

A Ngobani labofakazi ababili?

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Ukusebenzisa uMose kanye no-Elijah njengemifanekiso, Isambulo 11 sithi ngalabofakazi ababili:
 - Bambethe izingubo zesaka (3): IBhayibheli lagcinwa ezikhathini zenhlopheko
 - Bema phambi kukaNkulunkulu (4): UNkulunkulu akavumanga ukuba izwi lakhe linyamalale
 - Uma kukhona ofuna ukubalimaza, kuphuma umlilo kubona (5): Umyalezo weBhayibheli “uyabadla” abayizitha zawo (Jer. 5:14)
 - Bavala isibhakabhaka ukuze lingani (6a): Loyo owenqaba iBhayibheli uyancishwa imvula kaMoya oNgcwele (amafutha).
 - Baguqula amanzi abe yigazi benze izishayo (6b): Yilabo ababelifundile iBhayibheli kuphela abakhululwa ezishayweni kanye nobumnyama bezikamoya eminyakeni emaphakathi.

B Banikeza ubufakazi babo isikhathi esingakanani?

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

C Bafa kanjani?

- ❖ Yimuphi umbuso owavela ekupheleni kweminyaka 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):
 - ISodom: 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: umhlatshelo kaJesu wenqatshwa

D Bavuswa nini futhi banyukela ezulwini na?

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

E Kwenzekani emva kwalokho?

- ❖ 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).

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