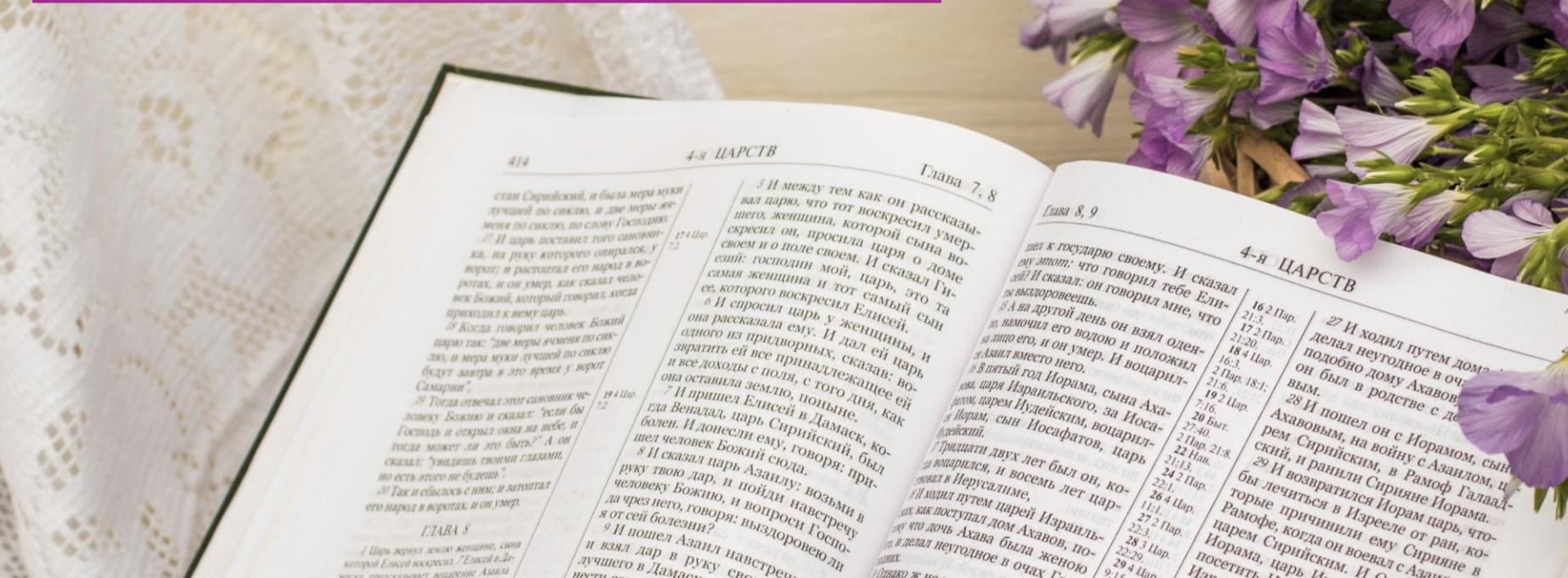


OFAKAZI ABABILI



"Utshani buyabuna,
 imbali iyavuthuluka,
 kodwa izwi
 likaNkulunkulu wethu
 limi kuze kube
 phakade" (Isaya 40:8)



Emva kokufa kwabavuseleli abakhulu, imvuselelo ayizange isaqhube. Amabandla avuselelekile aba ngabandayo, naqinile futhi anganabubele.

Izinguuko ezinkulu zazenze ka kwezombusazwe nakwezobuhlakani. Lokungazinzi okukhulu kwaholela abanye, njengabahambi, ukuba babaleke emakhaya abo bayofuna usizo “ezweni labakhululekile,” North America.

E-Europe, kwabakhona i-revolution. I-France yema njengetyokuqala ukuba ngengakholelwa kuNkulunkulu emibusweni yase-Europe.

**Kuze kube yileso sikhathi, uNkulunkulu wayegcine ofakaze bakhe ababili.
Kwenzakalani kubo ngaleso sikhathi somlando na?**



Ngobani labofakazi ababili?



Bafakaza isikhathi esingakanani?



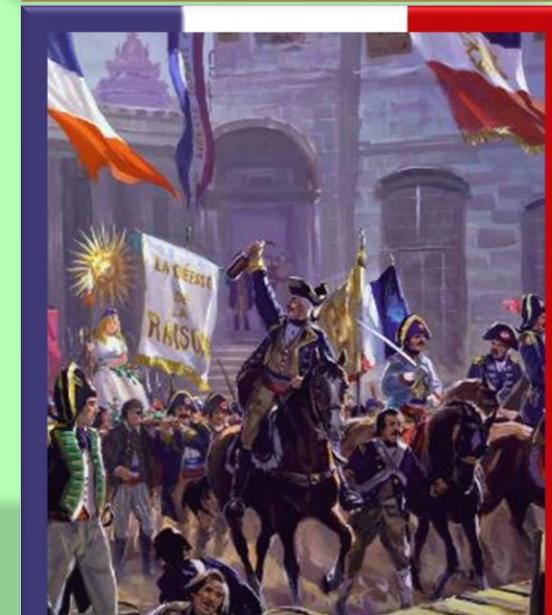
Bafa kanjani?



Bavuswa nini futhi banyukela ezulwini na?



Kwenzekani emva kwalokho?

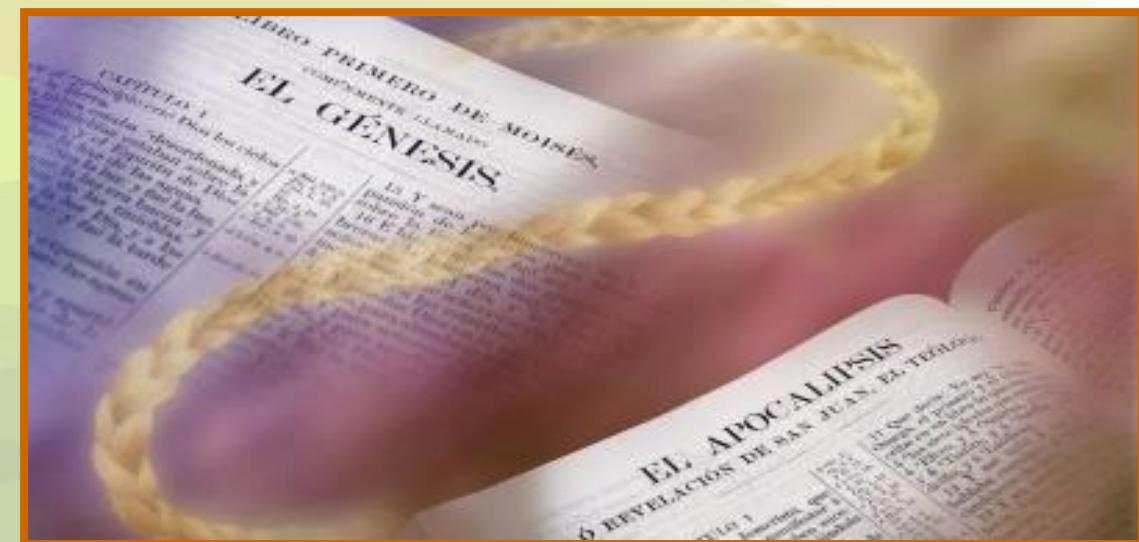


NGAWOBANI LABOFAKAZI ABABILI?

**“Labo bayiminqumo emibili nezinti zezibani ezimbili ezimi phambi
kweNkosi yomhlaba”** (Isambulo 11:4)

Uma kukhulunywa ngezihlahla ezimbili zeminqumo kanye nezibani ezimbili (Isamb. 11:4) kusibuyisela embonweni ka-Zechariah 4. Kuwona, izihlahla zeminqumo zakha amafutha akhanyisa izibani eziyisikhombisa (Zech. 4:1-3 , 12).

Izihlahla zeminqubo zi “ngabagcotshiweyo ababili” labo, abakanye nezibani, abamele “izwi likaNkulunkulu” (Zech. 4:6, 14). Okungukuthi, iTestamente elidala nelisha.



NGAWOBANI LABOFAKAZI ABABILI?

Ukusebenzisa uMose kanye no-Elijah
njengemifanekiso, Isambulo 11 sithi
ngalabofakazi ababili:

Bambethe
izingubo zesaka
(3)

Bema phambi
kukaNkulunkulu
(4)

Uma kukhona
ofuna
ukubalimaza,
kuphuma umlilo
kubona (5)

Bavala
isibhakabhaka
ukuze lingani (6a)

Baguqla amanzi
abe yigazi benze
izishayo (6b)

iBhayibheli
lagcinwa
ezikhathini
zenhlupheko

UNkulunkulu
akovumanga
ukuba izwi lakhe
linyamalale

Umyalezo
weBhayibheli
“uyabadla”
abayizitha zawo
(Jer. 5:14)

Loyo owenqaba
iBhayibheli
uyancishwa
imvula kaMoya
oNgcwele
(amafutha).

Yitabo
ababelifundile
iBhayibheli
kuphela
abakhululwa
ezishayweni
kanye
nobumnyama
bezikamoya
emyakeni



Njengo Mose kanye no-Elijah, iBhayibheli laliyoshushiswa kakhulu; lilwe nemibuso yabangakholelwa
kuNkulunkulu; laliyovusa ukulangazelela okukhulu... Umlando uyakuqinisekisa ukugcwaliseka kwelesi

BANIKEZA UBUFAKAZI ISIKHATHI ESINGAKANANI?

“Ngiyakubanika ofakazi bami ababili ukuba baprofethe izinsuku eziyi 1,260, bembethe indwangu yamasaka.”
(Isambulo 11:3)

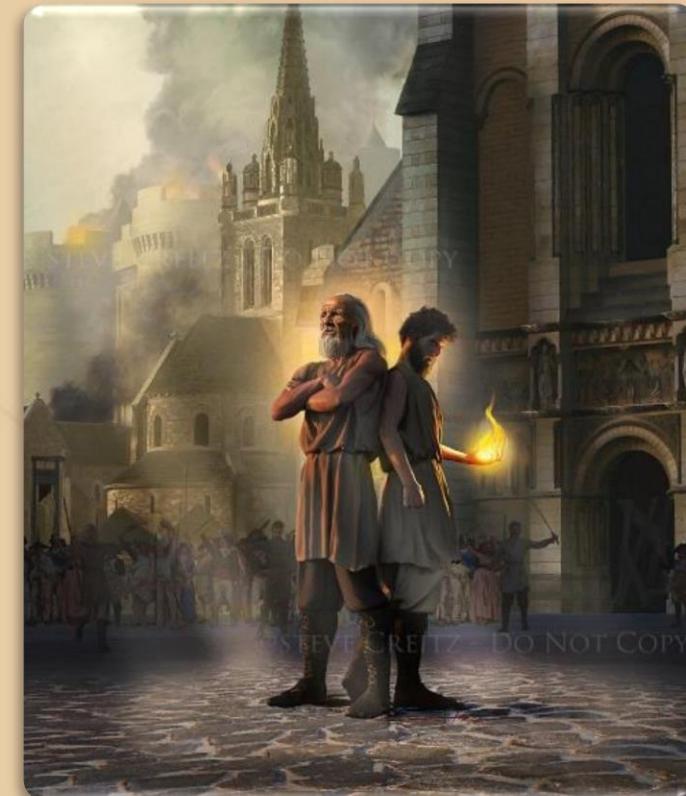
Isambulo 11 siqala ngombono wendawo engcwele yasezulwini, kanye nalabo abakhonza phambi kwe-altare lempepho (Isamb. 11:1).

Igceke lendawo engcwele yasezulwini wumhlabu, lapho abezizwe “Gentiles” – nabangakholwa – begcobagcoba khona “umuzi ongcwele” – abantu bakaNkulunkulu – izinyanga eziwu 42 (v. 2).

Ngaleso sikhathi, izwi likaNkulunkulu liyogcokiswa izambatho zesaka – ubunzima obukhulu – (v. 3) [42 izinyanga x 30 izinsuku = 1,260 izinsuku (esiprofethweni, 1,260 iminyaka)].

Kusukela onyakeni 538, ibandla laseRoma laqala ukufakela amasiko alo ngaphezu kwezwi likaNkulunkulu, kwaze kwafika nalapho lenqabela khona ukufundwa kweBhayibheli futhi libagweba ngokuba labo ababenalo, belifunda, noma bephila ngokwezimfundiso zalo.

Masekuzophela leso sikhathi, abavuseleli baletha ukukhululwa kwesikhashana kulokhu kuhlushwa (Matt. 24:22).





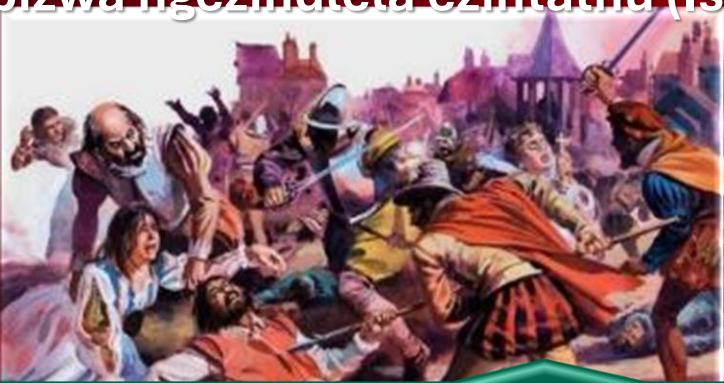
BAFA KANJANI NA?

"Kuyakuthi sebeqedile ubufakazi babo, isilo esiphuma kwalasha siyakulwa nabo, sibanqobe, sibabulale" (Isambulo 11:7)

Indawo yakwalasha eshiwo yiSambulo. 11:7 isho indawo lapho amadimoni ahlala khona (Isamb. 9:11; 20:1-3; Luka 8:30-31). Isilo sichaza amandla ombuso nenkolo (njengalezi ezinye izilo zeSambulo kanye noDaniyeli).

Yimuphi umbuso owavela ekupheleni kweminya ewu 1,260, okungukuthi, ngeminyaka yawo 1798?

I-French Revolution, yaqala ngo 1789, yavusa okwakubizwa nge “government of terror” (1793-1794), okwacacisa kahle ukuthi ngubani oweseka lombuso: USathane kanye namademoni akhe. Lowo mbuso ubizwa ngezindlela ezintathu (Isamb. 11:8):



I-Sodom : I-Revolution yaqala isikhathi sokungabi nasimilo okukhulu



I-Egypt: Umbuso ongakholelwa kuNkulunkulu (Ex. 5:2), yize babengenandaba noma ungakhonza “ugoddess of reason”



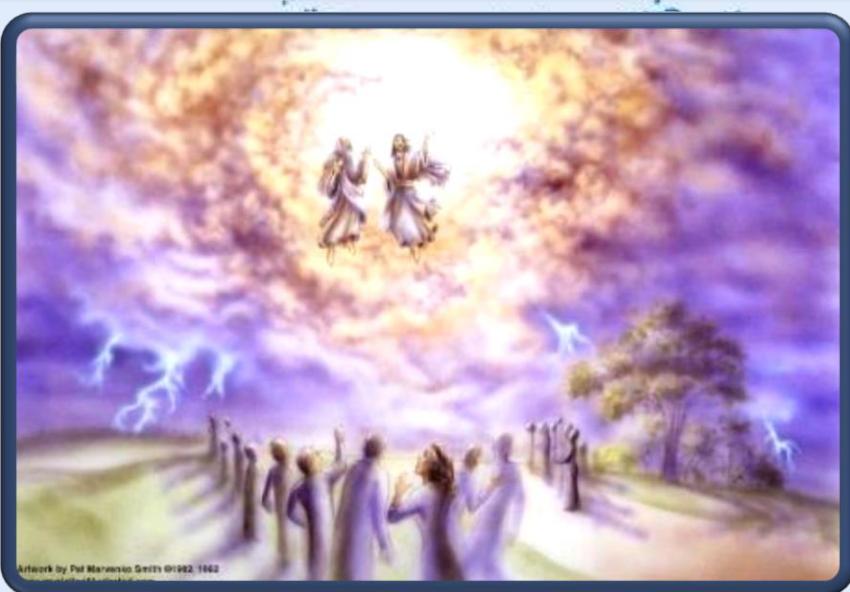
Lapho uJesu wabethelwa khona : umhlatsheko kajesu wenqatshwa

Ngaleso sikhathi, inkolo yabekelwa eceleni, neBhayibheli yasuswa emthethweni futhi yashiswa.

“Lombuso ongakholelwa kuNkulunkulu owabusa i-France ngesikhathi seSambulo kanye nombuso wovalo, walwa noNkulunkulu kanye nezwi lakhe elingcwele okungazange kubonwe ezweni. Ukukhonza kukaNkulunkulu kwenqatshelwa yi-National Assembly. Ama Bhayibheli aqokelelwa ashiswa esidlanggalaleni futhi kuhlekiswa ngawo. Umthetho kaNkulunkulu wanyathelwa ngezinyawo. Izinhlangano zeBhayibheli zavalwa. Usuku lokuphumula lweviki lwabekelwa eceleni, endaweni yalo kwabekwa usuku lweshumi ukuze kuhlanjalazwe uNkulunkulu. Umbabhatiso nokudliwa kwesidlo seNkosi kwenqatshelwa. Futhi kwamenyezelwa ezindaweni zokungcwatshwa ukuthi ukufa kungubuthongo baphakade.”

BAVUKA NINI BENYUKELA EZULWINI NA?

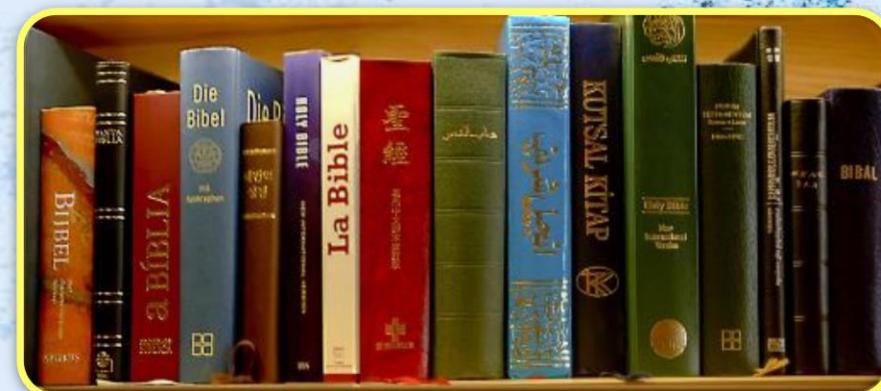
"Kwathi emva kwalezo zinsuku ezintathu nenxenye umoya wokuphila ovela kuNkulunkulu wangena kubo, base bema ngezinyawo zabo, nabababonayo behlelwa ngukwesaba okukhulu" (Isambulo 11:11)



Ngo November 26, 1793, i-Paris yakhipha umthetho wokwenqabela inkolo. Lowo mthetho wabuye wemiswa ngo June 17, 1797. Ngaleso sikhathi seminyaka emithathu nengxenye, i-France yajabula futhi yathokoza ngokukhululwa ebugqileni benkolo, nokuthi yathulisa izwi leBhayibheli (Isambulo 11:9-10).

Endaweni yokuthulisa noma libhujiswe, iBhayibheli lavuka laba namandla kunakuqala. Ama mission wamaProtestant athwala ivangeli alisa ekupheleni kwezwe (Isamb. 11:11).

U-William Wilberforce wenza i-Bible Society yokuqala ngo 1804 ukuze iBhayibheli lisakazwe kabanzi. Izingxenye ezikhona zeBhayibheli zasakazwa ngezinkulungwane, yaze yaba yincwadi yokuqala eyayithengisa ukwendlula zonke ezinye emhlabeni wonke. Manje ukusakazwa kwalo akusanqandeki. Libekwe nguNkulunkulu esimeni lapho lingasenakunqandwa khona (Isamb. 11:12).



KWENZEKANI EMVAKWALOKHO?

"Kwase kuvulwa ithempeli likaNkulunkulu elisezulwini, kwabonakala umphongolo wesivumelwano sakhe ethempelini lakhe. Kwase kuba khona imibani, namazwi, nokuduma, nokuzamazama komhlaba, nesichotho esikhulu" (Isambulo 11:19)

Kusukela ekuvukeni kwawofakazi ababili, kuqale isahluko sokugcina sempi yaphakade: isikhathi sokugcina.

Lesi sikhathi siyophela ekubuyeni kwesibili, lapho yonke imibuso iyoba ngeka Jesu, futhi uyobusa phakade (Isamb. 11:15).

Leso sikhathi siyokwandulelwa wulaka lwezizwe, futhi siyophela ngokubhujiswa "kwalabo ababhuhisa umhlaba" (Isamb. 11:18).

Zonke lezo zehlakalo zakhelwe ekukhonzeni kwase zulwini (Isamb. 11:16-17), okuyophela ngombono womphongolo wesivumelwano endaweni engcwele ezulwini (Isamb. 11:19).

Sebefikile "esikhathini sokwahlulelwa" (Isamb. 11:18), indlela ekwahlulelwa ngayo iyaboniswa emhlabeni: imiyalelo eyishumi ephakathi komphongolo wesivumelwano.



**“UMoya oNgcwele useduze kwabo bonke
abafuna izwi likaNkulunkulu, ubenza
bakwazi ukufumana amaqiniso
afihlakele. UkuKhanyiselwa kwasezulwini
kuyafika emqondweni wakhe, uqinisekise
iqiniso kuye kabusha, nangamandla
amasha. Agcwaliswe ngenjabulo angayazi.
Ukuthula kukaNkulunkulu kube kuye.
UbuHle beqiniso bubonwe ngendlela
ensha. UkuKhanya kwasezulwini
kukhazimule ezwini, kubonakale
sengathi amagama ahlotshiswe ngegolide.
uNkulunkulu uqobo ukhuluma
nenhliziyo, enze izwi lakhe libe ngumoya
nempilo.”**