

Mormonism 06

by Gordon Fraser

The Book of Mormon is not true due to its anachronisms and contradictions, which reveal that it was written by people who knew the culture of the people in New York City.

Duration: 43:41

Topics: "Mormonism", "Christian Apologetics"

Description

In this sermon series by Gordon Frazier, the focus is on comparing Mormonism with biblical teachings. The first message discusses the doctrine of God as understood by Mormons and as presented in the Bible. The second message explores the role of Jesus Christ in Mormonism and how it differs from the biblical perspective. The third message delves into the writings of the Book of Mormon and raises questions about its accuracy and historical context. The upcoming messages will cover the relationship between Mormonism and Christian history, as well as practical guidance on sharing the message of salvation with Mormons.

Transcript

All the episodes in the Book of Mormon took place in Latin America, in Guatemala, mostly Central America and Southern Mexico. That's where it all took place. All of a sudden, it can be seen in Maine County, New York.

And that's where the place is buried on the farm next to where George Smith lived. So, the continece of the image is shown where it was. All right.

About to go in place. Point number one. There wasn't any gold known in America in 421 A.D. Gold had not been discovered.

Now, of course, when the Spanish conquest occurred, they came and they found chip logs of gold and artifacts, gold and silver. The Incas, particularly. From Acapulco, the king of the Incas, they're called captives by the Spanish conquistadores.

He told them, or they told him, that he could redeem himself by filling this room that they were in with gold. They wanted to try because gold wasn't of any value. He said, if you want something new or valuable, we'll give you a jade or something like this.

No, they wanted gold. So, they said, okay. By the next day, they had to insure this gold.

So, then they had to turn down hope for anyone and kept on robbing until they had all the gold they wanted. He said, well, then there must have been plenty of gold in America. But that was in 1492, or actually 1415, 1420, by the time they got down to where the Incas were.

All right, gold was first known in America by two cultures that were the predecessors of the Incas. Incidentally, the Book of Mormon country is not the Inca country. It's Peru.

It's Central America. This is the territory they claimed to be the seat of all of these cities. The two cultures, the Nazca and the Chagrin cultures, who had some golden artifacts.

The Nazcas had little pellets of gold in some of the graves that we dug up down there. You know what they had. That was the beginning of it.

The Chagrin culture made ornaments out of it. By this time, the Incas appeared at about the 10th century AD, and the Aztecs came into being about the same time. Now, those two cultures were the ones that had the greatest amount of gold.

But that was 600 years after the Book of Mormon culture had been placed in the ground. In second place, gold was considered to be the most worthless of the few metals that they knew about. They had copper, bronze.

They learned how to make blends of metals for hardness and so forth. They had copper, they had silver, and gold. When Joseph Smith was writing the Book of Mormon, there was one occasion where he had carnage.

A system of carnage was very peculiarly named. It was on a decimal system for the years in AD 3 BC, which was, of course, a thousand years before gold came into use. But he had carnage in gold, silver, and copper.

The gold being the most valuable, the silver being less, and the copper being the common metal. But, actually, the natives of America considered copper to be most valuable because it was an obscure metal. Silver was not so valuable because it was seen as less of a good metal.

Gold is otherwise, but it was a common metal. They just used it for ornamentation. So, Joseph Smith had his order reversed.

This is one of the national themes of the Book of Mormon. There was no gold to make gold and tape. Therefore, there was no gold and tape.

That seems to be a common deduction. I'm sure we would all agree with that. A man told this to the Mormons, and they were, they got evidence, what they call evidence.

A member of the printing company, I was asked, and he said that. He said, in what book, and so forth, our bishop told us this, which is not good evidence. Now, in the Book of Mormon, they have joined it with many very beautiful pictures, paintings, and so forth.

On this page, they show a display of metal artifacts. Wedges, ornaments, pastries, and so forth. And they have below this ancient copper and bronze tools dated from the Book of Mormon period.

One of the young fellow showed me this just a few months ago, the meeting I had. He said, well, here. He said, all of that.

I looked at him and said, well, now wait a minute. Now, I recognize some members of those pieces. They come from the copper culture of the Great Lakes period that started about 1300 A.D. These did not belong to the Book of Mormon period or the Book of Mormon era by a thousand years and by a thousand miles.

But this is the receipt that they used. They showed us. Now, on this page, they show a golden plate in gray.

And they say, see? Golden plate. And they had him in the right place, 600 B.C. And I say, well, now, just wait to find that. Let's have some detail.

Then they will admit that this is a golden plate that was found in the library of Goliath II in Babylon. He could say, if they were making golden plates in Babylon in 600 B.C., why wouldn't they in South America? Well, how could they not? So, this is the type of receipt they used when they are trying to prove that there was gold to make golden plates. Second point.

Nobody in that area was literate at the time. Therefore, they couldn't write a history. You say, well, what about the Maya people? They belonged to that period.

That's right. They wrote in their own languages. They were the only literate people in America at that time.

They wrote in their own languages, which is a very distinctive form of letters. And they engraved and sewn, not on golden plates. They didn't have golden plates.

Well, this seems to go over their heads somehow or other, but if you're familiar with anything of the characters used by the Maya people, they are very peculiar, and they remind you very much of Chinese. I studied Chinese on two different occasions in my life, and I write fairly well in Chinese. And I know the script that you have to have, and it has to be in a perfect square.

All of the characters are included in that particular square. It has to be like that, broken top to bottom. Well, the Maya script has exactly the same concept, the same ideas, as the Chinese, which consists of ideographs, pictographs, and what we call zoomorphs, characters picturing animals.

All right. You have exactly the same thing in the Maya. You have the ideographs, you have pictographs, and you have zoomorphs.

So, where did they get it? Well, I'm guessing, and this is a hypothesis. We won't even call it a theory, that whoever invented the Maya script had remembered the script used in his homeland in China before he came to America, because it's very well seen now that all of the American Indian people came from some part of Eastern Asia, and many of them, including the Navajos, came from China. There are many correspondences between the Chinese language and our Navajo language.

Now, the evolutionary scientists, they say, oh, there's no language connection between the old world and the new world. And they're very bitter about this, because, and you say, well, no, there's a correspondence between these languages. Oh, no, no, you're mistaken, you're mistaken.

I've even had some of the wisest people tell me this. But in my work of the Navajos, I made a study of this. And on occasion, I did a paper on it.

It was a correspondence between Navajo and Chinese. They have the same tonal structure, it's a tonal language. All of these words carry a tone that has to be used, otherwise it doesn't make good Navajo.

They have several other tastes. They didn't have, the Navajos didn't have a written language, but they have a very concise and a very sophisticated language that has the same tone qualities, the same tone structure. It's a syllabic language in its Navajos.

It's all the same as Chinese. It's boiled down to a single syllable. Each idea is boiled down to a single syllable, and these have grown together in the case of the Navajo.

So it's all in a group-made language. Chinese is not. It has single syllables, and each one carries a definite meaning.

Well, of the 385 possible sounds in Chinese, which are amplified, of course, by the tone, and also by the part of the written character and the context, so that the language can be expanded without limits. Out of those 385, I've discovered 260 of them in the Navajo language. The same sound.

It has some of the same vocabulary. It has the ancient name of God embedded in the Navajo language, the same as the Chinese have, the same form, exactly. So, we know that whatever literary skill came or developed in America developed evidently out of a former knowledge, a prior knowledge of a language in the old world.

None of that, of course, corresponds with the Book of Mormon. They have no written language except the Navajo. Totally different from the Egyptian which Joseph Smith said this book was written on.

He described an Egyptian. Well, there's no trace of Egyptian language in any of the American Indian languages. In all of the American Indian languages, this would include the eight or nine tribes that were in the area, including the Book of Mormon area.

All of those people have a relationship. The Olmeca, for instance, corresponds to the Greelish and Maya. They're all teacher languages.

And the only written form was the Maya, and in turn, the Olmeca did have something of that at one time, but it was lost. And the Zapotecs in the south had a written language at one time, but it was lost before they engraved anything permanently. So, the Book of Mormon could not have been written between 600 B.C. and 421 A.D. in their language in America because they didn't have a written language, and they were not literate people, unless it was the Maya.

And you know that the Maya is nothing like the Egyptian. Now, the Egyptian, if they didn't have written in hieroglyphics, yes, they did. Picture languages.

It's sort of a reader's type of writing. But it's nothing like the Maya languages. The two languages, while both of them have elements of pictographs in them, they're totally different.

Same written philosophy, entire. So, in that standpoint, the Book of Mormon cannot be true. It was not translated out of Egyptian.

No Egyptian was present in the Mayan times. There is no gold in it to inspire it, because there was no gold in America at that time. There is no gold.

And so much for the actual writing of the book. Now, what actually condemns the book more than anything else is the anastomosis of the text of the Book of Mormon. Anastomism is simply something without a time and place.

You know, if you try to tell me that Rossi who crossed the Delaware with a 75-horse outboard mower and stormed the country with cream and pants, you'd say, well, he's trying to make fun out of it. Well, that's an anastomism. He did it on purpose.

That is how I told you to remember. But anyway, the Book is full of anastomosis. And I think this will probably be all we really need to mention.

In the Book of Mormon, olives are mentioned 15 times. America never had an indigenous olive. They all came with the standards after 1492.

So to have 15 mentions of olives in the Book of Mormon was totally out of sight, because they didn't know anything about olives. Also, you find that, among other things, field grains such as barley and wheat, field crops, are mentioned 21 times in the Book of Mormon. No grain was ever known on the American continent except corn, maize, until the time of the concept.

They didn't plant in fields. They planted corn in hills. And the culture is a very simple one.

They didn't cultivate the fields and plow them as the western or eastern New Yorkers did in Joseph Smith's time. They burned over an area. They had what they called slice-and-burn agriculture.

They would go into the jungle, and they would burn off an area of two acres, you would say, and burn that all up, all of the fields and everything else. Then they would go into that with their planting sticks, which the man carried. They would make a hole, and the woman would drop the kernels of corn in that hole.

And they would go over the two-acre patch, and they would have a splendid pot of corn. The man couldn't drop the kernels. The woman had to do it, because fertility is always associated with the woman.

And our Hopi Indians are doing exactly the same today in 1981 in Arizona. You see them up in the field. The man is a chick, and the woman is a type of corn, and she's dropping it.

And they have a ritual that they go through after they get it all planted so that it will be a good crop. Well, there was no wheat, no barley, no rye, no oats in America until they came with the Europeans. Field crops were never planted until they produced areas suitable for cultivation.

They didn't cultivate the corn crop. They just let it grow up by itself. And they had thrashing instruments mentioned in the Book of Mormon.

They didn't thrash corn. They thrashed. And all the way through.

And they had all of the tools of agriculture. Now, there were no tools of agriculture except pointed sticks, in ancient America. So, this is what we call an astronomical field.

They couldn't have been there because they didn't know that sort of thing. Now, also, iron was mentioned. Swords and spears and scimitars were mentioned.

And agricultural tools of metal are mentioned many times in the Book of Mormon. In fact, we have in the early chapters of the Book of Mormon, when the prophet came from Asia, the Jews came from Jerusalem in 600 B.C. and settled in ancient America. There was a total of probably 24 people in the company by this time, because they did the names and the ages and all the rest of it.

But soon after they came, they quarreled. The two families quarreled, the Lamanites and the Nephites. And they joined as a two-separate army.

And they find Nephi making many swords for their protectors. Well, there would be totally eight adults on each side and a lot of graves. So, quite a war that would be, wouldn't it? But he has been making steel for... Steel hadn't been invented for another 1,500 years.

Iron was not known in ancient America. There was never an iron age in America until the Earth-Year Incident. Yet, he has been using iron on many, many occasions.

He had horses and chariots. The wheel was never used in ancient America. So, what about the potters? They didn't use potter's wheels.

I hope the Indians today don't use the potter's wheel. They use the braiding method and the chiseling with their hands and so forth. They still don't use the potter's wheel.

So, the wheel was not known. Now, the principle was known because they used to move huge stones on rollers. So, the idea of something round that rolls was known and used.

But they didn't have horses and chariots. There were no horses there. There was no such thing as a draft animal used in ancient America.

Or a pack animal, except a llama in South America. They had dogs. But only the northern Indians used them, with little trawlers.

That's the way they carried some of their bunks. They had no horses. The horse wasn't known until after the time they came.

In fact, this gave a great mystery to these people. These huge animals that people rode on, they were afraid of them, and this enabled them to overcome the Indians, because they were afraid of these huge animals that these men would ride. They never knew anything about horses.

The wheel was not known, so they couldn't have chariots. Warfare is mentioned repeatedly. And the ancient Americans were noticeably peaceful.

You don't read of any wars of conquest, any case, in ancient America. It's always peaceful, except little wars, and the unpunished would go out to kill a few animals or something, and bring them back just for the sake of trying more than anything else. There was no such thing as wars.

And yet, you had destructive wars. There were tens of thousands of people there, and there weren't that many people in America to attack. So, all of these things, the Book of Mormon, we take with them.

Now, of the things that are mentioned, I don't know, I live in North Algeria someplace. Domestic animals. Owls, goats, cows, cattle, herds, flocks, goats, horses, sheep, oxen, and swans are all mentioned many times.

None of these animals are indigenous in America, and none of them were there before the Europeans got there. And yet, we have them repeatedly within a little month. As early as 600 B.C. Which, of course, is totally out of character for America.

Now, so much for the anachronism of the Book of Mormon. We don't need to, oh yes, incidentally, go have it. Fine, fine lemon.

Mentioned 15 times in the Book of Mormon. I wonder whether they got the expression, fine, fine lemon. Very obvious, isn't it? Lemon was not known in America until it was brought to England to the Parliament.

That's the first crop that was ever brought to America. Silt is mentioned six times in the Book of Mormon. What are the facts? Silt has never grown profitably in America.

The Spanish private, the British private, that is, there's never a success, and silt has never been produced commercially in America. But they have many times in ancient America. We could go on and on.

The book is full of these. But we say these are the evidences that the Book of Mormon is not true. It was manufactured.

It was written by folks who knew the culture of the people up in New York City. They were the ones that were thinking, why shouldn't they be doing it in Mexico if they were doing it in New York City? The cultures were worse. And we know from history that they were worse.

So much to that. That's the Book of Mormon. There are many others.

I'm doing a book at the present time on the anathemism and bad guesses in the Book of Mormon. That's the way I'm doing the title of this book. For instance, we have in the very beginning of the book, this migration out of Jerusalem of this family, which eventually became two families, a total of 18 people, who were sailed to America in 580 B.C. And so she marched to Jerusalem.

She did the justice at the command of the Lord. The Lord had told Jeremiah, to Jeremiah, so it was a strain he was going to submit to the captivity. But the Lord told this man to take his family and leave at the same time.

Because, of course, it was a contradiction. Now, this is part of the narrative. They travel in the desert, the Arabian desert, across the Jordan and south.

Why? Because they mention it. He came down by the border here, the shore of the Red Sea, and he traveled in a rodent in the borders which are near the Red Sea, and he did travel in a rodent with his family, in the borders which consisted of my mother, Shariah, and my elder brothers who were Laman, Lemuel, and Canaan. It came to pass that when he had traveled two days in the rivers, he pitched his tent in a valley by the side of a river of water.

Now, see if you can get the point here that I'm going to make before I make it. He pitched his tent in a valley by the side of a river of water. It came to pass that he built an altar of stones and made an offering unto the Lord, and gave thanks unto the Lord our God.

And it came to pass that he called the name of the river Laman after him, the boy. And he entered into the Red Sea, and the valley was in the border near the mouth thereof. And when my father saw that the waters of the river entered into the fountain of the Red Sea, he spoke unto Laman, saying, O that thou

mightest do unto this river running continually into the fountain of all righteousness.

A very high statement. What's the problem? Have you ever looked at the relief map of Arabia? There are no rivers in Arabia. There isn't a single river running into the Red Sea in any of the 1,800 miles that it borders on the other side.

There isn't any river that could run into the Red Sea. Now, there are two bodies in Arabia down toward the south. The one in Hablamut, which runs blithely and enters into the Arabian Sea when it runs, which is very seldom once every 25 years they have water in that, down near Abyd.

Then there's another that comes down from north to south that's placed on the map. This water is there only when they have rainfall, which is very seldom in the Arabian Peninsula. But this man found a river of water in a valley, and he stayed there, and he stayed there for some time, and refreshed himself by this river.

Obviously, Joseph Smith never looked at a relief map of the land of Arabia. So, this is the sort of thing we run into constantly. He finds them, and they're landed in America.

The first thing they do is to build a temple. And they're still only men, adults, and a lot of kids. But they build a temple, and he said, I did teach my people to build buildings and to work in all manner of wood and of iron and of copper and of brass and of steel and of gold and of silver and of precious stones, which were in great abundance, all perfectly untrue of course.

And I, Nephi, did build a temple, and I did confess that after the manner of the temple of Sauron, say that it was not built with so many precious things, for they were not to be found upon the earth. In the verse before, he says they were there in abundance. Now, he says they weren't there, so they couldn't be.

And they built a temple for nine adults and five, six, and twenty. So, this is the Book of Mormon. It's just full of these receptacles.

And if you want to do anything with the Book of Mormon, I'm just going to underline the things that you're going to need to take time in the morning before a conference. The Book of Mormon. So, if it's so, can't be so, it'd be foul.

There's the reason. All right. Just a minute.

Describe the doctrine of covenant. Joseph Smith was consciously running into the fact that folks didn't believe what he was telling them. He was a profound liar.

He never told the truth. He didn't suffer. The famous two of his mother and father, they were known as the most indigent people in the community, and the worst liars who never could take their word for anything.

So, when he was giving instructions to the boys, he had to have authority for it. So, he said, what does the Lord say to you, Joseph Smith? Tell him so. So, he wrote it down.

All right. I, the Lord, say unto you, here's one, I am offering a major price to the Lord, yet even I am he, the beginning and the end, the beginning of the world, and so forth. And this is prophesying instructions concerning some trivial matters that were going on.

In other words, you have to have authority, so he invokes the Almighty for his authority. This ranges all the way from 1828 to 1846, when the final item is listed. The second great price contains scriptures written by Joseph Smith to substantiate some of the doctrines that he was teaching, then containing the plurality of God and the fact that blacks have no right to the truthhead.

All of this had to be established by scripture. And so, he writes in here, it's a compilation of several different things. There's the book of Moses, visions that were had of Moses on the mountain of God, and so forth.

All various things. And then, the book of Abraham. Now, the book of Abraham contains all these doctrines.

He's told you doctrines that he hadn't thought of when the book of Mormon was written, or the doctrine of heaven. This is something that came later. So, here's what we have as a heading, a translation of some ancient records that have fallen into our hands from the Catholic homes of Egypt.

The writings of Abraham, while he was in Egypt, are the book of Abraham written by his own hand upon papyrus. And they have Egyptian figures here, several of them throughout the book, that he found in this scroll of papyrus. And he copied them.

You can see that he wasn't a very good copyist, but he recognized that it was something that was taken from an Egyptian bit of papyrus. Now, this establishes the fact of the plurality of God, and several other doctrines, that no one in the line of Cain, he has Cain descendant as being of black. This is a mark of Cain that they were made to be black people.

How they got through the flood, you don't know, because Abraham lived after the flood, and all of these doctrines should apply to the period. Now, in the first place, Abraham wasn't in Egypt long enough to write any such thing as this. In the second place, he wouldn't have written on papyrus.

Abraham would have written in cuneiform a clay tablet. That was his writing style since early default. You know how he wrote.

He had plenty of clay tablets in that period showing what he would have written. Now, these Egyptian papyrus were found in monies that Joseph Smith's mother had bought in a traveling showman in 1935. And, of course, Joseph unwrapped them, and he found these papyrus.

Now, this is a great thing. Nobody knows Egyptian. They won't know whether I'm kidding or not.

So I'll translate the book of Abraham from James' Egyptian letters. The Egyptian book, Abraham, had not been discovered. There was one man in France, Champollion, who was making a dictionary, or attempting to make a dictionary of the Egyptian language as it was taken from the Rosetta Stone, which was trilingual, I believe.

Anyway, they were not having much success, and Joseph Smith knew nothing about it, and he figured, well, this is a good way to jail wisdom nobody will ever know. So, he translated the book of Abraham in many chapters, including a repetition of the early chapters of Genesis in which it says, The gods made man, and so forth. All the Jews attained to God.

Okay. All right. Here's the book of Abraham and these faithful believers.

Well, what happened to the Egyptian papyrus? Asked him up until a few years ago to say, well, they were destroyed in the Chicago fire, which is a pretty good disposal for a substance. But in 1962, the curator of the Museum of Natural History in New York discovered that he was in possession of this roll of papyrus. So, he made the grand gesture of giving it back to the Mormon church, but not until they had photographed it.

Now, Egyptian, anyone who knows the old languages can read Egyptian, but that did not show in Joseph Smith's book. So, when this happened, the Mormons were jubilant. They said, now we can prove that the Torah was very precious, too.

So, they submitted the papyrus to several Egyptologists, among their own people and others, two or three of their own, including Dr. Hugh Nibley in Salt Lake, William Provo, who is a very early-death scholar. And after he had translated some of them and they had identified them, they discovered that these were nothing more or less than funerary documents from about the time of Peth, not from the time of Abraham. And Joseph Smith had declared that these were found in the time of Abraham, or they're from the time of Abraham.

And one of these mummies, actually, he said, was Pharaoh's daughter, and the other was Pharaoh and Ephraoh, the king. Well, obviously, it's completely funny. Well, when they discovered that this was not true, this man, Hugh Nibley, who is now an old man, he said, this is the worst thing that has happened to us in the history of the church, is we have nothing to do with the book of Abraham or the time of Abraham.

They're from the time of Peth, and they're nothing more or less than the horoscope pictures which put them very rapidly in the moment when they're buried. Horoscope types of horoscopes are put under their heads. If you saw one of them here, and there's someone who said there are around a dozen, you know what they are, and you know that they're nothing to do with the time of Abraham or the church himself.

So, one day a man, a man by the name of Nelson, a man who wasn't his apologist, was told to translate, he said, to vindicate Joseph Smith's writings before the great Christ. He started in, and before he got more than started, he wrote to the church in Salt Lake City, and he said, I am resigning from the Mormon church. I will not be a member of any church that would use such deception as this.

Well, he did resign. They tried to hush him up, but they couldn't, and his findings have been published, and he told exactly what these things are. They're nothing to do with the time of the future.

So, that's his call to the great Christ. It is an absolute hope, as is the doctrine in covenant and the book of Mormon. Their absolute hope is all the way through.

Joseph Smith, as I said, never told the truth. He said he never tried to tell the truth. He never told the truth on two occasions, but nobody knows about it.

He lied about the first vision. He lied about the angel that came. He lied about the golden plate.

He lied about the translation of the golden plate, and he lied about the book of Abraham, which translated the doctrine of many gods and so forth. He was a profound liar, and his book proved it. Now, you say, well, why would anybody do anything like that? Well, I think we have the answer in 2 Thessalonians, chapter 2. The author writing there is writing about the end times when the man of sin will be manifested.

And we feel that those are the things that are happening right now. The events of the last few days, to me, are quite significant. But in 2 Thessalonians, chapter 2, Paul is writing about this one, this wretched one who will be revealed with all deceivableness of unrighteousness and then with curse, because they receive not the love of the truth, that they might be saved.

And for this cause God shall send them strong delusions that they may believe a lie that they all might be damned who believe not the truth. In other words, the end times will be characterized by teachings that are lies that men will believe so that God will have a basis of judgment. He'll judge them because of their unbelief.

Now, there's nothing that qualifies for this so much as the writings of George Smith and his doctrines of the modern church. They're profoundly untrue, and they are constructed in such a way that people are actually believing the lie unwittingly. They should know that it is a lie if they studied it out, but they aren't thinking.

People don't think, and they accept these doctrines. And I say that those who are being saved out of modernism, and this I see. Not many of us are going into modernism, but it seems to me that the process that is going on in the gathering together of these groups of unbelieving people who are willing to accept the modern doctrines, they're either, to the end of the day, gathering together in some way to be damned, and the fact that they're believing a lie is that which separates the true from the false.

And the law is giving us the opportunity of casting some of these folks out of the room. They're not committed to it, and they're not studying it deeply enough to know whether they believe it or not. Now, many of them, when we bring out some of these things, we believe that or not.

So that's what the modern teaches. I didn't know that. So, they come out, and they say, well, now you can tell us what's really going on.

Time is gone. I have some quick questions on this. I realize this has been pretty heavy stuff all the way through, but you should know it, because this is an important thing in dealing with moderns, to know that their legends are absolutely false, and be able to show them why you believe that.

Other than that, that's it. Well, some of these things are, of course, very changing. The normal discourse, say, is that the internet came to a halt, and we began to say that a new unit of science is that society should have testimony of science at heart.

Yeah. They will say that. It doesn't matter what you say.

I still believe, if I were to say that a Book of Mormon should be the Word of God, and George Smith should be the Prophet of God, if they are convinced. I was talking to one fellow about these golden plates. I said, do you think you could carry these golden plates three miles? And he was quite angry with me, because I was saying things about the Book of Mormon.

He said, if the Bible, or if the record said they weighed a thousand pounds, I believe the Lord would give him power enough to carry them. I still believe the Book of Mormon should be the Word of God, and George Smith should be the Prophet of God. And there are that kind of responses.

You find more of them than you do the others. Others say, well, wait a minute now. I didn't know all of that.

Let's study this thing. And we've had strong Mormons come to salvation as a result of the problems that we posed with regard to the writings of Mormon. There are those who think.

There are quite a few people in the world who think. There are some who don't. Now to this.

I'd like to take the opportunity at this time to again reiterate that this is a five-message series by Gordon Fraser on the subject of his Mormonism Christian. We have just finished the third of the five sections. I'd like to at this time review the outline and look ahead to the messages yet to come.

On the first page, the subject was the doctrine of God. As the Mormons drew it and as the Bible presented. On the second page, the subject matter is Jesus Christ.

How the Mormons view Jesus Christ and how the Bible views Jesus Christ. Tonight's message was on the writing of the Mormons. The next message, number four, will be on Mormonism and Christian history.

The final message on page number five will consist of some practical help in the matter of presenting salvation to Mormons. I would further like to use this opportunity to possibly quote some of their own scriptures. That is, scriptures from the Book of Mormon.

At our series of meetings, there was a number of Mormons who attended almost each night. During the time afterward, the discussions were very lively and very good. Some of these portions from their scriptures might be helpful as we speak to them.

In the Book of Mormon, there is a book called Alma. Alma chapter seven and verse 10 says this, And behold, he shall be born of Mary at Jerusalem, which is in the land of our forefathers, she being the virgin, a present and chosen vessel. Now this is a portion, of course, which is a clear inaccuracy concerning the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ.

This can be found in the Book of Mormon on page 311 and 312. Another portion which might be very helpful can be found in the Book of Mormon, the Book of Jacob, chapter two, page 111. This concerns the matter of polygamy.

Let's look at verse 23. But the word of God burdens me because of your grosser crimes. For behold, thus saith the Lord, His people begin to wax in iniquity.

They understand not the scriptures, for they seek to excuse themselves in committing for them because of the things which were written concerning David.

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