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KnowWhy #235 - Why Does the Book of Ether Begin with Such a Long Genealogy?

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Abstract: The Book of Ether begins with a genealogy that descends in reverse chronological order from Ether to Jared. Such a long genealogy is unusual for the Book of Mormon, but it was likely written this way because it serves as a template for the rest of the book of Ether. Throughout the book, each king is discussed in exact reverse order to the way they appear in the list, never missing a name or getting them out of order. Seeing how the author structured the Book of Ether allows us to understand him, and the book, better.



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Olmec Heads by Book of Mormon Central

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“And Aaron was a descendant of Heth, who was the son of Hearthom.”

Ether 1:16

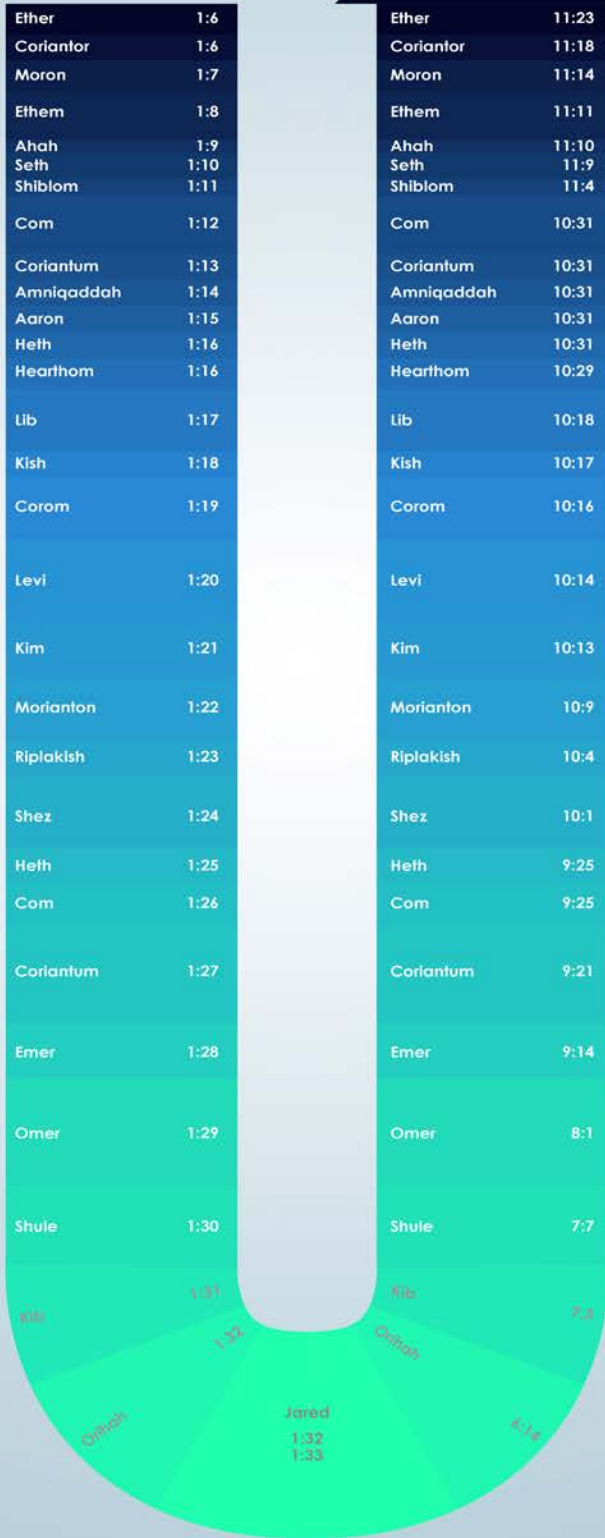
The Know

At the beginning his record of the Jaredites, Moroni included a genealogy that descends in reverse chronological order from Ether, the last record-keeper, to Jared, one of the founders of Jaredite civilization (Ether 1:6–32).¹ Such a genealogy seems unusually long for the Book of Mormon, compared to the much shorter genealogies typically found elsewhere in the Nephite text.² The sudden appearance of such a lengthy genealogy, in reverse order, may be important to understanding the book of Ether.

Grant Hardy has proposed that “the genealogical list in the first chapter provides the framework” for the rest of the book of Ether.³ From Ether 1:33 to Ether 11:23 each king is discussed in exact reverse order to the way they appear in the list.⁴ For example, Jared is the last person to appear in the list (v. 32), and the first one discussed in the narrative (v. 33), as one might expect. This pattern continues throughout the entire book of Ether, never missing a name or getting them out of order, despite all the additional names of people and places in-between (see chart).

The Genealogy from Jared to Ether

Order of Occurrence on the Initial King List



Order of First Occurrence in the Narrative History

The list in Ether 1 is similar to the king lists attested in the ancient Near East and similar dynastic histories in pre-Columbian Mesoamerica. Comparable to the lengthy list in Ether 1, the Hittite king list is 30 names long.⁵ A Mayan example has 33 names.⁶ Genealogies in the Bible usually start at the beginning and document descendants until arriving in the present.⁷ However, king lists in reverse chronological order, called retrograde king lists, are often found in the ancient Near East and may have been the style of king list adopted by the Jaredites.⁸ Mesoamerican dynastic histories also usually start with the most recent ruler and then trace the lineage backward through their ancestors.⁹ In both the Old and New Worlds, the purpose of these lineage lists was to establish authority.¹⁰

The Why

With this background information in mind, modern readers can appreciate why Moroni began the Jaredite record by laying out the royal lineage of the prophet Ether, the original author of the work. This established the authority of Ether and the authoritative nature of his record. By making that king list the organizing principle of the Jaredite story, Moroni authoritatively tied the origins of the Jaredite civilization back to the divine guidance given to the Brother of Jared in Ether 1:35 and Ether 3:8–16.



Moreover, Moroni skillfully employed the king list as a subtle organizing principle for his book of Ether. The occurrence of the names on this list in Ether 1:6–32 is in perfect reverse order in Ether 6:1–11:23, despite many details and additional names of people and cities that were added. This is impressive evidence that the book of Ether was carefully crafted by Moroni, based on a well-organized underlying Jaredite narrative. The writing of this book was certainly something that required a great deal of time and attention to detail to compose. As Grant Hardy has noted, “If [Joseph Smith] were composing as he went along,” repurposing this king list in its opposite order would have been “quite the feat of memory.”¹¹

Studying details such as these allows readers to better understand and relate to the ancient authors of the Book of Mormon. It may be easy to think of the authors of the Book of Mormon as distant from readers today. They’re people from the remote past, who may seem difficult to relate to in modern times. Yet, on occasion, the curtain gets pulled back and the modern reader can almost sit with the authors and compilers and observe their manners and methods as they work. The book of Ether is one of those occasions. One can almost see Ether referring to the king list as he crafted his 24-gold-plate record of the Jaredites. One can also observe Moroni as he interspersed his own editorial commentaries (Ether 1:1–6; 3:17–20; 4:1–6:1; 8:18–26; 12:6–41) into the Jaredite story as it unfolded.

Experiences like these allow the reader to connect with these ancient authors in new and unique ways. Seeing how they worked under adverse circumstances can be a reminder that they were ordinary people that God strengthened as they made decisions about what to include and how to include it.

One can only imagine how Joseph Smith felt when he read Ether for the first time and saw how intricate the work was. Yet one can read the book with the same wonder today. Craig C. Christensen put it well:

For many of us, a witness of the Prophet Joseph Smith begins as we read the Book of Mormon. I first read the Book of Mormon from cover to cover as a young early-morning seminary student. With my vivid boyish imagination, I decided to read as if I were Joseph Smith, discovering the truths in the Book of Mormon for the very first time. It had such an impact on my life that I continue to read the Book of Mormon in

that way. I often find that doing so deepens my appreciation for the Prophet Joseph and for the truths restored in this precious book.¹²

Further Reading

John L. Sorenson, *Mormon Codex: An Ancient American Book* (Salt Lake City and Provo, UT: Deseret Book and Neal A. Maxwell Institute for Religious Scholarship, 2013), 198–218.

See John W. Welch and J. Gregory Welch, *Charting the Book of Mormon: Visual Aids for Personal Study and Teaching* (Provo, UT: FARMS, 1999), chart 31.

John L. Sorenson, “The Book of Mormon as a Mesoamerican Record,” in *Book of Mormon Authorship Revisited: The Evidence for Ancient Origins*, ed. Noel B. Reynolds (Provo, UT: FARMS, 1997), 418–429.

John L. Sorenson, *An Ancient American Setting for the Book of Mormon* (Salt Lake City and Provo, UT: Deseret Book and FARMS, 1985), 50–56.

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Notes

1. For more on genealogies see Book of Mormon Central, “Why Were Genealogies Important to Book of Mormon Peoples? (Jarom 1:1),” *KnoWhy* 76 (April 12, 2016).
2. See, for example, Mosiah 7:9; Alma 10:2–3, and the heading of 3 Nephi. Omni 1 can be seen as a genealogy as well, but is not in the same style.
3. Grant Hardy, *Understanding the Book of Mormon: A Reader’s Guide* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2010), 223.
4. This was first published by Grant Hardy, ed., *The Book of Mormon: A Reader’s Edition* (Urbana and Chicago, IL: University of Illinois Press, 2003), xiii, though he only mentioned 27, whereas there are actually 30. See John W. Welch and J. Gregory Welch, *Charting the Book of Mormon: Visual Aids for Personal Study and Teaching* (Provo, UT: FARMS, 1999), chart 31.
5. Bernard Goldman, *The Ancient Arts of Western and Central Asia: A Guide to the Literature* (Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press, 1991), 249.
6. Ruth J. Krochock, “Written Evidence,” in Lynn V. Foster, *Handbook to Life in the Ancient Maya World* (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2002), 286. Evidence for such histories does not yet date back to Jaredite times, but this may be due to the limited amount of writing recovered from Jaredite times. There is evidence for writing spreading across Mesoamerica between 900 and 500 BC, so there is no reason such a list couldn’t have been written in (late) Jaredite times. See Stephen D. Houston, “Writing in Early Mesoamerica,” in *The First Writing: Script Invention as History and Process*, ed. Stephen D. Houston (New York, NY: Cambridge University Press, 2004), 284. See also John Justeson, “Early Mesoamerican Writing Systems,” in *The Oxford Handbook of Mesoamerican Archaeology*, ed. Deborah L. Nichols and Christopher A. Pool (New York, NY: Oxford University Press, 2012), 830–831; Javier Urcid, “Scribal Traditions from Highland Mesoamerica (300–1000 AD),” in *The Oxford Handbook of Mesoamerican Archaeology*, 855. It is also important to note that Moroni lived in the late fourth century (early Classic period) and he may have been the one to impose this structure on the record.
7. See Genesis 5:3–32 or 1 Chronicles 1–9 for classic examples of this style. Matthew 1 shows a similar style.
8. K. Lawson Younger Jr., “Ugaritic King List (1.104),” in *The Context of Scripture*, 3 vols., ed. William W. Hallo (Leiden: Brill, 2003), 1: 356 n.1.
9. Brant A. Gardner, *Second Witness: Analytical and Contextual Commentary on the Book of Mormon*, 6 vols. (Salt Lake City: Greg Kofford Books, 2007), 6:164. For numerous examples, see Simon Martin and Nikolai Grube, *Chronicle of the Maya Kings and Queens*, 2nd edition (London, UK: Thames and Hudson, 2008), 26–27, 32–4, 37–40, 48, 52, 70–72, 162, 172–173, and several others.
10. For more information on dynastic histories, see Urcid, “Scribal Traditions from Highland Mesoamerica (300–1000 AD),” 863–865; Krochock, “Written Evidence,” 286–291. For a thorough discussion of dynastic or lineage histories and the Book of Mormon, see John L. Sorenson, *Mormon Codex: An Ancient American Book* (Salt Lake City and Provo, UT: Deseret Book and Neal A. Maxwell Institute for Religious Scholarship, 2013), 198–218; John L. Sorenson, “The Book of Mormon as a Mesoamerican Record,” in *Book of Mormon Authorship Revisited: The Evidence for Ancient Origins*, ed. Noel B. Reynolds (Provo, UT: FARMS, 1997), 418–429. See also Nehemiah 7:64.
11. Hardy, *Readers Edition*, xiii.
12. Elder Craig C. Christensen, “A Choice Seer Will I Raise Up,” *Ensign*, November 2016, online at lds.org.