

A Imimoya lokufa:

❖ Umphefumulo ongafiyo.

- IBhayibheli lifundisa ukuthi sakhawe “izingxenye” ezintathu: “umoya, umphefumulo, lomzimba” (1Thes. 5:23). Iphinde ifundise ukuthi lezi zingxenye zilobudlelwano. UGenesis 2:7 usifundisa ukuthi uNkulunkulu udala umzimba, awufake ukuphila (umoya), bese uba umuntu ophilayo (“umuntu,” ngesiHeberu, elithi nefesh = “umphefumulo”).
- Lapho umoya wokuphila usitshiya, siyayeka ukuba khona. Ayikho ingxenye yobuntu bethu ekwazi ukuphila ngemva kokufa. Umzimba uyafa, umoya (amandla okuphila) ubuyela kuMniki wawo, futhi umphefumulo, umphumela wokuhlangana komzimba lomoya, awubi khona (UmSh. 12:1-7; Hez. 18:20; Jobe 7 :7-9).
- Kusukela isono singena ezweni, uSathane uyasebenzisa abantu abaye bafuna ukukhuluma labafileyo futhi bazuze kubo ulwazi olukhethekileyo lwenamhla loba lwekusasa.
- IBhayibheli lifundisa ukuthi “loba ubani owenza le mikhuba uyakuba yisinengiso kuJehova” (Dut. 18:10-12). Isijeziso salobu bugebengu kwakuyikufa (Lev. 20:27).

❖ Ukufa eTestamenteni Elidala.

- Lanxa kungela muntu othi emngcwabeni “isihlobo sethu siya ngqo esihogweni,” ukuvuma izono eziningi kufundisa ukuthi, ekufeni, “abalungileyo” bakhuphukela ngokuqondile eZulwini ukuze babe loJesu, futhi “ababi” bayajeziswa loba bamane bazulazule. Kodwa lisifundisani iBhayibheli ngalokhu?
 - (1) Singamdumisa yini uNkulunkulu ngemva kokufa? IHubo 115:17
 - (2) Kambe labo abafayo bayakwazi okwenzeka emhulini noba kubangane babo? Jobe 14:21
 - (3) Kambe abafileyo bangatintana labaphilayo? UmShumayeli 9:6
 - (4) Singaqhubeka sicabanga ngemva kokufa? UmShumayeli 9:5
 - (5) Kambe singakwazi ukwenza loba yiluphi uhlobo lomsebenzi ngemva kokufa? UmShumayeli 9:10
- ITestamente Elidala lifundisa ukuthi ukufa kuliphupho. Lala ukuze uvuke kuphela lapho uNkulunkulu esibizela ekuphileni (1 AmaKhosi 2:10; 14:20; Dan. 12:13).

❖ Ukufa eTestamenteni Elisha

- ITestamente Elitsha lifundisa, njengeLidala, ukuthi ukufa kuliphupho uJesu kuphela ongasivusa kulo (Johane 11:11-14; Johane 5:28-29).
- Lapho ebhalela abaseThesalonika, uPawulu wakhuluma labo ‘ngalabo asebelele,’ okuyikuthi, labo asebefile kakade, futhi wabatshela ukuthi babezavuswa ukuze bahambe loJesu ekuBuyeni kwakhe Kwesibili (1Thes. 4:13 . 18). Ukube uPawulu wayekholelwa ukuthi amakholwa aya kuJesu ngokuqondileyo nxa esifa, wayezawatshela lokho esikhundleni salokho awatshela khona.
- Kuthe ekhuluma ngabafileyo, uPawulu uthi bazakwenziwa baphile “ekufikeni kwakhe,” hhatshi ngaphambi kwalokho (1Ko 15:22-24). Usitshela lokuthi “akusibo bonke abayolala.” Abaphilayo bazaguqulwa ngokuphazima kweso, kodwa abafileyo bazavuka sebashintshile (1Kor. 15:51-52).
- Uvuko luyisihluthulelo sokuba loJesu. Ngaphandle kokuvuka, akukho ukusindiswa (1Ko 15: 13-18). Kuzaba ovukweni lapho sizathola ilifa lethu, ngakho-ke kumele silinde leso sikhathi (1P. 1:3-5).

B Imimoya ezinsukwini zokugcina:

❖ Izimpawu lezimangaliso.

- Imimoya iyinhlangotho eholwa nguSathane sibisakhe, futhi isisekelo sayo ukungafi komphefumulo. Abalandeli bayo bakhulwa ukuthi bangakhuluma labafileyo, futhi bathi bathola amandla angaphezu kwawemvelo kubo.
- Kuzafika isikhathi lapho uNkulunkulu ezabavumela ukuba benze izimangaliso ezingelakuphikiswa ezizamangalisa labo abazibonayo (Marku 13:22; 2Thes. 2:9; IsAm. 7:1; 13:13-14).
- Isiphephelo kuphela kulokho esikwaziyo ngeZwi likaNkulunkulu, lokuthembela ngokupheleleyo kuJesu, okuzasivumela ukuba simelane lezilingo zokugcina zesitha (Isaya 8:20; Efe. 6:13).

❖ Inhlalo yemimoya.

- Inhlalo kaSathane iyikunqoba impi emelene loNkulunkulu, lokuqethula umbuso Wakhe, futhi ahlale esihlalweni Sakhe sobukhosi (Isaya 14:13-14). Ukwenza lokhu, uzosebenzisa loba yiliphi isu ukuze anqobe wonke umuntu, eqala ngamandla ezombusazwe asibusayo (IsAm. 16:12-14).

- "Isenzo esizokwenza umqhele wedrama enkulu yokukhohlisa kuyoba ukuthi uSathane ngokwakhe uzozenza uKristu" (EGW "The Great Controversy", p. 681).
- Kodwa kuyoba ngaleso sikhathi lapho uJesu azaqeda indaba (IsAm. 16:15). USathane uyisitha esinqotshiweyo. Bahlulwe nguKristu, bahlulwe yilabo ababambelele egazini Lakhe (1Joh. 2:14; 4:3-4; IsAmb. 3:21; 5:5; 12:11).