

ONE THING TO REMEMBER

Consecration

TODAY'S CHALLENGE:

Will you live the law of consecration today to build up Christ's Church on earth?

Will you dedicate you time, talents, and everything with which the Lord has blessed you to building up Jesus Christ's Church on the earth?





omework

1) Study Elder Maxwell

"Swallowed Up in the Will of the Father" (Oct. 1995) and "Consecrate Thy Performance" by Neal A. Maxwell (April 1992)

2) Study Elder Uchtdorf

"Our Heartfelt All" by Dieter F. Uchtdorf (April 2022)

3) Read this article

Lesson 14: The Law of Consecration by Meridian Magazine. https://ldsmag.com/ lesson-14-the-law-of-consecration/

4) Read this article

What is the Law of Consecration? by Larry Barkdull, Meridian Magazine, August 28, 2013. https://latterdaysaintmag.com/article-1-13188/

QUOTE OF THE DAY



"We tend to think of consecration only as yielding up, when divinely directed, our

material possessions. But ultimate consecration is the yielding up of oneself to God. Heart, soul, and mind were the encompassing words of Christ in describing the first commandment, which is constantly, not periodically, operative" (April 2002).

"The submission of one's will is really the only uniquely personal thing we have to place on God's altar. The many other things we "give" are actually the things He has already given or loaned to us. However, when you and I finally submit ourselves, by letting our individual wills be swallowed up in God's will, then we are really giving something to Him!" (Neal A. Maxwell, October 1995)



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Write your answers in your study journal

Study Guide: Law of Consecration

1. The Lord revealed the law of consecration to the Saints.

In February 1831, soon after the Saints began to gather in Kirtland. Ohio, the Lord revealed that they should begin to live the law of consecration (D&C 42:30).

What does consecrate mean?

What is the law of consecration?

What are the purposes of the law of consecra-

D&C 42:30. (To care for the poor and needy.) How is caring for the poor and needy accomplished through the law of consecration? (See D&C 42:31-34.)

D&C 42:35. (To purchase lands, build houses of worship, and build the New Jerusalem.)

D&C 42:40. (To help the Lord's people overcome pride.) How can living the law of consecration help members overcome personal pride or greed?

D&C 42:42. (To help the Lord's people be industrious and avoid idleness.)

D&C 51:9. (To help the Lord's people be one.) In what ways does the Lord expect us to be one? How can the law of consecration help the Saints be one?

D&C 78:3-7. (To make the Lord's people equal in earthly things and help them receive a place in the celestial kingdom.) How does being equal in "earthly things" help us obtain "heavenly things"? (D&C 78:5).

D&C 78:14. (To help the Church "stand independent above all other creatures.")

D&C 82:17-19. (To help the Lord's people improve their talents for the good of all, seek the interest of their neighbor, and do all things with an eye single to God's glory.)

How can living the law of consecration help the Lord's people develop greater charity?

From these purposes, it is clear that the law of consecration is not just a temporal or economic program. It is also a spiritual law that helps members grow spiritually and prepare for eternal life (D&C 29:34-35).

The principles of the law of consecration have not changed since it was revealed through the Prophet Joseph Smith. However, the application of those principles changes from time to time. The current prophet helps us understand how to apply these principles in our day.

Consecrating possessions

Under the law of consecration, Church members voluntarily consecrated their possessions to the Church by legal deed (D&C 42:30).

Receiving a stewardship

After Church members consecrated their possessions, the bishop granted them stewardships, or portions, from all the properties received.

The size of the stewardship depended on the circumstances and needs of the family, as determined by the bishop in consultation with the member who received it (D&C 42:32; 51:3).

The stewardship was given with a deed of ownership so each member would be fully responsible and accountable for managing it (D&C 51:4; 72:3-4; 104:11-13).

The stewardship, then, was treated as private property, not common or communal property, even though all property ultimately belongs to God.

Surpluses

If members produced a surplus from their stewardships beyond what was necessary for their families, at the end of the year they gave it to the bishop to put in the bishop's storehouse (D&C 42:33; 51:13). The bishop used the surplus to care for the poor, to build houses of worship, and for other worthy purposes (D&C 42:34-35).

United order

In March 1832, the Lord revealed that there must be an organization to regulate and administer the law of consecration among His people (D&C 78:3). He called this organization the "united order" (D&C 92:1). In subsequent revelations the Lord gave further instructions concerning the united order (see, for example, D&C 104).

2. The law of consecration is an eternal law.

The law of consecration is an eternal law that the Lord revealed again in our dispensation. Accounts of the Lord's people living this law are included in the Pearl of Great Price, New Testament, and Book of Mormon. Read or review the following passages:

Moses 7:18. (The people of Enoch.)

lived the law of consecration?

Acts 4:32, 34-35. (The Saints after the Savior's Resurrection.)

4 Nephi 1:1-3, 12-13, 15. (The Nephites after the Savior's visit to them.) What do you think would be some of the blessings of living in a community where people

3. We can consecrate our lives to the Lord

As Saints of God, we must be prepared and willing to live the law of consecration in its fulness. But we do not need to wait for a future day to consecrate our lives to the Lord. As we do all we can to live the law of consecration today, we will be better prepared to live the fulness of the law when the Lord asks us to do

In what ways can we live the law of consecration in our lives today?

Realize that everything we have belongs to the

Read D&C 104:13-14 and Psalm 24:1. What can we learn from these verses? What does it mean to be a steward over our possessions? How should this knowledge affect our attitude toward our possessions? Why is it important to understand that everything belongs to the Lord? What does the Lord promise as we are faithful stewards over what He has given us? (See D&C 51:19; 78:22.)

Bishop Victor L. Brown, former Presiding Bishop of the Church, said that until we "feel in total harmony" with the principle that everything we have belongs to the Lord, "it will be difficult, if not impossible, for us to accept the law of consecration. As we prepare to live this law, we will look forward with great anticipation to the day when the call will come. If, on the other hand, we hope it can be delayed so we can have the pleasure of accumulating material things, we are on the wrong path" ("The Law of Consecration," 1976 Devotional Speeches of the Year [1977], 439).

Read D&C 19:26. What warning did the Lord give to Martin Harris in this verse? Why must we overcome covetousness if we are to consecrate our lives to the Lord? How can we overcome covetous feelings?

President Brigham Young said: "I am more afraid of covetousness in our Elders than I am of the hordes of hell. ... All our enemies ... in the world, and all hell with them marshalled against us, could not do us the injury that covetousness in the hearts of this people could do us; for it is idolatry" (in Journal of Discourses, 5:353).

Make the sacrifices the Lord requires now

We must be willing to make the sacrifices that the Lord requires of us at the present time. These include sacrifices of time, talents, and possessions. The First Presidency and Quorum of the Twelve give us direction regarding how we implement the principles of the law of consecration in our day.



How can we consecrate our time, talents, and possessions to help build the kingdom of God

Pay tithing and fast offerings and give generously in other ways to those in need. By doing these things, we can help the Church care for the poor and carry on the important activities necessary to build the kingdom of God on earth.

Elder Marion G. Romney asked: "What prohibits us from giving as much in fast offerings as we would have given in surpluses under the United Order? Nothing but our own limitations" (in Conference Report, Apr. 1966, 100; or Improvement Era, June 1966, 537).

Serve willingly in the Church. The Lord has admonished each person to "learn his duty, and to act in the office in which he is appointed, in all diligence" (D&C 107:99).

We should fulfill the callings we receive to the best of our ability. In addition to specific Church callings, we can share the gospel with others, do temple work, and seek to strengthen the testimonies of those who are new or weak in the faith.

Serve as a full-time missionary. Elder Robert D. Hales of the Quorum of the Twelve taught: "Going on a mission teaches you to live the law of consecration. It may be the only time in your life when you can give to the Lord all your time, talents, and resources. In return, the Lord will bless you with His Spirit to be with you. He will be close to you and strengthen you" (in Conference Report, Apr. 1996, 50; or Ensign, May 1996, 36).

Develop Christlike love for others

Read D&C 82:19 and Jacob 2:17.

What does the Lord teach in these scriptures about how we are to show our love for others?

Why is developing Christlike love for others necessary if we are to live the law of consecraThe ability to have Christlike love for others is the foundation of the law of consecration. As we grow in love, our ability to live this law will also grow.

President Thomas S. Monson taught:

"I have many memories of my boyhood. Anticipating Sunday dinner was one of them. Just as we children ... sat anxiously at the table, with the aroma of roast beef filling the room, Mother would say to me, 'Tommy, before we eat, take this plate I've prepared down the street to Old Bob and hurry back.'

"I could never understand why we couldn't first eat and later deliver his plate of food. I never questioned aloud but would run down to his house and then wait anxiously as Bob's aged feet brought him eventually to the door. Then I would hand him the plate of food. He would present to me the clean plate from the previous Sunday and offer me a dime as pay for my services. My answer was always the same: 'I can't accept the money. My mother would tan my hide.' He would then run his wrinkled hand through my blond hair and say, 'My boy, you have a wonderful mother. Tell her thank you.' ... Sunday dinner always seemed to taste a bit better after I had returned from my errand" ("The Long Line of the Lonely," Ensign, Feb. 1992.4).

Strive to consecrate all aspects of our lives to the Lord

Elder Neal A. Maxwell of the Quorum of the Twelve said: "We tend to think of consecration only in terms of property and money. But there are so many ways of keeping back part" (in Conference Report, Oct. 1992, 90; or Ensign, Nov. 1992, 66).

What are some ways in which we might be "keeping back part" when we could achieve greater consecration in the service of God and His children? (See D&C 64:34 and the following examples from Elder Maxwell of how we sometimes fall short in the consecration we should give.)

An unwillingness to be completely submissive to the Lord's will. "The submission of one's will is really the only uniquely personal thing we have to place on God's altar," Elder Maxwell

"The many other things we 'give' ... are actually the things He has already given or loaned to us. However, when you and I finally submit ourselves, by letting our individual wills be swallowed up in God's will, then we are really giving something to Him! It is the only possession which is truly ours to give!" (in Conference Report, Oct. 1995, 30; or Ensign, Nov. 1995, 24).

An unwillingness to give up selfish things, such as "our roles, our time, our preeminence, and our possessions" (in Conference Report, Oct. 1995, 28).

Letting hobbies and preoccupations with less important things become too consuming.

Giving commendable civic service but remaining "a comparative stranger to Jesus' holy temples and His holy scriptures" (in Conference Report, Oct. 1995, 27).

Being dutiful in family responsibilities but not emulating Jesus' example of gentleness with some family members.

Building up ourselves first rather than the kingdom of God.

Sharing talents publicly while privately retaining a particular pride.

Accepting a Church calling while having a heart more set on maintaining a certain role in the world.

(See Conference Report, Oct. 1992, 88-92; or Ensign, Nov. 1992, 65-67; and Conference Report, Oct. 1995, 27-30; or Ensign, Nov. 1995, 22-24.)

How are we blessed as we strive for more complete consecration?



Write your answers in your study journal

Study Guide: Fourth Nephi

| GOOD SOCIETY (4 Ne. 1:1–18, 23, 36–37) | BAD SOCIETY (4 Nephi 1:19-49) | "True believers are settled in their views of Christ. Despite their weaknesses, their spirituality is centered on the Savior, so their views of everything else are put in that precious perspective. |
|--|-------------------------------|--|
| | | "True believers gladly perform their duties in the kingdom. These duties are usually measurable and straightforward. They include partaking worthily of the sacrament, rendering Christian service, studying the scriptures, praying, fasting, receiving ordinances, attending to family duties, paying tithes and offerings |
| | | "True believers are humble. They are 'meek and lowly of heart' [Moroni 7:43] They are not easily offended. They do not resist counsel |
| | | "True believers are willing to do what Christ wants Are we willing to let the Lord lead us into further developmental experiences? Or do we shrink back? The things which enlarge the soul inevitably involve stretching. |
| | | "True believers have a balanced content- ment. They strike a balance between being too content and wishing for a more impor- tant role |
| | | "True believers truly pray. Their prayers are sincere The true believer's prayers, at least some of the time, are inspired. |
| | | "True believers have both right conduct and right reasons for that conduct. They are so secure in their relationship with the Lord that their goodness would continue even if nobody were watching |
| | | "True believers rejoice in the success of others They don't regard colleagues as competitors. |
| | | "True believers remember that forgetting is part of forgiving. They follow the Lord's example: 'I [will] remember [their sins] no more' (D&C 58:42) |
| | | "True believers are innocent as to sin, but not naive. They are kind, but candid. They love their fellowmen |
| | | "True believers are happy. Instead of a 'woeful countenance,' true believers in Christ have a disciplined enthusiasm to work righteousness. They are serious |
| | | about how they live life, but are also of good cheer" (Neal A. Maxwell, "True Be- |

lievers," New Era, Apr., 1994, 20-24).









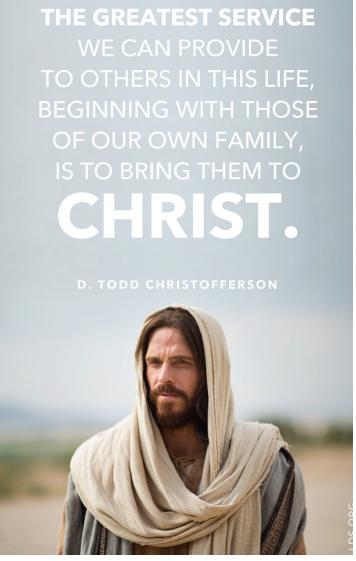
"I am constantly inspired by your faith, your goodness, and your desire to do what the Lord wants you to do. Thank you for your service. ... Everywhere I go, I see the fruits of Relief Society being manifest in the

lives of the sisters of the Church. Each of us is an instrument in the hands of God. ...

" ... When we unitedly serve each other and all of our Father's children, we can be instruments in the hands of God, not only to relieve physical suffering but, more importantly, to succor those who are in need spiritually" (Mary Ellen Smoot, "We Are Instruments in the Hands of God," Ensign, Nov. 2000, 89, 91).







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Jesus wants me to love my neighbor.

