Moroni 1

Verse 4: Moroni intended to end the Book of Mormon with his abridgment of Ether. Why do you think he intended that? What would have made Ether an appropriate end to Moroni’s record?

Moroni 2

Verses 1–3: Why weren’t these words part of the public record of Christ’s visit? Why does Moroni include them in the Book of Mormon?

These verses suggest that the authority to give the gift of the Holy Ghost was the most important aspect of the disciples’ ordination. Why might that be?

Moroni 3

Verses 1–3: Was the ordination of priests and teachers among the Nephites accomplished by means of the set prayer that we find here? If so, what does it mean to us that we no longer use a set prayer for those ordinations? If not, what makes you think that it wasn’t?
Verse 3: What does “the endurance of faith” mean? Does it mean that faith produces endurance? If so, how might that be so? (Ether 12 may be relevant.)

Moroni 4

Verse 3: What does it mean to say that the bread will be blessed and sanctified (made holy) to the souls of those who eat it? Why must we remember Christ’s body and then his blood? What does the word may suggest in the places where it appears in the prayer? To whom does “his Spirit,” meaning “Christ’s Spirit,” refer? If the Holy Ghost, how is that a proper name for him? If it is not the Holy Ghost, what does that phrase mean? Here is one possible diagram of the sacrament prayer over the bread:

According to this diagram, the priest asks the Father to bless and sanctify the bread for three reasons: so that those who eat may eat in remembrance, so that those who eat may become witnesses, and so that those who eat may have “his Spirit” to be with them. Those who partake become witnesses of three things: that they are willing to take the name of the Son on themselves, that they are willing to remember him, and that they are willing to keep his commandments.

Are there other ways to diagram the prayer, ways that yield different understandings of it? For example, is there another way to understand how the last clause fits with the rest of the prayer? In the diagram, it is one of the things that the priest prays for, but it might also be understood as being the result of keeping the commandments. In other words,
in the last clause, does “that they may always have his Spirit” mean “we ask thee to bless and sanctify this bread so that they may always have his Spirit” (as this diagram assumes), or does it mean “they keep his commandments so that they may always have his Spirit”? How do you decide between these two possibilities?

Moroni 5

At the end of the prayer over the wine/water, the priest prays that those who drink it “do always remember him.” In the prayer over the bread, he prays that they may remember. Is this difference significant? If so, what does it signify? If not, why is the wording different?

Moroni 6

Verse 1: What fruits show that one is worthy of baptism?

Verse 2: Does this verse answer the question about verse 1, or does it add additional qualifications? Does the word neither at the beginning of the verse suggest an answer to that question?

Verse 3: Are taking the name of Christ upon oneself and having a determination to serve him to the end the same thing or two different things? What does it mean, literally, to take Christ’s name upon oneself?

Verse 4: Is the wording “received unto baptism” significant? Why does Moroni say that to be numbered among the members of the church, one must have been “wrought upon and cleansed by the power of the Holy Ghost”? Has
everyone who has been given the gift of the Holy Ghost been so wrought upon and cleansed?

Why does Moroni think it was important to keep the names of those who joined the people of the church?

How do we nourish members “by the good word of God”? How do we keep each other “in the right way”?

What does it mean to be “continually watchful unto prayer”? How do we keep each other “continually watchful unto prayer”?

The last part of this verse sounds very Protestant: “relying alone upon the merits of Christ, who was the author and the finisher of their faith.” What does it mean to rely only on the merits of Christ (and, therefore, not on our own merits)? What does it mean to say that Christ is the author—the creator—of our faith? What does it mean to say that he is its finisher?

**Verses 5–6, 9:** How might the meetings of the Nephite Saints have been different from ours? How similar?

**Verses 7–8:** Why does Moroni insert the remark about how to deal with transgressors in the middle of his description of Nephite worship?