

The Final Jaredite War



War Route

Around 350 B.C. Coriantumr, a member of the Jaredite hierarchy, began to battle another faction within the Jaredite community.

The timing of this war is partially based on the story found in Mosiah 8, where in 121 B.C. the men of Limhi found evidence of a great war in the north country. They found bones of men and weapons cankered with rust. These facts would imply that the war could not be more than two or three hundred years old.

Coriantumr fought three men during the course of the war Gilead, Lib and Shiz. Three men with strange Jaredite names who were not of the Jaredite hierarchy. Previous wars were always between factions of the Jaredite rulers or relatives of rulers. Another intriguing reality is that in 1200 BC the Olmec began to assimilate into the Jaredite society in a very big way and they would have had to had a part of the war. Could the war have been between the Olmec and Maya (Jaredites).

According to Ether 14, the final Jaredite war started out at in valley of Gilgal and the plains of Heshlon, establishing both of these places has been difficult to find, however, since their next battle ground that was in the wilderness of Akish they were probably in that vicinity. The area associated with the wilderness of Akish was probably renamed (they probably did not know the name of Akish) when the Mulekites went across the Narrow Neck of Land and found total devastation and named it the land of Desolation. The current city of Uaxactun, a city just north of the Narrow Neck, is considered to be the Book of Mormon city of Desolation.

Ether 7:6 Now the land of Moron, where the king dwelt, was near the land which is called Desolation by the Nephites.

Ether 14:11 And it came to pass that in the first year of Lib, Coriantumr came up unto the land of Moron.

Ether 13:12 . . .Lib fled to the borders upon the seashore.

Ether 13 14 . . .they fled again to the wilderness of Akish.

Ether 13:15 . . .Lib did pursue him to the plains of Agosh.

Therefore; the land of Moron (the Mirador basin) is at a higher elevation and just west of the wilderness of Akish. Akish would be northeast of the West Sea and part of the land Desolation. The seashore would have to be on the banks of the West Sea. These description provide for a near perfect geographic triangulation.

Ether 14 Phase 1

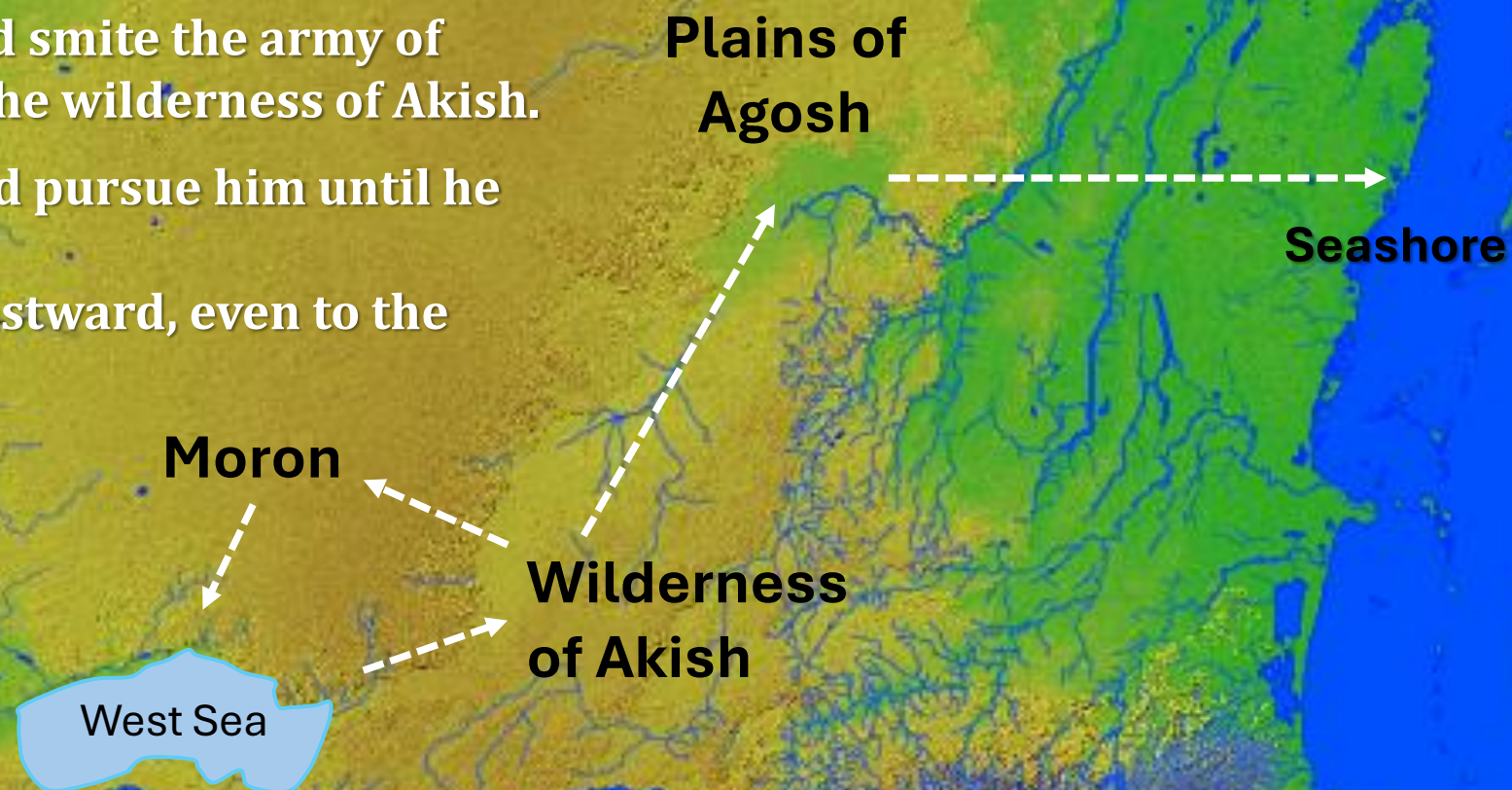
A. 11 Coriantumr came up unto the land of Moron, and gave battle unto Lib.

B. 13 And it came to pass that Coriantumr pursued him; and Lib gave battle unto him upon the seashore.

C. 14 And it came to pass that Lib did smite the army of Coriantumr, that they fled again to the wilderness of Akish.

D. 15 And it came to pass that Lib did pursue him until he came to the plains of Agosh.

E. 26 Shiz did pursue Coriantumr eastward, even to the borders by the seashore,



The war then proceed to the Planes of Agosh, an obvious open space that was around forty miles to the northeast and then east to the sea east (Caribbean).

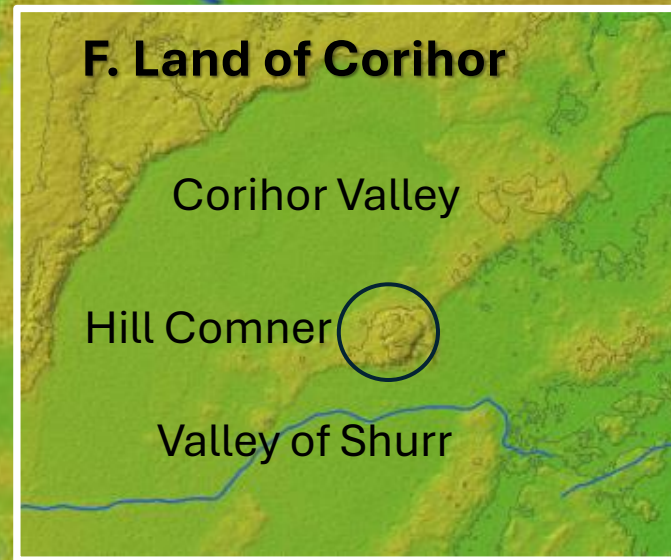
From there they went to the land of Corihor a highly populated area where there were hundreds of thousands, if not millions of people were killed.

Ether 14:21 And so great and lasting had been the war, and so long had been the scene of bloodshed and carnage, that the whole face of the land was covered with the bodies of the dead.

After the the hill Comner and the Waters of Ripliancum battels the two warring factions finally ended up near the hill Ramah where the final battle took place. However, before the final war, Shiz and Coriantumr, decided to take four years off bring their people together for the final battle. After the battle was over the Olmec civilization came to an end. There capital city of La Venta was vacated. The scientist have no answer for the reason behind the abrupt loss of a whole nation.

The Jaredite nation was much different than the Olmecs. They had their people scattered all over central America and beyond. After all they had two thousand years to populate the whole era, another thousands years more than the Olmecs. Some of the Jaredite people were in southern Guatemala, south of the Mulekites and Nephites. At that time there were major Maya (Jaredite) locations, Kaminaljuyu, Coban and Quirigua and they had nothing to do with the Jaredite war. So the question is, since the locations were alive and well during and after the final Jaredite war, who were they. According to scientist they were still Maya or now called Lamanites. Many of the general authorities who pray and speak in Guatemala refer to the local indigenous people as Lamanitoes and these indigenous people agree with them.

Ether 14 & 15 Phase 2



Plains of Agosh

H. Ogath

J. Hill Ramah

G. Waters of Ripliancum

E. Seashore

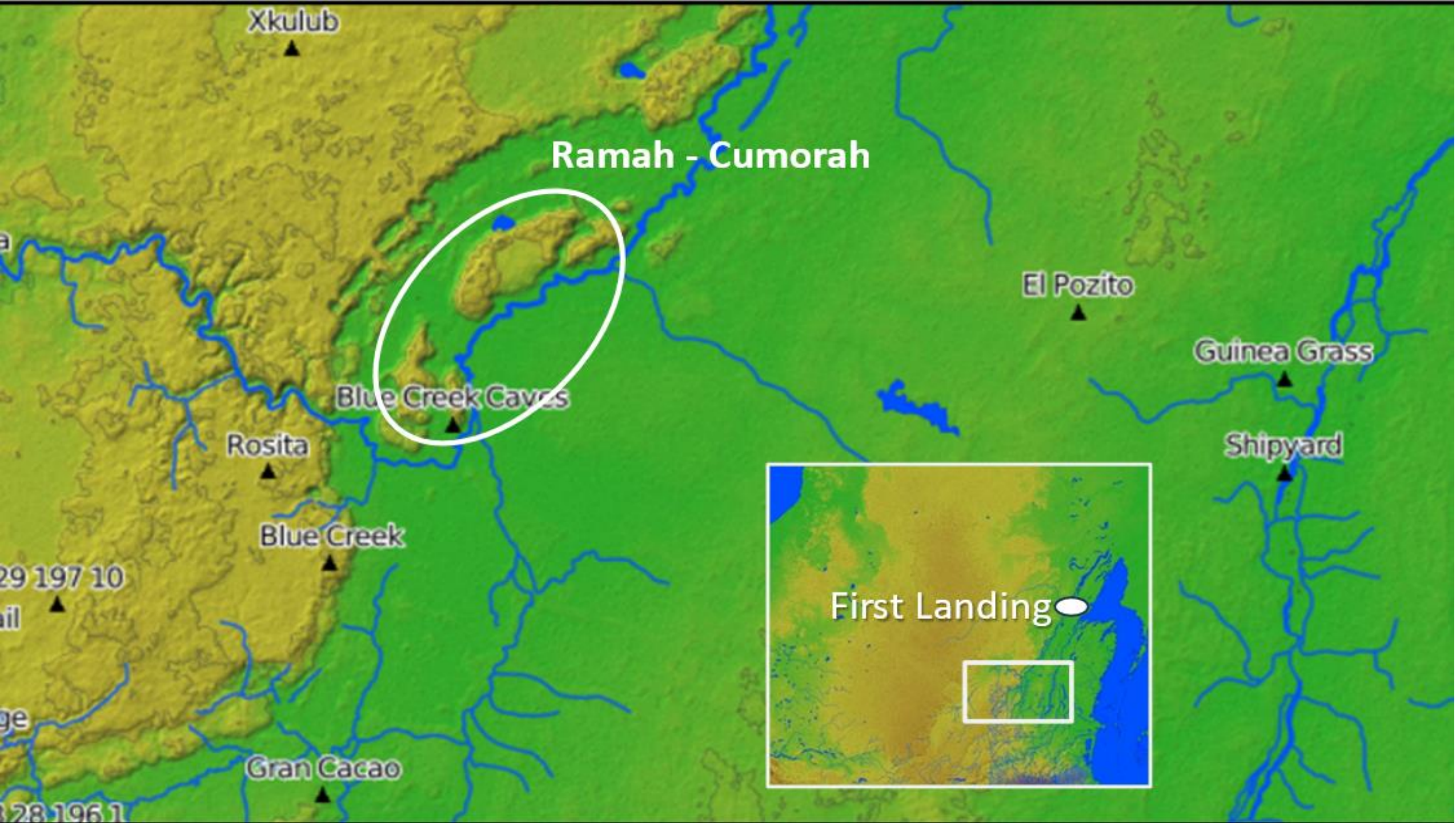
E. 26 Shiz did pursue Coriantumr eastward, even to the borders by the seashore,

F. 28 And they pitched their tents in the valley of Corihor; and Coriantumr pitched his tents in the valley of Shurr. Now the valley of Shurr was near the hill Comnor .

G. 8 Came to the waters of Ripliancum.

H. 10 They did flee southward, and did pitch their tents in a place which was called Ogath.

I. 11 And it came to pass that the army of Coriantumr did pitch their tents by the hill Ramah;



Land of Cumorah

Hill Achotal

Hill Ramah



Does the extensive Olmec assimilation into the Maya Culture mean they were a part of the Final War?

The Olmec assimilated into the Maya culture in a major way and this claim is borne out by the following information:

- Several of the major sites in Belize has strong evidence that at one time the Olmec were a major part of the Maya society. Some of these sites are Cerros, Alton Ha, Lamani and others.
- There is clear evidence that they were involved in some outlying areas such as Balancan, Ceibal, the Salama area, Aguada Fenix, southern Mexico and northern Yucatan. There is evidence that they had influence in the Mirador Basin as well as the areas in southern Yucatan.
- Extensive evidence along the Pacific coast of Guatemala and Honduras.
- There is no doubt about there was extensive assimilation into the Maya-Jaredite culture, so it stands to reason that they had to be involved in the final Jaredite war. This is especially true when the demise of La Venta matches up perfectly with the timing of the final Jaredite war. The only question remaining is what role they played. Is it possible that Shiz, the leader of the opposing army, was possibly an Olmec.

Strong evidence that the Olmec met their demise during the final Jaredite war

One also has to ask the question, how was there near a complete annihilation of the Olmec culture when they appeared to have been scattered in many parts of Mesoamerica?

One possible answer is the fact that the Shiz (the Olmec) and Coriantumr (the Jaredite) agreed to take four years to gather all their people together before the final war.


The fact that each one, Shiz and Coriantumr, agreed to take four years to gather their people, so one has to wonder as to what would cause such a division among these people. The fact that they decided to go far and wide to find recruits leaves one to believe that it is much more than a local spat.

In Ether 15 Coriantumr appears to be only concerned about his people. This implies that they were fighting an army that was from a different culture or an army from another land. This leaves one to wonder if was due to ethnicities.

Ether 15:2 He saw that there had been slain by the sword already nearly two millions of his people.

Ether 15:13 And it came to pass that Ether did behold all the doings of the people; and he beheld that the people who were for Coriantumr were gathered together to the army of Coriantumr; and the people who were for Shiz were gathered together to the army of Shiz.

Ether 15:14 Wherefore, they were for the space of four years gathering together the people, that they might get all who were upon the face of the land, and that they might receive all the strength which it was possible that they could receive.

An aerial photograph of a large, forested hill with a flat, plateau-like top. The hill is covered in dense green trees. Below the hill, the landscape transitions into a patchwork of green fields and forested areas. A winding road or path is visible in the lower right. In the far distance, a wide river flows through a valley, with more hills and mountains visible on the horizon under a clear sky.

Hill Ramah -Achotal



A Significant Area of the Jaredite Lands

Lands of Many Rivers