

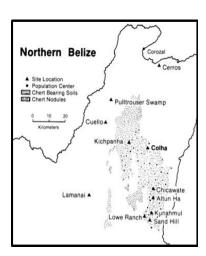
The question has been asked. Why did both Nephites and Jaredites chose the same location to fight their final battle. After studying the area around the Mexico Belize border the answer to this question becomes very clear. The following list outlines the reasons they chose this area:

- This area is very unique in that it contains a massive deposit of chert, a mineral that can be used to make weapons.
- There are over one hundred thousand acres of productive farmland in the area, one of the most productive area in Mesoamerica. This farmland is necessary to feed the millions that are preparing for war.
- Hill Achotal is positioned strategically and can provide a military advantage to the Nephites and Jaredites. The size and height of the hill will also be helpful.
- There are also numerus water systems in the area that will help in a defensive way.
- A major trade route along the Hondo river can be helpful in recruiting people and moving them into the area.
- The Nephites could flee no further because of the Caribbean Ocean.

One of main reasons that both the Nephites and Jaredites chose the area that included northern Belize were the extensive deposits of chert. Chert is a mineral that is ideal for making weapons. These chert beds that are illustrated to the right are the largest and most extensive anywhere in the Central America.



As a result of these wars there are a number of areas in these chert bed where they can be seen today. The illustration below is an example of how extensive they are. These beds are in Colha. In addition, there are massive chert outcroppings that provide high grade materials for making weapons. These deposits are the most extensive in Central America.



During the time that both the Nephites and Jaredites were gathering their people for the final war it was essential that they were in an area that had extensive agricultural lands. These lands along the Mexico-Belize border are some of the most productive lands in Mesoamerica.



The proposed land of Cumorah That along the Mexico-Belize border has extensive water systems that includes three rivers, a number of lakes and wetlands and numerous cenotes. These waters systems correlate very well with the descriptions found in the Mormon 6:4. A short distance of the proposed hill Cumorah and there are also over thirty cenotes within a few miles of the hill. Some of these cenotes overflow during high rainfall periods and would certainty qualify as being fountains.

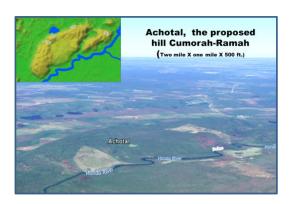


The Hondo River that flows alongside hill Achotal is a major ancient travel route and probably the road that Omer took on his way to Ablom. It is also the most likely the escape route that the Nephites took in order escape the wrath of the Lamanites. Any other route would have been slow and would have easy for the Lamanites to inflict heavier casualties.

Mormon 6:4 And it came to pass that we did march forth to the land of Cumorah, and we did pitch our tents around about the hill Cumorah; and it was in a land of many waters, rivers, and fountains; and here we had hope to gain advantage over the Lamanites.

Hill Achotal correlates amazing well with the physical requirements found in the Book of Mormon text and are as follows:

- It should be an independent hill that allows those on top to see flat lands on all sides.
- It should be large enough to allow over one hundred thousand warriors to position themselves for war. Hill Achotal is two miles long and one mile wide with a flat top hill.
- There should be water systems around the hill that would create a military advantage.
- The hill should be tall enough to allow the military leaders to the surrounding lands for miles. Achotal is around two hundred meters high.



There are also a number of caves that are in a short distance of the hill Achotal, the proposed hill Cumorah. This would satisfy the scriptural requirement of having a cavity in the rock that Ether used to avoid detection and these caves could also be used to store Mormon's records.

These caves are near the proposed hill Cumorah-Achotal



See: Nephites Final War and the Jaredites Final War