

"Mormon" as substitutes for the name of the Church, as in "Mormon Church," "LDS Church," or "Church of the Latter-day Saints." Church's Name

talk about the

name of the

Church by

President

Russell M. Nelson.

• Read "The

President

2011.

Nelson.

Ballard from

Video: Interview

with President

Importance of a Name." by

• Read a 1990

- When referring to Church members, the terms "members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints" or "Latter-day Saints" are preferred. We ask that the term "Mormons" not be used.
- "Mormon" is correctly used in proper names such as the Book of Mormon or when used as an adjective in such historical expressions as "Mormon Trail."
- The term "Mormonism" is inaccurate and should not be used. When describing the combination of doctrine. culture, and lifestyle unique to The Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints, the term "the restored gospel of Jesus Christ" is accurate and preferred.
- When referring to people or organizations that practice polygamy, it should be stated that The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is not affiliated with polygamous groups.

President Nelson has long championed the use of the Church's divinely given name.

More than 28 years ago, then-Elder Russell M. Nelson of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles delivered a general conference address entitled "Thus Shall My Church Be Called."

Elder Nelson said to "note carefully the language of the Lord" in Doctrine and Covenants 115:4: "He did not say, Thus shall my church be named," He said, Thus shall my church be called. 'Versa sag, its members were cautioned by the Brethen who wrote: We feel that some may be misled by the too frequent use of the term "Mormon Church" (Member-Missionary Class-Instructor's Guide, Salt Labe City. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 1982, p. 2). Before any other name is considered to be a legitimate substitute, the thoughtful person might reverently consider the feelings of the Heavenly Parent who bestowed that name." Elder Nelson then examined the key words in the name of the Church—saints, Latter-day, Jesus Christ, and The Church—offering insights into their sacred significance.

Members of Christ's church are "privileged to participate" in its divine destiny, he concluded. "May we so honor Him who declared, Thus shall my church be called ... The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints."

More recently, then-Elder M. Russell Ballard of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles also encouraged Latter-day Saints to make clear the name by which the Lord Himself has chosen for His church.

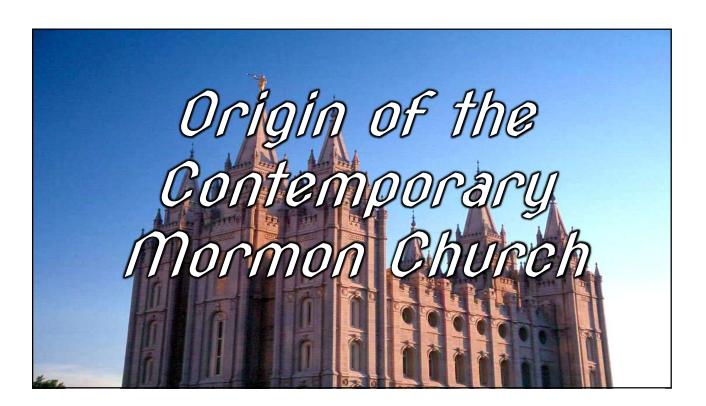
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints "is the name by which the Lord will call us at the last day. It is the name by which His Church will be distinguished from all others."

"The name the Savior has given to His Church tells us exactly who we are and what we believe," he said.

"We believe that Jesus Christ is the Savior and the Redeemer of the world. He atoned for all who would repent of their sins, and He broke the bands of death and provided the resurrection from the dead. We follow Jesus Christ. And as King Benjamin said to his people, so I reafirm to all of us today: Ye should remember to retain [His] name written always in your hearts" (Mosiah 5:12) ("The Importance of a Name," Oct. 2011 general conference).

One of President Nelson's prophetic predecessors, President George Albert Smith, spoke in a 1948 October general conference address of the divine significance of the name of the restored Church of Jesus Christ:

"Brethren and sisters, when you go away from here, you may be associating with various denominations of the world, but remember that there is only one Church in all the world that by divine command bears the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord."





The Falling Away and Restoration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ Foretold Mormons believe that the Bible predicted a great apostasy (falling away) and that the truths of the gospel were lost.



you by any means; for that Day will not come unless the falling away comes first ..."

"Let no one deceive

The Falling Away and Restoration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ Foretold 2 Thess. 2:3

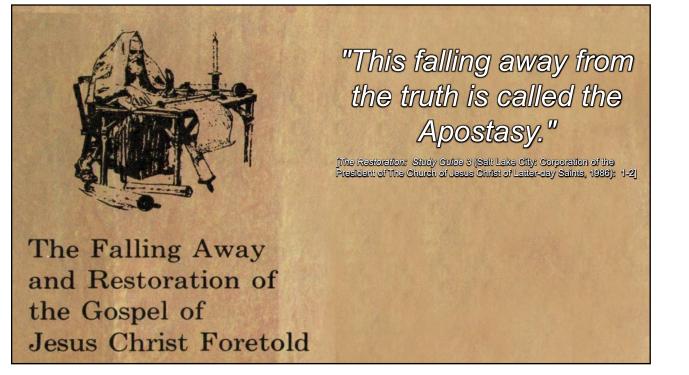


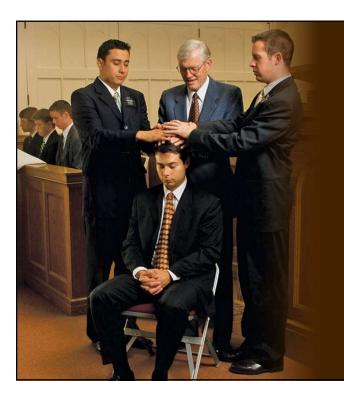
The Falling Away and Restoration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ Foretold According to Mormonism, "when the people rejected the truth and killed the apostles, God took the priesthood authority and the Church from the earth.



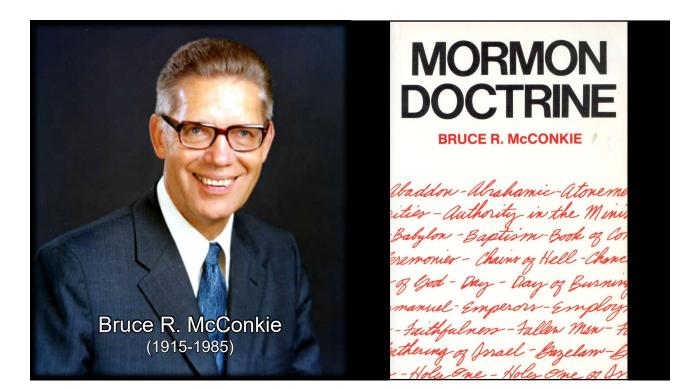
"The loss of revelation through the Church led to great confusion, contention, and incorrect teachings.

The Falling Away and Restoration of the Gospel of Jesus Christ Foretold





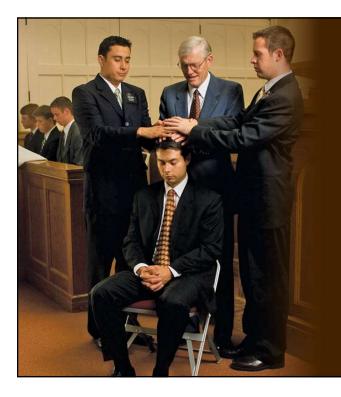
In Mormon theology, the priesthood is the authority to act in the name of God for the salvation of men.



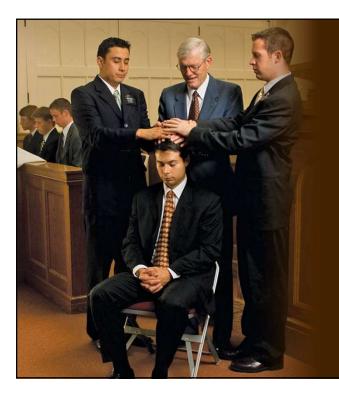


"It is the power by which the gospel is preached; by which the ordinances of salvation are performed so that they will be binding on earth and in heaven: by which men are sealed up unto eternal life, being assured of the fullness of the Father's kingdom hereafter and by which in due course the Lord will govern the nations of the earth and all that pertains to them."

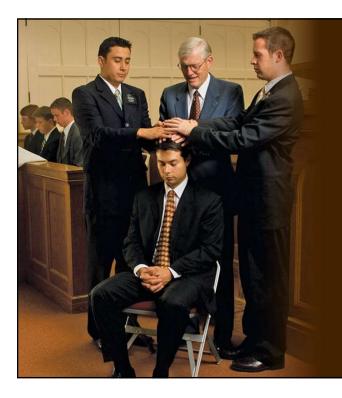
[Bruce McConkie, *Mormon Doctrine*, q.v. "Priesthood" p. 594]



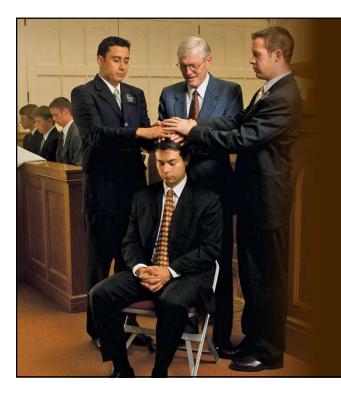
There are two priesthoods (though thought of as one): Aaronic and Melchizedek



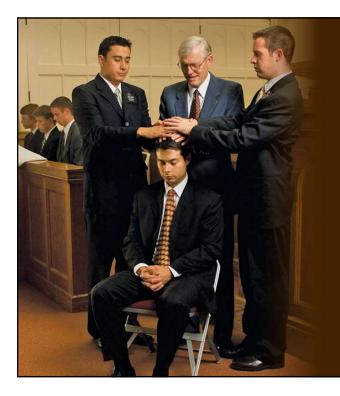
Offices of the Aaronic Priesthood: deacon, teacher, priest, and bishop



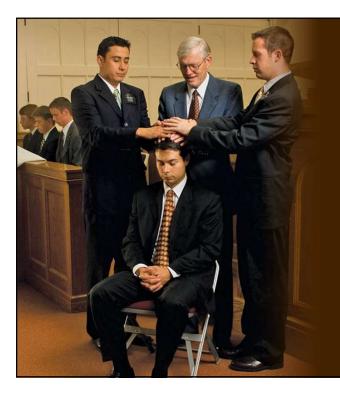
Office of the Melchizedek Priesthood: elder, seventy, high priest, patriarch or evangelist, and apostle



Thus, because of the Apostasy, the authority to act in the name of God was removed from the earth.

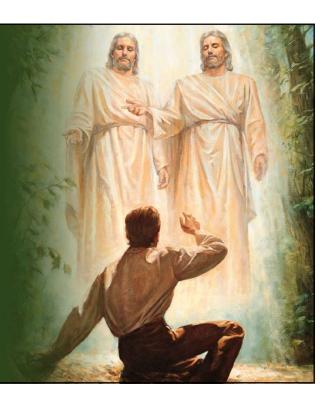


According to Mormon theology, no church since that time has had the authority to act in God's name.

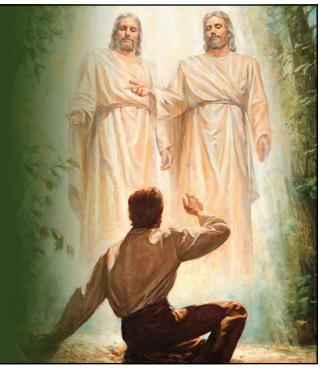


It was necessary, therefore, for God to restore the gospel truths and the priesthood authority. The First Vision of Joseph Smith, Jr. Spring of 1820

When Smith was 14 years old, he purportedly observed many religious revivals going on.



Because of their theological differences from each other, Smith was confused about the various denominations.

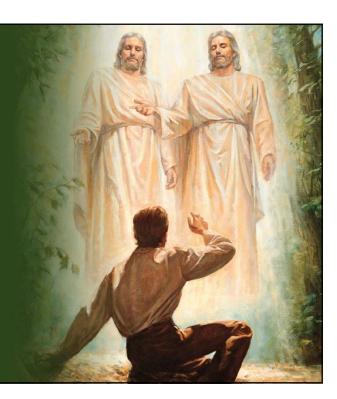


"In the midst of this war of words and tumult of opinions, I often said to myself, What is to be done? Who of all these parties are right; or, are they all wrong together? If one of them be right, which is it, and how shall I know it? "While I was laboring under the extreme difficulties caused by the contests of the partiers of religionists, I was one day reading the Epistle of James, first chapter and fifth verse ...

🎓 James 1:5 🤜

If any of you lacks wisdom, let him ask of God, who gives to all liberally and without reproach, and it will be given to him. "I reflected on it again and again, knowing that if any person needed wisdom from God, I did; for how to act I did not know, and unless I could get more wisdom that I then had, I would never know ...

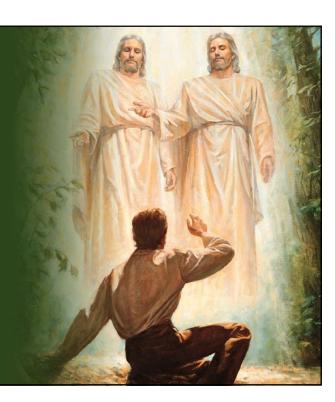
In accordance (supposedly) with James 1:5 Smith prayed about which church to join.



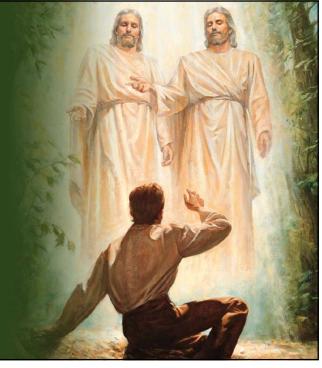
"While I was laboring under the extreme difficulties caused by the contests of the partiers of religionists, I was one day reading the Epistle of James, first chapter and fifth verse ... "for the teachers of religion of the different sects understood the same passage of scripture so differently as to destroy all confidence in settling the question by an appeal to the Bible."

Can you already see a problem with Joseph Smith's thinking here?

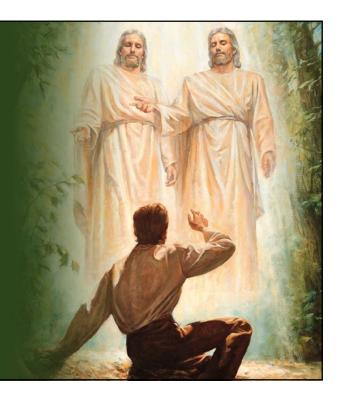
On the occasion of his prayer, Smith had a vision of two personages which Smith claimed were the Father and the Son.



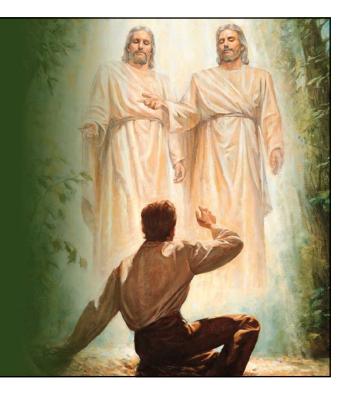
One of the personages said "This is my beloved Son, hear ye him."

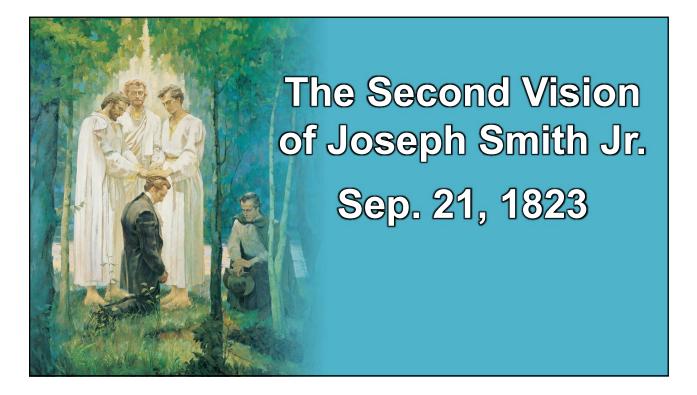


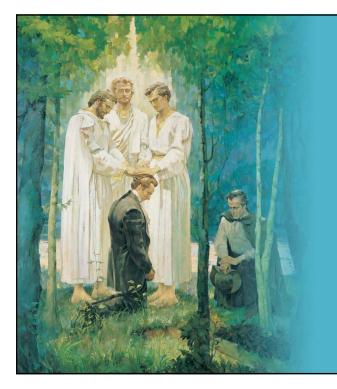
Smith inquired as to which religion he should join. The personage said, "Don't join any of these religions. They are all wrong and corrupt."



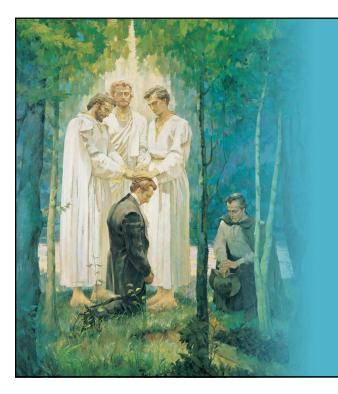
Smith refrained from joining any of them and continued until further directed.



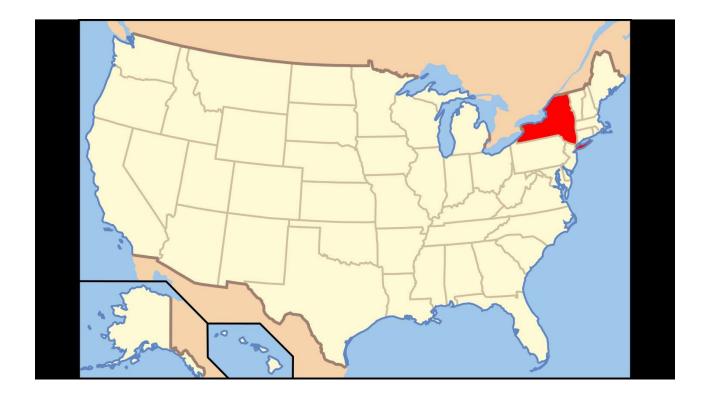




Moroni (the last prophet of the Book of Mormon) appeared from the dead and told of a book written upon golden plates.



Smith received the plates in 1827 which were buried in a hill called Cumorah in New York State.

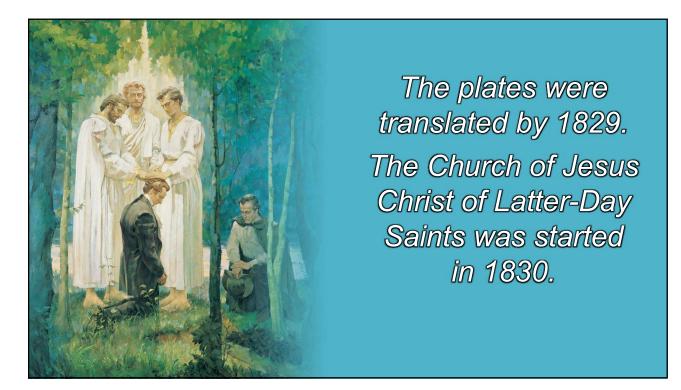


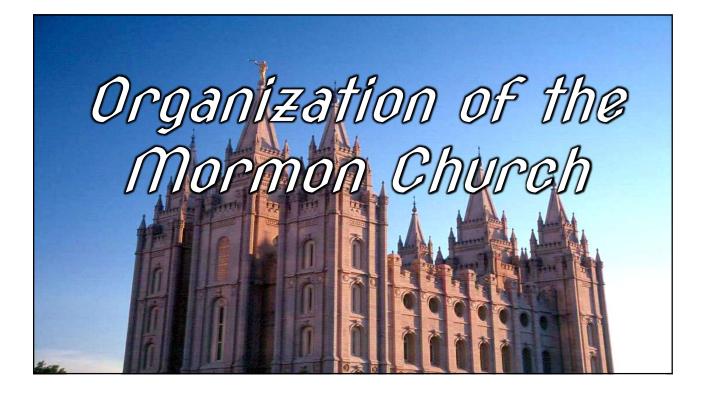




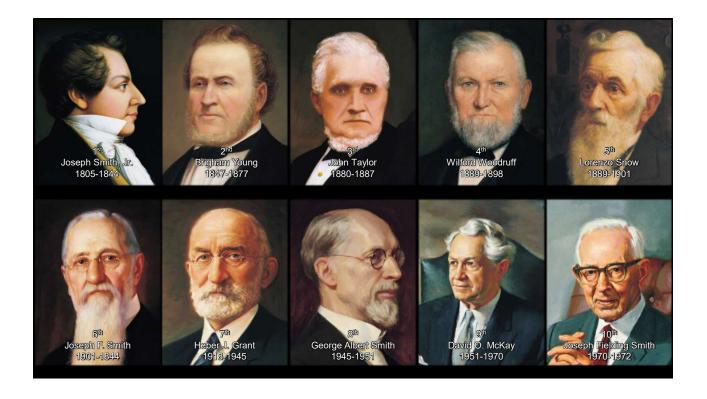




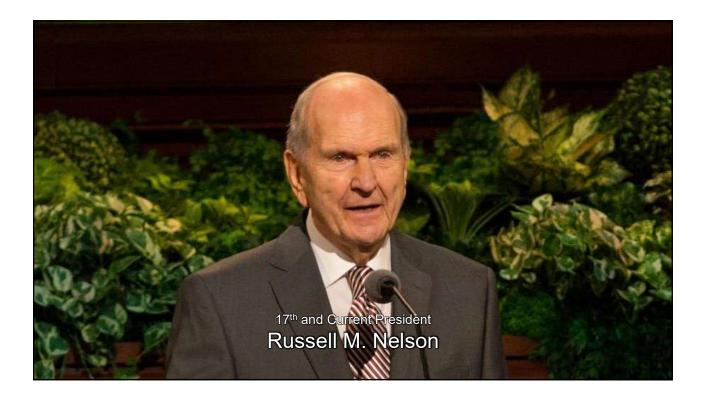








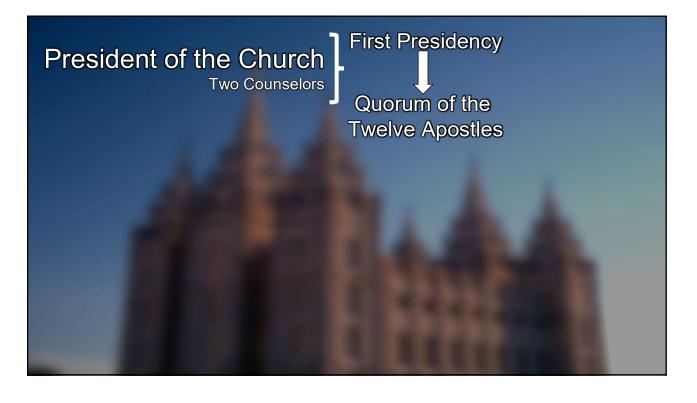




President of the Church







THE QUORUM OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES



M. Russell Ballard



Neil L. Andersen



Ronald A. Rasband Gary E. Stevenson



Dale G. Renlund



Quentin L. Cook

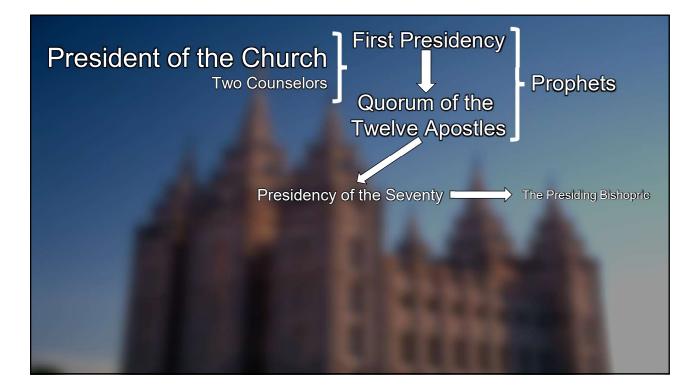
Gerrit W. Gong



D. Todd Christofferson



Ulisses Soares



THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SEVENTY













S. Mark Palmer

Patrick Kearon

Carl B. Cook

José A. Teixeira

Carlos A. Godoy

Brent H. Nielson

Paul V. Johnson

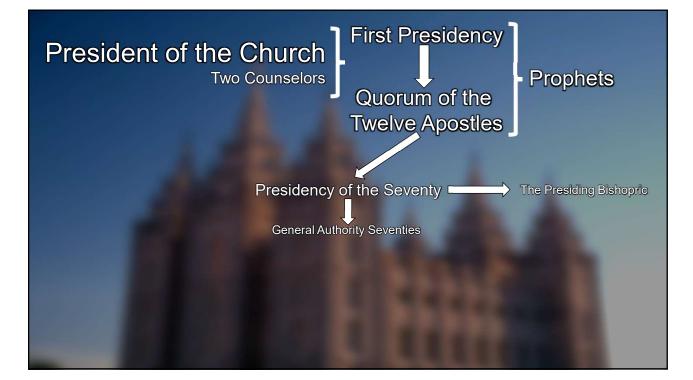
THE PRESIDING BISHOPRIC

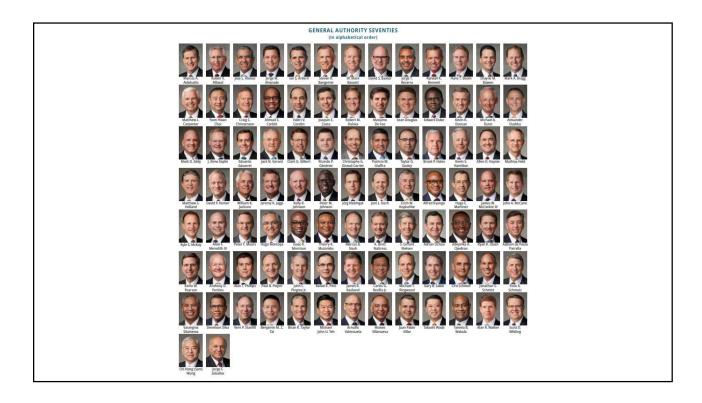
W. Christopher Waddell First Counselor

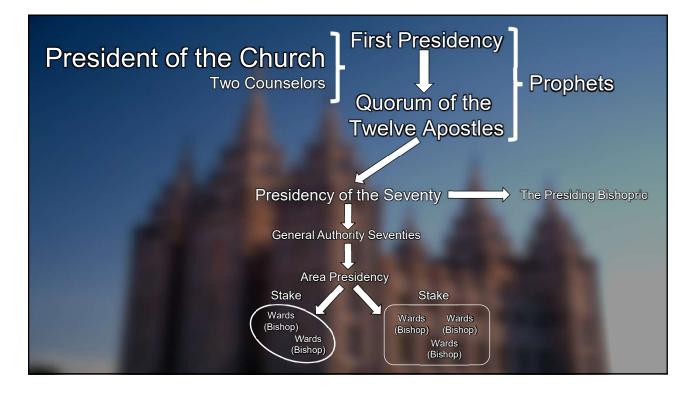
L. Todd Budge

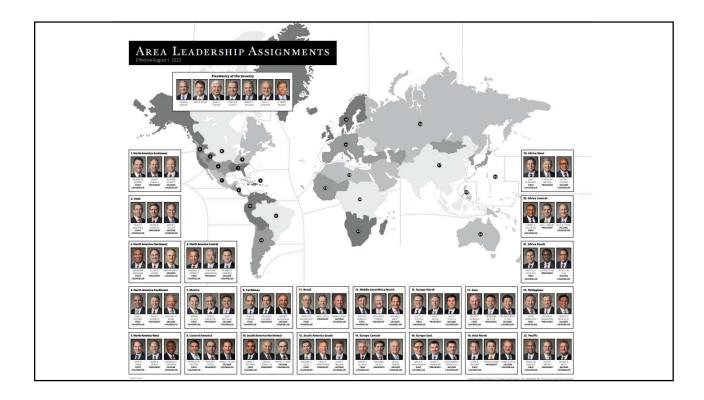


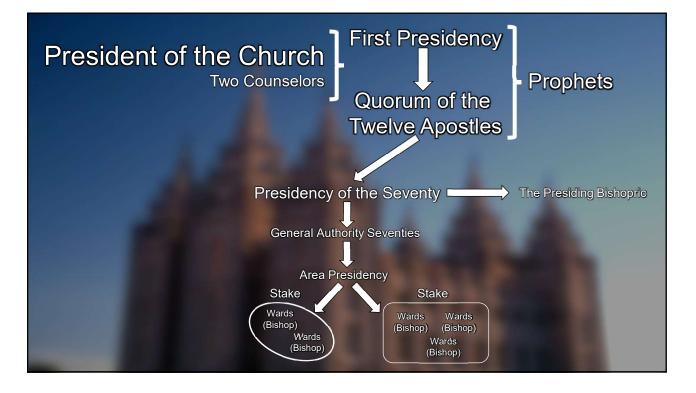
Gérald Causse Presiding Bishop Second Counselor

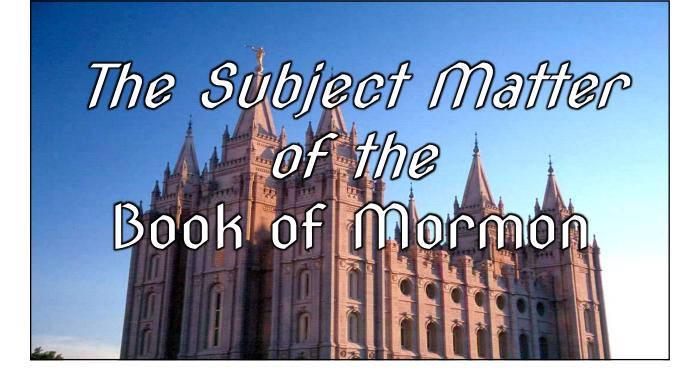


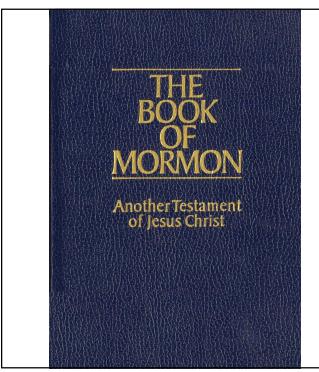




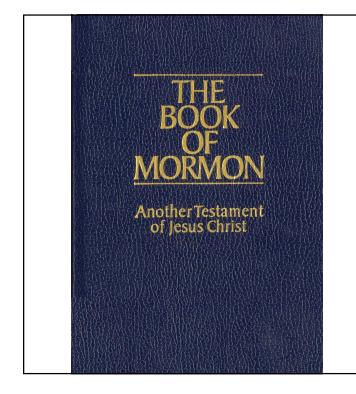




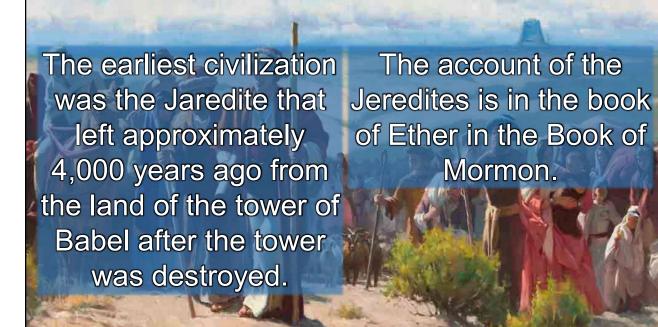




The Book of Mormon purports to cover a time in history from 2,000 BC to AD 421.



It presents itself as an account of the history of three groups of peoples that migrated from the ancient world and settled in the Americas.

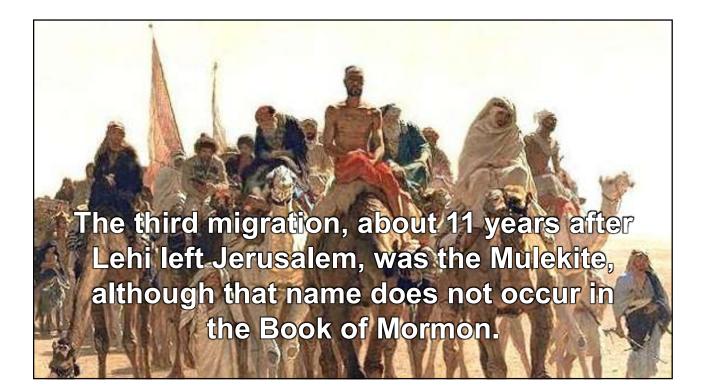


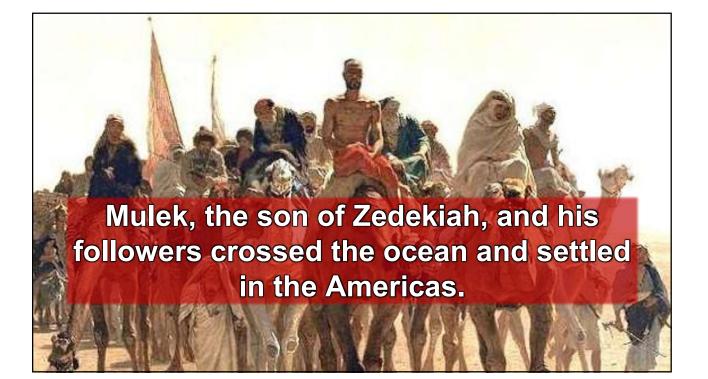
The Jaredites established a civilization in the Americas that flourished for almost 2,000 years. It finally disintegrated by internal conflicts and a final total war.

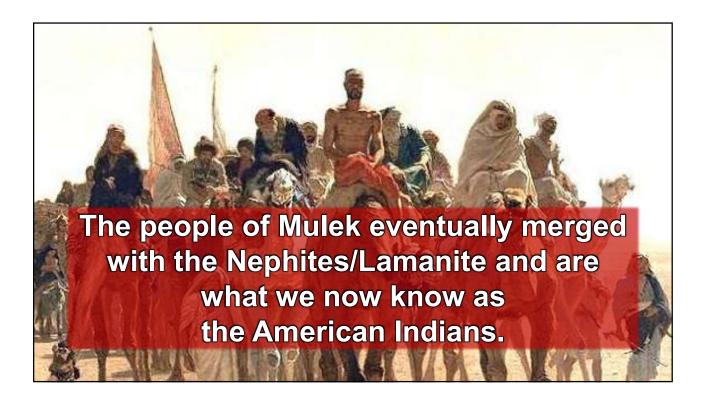
The second migration was the Nephite civilization that took place around 600 BC. The Prophet Lehi and his friend Ishmael took their families into the wilderness. Eventually they crossed the ocean to the Americas and established a great civilization. A rebellious group was called Lamanites, after Laman, the most powerful and forceful member.

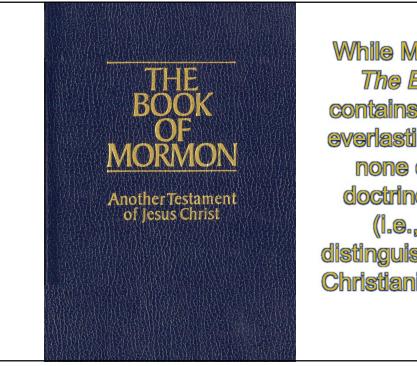
The Lord later placed the curse of dark skin on the Lamanites. When later certain Lamanites became believers, they became "white and delightsome" and were called Nephites. Throughout their history, there were times when the Lamanites were more faithful than the Nephites. As a result of their corruption, the Nephites were eventually destroyed by war.

Some Nephites survived and mixed with the Lamanites (and, later, another group called the Mulekites). The remnant has become what we now know as the American Indians.

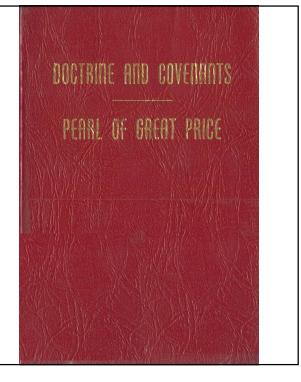


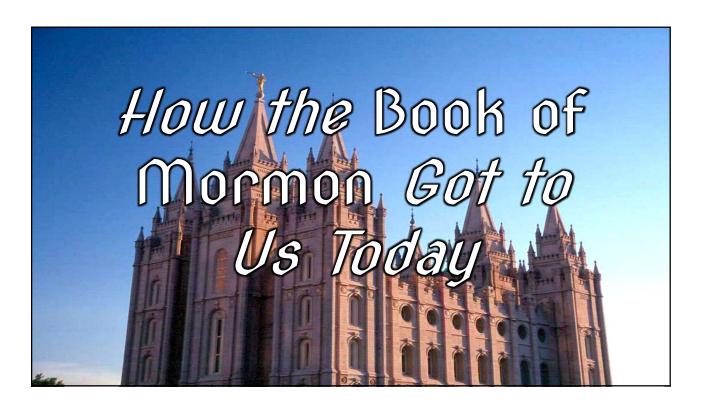


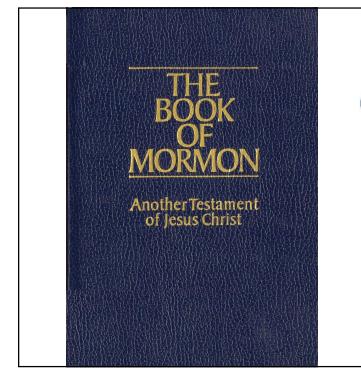




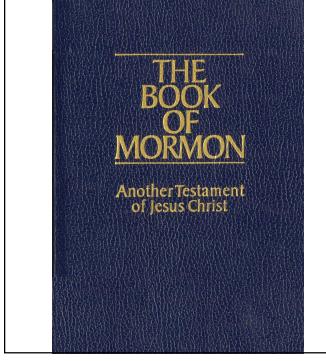
While Mormons claim that *The Book of Mormon* contains the fullness of the everlasting gospel, virtually none of the distinctive doctrines of Mormonism (i.e., doctrines that distinguish Mormonism from Christianity) are found in the book. Most of the distinctive doctrines of Mormonism come from Joseph Smith's other writings—the Doctrine and Covenants and the Pearl of Great Price.



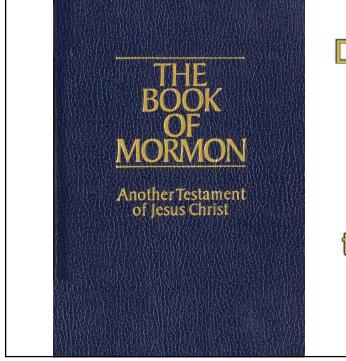




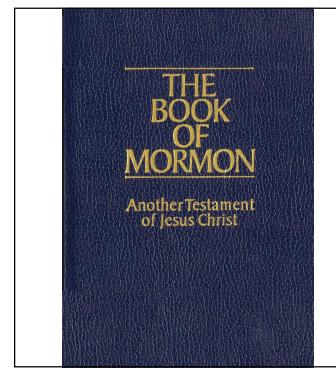
The history of the events of the Book of Mormon was written by many ancient prophets.



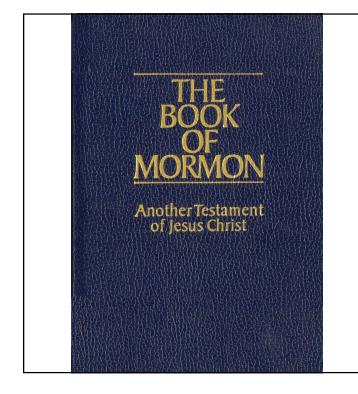
They kept their records on metal plates and handed them down from one generation to the next.



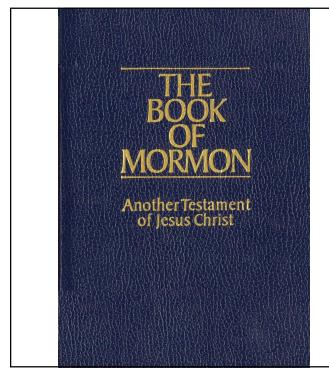
During the latter part of the 4th century AD, one of the prophets, named Mormon, abridged the major portion of the plates.



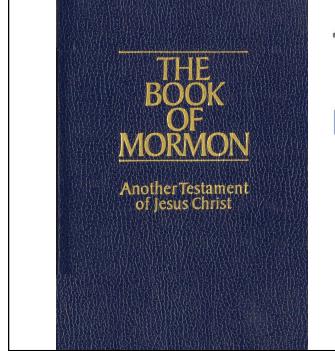
Mormon's son, Moroni, added his own words and abridged other portions of the ancient records.



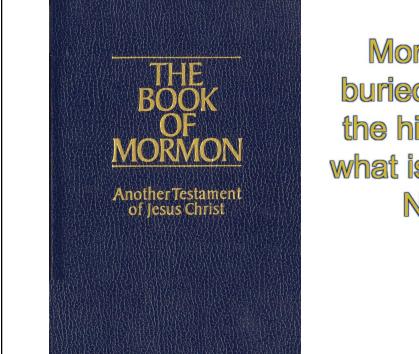
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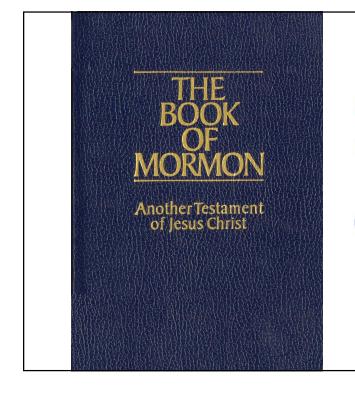
Mormon was one of the last prophets to write on the Book of Mormon plates.



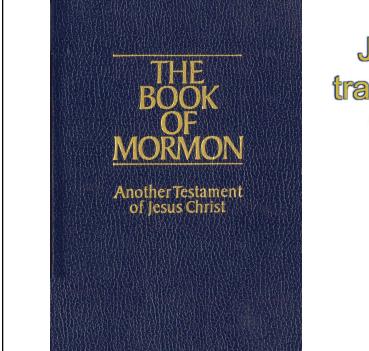
The Book of Mormon was named for him because of the major roles he played as writer and as abridger of the plates.



Moroni (d. 421) buried the plates in the hill Cumorah in what is now up-state New York.



In 1827, Moroni, as a resurrected being, appeared to Joseph Smith, Jr. and eventually led Smith to where the plates were buried.



Joseph Smith Jr. translated the plates from "reformed Egyptian" into English.