1. **Ukungatshazwa kweqiniso:**
	* **Izikhathi zentshushiso.**
		+ Isikhathi sentshushiso semenyezelwe ngezindlela ezintathu: “yisikhathi, nezikhathi nengxenye yesikhathi” (Dan. 7:25; 12:7; Isambulo 12:14); 1,260 izinsuku (Isambulo 11:3; 12:6); 42 izinyanga (Isambulo 11:2; 13:5). Wonke lawo mazwi abonisa isikhathi esisodwa: 1,260 izinsuku.
		+ Yisiphi isikhathi somlando esimelwe ngulo 1,260-weminyaka yentshushiso eyamenyezelwa nguDaniyeli kanye neSambulo na?
		+ Njengokwesiprofetho, uNkulunkulu walungisa indawo ukusiza ibandla elithembekile: ehlane, okungukuthi, izindawo ezingenabantu abaningi (Isambulo 12:6, 14).
		+ Ngesikhathi zobunzima kanye nentshushiso, amakholwa athembekile ema aqina avikela iqiniso, bephephela othandweni kanye nokunaka kukaNkulunkulu (IHubo 46:1-3).
	* **Ukwethembeka kuxoshwa.**
		+ Lapho selithole amandla ombuso, ibandla laseRoma laqala ukusebenzisa amandla alo ukufuna ukuthi bonke bahambisane nemithetho yalo yezenkolo, eminingi yawo yayingemihle.
		+ Ukuvimbela abantu ukuba bangahlubuki embusweni walo, babathathela okubaluke kakhulu: Izwi likaNkulunkulu.
		+ Kwavuka abathembekile, ababeholwa yizimfundiso zeBhayibheli nababelandela izeluleko zikaJuda, abalwa ngamandla bevikela inkolo yabo (Juda 1:3).
2. **Ukulwela iqiniso:**
	* **Ukwaba iBhayibheli: ama Waldenses.**
		+ UPeter Waldo (1140-1218), owayeyisicebi saseFrence usomabhizinisi owashiya ingcebo yakhe ukuba ashumayele uKristu, wasungula I “Poor of Lyon” movement, eyaziwa nge “Waldenses.”
		+ Ayedume ngani ama Waldenses?
			1. Babengabokuqala ababa ngeBhayibheli ngolwini lwabo (kuze kube yileso sikhathi, lalingesi Latin, isi Greek noma isi Hebheru kuphela).
			2. Njengoba laliyincwadi engavunyelwe, babelikopa emihumeni, becashela abalandeli bakapapa ababebabopha.
			3. Babehlala bephethe izinxenye seBhayibheli, okuthi uma bethola ithuba, babelane ngazo nabanye, bebanika ithemba kanye nenkuthazo eNkosini.
			4. Bagcina amaqiniso eBhayibheli ababewazi eminyakeni engamakhulu endlule. Babaziwa ngokwethembeka kanye nokuzinikela kwabo.
			5. Imizi yonke yayiphenduka ngaseningizimu ne France kanye nasenyakatho yase Italy, ne Piedmont.
			6. Eminingi yaleyo mizi yabhidlizwa ngababusi be Papacy, abantu bawo babhujiswa.
	* **Inkanyezi yemvuselelo: UJohn Wycliffe.**
		+ UJohn Wycliffe (1324-1384) wanikela isikhathi sakhe esiningi ekuguquleleni iBhayibheli esingisini. Yini eyamkhuthaza ukwenza lokho na? Izizathu ezimbili: UKristu wayemguqulile ngezwi; futhi wayefuna ukwabelana ngothando lukaKristu nabanye.
		+ Ngempela, lokho kwamphambanisa nebandla elalihlelekile. Kwasiza ukuxhumana kwakhe nababephethe abase England, uJohn wasinda ekufeni ebulawa yibandla.
		+ Ngo 1428 okwakusele kwalabo bantu kwashiswa, nomlotha waphonswa emfuleni. Ukuhlakazwa komlotha wakhe kwaba yisikhumbuzo sakhe.
		+ Ukukhanya okuncane okwalethwa nguJohn Wycliffe kwafinyelela e Bohemia, lapho uJohn Hus wathatha indima yakhe. Ngaleyondlela, iqiniso laqhubeka kwaze kwaba yimvuselelo. Ukusa kwase kuqala ukubonakala.
	* **Ukuqiniswa ngokholo: UJohn Huss nabanye.**
		+ Emva kuka John Wycliffe, kwaba nabanye abavuseleli:
			1. John Huss (1370-1415)
			2. Jerome (1360-1416)
			3. Tyndale (1494-1536)
			4. Hugh Latimer (1490-1555)
		+ Yini eyabanika isibindi sokubhekana nemvuselelo noma bebhekana nezinkinga kanye nokufa na?
			1. Bakholwa izithembiso zikaKristu
			2. Amandla kaKristu ayanele ukubaqinisa banqobe izilingo
			3. Bathokoza ngokuba nesabelo ezinhluphekweni zikaKristu
			4. Ukwethembeka kwakhe kwakungubufakazi obunamandla emhlabeni
			5. Babebheke ngale kwesikhathi samanje, bebona ikusasa lenkazimulo
			6. Babazi ukuthi ukufa kuyisitha esinqotshiwe
			7. Babambelela ezithembisweni zezwi likaNkulunkulu
		+ UJohn Hus waboshwa wagcina eshisiwe. Esejele wabhala ukuthi: “uJehova ube nomusa kanjani kimi, futhi ungigcinile ngendlela ethathekisayo.”
		+ Njengoba izithembiso zikaNkulunkulu zagcina abantu bakhe endulo, ziyasigcina namhlanje.