

Doctrine and Covenants and Church History

TIMES AT A GLANCE



DATE (A.D.)

1

200

600

1000

1400

1500

1600

1700

34 A.D. After the death of Jesus Christ, the Apostles led the New Testament Church.

100–200 Keys of the priesthood were lost. The Apostasy began (see 1 Nephi 13:1–11).

1450 Gutenberg refined movable type, allowing books to be widely available.

1500–1611 New translations of the Bible in English and other languages became available to large numbers of people (see 1 Nephi 13:20–23).

1620–1750 God led many European Protestants to North America in search of religious freedom (see 1 Nephi 13:13–16).



1775–83 The Declaration of Independence and the American Revolution established a new nation dedicated to freedom and democracy (see 1 Nephi 13:17–19).

1787–91 The Constitution of the United States established religious liberty as a fundamental right.

300–1300 Forms of Christianity spread to many parts of the world.

1492 The Spirit of God led Columbus to America (see 1 Nephi 13:12).

1517 Martin Luther and other reformers in Europe began to rebel against Catholicism.



SOME DATES ARE APPROXIMATE.



See Doctrine and Covenants section headings for historical background and History of the Church references.

1800	1810	1820	1825	1826	1827	1828
	<p>DEC. 1805 Joseph Smith Jr. was born in Sharon, Vermont, to Joseph Sr. and Lucy Mack Smith (see Joseph Smith — History 1:3).</p>	<p>1816 The Smith family moved from Vermont to the Palmyra, New York, area.</p>	<p>SEPT. 1823 The angel Moroni first appeared to Joseph Smith and told him of gold plates buried in a nearby hill. Moroni made additional visits (see Joseph Smith — History 1:29–54; see also D&C 2).</p>			<p>FEB. 1828 Martin Harris took copies of characters from the gold plates and their translation to scholars in New York City (see Joseph Smith — History 1:62–65; see also Isaiah 29:11–12).</p>
	<p>SPRING 1820 The First Vision. God the Father and His Son, Jesus Christ, conversed with 14-year-old Joseph Smith in a grove near his father's farm (see Joseph Smith — History 1:5–20).</p>		<p>OCT. 1825 Joseph Smith began working for Josiah Stowell (or Stool). During his employment, he met Emma Hale (see Joseph Smith — History 1:55–57).</p>		<p>APR.–JUNE 1828 Joseph Smith, with Martin Harris as scribe, finished translating the first 116 manuscript pages of the Book of Mormon. After Martin lost the pages, Moroni took the plates from Joseph.</p>	<p>SUMMER 1828 Joseph Smith repented and regained the plates and the gift to translate (see D&C 3; 10).</p>
			<p>PALMYRA/ MANCHESTER New York</p>	<p>JAN. 1827 Joseph Smith and Emma Hale married in Bainbridge, New York (see Joseph Smith — History 1:57).</p>		<p>HARMONY Pennsylvania</p>
				<p>SEPT. 1827 Moroni entrusted the sacred plates and the Urim and Thummim to Joseph Smith (see Joseph Smith — History 1:59).</p>		
					<p>DEC. 1827 Joseph and Emma Smith moved to Harmony, Pennsylvania, to escape persecution (see Joseph Smith — History 1:60–62).</p>	



Section number (see also circled numbers above), date the section was given, and situation that brought forth the revelation:

- 1. Nov. 1, 1831** A committee was appointed to draft a preface for a collection of revelations to be published as the Book of Commandments. When they made their report to the elders who had gathered for a conference, they requested the Prophet Joseph Smith to inquire of the Lord about their work. The Prophet dictated the words of this revelation by the Spirit, and Sidney Rigdon recorded it.
- 2. Sept. 21, 1823** Confident of obtaining a divine manifestation, young Joseph Smith prayed for forgiveness of his sins and a knowledge of his standing before God.
- 3. July 1828** Following the loss by Martin Harris of 116 pages of the Book of Mormon manuscript, Joseph Smith inquired through the Urim and Thummim to know his own standing with the Lord.
- 4. Feb. 1829** Joseph Smith Sr. asked his son to inquire of the Lord concerning how Joseph Sr. could help in the Lord's work.

- 5. Mar. 1829** A repentant Martin Harris asked Joseph Smith if he was still in possession of the plates and wanted him to inquire of the Lord if Martin would be privileged to see them.
- 6. Apr. 1829** Joseph Smith's new scribe, Oliver Cowdery, desired an additional witness that the translation work was true. The Prophet inquired through the Urim and Thummim.
- 7. Apr. 1829** While Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery were translating the plates, a difference of opinion arose concerning what had happened to John the Beloved. They inquired through the Urim and Thummim.
- 8. Apr. 1829** Having been promised the gift to translate (see D&C 6:25), Oliver Cowdery desired to assist in translating.
- 9. Apr. 1829** When Oliver Cowdery failed in his attempt to translate, Joseph Smith inquired of the Lord on Oliver's behalf to understand why.
- 10. Summer 1828** After Joseph Smith received section 3, Moroni took the plates and the Urim and Thummim. A short time later they were returned. The Prophet Joseph inquired of the Lord how to proceed with translation.

- 11. May 1829** Hyrum Smith asked Joseph, his brother, to ask the Lord's will for him. Joseph inquired through the Urim and Thummim.
- 12. May 1829** Joseph Knight Sr. was anxious to know his duty as to the work of the Restoration.
- 13. May 15, 1829** While translating the Book of Mormon, Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery desired to know more about baptism for the remission of sins. They walked to a nearby river and prayed. John the Baptist appeared.
- 14, 15, 16. June 1829** David Whitmer, John Whitmer, and Peter Whitmer Jr. were anxious to know their duties concerning the work of the Lord. Joseph Smith inquired through the Urim and Thummim on their behalf.
- 17. June 1829** Oliver Cowdery, David Whitmer, and Martin Harris wanted to know if they were to be the Three Witnesses spoken of in the Book of Mormon. Joseph Smith inquired through the Urim and Thummim.
- 18. June 1829** Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery were anxious to know more about the priesthood and made it a matter of humble prayer.



JOSEPH SMITH SR.
1771–1840



LUCY MACK SMITH
1775–1856



JOSEPH SMITH JR.
1805–44



EMMA HALE SMITH
1804–79



MARTIN HARRIS
1783–1875

CHURCH HEADQUARTERS

Fayette, New York: June 1829–Jan. 1831

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MAY 1829 John the Baptist restored the Aaronic Priesthood by ordaining Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery. They then baptized each other (see Joseph Smith—History 1:68–73; see also D&C 13).

MAY–JUNE 1829 Peter, James, and John restored the Melchizedek Priesthood and the keys of the apostleship.



19. Mar. 1830 Martin Harris had mortgaged his farm for the printing of the Book of Mormon. He asked Joseph Smith for reassurance and direction from the Lord.

20. Apr. 1830 The Lord revealed to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery instructions on Church government and organization, including the precise day upon which they should organize His Church once more upon the earth.

21. Apr. 6, 1830 The Prophet Joseph Smith dictated this revelation by the Spirit during the meeting to organize the Church.

22. Apr. 1830 People who had previously been baptized wanted to know if they needed to be rebaptized in order to join the Church.

23. Apr. 1830 Oliver Cowdery, Hyrum Smith, Samuel H. Smith, Joseph Smith Sr., and Joseph Knight Sr. were anxious to know their duties in the Lord's newly organized Church.

24. July 1830 After ministering to the members in New York during a time of intense persecution, the Prophet Joseph and Oliver Cowdery arrived in Pennsylvania in need of encouragement and instruction.

25. July 1830 Emma Hale Smith—along with her husband, the Prophet Joseph—had suffered much persecution. The Prophet received this revelation for her.

JUNE 1829 Joseph Smith completed the translation of the Book of Mormon.

14–16, 18

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JUNE 1829 The angel Moroni showed the plates to the Three Witnesses and commanded them to testify of the truthfulness of the Book of Mormon (see D&C 17).

JUNE 1829 Joseph Smith showed the plates to the Eight Witnesses. They wrote their testimony of the truthfulness of the Book of Mormon.

FAYETTE
New York



APR. 1830 The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was organized in Fayette, New York (see D&C 21).



APR.–JULY 1830 Samuel H. Smith and others labored as missionaries—using the Book of Mormon.

MAR. 1830 Five thousand copies of the Book of Mormon were published in English in Palmyra, New York.

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22–23

26. July 1830 These instructions from the Lord encouraged and instructed the Prophet Joseph, Oliver Cowdery, and the Whitmers, teaching them the importance of doing all things in the Church by common consent.

27. Aug. 1830 The Prophet Joseph and Emma Smith and Newel and Sally Knight desired to partake of the sacrament. The Prophet went to procure wine for the service, and a heavenly messenger appeared to him.

28. Sept. 1830 The Prophet Joseph was concerned over Hiram Page's use of a seer stone.

29. Sept. 1830 Given in the presence of six elders, this revelation came at a time when many were interested in the doctrine of Zion, or the New Jerusalem.

30. Sept. 1830 The Prophet Joseph received revelations for David Whitmer, Peter Whitmer Jr., and John Whitmer based on their actions during the Hiram Page incident.

31. Sept. 1830 Thomas B. Marsh desired to know the will of the Lord concerning himself.

32. Oct. 1830 Several elders, including Oliver Cowdery and Peter Whitmer Jr., wondered if the number of missionaries assigned to teach the gospel to the Lamanites could be increased.

33. Oct. 1830 Ezra Thayre and Northrop Sweet, newly ordained elders, desired to know the will of the Lord concerning them.

34. Nov. 4, 1830 Orson Pratt traveled 200 miles (320 km) to see the Prophet Joseph Smith and to learn the Lord's will for himself.

35. Dec. 1830 Sidney Rigdon, who had recently been baptized, asked the Prophet Joseph to reveal the Lord's will concerning him.

36. Dec. 1830 Edward Partridge asked the Prophet Joseph to inquire of the Lord on his behalf.

37. Dec. 1830 The Church in New York had been under constant harassment, and the lives of Church leaders were in danger. As the Prophet Joseph and Sidney Rigdon worked on an inspired translation of the Bible, the Lord gave this commandment to move to Ohio.

38. Jan. 2, 1831 Many Saints were poor and desired to know more about the move to Ohio.

39. Jan. 5, 1831 James Covill, a Baptist minister for about 40 years, promised to obey any command the Lord gave him through the Prophet Joseph Smith. The Prophet inquired of the Lord on his behalf.

40. Jan. 1831 When James Covill rejected the command of the Lord, the Lord gave this revelation to the Prophet Joseph and Sidney Rigdon.

41. Feb. 4, 1831 The Prophet Joseph found numerous problems among the Saints in Ohio. He inquired of the Lord to know how best to govern the Church.

42. Feb. 9, 1831 Elders united in prayer with the desire to receive the law of the Lord, as promised in D&C 38:32; D&C 41:2–3.

43. Feb. 1831 A self-proclaimed prophetess named Mrs. Hubble deceived some Saints with her revelations. The Prophet Joseph inquired of the Lord concerning the matter.

44. Feb. 1831 The Prophet Joseph and Sidney Rigdon received instructions from the Lord for the next conference of the Church.

45. Mar. 7, 1831 The Prophet Joseph received this revelation regarding the signs of



OLIVER COWDERY
1806–50



HYRUM SMITH
1800–1844



JOSEPH KNIGHT SR.
1772–1847



DAVID WHITMER
1805–88



JOHN WHITMER
1802–78

Kirtland, Ohio, First Period: Feb.–Sept. 1831

JUNE 1830 The Prophet Joseph Smith began to translate (make inspired changes to) the Bible (see Moses 1–5).

SEPT.–OCT. 1830 Oliver Cowdery and other missionaries were called to teach the Lamanites (see D&C 28:8; 32).

OCT.–NOV. 1830 The missionaries visited the northeastern part of Ohio and baptized 127 people.

NOV.–DEC. 1830 The Prophet Joseph Smith received by revelation part of the ancient book of Enoch (see Moses 6–7).

FEB. 1831 The Prophet Joseph Smith and his family arrived in Kirtland, Ohio. Edward Partridge was called as the first bishop of the Church, and the Lord began to reveal the law of consecration (see D&C 41–42).

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KIRTLAND/THOMPSON Ohio



FEB.–MAY 1831 Saints from the various branches in New York made the journey to the Kirtland, Ohio, area. People from towns around Kirtland joined the Church.

57

58–62

MISSOURI



JULY–AUG. 1831 The Prophet Joseph Smith and Sidney Rigdon visited Missouri and dedicated the land as a place of gathering and a site for a temple (see D&C 57–59).

AUG. 1831 The Prophet Joseph Smith returned to Kirtland from Missouri. Opposition and apostasy continued.

SEPT. 1831 The Prophet Joseph and Emma Smith moved to Hiram, Ohio.

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the times during a period when many false reports were published.

46. Mar. 8, 1831 Following discussions of whether only Church members should be admitted to sacrament and confirmation meetings, the Prophet inquired of the Lord.

47. Mar. 8, 1831 John Whitmer was reluctant to accept the responsibility for a history of the Church but would do it if it was the will of the Lord. The Prophet Joseph inquired of the Lord.

48. Mar. 1831 Church leaders were concerned about how to accommodate the New York Saints who were arriving in Ohio. The Prophet Joseph inquired of the Lord.

49. Mar. 1831 Because Lemam Copley, a former Shaker, had recently joined the Church, the Prophet Joseph inquired of the Lord concerning some of the teachings of this religion.

50. May 1831 Several elders asked the Prophet Joseph to inquire of the Lord concerning strange spiritual manifestations among the Saints. After joining these elders in prayer, the Prophet dictated the Lord's answer.

51. May 1831 Bishop Edward Partridge sought direction on implementing the law of consecration on behalf of Saints arriving in Ohio.

52. June 7, 1831 Following a general conference when the first high priests were ordained, the Prophet Joseph inquired of the Lord what the brethren should do until the next conference.

53. June 1831 Sidney Gilbert asked the Prophet Joseph to inquire of the Lord concerning Sidney's calling in the Church.

54. June 1831 When Lemam Copley broke his agreement to consecrate his land in Thompson, Ohio, the Prophet Joseph inquired what to do.

55. June 1831 William W. Phelps, a newspaper editor, asked the Prophet Joseph to inquire of the Lord concerning him.

56. June 1831 When Ezra Thayre was not ready to go to Missouri, Thomas B. Marsh, his traveling companion, asked the Prophet what to do.

57. July 20, 1831 Upon his arrival in Independence, Missouri, the Prophet Joseph

sought the Lord for answers concerning the establishment of Zion in the last days and the temple to be built there.

58. Aug. 1, 1831 Many of the Saints arriving in Jackson County, Missouri, were anxious to know the will of the Lord concerning them.

59. Aug. 7, 1831 Following the funeral of Polly Knight, the Prophet Joseph sought assurance from the Lord concerning the Saints in Missouri.

60. Aug. 8, 1831 As missionaries prepared to return home to Ohio, the Prophet Joseph inquired of the Lord about the trip.

61. Aug. 12, 1831 While traveling on the Missouri River, the Prophet Joseph and 10 elders experienced danger and were forced to make camp. William W. Phelps saw the destroyer riding in power upon the waters. The Prophet sought the Lord in prayer.

62. Aug. 13, 1831 The Prophet Joseph met four missionaries who were belatedly headed to Missouri and reaffirmed that they should continue their journey.

63. Aug. 1831 The Saints in Ohio desired to know more about the land of Zion. The Prophet Joseph inquired of the Lord concerning the purchasing of land and other matters.

64. Sept. 11, 1831 After the Prophet Joseph was criticized by some associates and the press, the Lord warned against faultfinding.



PETER WHITMER JR.
1809–36



SAMUEL H. SMITH
1808–44



NEWEL KNIGHT
1800–1847



SIDNEY RIGDON
1793–1876



EDWARD PARTRIDGE
1793–1840

CHURCH HEADQUARTERS

Hiram, Ohio: Sept. 1831–Sept. 1832



■ **NOV. 1831** Preparations were made to publish the revelations received by the Prophet and title them the Book of Commandments.

■ **APR. 1832** The Prophet Joseph made a short visit to Missouri.

■ **JAN. 1833** The School of the Prophets began meeting in Kirtland (see D&C 88).



■ **DEC. 1831** Newel K. Whitney was called as bishop in Ohio (see D&C 72).

■ **JUNE 1832** The Prophet arrived back in Ohio and continued his work of translating the Bible.

■ **SEPT. 1832** The Prophet Joseph moved his family from Hiram back to Kirtland.

■ **OCT.–NOV. 1832** The Prophet Joseph and Bishop Newel K. Whitney traveled to some eastern cities to take care of Church business (see D&C 84:114–15).

■ **JAN. 1832** Joseph Smith was ordained President of the High Priesthood (see D&C 75).

■ **MAR. 1832** A mob tarred and feathered the Prophet Joseph and Sidney Rigdon. The Prophet's family returned to Kirtland for a short time and then went back to Hiram.



■ **NOV. 1832** Recent converts Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball arrived in Kirtland, Ohio, to meet the Prophet Joseph Smith.

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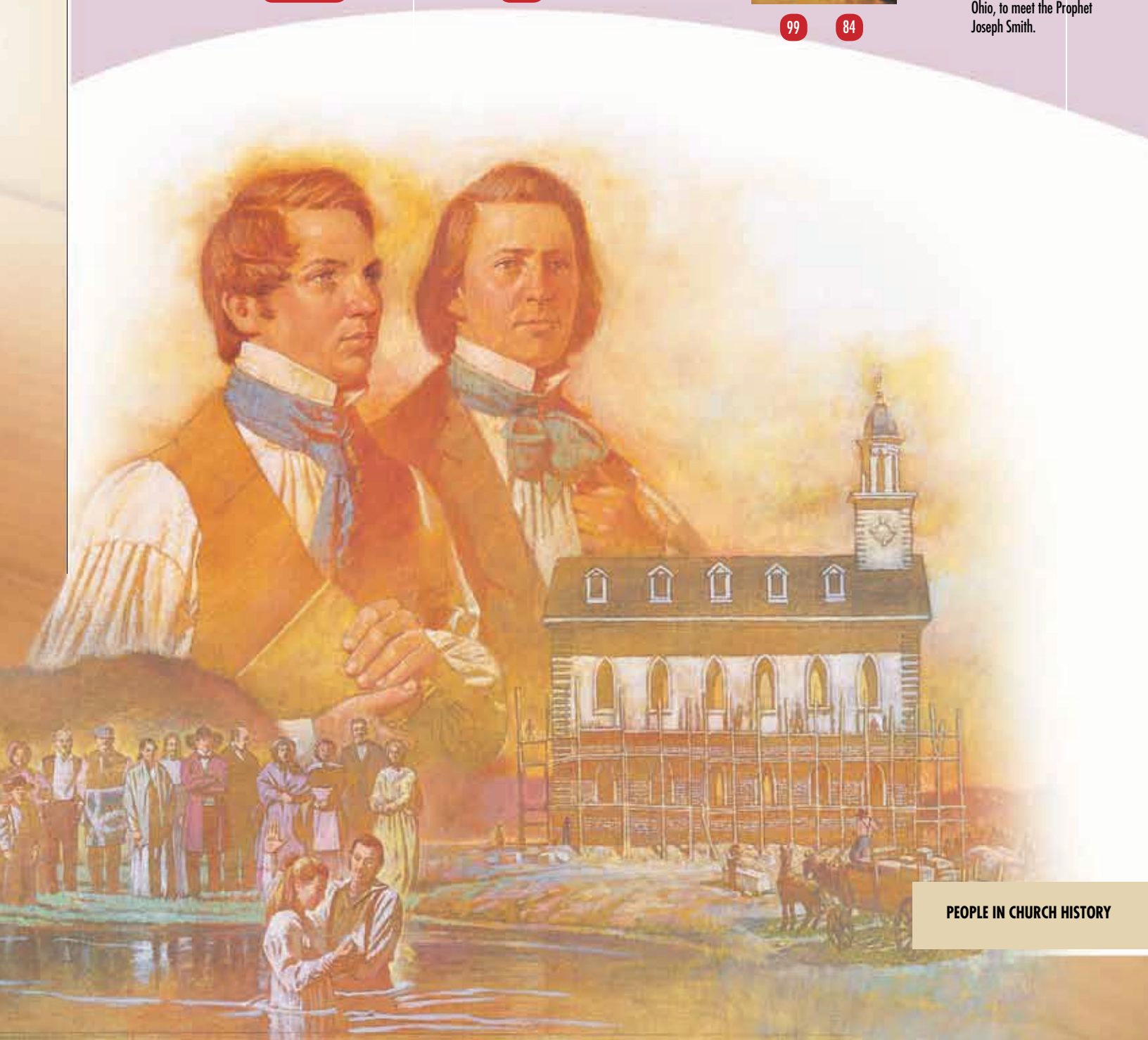
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86–88

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84



Kirtland, Ohio, Second Period: Sept. 1832–Jan. 1838

OHIO

■ **SUMMER 1833** A school for the elders was organized in Missouri.

■ **JULY 1833** A mob destroyed the Church printing office in Missouri. Church leaders were forced to sign an agreement to leave Jackson County.



■ **OCT.–DEC. 1833** In Missouri armed conflict broke out, and the Saints were driven from Jackson County (see D&C 100:13, 15; 101).

■ **NOV. 1833–JUNE 1836** The Missouri Saints lived relatively peaceably in Clay County, Missouri.

■ **JUNE 5, 1833** Construction began on the Kirtland Temple.



■ **JULY 2, 1833** The Prophet Joseph and Sidney Rigdon finished the main translation of the Bible.

NEW YORK

97–98

100

101

■ **DEC. 18, 1833** The Prophet Joseph ordained his father, Joseph Smith Sr., as the first Patriarch to the Church.

102–3

104

■ **FEB. 17, 1834** The first high council of the Church was organized in Kirtland.

■ **FEB.–MAY 1834** The Prophet and others asked for volunteers to join them in redeeming Zion (see D&C 103).

105

■ **JUNE 1834** In response to the Lord's command and to avoid bloodshed, Zion's Camp disbanded (see D&C 105).



106

65. Oct. 1831 Section 65—designated by Joseph Smith as a prayer—was given during the period the Prophet was preparing to commence translation of the Bible.

66. Oct. 25, 1831 William E. McLellin, a recent convert, asked the Lord to reveal His will for him.

67. Nov. 1831 At the conferences regarding the publication of the revelations that had been given through the Prophet Joseph Smith, some of the brethren felt that the language in the revelations was inferior. The Lord's response was given through the Prophet.

68. Nov. 1831 Orson Hyde, Luke S. Johnson, Lyman E. Johnson, and William E. McLellin desired to know the mind of the Lord concerning them.

69. Nov. 1831 Oliver Cowdery had been appointed to carry the manuscripts for the Book of Commandments and some Church funds to Independence, Missouri. Because the wilderness was often hazardous, John Whitmer was called as a traveling companion.

70. Nov. 12, 1831 At the conclusion of the conferences, the Lord gave stewardship of all official Church literature and its publication to the Prophet Joseph, Oliver Cowdery, Sidney Rigdon, William W. Phelps, John Whitmer, and Martin Harris.

71. Dec. 1, 1831 Ezra Booth had apostatized and wrote nine slanderous letters printed in the *Ohio Star*. The Prophet Joseph and Sidney Rigdon were commanded to go forth and preach to allay resulting unfriendly feelings against the Church.

72. Dec. 4, 1831 Several elders and members assembled to learn their duty and be taught.

73. Jan. 10, 1832 The elders of the Church desired to know what they should do while waiting for the next conference, to be held in Amherst, Ohio, on January 25, 1832.

74. Jan. 1832 This revelation was received during the translation of the Bible as an explanation of 1 Corinthians 7:14.

75. Jan. 25, 1832 At the conference in Amherst, the elders were eager to know how

they were to bring people to a knowledge of their condition. Several missionaries were called to serve, mostly in the eastern United States.

76. Feb. 16, 1832 The Prophet Joseph and Sidney Rigdon were translating the Bible. When they came to John 5:29, the heavens were opened and they received this revelation known as “the Vision.”

77. Mar. 1832 During the translation of the book of Revelation, the brethren had many questions about the writings of John.

78. Mar. 1832 The Prophet Joseph instructed priesthood leaders concerning the law of consecration and establishing a storehouse for the poor.

79, 80. Mar. 1832 Jared Carter had come to Hiram, Ohio, to inquire of the Lord's will through the Prophet. He was called to serve a mission to the eastern countries. By contrast, Stephen Burnett and Eden Smith were called to serve a mission wherever they chose.

81. Mar. 1832 Section 81 was given in preparation for the formal organization of the



HEBER C. KIMBALL
1801–68



ORSON HYDE
1805–78



WILLIAM W. PHELPS
1792–1872



ELIZA R. SNOW
1804–87



MARY FIELDING SMITH
1801–52

Kirtland, Ohio, Second Period: Sept. 1832–Jan. 1838

Far West, Missouri: Mar. 1838–Feb.

FEB. 1835 The Quorum of the Twelve Apostles and the Quorum of the Seventy were organized (see D&C 107).

107

JULY 1835 The Church purchased some Egyptian mummies and scrolls (see Abraham 1–5).

134

AUG. 17, 1835 In a solemn assembly the Saints accepted revelations to be published as the Doctrine and Covenants.

108 137



SUMMER 1836 Saints began to settle in Far West, Missouri.

LATE 1835–EARLY 1836 The first Church hymnal was published.

109 110

111

MAR. 27, 1836 The Kirtland Temple was dedicated amid great spiritual manifestations (see D&C 109).

APR. 3, 1836 Jesus Christ appeared in the Kirtland Temple to accept it, and then Moses, Elias, and Elijah appeared to restore priesthood keys (see D&C 110).



JULY 1837–APR. 1838

The first missionaries in Great Britain baptized about 1,500 converts.



112

JAN. 1838 The Prophet Joseph and some Church leaders were forced to flee Kirtland.

APR. 1838 Several prominent leaders of the Church who had apostatized were excommunicated, and some became enemies of the Prophet.

117–20

JULY 8, 1838 The Lord directed that the Twelve Apostles preach the gospel overseas (see D&C 118).

114–15

113

116

AUG.–OCT. 1838 Armed hostilities broke out between Church members and residents in Missouri. Many Church members gathered to Far West for protection.

First Presidency. Originally it was addressed to Jesse Gause, who, due to apostasy, was replaced by Frederick G. Williams.

82. Apr. 26, 1832 The Prophet Joseph had been commanded in section 78 to go to Zion and teach the leaders the law of consecration. He traveled to Zion and at a meeting was sustained as President of the High Priesthood, just as he had been in Ohio.

83. Apr. 30, 1832 During the brief visit to Zion, the Prophet taught concerning widows and children under the law of consecration.

84. Sept. 22–23, 1832 Elders were returning and reporting on their missions in the eastern states when the Prophet received this revelation on priesthood (see D&C 75).

85. Nov. 27, 1832 Section 85 is an extract from a letter the Prophet wrote to William W. Phelps, who had been appointed to assist Bishop Edward Partridge in administering the law of consecration.

86. Dec. 6, 1832 During the translating and editing of the translation of the Bible, this revelation was given to the Prophet Joseph as an explanation of the parable of the wheat and the tares.

87. Dec. 25, 1832 The Prophet Joseph received this prophecy on war at a time when troubles among the nations and within the United States itself were on the minds of the Saints.

88. Dec. 27–28, 1832 At a meeting of high priests, the Prophet Joseph gave instructions on how to receive revelation. Each of the brethren present in turn prayed to the Lord that they all might be of one heart and mind and receive His will. This revelation, known as “the Olive Leaf,” followed. Verses 127–41 were received on January 3, 1833.

89. Feb. 27, 1833 Widespread use of tobacco by the brethren attending the School of the Prophets and the filthy conditions that resulted led the Prophet to inquire of the Lord. This revelation is known as “the Word of Wisdom.”

90. Mar. 8, 1833 This revelation was given as an answer to the prayers of the Prophet and the brethren and was a continuing step in establishing the First Presidency.

91. Mar. 9, 1833 The Bible that the Prophet used for the inspired translation contained the Apocrypha—writings not included in the current King James Version of the Bible. Upon the Prophet’s inquiry the Lord revealed that it was not necessary to translate them.

92. Mar. 15, 1833 Frederick G. Williams had been called as a member of the First Presidency. The Lord directed that Brother Williams should be part of the united firm.

93. May 6, 1833 Section 93 was given to help the Saints know how and what they worship.

94. May 6, 1833 In a meeting a committee was appointed for raising funds to build a



WILLARD RICHARDS
1804–54



ZINA D. H. YOUNG
1821–1901



GEORGE A. SMITH
1817–75



BATHSHEBA W. SMITH
1822–1910



FREDERICK G. WILLIAMS
1787–1842



APR. 1839 After months of imprisonment in Liberty Jail, the Prophet arrived in Illinois and began negotiating land purchases for the Saints.

OCT. 1838 The governor of Missouri ordered military action against the Saints. The militia laid siege to Far West. The Prophet and other Church leaders were betrayed into the hands of government officials.

121–23

NOV. 1838–FEB. 1839 Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball led thousands of Saints to refuge in Illinois.



JULY 1839 Many members fell ill with malaria. By the power of the priesthood, the Prophet Joseph Smith healed many.

AUG.–SEPT. 1839 The Apostles departed to preach the gospel in Great Britain.



JUNE 1840 British Saints began immigrating to Nauvoo.

AUG. 1840 The Prophet began teaching the doctrine of baptism for the dead.

NOV. 1839 The Prophet met with the president of the United States, who refused the request for redress of the Saints' grievances in Missouri.

NAUVOO Illinois

124

125



OCT. 24, 1841 Orson Hyde dedicated the Holy Land for the return of the Jews.

126



MAR. 17, 1842 The Female Relief Society of Nauvoo was organized, with Emma Smith as president.

JAN. 1841 The First Presidency issued a proclamation urging all Saints to gather to Nauvoo.

APR. 6, 1841 Having been commanded of the Lord to build a temple (see D&C 124), the Saints laid the cornerstones for the Nauvoo Temple.

APR.–JULY 1841 Most of the Apostles returned to Nauvoo, having baptized several thousand people in Great Britain.

MAR.–MAY 1842 The Wentworth Letter (including the Articles of Faith) and the book of Abraham were published.

MAY 4, 1842 The Prophet began to administer the temple endowment to a few of the Saints.

printing house and a place for the School of the Prophets to meet. Shortly after, this revelation was given.

95. June 1, 1833 Hyrum Smith, Jared Carter, and Reynolds Cahoon were the committee that had been appointed to gather funds for the Church's building projects. They issued a circular encouraging the Saints to fulfill the divine command given six months before to build the house of the Lord. Section 95 was given the same day the circular was issued.

96. June 4, 1833 In a meeting of high priests, the brethren were not able to decide who should be in charge of the lands that had been acquired by the Church. They determined to ask the Lord what to do. The Lord revealed that Bishop Newel K. Whitney should divide the land among the Saints.

97. Aug. 2, 1833 This revelation was an answer to letters from Oliver Cowdery and other brethren in Zion concerning a school for the elders.

98. Aug. 6, 1833 The Saints in Missouri had been experiencing severe persecutions. This revelation was given in answer to their prayers.

99. Aug. 1832 A revelation given for John Murdock.

100. Oct. 12, 1833 While on a mission, the Prophet and Sidney Rigdon were worried about their families.

101. Dec. 16, 1833 The Prophet received news of the expulsion of the Saints from Jackson County, Missouri, and inquired of the Lord what to do.

102. Feb. 17, 1834 Section 102 is the minutes of the organization of the first high council. The Prophet set forth the ancient pattern for Church councils that had been revealed to him in vision.

103. Feb. 24, 1834 The Saints in Missouri sent Parley P. Pratt and Lyman Wight to find out by what means the Saints' inheritance in Zion would be restored to them. This revelation authorized the Prophet to organize Zion's Camp.

104. Apr. 23, 1834 In order to stabilize the financial situation of the Church, the united firm was divided into individual stewardships.

105. June 22, 1834 Shortly before the arrival of Zion's Camp in Clay County, Missouri, the governor rescinded the aid he had promised. Hence, the goal to restore the Saints to their inheritance was frustrated.

106. Nov. 25, 1834 This revelation concerning Warren A. Cowdery was given while the Prophet Joseph was preparing for a school of the elders.

107. Mar. 28, 1835 In preparation for their mission to the eastern states, the Twelve Apostles requested a written revelation from the Lord to guide their labors.

108. Dec. 26, 1835 Under the influence of the Spirit, Lyman R. Sherman, one of the seven Presidents of the Seventy, came to the Prophet to express his feelings and to receive a revelation teaching him his duty.

109. Mar. 27, 1836 This dedicatory prayer for the Kirtland Temple was given to the Prophet Joseph by revelation.

110. Apr. 3, 1836 In a meeting held one week after the Kirtland Temple was dedicated, the Prophet Joseph and Oliver Cowdery, separated from the congregation by a veil, offered silent prayer at the pulpit. When they finished, this glorious vision was given to them.

111. Aug. 6, 1836 Having heard of available monies in Salem, Massachusetts, the Prophet Joseph, Sidney Rigdon, Hyrum Smith, and Oliver Cowdery went there hoping to alleviate the heavy debt hanging over the Church.



REYNOLDS CAHOON
1790–1861



MARY ANN YOUNG
1803–82



PARLEY P. PRATT
1807–57



SARAH M. GRANGER KIMBALL
1818–98



ELIZABETH ANN WHITNEY
1800–1882

Nauvoo, Illinois: May 1839–Feb. 1846

1843–44 Missionary work began in the islands of the Pacific.

129

130 131

132

JUNE 27, 1844 A mob killed the Prophet Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum in Carthage, Illinois.

135



AUG. 8, 1844 Church members sustained the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles as the governing body of the Church, with Brigham Young as President of the Quorum of the Twelve.

DEC. 10, 1845 Temple endowments began in the dedicated parts of the Nauvoo Temple.

WINTER 1845–46 In fulfillment of the Prophet Joseph's prophecy, the Saints made plans for a move to the Rocky Mountains.

FEB. 1846 The first groups of Saints left Nauvoo for the West.



MAY 1846 The Nauvoo Temple was publicly dedicated.

SEPT. 1845 Antagonism against the Saints was renewed in Illinois.

JUNE 1846 The first pioneer company arrived at the Missouri River.

112. July 23, 1837 Section 112 was given through the Prophet Joseph Smith to help Thomas B. Marsh, President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, guide the Quorum of the Twelve.

113. Mar. 1838 Soon after the arrival of the Prophet in Far West, Missouri, Elias Higbee and other Church members inquired about particular passages of scripture from the book of Isaiah.

114. Apr. 17, 1838 David W. Patten was counseled to prepare for his mission with other members of the Twelve.

115. Apr. 26, 1838 This revelation given at Far West made known the will of God concerning the building up of that place, the construction of a temple there, and the full name of the Church.

116. May 19, 1838 Section 116 is an extract from the journal of the Prophet Joseph regarding his visit to Adam-ondi-Ahman.

117. July 8, 1838 William Marks and Newel K. Whitney had not left Kirtland. Oliver Granger was dispatched with this revelation to instruct them what to do.

118. July 8, 1838 This revelation was given through the Prophet Joseph at Far West, Missouri, in response to the supplication, "Show us thy will, O Lord, concerning the Twelve" (see *History of the Church*, 3:46).

119. July 8, 1838 The financial troubles of the Church and its leaders and the failure of

the Saints to keep the law of consecration led to this revelation and the extension of the law of tithing to all members of the Church.

120. July 8, 1838 The brethren wished to know how to dispense the properties given through tithing.

121, 122, 123. Mar. 1839 The persecutions against and the sufferings of the Saints led the Prophet Joseph Smith to plead with the Lord in their behalf while he was in Liberty Jail.

124. Jan. 19, 1841 Once the Saints were gathered to Nauvoo, the Prophet Joseph sought guidance from the Lord and received direction, among other matters, to build a temple.

125. Mar. 1841 After plans for a temple in Nauvoo were declared, the question arose whether the Saints across the Mississippi River should move to Nauvoo.

126. July 9, 1841 Brigham Young had served abroad. This revelation relieved him of future travel abroad.

127, 128. Sept. 1, 6, 1842 Performance of ordinances for the dead without any organization or record keeping led to the instructions relative to baptisms for the dead in these two letters from the Prophet.

129. Feb. 9, 1843 Satan's continued efforts to deceive the Saints necessitated instructions on how to perceive if a being was from God or the devil.

130. Apr. 2, 1843 The Prophet Joseph corrected statements presented in a talk by Orson Hyde. Verses 18–23 are statements from a sermon by the Prophet.

131. May 16–17, 1843 The Prophet gave a variety of doctrinal statements while visiting some Saints. He proclaimed verses 1–4 while giving instruction on the priesthood.

132. July 12, 1843 Section 132 came at the request of Hyrum Smith for a written revelation to convince Emma Smith of the truthfulness of the principles of eternal marriage.

133. Nov. 3, 1831 When the Book of Commandments was being planned, the Lord gave this revelation as an appendix to it.

134. Aug. 17, 1835 Section 134 is a declaration on earthly laws, prepared to be included in the first publication of the Doctrine and Covenants in order that others would not misinterpret the Church's position.

135. June 27, 1844 John Taylor wrote the circumstances surrounding the Prophet Joseph Smith's Martyrdom.

136. Jan. 14, 1847 President Brigham Young needed to know how to organize the Saints for the trek westward.

137. Jan. 21, 1836 At a meeting of Church leaders in the nearly completed Kirtland Temple, the initiatory ordinances of the endowment were administered. The participants received visions and revelations, including this one to the Prophet Joseph Smith.



NEWEL K. WHITNEY
1795–1850



BRIGHAM YOUNG
1801–77



JOHN TAYLOR
1808–87



WILFORD WOODRUFF
1807–98



LORENZO SNOW
1814–1901



DATE (A.D.)

1847

1848

1849

1850

1860

CHURCH HEADQUARTERS

Winter Quarters, Nebraska: July 1846–May 1848

Salt Lake City, Utah: Sept. 1848–

■ **JULY 1846** The Mormon Battalion began its historic march to California on behalf of the United States government.

■ **SEPT. 1846** Church leaders established Winter Quarters as a way station for the Saints traveling west.

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■ **APR. 1847** The first pioneer company, led by Brigham Young, began its trek west from Winter Quarters.

■ **JULY 21–24, 1847** The first pioneer company arrived in the Salt Lake Valley.

■ **1847–57** The Saints established about 100 colonies in the American West.



■ **1849–50** Missionary work was greatly expanded in Europe and began in Hawaii.

■ **DEC. 27, 1847** In Kanesville, Iowa, the First Presidency was sustained in a conference of the Church, with Brigham Young as second Church President.

■ **SEPT. 1849** The Perpetual Emigrating Fund was established to assist Saints traveling to the Salt Lake Valley.

■ **OCT.–NOV. 1856** Severe snowstorms trapped the Willie and Martin handcart companies in Wyoming. Many were saved by courageous rescuers from the Salt Lake Valley.



PEOPLE IN CHURCH HISTORY

- **1866–67** The Relief Society was reestablished, with Eliza R. Snow as president.

MAY 10, 1869 The transcontinental railroad was completed, enabling Saints to gather more quickly and easily in the American West.



- **JUNE 10, 1875** The forerunner to the current Young Men organization was founded.

- **OCT. 16, 1875** Brigham Young Academy (now University) was organized, in Provo, Utah.



- **APR. 6, 1877** The St. George Utah Temple was dedicated.

- **AUG. 29, 1877** The Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, with John Taylor as President, led the Church.

- **AUG. 25, 1878** The first meeting of the Primary was held.

- **MAY 17, 1884** President Taylor dedicated the Logan Utah Temple.



- **JULY 25, 1887** Wilford Woodruff led the Church as President of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles.



- **MAY 17, 1888** President Woodruff dedicated the Manti Utah Temple.

- **APR. 7, 1889** Wilford Woodruff was sustained as the fourth President of the Church.

- **SEPT. 1898** Lorenzo Snow was sustained as the fifth President of the Church.

- **MAY 1899** While seeking wisdom in prayer on how to solve the Church's financial problems, President Snow received a revelation emphasizing the law of tithing.

- **AUG. 1901** A mission was opened in Japan.

- **OCT. 1901** Joseph F. Smith became the sixth President of the Church.

- **DEC. 23, 1905** Centennial of Joseph Smith's birth. A granite obelisk was dedicated at the Joseph Smith Birthplace Memorial in Sharon, Vermont.

- **1906** President Joseph F. Smith became the first Church President to visit Europe.

- **1908–9** Weekly ward priesthood meetings and age requirements for the ordination of worthy young men began.

SALT LAKE CITY Utah



OD 1

138. Oct. 3, 1918 President Joseph F. Smith was studying the scriptures in order to understand our postmortal existence.

Official Declaration 1. Sept. 24, 1890 President Wilford Woodruff inquired of the Lord for a solution to the problems resulting from persecution of those practicing plural marriage.

Official Declaration 2. June 1, 1978 President Spencer W. Kimball desired to know the will of the Lord concerning extending the blessings of the priesthood to all worthy male members.



- **APR. 6, 1893** President Woodruff dedicated the Salt Lake Temple.

- **JAN. 4, 1896** Utah became a state in the United States of America.

- **1898** The first full-time sister missionaries were set apart.



JOSEPH F. SMITH
1838–1918



HEBER J. GRANT
1856–1945



GEORGE ALBERT SMITH
1870–1951



DAVID O. MCKAY
1873–1970



JOSEPH FIELDING SMITH
1876–1972

Salt Lake City, Utah: Sept. 1848—

1912 The first seminary classes were established.

APR. 27, 1915 The First Presidency urged members to hold regular family home evenings.

NOV. 1918 Heber J. Grant became the seventh President of the Church.

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1926 The first institute of religion program for college students was opened.



JULY 15, 1929 The Mormon Tabernacle Choir held its first radio broadcast.

1930 The Church celebrated its 100th anniversary.

APR. 7, 1936 The welfare program was launched.

1939–40 Because of World War II, missionaries began to be evacuated from Europe, the Pacific, and other areas.

MAY 1945 George Albert Smith became the eighth President of the Church.

1947 Church membership passed the one million mark.

APR. 1951 David O. McKay was sustained as the ninth President of the Church.

1952–61 Missionary work was expanded in many areas of the world. President McKay taught, “Every member a missionary.”

1955–58 Outside North America and Hawaii, the first stakes were organized and the first temples dedicated.

SEPT. 1955 The Church College of Hawaii opened.

1961 The priesthood correlation program was instituted.

SEPT. 1967 The first regional representatives were called.

JAN. 1970 Joseph Fielding Smith was sustained as the tenth President of the Church.

1971 Church membership exceeded three million.

JULY 1972 Harold B. Lee was sustained as the eleventh President of the Church.

DEC. 1973 Spencer W. Kimball became the twelfth President of the Church.

1974 President Kimball urged members to “lengthen our stride” and “enlarge our vision” of missionary work worldwide.

1975–76 The First Quorum of the Seventy was reorganized to serve as a General Authority quorum.

JUNE 8, 1978 President Spencer W. Kimball announced the revelation extending priesthood and temple blessings to all worthy male members.

1979–81 New editions of the scriptures with improved study helps were published in English.

1980 A three-hour-block Sunday meeting schedule was instituted.

1982 Church membership exceeded five million.

JUNE 24, 1984 Area Presidencies were organized to strengthen Church government on the local level.

AUG. 1985 A new hymnbook in English was published and became the basis for new hymnbooks in many languages.

NOV. 1985 Ezra Taft Benson became the thirteenth President of the Church.

1985 The humanitarian relief program began to be greatly expanded to provide food, clothing, and medical supplies to the needy around the world.

1986 Church membership reached six million.

1986–87 President Benson emphasized the importance of studying the Book of Mormon.

MAY 15, 1988 The first stake in western Africa was organized.

1988–91 Missionary work expanded into Eastern Europe.

MAY 16, 1989 The Brigham Young University Jerusalem Center was dedicated.



JUNE 1994 Howard W. Hunter became the fourteenth President of the Church.

MAR. 1995 Gordon B. Hinckley became the fifteenth President of the Church.

APR. 1, 1995 The first Area Authorities were called.

SEPT. 23, 1995 “The Family: A Proclamation to the World” was issued.

APR. 4, 1997 The first Area Authority Seventies were called.

1997 Church membership exceeded 10 million.



MAY 24, 1999 The FamilySearch website was launched.

OD 2



HAROLD B. LEE
1899–1973



SPENCER W. KIMBALL
1895–1985



EZRA TAFT BENSON
1899–1994



HOWARD W. HUNTER
1907–95

■ **JAN. 1, 2000** The First Presidency and the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles published their testimony in "The Living Christ."

■ **FEB.–MAR. 2000** The 100 millionth copy of the Book of Mormon was printed. Also in 2000 it was printed in its 100th language.

■ **APR. 6, 2000** The Palmyra New York Temple was dedicated.



■ **SEPT. 2000** Church membership reached 11 million, with more non-English-speaking members than English-speaking.



■ **OCT. 2000** President Hinckley dedicated the 21,000-seat Conference Center.

■ **OCT. 1, 2000** President Hinckley dedicated the 100th operating temple, the Boston Massachusetts Temple.

■ **MAR. 31, 2001** President Hinckley announced the creation of the Perpetual Education Fund to help young Latter-day Saints receive education and training.

■ **APR. 22, 2001** The Winter Quarters Nebraska Temple was dedicated.



■ **FEB. 8–24, 2002** Salt Lake City hosted the Winter Olympics; the Mormon Tabernacle Choir performed in the opening ceremonies. Some 10,000–20,000 Olympic visitors from many nations visited Temple Square each day.

■ **JUNE 27, 2002** The rebuilt Nauvoo Illinois Temple was dedicated.

■ **JAN. 11, 2003** The first-ever global leadership training meeting was held by satellite transmission and received by more than 97 percent of priesthood leaders in 56 languages.

■ **DEC. 23, 2005** A satellite broadcast was held, celebrating the 200th anniversary of the Prophet Joseph Smith's birth. It was telecast to 161 countries in 81 languages.

■ **JUNE 2007** New.FamilySearch.org was made available for Church members in some areas, increasing through the next several years until October 2010, when it was available to Church membership worldwide. Its strength was a consolidated database on the web (Internet) that helped simplify records and root out duplicates.

■ **JUNE 24, 2007** Church membership reached 13 million, with an estimated one million missionaries having served throughout the world.

■ **FEB. 3, 2008** Thomas S. Monson became the sixteenth President of the Church.

■ **NOV. 2008** The first volume of the Joseph Smith Papers Project was released.



■ **JUNE 2009** New state-of-the-art Church History Library was dedicated.



■ **SEPT. 13, 2009** Publication of Santa Biblia, the LDS edition of the Bible in Spanish.

■ **JUNE 2010** Mormon Tabernacle Choir celebrated 100 years of musical recording.



GORDON B. HINCKLEY
1910–2008



THOMAS S. MONSON
1927–

THE CHURCH OF
JESUS CHRIST
OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

ENGLISH

