

## A Ukungatshazwa kweqiniso:

### ❖ Izikhathi zentshushiso.

- Isikhathi sentshushiso semenyezelwe ngezindlela ezintathu: “yisikhathi, nezikhathi nengxenywe 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).

## B Ukulwela iqiniso:

### ❖ Ukwaba iBhayibheli: ama Waldenses.

- UPeter Waldo (1140-1218), owayeyisicebi saseFrance 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 yilesi 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 nababephephe 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.