

2nd Edition

Mormonism

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Discover core beliefs and practices

Christopher Kimball Bigelow

LDS book and magazine editor

Jana Riess, PhD

Mormonism





Mormonism

2nd Edition

by Christopher Kimball Bigelow and Jana Riess, PhD



Mormonism For Dummies®, 2nd Edition

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Contents at a Glance

Introduction	1
Part 1: What the Mormon Faith Is All About	
CHAPTER 1: A New World Religion	
CHAPTER 2: The Mormon Plan of Salvation	
CHAPTER 3: Heavenly Parents, Savior, and Holy Ghost	
CHAPTER 4: Restoring the Priesthood and the Church	
CHAPTER 5: Together Forever. The Liternal Importance of Family	′ ′
Part 2: Eternal Rituals and Endless Meetings	93
CHAPTER 6: Welcome to the Meetinghouse!	95
CHAPTER 7: Sacred, Not Secret: Inside Mormon Temples	17
CHAPTER 8: In and Around Church Headquarters	37
Part 2: Holy Books and Sacred History	
Part 3: Holy Books and Sacred History	
CHAPTER 9: The Bible and the Book of Mormon	
CHAPTER 10: Mormonism's Other Scriptures	
CHAPTER 12: Moving on to Utah with Brigham Young	
CHAPTER 13: Building the Kingdom in Utah	
CHAPTER 15: Dulluling the Kinguotti in Otali	כו
Part 4: Mormonism Today23	35
CHAPTER 14: Called to Serve: Missionaries and International Growth	37
CHAPTER 15: Hot-Button Issues for Latter-day Saints	51
CHAPTER 16: Earthly Sacrifices for Heavenly Blessings	57
CHAPTER 17: Connecting with God and Each Other	33
CHAPTER 18: In the World but Not of the World	95
Doub C. The Doub of Tone	
Part 5: The Part of Tens30	
CHAPTER 19: Quick Answers to Ten Common Questions About Mormonism 3	
CHAPTER 20: Ten Mormon Places to Visit	
CHAPTER 21: Ten Famous Latter-day Saints You've Probably Never Heard Of 32	∠9
Index 33	35

Table of Contents

INTRO	DUCTION	1
	About This Book.	1
	Foolish Assumptions	
	Icons Used in This Book	
	Beyond the Book	
	Where to Go from Here	
PART 1	: WHAT THE MORMON FAITH IS ALL ABOUT	
	A New World Religion	
	Why Know about Mormonism?	
	The Mormon Worldview	
	Life before mortal life	
	Life on earth	
	Life after mortal life	
	Joseph Smith and Mormonism's Beginnings	
	Translating additional scriptures	
	Establishing the Church	
	Coming to terms with the M-word	
	Day-to-Day Mormon Life	
	What Makes Mormonism Different?	16
CHAPTER 2:	The Mormon Plan of Salvation	. 19
	Mormon Karma: The Premortal Life	
	From intelligence to spirit.	
	Relax, you've already passed the first test	
	Premortality in the here and now	
	Acing the Test of Mortality	
	Adam and Eve: Heroes of humanity	
	Satan: A necessary evil	
	It ain't over till it's over: Enduring to the end	
	The Afterlife: Eternal Progression	
	A waiting room for spirits	31
	Reaching the three degrees of glory or outer darkness	33
CHAPTER 3:	Heavenly Parents, Savior, and Holy Ghost	. 41
	The Head Honcho: God the Father	
	What if God were one of us?	
	God the organizer	
	Why does God go to all this trouble?	
	Differences in beliefs about God	

	Second Mate: Christ the Son	46
	First and best	46
	Both mortal and divine	47
	The Savior's post-crucifixion checklist	48
	When he comes again	49
	Differences in beliefs about Jesus Christ	51
	God's Whisperer: The Holy Ghost	53
	The Spirit who never got a body	53
	The gift of the Holy Ghost	54
	The Holy Ghost's many roles	57
	The unforgivable sin	59
	Restoring the Priesthood and the Church	61
CHAPTER 4:		
	Gospel Comings and Goings	
	Beginning the Restoration	
	Joseph Smith's early years	
	Kneeling in the Sacred Grove	
	After the vision	
	Bringing Back the Church Step by Step	
	A parade of heavenly messengers	
	Continuing the gospel tradition	
	Understanding the Priesthood	
	For boys: The Aaronic Priesthood For men: The Melchizedek Priesthood	
	Performing priesthood ordinances	
	What about women and the priesthood?	
	What about women and the phesthood:	/ 4
CHAPTER 5:	Together Forever: The Eternal	
	Importance of Family	77
	The Eternal Family Unit	
	Why families are so important	
	"Till never do you part": Eternal sealing	
	Breadwinning and homemaking	
	Populating the earth	
	Shaking the Family Tree: Family History Work	
	The reason for the fuss	
	Using FamilySearch — whether you're Mormon or not	85
	God's People: The Family of Israel	86
	Abraham and God shake on it	
	The house of Israel in Mormon scriptures	87
	Gathering God's children	88
	Becoming adopted into Israel	
	Personal Prophecy: Patriarchal Blessings	
	Discovering personal lineage	89
	Other aspects of a patriarchal blessing	89
	Understanding a patriarchal blessing	

PART 2	E: ETERNAL RITUALS AND ENDLESS MEETINGS	93
CHAPTER 6:	Welcome to the Meetinghouse! What's a Ward? Specialty wards Wards in the making: Branches. Participating in the Ward Get to work! Every member has a job What to do when you're in the pew: Sacrament meetings Getting dunked Confirmation: Installing a direct line to God Baby blessings: Welcoming a new lamb into the flock Funerals: Saying farewell, for now Meetinghouse weddings: For time only Other Sunday meetings Weekday events. Participating in the Stake Twice a year: Stake conference Finding Grandpa's grandpa: Stake family history centers Stake 'n' shake: Stake activities	96 97 98 98 100 105 109 110 111 114 115 115
CHAPTER 7:	Sacred, Not Secret: Inside Mormon Temples Distinguishing the Temple from the Meetinghouse. Temple Ordinances — Why Latter-day Saints Go to the Temple. Understanding the essential ordinances. Why perform ordinances for the dead? Becoming Eligible for Temple Ordinances. Getting a temple recommend. Performing baptisms for the dead. A preparation checklist. Finally! Receiving Your Own Endowment. Receiving part one of the endowment (the initiatory). Receiving Families for Eternity. Temple sealings for the living	118 119 120 123 123 124 126 128 128 130
CHAPTER 8:	When sealing relationships get complicated	135 137 138 139 140

LDS Welfare and Humanitarian Relief	147
Taking care of their own: The Church's welfare program	147
Taking care of others: LDS humanitarian relief	148
Survival of the Smartest: Latter-day Saint Education	149
A daily dose of the gospel	151
Stone-cold sober: Brigham Young University	152
PART 3: HOLY BOOKS AND SACRED HISTORY	155
CHAPTER 9: The Bible and the Book of Mormon	157
The Bible: True, with a Few Tweaks	158
Thus saith the King James Version	158
Not enough by itself	160
Joseph Smith's corrections to the Bible	
So, where are Joseph's corrections?	161
Getting Acquainted with the Book of Mormon	
Hitting the highlights	162
What a long, strange trip: Lehi's journey to the New World	164
Can't we all just get along? The Nephites and the Lamanites.	165
The crowning event: Christ's appearance	166
Biting the dust: The end of the Nephites	167
How the Book of Mormon Came to Be	169
An angel in the night	169
Seer stones and scribes: Translating the golden plates	170
"You believe what?!" Reactions to the book	
What happened to the plates?	172
The Book of Mormon in Mormon Life	
Avoiding the sin of pride	173
Taking care of the poor	173
Teaching the children	174
Repenting of sins and receiving forgiveness	
Finding answers to spiritual questions	175
CHAPTER 10: Mormonism's Other Scriptures	177
A Scriptural Hodgepodge: The Pearl of Great Price	178
Revisiting Moses	178
Mummy dearest: Uncovering the writings of Abraham	179
Expanding Matthew	180
Chronicling Joseph Smith	181
Lining up the Articles of Faith	182
Modern-Day Revelations in the D&C	183
But wait, there's more: God's revelations to Joseph	
Smith and others	
Key LDS scriptures in the D&C	
Wrapping up: Official declarations	187

	The Beat Goes On: Recent Revelations Not Found in the D&C	
	Picturing the ideal family	
	Day-to-day wisdom from the prophet	190
CHAPTER 11	Searching for a Home	193
	A Significant Pit Stop: Kirtland, Ohio	194
	Receiving new revelations and doctrines	
	Building the Kirtland Temple	
	Empty pockets and loaded threats: Good times	
	come to an end	
	Kirtland here and now	
	Seeking Zion in Missouri	
	Getting booted out of Zion	
	Going to war	
	Missouri here and now	
	Nauvoo, Illinois: A Refuge on the Mississippi	
	Building a community	
	Constructing the Nauvoo Temple	
	Arrest and martyrdom	
	Nauvoo here and now	
	Nadvoo here and now	207
CHAPTER 12	Moving on to Utah with Brigham Young	
	A Crisis of Leadership	
	The Lion of the Lord: Brigham Young	
	Another unschooled boy from Vermont	
	Becoming a leader in the Church	
	Famous leader and down-to-earth family man	
	A legacy to build on	
	Westward Ho! The Pioneer Experience	
	The first company	
	Keep 'em coming: The Perpetual Emigrating Fund	
CHAPTER 13	Building the Kingdom in Utah	219
	Building Zion	
	Settling the Salt Lake Valley	
	Movin' on out: Settling the Jell-O Belt	222
	9 -	
	Conflicts with the Outside World	223
	Conflicts with the Outside World	223
	Conflicts with the Outside World	223 224 225
	Conflicts with the Outside World	223 224 225 227
	Conflicts with the Outside World The Utah War and the Mormon Reformation The Mountain Meadows Massacre Polygamy: A Divine Principle (But an Outdated Practice) Who practiced polygamy, and why?	223 224 225 227
	Conflicts with the Outside World	223 224 225 227 227

Mormonism in Transition	
Pledging allegiance to the flag	
Facing some lingering problems	
Gathering strength for a worldwide boom	233
PART 4: MORMONISM TODAY	235
CHAPTER 14: Called to Serve: Missionaries and	
International Growth	237
Missionaries of All Shapes and Sizes	238
Boy wonders	
Girl power	
Silver is golden	
Hail to the chief	
Enlisting in God's Army	
Embracing the calling	
Financing the mission	
Missionary boot camp	
Living the Missionary Life	
Finding and teaching	243
Following the rules	245
Rapid Growth: Mormonism Around the World	247
Retaining members	
Being sensitive to cultural differences	249
Strengthening the worldwide Church	249
CHAPTER 15: Hot-Button Issues for Latter-day Saints	251
Are Latter-day Saints Christian?	252
Becoming Like Our Heavenly Parents	
DNA Science versus the Book of Mormon	
Getting Seer-Stoned	254
One Vision, Several Versions	255
Women and the Priesthood	256
What About Heavenly Mother?	257
Crimes of Violence	258
Puh-puh-puh Polygamy	259
Brigham Young goes public	260
The end of polygamy?	261
Racial Rapprochement	261
Mummy's the Word	263
LDS versus LGBTQ+	264
The Church's gay track record	264
Transgender Latter-day Saints	265

CHAPTER 16: Earthly Sacrifices for Heavenly Blessings	267
Chase and Be Chaste: The Law of Chastity	268
Understanding the purposes of sexuality	268
Staying chaste	269
Enjoying marital intimacy	270
Receiving the blessings of chastity	
Dealing with sexual sin	
Whaddya Mean, No Coffee? Living the Word of Wisdom	
Interpreting the Word of Wisdom	
Reaping Word of Wisdom benefits	
Tithing: Paying the Lord's Tax	
Donating tithing gladly	
Knowing where your tithe is going	
Receiving tithing dividends	
Fast Sunday: The Slowest Sabbath of the Month	
Why Mormons fast	
riow and when to last (And who shouldn't)	201
CHAPTER 17: Connecting with God and Each Other	283
What Latter-day Saints Do Daily Ideally	283
Talking with the Big Guy	
Studying scriptures	
What Latter-day Saints Do Weekly Ideally	
Observing the Sabbath	
Family Home Evening (Sorry, no Monday Night Football)	
What Latter-day Saints Do Monthly Ideally	
Reaching out to each other	
Break out the breath mints	
Mormon "date night"	294
CHAPTER 18: In the World but Not of the World	295
Becoming Self-Reliant	
Staying out of debt	
Getting squirrelly: Food storage	
Preparing for emergencies	300
Journaling, Scrapbooking, and Other Mormon Pastimes	301
Keeping a record	301
Getting scrappy	
Crafts and comfort food	
Taking in a Bit of Culture	
Lifting a chorus to the Lord	
A little bit rock and roll	
Mormon books	
Mormon theatre	
Mormon cinema	307

PART 5: TH	HE PART OF TENS 30	19
	ick Answers to Ten Common Questions	1
Are How Why Why Do I Mor Do I Beco Why	Latter-day Saints Christian?	1 3 4 5 5 6 7 8
Shai Paln Kirtl Miss Nau Win Mar Salt Prov	A Mormon Places to Visit 32 ron, Vermont 32 nyra, New York 32 and, Ohio 32 souri 32 voo and Carthage, Illinois 32 ter Quarters, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa 32 tin's Cove, Wyoming 32 Lake City, Utah 32 ro, Utah 32 rnesian Cultural Center, Hawaii 32	11 12 12 13 14 15 16 17
Pro Mar Wall Floy Phill Johr Frar May Sam Esth	Famous Latter-day Saints You've Obably Never Heard Of 32 tha Hughes Cannon 32 ker Lewis 33 d Gottfredson 33 o T. Farnsworth 33 n Held Jr 33 sk E. "Ted" Moss 33 swenson 33 nuel W. Taylor 33 dys Knight 33	19 180 181 182 183 183 184
INDEV	22	. –

Introduction

f you're picking up this book, you may already know that Mormonism's largest denomination, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, is one of the world's fastest-growing religions. The Church has about 7 million members in the United States and another 10 million people on the rolls around the world. Almost all this growth has happened in the last 50 years, making Mormonism a hot topic that many people want to understand better.

In this book, we focus on The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. You'll find the basics here for most everything you need to understand about the Church. We don't assume that you have any background. At the same time, even if you are a Latter-day Saint, you may find information in this book that helps you understand your religion more thoroughly and with a fresh perspective.

About This Book

Don't feel you have to read this book straight through from cover to cover. Each chapter is a self-contained unit designed to give you information about a particular topic. Where relevant, we also include cross-references to show you where to find more information. This way, you can find what you want quickly and skip over the stuff that seems less important to you.

One more thing: Although we're both practicing members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the views you find in this book are unofficial and don't necessarily represent the opinions of the Church's leadership.

Furthermore, although we tried our best to capture the broadest cross-section possible and present a range of viewpoints, we certainly can't claim that every Latter-day Saint you meet will agree with everything we say. Throughout the book, we refer you to a few other books that the Church does produce and sanction, and we also point you to the Church's official website, www.churchofjesuschrist.org.

In addition, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has some style preferences that we adopted for this book. You won't see the term *Mormon church* here because Mormon is a nickname, and the Church would rather have people use its official name. We do use *LDS church* for short, instead of spelling out the whole name each time, and we refer to Church members as *Latter-day Saints*. From time to time, you'll also see the word Mormon used as an adjective or a noun.

You may also notice a bit of fuss about the capitalization of *church*. Here's the deal: Whenever we're referring to other denominations or to churches in general, we use little c. But when we say "the Church" to mean the LDS church as a specific denomination, we use capital C. However, when we say "LDS church," we keep the c lower-case so it's clear that it's not an official name.

When it comes to the Bible, we stick with what Latter-day Saints still use: the good ol' King James Version (KJV for short). Because the Church's other scriptures are distinctively Mormon, they only come in one lingo — and it reads very much like the KJV. When we reference a particular verse or range of verses in any of the scriptures, we follow the standard: For example, in the Bible, Matthew 10:1 refers to Matthew as the book, 10 as the chapter number, and 1 as the verse.

Foolish Assumptions

While writing this book, we assumed that many of our readers aren't going to be Latter-day Saints, but some will be. Maybe you fit into one of these groups:

- >> You've got friends, neighbors, relatives, or coworkers who are Latter-day Saints and you're naturally curious about their faith.
- >> You've heard something or read an article about Mormonism, and it made you wonder what Latter-day Saints believe.
- >> You're thinking of joining the LDS Church and want to know more about it.
- >> You're a new Mormon convert trying to better understand what you've gotten yourself into.
- >> You're an established Latter-day Saint, and you want to give this book to someone else who fits in one of the first four categories. Or maybe you like to read different perspectives on your own faith.

Icons Used in This Book

This book uses the following icons to help you find the information you need or to highlight ideas you may find particularly helpful.



This icon points to hands-on information to help you make sense of Mormon belief or practice.

TIP



You find this icon next to significant information you'll want to remember.

REMEMBE



This icon appears next to most quotes from the Bible, Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, or Pearl of Great Price.



This icon points to areas of disagreement within the Latter-day Saint community or among outsiders who have criticized the Mormon faith.

Beyond the Book

In addition to what you're reading right now, this product also comes with a free access-anywhere Cheat Sheet that provides even more information about Mormonism and the LDS church. To access this Cheat Sheet, simply go to www.dummies.com and search for "Mormonism For Dummies Cheat Sheet" in the Search box.

Where to Go from Here

Mormonism For Dummies is like a big Sunday buffet at Grandma's house. You can eat as many of the yeast rolls as you want, and you don't have to touch the peas if you don't want to. In other words, in this book, we bring a little bit of everything to the table: history, doctrine, fun facts, spiritual disciplines, culture, and scripture. You can go to any section and discover The Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints and its people, choosing what interests you the most.

If you're coming to this book with a specific question in mind, feel free to look up that topic in the index or table of contents and start with that section. Others may want to start with Chapter 1, which gives an overview of the whole Mormon topic. There's no wrong way to eat this buffet — just enjoy the meal.

What the Mormon Faith Is All About

IN THIS PART . . .

Here you find out the basics about what Mormons believe, including important stuff about God, Jesus Christ, the premortal life, the plan of salvation, and the afterlife. You also discover what happened in the 19th century when Joseph Smith was called as a prophet to restore the church of Jesus Christ and how the Mormon priesthood is organized and used today. Finally, you get to know more about the family: Why is the family such an important concept in Mormonism? Why do Mormons tend to have larger-than-usual families? Why are they so into genealogy?

- Understanding the reasons for studying Mormonism
- Seeing life through Latter-day Saint eyes: The past, present, and future
- » Discovering Mormonism from its beginnings
- Finding out what it's like to be a Latter-day Saint
- Exploring how Latter-day Saints are different from other Christians

Chapter **1**

A New World Religion

uddhism, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, traditional branches of Christianity — and Mormonism? If you ask some demographers and sociologists, the idea of Mormonism emerging as the newest major world religion isn't farfetched. In the Christian sector, although Protestantism grew out of Catholicism, Mormonism bills itself as a completely fresh start, with enough distinctive beliefs and practices to back up that claim.

Mormonism isn't the newest kid on the religious block, but its start during the 1820s seems relatively recent — in fact, compared to other world religions, Mormonism is a toddler, still maturing in terms of culture, identity, growth, government, and other aspects. As a blueprint for the rest of the book, this opening chapter gives an overview of what it means to be a Mormon.

Why Know about Mormonism?

If you ask Mormon missionaries why you should find out more about Mormonism, they'll tell you that The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, informally known as the LDS church, is the restoration of the Savior's true church, and he

wants you to convert. However, we suspect this answer won't satisfy many of our non-Mormon readers, so here are some other reasons:

- >> It's the quintessential U.S. religion. Increasingly, historians are acknowledging that Mormonism is perhaps the most successful, significant homegrown U.S. religion, founded just 54 years after the Declaration of Independence. In many ways, the story of Mormonism mirrors the story of the United States, and the faith reflects many American ideals and traits. In fact, Latter-day Saints believe God inspired the formation of the United States partly as a suitable homeland for the gospel's restoration. (For an overview of early Mormon history, see Chapters 4, 11, 12, and 13.)
- >> It's one of the fastest-growing religions. Chances are that one or more of your friends, neighbors, or relatives has already joined the LDS church or soon will. Consider these statistics:
 - As of December 31, 2023, the worldwide Church had 17,255,394 members; 31,490 congregations; 67,871 full-time teaching missionaries; and materials published in 188 languages. To illustrate typical Church growth, in 2023 the Church added 251,763 baptized converts and 93,594 children of record. (For more on missionary work and Church growth around the world, see Chapter 14.)
 - The LDS church is consistently ranked among the five largest U.S. religious bodies, larger than mainline Protestant denominations such as Lutheran, Presbyterian, and Episcopalian. According to the National Council of Churches, the LDS church is the second-fastest-growing church in the United States.
- >> It teaches good principles and practices. Even for those people who don't embrace Mormonism as a religion, the faith yields many useful ideas that you can adapt to fit any worldview. Following are some highlights:
 - Strengthening families: Latter-day Saints are known for their large, tight-knit, super-functional families. One main reason is that Latter-day Saints believe families can be together forever (for more on this idea, see Chapter 5). Also, the LDS church teaches practical techniques for strengthening families, such as family home evening (for more information on this, see Chapter 17).
 - Providing for the needy: Marshalling its organizational might, the LDS church has created one of the world's most admired systems for helping people provide for their own material needs. Church-owned farms, ranches, canneries, storehouses, and other enterprises provide not only essential goods but also employment. Increasingly, the Church shares its bounty with people outside the faith. (For more on the Church's welfare program and humanitarian efforts, see Chapter 8.)

Maintaining health: When founding prophet Joseph Smith introduced Mormonism's health code, known as the Word of Wisdom, little did he know that science would validate many of these teachings more than 100 years later. Likewise, the Mormon law of chastity helps reduce a host of physical, emotional, social, and spiritual ills. Today, Latter-day Saints are known for enjoying some of the most favorable health rates of any demographic group. (For more on these teachings, see Chapter 16.)

The Mormon Worldview



The following equation best sums up how Latter-day Saints understand the universe and the purpose of life: As humans are, God used to be; as God is, humans may become.

One main key to getting the gist of Mormonism is the belief that a person's existence doesn't begin with birth on this earth. Rather, Latter-day Saints believe that all people lived as spirits before coming here. For Latter-day Saints, this belief helps explain a whole lot about the conditions and purposes of this earthly life, which they view as God's test of his children. In addition, Latter-day Saints hold some unusual views about the afterlife, particularly regarding what human beings can become. (For a more detailed treatment of these beliefs, see Chapter 2.)

Life before mortal life

If life doesn't start with conception and birth, when does it start? For Latter-day Saints, it *never* really started because each person has an eternal essence that has always existed. However, Latter-day Saints believe that Heavenly Father and Heavenly Mother created spiritual bodies to house each person's eternal essence, so they are the spiritual parents of humankind. All human spirits were born before the earth was created.

Sitting at the knees of their Heavenly Parents, many spirit children expressed a desire to grow up and become like them (for more on the Heavenly Parents, see Chapter 3). So God set up the *plan of salvation*, which involved creating an earth where his children could gain physical bodies and go through a challenging test of faith and obedience. Those who pass the test with flying colors get the chance to eventually start an eternal family like God's.

In premortality or the premortal life, as Latter-day Saints interchangeably call this stage, two of the oldest spirit siblings made a big impression. The first spirit, named Jehovah, volunteered to help everyone overcome the sin and death they'd unavoidably encounter during the earthly test, and this brother was eventually born on earth as Jesus Christ (for more about him, see Chapter 3). Mormons believe he's their Savior and strive to be like him. The other spirit, named Lucifer, rebelled against God's plan of salvation, convincing a bunch of siblings to follow him and start a war. God banished Lucifer and his followers to the earth without bodies, and Mormons believe that these spirits are still trying to win humans to their side and thwart God's plan (for more about the devil, see Chapter 2).

Life on earth

Good news: In the Mormon view, everyone born on this earth chose to follow God's plan of salvation and come here. Even those who give in to evil during earthly life will still receive an eternal reward for making the correct choice during premortality. Latter-day Saints don't believe that humans are born carrying the stain of Adam's original sin, as Catholics and some Protestants do. But they do believe that each individual's circumstances in this life are at least partly influenced by what that person accomplished and became in premortality.

One of the most difficult aspects of this mortal test is that humans can't remember what happened in premortality, so they must rediscover their divine origins through faith. However, God sent Jesus Christ not only to overcome sin and death but also to establish the gospel, which serves as a road map back to God. Two kinds of messengers help people understand and follow this gospel: prophets and the *Holy Ghost*, a spiritual being who speaks directly to the human spirit (for more on him, see Chapter 3). By listening to these guides, people can figure out the puzzle of life. Unfortunately, the devil strives to fill the world with distractions, deceptions, and counterfeits.

Another hard aspect of the earthly test is that God generally won't interfere with people's freedom to act, even when they do terrible things to each other or fail miserably. In addition, God allows accidents, natural disasters, illnesses, and other difficulties to challenge his children and prompt them to seek him out. For Latter-day Saints, it helps to remember that these temporary trials represent a mere blink of the eye on an eternal scale, and they exercise faith that God will comfort and protect those who ask his help to endure suffering.

During mortality, Latter-day Saints believe that everyone needs to participate in certain rituals in order to live with the Heavenly Parents in the afterlife and become like them. Someone holding God's priesthood authority, which Latter-day

Saints believe currently comes only through the LDS church, must perform these rituals. If a person dies without receiving these ordinances, Latter-day Saints perform the rituals in temples on behalf of the deceased person, whose spirit then decides whether to accept (for more information, see Chapter 7). These ordinances include:

- >> Baptism (see Chapter 6)
- >> Confirmation and receiving the gift of the Holy Ghost (see Chapter 6)
- >> Priesthood ordination (for all worthy males; see Chapter 4)
- >> The two-part temple endowment (see Chapter 7)
- Sealing, including celestial marriage for those wedded on earth (see Chapter 7)

Life after mortal life

Latter-day Saints believe that when humans die, they slough off their physical bodies and return to the spiritual state. Some go to spirit paradise, and some go to spirit prison. Latter-day Saints believe that the spirits in paradise visit the spirits in prison and teach them the gospel, and some choose to accept it and cross over into paradise. Whether they're in paradise or prison, the stopover in the spirit world is only temporary because God has greater things in store.

Eventually, after God's spirit children have experienced their earthly tests and paid for their sins either by receiving the Savior's atonement or suffering themselves, he'll resurrect everyone with perfect physical bodies that will last forever. Then he'll sort people into three heavenly kingdoms:

- >> Telestial kingdom: Those who live in sin, die without repenting, and don't accept the Savior's atonement go here, after suffering for their own sins in spirit prison.
- >> Terrestrial kingdom: Those who live good lives but don't embrace the full gospel will inherit this kingdom. Jesus pays for their sins.
 - (Both the telestial kingdom and the terrestrial kingdom are glorious paradises, not hell or places of torture. For more on the three tiers of heaven, see Chapter 2.)
- >> Celestial kingdom: This highest kingdom is reserved for those who live the full gospel and receive the proper ordinances. This kingdom is where the Heavenly Parents live and where their children can become like them.

Joseph Smith and Mormonism's Beginnings

To Latter-day Saints, the term *gospel* means the "good news" that Christ died to save humanity and also refers to a very practical package of tools and instructions that the Savior provides for getting humans back home to God. That package includes doctrines, commandments, ordinances, continually updated revelations, and the priesthood authority to act in God's name (for more on the Mormon priesthood, see Chapter 4). Remember, Latter-day Saints believe that the Savior was God's first spirit child way back before the earth was formed, so he's been on deck to reveal his gospel to prophets from Adam onward.

In the Mormon view, the timeline goes like this: First the Savior gave his gospel to Adam, but Adam's descendants eventually lost it through disobedience and corruption. Then the Savior gave it to other prophets, such as Noah and Abraham, but their people gradually lost it, too. Finally, when the Savior was born on the earth to accomplish his mission of overcoming sin and death for all humankind, he reestablished his gospel. However, within a few decades after his resurrection, humans fumbled it away yet again.

During the 1,700-year religious dry spell that Latter-day Saints say started after the Savior's New Testament apostles died, he worked behind the scenes and prepared the earth to eventually receive his gospel again. In 1820, he began the process of restoring his gospel for the final time. When a teenager named Joseph Smith knelt in prayer to ask God which church he should join, God the Father and his son Jesus Christ appeared to Joseph and told him that none of the existing churches were fully true — in fact, according to Joseph, God used the words "abomination" and "corrupt" in describing them. Within ten years, Joseph Smith launched the Savior's restored gospel in the form of what people now know as the Latter-day Saint religion. (For a more detailed account of Mormonism's founding, see Chapter 4.)

Translating additional scriptures

After Joseph Smith's answer to prayer in 1820, which Latter-day Saints refer to as his *First Vision*, an angel began regularly appearing to prepare him for his prophetic calling. Finally, the time arrived for him to perform one of the most important steps in restoring the gospel: bringing forth additional scripture that helped restore correct principles and could serve as a witness and testament of the new faith.

As Latter-day Saints understand, something very special happened in the Western Hemisphere between 600 B.C. and A.D. 400. At the beginning of this 1,000-year time period, God instructed a prophet named Lehi to leave Jerusalem with some other families and move to the Western Hemisphere. Over the centuries, this little band grew into a major civilization that underwent continual cycles of faith and wickedness, prosperity and destruction. In his usual way, the Lord sent prophets to teach these people and call them to repentance.



Soon after the Savior's resurrection, he dropped by to spend a few days with about 2,500 of his followers in the Western Hemisphere, ministering to his "other sheep" (John 10:16). Before the Savior ascended to heaven, he called 12 additional apostles to carry out his work in this part of the world. Under apostolic leadership, the people managed to hold onto the gospel for another 400 years after the Savior's momentous visit. Eventually, however, their lack of faith and charity led to their corruption and extermination, as recounted in the Book of Mormon, the LDS church's companion scripture to the Bible.

The Western Hemisphere prophets and apostles kept records on metal plates. A prophet named Mormon made a For Dummies—style compilation of the people's spiritual history — well, a shortened version, anyway — and his son Moroni buried it in a hillside. About 1,400 years later, Joseph Smith's family settled near this same hillside in upstate New York. With the help of God, who provided interpreting devices to go along with the metal plates, Joseph translated and published the ancient record, and today the LDS church distributes millions of copies each year in over 100 languages. If the proof of Mormonism is in the pudding, then the Book of Mormon is the pudding. (For more about the Book of Mormon, see Chapter 9.)

Establishing the Church

While translating the Book of Mormon, Joseph Smith and his helpers came across passages that prompted questions, such as how to properly baptize someone. The questions that Joseph asked Heavenly Father triggered the following key events:

- >> In 1829, John the Baptist appeared to Joseph and his chief scribe to restore the *Aaronic Priesthood*, the preparatory priesthood authority necessary to perform basic ordinances, including baptism.
- >> Soon after John the Baptist's visitation, the New Testament apostles Peter, James, and John appeared on earth to give Joseph the *Melchizedek Priesthood*, the full authority to act in God's name within the Church organization. (For more on the two Mormon priesthoods, see Chapter 4.)

- >> In 1830, Joseph Smith officially organized the Church, which Latter-day Saints believe the Savior recognizes as his only "true and living" church.
- >> Until Joseph's assassination in 1844, he received numerous additional revelations, scriptures, and ordinances that helped establish the new religion (for an overview of these additions, see Chapters 10 and 11).

Coming to terms with the M-word

As a prophet who lived somewhere in North or South America around A.D. 400, Mormon was just one of dozens of important figures in LDS history. Nevertheless, he's the man whose name became the nickname for this whole religious movement. Unfortunately, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints has recently expressed frustration with the nickname.

As we say earlier in this section, the prophet Mormon's claim to fame was compiling and abridging the ancient records that became the Book of Mormon, titled that way because of Mormon's central editorial role. After Joseph Smith translated and published the book, it didn't take long for detractors to start calling his followers *Mormonites*, because of their belief in the book. The "ite" part of the nickname dropped off, and eventually the term stuck and lost most of its negative connotations.



Still, Mormon is just a nickname. What would Mormons rather be called? Although the Church hasn't completely ruled out the terms Mormon and Mormonism at the cultural level, it asks the media to use the Church's full name on first reference in a story — in other words, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints — and then say the generic-sounding "Church of Jesus Christ" on each subsequent reference. However, that somewhat clunky and vague lingo hasn't yet universally caught on.

At Church headquarters, use of the term *Mormon* has been phased out — even the Mormon Tabernacle Choir was renamed as the Tabernacle Choir at Temple Square (yeah, another clunky one). In public usage, what often takes the place of *Mormon* is the term *Latter-day Saint*, or *LDS* for short. The Church doesn't like being called the LDS church, but it's a heck of a lot better than *Mormon church*, which the leaders strongly discourage.

For this second edition of *Mormonism For Dummies*, the authors and editors seriously considered changing the title and terminology, but we felt it would be too confusing for the intended readership. Throughout this book, we use the terms *Mormon*, *LDS*, and *Latter-day Saint* interchangeably to refer to the doctrine, teachings, practices, and members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Within the LDS culture, some hipsters — yes, Mormon hipsters do exist — have started using the word *Mo* to refer to things Mormon, but we won't go that far.