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| ****Unit 1 Understanding Latter-day Saint Doctrine and History**** **After successfully completing this unit, you should be able to answer the following questions:**   1. **Who is the chief cornerstone of the restored Church?**    1. Jesus Christ 2. **What is the fundamental doctrine of Mormonism?**    1. That Jesus lived, died, and rose again. Everything else is just appendages to that. 3. **How are Latter-day Saints unique in their beliefs about Christ when compared with other Christians?**    1. We believe that Christ is a separate being from the father and the holy ghost. 4. **What are the six foundational time periods of Church history we will cover in this class (titles and years)? Where was the Church headquartered in each major period? How many sections in the D&C came in each period?**    * 1. **Beginnings(1820-1831, , 39)**    1. Joseph Married Emma in 1827 and retrieved plates in Sept. of that year. Majority of B.O.M was translated in Harmony, and completed in Fayette. The first branch met in Colesville at the home of Joseph Knight Sr. The church was formally organized on 4/06/1830 at Whitmer home in Fayette. Martin Harris lost 116 pages during this peried and Joseph and Oliver received both priesthoods during this time. B.O.M published in March 1830. D&C revelations on B.Om> translation, missionary work, priesthood, and church organization. At the end of the period the church was called to go to Kirtland(D&C 37-38). 280 members by the end.       * 1. **Two Church Centers (1831-1838, Kirtland/Independence, 87)**    2. Saints first went to Kirtland, and during this time God revealed to Joseph that Independence was the place to build Zion so many Saints gathered there. The saints in Independence published the Book of Commandments, but were driven out and fled to Far West. In Kirtland the school of the Prophets prepared men for the first temple . Quorum of 12 was called there. Papyrus for book of Abraham was found in Kirtland. Jesus, Moses, Elias, and Elijah appeared in Kirtland temple. In 1837 many members apostatized and the faithful followed Joseph to Far West where it was church headquarters for a time. Saints persecuted, Haun’s mill, Governor Boggs order, Joseph taken to liberty jail. Saints fled to Illinois in the winter. 18000 members by the end. 5. **Nauvoo (1838-1846, Nauvoo, 10)**    1. Missionaries began being sent to Canada and Great Britain. Baptisms for the dead began, Nauvoo relief society founded, the temple endowment ceremony, the doctrine of eternal marriage and sealing, and the privately implemented revelation on plural marriage. Controversial doctrines of plural marriage and those taught in King Follet discourse stirred up some to persecute. Joseph and hyrum martyred on June 27, 1844. Nauvoo temple was completed. Brigham young and the quorum of the 12 assume leadership. 34000 members by the end. 6. **Church in the West (1846-1950, 1, SLC)**    1. Brigham young leads saints to Utah, with the first pioneers arriving in July of 1847. He directed over 500 western settlements between Mexico and Canada. Blacks begin restricted from priesthood and temple, and the expansion of endowments and sealings for the dead occurs. 7 Prophets in this period, Brigham Young up to George Albert Smith. Section 136 is added addressing the organization of pioneer camps. Seminary, institute and welfare programs begins. 8 temples built. Polygamy ends in 1890 with Official Declaration 1. 1.1 million by the end. 7. **Expansion (1950-1989,2, SLC)**    1. Saints now called to gather where they were. 35 temples built in this period. D&C 137 (received in 1836) and D&C 138 (received in 1918) were canonized. Priesthood ban ends with Official declaration 2 in 1978. Led by 5 prophets: David O. Mckay through Ezra Taft Benson.7.3 million members by the end. 8. **World Wide Church (1990-present, SLC)** 9. **According to the Doctrine and Covenants, how are we to “seek learning”?**    1. By learning and by faith 10. **What databases and online resources are available to aid in your search for learning about Church doctrine and history?**  * Religious Studies Center * BYU Studies * Joseph Smith Papers * Harold B. Library * General Conference Corpus  1. **What is “doctrine”?**    1. Doctrine is eternal/unchanging, decided unanimously by the prophet and apostles in accordance with scripture, and pertains to our salvation. Some doctrines are more important than others. 2. **What are the four types of doctrine?**    * 1. **Core doctrine**, e.g. Baptism    1. These are eternal/unchanging and pertain to salvation/exaltation, like the nature of God, the plan of salvation, universal resurrection, faith, baptism, degrees of glory etc.       1. **Supporting doctrine**, e.g. Baptisms for the dead    2. These strengthen our belief in and elaborate on the core doctrines. Some are timely answers, and others are authoritative interpretations by prophets. Christ’s atonement is a core doctrine, but teachings that discuss how he suffered and what he suffered expand upon the core concept of the atonement. They often answer the “how” such things function. A core doctrine Is that Christ will come again. The supporting doctrine is that a righteous city of New Jerusalem will be built for all to gather to prepare for the return.       1. **Policy doctrine**, e.g. Performing proxy baptisms in the temple and keeping a record of them    3. Policy doctrine is always authoritative but it inevitably changes as the church forms new policies to adjust, expand, and react to the situations of the membership. They are formed as the church addresses issues in each generation to help bring to pass eternal life to mankind. They are based on eternal truths and supporting doctrines. Examples include ordaining men to the priesthood at age 12, standards for dress and grooming, not drinking wine, and changes in church structure. God reveals different behavioral applications and policeis to his children based on their temporal circumstances. The word of wisdom is an example.       1. **Esoteric doctrine**, e.g. how proxy baptism will be accepted    4. The word esoteric involves teachings that are only understood by a small group of people. Synonyms are obscure and ambiguous. Not all doctrines have been revealed and some doctrines may no longer be taught because they are not necessary to understand now, even if they are true. There are subjects where the scriptures only go so far and the church has no official position. Esoteric doctrines are greater doctrines that may be known to some but not all. 3. **What are the four levels of evaluating an official LDS teaching?**    * 1. Is it repeatedly found in the scriptures?      2. Is it proclaimed by the united voice of the current brethren?      3. Is it consistently taught be current general authorities?      4. Is it found in recent church publications or statements? 4. **What are five factors for evaluating a historical source?**    * + 1. Is it a **primary source**?           - *A primary source is produced by a participant or observer of the event*. It is someone who was there—a firsthand account.        2. Is it a **contemporary account**?           - A contemporary account is one that is recorded at or relatively near the time of the events.        3. Does it have an **objective perspective**?           - Another factor influencing the validity of a historical document or claim is the potential for implicit bias in the claims made by the teller of the events. A bystander who sees a car accident will likely give a less biased report to police about what occurred than the drivers involved in the crash would. The drivers have a potential motive for bias, whereas the objective observer, less so.        4. What is its **relationship to other sources**?           - The next factor to examine for the reliability of a historical source is to compare the account with other sources dealing with the same events. Are the dates, facts, details, and claims consistent with other sources?        5. Are its claims **supported by evidence**?           - A good seeker isn’t just interested in who the person is who is reporting something or when they said it, but whether they have evidence to support their claims and conclusions. Is it grounded in logical evidence or mere hearsay, conjecture, subjective opinion, or blatantly false information? It is not unusual for people to make claims even when the data doesn’t support their conclusions, or to pass on information that is merely conjecture or hearsay. We all do this at times when we let our perceptions get the better of us instead of objective reality. |

### ****Unit 2 The First Vision****

* **What is the Great Apostasy?**
  + - * + The time period of spiritual darkness from the death of Christ’s apostles to Joseph Smith.
* **What is the Protestant Reformation?**
  + - * + Reformers like John Calvin and Martin Luther saw things wrong with the Catholic church and wanted to reform it, leading them to break away and form their own denominations.
* **What is American religious freedom?**
* **What is the Second Great Awakening?**
  + - * + The time period of religious excitement that took place around the time of Joseph Smith’s first vision. **The Second Great Awakening began about 1800 and reached out to the unchurched. This was a Protestant revival movement that many believed would usher in the millennial reign of Christ.**
* **What is the Burned-over District?**
  + - * + A time and place in upper state new York associated with religious revivals of the Second great awakening
* **Why are there different First Vision accounts?**
  + - * + Joseph Smith shared what happened at different times to different audiences to emphasize different details.
* **How many *primary* accounts of the First Vision did Joseph write, and when did he write them? What was the audience and context for each of Joseph’s accounts?**
  + - * + There are 9 total accounts. 4 firsthand accounts and 5 descriptions of the vision recorded by his contemporaries. Joseph published two accounts in his lifetime, the first of there, known as Joseph Smith-History is in the P.O.G.P. The **1832 account** was found in a short unpublished autobiography Joseph wrote. In **1835** joseph recounted his vision to Robert Matthews, a visitor to Kirtland Ohio. In **1838**, Joseph made the account best known to Latter Day Saints today It was part of a longer history Joseph dictated between periods of intense opposition. First published in the times and seasons in 1842. In **1842**, Joseph responded to john Wentworth’s request for more information about Latter Day Saints. This was published in the times and seasons in 1842 and was the source of the articles of faith.
* **Who wrote the *secondary* accounts of the First Vision, and what unique information does each of these accounts give us?**
  + - * + Orson Pratt, Orson Hyde, Levi Richard, David White, and Alexander Neibaur wrote the 5 secondary accounts. The Orson Pratt and Orson Hyde accounts were written by them and published in missionary tracts in Great Britain and Germany. The other three accounts (Levi Richards, David Nye White, and Alexander Neibaur) were written by their authors upon hearing Joseph Smith describe the vision in a sermon or private interview.”
        + **Orson Pratts account (1840)**  mentions that joseph knew he couldn’t rely on fallible man to make his decision
        + **Orson hyde’s account (1842)** mentions the power satan had over Joseph while trying to call upon God.
        + **Levi Richard’s account (1843)** mentions that God told Joseph the everlasting covenant was broken
        + **David Nye White’s Account (1843)** mentions a first personage calling him by name, and the persecution that followed his vision
        + **Alexander Neibaur’s account (1844)** mentions the personage having a light complexion with blue eyes and a piece of white cloth over his shoulders
* **What are two primary doctrinal messages from the First Vision?**
  + - * + God continues to speak and call prophets.
        + God the Father and Jesus are separate beings with bodies of flesh and bone.
* **What is a creed?**
  + - * + A creed is a formal statement of faith and doctrine. The word comes from the Latin *credo*meaning “I believe.”**What are the basic Christian creeds?**
        + The trinity.
* **How do creeds define a modern “Christian”?**
  + - * + Four key Christian creeds developed in the centuries after Christ define core doctrine as understood by much of the Christian world:
        + The Apostles’ Creed (4th century)
        + The Nicene Creed (4th century)
        + The Athanasian Creed (4th century)
        + The Chalcedonian Creed (5th century)
* **What does it mean that churches “deny [God's] power”?**
  + - * + Denying modern revelations such as the book of Mormon, prophets, and even God’s ability to give personal revelation.

### ****Unit 3 The Book of Mormon****

* **When and how did Joseph Smith obtain his brown seer stone, and what did he use it for?**
  + - * + He found it in 1823 while digging a well on Willard Chase’s property. He used it to find lost items, treasure, and later translate the Book of Mormon.
* **How many years passed from Moroni’s first visit to Joseph Smith until Joseph could obtain the gold plates?**
  + - * + 4 years
* **What did Joseph need to repent of before he could obtain the plates?**
  + - * + He needed to repent of wanting to use the plates for riches by turning his sole focus to God and away from worldly things.
        + **1. Boasts in his own strength and sets at naught the counsels of God v.4**
        + **2. Delivering sacred things unto wickedness v.12**
        + **3. Breaking commandments\covenants with the Lord v.13**
        + **4. Trusting in man instead of God v.7, 13**
* **What year did Joseph Smith obtain the gold plates?**
  + - * + September of 1827
* **What is the definition of “Urim and Thummim”?**
  + - * + a clear pair of stones bound together with a metal rim. The Book of Mormon referred to this instrument, together with its breastplate, as a device “kept and preserved by the hand of the Lord” and “handed down from generation to generation, for the purpose of interpreting languages.”
* **How was the Book of Mormon translated?**
  + - * + By using the urim and Thummim as well as joseph’s seer stone by putting it in a hat. By the gift and power of God.
* **What were the instruments used in the translation of the Book of Mormon?**
  + - * + The Urim and Thummim, seer stone, and a hat.
* **What is the scriptural definition of “the gospel”?**
  + - * + The good news that Jesus performed an atonement so that all can be saved.
* **How is the Book of Mormon the “most correct” of any book on earth?**
  + - * + By “most correct” book, the prophet most likely meant that the Book of Mormon has the most correct descriptions and teachings of the fundamentals of the gospel. It most clearly articulates the doctrine of Christ and the fullness of the gospel

**What are at least four unique yet foundational LDS teachings found in the Book of Mormon?**

* + - * + Spirit world
        + Necessity of Good works and Baptism
        + Doctrine of the Fall
        + God speaks his word to all nations
* **Who were the Three Witnesses of the Book of Mormon?**
  + - * + Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer, Martin Harris

### ****Unit 4 Restoration of the Priesthood and the Founding of the Church****

* **What is the difference between priesthood power, authority, offices, keys, and ordinances?**
* Priesthood:
  + The Priesthood is the power of God given to man to act for the salvation of God’s children. It is also the power used in creation and resurrection.
* Priesthood Keys:
  + Priesthood keys are the authority God has given to priesthood holders to direct, control, and govern the use of the priesthood on this world.
* Priesthood Authority:
  + Priesthood authority is the right to act in God’s name and with His approval. With this authority priesthood holders can perform saving ordinances, like baptism. They can ordain others to the priesthood and set apart church members to act in their callings. And prophets can declare the will of the LordWomen can act with Priesthood authority
* Priesthood Power:
  + Priesthood power is God’s power obtained through righteousness. Through that power God and His servants can break mountains, divide seas, dry up waters and turn them out of their course, divide the Earth, break every band, and do all things according to His will. We might see priesthood power at work in the inspired council of a bishop or the healing of the sick. This power becomes available through our obedience, faithfulness, and diligence
* **How did Joseph Smith receive the priesthood?**
  + - * + Heavenly messengers were sent to him
* **What priesthood and keys did John the Baptist restore?**
  + - * + May 15, 1829.Aaronic, keys of baptism, the ministering of angels, repentance
* **What priesthood and keys did Peter, James, and John restore?**
  + - * + Melchizedek, keys of the gift of the holy ghost. May 16-29 of 1829. keys necessary to direct the kingdom of God on the Earth
* **What occurred in the “chamber of father Whitmer,” and what is its relationship to the office of elder?** 
  + - * + The chamber is in Fayette NY, the prayed asking if they should ordain each other to the priesthood, and the Lord said they should wait until they could be sustained by a body of Elders which was to happen the day the church was organized
        + Joseph Smith’s history speaks of an important event in the Whitmer home as well. There the voice of the Lord directed Joseph and others how and when to ordain one another to the office of elder and confer the gift of the Holy Ghost. Doctrine and Covenants 128 describes visitations from angels such as Gabriel, Raphael, and Michael. East declared their dispensation, their rights, their keys, and the power of their priesthood. More Melchezidek Priesthood keys were restored on April 3, 1836.
* **What occurred at the June 1831 conference regarding “high priesthood” or “Melchizedek’s priesthood”?**
  + - * + In June of 1831, Joseph ordained several men to the High Priesthood. With their ordinations the office of high priest became distinct from elder. Joseph Smith was sustained as the president of the high priesthood in January of 1832.
* **What other angels are part of the Melchizedek Priesthood restoration?**
  + - * + Elias, Elijah, Moses
        + Gabriel, Raphael, and Michael
        + Moses restored the keys of the Gathering of Israel, with a mandate to take the gospel to all the world. Elias restored the dispensation of the Gospel of Abraham. And Elijah restored the sealing power that binds family members together eternally, both the living and the dead.
* **What offices of the priesthood existed when the Church was organized, and which developed gradually over time?**
  + - * + Initially, D&C 20, Deacons, teachers, priests, elder
        + The Church’s founding documents list just a few priesthood offices: apostle, elder, priest, teacher, and deacon. The Lord hadn’t yet revealed the other priesthood offices that we find in the Church today. For example, the office of bishop wasn’t revealed until February of 1831. That was when Edward Partridge, a hat maker and businessman living in Kirtland, Ohio, was called as the first bishop.
        + Over time: bishops, high priests, patriarchs, Apostles, first presidency
        + The first Quorum of the Seventy and the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles were called in February of 1835.
* **How did the organization of the Church develop over time?**
  + - * + All quorums were functioning by 1836
        + Joseph Smith was sustained as the president of the high priesthood in January of 1832. Two months later, Sidney Rigdon and Jesse Gauss became his counselors forming the original first presidency. When the Kirtland stake was organized in February of 1834, the first stake high council was organized and the first patriarch of the Church, Joseph Smith Senior, wasn’t ordained until December of 1834. The first Quorum of the Seventy and the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles were called in February of 1835. Even so, these apostles didn’t have all the same keys and Authority held by apostles today. Over time through Joseph Smith the lord gave more keys powers and responsibilities to the Twelve. And eventually they received all the keys Joseph possessed. [00:08:05] Finally, in the spring of 1842, Joseph organized the Relief Society. The Church was never perfectly organized, he declared, “until the women were thus organized.” Changes continued after the prophet’s death. For example, Sunday school began in December of 1849. The young women’s program was originally called the Young Ladies Department of the Ladies Cooperative Retrenchment Association. It was formally organized in May of 1870. The Young Men’s Mutual Improvement Association wouldn’t exist for another five years, and the first primary meeting took place in August of 1878. Other important changes have taken place more recently. In February of 1977 the role of the presiding bishopric changed
* **Where is the Church’s “Articles and Covenants” found in the Doctrine and Covenants, and how were those articles created?**
  + - * + D&C 20
        + Through revelation from Jesus Christ.
* **How, when, and where was the Church organized?**
  + - * + April 6, 1830 in the Whitmer home in Fayette New York.
* **What are four foundational Church events listed D&C 20?**
  + - * + Translation of the B.O.M.
        + Moroni’s visitation
        + Establishment of the church
* **What are six foundational Church doctrines listed in D&C 20?**
  + - * + Creation
        + Fall
        + Atonement
        + Baptism
        + Faith
        + Repentance
        + Endure to the end
        + Prayer
* **What foundational Church practices are listed in D&C 20?**
  + - * + Duties of deacons, teachers, and priests
        + Sacrament prayers
        + Baptism
        + Blessings of children
* **What were five titles Joseph Smith was sustained as at the Church’s organization?**
  + - * + Apostle, Elder, President, High priest

### ****Unit 5 Additional Restoration Scripture:****

### ****The Joseph Smith Translation of the Bible****

* **What does it mean that Joseph Smith “translated” the Bible?**
  + - * + He restored some lost text, interpreted, and clarified and gave commentary on passages.
* **How was Joseph’s translation of the Bible accomplished**
  + - * + By the gift and power of God. No instruments were used
* **By what names have Joseph's Bible translation been known?**
  + - * + “the work of translation”, “new translation”, “the translation of my scriptures”, “inspired version”
* **What types of changes to the Bible did Joseph Smith make?**
  + - * + Long revealed additions that have little or no biblical parallel, such as the visions of Moses and Enoch, and the passage on Melchizedek
        + “Common-sense” changes (e.g., Genesis 6:6 “And it repented the Lord that he had made man” is revised in Moses 8:25 to read: “And it repented Noah, and his heart was pained that the Lord had made man”. God, being perfect, needs no repentance.);
        + “Interpretive additions,” often signaled by the phrase “or in other words,” which Smith appended to a passage he wished to clarify;
        + “Harmonization”, in which Smith reconciled passages that seemed to conflict with other passages;
        + "Not easily classifiable"; many changes are not easily classified; one can observe only that frequently the meaning of a given text has been changed, often idiosyncratically;
        + Grammatical improvements, technical clarifications, and modernization of terms. These were by far the most common type of change in the JST.
        + He restored some lost text, interpreted, and clarified and gave commentary on passages. Some changes were to resolve contradictions.
* **How does the JST contribute to the restoration of truth and the education of Joseph Smith?**
* **How many changes did Joseph Smith make to the Bible, and how many of those changes are included in the LDS Bible today?**
  + - * + 3410 changes and 1/3 appear in our footnotes
* **What was the process of acquiring and printing the JST?**
  + - * + On 1868 the RLDS church published the JST. In 1968 Robert J. Matthews studied it and received permission from the JST to publish it in our scriptures
* **Why was Joseph Smith's translation of the Bible considered to be open ended?**
  + - * + He was still making changes up until his death and may have made new additions had he lived longer.
* **Where did the Book of Abraham come from?**
  + - * + Papyrus from Egypt that church members in Kirtland bought from Michael Chandler in 1835. Michael chandler got them from Antonio Lebolo who uncovered the antiquities in Egypt.
* **When was the Book of Abraham translated?**
  + - * + From late 1835 to early 1836. The Book of Abraham was published in the times and seasons in 1842. Canonized in 1880 with the Pearl of great Price.
* **What are some of the academic challenges and responses to the Book of Abraham?**
  + - * + The papyrus Joseph translated doesn’t date back to the time of Abraham, and appears to be Egyptian funerary texts. However, its possible that Abraham’s writings were copied and copied over the centuries. Also, we don’t have much of the original papyrus so joseph could’ve translated writings from Abraham that we don’t have now.
* **What is the Abrahamic Covenant?**
  + - * + Priesthood, Posterity, and Promised land
* **Who may the planet Kolob best symbolize?**
  + - * + Jesus Christ
* **What are the facsimiles in the Pearl of Great Price, and what can they represent?**
  1. Abraham on the altar
  2. Hypocephali- instructions on how to return to God after death
  3. Abraham on Judgement seat/pharaoh’s thrown with a crown representing the priesthood
* **What main gospel themes are present in the Book of Abraham?**
  + - * + Pre-earth life, war in heaven, plan of salvation, purpose of life, the creation and fall, pre-existing matter and intelligences
* **How did we get the Pearl of Great Price, and when was it canonized?**
  + - * + In 1850 more than half of church membership is in England. Franklin D. Richards published it in 1851 to distribute church materials to members, and To make church documents and revelations available to members in England.
        + It became canon on October 10, 1880.

### ****Unit 5 History and Purpose of the Doctrine and Covenants****

* **What are the Manuscript Revelation Books?**
  + - * + Original writings of the doctrine and covenants
* **What is the 1833 Book of Commandments?**
  + - * + The first 60 sections of the D&C which were first published in the church newspapers
* **What type of documents are in the Doctrine and Covenants?**
  + - * + Journal entries, notes from meetings, words God spoke to Joseph which he dictated to scribes
* **What were the original “doctrine” and “covenants” parts that created the book’s title?**
  + - * + Doctrine: Lectures on faith
        + Covenants: Revelations in the D&C
* **What are the major editions of the Doctrine and Covenants, and what is significant about each of them?**
  + - * + **First edition printed in 1835**, when it reached 101 sections
        + **The 1844 edition** included 8 new sections including tithing and the martyrdom.
        + Orson Prat oversaw the **1876 edition** which added 26 new sections. Section 2 contains the visit of the Angle Moroni. Section 13 gives the words of John the Baptist restoring the Aaronic Priesthood. Section 110 details the appearance of the Savior and other heavenly messengers in the Kirtland Temple. And section 136 contains Brigham Young’s revelation at Winter Quarters to guide the pioneers. This edition also added basic footnotes and removed the 1835 statement on marriage
        + Elder James E. Talmage directed the completion of **the 1921 edition**. It added Official Declaration number 1, which led to the ending of plural marriage. It removed the Lectures on Faith, displayed the text in double columns, and expanded the footnotes and index. This edition also combined the Doctrine and Covenants, Book of Mormon, and the Pearl of Great Price together as a triple combination
        + The **1981 edition** added two new sections: 137 and 138. Since 1976, these had been included in the Pearl of Great Price. It also added Official Declaration number 2, which made the blessings of the Priesthood available to everyone. This was the first edition in which all four standard books were published together in one book known as the quad combination.
        + The **2013 edition** expanded the introduction and revised most section headings to make them clearer and more accurate. It updated the Chronological Order of Contents. It added headings giving background and context to the Official Declarations and corrected some minor footnote errors
* **Which revelation was given as a “preface” for the Doctrine and Covenants?**
  + - * + D&C 1
* **What are several key principles to remember when considering Doctrine and Covenants revelations—including why written revelations have sometimes been altered?**
  + - * + This was done to attempt to more closely portray the intent of the revelation. Sometimes changes were made to reflect a growing church structure and new circumstances. Sometimes this led to substantial additions to the additional text. The church allowed Joseph to correct errors or mistakes by the Holy Spirit while reviewing revelations. Some changes stemmed from errors made by scribes Joseph dictated to. Other changes were made as later revelations incorporated teachings not part of the initial revelation.
* **What is “canon”?**
  + - * + Scriptures that are binding in a religion, or that are considered to be doctrine from God.
* **What are the Stewardship Principle, the Brethren Principle, and the Front Door Principle pertaining to personal revelation?**
* **What book of scripture is the “foundation” of the Church?**
  + - * + Book of Mormon
* **What is “Joseph’s Promise” (regarding the Doctrine and Covenants)?**
  + - * + Joseph admonished people to search the revelations and pray for a witness of truth, found in D & C 1