

Where to find the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the Bible

Including references to America and the Book of Mormon

This is not an official
LDS publication!

For full details and much more, see

<http://570.cjb.net>

or <http://www.geocities.com/Athens/Olympus/5234/>
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What is the Bible?

The word “Bible” means “books”. The Bible is a collection of many books. In Bible times, the writings of church leaders became the scriptures. Today, only one church creates new scripture – scripture that is just as binding as the Bible.

What is the Church?

Where is the Church of Jesus Christ today? Before we start looking in detail, let’s check the obvious things. How many churches are even *called* “the Church of Jesus Christ”? In Bible times, members were called Saints. How many churches call their members saints?

Let us start at the beginning: The book of Genesis is the introduction to the Bible (“Genesis” means “beginnings”). Genesis 10 shows the great nations of the earth. The Hebrews (sons of Eber) had two branches – Peleg and Joktan (pronounced Yoktan) (Gen. 10:25). Peleg’s history continues in the Bible. But what about Joktan? Where is the fulfilment of God’s covenant to this half of the Hebrews? The Book of Mormon may have the answer – see the web site for details.

The greatest promises in all scripture: The Israelites are the descendants of the twelve sons of Jacob. Many people know that Judah was promised that his descendants would include the Messiah. But Judah was not the birthright son. The birthright belonged to Joseph. The greatest promises are reserved for Joseph – compare the blessings of the tribes in Genesis 48-49 and Deuteronomy 33. Where is the fulfilment of those vast promises? Jacob promised Joseph an inheritance greater than the vast area promised to Abraham (compare Gen. 49:23 with 15:18). He said that Joseph would be very fruitful (e.g. have many descendants) and would pass over waters (49:22). According to one translation of 49:26, Joseph’s lands of inheritance were to include a chain of hills that stretch from one end of the earth to the other. Where on the earth could this promise be fulfilled? The Book of Mormon has the answer.

Isaiah’s prophecies of the latter days:

- Isaiah 2:2-5: A temple in “the tops of the mountains” (the meaning of the word Utah, the Ute Indian word chosen by the U.S. government for the state settled by the Mormons).
- Isaiah 11: An ensign to the nations in the last days. The “Mormon” church has the largest missionary fore in the world. See also Matthew 24:14
- Isaiah 18: The gospel coming from a country beyond Africa that is described as being like a bird with outstretched wings. The King James Translation is a little confused here – see the web site for details.
- Isaiah 29: “A Marvelous Work and a Wonder”! A wonderful description of the Book of Mormon.
- Isaiah 55:5 and 56:6-8: The “Strangers who love Jehovah” – prophecies of non-Jews who will have the gospel in the last days.

Jeremiah and the New Covenant: Jeremiah promises an everlasting covenant – so it cannot refer to the New Testament, as the church fell into apostasy soon after. It will be written in the people’s hearts – in other words, testimony is based on feelings, not on scripture study. As for what

Jeremiah meant by having faith, Paul gave many examples (in Hebrews 11). Practically every example of faith means following the *living* prophet.

Ezekiel 37 and the “sticks”: A sign of the gathering of Israel in the last days is that the sticks (or “writing boards”) of both Israel and Judah would come together. In other words, the Book of Mormon and the Bible.

Daniel: Daniel is the great apocalyptic book of the Old Testament. The prophecies are so precise and so powerful that they have their own page like this one.

Malachi and the messenger: Malachi prophesies of a messenger sent to prepare the way for the Second Coming of Christ. That messenger was Joseph Smith. See also John 1:20-21 – “that prophet” expected by the Jews.

Matthew 24:3, 24:21, Acts 20:29-30, 2 Thessalonians 2:1-3, Revelation 12:6, 14, etc. : There was to be a Great Apostasy before the Second Coming of Christ.

John 10:16 – “other sheep”: Jesus said he would visit “other sheep”. (Note that he was not referring to the Gentiles, but to another fold of the house of Israel – Matthew 15:24)

Acts 3:1 – a restoration of truth in the last days: Spoken of by all the holy prophets since the world began! See also Ephesians 1:10 – a prophecy of the “fulness of times”

Ephesians 4:11-14: Apostles and prophets are to continue in the church until the church is perfect. (See also Acts 1:15-26 - a quorum of precisely twelve apostles)

Revelation 14:7: Another angel was to bring the gospel to the world in the last days. For more on Revelation, see the page on 1830.

This has just been a summary of a summary – there are many more like this. This page may even have raised more questions than it answers. That is normal. In Bible times, there was only one way to understand the truth. Not by scholarship, as with the Scribes and Pharisees. Not by argument, as with the philosophers of Athens. But by finding the living prophet, the source of *new* scripture.