

In Heaven As It Is On Earth Joseph Smith And The Early Mormon Conquest Of Death

In Heaven As It Is on Earth: Joseph Smith and the Early Mormon Conquest of Death

The yearning for immortality, for a life beyond the grave, is a universal human experience. Joseph Smith, the founder of Mormonism, profoundly impacted this yearning, offering a unique theology centered on the "in heaven as it is on earth" concept and a radical reimagining of death itself.

This article explores this core tenet of early Mormonism, examining its implications for understanding mortality, resurrection, and the early Church's innovative approach to the afterlife. We'll delve into the key concepts of **eternal families**, **temple ordinances**, **the restoration of**

priesthood authority, and **celestial marriage** within this context.

Joseph Smith's Vision of the Afterlife: A Restoration of Knowledge

Joseph Smith's teachings on the afterlife dramatically differed from prevalent Christian views of his time. He emphasized not a mere ethereal existence in heaven or hell, but a continuation of life, albeit in a perfected, glorified state. His vision of "in heaven as it is on earth" wasn't about a literal replication of earthly life, but about the continuation and perfection of relationships, family structures, and personal growth that began on earth. This concept directly challenged the prevailing understanding of death as an absolute end. Instead, he presented a framework where death became a transition, a crucial step in a grand eternal progression. This belief spurred a vigorous pursuit of understanding and achieving exaltation, a state of godhood.

The Crucial Role of Temple Ordinances

Central to Smith's vision was the restoration of priesthood authority and the importance of temple ordinances. These sacred rituals, performed in temples built specifically for this purpose,

were—and still are—considered essential for accessing the full blessings of the afterlife. Baptism for the dead, sealing ordinances (uniting families for eternity), and other temple covenants became pivotal aspects of the early Mormons' "conquest of death." These ordinances, Smith taught, allowed individuals to continue their progression beyond the veil and participate in the celestial kingdom, mirroring the earthly family unit in its perfected, eternal form. This emphasis on **temple work** became a defining characteristic of the early Church.

Eternal Families: The Heart of Mormon Theology

The concept of eternal families is deeply intertwined with the "in heaven as it is on earth" ideal. Smith taught that family relationships extend beyond the grave. Through temple sealing ordinances, families could be united eternally, continuing their relationships and progression together in the afterlife. This radical departure from traditional Christian views emphasized the importance of family, not just in this life but throughout eternity. This doctrine offered comfort and hope during times of grief and loss, transforming the experience of death from a final separation to a temporary parting. This profoundly impacted the early Mormons' understanding of **family history** and genealogical research.

The Conquest of Death: More Than Just Resurrection

The Mormon "conquest of death" is not merely about physical resurrection—though that is a crucial component. It's a holistic conquering encompassing the overcoming of spiritual and emotional limitations imposed by mortality. Through obedience to God's commandments, receiving saving ordinances, and striving for personal growth, early Mormons believed they could progressively overcome the limitations of mortality, culminating in a state of exaltation – becoming like God. This transformative process, ongoing throughout eternity, is an integral aspect of the "in heaven as it is on earth" concept.

Overcoming Spiritual Death

This process also incorporates the overcoming of "spiritual death," a state of separation from God. Early Mormons believed that through faith, repentance, and the ordinances of salvation, one could overcome spiritual death and achieve a state of unity with God. This understanding emphasizes the importance of ongoing spiritual growth and development, even beyond the veil of death.

Challenges and Criticisms

The early Mormon approach to death and the afterlife wasn't without its critics. The unique emphasis on temple ordinances and the specifics of the celestial kingdom were, and remain, subjects of debate and misunderstanding. Some criticize the exclusivity inherent in the concept of exaltation, suggesting it creates a hierarchy in the afterlife. Others question the practicality and theological implications of temple ordinances performed for deceased individuals. However, the core message of continuing family relationships and personal progression in the afterlife resonates profoundly with many, providing comfort and hope in the face of mortality.

Conclusion: A Legacy of Hope

Joseph Smith's teachings regarding "in heaven as it is on earth" and the conquest of death profoundly shaped early Mormon theology and practice. The emphasis on eternal families, temple ordinances, and the possibility of exaltation offered a unique and compelling vision of the afterlife—one that continues to resonate with millions today. Though subject to ongoing interpretations and criticisms, its core message of hope, family unity, and continued progression

beyond mortality remains a powerful influence on the Mormon faith and its understanding of life after death.

FAQ:

Q1: What exactly does "in heaven as it is on earth" mean in the context of Mormon theology?

A1: It doesn't mean a literal replica of Earth in heaven. Instead, it refers to the continuation and perfection of essential aspects of earthly life—relationships, growth, learning—in a glorified state. Families continue, and personal development progresses eternally, but in a context beyond the limitations of mortality.

Q2: How do temple ordinances help in the "conquest of death"?

A2: Temple ordinances, such as baptism for the dead and sealing ordinances, are considered essential for accessing the full blessings of the afterlife. They are seen as enabling individuals to participate in the celestial kingdom and continue their relationships with loved ones beyond the

grave.

Q3: What is exaltation, and how does it relate to the "in heaven as it is on earth" concept?

A3: Exaltation is the ultimate goal in Mormon theology – becoming like God. It's a state of complete spiritual and physical perfection achieved through obedience, ordinances, and continued progression. It embodies the "in heaven as it is on earth" idea, as it is the perfected state where relationships and personal growth continue eternally.

Q4: How does the Mormon view of death differ from other Christian denominations?

A4: Many Christian denominations focus on a heaven/hell dichotomy with a less defined continuation of personal life or relationships. Mormon theology emphasizes continued progression, eternal families, and the potential for exaltation, emphasizing a more active and evolving afterlife.

Q5: Is there a hierarchy in the Mormon afterlife?

A5: Yes, Mormon theology describes different degrees of glory in the afterlife, reflecting varying levels of obedience and progression. While all are resurrected, the celestial kingdom is seen as the highest level, attainable through specific ordinances and obedience.

Q6: How does genealogical research fit into this concept?

A6: The importance of eternal families necessitates tracing family lineage. Mormons conduct extensive genealogical research to perform temple ordinances on behalf of deceased ancestors, uniting families for eternity. This research is a significant part of their "conquest of death."

Q7: What are some criticisms of the Mormon view of death and the afterlife?

A7: Critics sometimes question the exclusivity of exaltation, the practicality of temple ordinances performed for the dead, and the hierarchical structure of the afterlife. Others find the specific details of the celestial kingdom unclear or problematic.

Q8: What is the significance of the "restoration of priesthood authority" in this context?

A8: Joseph Smith claimed to have restored the authority of the priesthood, necessary to perform the temple ordinances crucial for the “conquest of death” and participating in the fullness of the afterlife. Without this restored priesthood, according to Mormon theology, these essential ordinances couldn't be performed.

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The faith that death is not the termination but a transition is a central tenet in many faiths. However, few groups have pursued this idea with the same zeal as early Mormonism under the leadership of Joseph Smith. This essay will investigate the unique viewpoint on death developed by Smith and his followers, and how their interpretation influenced their journeys and their attempts to overcome the limitations of mortality. Their aspiration wasn't merely esoteric; it had practical consequences that continue to resonate today.

The basis of the early Mormon conception of death rests upon the belief of eternal progression. Unlike beliefs that suggest a static afterlife, Mormonism highlights the unceasing evolution of the

spirit beyond the grave. Smith's revelations, often obtained through meditation, presented a divine realm not as a inactive state, but as a sphere of persistent learning, progress, and exaltation. This notion drastically modified the significance of death, transforming it from a conclusion into a stepping-stone to a more glorified being.

This belief in eternal progression had profound consequences for the early Mormons' existences. Facing adversity, including violence, imprisonment, and public exclusion, their conviction in a magnificent afterlife provided comfort and strength. The assurance of reunion with loved ones beyond death, and the promise of continuing their religious progress even after death, gave them strength in the face of severe difficulty.

Furthermore, the belief in the renewal of all things, including the revival of the physical being, profoundly impacted their perception of death. The bodily body was not seen as simply a fleeting vessel, but as an integral component of their eternal self. The expectation of a resurrected being – a glorified and improved version of their mortal form – strengthened their commitment to conquer earthly difficulties.

Smith's beliefs also introduced new rituals and ordinances designed to prepare individuals for the

afterlife and to link the living with the dead. Temple work, including submersion for the dead, became a crucial aspect of Mormon custom. This emphasis on connecting with ancestors beyond death further eroded the control that death held over their society.

The early Mormons' overcoming over death was not simply a theological feat; it had tangible results. It energized their missionary activity, their group formation, and their persistence through trials. Their belief provided a structure for meaning in the face of hardship, transforming death from an enemy into a passage toward a greater future.

In conclusion, the early Mormon perception of death, as influenced by Joseph Smith's doctrine, represented a singular and powerful endeavor to transcend its limitations. Their belief in eternal progression, the revival of the body, and the importance of temple service gave them strength during times of persecution and created a foundation for their enduring group. Their legacy continues to encourage many today who contend with the mystery and end of death.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs):

1. Q: How did Joseph Smith's revelations change the understanding of death?

A: Smith's revelations introduced the doctrine of eternal progression, painting death not as an end but as a transition to continued spiritual growth and development in a celestial realm. This drastically altered the meaning and significance of death for his followers.

2. Q: What role did temple work play in the early Mormon conquest of death?

A: Temple work, including ordinances like baptism for the dead, provided a tangible way for early Mormons to connect with their ancestors beyond the veil of death, lessening its power and offering a sense of continued relationship.

3. Q: How did the belief in resurrection affect the early Mormons' lives?

A: The belief in a resurrected, perfected body provided hope and strength, giving meaning to earthly suffering and providing a powerful incentive to persevere through difficult circumstances.

4. Q: What practical implications did this belief system have for early Mormons?

A: This belief system provided emotional solace during persecution, fueled missionary zeal, and created a strong sense of community based on shared faith and the prospect of eternal family

unity.

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