Annotated Bibliography: Education in Nauvoo

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EDLF

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Annotated Bibliography


This source was excellent! Leonard Arrington provides some high quality and detailed information regarding the beginnings of education among the Latter-day Saints. Although somewhat dated this source provides some very good insights into the early Church.


This was an excellent source. It was well written and had some detailed information regarding education in both Nauvoo and the wider Illinois settlements. Atwood offers some good information regarding the political climate of the time and the influence on education.


Belting goes through the settlement of Illinois and then discusses why this area was so popular. The author then goes through the history of education in early Illinois and the culture of schooling. All in all this was a very good source for learning about education in Illinois.

Bennion, M. L. (1939). *Mormonism and Education* Salt Lake City, UT.

M. Lynn Bennion focuses on education in Utah after the exodus from Nauvoo. This source was helpful in learning about the things that Joseph had instituted that remained with the saints and were encouraged by Brigham Young.


This is a fantastic source! Black goes into great detail regarding the University of Nauvoo. She includes teachers and some students. This was one of the best sources I've found.


This is a good primary source to demonstrate the everyday life of the saints after the death of the Prophet and before the exodus. Nothing is mentioned of education or schooling for the children. Thomas Bullock is most concerned with the daily welfare of
his family and the dealings of the temple. He does spend a considerable amount of time
writing the history of the church with Willard Richards despite sickness and winter
hardship.

University: 13.

This is an excellent starting source for education in Nauvoo. Berglund details building,
teachers, administration and the running of the University. The only copy available is in
Special Collections and is a very light copy making it difficult to read.

35-37

This is a good source for a child's perspective of Nauvoo. Nothing is said of education.

The Man*. J. Susan Easton Black and Charles D. Tate. Provo, UT Brigham Young University,
Religion Studies Center: 285-300.

This was an excellent source on the University of Nauvoo! The authors detail the running
of the university, building, courses offered, human resources including a short biography
on well known administrators and faculty, and the impact of the university on the saints
who moved west. The paper is lacking a report on what transpired with the University
and those who remained in the city after the migration. That information can be found in
part in Glen Leonard's: Nauvoo: Place of Peace, People of Promise.


This source examines the Prophet's feelings regarding theater and the establishment of
professional theater in Nauvoo. It speaks little of formal dramatic education; however, it
shows how the theatrical life influenced learning in Nauvoo.

CES, C. E. S. (2003). CHAPTER NINETEEN: Life in Nauvoo the Beautiful *Church History in
the Fullness of times Student Manual*. Salt Lake City, UT, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-
day Saints: 240-255.

The Student manual describes the basics of everyday life in Nauvoo. Additionally, this
chapter gives the reader a basic understanding of education for the Latter-day saints of
the time. This was an excellent source for a brief history and basic details of education in
Nauvoo.

Lake City, Ut, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints: 196.

The Latter-day Saints were firm believers in the bible and used it as a guiding resource in
their everyday lives including education. This is the official bible of the Church.

This is a good primary source. Although it does not mention anything of education Clayton does give insight to the man who motivated the educational movement.


This source documents the reports of teachers and superintendents of the common schools in Nauvoo. It will be useful for future research regarding the individuals who helped create education in Nauvoo.


This is a good source for a general overview of education, theology, and a brief history of education among the Latter-day Saints. There are only a few paragraphs written regarding the period from 1830 - 1846. Thus, this source is most useful in providing a bibliography and the general background knowledge regarding education.


This source is very helpful in understanding early Hebrew and Jewish theology regarding education as well as common practices.


Professor Dollahite began a pilot course to teach about his personal research with families from multiple faiths. His course notes are a good source for a basic understanding in religious life for modern Christian, Jewish, and Muslim families.

This source focuses mainly on legislation in Illinois regarding public education. However, chapter two does examine educational history in the state from 1818-1855. It offers some interesting insights to the battle for free and obligatory education. However, this source completely fails to recognize the period from 1838 - 1846 when public education was a working miracle in Nauvoo and was still being squabbled about in the Illinois legislature. Overall a good source to recognize what else was being done in Illinois at the time of Nauvoo.


This source offers a general overview of the history of education from ancient cultures forward. It was a good source to help with general knowledge.


This book is more of a political and social reference. Little if anything is said of education. The author clearly does not like Joseph Smith.


This is a very good source although difficult to get a hold of and worse to copy. The only copy available at BYU is in Special Collections and on microfilm that can neither be checked out nor copied.


This work discusses the theological foundation of education in the Latter-day Saint church and gives an overview of the history of the beginnings of education in the Church. Kirtland and Nauvoo are mentioned. This was a very useful source to offer a foundation of understanding of education for the Latter-day Saints.


This is an excellent source for education in the public schools and daily learning. This source by Givens along with the book by Glenn Leonard are two of the most informative sources I've found.
Although neither spend much time on the University of Nauvoo that information can be found in Cannon and Black's work.


This book was an excellent reference for the basics of education in the Latter-day Saint theology. The author also outlines the history of the Kirtland period as well as Nauvoo. He details names of faculty at the university. Givens also emphasizes the education of women in the school of the prophets, and Nauvoo's public schools. Overall a fantastic reference.


A good source as an insight to the type of books carried in the library. It also raises some interesting questions and ideas regarding Joseph Smith's education. Overall this is a good source.


This source does not speak of formal education. It gives a social perspective and calls for further research.


Although a good source overview of writings regarding Nauvoo this piece does not include much information on education in Nauvoo.


Godfrey's writings about Nauvoo have proven to be very helpful. In this article he offers a general overview of education in Nauvoo. However, he also includes journal entries from James Monroe and others that are very helpful. He includes numbers of teachers and students. This article proved to be an excellent source.


This book discusses the daily religious life of an orthodox Jewish family. The author takes the reader through the basic and mundane daily tasks as well as the most intimate
and holy events for the Jewish people. This is an excellent source to reference Judaism in practice.


Jonathan Hale records in his personal records his community involvement. This was a good primary source.


Hallwas's writing is well done. This article touches very little on education in Nauvoo and is more a review of the social and political history of the place. He touches quite frequently on the conflict at Nauvoo yet seems to offer a balanced opinion. It was a good source for understanding the climate in which Nauvoo flourished and then declined. Connections can be drawn on the influence that had on education in Nauvoo.


This source is much more of an economical and political writing. It touches very little on education in Nauvoo. The author is very obviously opposed to Joseph Smith and his endeavors, despite being educated at BYU.


This is a good source for briefly learning more about Joseph Smith and his ideas regarding young people. There are a few first-hand accounts that are helpful.


This was a good source for learning about Nauvoo after the battle and exodus. At this time education had been abandoned for survival’s sake.


This is a great source for learning about the everyday life of women in Nauvoo. There are several notes on education in some form or another.

This is a good source for finding some individuals; however, the author does not spend much time on education in general.


This is a great source for examining the social and educational life of Nauvoo. Hurd offers a detailed analysis of the moral relevance of each play performed in the Nauvoo Theater.


This source records meeting minutes in which both donors and the titles of the books they gave to the Nauvoo library are catalogued.


This source examines the purpose of Latter-day Saint education. Jackson gives a few quotes that offer insight to the daily task of teaching and learning in Nauvoo. He additionally offers a less rosy and idealistic perspective regarding the purpose and practicality of Mormon education in Nauvoo. Although a good source it is more opinion based and offers fewer facts then other sources.


This is a good source for Christian theology regarding education.


Jensen's writings do not speak much of education; however, he does note the academic abilities of many of the immigrants especially in clerical work. There were a few who taught school, however, because the majority of British saints lived in Warren outside Nauvoo they were less involved in the life of the city. For example, Jensen points out that participation by British immigrants in the temple ordinances and the Relief Society were very low. Because Warren sits about seven miles south of Nauvoo it would have been nearly impossible for children to travel to be educated. The conclusion then is that either they went without schooling or there were schools established by the British Saints.

This is a good source for learning about life for the new immigrants. There is no mention of education. The author does talk of the temple and the theology.


This work is one of the most comprehensive on Nauvoo. The author does not go into deep detail regarding education however does offer a reliable starting place and includes names and facts not found elsewhere. Overall this book was an excellent source.


Leonard's writing in Remembering Nauvoo touches very little on education. However, it was a good source for information on the condition of Nauvoo after the migration of the Saints.


This is a good source to learn about the memories that people had of Joseph Smith from their childhoods. It speaks little of formal education or the school system, however, it is clear from these stories that he was a man who valued honesty, learning, hard work, and play. It gives some insight into his character.


This is a great source for gaining insight into the daily life of women. Not much is detailed regarding education; however, there is mention of general learning and the requirements of social life for women.


This source goes through the period of history from the American colonization to the present. A good overview source and one that helps build a background knowledge.

This source focuses mainly on the cultural and social phenomenon that Mormonism creates. It touches briefly on education in the Nauvoo era, however, the majority of the writing regards the Utah Saints. The greatest benefit of this source is basic understanding of the Mormon culture. I found it to be a reliable source.


In general this is a good source for the history of Nauvoo, however not much is mentioned regarding education or schooling.


This was an excellent and very detailed source. Meservy writes a few chapters on early education. Chapter two covers the Kirtland period and chapter three covers Nauvoo. He also brings in Anti and non-Mormon perspectives. This dissertation provides some good detail including book lists etc.


The author records some valuable insights regarding everyday life and the common practices of the time. He also records names of his students. This source will be helpful with further research on the individuals within the Nauvoo school system.


This source gives a theological backbone to the purpose of and passion for education exhibited by the Latter-day Saints.


This is an excellent source for daily life from the perspective of outside visiting observers to Nauvoo, however, there is no mention of education. It is more of a social and political record.
Nauvoo Educational Notations, N. D. (1841). Salt Lake City, UT, Church History Archive.

This source details a list of common school teachers and their credentials.


This bibliography details numerous sources. Although it is dated it was helpful.


This is a good source for insights into education in Illinois. Especially of note is the progress in education within Chicago. There is a chapter on the general history of Nauvoo. It mentions little of education and paints the Latter-day saints in an unfavorable light.


This entry is an excellent primary source for learning about educational views of the time. The Journal of Mormon History site has an electronic version, however it is a poor quality and difficult to read. B.H. Roberts also records a portion of the article in the History of the Church.


This source offers ideas regarding children and child development and the influence on education during the Renaissance. It is a good source to see how education has progressed and how some ideas have been perpetuated into today’s society.


B. H. Roberts compilation of the history of the Church is the official source. It is a good record although because much of the record was composed at the time of the events there is not the advantage of historical perspective. Additionally it is not as complete or detailed as some other sources, for example, Glen Leonard’s Nauvoo: A Place of Peace, a People of Promise. In this volume Roberts offers the history of early Kirtland.

Roberts continues with Kirtland.


The Missouri period.


Missouri and Nauvoo.


This source details Nauvoo and the continuation to the Great Salt Lake.


Once again this is a more political and economic source. Nothing is said of education, only the impression is given that the people seemed educated. This source details activity and the economy of the river in regards to Nauvoo especially the steamboat enterprise.


This source offers an overview of LDS theology regarding education. It also gives a brief history of education in Kirtland and Nauvoo.


Sass gives a brief overview history of American education. It does have some good insights on education for minorities.

This source offered an interesting review of American education and the use of text books particularly by Noah Webster. The author obviously has a political agenda, however, some interesting facts and ideas of early education are presented.

Smith, J. (1981). The Doctrine and Covenants. Salt Lake City, UT, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

As with the Book of Mormon and the Holy Bible, the Doctrine and Covenants gives further insight to the purpose of education for the Latter-day Saints.


This book does not touch extensively on education or the history of the church in general, however, it does give the reader a greater understanding of Joseph Smith, his own educational background and views, and his families feelings towards education.


This is perhaps the best source I have found and should have been published as more than a Masters project. The paper includes several appendices which list not only names of teachers and administrators but a brief biography on each individual. A diagram of the administrative hierarchy is included as well as a list of all teacher salaries and numbers of pupils taught. All in all Smith's paper is a fantastic source and one that appears to have been overlooked by other authors.

Smith, W. V. (2007). "Sermons and Instructions of Joseph Smith During the Year 1841." Book of Abraham Project

This source was a good place to learn a little more about the early Lyceum effort in Nauvoo. It is a brief source but also offers links to Times and Seasons articles and minutes from some of the Lyceum meetings. It was a good source and offered more then most about the Lyceum.


This is a great source for primary experiences in Nauvoo. Helen Whitney mentions little of education; however, she does talk about attending a common school.


Obviously the topic of this source has little to do with education, however David Whittaker does offer details about Orson Spencer, his life, and background that I was unable to find elsewhere. Page 58 holds these details.


Josiah Quincy was most impressed with the buildings of Nauvoo most especially the temple. He was also shown the mummies and spent time with the Prophet learning about the theology of the Mormons. This source offers insight to the feelings and perspective of non-Mormons of the day. Josiah Quincy was quite awed by the prophet’s accomplishments and although he does not specifically mention education the source provides a better understanding of Nauvoo and what it took to create such a society.
Photo and Paint Sources

http://www.lds.org/museum/exhibits/nauvoo/home/1,13481,4088-1-2,00.html

This website offers several of the earliest visual representations of Old Nauvoo. It is a good site.

http://www.josephsmith.net/josephsmith/v/index.jsp?vgnextoid=66efd2efbece4010VgnVCM100004d82620aRCRD&exhibit=912808961ece401008961ece401059340c0a____

This is the Church's official site and offers some decent quality photos, maps, and drawings.