narrow Narrow Neck of Land

The picture to the right is the “narrow passageway” that’s an integral part of the 12 km fortification that controls the travel between the land northward and land southward. It is located just four miles north of Tikal. It is also a defensive system that was used to keep the Lamanites out of the land northward.

Defensive trenches near San Juan, Guatemala

These trenches are designed by the Nephites to keep the Lamanites from entering the land of Zarahemla. There is a gap in the Narrow Strip of Wilderness between the cities of Tactic and San Jaun that is the only way to travel between the land of Zarahemla and Nephi,

The land of Nephi (Salama valley)

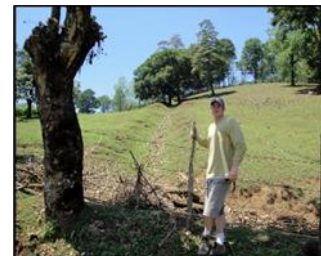
The map to the right identifies the defensive trenches near the city of Nephi. They are designed to defend against the Lamanites that have settlements in other parts of the valley. It’s interesting to note, the Lamanite settlements don’t have any defensive trenches which would make a good case that there must be Nephites in the valley.

4Moroni utilized upright timers to build fortification barriers.

The picture to the right was taken a few miles west of Ceibal – Zarahemla and is used to anchor long poles that are used for defensive purposes. It is likely that Moroni utilized this technique in many places where he was fortifying the Nephite cities.

Fortification at Becan

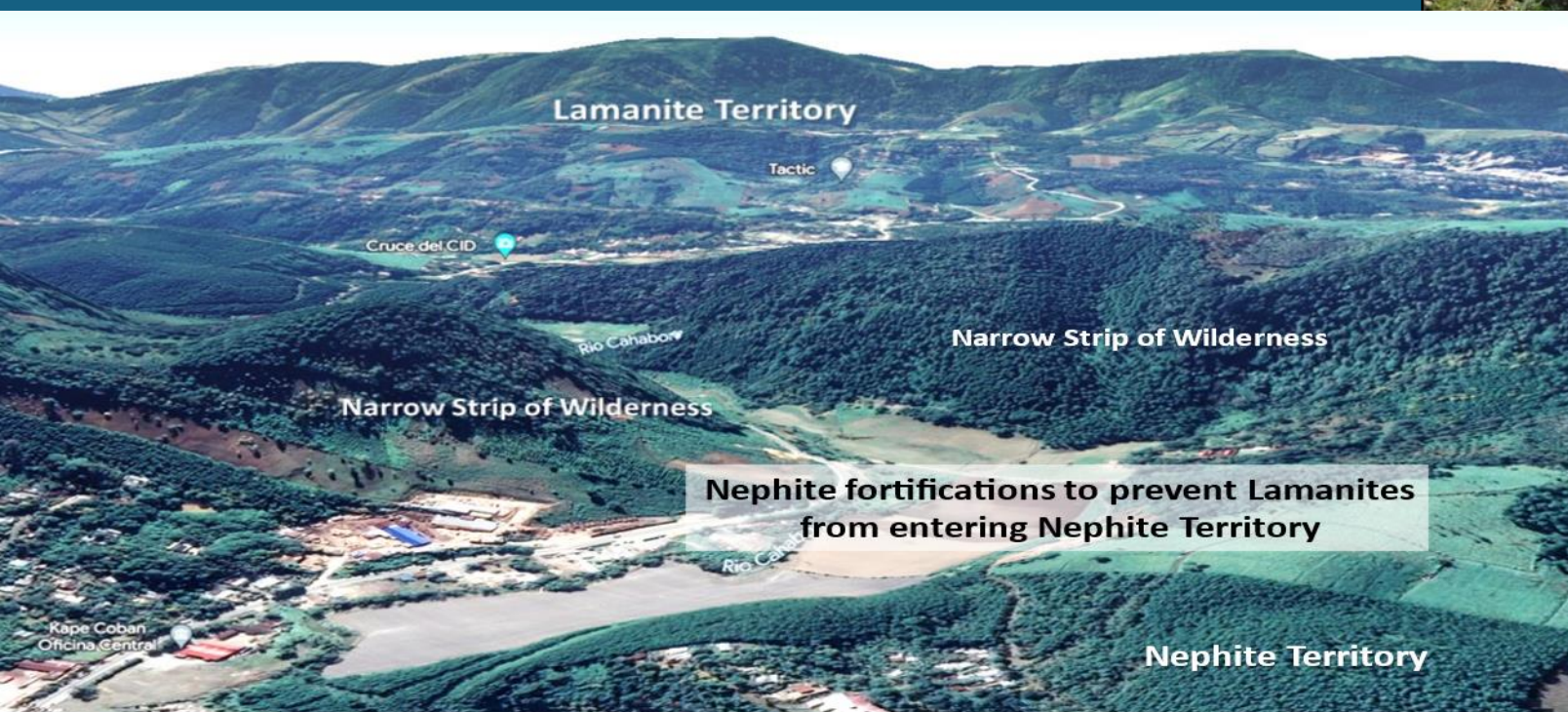
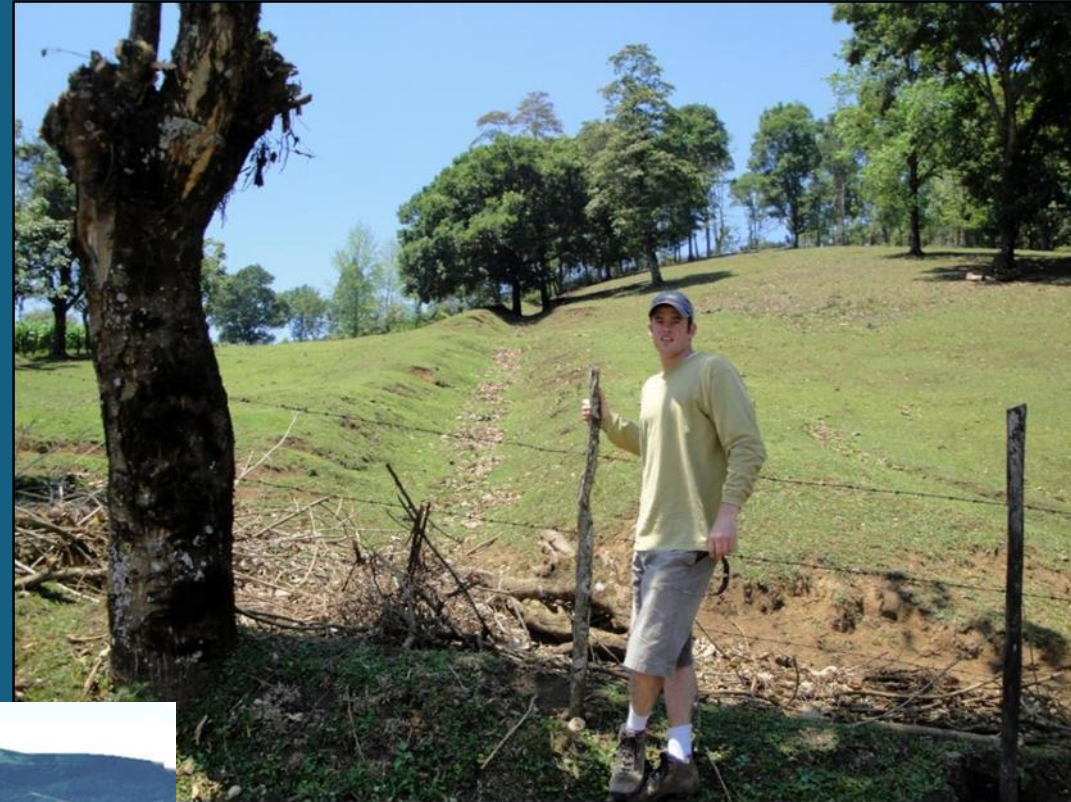
The earthworks (trenches) at Becan are of Late Preclassic construction that matches the Book of Mormon timeframe.





These pictures are evidences that the fortifications mention Alma 50 exist

*Alma 50:11 And thus he cut off all the strongholds of the Lamanites in the east wilderness, fortifying the line between the Nephites and the Lamanites, between the land of Zarahemla and the land of Nephi.*



These pictures represents a defensive trench that is located on the north side of Gap, a major travel route between the land of Nephi and the land Zarahemla. As stated in Alma 50:11, Moroni was attempting to cut off the strongholds of the Lamanites.