to do good, and to love God, and to serve him, is inspired of God” (Moro. 7:13).

The fruits of inspiration are many: inspiration from the Lord gives understanding (Job 32:8); those who call upon God may write by the spirit of inspiration (Moses 6:5); and those who believe in the words of the prophets may speak as they are inspired by the gift of the holy ghost (D&C 20:26). Individuals may be inspired to take specific action, as the Prophet Joseph Smith was inspired to lay the foundation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (D&C 21:2,7). The Constitution of the United States “was given by inspiration of God” (MFP 3:12).

When called to specific Church duties, members have the right to receive inspiration from God in fulfilling them. They can also expect their leaders to serve with inspiration. “When you read the Book of Mormon, you know you are reading the truth. Why? Because God directed men to write events as they occurred, and he gave them the wisdom and inspiration to do this” (DS 2:202).

BIBLIOGRAPHY


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INSTITUTES OF RELIGION

Institutes of religion in The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints refer to weekday religious instruction for students attending colleges, universities, and other postsecondary institutions where sufficient LDS students are enrolled. Together with the seminaries for high school students, institutes provide those students an opportunity for organized religious study in connection with their secular studies. The Church funds and administers the institutes of religion as part of its comprehensive Church Educational System (CES).

The institute program offers courses in the scriptures and related religious topics such as marriage, Church history, and world religions. Institutes also provide opportunities for students to associate socially, spiritually, and culturally with others who have similar ideals through the Latter-day Saint Student Association (LDSSA), which provides LDS student activities on and off campus.

The Church has established a general regulation that all full-time institute instructors should hold at least a master’s degree. A majority hold a doctorate degree. Such degrees are generally not in religion, but in related fields such as education, counseling, or history. The Church expects institute faculty to possess scholarly competence in religion and related fields comparable to that of teachers at adjacent academic institutions, and to be exemplary in all aspects of their lives.

In 1989–1990, there were 317 full-time and several hundred part-time and volunteer instructors in LDS institutes throughout the world, with many full-time instructors serving more than one institute. In the same year, 125,534 students were enrolled in 1,273 institutes serving 1,711 non-LDS college and university campuses internationally.

Historically the rise of public higher education in the United States led to the elimination of religious education from most university and college curriculums. Beginning in 1894, in response to the need for religious education on these campuses, various student organizations were established, including the Roman Catholic Newman Club, full-time Baptist ministries by campus chaplains, the Jewish B’nai B’rith Hillel, and others. LDS leaders addressed the need for weekday religious education for their college students as early as 1912. As the Church’s junior colleges closed (see academies; schools), requests came to establish weekday religious education for LDS students on non-LDS college campuses.

To meet this need, in 1926 the Church initiated a program for LDS students attending the University of Idaho at Moscow, Idaho. University officials welcomed the institute adjacent to the campus. Initially called a college “seminary,” the program was renamed the “institute of religion,” which established a precedent for subsequent institutes.

In 1935, John A. Widtsoe of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles outlined the purposes of the institutes of religion:

During University years students meeting much new knowledge frequently have difficulty, unaided, in reconciling their religious beliefs . . . with their academic studies . . . LDS Institutes have been established to meet this situation. They offer studies
INSTRUCTOR, THE

The Instructor was originally published as Juvenile Instructor, from 1866 to 1929. At first a children's magazine, it became the official publication of the Sunday School of the Church in January 1901. As its pages gradually filled with articles on teaching methods and gospel subjects to be used by the several Church auxiliary organizations, especially the Sunday School, its name was changed to The Instructor in November 1929, better to reflect its content.

The Presidents of the Church were identified as editors of the magazine from 1901 through 1970, but coeditors were often largely responsible for its contents.

The Instructor ceased publication in December 1970, when the Church consolidated its English language magazines into three: Ensign, for adults; New Era, for youth; Friend, for children. Some of the instructional materials for teachers previously published in The Instructor are now published in the lesson manuals of the Church.

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INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

The Church encourages its members to be learned in gospel principles and in every edifying branch of knowledge that supports a life of Christian service. Latter-day Saints value intellectual activity because it can develop and enrich life and faith, beautify the earth and ameliorate mankind's temporal suffering, and further the growth of the kingdom of God on earth. LDS theology takes with utmost seriousness the divine injunction to learn to know, to love, and to serve God with all one's heart, might, mind, and strength (Deut. 6:5; 1 Chr. 28:9; Matt. 22:37; D&C 4:2; cf. John 17:3). In this sense, intellectual activity can be an act of worship.

One of the divinely ordained purposes of life is to gain spiritual and intellectual experience in mind and spirit (see Reason and Revelation). The Prophet Joseph Smith taught that "by proving contraries, truth is made manifest" (HC 6:248). To