

# Kitabu cha Danieli - Mia Moja Thelathini na Saba

*Kufungura Ubusobanuro bw'Ubuhanzu bw'Ibimenyetso by'Inzira: Kuva mu 1776 kugeza mu 2023*

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Umuhuriro wo gushyirwaho ikimenyetso kw'abantu ibihumbi ijana na mirongo ine na bine, watanguye ku wa 11 Nyakanga 2001, kandi ugasozwa n'itegeko ryo ku wa Mungu muri Leta Zunze Ubumwe za Amerika, ni wo mwanya ushitse ingaruka ya buri yerekwa ryose iranguka. Amwe muri ayo mayerekwa arabandanya gushika no ku kugaruka kwa kabiri kwa Kristo, ariko mbere n'ayo aba inyuma y'itegeko ryo ku wa Mungu, afatiye ku gihe c'ugushirwaho ikimenyetso. Gushirwaho ikimenyetso kw'abo ibihumbi ijana na mirongo ine na bine ni ho isezerano ry'ibihe bidashira rishitswa mu buryo butunganye. Muri iyo misi, Kristo yandika amategeko yiwe ku mitima no mu bwenge bw'ubwoko bwiwe ibihe vyose. Ukwo gushirwaho ikimenyetso kugereranywa no gufatanywa kw'ubumana n'ubumuntu, kutagira igicumuro.

Chiratidzo che“mazana maviri nemakumi maviri,” chinomirira zvose kudzoreredzwa, pamwe nekubatanidzwa kwehuMwari nevanhu. Makore mazana maviri nemakumi maviri kubva kuKing James Bible kusvika pakuratidzwa kwekutanga pachena kwaWilliam Miller muna 1831, uye pakazouya kubudiswa kwazvo muVermont Telegraph muna 1833, anomirira kubatanidzwa kwehuMwari nevanhu. Izvi zvine chisimbiso che“chokwadi,” rinova shoko rechiHebheru rakasikwa neNyanzvi Inoshamisa yeMitauro, rakabatanidza mavara ekutanga, echigumi nechitatu, neokupedzisira ealfabheti yechiHebheru kuti aumbe shoko rokuti “chokwadi”. Makore mazana maviri nemakumi maviri kubva muna 1611, neKing James Bible, kusvika muna 1831 uye kubudiswa kwaMiller kweshoko rake, zvinoratidza chisimbiso cheNyanzvi Inoshamisa yeMitauro.

Pakati pa madeti awiri amenewo (1611 ndi 1831), nthawi ya mapeto mu 1798 ikuimira kutsegulidwa kwa uthenga wochokera m'buku la Danieli (Baibulo la King James), umene unabala kuwonjezeka kwa chidziwitso komwe kunatsogolera ku kufalitsa kwa Miller mu 1831. Nthawi ya mapeto mu 1798 inasonyeyanso chiyambi cha njira yoyesera imene inabala kupanduka kwa anamwali opusa, amene Danieli m'chaputala 12 amawazindikiritsa kuti ndi oipa. Choncho 1798 ikuimira nambala khumi ndi zitatu, pakati pa chilembo choyamba ndi chotsiriza, pakuti khumi ndi zitatu ndi chizindikiro cha kupanduka. 1798 imagwirizanso ndi nthawi ya kukonzekera kuyambira 1776 kufika 1798, nthawi ya mapeto.

Soos ook met Miller se verband van tweehonderd-en-twintig jaar, word 1776 ook gekenmerk deur 'n goddelike publikasie, die Declaration of Independence, en dit begin 'n tydperk wat in 1798 eindig met die publikasie van die Alien and Sedition Acts. Die tweehonderd-en-twintig jaar van Miller se simboliese verband van goddelikheid en menslikheid, word deur die jaar 1798 verbind met die twee-en-twintig jaar van voorbereiding vanaf die publikasie van die Declaration of Independence tot by die publikasie van die Alien and Sedition Acts van 1798. Twee-en-twintig, synde 'n tiende van tweehonderd-en-twintig, of 'n tiendeoffer van tweehonderd-en-twintig; die

getal twee-en-twintig verteenwoordig, soos ook die getal tweehonderd-en-twintig, die verband van goddelikheid met menslikheid.

Miaka mia mbili na ishirini ya Miller inao muhuri wa kweli, kama ilivyo pia wakati wa kutiwa muhuri kwa wale mia moja arobaini na nne elfu; na kipindi cha matayarisho tangu mwaka 1776 hadi 1798 nacho kinao muhuri huohuo, kwa maana tarehe ya katikati, yaani 1789, inaashiria kutangazwa kwa Katiba iliyothibitishwa na makoloni kumi na matatu.

Miller akabatanidza rwakatanga muna 1611 rukapera muna 1831, rwakawana pakati paro muna 1798, rwakabatanidzwa nenguva yemakore makumi maviri nemaviri kubva muna 1776 kusvika muna 1798, ine pakati payo muna 1789. Mazuva mashanu ose aya; 1611, 1776, 1789, 1798 na 1831, anomiririrwa nebase rokubudisa. Mazuva enguva yokugadzirira ane chegumi chemakore makumi maviri nemaviri kubva muna 1776 kusvika muna 1798, uye nguva iyoyo inoratidza nguva yokuiswa chisimbiso kwevane zana namakumi mana nezvina zvuru, iyo iri nguva iyo huMwari hunobatanidzwa nohunhu hwevanhu. Nguva ya Miller yemakore mazana maviri namakumi maviri, pamwe nenguva yokugadzirira yemakore makumi maviri nemaviri kubva muna 1776 kusvikira muna 1798, zvole zvinomiririra kubatanidzwa kwehuMwari nohunhu hwevanhu.

Nthawi ya kusindikizidwa kwa anthu zikwi zana limodzi ndi makumi anayi ndi zinayi inayamba pa Seputembala 11, 2001, ndipo inadziwika ndi Chisilamu cha tsoka lachitatu chikamenya dziko laulemerero lauzimu. Patapita zaka makumi awiri ndi ziwiri, pa Okutobala 7, 2023, Chisilamu cha tsoka lachitatu chinamenyanso dziko laulemerero lachitsanzo, lenileni. Pa lamulo la Lamlungu limene likubwera posachedwa, kusindikizidwa kwa anthu zikwi zana limodzi ndi makumi anayi ndi zinayi kudzamalizidwa, ndipo Chisilamu cha tsoka lachitatu chidzamenyanso United States.

Wakati wa kutiwa muhuri huanza kwa shambulio la Uislamu dhidi ya mnyama wa nchi, na huisha kwa shambulio la Uislamu dhidi ya mnyama wa nchi. Katikati yake, Uislamu wa ole ya tatu uliipiga taifa la Israeli, ambalo kibiblia linawakilishwa kama Yuda. Yuda ilikuwa nchi ya kale halisi ya utukufu ya Biblia, na Marekani ndiyo nchi ya kisasa ya kiroho ya utukufu.

ការវាយបុរហារបីលើករបស់ឥស្លាម សុទ្ធជាក៏ត្រូវបានអនុវត្តបុរេនឹងនឹងដនៃដីដុំរឿង។  
ការវាយបុរហារលើកទីមួយ និងលើកចុងក្រោយ  
គឺបុរេនឹងនឹងដនៃដីដុំរឿងខាងវិញ្ញាណសម័យទំនើប ខណៈដែលការវាយបុរហារកណ្តាល  
ត្រូវបានអនុវត្តបុរេនឹងនឹងដនៃដីដុំរឿងតាមន័យអកុសលសម័យបុរាណ។  
សញ្ញាសម្គាល់ផ្លូវកណ្តាល គឺជាការវាយបុរហារលើជាតិសាសន៍អ៊ីស្លាមដែលសម័យទំនើប  
ហើយដោយការឆកាន់ព្រះមស៊េស៊ីរបស់ពួកគេ  
អ៊ីស្លាមដែលតាមន័យអកុសលបានកុលាយជានិមិត្តរូបនៃការបះបោរ  
ដូចដែលត្រូវបានគំរាមដោយអកុសលទីដប់ប៊ីនអែកុខរកុរមហាព្រើរ។

Nthawi yokonzekera kuyambira 1776 mpaka 1798 ilinso yogwirizana ndi zaka mazana awiri ndi makumi awiri za kayendedwe ka mngelo wachitatu, pakuti, kuyambira mu 1776 ndi Chikalata cha Ufulu wa Dziko, mpaka 1996, ndi kufalitsidwa kwa magazini ya The Time of the End, ndi zaka mazana awiri ndi makumi awiri. Pakati pa mbiri imeneyo pali nthawi ya mapeto mu 1989, yolemba kupanduka kwa anamwali opusa oyipa. Choncho, 1611, 1776, 1789, 1798, 1831, 1989, 1996, 2001, 2023 ndi lamulo la Lamlungu lomwe likubwera posachedwa, zonsezi ndi zizindikiro

za njira zogwirizana ndi choonadi chakuti umulungu wolumikizidwa ndi umunthu suchimwa. Zizindikiro khumi za njira, ziwiri mwa izo zikubwerezedwa kawiri.

Kumi ndi nambala yoyimira mayeso, ndipo mukawonjezera masiku awiri obwerezedwa a 1776 ndi 1798, mumapeza zisonyezo khumi ndi ziwiri zonse pamodzi, zomwe zikuimira anthu zikwi zana limodzi ndi makumi anayi ndi anayi. Zisonyezo zonse zikukamba za njira ya mayeso ya anthu zikwi zana limodzi ndi makumi anayi ndi anayi yomwe ikuchitika kuyambira pa September 11, 2001 kufikira pa lamulo la Lamlungu lomwe likubwera posachedwa, pamene Khristu akwaniritsa ntchito ya mngelo wachitatu mwa kuphatikiza umulungu Wake ndi umunthu wa anthu zikwi zana limodzi ndi makumi anayi ndi anayi amene, kwa nthawi yonse yotsala ya muyaya—sachita tchimo. Ndithudi, mfundo imeneyi ingaonekere kwa iwo okha amene, monga Yesaya ananenera, asankha “kuona ndi maso awo, ndi kumva ndi makutu awo, ndi kuzindikira ndi mtima wao, ndi kutembenuka, ndi kuchiritsidwa.”

Pa 22 October, 1844 mngeloi wa tatu adafika apo Kristo adza ghafila ku Hekalu Yake kugira akamilishe kutiwa muhuri kwa wale laki moja na arubaini na nne elfu. Basi, kikundi cha Wamilleri kikamfuata Kristo kuingia Mu Mahali Patakatifu Sana, hata kama baadaye wakaacha kufuata nuru inayoendelea ya mngeloi wa tatu, na wakarudia uasi wa Kadeshi ya kwanza, kisha wakaamriwa kutangatanga katika jangwa la Laodikia hata wote wakafa.

Kriste paafika pakarepo muNzvimbo Tsvene-tsvene, kubatana kwehuMwari nehuvanhu kwakamirira basa raakanga agadzirira kuita, uye basa iroto rakamiririrwa nenzira yokufananidzira noMunyoru Wemitauro Anoshamisa ane zwapupu zviviri. Zwapupu izvozo zvaiva Habakuki naJohane. Muchitsauko CHECHIPIRI ndima YEMAKUMI MAVIRI, mumabhuku ose ari maviri, Gumiguru 22, 1844 rinoratidzwa. Mumwe akasimbisa basa rokuyanana (at-one-ment), rakatanga pazuva iroto, uye mumwe akaratidza temberi yaifanira kucheneswa.

වහාම උන්වහන්සේ ඇමිණි මාලිගාව නියෝජනය කරන්නේදිනපතා වූ (අනේකදේවවාදය) බලයන්, විනාශයේ අපවිත්රත්වය වන (පෘෂ්ඨවාදය) බලයන් විසින් පාගා දමනු ලැබූ මාලිගාවයි. එම මාලිගාව කිරිස්තුස්වහන්සේද නියෝජනය කළේය; එනම් විනාශ කරනු ලැබ, පසුව දින තුනකින් නැවත නැගිටුවනු ලැබූ මාලිගාව වන උන්වහන්සේය. එය 1798 සිට 1844 දක්වා වසර හතළිස් හයක කාලය තුළ ගොඩනගන ලද මීලරයිට්වරුන්ගේ මාලිගාවද නියෝජනය කළේය. එය මනුෂීය මාලිගාවද නියෝජනය කළේය; එය කිරිමවත් කරනු ලබන්නේ වර්ණසුන්ර හතළිස් හය මගින් වන අතර, මනුෂීය ශරීරයක ජානමය සංයුතිය නිර්වචනය කර පාලනය කරයි. මනුෂීය ශරීරයේ සෑම සලෙයක්ම දින දෙදහස් පන්සිය විස්සකට වරක් සම්පූර්ණයෙන්ම ජීවිතීයභාවය වීම අහම්බයක් නොවේ.

Mumifananidzo yose iyi yaMwari yetembere, inomiririra basa raKristu rokubatanidza uMwari novuanhu, uMwari nguva dzose hunotangira uvanhu. 1611 inotangira 1831. 1776 inotangira 1798. 1776 inotangira 1996. 2001 inotangira 2023. VaMillerite vakatevera Kristu vachipinda muNzvimbo Tsvene-tsvene. Pakutanga Mwari akasika munhu.

Zvino tichadzokera kukufungisisa kwedu pamusoro pezviratidzo zvitatu zvenzira zve1776, 1789, na1798, zvinomirira nguva yokugadzirira inofananidzira nguva yokuiswa chisimbiso. Nguva

yokutanga inomiririrwa ne1776, Chiziviso cheRusununguko, nenguva yeMakongiresi maviri eKondinendi; uye nguva yechipiri inomiririrwa ne1789, Bumbiro reMitemo, nenguva yeZvinyorwa zveMubatanidzwa kusvikira muna 1798.

Sirisiri yemufananidzo wezvika, inova chokwadi chokuti musoro wechisere unobva pamisoro minomwe, inozivikanwa muzvikamu zvose zviri zviriviri. Inozivikanwawo pachiratidzo chechitatu chenhorondo iyoyo, asi chiratidzo ichocho chiri kutarira chisere, chiri chemisoro minomwe, sekuzadzikiswa kwacho noupapa. Zvikamu zviriviri zvokutanga zvinomiririra kuzadzikiswa kwokuti chisere chiri chemisoro minomwe mukati meUnited States.

ಸಹಸ್ರಮಾನವಿಕೆಯು ಸುಮಾರು 1776 ರಿಂದ 1798 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂಘರ್ಷವು ನಡೆಯಿತು. 1776 ರಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದವರು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರವಾಗಿ ಘೋಷಿಸಿದರು ಮತ್ತು 1798 ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಸೆಡ್ ಥೆಡ್ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂಘರ್ಷವು ನಡೆಯಿತು. ಈ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಯುನೈಟೆಡ್ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ಸ್ ಆಫ್ ಅಮೆರಿಕಾ ಮತ್ತು ಇಂಗ್ಲೆಂಡ್ ನಡುವೆ ಸಂಘರ್ಷವು ನಡೆಯಿತು.

Muna 2020, nyanga dzose dziri mbiri dzakaurayiwa nemasimba emazuva ano edhiragoni raSatani risingatendi kuti kuna Mwari. Nyanga yechiPurotesitendi yechokwadi yakaurayiwa musi wa18 Chikunguru 2020, uye nyanga yechiRepublican yakazourayiwa pashure, musi wa3 Mbudzi 2020. Muna 2023, zvapupu zviriviri zvakamira netsoka dzazvo, uye nyika yakanga ichifara pamusoro pezvitunha zvazvo yakatanga kutya.

Muna 2023, basa rokupedzisira rechisimbiso chevane zana nemakumi mana nezvina zvuru rakatanga muchizvarwa chokupedzisira chenhorondo yenyika. Uhumwari zvino hwava kubatanidzwa nounhu nokusingaperi, sezvo vakatendeka vemazuva okupedzisira vachiratidza nokusingaperi—mufananidzo waKristu.

Muna 2023, basa rokupedzisira rokubatanidza Kereke yakatsauka neHurumende yakatsauka munyika yechikara chepanyika rakatanga. Chimiro chesimba chinomiririrwa neupapa, chinoumbwa neKereke yakatsauka inotonga pamusoro peHurumende yakatsauka, chakanga chava kugadzwa panguva iyoyo, uye chichiberekazve mufananidzo wechikara.

ಪೆಲೆಸಲಪಟೆಟೆವರೆಗೆಗೆ ಇರುವ ಮಹಾ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯು, “ಶಬ್ದಗಳು, ಮಂಚುಗಳು, ಗುಡುಗುಗಳು” ಮತ್ತು ಬರುವ “ಭೂಕಂಪ”ಗಳಿಂದ ಪರತೆನೆಧಿಸಲಪಟೆಟೆಂತೆ, ಮೃಗದ ಪರತೆಮೆಯ ರೂಪುಗೊಳ್ಳುವಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡುವ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುದರೆಯೆಡುವ ಸಮಯವು ಪರತೆಯೊಂದು ದಶನವೂ ತನ್ನ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಪರಿಣಾಮವನ್ನು (ನೆರವೇರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು) ಹೊಂದುವ ಅವಧಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. 1776ರಿಂದ 1798ರವರೆಗೆನ ಸೆಡ್ ಥೆಡ್ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದು ಮುದರೆಯೆಡುವ ಸಮಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪರತೆರೂಪವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಒಂದರೊಳಗೆ ಒಂದು ಇರುವ ಚಕರಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು; ಇದು ಎರೆಯೆಲನು ಅತಿ ಪರಿಶುದ್ಧ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದಾಗ, ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ನಲವತ್ತೆನಲಕು ಸಾವಿರರ ಮುದರೆಯೆಡುವ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ, ಕಂಡ ದಶನದ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆ ಚಕರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆಸೆಟೆ ವ್ಯೆಟೆ “ಮಾನವ ಘಟನೆಗಳ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಪರಸಪರ ಕರಿಯೆ” ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. 1776ರಿಂದ 1798ರವರೆಗೆನ ಸೆಡ್ ಥೆಡ್ ಅವಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಗಮನೆಸಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಆ “ಮಾನವ ಘಟನೆಗಳ ಸಂಕೀರ್ಣ ಪರಸಪರ ಕರಿಯೆ”ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಸೇರಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದವು.

Chimwe chinosanganiswa nechokwadi chokuti France yeChimurenga yaimiririra United States. Marudzi ose ari maviri anoisa hupapa pachigaro chenyika, uye ose ari maviri anohubvisa ipapo. Marudzi ose ari maviri anotsaura simba rawo remauto neroupfumi kuti aite basa iroro. Marudzi ose ari maviri anobvisa pakarepo zvitendero zvawo zvakanga zvamiswa kuti ave eKaturike. Marudzi ose ari maviri anotambura ne“kudengenyeka kwenyika” kunopidigura hurumende dzawo dzakanga dzamiswa. Nhoroo dzemarudzi ose ari maviri dzakabatana ne1789, nokuti muna 1789, Chimurenga cheFrance chakatanga uye Bumbiro reUnited States rakatanga kushanda.

Mapinduro eFrance akagara makore gumi. Napoleon Bonaparte akasimuka kuva nesimba mukupera kweMapinduro eFrance. Akava mutungamiri wemauto akakurumbira uye akaita basa guru muhurumende yeFrance mushure mekupidigura kwake hurumende kwakabudirira musu wa9 Mbudzi 1799, izvo zvakazoita kuti ave Mumiriri Mukuru Wekutanga weRepublic yeFrance.

Mu mposa yachiwiri ya nyengo yakunozgekera ya 1776 kufika 1798, munthu uyo wakawa wa nambala eyiti (kwambura kuwa mu ndondomeko ya kulondezguna), uyo wakawa wa wanandi wa seveni, wakawa John Hancock. Iyo wakawa yumoza wa maprezidenti eyiti mu mposa yachiwiri iyo yikuyimirika na 1789 (chaka cha French Revolution). Iyo yekha ndiyo wakawa yumoza wa maprezidenti eyiti awo, uyo nawo wakalongozgapo nga ni prezidenti mu mposa yakwamba, iyo yikuyimirika na 1776. Mu ng'anamuro la uchimi uwu, wakawa wa nambala eyiti, uyo wakawa wa wanandi wa seveni.

Ndiye chizindikiro cha nyengo ya umunthu, pakuti nyengo yoyamba imayimira zaumulungu, ndipo motero iye ndiye chizindikiro chimene chimamangiriza pamodzi nyengo zonse ziwiri (yaumulungu ndi yaumunthu). Chizindikiro chake ndi chimodzi mwa zodziwika kwambiri m'mbiri ya anthu, ndipo sichinangoyimira kokha kulemba kwake kokongola kwambiri.

Saini ya John Hancock juu ya Tamko la Uhuru ndiyo saini maarufu zaidi katika historia. Saini yake kubwa na ya kujitokeza imekuwa ishara mashuhuri, ikiwakilisha uhuru wa Marekani na ukaidi wa makoloni ya Marekani dhidi ya utawala wa Uingereza. Hancock, ambaye alikuwa Rais wa Bunge la Bara wakati Tamko hilo liliposainiwa mwaka 1776, inasemekana aliliandika jina lake kwa uwazi mkubwa ili Mfalme George III aweze kulisoma bila miwani yake, jambo lililoashiria ujasiri wake na kujitoka kwake kwa shauri la uhuru.

UHancock wayengomunye wabamongameli abayisishiyagalombili besikhathi esimelelwa ngu-1789, kodwa wayengowabayisikhombisa ababengomongameli esikhathini esimelelwa ngu-1776. Wayengumongameli ngesikhathi kusayinwa iSimemezelo Sokuzimela. UHancock ubopha lezi zikhathi ezimbili ndawonye ngesiginesha sakhe sobuntu, futhi utholakala kukho kokubili umlando wokuqala nowesibili. Umlando wokuqala umelela okobunkulunkulu kanti owesibili umelela okobuntu, futhi isiginesha esibopha le milando emibili ndawonye siyisiginesha yoMhumushi Omangalisayo owasebenzisa ithuluzi lobuntu ukuhlanganisa inkathi yobunkulunkulu emelelwa ngu-1776, nenkathi yobuntu emelelwa ngu-1789.

Katika historia ya ulimwengu, kuna sahihi moja tu nyingine inayoshindana na sahihi ya Hancock kwa kutambulika, nayo pia ni sahihi inayohusishwa na mwaka 1789 na Mapinduzi ya Ufaransa. Sahihi hiyo ina aina ileile ya uthubutu ambayo Hancock alinuia kuwasilisha, nayo inapatikana

katika historia ya Ufaransa.

Pakuenderana nekuzivikanwa kwayo pasi rose uye kukosha kwayo kwechiratidzo, siginicha yaNapoleon Bonaparte ine chimiro chinofananidzwa neyaJohn Hancock, kunyange hazvo zviru mukati memamiriro enhoroondo netsika akasiyana. Napoleon, mutungamiri ane mukurumbira mukuru wezvehondo nezvematongerwo enyika weFrance, akasiya mucherechedzo wakadzama munhoroondo yeEurope neyepasi rose, zvikurukuru munguva yeHondo dzaNapoleon. Siginicha yake, yaiwanzo kuzivikanwa nemanyorerwo ayo akashinga uye akasarudzika, yakazova chiratidzo chesimba rake guru uye neshanduko huru dzaakauyisa muEurope, kusanganisira kuvandudzwa kwemitemo kunozivikanwa seNapoleonic Code.

zvinonyanya kuzivikanwa kwakabva kuchikara chekusatenda kuna Mwari chakabuda mugomba risina pasi. Panguva yokuiswa chisimbiso kwevane zana namakumi mana nezvina zvuru, 1789 inomirira nguva yakatanga musi wa18 Chikunguru, 2020, apo chikara chekusatenda kuna Mwari chakapidigira ndokuuraya runyanga rwechiPurotesitendi chechokwadi, uyezve musi wa3 Mbudzi, 2020 chikara chekusatenda kuna Mwari chakapidigira zvakare ndokuuraya runyanga rweRepublicanism. Vhiri ra1789 rinomirira vhiri ra2020, sezvinomiririrwa na18 Chikunguru (uMwari), uye 3 Mbudzi, 2020 (hunhu).

Ezekieli paakaona mavhiri ari mukati memavhiri, achimiririra kupindirana kwakaoma kwezvitiiko zvevanhu mukati menhoroondo yenguva yekusimbiswa kwezana nemakumi mana nezvina zvuru, rimwe remavhiri iwayo rakanga rafananidzirwa nevhiri muna 1789, apo Bumbiro reMitemo reUnited States, chikara chine runyanga rweRepublican nerunyanga rwePurotesitendi, rakayambuka neFrance, chikara chine runyanga rweIjipita nerunyanga rweSodhoma.

Chiratidzo chaMwari, sezvachimiririrwa nevanhu, chinowanikwa muzvinyorwa zviru zvinonyanya kuzivikanwa pasi rose, izvo zvose zviru zviru zvine chokuita na1789, uye zvose zvinomirira masimba anoisa uye anobvisa hupapa pachigaro chenyika. 1789, sezvairi pakati pezviratidzo zvitatu zvinomirira chiratidzo chaMwari chechokwadi, chine mucherechedzo wemakoloni “gumi namatatu” uye “kupandukira” kweFrench Revolution.

1789 kusvika 1799 inomirira nhoroondo yeRevhurusheni yeFrance, uye nhamba gumi inomirira muyedzo. 1789 ndiyo tsamba yokutanga ye“chokwadi”, uye 1799 inomirira tsamba yokupedzisira yenguva iyo muFrance. Nguva yepakati yakaratidzirwa nokuurayiwa kwamambo weFrance muna 1793, sezvo vagari vakapandukira kutonga kwake kwoumambo kwakanga kwakazvikudza.

“Vhangeri rerugare yakanga yarambwa neFrance yaizobviswa zvechokwadi chose, uye migumisiro yacho yaizova inotyisa. Musi wa21 Ndira, 1793, makore mazana maviri nemakumi mashanu nemasere kubva pazuva chairo rakazvipira zvizere France mukutambudza vaReformers, mumwewo mudungwe, une chinangwa chakasiyana zvikuru, wakapfuura nemumigwagwa yeParis.” The Great Controversy, 230.

1789 යනු එක්සත් ජනපදයේ දකුණින් සහිත මාගයා සඳහා දහනුන්වන අකුර සනිටුහන් කළ අතර, ඒරංශයේ දකුණින් සහිත මාගයා සඳහා පළමු අකුර විය. ඒරංශයේ මැද අකුර වූයේ 1793 වන අතර, එම අවුරුද්දේ ඒරංශ රජුගේ හිස කපා දැමිණි; තපෝලියන් 1799 දී ආණ්ඩුවේ පාලනය අත්පත් කරගත් විට අවසාන අකුර නියෝජනය කළේය. 1789, 1793, සහ 1799 මගින් නිරූපිත ඒරංශයේ පරාජය කිරීමේ ඉතිහාසය නුළු “සන්ධියේ” අත්සන යනු, 1776, 1789, සහ 1798 යන අනාගතවාණිමය චක්රය සමඟ බැඳී ඇති අනාගතවාණිමය චක්රයකි.

Mavambo ose ari maviri ane masiginecha maviri anozivikanwa zvikuru munhorondo yavanhu, nokudaro achibatandiza siginecha yaMwari ye“chokwadi” pamwe chete nemasiginecha maviri avanhu. Mavhiri ose ari maviri akabatana netsamba yechigumi nechitatu munguva yokusimbiswa kwevane zviuru zana namakumi mana nezvina, inova nguva inobva pakuurayiwa kwezvapupu zviviri muna 2020 kusvikira zvamira netsoka muna 2023, iyo inocherechedzwa na7 Gumiguru 2023.

Twichaenderera mberi nedzidzo yedu munyaya inotevera.