

Ivangeli LikaNkulunkulu Laphakade



NgeSabatha Ntambama

Kuleliviki Funda ku:

Samb. 14:6-12; Math. 24:14; Umshumayeli 12:13, 14; Eks. 20:2-11; Isaya 21:9; 34:8-10.

Indimana Yekhanda:

“Nakhu ukubekezela kwabangcwele abagcina imiyalo kaNkulunkulu nokukholwa nguJesu” (Sambulo 14:12).

ISambulo sitshengisa ukuthi inkohliso kaSathane yesikhathi sokugcina iyophumelela ngendlela yokuthi izwe liyokhetha ukukhonza isilo, lamukele uphawu lwaso. Kodwa, iSambulo 14:1-5 sisitshela ukuthi uNkulunkulu uyokuba nensali yaKhe, labo abayomela Yena ngesikhathi abaningi emhlabeni behlubuka. Ekupheleni abantu kuyofuneka bakhethe, hhayi phakathi kokukhonza nokungakhonzi (wonke umuntu kukhona into ayikhonzayo), kodwa ukuthi bakhonza bani. Abakhonza isilo bayokwamukela uphawu emabunzini abo noma ezandleni zokunene, okuwumfuziselo wokukhetha kwaba ukukhonza loluhlelo lohlubuko ngemiqondo yabo nezenzo zabo.

Kusenjalo, izwe liyokuzwa ukumenyezela okukhulu kwevangeli, okungazange kuziwe kusukela ngosuku lwePentekoste. Ngaphambi kokuthi izehlulelo zikaNkulunkulu zithulullelwe phezu kwabantu abahlubukile, uNkulunkulu uyothumela izigijimi zaKhe zokuxwayisa. Ukusebenza kukaSathane kugcwele umhlaba wonke; kanjalo-ke, ukushunyayelwa kwevangeli esikhathini sokugcina kuyoba njalo nakho. UNkulunkulu akafuni kubhubhe noyedwa umuntu, kunalokho, ukuba bonke basindiswe, okungakho-nje ukufa kukaKrestu kwaku okwabantu bonke. Umbuzo ukuthi ubani oyokwamukela lowo mhlizeko, nokuthi ubani ongeke awamukele.

**Funda isifundo saleliviki ukulungisela iSabatha likaNdasas 9.*

Izigijimi Zezingelosi Ezintathu

Ngaphambidlana-nje kwesiphelo, uNkulunkulu uthumela izigijimi zaKhe zesixwayiso, ezifanekiswe ngingelosi ezintathu ezimemezayo, zindiza emkhathini. Igama lesiGriki lengelosi (angelos) lisho “isithunywa.” EBhayibhelini, izingelosi zivame ukumela abantu abasemsebenzini kaNkulunkulu (Malaki 2:7, Math. 11:10). Ubufakazi obukuSambulo busitshela ukuthi izingelosi ezintathu zimele abantu bakaNkulunkulu abaphathiswe isigijimi sesikhathi sokugcina, ukwabelana ngaso nezwe.

Funda iSambulo 14:6 kanye noMathewu 24:14. Isigijimi sengelosi yokuqala kuthiwa “yivangeli eliphakade” (Samb. 14:6). Lokhu kusitshelani ngokuqokethwe yisigijimi sengelosi yokuqala nenjongo yaso? Kungani lesigijimi siwumongo wakho konke esikholwa yikho?

Lesigijimi sokuqala sesikhathi sokugcina siyivangeli. Ivangeli izindaba ezinhle ngoNkulunkulu osindisa abantu ngalokho uJesu Krestu abenzele kona. Isigijimi sengelosi yokuqala ivangeli “eliphakade” ngoba siyinxenye yemizamo eqhubekayo kaNkulunkulu yokubuyisa abantu abawile, okuyicebo elahlelwa singakabikho nokuba khona (2 Thim. 1:9), Thithu 1:2). Ivangeli limumethe kokubili, ukusindiswa nokwahlulelwa. Yizindaba ezinhle zosindiso kulabo abalamukelayo, kodwa futhi liyisexwayiso sokwahlulelwa kulabo abenqaba ithemba eliza naso.

Izingelosi ezintathu zichazwa njengezimemezela izigijimi “ngezwi elikhulu” (Samb. 14:7, 9). Isigijimi siyaphuthuma, futhi sibalulekile; sidinga ukuzwiwa yibo bonke ngoba sithinta ikusasa labo laphakade. Kanjalo-ke, sidinga ukumenyezela kuzo zonke izizwe, izilimi, imindeni, nabantu. Lokhu kubalulekile ngoba uma sibuka ukuthi esikhathini sokugcina, isilo siyosebenzisa amandla aso esiwanikwe uSathane phezu “kwazo zonke izizwe, izilimi, nemindeni” (Samb. 13:7). Njengoba ukusebenza kwenkohliso kaSathane kusabalele umhlaba wonke, kanjalo nokumenyezela kwevangeli.

Izigijimi zezingelosi ezintathu zishunyayelwa abantu bakaNkulunkulu ukuphikisana nemimoya emithathu yamadimoni efana nezingxangxa, ephuma emlonyeni wombimbi oluthathu lobusathane (Samb. 16:13, 14). Izigijimi zalo zilingisa izigijimi zezingelosi ezintathu. Kanjalo, ekupheleni kwesikhathi, umhlaba uyobhekana nezigijimi ezimbili eziphikisanayo, ngasinye sinomgomo wokuzusa abantu basemhlabeni.

NjengamaSeventh-day Adventist, sibizelwe ukufinyelela ezweni nevangeli. Wenzani wena (yebo, wena!) ukwelekelela ukwenza okho? Yikuphi okunye ongabe uyakwenza?

Isigijimi Sengelosi Yokuqala, Isigaba 1

Funda iSambulo 14:7 kanye noMshumayeli 12:13, 14. Kusho ukuthini “ukwesaba uNkulunkulu”? Umqondo wokwesaba uNkulunkulu uhlangana kanjani nevangeli, futhi ivangeli linani yokwenza nokugcina imiyalo kaNkulunkulu? (bheka amaRoma 7:7-13.) **Kunakuxhumana kuphi phakathi kokwesaba uNkulunkulu nokumnika inkazimulo na?**

Ubizo “lokwesaba uNkulunkulu nokumnika inkazimulo” (Samb. 14:7, NKJV) lwenziwa phansi kwesimo “sevangeli laphakade.” Ukwazi lokho akwenza uKrestu ukuze sisindiswe kwenza sisabele kahle kuYena. KuSambulo, ukwesaba uNkulunkulu nokumnika inkazimulo kuhamba ndawonye (Samb. 11:13, 15:4). Ngesikhathi ukumesaba kusho ubudlelwane obuhle noNkulunkulu (Jobe 1:8), ukumnika inkazimulo kusho ukumlalela.

Ukwesaba uNkulunkulu akusho ukuthuthumela phambi kwaKhe, kodwa kusho ukumhlonipha nokumnika indawo yaKhe emfanele ezimpilweni zethu. Abantu bakaNkulunkulu besikhathi sokugcina yilabo abesaba uNkulunkulu (bheka iSamb. 11:18, 19:5). Umuntu owesaba uNkulunkulu umnika inkazimulo ngokumlalela (Duter. 5:29, uMshumayeli 12:13) nokubonakalisa isimilo sikaNkulunkulu (Gen. 22:12).

Okusiqhuba ukuba sesabe uNkulunkulu simnike nenkazimulo, ukuthi “ihora lokwahlulela kwaKhe selifikile” (Samb. 14:7). Ukwahlulela esikubona lapha yilokho okwenzeka ngaphambi kokubuya kukaJesu. Injongo yokwahlulela ngaphambi kokubuya kukaJesu ukuqinisekisa ngokukhetha kwethu kokuthi sikhonza uNkulunkulu (ukukhetha okubonakaliswa ngezenzo zethu). Ekupheleni kwalokhu kwahlulela, kuyobe sekuqedwe ngekusasa lomuntu ngamunye (Samb. 22:11), bese uJesu uyeza ukuzonika imivuzo kubo bonke ngokwemisebenzi yabo (Samb. 22:12).

Ukwahlulela kuSambulo 14 kuyinxenye yevangeli. Kulabo abanobudlelwane obuhle noNkulunkulu, ukwahlulela kuyizindaba ezimnandi; kusho ukuthi liyabathetha icala, kusho ukusindiswa, nenkululeko. Kodwa kuyizindaba ezimbi kwabangathembekile. Isigijimi sokwahlulela okuzayo siwubizo lokuba babuyele kuNkulunkulu, baphenduke, ngoba uNkulunkulu akafuni kubhubhe noyedwa, kodwa ukuba bonke baphenduke (2 Petru 3:9).

Ungama kanjani ekwahlulelweni uwedwa? Imisebenzi yakho ingakuqinisekisa ngasiphi isinqumo somahluleli? Ipendulo yakho ikutshelani ngesidingo sevangeli, futhi kungani sinamathelene kangaka nesigijimi sengelosi yokuqala?

Isigijimi Sengelosi Yokuqala, Isigaba 2

ISambulo siveza ukuthi udaba oluyohamba phambili emdonsisanweni wokugcina womlando womhlaba kuyoba ukukhonza nokulalela uNkulunkulu, njengoba kuyobonakaliswa ngokugcina imiyalo yaKhe (Samb. 14:12). Abantu basemhlabeni bazokwehlukaniswa izigaba ezimbili: labo abesaba futhi bakhonze uNkulunkulu, nalabo abesaba futhi bakhonze isilo.

Bukeza imiyalo emine yokuqala (Eks. 20:2 – 11). Manje-ke funda iSambulo 13. Ukufuna kwesilo ukukhonza (Samb. 13:15), ukwaxhiwa komfanekiso wesilo ozokhonza (Samb. 13:14, 15), ukhlambalaza uNkulunkulu negama laKhe (Samb. 13:5, 6), nokwamukela uphawu lwesilo (Samb. 13:16, 17) kutshengisa kanjani ukhulasela kukaSathane imiyalo emine yokuqala kulesikhathi sokugcina?

Ingqikithi yemiyalo emine yokuqala iphathelele nokukhonza. ISambulo sitshengisa ukuthi lemiyalo iyoba isilinganiso sokwethembeka kuNkulunkulu esikhathini sokugcina. Umdonsiswano wokugcina phakathi kukaKrestu noSathane ngokusobala, uyoba maqondana nokukhonza nemiyalo emine yokuqala.

Udaba oluphambili emdonsiswaneni wokugcina lugcizelelwa ngesixwayiso sesibili sesigijimi sengelosi yokuqala. Ubizo “lokukhonza Yena owenza izulu nomhlaba, ulwandle, nemithombo yamanzi” Samb. 14:7, NKJV) yinkulumbo ebhekise emyalweni wesine (Eks. 20:11). Lokhu kutshengisa ukuthi ubizo lokuthi kukhonzwe uNkulunkulu onguMdali lwenziwa maqondana nokugcinwa kweSabatha.

Emiyalweni eyishumi, njengakulo lonke iBhayibheli, ukukhonza kweqiniso kuhambisana nosuku okuyilonalona lokukhonza. ISabatha losuku lwesikhombisa uphawu olukhethekile lobudlelwane bethu noNkulunkulu (Eks. 31:13, Hezek. 20:12). Isigijimi sengelosi yokuqala sitshengisa ukuthi ngesikhathi sokugcina, abantu emhlabeni bayonxuswa ukuba babuyele ekukhonzeni uNkulunkulu weqiniso onguMdali, bamnike indawo yaKhe emfanele ezimpilweni zabo. Lesigijimi siphambene nenkohliso kaSathane yesikhathi sokugcina, yokudonsela umhlaba kuleyo nkolo yamanga nokukhonza kudunyiswe unkulunkulu-mbumbulu. Phakathi kwakho konke, kuyokuba umyalo wesine, iSabatha losuku lwesikhombisa.

“Ngesikhathi ukugcinwa kwesabatha lamanga ngokulandela umthetho wezwe, ngokuphikisana nomyalo wesine, okuyobe kuyisivumo sokwethembeka embusweni ophikisana noNkulunkulu, ukugcina iSabatha leqiniso ngokulalela umthetho kaNkulunkulu, ubufakazi bokwethembeka kuMdali. Ngesikhathi iqembu elithile, ngokwamukela uphawu lokuzithoba kubabusi bomhlaba, lamukela uphawu lwesilo, elinye iqembu elokhetha uphawu lokwethembeka embusweni wasezulwini, liyokwamukela uphawu lukaNkulunkulu.”— Ellen G. White, *The Great Controversy*, p. 605.

Isigijimi Sengelosi Yesibili

Ngesikhathi isigijimi sengelosi yokuqala sibiza abantu ukuba besabe futhi bakhonze uNkulunkulu weqiniso, esesibili simemezela ukubhujiswa kweBhabhiloni lesikhathi sokugcina, inkolo yamanga.

Funda iSambulo 14:8 kanye neSambulo 18:2 no Isaya 21:9. Ukuphinda-phindwa kwegama elithi “liwile” kukhomba ukuqiniseka kwesiphelo seBhabhiloni. Kungani kuthiwa iBhabhiloni seliwile, kanti ukuwa kwalo kuyokwenzeka esikhathini esizayo?

IBhabhiloni lapha libizwa ngomuzi omkhulu. Isizathu salokhu yingoba umfuziselo weBhabhiloni uxile eBhabhiloni elalikhona emlandweni, umbuso ongakholwa kuNkulunkulu, limphikisa futhi licindezela abantu baKhe. U-Isaya 14:12-15 ufanisa iBhabhiloni noSathane nomzamo wakhe wokuzenza alingane noNkulunkulu. IBhabhiloni lesikhathi sokugcina kuSambulo yigama lombimbi lwabathathu lobusathane oluhlangene nezinye izinkolo zamanga (Samb. 17:5). Laba bazosebenzela uSathane belwisa abantu bakaNkulunkulu (bhaka iSamb. 13:11-18). Lolumbimbi lwenkolo yohlubuko luzobonakalisa ukuzigabisa kweBhabhiloni lasendulo ngokuziphakamisa ngaphezu kukaNkulunkulu, lufune ukuthatha indawo yaKhe emhlabeni. Isigijimi sengelosi yesibili siqinisekisa abantu bakaNkulunkulu ukuthi loluhlelo lobubi luzofikelwa yisiphelo salo, njengoba kwaba njalo kwiBhabhiloni lakudala.

Phinda ufunde iSambulo 14:8 kanye no 17:2 no 18:3. IBhabhiloni liwenza kanjani umhlaba ukuba uphuze iwayini lokuhlobonga kwalo? Liyini leliwayini?

IBhabhiloni libekwa icala ngokuphuzisa zonke izizwe iwayini lolaka lokuhlobonga kwalo. UJeremiya ukhuluma ngeBhabhiloni njengesifebe esenza abantu bomhlaba badakwe yiwayini lobufebe baso (bhaka iSamb. 17:2). Lokhu kukhomba kuSambulo 13 lapho umbimbi lobusathane lulahlekisa abantu ukuba bakhonze isilo nomfanekiso waso (Samb. 13:11-18). Iwayini laseBhabhiloni lisho izimfundiso zamanga nevangeli lamanga okuvela kulenkolo yohlubuko. Abantu abadakiwe abakwazi ukucabanga ngendlela eqondile. Uma abantu bedakwa yiwayini lenkolo yaseBhabhiloni, iBhabhiloni lizolawula onembeza babo, libahehe ukuba bakhonze isilo, bamukele uphawu lwesilo. Uma imiphumela yokudakwa kwabo seyidlulile, bazobona ukuthi benze izinqumo nezenzo ezinjani, kodwa siyobe sekungemuva kwesikhathi (Samb. 17:15-17).

Kudingeka ukuba umuntu aze ahlale eBhabhiloni yini ukuze aphuze iwayini laseBhabhiloni? Iyipi indlela umuntu angaphuza ngayo iwayini laseBhabhiloni?

Isigijimi Sengelosi Yesithathu

ISambulo 14:12 sibachaza kanjani abantu bakaNkulunkulu abathembekile na?

Ngokuphambene nalabantu, iSambulo 14:9, 10 sixwayisa ngokuzokwenzeka kulabo abazobhekana nolaka lukaNkulunkulu. ETestamenteni eliDala, ukuthululwa kolaka lukaNkulunkulu kuchazwa ngomfanekiso wokuphuza iwayini ngendebe (Jer. 25:15, 16). Ukushuba kwesijejiso kulabo abakhonza isilo kufaniswa nokuphuza iwayini lolaka lukaNkulunkulu elilungiswe esitsheni lingaxutshiwe. Abantu basendulo babevame ukuxuba iwayini namanzi ukuze lingadakisi kakhulu. Ukwenzela amandla alo okudaka, iwayini lalifakwa amakhambi nezinongo. Iwayini elifakwe amakhambi nezinongo, lingaxutshiwe namanzi, limele ukuthulula ulaka lukaNkulunkulu ngawo wonke amandla alo, lungaxutshiwe nomusa bheka iHubo 75:8).

Funda iSambulo 14:10. U-Isaya 14:10, 11 neSambulo 20:10-15. U-Isaya 34:8-10 noJuda 7 bawakhanyisa kanjani lamazwi: “Nomusi wokuhlushwa kwabo uyenyuka kuze kube phakade naphakade”?

Amazwi akhuluma ngokuhlushwa ngomlilo nesibabule asho ukubhujiswa okuphelele. Umlilo nesibabule indlela yokwahlulela (Gen. 19:24, Isa. 34:8-10). Umusi onyukayo wokubhujiswa umfanekiso owaziwayo eBhayibheleni. U-Isaya waprofetha ngokubhujiswa kwe Edomu ngomlilo nesibabule okwakuzokwenzeka esikhathini esizayo, ethi: ‘libe yikolitayi elivuthayo. Aliyikucinywa ubusuku nemini; umusi walo uyakuhuphuka kuze kube phakade’ (Isaya 34:10). UJuda uchaza okwehlela iSodoma neGomora njengesijejiso “somlilo omiyo njalo” (Juda 7). Lezindimana azikhulumi ngokusha okungapheli, ngoba lemizi okukhulunywa ngayo ayivuthi namhlanje. Imiphumela eyaphakade, hhayi ukuvutha. “Umlilo waphakade” kuSambulo usho ukuqedwa; ukusha kuyoqhubeka kuze kuphele yonke into engase ishe.

Nakuba sibonga ngeqiniso elikhulu lokuthi imililo yesihogo ayibashisi kuze kube phakade abalahliwe, kodwa isijejiso sinzima. Lokho kufanele kusitsheleni ngomsebenzi ongcwele esiwunikiwe wokuxwayisa abanye ngalokho okuzayo?

Ukujula Nomcabango:

Funda isihloko esithi “The Final Warning” amakhasi 603-612 encwadini ka Ellen G. White, i-*Great Controversy*. ISambulo siveza ukuthi ngesikhathi sokugcina, abantu bakaNkulunkulu bathuywe ukumemezela isigijimi sesikhathi sokugcina emhlabeni. Umsebenzi ophambi kwethu ubonakala wethusa, sengathi awunakwenzeka. Kodwa sinesithembiso samandla kaNkulunkulu. “Umsebenzi omkhulu wevangeli ngeke uphothulwe ngokubonakaliswa kwamandla amancane kaNkulunkulu kunalawo owasungulwa ngawo.... “Isigijimi ngeke siqhubekela phambili ngobugagu bamazwi, kodwa ngokusebenza kukaMoya kaNkulunkulu okujulile. Sekukhulunywe. Imbewu itshaliwe, manje izomila, ithele izithelo.”—Ellen G. White, *The Great Controversy*, pp. 611, 612. Ukuphothulwa kokumenyezelwa kwesigijimi sokugcina sikaNkulunkulu kuzoba nomphumela wokwehlukana abantu emhlabeni ngezigaba ezimbili: labo abanobudlelwane noNkulunkulu, nalabo abakhetha ukulandela isilo. Lokhu kwehlukana kuchazwe njengezivuno ezimbili: ukubuthelwa ukufakwa kukakolweni ezinqolobaneni (Samb. 14:14-16) nezithelo zomvini ezizonyathelwa ngesikhamo (Samb. 14:17-20). Yilona udaba lweSambulo 17 – 18 lolu.

Imibuzo Yokuxoxisana:

1. Cabanga ngalokhu: obani abashumayela izigijimi zezingelosi ezintathu ngaphandle kwama Seventh-day Adventist? Lokho kufanele kusitheleni ngokubaluleka komsebenzi wethu? Siwuthatha ngokuzimisela okungakanani?
2. Ucabanga ukuthi kungani ukwahlulelwa kuyinto engathandeki phakathi kwamaKrestu amaningi? Kuwathinta kanjani ukwahlulelwa kwangaphambi kokubuya kukaJesu amaKrestu namhlanje? Ungamsiza kanjani omunye umzalwane ukuqonda kangcono okuyikona okushiwo ukwahlulelwa kwangaphambi kokubuya kukaJesu?
3. Cabanga ngodaba lweSabatha uluhlanganise nezehlakalo zokugcina. Kuwenza kanjani umqondo ukuthi iSabatha losuku lwesikhombisa, elisuka mhla kwakudalwa, (Gen. 2:2, 3), ukuthi kuyoba yilona udaba oluphambili? Uma umbuzo kungukuthi sikhonza bani, uMdali “wezulu nomhlaba” (Samb. 14:7), noma isilo, futhi uma iSabatha losuku lwesikhombisa, uphawu lukaNkulunkulu oludala kunazo zonke zokudala kwaKhe “amazulu nomhlaba,” pho-ke kungani iSabatha njengomunye wemiyalo kaNkulunkulu (Samb. 14:12), lidlala indima eqgame kangaka kulomdonsiswano wokugcina?