


UKUQHUTSH WA YITHEMBA

Isifundo 7 ukulungiselela uNhlaba 18, 2024



“Kuyakuthiwa ngalolo suku: 'Bheka, lo unguNkulunkulu wethu; simhlalele, uyakusisindisa. Lo unguJehova; simhlalele; siyakujabula, sithokoze ngensindiso yakhe'”
(Isaya 25:9)

Kwathi lapho kwembuleka iziphrofetho, abantu emhlabeni wonke baqala ukucwaninga futhi bashumayela ngokubuya masinyane kuka Jesu okwesibili.

Phakathi kwabo kwakukhona no Johann Albrecht Bengel (1687-1752), e Germany; no Manuel Lacunza (1731-1801), e Chile; no William Miller (1782-1861), e North America; no Joseph Wolf (1821-1845), owahambisa umyalezo e Africa, Egypt, Abyssinia, Asia, Palestine, Syria, Persia, Uzbekistan kanye nase India.

Bona kanye nabanye esababhala ngaphambili bafinyelela esinqumeni esisodwa: uJesu uyabuya maphakathi neminyaka ye-19th century!



Ukubuya kwesibili:



Ithemba elibusisiweyo.



UJesu uyobuya kanjani na?



UWilliam Miller:



Lihunyushwa njani iBhayibheli.

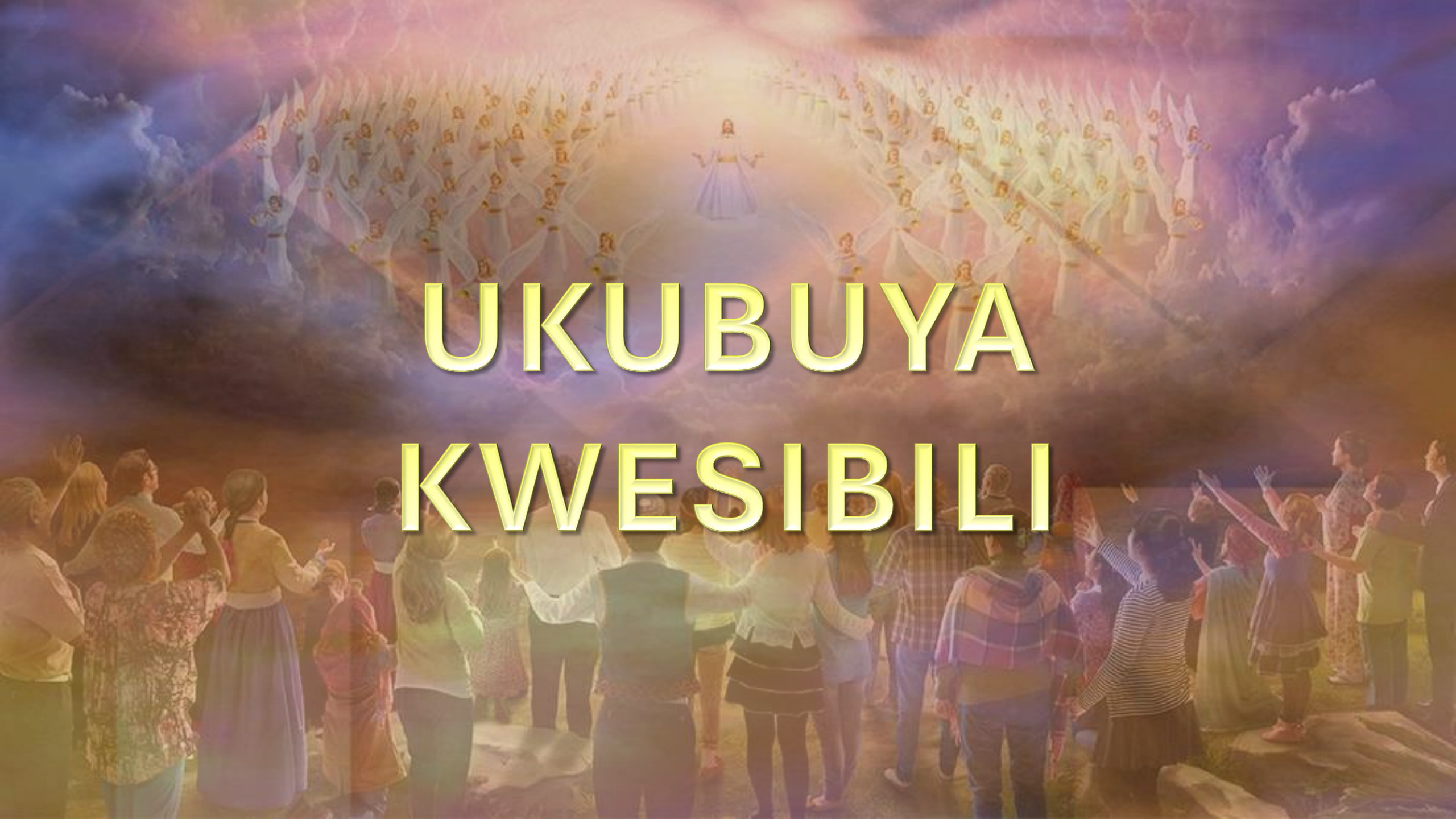


Isikhathi sesiprofetho.



Isiphrofetho sezinsuku eziwu 2,300.





UKUBUYA

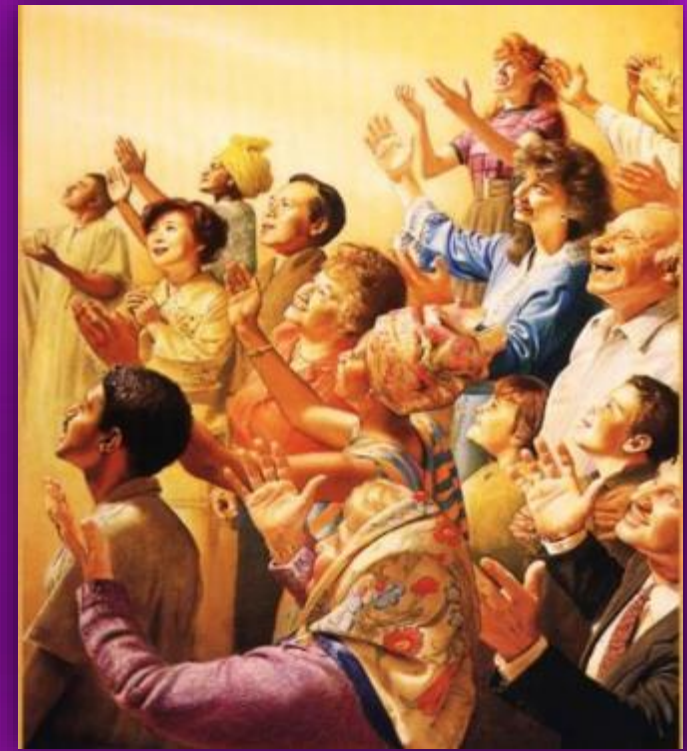
KWESIBILI

ITHEMBA ELIBUSISIWEYO

“sibheke ithemba elibusisiweyo nokuvela kwenkazimulo kaNkulunkulu omkhulu noMsindisi wethu uJesu Kristu;” (Thithu 2:13)

Kusukela uJesu athembisa ukubuya (Johane 14:1-3), leli kwahlala kuyithemba labo bonke abakholwayo kuze kube namhlanje (Thithu 2:13) themba liyavela naku creed ye Roman Catholic kanye nangokufanayo kwi Orthodox Church; liyafundiswa futhi nayi Anglican Church; kanye nokufundiswa ngu Luther, Calvin, kanye nabanye abavuseleli.

Yini eyenza ukubuya kwesibili kuJesu kube yinto elangazeleleka kangaka na?



Kusho ukuphela kokugula, nenhlupheko kanye nokufa



Kusho ukuphela kobuphuya, ukungabi nabulungiswa kanye nengqindazelo



Kuphele ukulwa, ingxabano kanye nempi



Kuvule iminyango yezwe lokuthula, injabulo nokuxhumana okuphakade noNkulunkulu

UYOBUYA KANJANI UJESU NA?

“ngokuba njengonyazi luphuma empumalanga, lubonakale kuze kube sentshonalanga, kuyakuba njalo ukufika kweNdodana yomuntu” (Mathewu 24:27)

Eminyakeni yekhulu le 19th century, ama Protestants awuphambanisa umyalezo wokubuya kwesibili ngokufundisa ukuthi uJesu wayeyokwakha umbuso emhlabeni oweminyaka eyinkulungwane yokuthula (premillennialism), noma ukuthi kwakuyoba neminyaka eyinkulungwane yokuthula ngemumva kokubuya kwesibili (postmillennialism).

Kodwa, abavuseleli bafundisa ukuthi iminyaka eyinkulungwane iyofika ngaphambi kokubuya kwesibili, kanye nokuthi lokho kuyoba:



Ngokwangempela . “Yebo, ngiyeza masinyane” (Isambulo 22:20)



Kubonakale . “Wonke amehlo ayombona” (Isamb. 1:7; Mt. 24:27)



Kuzwakale . “Ngezwi lenhlokomo, ngephimbo lengelosi enkulu, nangecilongo likaNkulunkulu” (1Thes. 4:16; 1Co. 15:52)



Kukhazimule . Abafileyo bayakuvuka, abaphilayo bayoguqulwa, futhi siyonyuka kanye neNkosi (1Thes. 4:13-18; 1Co. 15:51-55)



A painting of a man in a dark suit and white shirt, sitting at a desk. He is looking slightly to the right. On the desk, there is a vase with white and purple flowers, a book, and a small object. The background is a soft, hazy landscape. The text "UWILLEAM MILLER" is overlaid in a stylized, orange font.

UWILLEAM
MILLER

LIHUNYUSHWA KANJANI IBHAYIBHELI

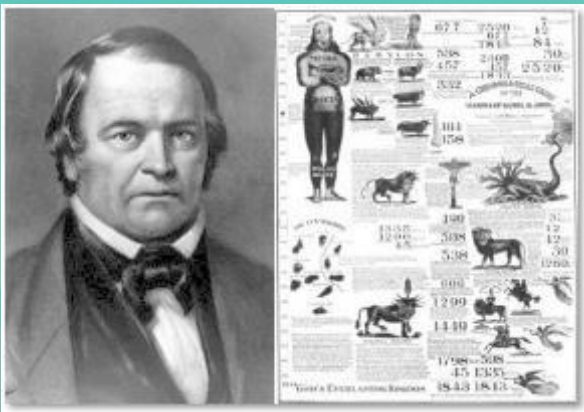
“Ngokuba kuyisiyalelo phezu kwesiyalelo, isiyalelo phezu kwesiyalelo; umthetho phezu komthetho, umthetho phezu komthetho; lapha ingcosana, nalapho ingcosana” (Isaya 28:10)

Ngokusekelwe emazwini ka Isaya (Is. 28:9-10), U William Miller wanquma ukwenza iBhayibheli libe ngumhumushi walo ngokwalo.

Eqala ku Genesise, wafunda zonke izahluko zeBhayibheli. Uma kungezwakali kahle ukuthi lalishoni, wayefuna impendulo kwamanye

amanye way, the Holy Spirit illuminated him until the Bible was clearly opened before him.

Kwakuthi mayefika ezincwadini zeziphrofetho, wafumana ukuthi yona leyo migomo ingasetshenziswa nakhona:



Ngokusebenzisa leyo migomo, uMiller wamangala ngalokho akufumana.



Izilo zazimele imibuso (Dan. 7:17, 23)



Imimoya yayimele imbhubhiso (Jer. 49:36)



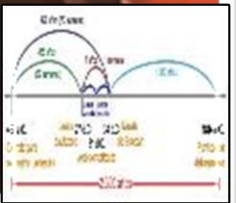
Amanzi ayemele izixuku (Isamb. 17:15)



Abafazi babemele imabandla (Ez. 23:4; 2Co. 11:2)



Izinsuku zimele iminyaka (Num. 14:34; Ezek. 4:6)



ISIKHATHI SESIPROFETHO

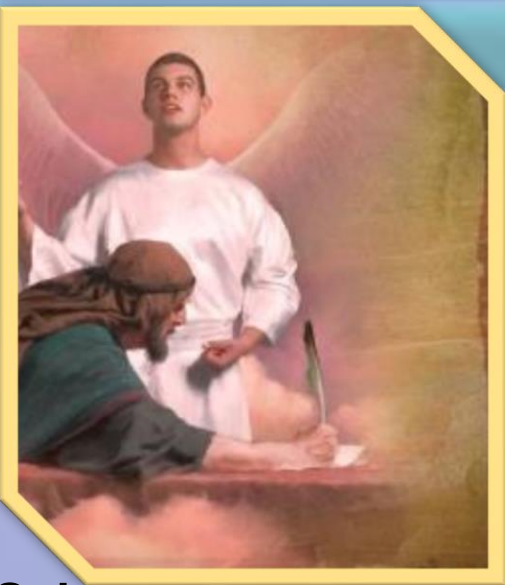
“Wathi kimi, “Koze kube yizikhathi zokuhlwa nezokusa eziyi 2,300 bese

ihlanjululwa indlu engcwele” (Daniyeli 8:14)

Uma sibona ukuthi ngesikhathi sika Miller, umhlaba kwakucatshangwa ukuthi yindawo engcwele, wanquma ukuthi leso siphrofetho ngokuhlanjululwa kwayo (Dan. 8:14) kwakusho ukubuya kwesibili kukaJesu.



Waqaphela ukuthi u Gabriel wayechasise ku Daniyeli yonke imininingwane yombono:



Inqama = yi Media kanye ne Persia (Dan. 8:20)



Impongo = yi Greece (Dan. 8:21a)



Uphondo olwaphukile = u Alexander kanye nabamlandela (Dan. 8:21b-22)



Uphondo oluncane = i-Rome, embusweni wezwe kanye nowenkolo (Dan. 8:23-25)

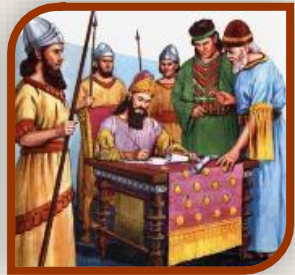


Kodwa, izinsuku ezingu 2,300 zashiywa zingachasiswanga (Dan. 8:26-27).

Sekundlule iminyaka u Gabriel wathunywa futhi ukuba azochasisa leso sigaba ku Daniyeli (Dan. 9:21-23). Wachasisa ukuthi kwakunesikhathi “esinqunyiwe”, nanokuthi sasiyoqala “ngokuphuma kwesimemezelo sokwakhiwa kabusha kweJerusalema” (Dan. 9:24-25). Uma u Miller wayelufumene lolo hlelo, wayeyothola isiqalo seminyaka yezinsuku eziwu 2,300.

ISIPROFETHO SEZINSUKU EZINGU 2,300

“Wena-ke, Ezra, ngokuhlakanipha kukaNkulunkulu wakho okusesandleni sakho, misa abahluleli nabaholi abayakwahlulela bonke abantu abangaphesheya komfula, Trans-Euphrates—bonke abazi imithetho kaNkulunkulu wakho. Nongayaziyo nimfundise” (Ezra 7:25)

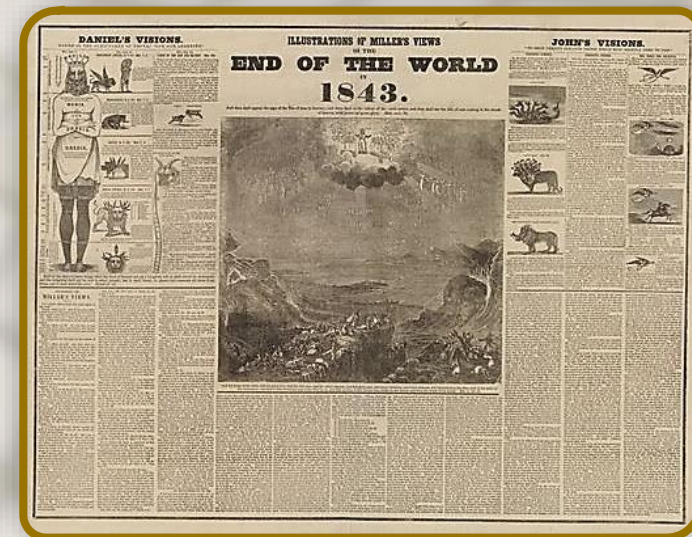


Emnyakeni wesikhombisa ka Artaxerxes, inkosi yase Persia, kwakhishwa isimemezelo ku Ezra esokuba aye e Jerusalema futhi abe nenkululeko ephelele yombuso ukuba aqedele ukuvuselela umuzi (Ezra 7:7, 11-14, 20-21, 24- 25). Kwakungunyaka u 457 BC

Njengoba kubonakala esiphrofethweni samasonto ayi 70, kwathatha iJerusalema 49 weminyaka ukuba yakhiwe iphelele, kanye no 434 iminyaka eyandlula kuze kube sekufikeni kukaMesiya (Dan. 9:25). Lokho kubala kusibeka embhaphathisweni kaJesu ngonyaka ka 27 AD, nasekupheleni kwamasonto angu 70 emnyakeni u 34 AD.

Uma sihlanganisa izingxenye zesibalo seminyaka yesiphrofetho, u Miller wanquma ukuthi ukubuya kwesibili kukaJesu kwakuyokwenzeka ngesikhathi sonyaka ka 1843.

Ngemumva kokufumana ukuthi emlandweni awukho umnyaka ka “zero”, kwanqunywa ukuthi uJesu wayeyobuya ngomnyaka ka 1844.



ISIPROFETHO SEZINSUKU EZINGU 2,300

“Amasonto angamashumi ayisikhombisa anqunyelwe abantu bakho nomuzi wakho ongcwele” (Daniyeli 9:24)

“Koze kube yizikhathi zokuhlwa nezokusa eziyizinkulungwane ezimbili namakhulu amathathu; bese ihlanjululwa indlu engcwele.”



“Elinye lamaqiniso akhazimulayo naqinisekile ambulwe eBhayibhelini, yilelo lokubuya kwesibili kukaKristu, ukuqedela umsebenzi omkhulu wokuhlengwa. Abantu bakaNkulunkulu abayizihambi, abashiywe isikhathi eside ukuba bahlale “endaweni ewuthunzi lokufa,” ithemba elibusisiweyo, nelivuselela injabulo linikwe bona ngezithembiso zokubuya kwakhe, yena “ongukuvuka kanye nokuphila,” ukuba “ababuyisele ekhaya futhi abaxoshiweyo bakhe.” Imfundiso yokubuya kwesibili iyingqikithi yemiBhalo engcwele.”

EGW (The Great Controversy, pg. 299)



“Kuphela esingakwenza ngalolo suku. Wukuthi namhlanje sibe ngabathembekile ethembeni lethu. Namhlanje kufanele simthande uNkulunkulu ngenhliziyo yethu yonke kanye nomakhelwane njengoba sizithanda thina. Namhlanje kufanele silwisane nezilingo zesitha, futhi ngomusa kaKristu siqobe. Kanjalo siyolinda sibheke ukuza kukaKristu kwesibili. Usuku ngalunye kufanele siphile sengathi siyazu ukuthi lolu wusuku lwethu lokugcina kulomhlaba. Uma besazi ukuthi uKristu uyobuya kusasa, sasingeke yini sibuthele osukwini lwanamuhla onke amazwi amahle, zonke izenzo ezilungile, ukuze simlungele?”