

Incwadi kaDaniyeli - Ikhulu Elinamashumi Amathandathu Anesithandathu

*Ukutyhila Isiprofeto: Uvukelo lwaseFransi, iRashiya kaPutin,
noNgquzulwano lwaseUkraine*

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Njengoko siqalisa ukuqwalasela ukufuziselwa kwexesha lesiphelo ngonyaka ka-1989, ngembali yesiprofeto yevesi yeshumi, kuyimfuneko ukubuyela emva kwimbali yesizukulwana sesithathu seempondo zombini zerhamncwa lomhlaba. Ngo-1913, uphondo lwerhamncwa lomhlaba lweRiphabhlikhanizim lwaqalisa isizukulwana salo sokuyekelelana nenkqubo yebhanki yehlabathi, yaye ngo-1919, uphondo loBuProtestanti bokwenyaniso lwaqalisa isizukulwana salo sokuyekelelana neengcali zemfundiso yobuThixo zobuProtestanti obuwileyo kwakunye neAmerican Medical Association njengoko lalinikela uqinisekiso lwenkqubo yalo yemfundo ehlabathini. Zombini iimpondo zaqalisa ubudlelwane bokuyekelelana nehlabathi obabuzakuguqula icala lemiyalezo yazo nganye ukusukela kuloo ndawo ukuya phambili.

Kulo mbali yembali indawo yokuqalisa kakumkani wasentla, yaye nokumkani wasemazantsi wemihla yokugqibela wafikelela kwindawo yokujika. UMangaliso waseFatima wenzeka ngomhla we-13 ku-Oktobha 1917, eFatima, ePortugal. Wawusisigqibo sothotho lokubonakala kukaMariya olwabonwa ngabantwana abathathu abancinane abangabelusi: uLucia dos Santos kunye nabazala bakhe uFrancisco noJacinta Marto. Ngokweengxelo ezinikelwe ngaba bantwana, iNtombi uMariya, echongwe njengeNkosikazi Yethu yaseFatima, yabonakala kubo ngomhla we-13 wenyanga nganye ukusukela ngoMeyi ukuya kuOktobha 1917.

Ngexesha lokubonakala kokugqibela ngo-Oktobha 13, 1917, amashumi amawaka abantu ahlanganisana eCova da Iria, kufuphi neFatima, elindele ukubona ummangaliso njengoko kwakuxelwe kwangaphambili ngabantwana. Ngokobungqina bamangqina, ilanga labonakala litshintsha imibala, lijikeleza, lize lidanise esibhakabhakeni. Esi siganeko saziwa ngokuba nguMmangaliso weLanga okanye uMmangaliso waseFatima.

Ummangaliso waseFatima sisiganeko esibalulekileyo kwimbali nakukuzinikela kweCawa yamaKatolika, yaye kule minyaka idlulileyo uye waba ngumxholo wophando oluninzi, wengxoxo-mpikiswano, nowotoliko lwenkolo. Iziganeko zaseFatima zibe nempembelelo ehlala ihleli kubungcwele obuthandwayo ngabantu, ekuzinikeleni kuMariya, nakutoliko lwemixholo yeapokalipsi ngaphakathi kweCawa yamaKatolika.

Uvukelo lwamaBolshevik lwenzeka eRashiya ngomhla we-7 kuNovemba 1917, xa imikhosi yamaBolshevik, ikhokelwa nguVladimir Lenin neQela lamaBolshevik, yathimba izakhiwo eziphambili zorhulumente neziseko zophuhliso ePetrograd (ngoku eyiSaint Petersburg). Esi sehlo sabonisa ukufikelela esiphelweni koVukelo lwaseRashiya luka-1917, olwaqala ngoVukelo lukaFebruwari ekuqaleni kwaloo nyaka olwakhokelela ekurhoxisweni etroneni kukaTsar Nicholas

II nasekumiselweni korhulumente wexeshana.

Ngexesha loVukelo, amaBolshevik ayibhukuqa ngempumelelo urhulumente wethutyana aza amisela ulawulo lwamaSoviet phezu kweRashiya. AmaBolshevik avakalisa ukumiselwa korhulumente wobusoshiyali aza aqalisa ukuphumeza inkqubo yawo yovukelo, kuquka ukwenziwa kwamashishini abe ngawesizwe, ukwabiwa ngokutsha komhlaba, nokurhoxiswa kweRashiya kwiMfazwe Yehlabathi I. UVukelo lwango-Oktobha ekugqibeleni lwakhokelela ekudalweni kweSoviet Union yaye lwaba neziphumo ezinzulu nezifikelela kude kwiRashiya nakwihlabathi, lwalolula indlela yembali yenkulungwane yama-20.

UYesu ubonakalisa isiphelo ngesiqalo, yaye ukuze kubonakale ngokupheleleyo ukumkani wasemntla nokumkani wasemazantsi wemihla yokugqibela, kuyimfuneko ukuqonda iziqalo zabo. Ookumkani bokwenyani basemazantsi nabasemntla abachongwa kuDaniyeli isahluko seshumi elinanye bachazwa njengamandla alawula ummandla wokwenyani waseYiputa njengokumkani wasemazantsi, namandla alawula ummandla wejografi wokwenyani onxulumene neBhabheli njengokumkani wasemntla.

Isiprofeto esingokoqobo satshintshela kwisiprofeto esingokomoya ngexesha lomnqamlezo, xa uSirayeli wamandulo ongokoqobo wayesatshintshela kuSirayeli wanamhlanje ongokomoya. IRoma yobuhedeni engokoqobo yalunyathela uYerusalem ongokoqobo iminyaka emithathu enesiqingatha engokoqobo ukususela ngowama-67 AD ukuya kutsho ngowama-70 AD, yaye iRoma yobupopu engokomoya yalunyathela uYerusalem ongokomoya iminyaka emithathu enesiqingatha engokomoya.

IBhabheli yokomoya ichazwa kwisiTyhilelo isahluko seshumi elinesixhenxe, njengomahenyu owenza uhenyuzo nookumkani bomhlaba. IYiputa yokomoya ichazwa kwisiTyhilelo isahluko seshumi elinanye njengeFransi engakholelwayo kuThixo. Iimbonakalo zale mihla zokumkani wokomoya wasemntla, owafumana inxeba lakhe elibulalayo ngexesha lesiphelo ngowe-1798, waza ke wabuyisela ngokuhlasela kwimbonakalo yale mihla yokumkani wokomoya wasemzantsi ngexesha lesiphelo ngowe-1989, zombini zimelwe kwindima yamashumi amane kaDaniyeli 11. Omabini la magunya anemvelaphi yawo kwimbalasane yawo yemihla yokugqibela kwisithuba sexesha sika-1917 ukuya ku-1918, esisiso kwakhona isithuba sexesha sesizukulwana sokuyekelelana kweempondo zombini zerhamncwa lomhlaba. Ezo ziqalo kufuneka ziqondwe ukuze iziphelo zisetyenziswe ngokuchanekileyo. Iziqalo zookumkani basemntla nabasemzantsi bemihla yokugqibela zombini ziqala kwiNguquko yaseFransi.

“Ngenkulungwane yeshumi elinesithandathu uHlaziyo, luzisa iBhayibhile evulekileyo ebantwini, lwafuna ukwamkelwa kuwo onke amazwe aseYurophu. Ezinye iintlanga zalwamkela ngovuyo, njengomthunywa waseZulwini. Kwamanye amazwe ubupopu baphumelela kakhulu ekuthinteleni ukungena kwalo; yaye ukukhanya kolwazi lweBhayibhile, kunye neempembelelo zalo eziphakamisayo, kwaphantse kwagxothwa ngokupheleleyo. Kwelinye ilizwe, nangona ukukhanya kwangena, abumnyama abazange bakuqonde. Kangangeenkulungwane, inyaniso nempazamo zalwa zifuna ukongamela. Ekugqibeleni ububi boyisa, yaye inyaniso yaseZulwini yagxothelwa ngaphandle. ‘Nasi ke isigwebo, ukuba ukukhanya kufikile ehlabathini, baza abantu bathanda ubumnyama ngaphezu kokukhanya.’

Yohane 3:19. Isizwe sashiywa sivune iziphumo zendlela esasiyikhethile. Uthintelo loMoya kaThixo lwasuswa ebantwini ababewudelile umnikelo wobabalo lwaKhe. Ububi bavunyelwa ukuba bufikelele ekuvuthweni kwabo. Yaye ihlabathi lonke layibona imbewu yesiqhamo sokulahla ngabom ukukhanya.”

“Imfazwe nxaanye neBhayibhile, eyaqhutywa kangangeenkulungwane ezininzi eFransi, yaphelela kwimiboniso yeNguquko. Oko kuqhuma koyikekayo kwakungeyonto yimbi ngaphandle kwesiphumo esisemthethweni sokucinezela kweRoma iziBhalo. Kwabonisa owona mzekeliso ubalaseleyo ihlabathi elakha lawubona wokusebenza komgaqo-nkqubo wobupopu—umzekeliso weziphumo ekwakusele ngaphezu kweminyaka eliwaka iimfundiso zeCawa yaseRoma zisiya kuzo.”

“Ukucinezelwa kweZibhalo ngexesha lolawulo oluphezulu lobupopu kwakuxelwe kwangaphambili ngabaprofeti; yaye noMtyhili ukwalatha kwiziphumo ezoyikekayo ezaziza kubakho, ngokukodwa eFransi, ngenxa yolawulo ‘Iwendoda yesono.’” Imbambano Enkulu, 265, 266.

Uguquko lwaseFransi lwaveliswa kukucinezelwa kweZibhalo “ngexesha lolawulo oluphezulu lobupopu.” Ukuzalwa kobungakholelwa kuThixo, obabunokuthi bube lutshaba olukhulu lobupopu, kwabangelwa bubupopu ngokwalo. Uguquko lwaseFransi lwenzeka ukusuka ngowe-1789 ukuya kowe-1799, kodwa umoya woguquko olungakholelwayo kuThixo, owaqala eFransi, waqhubeka usasazeka kulo lonke elaseYurophu nangaphaya. Iminyaka elikhulu elineshumi elinesibhozo emva kokuphela koguquko eFransi, uGuquko lwaseRashiya lwaqalisa eRashiya. Uguquko lobungakholelwa kuThixo, olwaqala eFransi, lwaphelela eRashiya, yaye ngowe-1917 iRashiya yaba ngummeli wesiprofeto wohlanga olufuziselwa bubungakholelwa kuThixo baseYiputa. Amandla enamba amelwe njengokumkani wasemazantsi ayesuke eFransi aya eRashiya.

Uvukelo lwaseFransi lwamelwa kwezopolitiko nangokwesiprofeto nguNapoleon Bonaparte, yaye ngaloo ndlela, uNapoleon umele inkokeli yokuqala yesizwe esamiselwa kuvukelo olwaluziswe bubungakholelwa kuThixo baseYiputa. Ukuzithanda kukaNapoleon kuphindaphindwa ngokufaneleyo kukuzithanda kukaPutin.

UNapoleon wayeqonda ngokunzulu amandla emifanekiso nobuxoki-boluntu, njengoko kunjalo nangoPutin, owayesakuba ligosa leKGB. I-KGB yaziwa ngokukodwa ngobuchule bayo kubuxoki-boluntu. UNapoleon wasebenzisa imizobo yobuso njengendlela yokubonakalisa igunya lakhe, amandla akhe, nomfanekiso wakhe wobunkokeli eluntwini. Wathuma ukuba kwenziwe imizobo yakhe ngabanye babaculi ababehlonitshwa kakhulu ngexesha lakhe, kuquka uJacques-Louis David, uAntoine-Jean Gros, noJean-Auguste-Dominique Ingres, kwakunye nabanye.

Le mizobo yabonisa uNapoleon kwiindlela ezahlukeneyo zokuma nakwiimeko ezahlukeneyo, isusela kwimifanekiso esemthethweni yesizwe ukuya kwimiboniso engacwangcisekanga kangako. Yayingengomikhumbuzo yobuqu kaNapoleon ngokwakhe kuphela, kodwa yayikwasisixhobo sokusasaza umfanekiso wakhe nempembelelo yakhe ngaphakathi elizweni nakumazwe ngamazwe. UPutin uzenzele kanye lo msebenzi mnye, enentlaninge yemifanekiso yakhe kwiimeko

ezikhuphisana nayo nayiphi na eyabaphembeleli bale mihla kwi-Intanethi.

Ekuqaleni kweNguquko yaseFransi ukumkani, intsapho yakhe nabasebenzi bakhe babhukuqwa baza babulawa. Ekuqaleni kweNguquko yaseRashiya uTsha, intsapho yakhe nabasebenzi bakhe babhukuqwa baza babulawa. INguquko yaseFransi eyaqala eFransi yaphelela eRashiya. INguquko yaseFransi ngumxholo wesiprofeto sesahluko seshumi elinanye seSityhilelo, yaye ke ngoko iNguquko yaseFransi iphantsi kwemithetho yokutolika iziprofeto. UYesu usoloko ebonakalisa isiphelo sento ngesiqalo sento, ngoko iNguquko yaseRashiya sisiphelo seNguquko yaseFransi.

UVladimir Putin umele inkokeli yokugqibela yesizwe esasekwa ngovukelo olaziswa kubakho kukungakholelwa kubukho bukaThixo kweYiputa. Inkokeli yokuqala yaseRashiya yayinguVladimir Lenin. Igama elithi “Vladimir” livela kwimvelaphi yesiSlavic yaye lenziwe zizinto ezimbini: “vlad” no “mir.” “Vlad” lisuka kwingcambu yesiSlavic ethi “vladeti,” ethetha “ukulawula” okanye ukusebenzisa amandla. “Mir” lithetha “ihlabathi”. UVladimir wokuqala (uLenin) umele ngokomfuziselo uVladimir wokugqibela (uPutin), okwangumfuziselo okhankanywa yinkokeli yokuqala yovukelo lokungakholelwa kubukho bukaThixo (uNapoleon).

Emva kokoyiswa kukaNapoleon kwiMfazwe yoManyano lweSithandathu nangesiVumelwano saseFontainebleau ngoAprili 1814, wasilahla isihlalo sobukumkani saseFransi waza wagxothelwa kwisiqithi saseElba kuLwandle lweMeditera. Wanikwa ulawulo olupheleleyo phezu kweso siqithi waza wavunyelwa ukuba agcine isihloko sikaMlawuli, nangona kunjalo amandla akhe aye ancitshiswe kakhulu. UNapoleon wachitha malunga neenyanga ezilishumi eElba, ngeli xesha wenza izicwangciso zokubuyela emandleni eFransi. Emva kokusaba kwakhe eElba nokubuyela kwakhe ngokufutshane emandleni eFransi ngexesha leentsuku ezilikhulu, uNapoleon woyiswa ngokugqibeleleyo kwiDabi laseWaterloo ngoJuni 1815. Emva kolu loyiso, amagunya amaManyeneyo, ingakumbi iBritane Enkulu, azimisela ukuthintela uNapoleon ekubangeleni nayiphi na enye inkathazo. Ngenxa yoko, wagxothelwa kwakhona, ngeli thuba kwisiqithi esikude saseSaint Helena kuMzantsi weAtlantiki. UNapoleon wachitha intsalela yobomi bakhe ekuthinjweni eSaint Helena de kwasekufeni kwakhe ngo-1821.

UPutin ngummeli womgca omdala we-KGB. I-KGB yayiyeyona arhente iphambili yokhuseleko neyobuntlola yeSoviet Union ukususela ngowe-1954 de kwaba kukuchithwa kwayo ngowe-1991. Yayinoxanduva lokhuseleko lwangaphakathi, ubuntlola obuchasene nobuntlola, nokuqokelelwa kolwazi lobuntlola, ngaphakathi elizweni nakumazwe angaphandle. I-KGB yayisaziwa ngothungelwano lwayo olubanzi lweentlola, imisebenzi yokubeka iliso, nendima yayo ekugcineni ulawulo lwerhuluneli yamaKomanisi phezu kwabemi. UVladimir Putin wayelilungu le-KGB (Committee for State Security), eyayiyeyona arhente iphambili yokhuseleko nobuntlola yeSoviet Union.

UPutin wajoyina i-KGB ngowe-1975 emva kokuphumelela kwakhe kwiYunivesithi kaRhulumente yaseLeningrad. UPutin wasebenzela i-KGB de kwangokuwa koManyano lwaseSoviet ngowe-1991, emva koko wangena kwezopolitiko waza ekugqibeleni waba nguMongameli waseRashiya ngowe-2000. Imvelaphi yakhe kwi-KGB ibe nempembelelo enkulu kwindlela yakhe yokulawula nakumgaqo-nkqubo wakhe wezangaphandle. Ukuthinjwa kokuqala kukaNapoleon

esiqithini sase-Elba kumela imbali yowe-1991 de kube ngumnyaka ka-2000, xa intanda-bulumko ye-KGB yabuyayo. Xa uPutin ekugqibeleni oyisiwe, njengoko kumelwe ziivesi zeshumi elinesithathu ukuya kweleshumi elinesihlanu, olo loyiso lwesibini (olokuqala lwalungo-1989), lumfuziselwa yiWaterloo nokuthinjwa kwesibini kukaNapoleon, apho wafela khona.

UNapoleon wanika ubupopu inxeba elibulalayo ngowe-1798 nowe-1799. Ngowe-1799, uHlaziyo lwaseFransi lwaphela eFransi, kodwa ngowe-1917 lwalufikelele eRashiya ngoHlaziyo lwamaBolshevik. Ngowe-1917 ummangaliso waseFatima wenzeka ePortugal, yaye abantwana abathathu ekwakusithiwa banxibelelana noMariya noYosefu banikwa izigidimi ezintathu eziyimfihlo. Ezo zigidimi zintathu zaziyimfihlo ngengqiqo yokuba zazimele ukufundwa kuphela ngupopu, ukumkani wasemntla. Ezo zigidimi zamyalela upopu ukuba abize intlanganiso ekhethekileyo neenkokeli zeCawa yamaKatolika aze enze umsitho okhethekileyo ukuze anikele iRashiya, eyayisandul' ukuba yiRashiya yobukomanisi kunyaka ongaphambili, kwiNtombi enguMariya.

Imiyalezo leyo yayiqulethe isilumkiso sokuba, ukuba upopu wayenokwala ukulandela umyalelo wokunikezela iRashiya kuMariya, ihlabathi lalinokuhlaselwa yenye imfazwe yehlabathi (imfazwe yokuqala yehlabathi yayiza kuphela kwinyanga elandela ummangaliso). Imiyalezo yaseFatima yaba sisakhiwo sokutolika kwesiprofeto samaKatolika alondolozayo. Yachonga umzabalazo ngaphakathi kwecawe yamaKatolika phakathi kobuKatolika obulondolozayo, obumelwe ngupopu John Paul II kunye neBhunga lokuqala laseVatican, nobuKatolika benkululeko obumelwe “ngupopu ovukileyo” wangoku kunye neBhunga lesibini laseVatican.

Kwimiyalezo yaseFatima “upopu olungileyo” wayengu “upopu omhlophe”, yaye “upopu ombi” wayengu “upopu omnyama”. Upopu olungileyo, uPopu John Paul II, wayengupopu ongqongqo kwisithethe, owachaza iNtombi yaseFatima njengesithixo sakhe esimkhokelayo, yaye upopu ombi ngupopu ovukileyo, okwathi kananjalo wala nayiphi na imiyalezo evela koko kubizwa ngokuba yiNtombi enguMariya. Xa utyelela itempile yaseFatima, ePortugal, xa ungena kuloo mmandla, isango lokungena limiswe phakathi kwemifanekiso emibini emikhulu eqingqiweyo, upopu omnyama kwelinye icala, yaye upopu omhlophe kwelinye icala, ngaloo ndlela kubonakaliswa umzabalazo wangaphakathi ochongiweyo kwiziprofeto zaseFatima.

Enye inkalo yemiyalezo emithathu eyimfihlo yaseFatima yayikukugxininisa kwayo imfazwe phakathi kobuKatolika (ukumkani wasemantla), nokungakholelwa kubukho bukaThixo (ukumkani wasemzantsi). Ngaphandle kokuqonda ukuba imfazwe yobuKatolika neRashiya engakholelwayo kubukho bukaThixo sisihloko sesiprofeto sobuSathana, esalathisa inxalenye enkulu yobuKatolika, kunzima, ukuba akunjalo akunakwenzeka, ukuqonda inkxaso eyabonelelwa yiCawa yamaKatolika kwiJamani yamaNazi ngexesha leMfazwe Yehlabathi Yesibini.

Idabi yaseLeningrad, eyathabatha ukusukela ngomhla we-8 kuSeptemba 1941 ukuya kowama-27 kuJanuwari 1944 ngexesha leMfazwe Yehlabathi Yesibini, yaba yenye yezingqingo ezinde nezona zikhohlakeleyo embalini. Idabi laseStalingrad, elaqhubeka ukusukela ngomhla wama-23 kuAgasti 1942 ukuya kowesi-2 kuFebruwari 1943, lidla ngokuthathwa njengelona dabi linegazi kakhulu nelinentsingiselo enkulu kwiMfazwe Yehlabathi Yesibini. Labangela ilahleko enkulu kumacala

omabini, yaye uqikelelo lubeka inani lilonke lamaxhoba ngaphezu kwezigidi ezi-2, kuquka abafileyo, abalimeleyo, namajoni athinjwayo. Idabi laseStalingrad laza laba luphawu lokuguquka kwemeko yemfazwe, kuba lwaphumela kuloyiso oluqinisekileyo lweSoviet phezu koMkhosi waseJamani, lwaza lwakhokelela ekoyisweni kokugqibela kweJamani yamaNazi.

Ngaphandle kokuqonda ukuba imfazwe eyayiqhutywa yiJamani yamaNazi nxamnye neRashiya, ingakumbi kwezo mfazwe zimbini zisandul' ukukhankanywa, kunzima ukuqonda indima yeJamani njengomlingane ofihlakeleyo weCawa yamaKatolika. Ngaphandle kokuqondwa kweziseko zemfazwe yokomoya phakathi kobuKatolika, obabukhuthazwe sisiprofeto sikaSathana sikaMariya waseFatima, nxamnye nokungakholelwa kuThixo kweRashiya, yaye emva koko kweSoviet Union yobuKomanisi, ingqiqo yokuba kutheni ubuKatolika babuzifihla ngokufihlakeleyo buze emva koko buthuthise izaphuli-mthetho zemfazwe zamaNazi emhlabeni jikelele emva kweMfazwe Yehlabathi YesiBini iyaphoswa. AmaNazi ayengumkhosi obambe ubuKatolika kumzabalazo wabo nxamnye neRashiya.

Kungaphakathi kwale ngqiqo yesiprofeto apho uPutin, intloko yeRashiya engenankolo, abandakanyeka emfazweni eUkraine, iinkokeli zayo ezaziwa ngokucacileyo ukuba zingamaNazi. Imikhosi esemhlabeni yemfazwe kaFatima yokulwa nokungakholelwa kuThixo, ukususela kwiMfazwe Yehlabathi Yesibini ukuya phambili, bubufashisti nobuNazi. Kambe ke, nangona le nyaniso ngokubhekiselele kwiinkokeli zorhulumente waseUkraine ibhalwe kakuhle, ukubonakala kwale mihla kweSebe loLawulo likaHitler loKhanyiselo loLuntu nePropaganda (amajelo eendaba aphambili), kuye kwakufihla ezi nyaniso kangangoko benako.

Igama elithi "Ukraine" lisuselwa kwigama lesiSlavic elithi "ukraina," elithetha "umhlaba womda" okanye "umphetho." Eli gama ngokwembali lalibhekisa kwimimandla esemideni yeKievan Rus', urhulumente wamaxesha aphakathi owandulela iUkraine yanamhlanje, yaye limi kwindawo yokunqumla phakathi kweMpuma Yurophu neEurasia. Kuyo yonke imbali, iye yasebenza njengendawo yokuhlangana phakathi kweenkcubeko, impucuko, nobukumkani obahlukahlukeneyo, kuquka uBukhosi baseByzantium, uBukhosi baseOttoman, uBukhosi baseRashiya, nabanye. Indawo yayo ebalulekileyo ngokwesicwangciso yalenza laba ngummandla womda owafumana iintsebenziswano ezibalulekileyo zenkcubeko, ezopolitiko, nezasemkhosini. Ngexesha lamaxesha aphakathi, iUkraine yayiyummandla womda weKievan Rus', owawungurhulumente onamandla owawubandakanya iinxalenye zeUkraine yanamhlanje, iRashiya, neBelarus. Njengoko iKievan Rus' yayisanda yaye iphinda icuthe ekuhambeni kwexesha, imida yayo yayisoloko itshintsha, yaye iUkraine yahlala ikumda wangaphandle waloo rhulumente.

Emva kokuwa koManyano lweSoviet ngowe-1989, njengoko kumelwe kwindinyana yeshumi, iindinyana zeshumi elinanye neshumi elinambini zichaza imfazwe apho ukumkani wasemazantsi aziphindezela aze oyise ukumkani wasemantla. Loo mfazwe yalwelwa eRafiya, eyayiyindawo yomda wemimandla yokumkani wasemazantsi nokumkani wasemantla.

Idabi yaseRaphia, eyenzeka ngowama-217 BC, ithatyathwa kwigama lesixeko ekufuphi nalapho idabi lenzeka khona. IRaphia yayisisixeko esasisekummandla wonxweme wasePalestina

yamandulo, kufuphi nomda phakathi koBukumkani bamaPtolemy baseYiputa noBukhosi bamaSeleucid. Ngexesha ledabi umda phakathi koBukumkani bamaPtolemy baseYiputa, obabuphethwe nguKumkani uPtolemy IV Philopator, noBukhosi bamaSeleucid, obabuphethwe nguKumkani uAntiochus III, wawukummandla okufuphi neRaphia. Idabi lalilwelwa kufuphi nalo mmandla womda njengoko omabini amacala ayefuna ukuqinisekisa ulawulo lwawo phezu kwemimandla ebalulekileyo ngokwesicwangciso eLevant.

Idolophu yakudala yaseRafiya ibekwe kufuphi nesixeko sanamhlanje saseRafa. IRafa sisixeko esikwicala elisemazantsi eGaza Strip, eyinxalenye yemimandla yasePalestina. Emva koloyiso lukaPtolemy eRafiya ngowama-217 BC, waqalisa iintshutshiso nxamnye namaYuda eYerusalem, kwanaseYiputa. Olo loyiso aluzange luhlale ixesha elide, yaye wadibana neWaterloo yakhe, ngoko kuthethwa, kwezi ndinyana zintathu zilandelayo. Kwindinyana yeshumi elinesithathu, ukumkani wasemntla, owayekade oyisiwe ngaphambili, uyabuya, yaye kwindinyana yeshumi elinesihlanu uyamoyisa ngokupheleleyo ukumkani wasemazantsi.

Uloyiso lukaPutin eUkraine luya kusetyenziswa nguPutin, owayesakuba ligosa leKGB elalizimele ngokukodwa kupropaganda, kusenokwenzeka kakhulu ukuba atyhile iingcambu zobuNazi zobunkokeli baseUkraine, kwanokutyhila nabo baseNtshona abaxhasa olo lawulo ngenxa yokunyoluka kwezoqoqosho, yaye ngokungathandabuzekiyo kwakhona atyhile iindawo ezifihlakeleyo ezimnyama neelebhu zebhayoloji ezisetyenziswa ngabaglobhalisti, ebezixhaswa ngemali ngabahlawuli behafu baseUnited States.

Ezo zityhilelo ziya kutshabalalisa amanqaku okuthetha akhoyo ngoku abaqulunqi behlabathi abaxhasa ulawulo lwehlabathi, kwanawabo abathethi abaphambili beQela lamaDemokhrasi eUnited States. Olo loyiso lukaPutin luya kunika igunya uMongameli wesibhozo, ongowabasixhenxe, ukuba athabathe indima yakhe njengomlawuli wobuzwilakhe wesiprofeto ongenelela embalini kanye phambi kwevesi yeshumi elinesithandathu; yaye ivesi yeshumi elinesithandathu ngumthetho weCawa oza kufika kungekudala.

Kwivesi yeshumi elinesithathu, ukumkani wasemntla uphinda aqokelele umkhosi wakhe, yaye kwivesi yeshumi elinesine, iRoma yobuhedeni ingeniswa kwimbali okokuqala, nangona ingekabi ngukumkani wasemntla. Apho ichongwa njengomfuziselo “omisela umbono”, nanjengamandla aziphakamisayo aze ke awe. Emva koloyiso lukaPutin emfazweni yaseUkraine, upopu uya kuqalisa ukuziphakamisa kungene kwezopolitiko zehlabathi, kanye ngaphambi komthetho weCawa kwivesi yeshumi elinesithandathu.

UVukelo lwaseFransi, nonxulumano lwalo neNguquko yaseRashiya; uNapoleon noPutin; ummangaliso waseFatima, neemfihlelo zawo ezintathu; umanyano oluyimfihlo phakathi kweVatican noHitler, umanyano oluyimfihlo phakathi kweVatican noReagan, zonke ezi zizizo “iivili” zesiprofeto ezidibana kwimbali yeevesi zeshumi elinanye ukuya kweleshumi elinesihlanu, ezenzeka ngexesha lembali kaSeptemba 11, 2001 kude kube ngumthetho weCawa eUnited States. Bekubalulekile ukunika isishwankathelo esifutshane sezi “vili” zesiprofeto phambi kokuba siqwalasele ivesi yeshumi.

Inqaku elilandelayo lithatyathwe kwi-“NBC news,” yona engowona mzekelo upheleleyo wento ebizwa ngokuba yi-“Main Stream Media,” yaye i-“MSM” yinguqulelo yale mihla yomatshini wentengiso-mbumbulu kaHitler weMfazwe Yehlabathi YesiBini. Eli nqaku, kambe ke, lichasene noPutin, lichasene neRashiya, yaye lixhasa iUkraine, kodwa ayisiyiyo leyo ingongoma. Njengabemi bobukumkani basezulwini, abantu bakaThixo abafanele kuvuma naliphi na icala lomsebenzi kaSathana, yaye yonke imfazwe ngumsebenzi kaSathana.

Injongo yeli nqaku kukwenza ukuba abo bangaqhelananga nemfazwe yesiprofeto phakathi kobuKatolika (ukumkani wasemntla) nokungakholelwa kuThixo (ukumkani wasezantsi), kwanenyani yokuba, emfazweni yaloo magunya mabini esiprofeto, ubuNazi busetyenziswe njengomkhosi wesimameli wobuKatolika (kanye njengoko iUnited States yasetyenziswa ngowe-1989), bakwazi ukuqonda. Abafundi besiprofeto bafanele babe nobungqina obaneleyo bokubona ukuba imbali engasemva yeMfazwe Yehlabathi Yesibini, neyemfazwe ebandayo, imelwe kwimfazwe yangoku yaseUkraine, njengoko izalisekisa iindinyana zeshumi elinanye neleshumi elinesibini, zesahluko seshumi elinanye sikaDaniyeli.

“Iziganeko zembali, ezazibonisa ukuzaliseka ngokuthe ngqo kwesiprofeto, zabekwa phambi kwabantu, yaye isiprofeto sabonwa singumzobo ongumfuziselo weziganeko ezikhokelela ezantsi de kube sekupheleni kwembali yalo mhlaba.” Selected Messages, incwadi 2, 102.

Inqaku le-NBC News: “Ingxaki yamaNazi yaseUkraine iyinyani, nangona ibango likaPutin ‘lokususa ubuNazi’ lingeyonyani”

Phakathi kokugqwethwa okuninzi okuveliswe nguMongameli waseRashiya uVladimir Putin ukuze azimiselekele ukuhlaselela kweRashiya eUkraine, mhlawumbi okona kumangalisayo libango lakhe lokuba elo nyathelo lathatyathwa ukuze “kukhutshwe ubuNazi” kweli lizwe nakubunkokeli balo. Ekwenzeni ityala lakhe lokungena kumhlaba wommelwane wakhe eneetanki ezixhobileyo neenqwelo-moya zemfazwe, uPutin uthe elo nyathelo lathatyathwa “ukuze kukhuselwe abantu” abaye “baphathwa kakubi baza babulawa ngenkohlakalo yobuhlanga,” kwanokuba iRashiya “iya kuzama ukwenziwa kweUkraine ingabi namikhosi kunye nokukhutshwa kobuNazi kuyo.”

Izenzo zikaPutin ezitshabalalisayo — phakathi kwazo ukutshatyalaliswa kweendawo zoluntu lwamaYuda — zenza kucace ukuba uyaxoka xa esithi injongo yakhe kukuqinisekisa intlalo-ntle yakhe nabani na.

Ngokubonakala kwayo nje, olo hlazo lwasasazwa nguPutin alunangqiqo kwaphela, ingakumbi ngenxa yokuba uMongameli waseUkraine, uVolodymyr Zelenskyy, engumYuda yaye ethe amalungu osapho lwakhe abulawa ngexesha leMfazwe Yehlabathi II. Kanjalo akukho bungqina bokuba kutshanje kukho ukubulawa kwabantu ngobuninzi okanye ucoceko lobuhlanga oluqhubekayo eUkraine. Ngaphezu koko, ukutyikitya iintshaba njengaMaNazi liqhinga lezopolitiko eliqhelekileyo eRashiya, ngakumbi livela kwinkokeli ethanda amaphulo okusasaza ulwazi olungeyonyani yaye efuna ukuvuselela iimvakalelo zempindezelo yesizwe nxa mnye notshaba lweMfazwe Yehlabathi II ukuze ithethelele uloyiso lokoyisa.

Kodwa nangona uPutin ebandakanyeka kupropaganda, kuyinyaniso kananjalo ukuba iUkraine inengxaki yokwenene yobuNazi — kokubini kwixesha elidlulileyo nakweli langoku. Izenzo ezonakalisayo zikaPutin — phakathi kwazo ukutshatyalaliswa kweendawo zoluntu lwamaYuda — zenza kucace ukuba uyaxoka xa esithi injongo yakhe kukuqinisekisa impilo-ntle kabani na. Kodwa nangona kubaluleke kakhulu ukukhusela iflegi etyheli neluhlaza okwesibhakabhaka nxamnye nobundlobongela obukrakra beKremlin, kuya kuba kukungahoyi okuyingozi ukukhanyela imbali yeUkraine yokuchasa amaYuda nokusebenzisana kwayo namaNazi kaHitler, kwanokwamkelwa kwamacandelo e-neo-Nazi kule mihla kwezinye izangqa.

Kutheni abantu baseUkraine abasabayo bethethwa ngovelwano olungaka? Bangabamhlophe.

Ngobusuku bangaphambi kweMfazwe Yehlabathi II, iUkraine yayilikhaya lelinye lawona maqela makhulu amaYuda eYurophu, kuqikelelwa ukuba ayefikelela kwi-2.7 miliyoni, inani elimangalisayo xa kuthathelwa ingqalelo imbali ende yaloo mmandla yokuchasa amaYuda neepogrom. Ekupheleni kwayo, ngaphezu kwesiqingatha sabo sasiza kutshabalala. Xa imikhosi yaseJamani yathabatha ulawulo lweKyiv ngowe-1941, yamkelwa ngeebhanile ezazinegama elithi “Heil Hitler.” Kungekudala emva koko, phantse amaYuda angama-34,000 — kunye namaRoma nabanye “abangafunekiyo” — aqokelelwa aza aqhutyelwa kwimihlaba engaphandle kwesixeko ngenkohliso yokuba ayafuduswa ukuze ahlaliswe kwenye indawo, kanti ke aya kubulawelwa apho kwinto eyathi kamva yaziwa ngokuba yi-“Holocaust by bullets.”

Umwonyo waseBabyn Yar waqhubeka uzaliswa njengengcwaba elikhulu labaninzi kangangeminyaka emibini. Ekubeni kwabulawelwa apho abantu abangange-100,000, waba yenye yezona ndawo zinkulu zokubulala abantu ngaxeshanye ngexesha loTshabalalo lwamaYuda ngaphandle kwe-Auschwitz nezinye iinkampu zokufa. Abaphandi baye baqaphela indima ebalulekileyo eyadlalwa ngabantu basekuhlaleni ekuphumezeni imiyalelo yamaNazi yokubulala kuloo ndawo.

Namhlanje, iUkraine ibala phakathi kwamaYuda angama-56,000 ukuya kuma-140,000, anandipha iinkululeko nokhuseleko ababengazange bawacinge nokuwacinga ookhokho bawo. Oko kuquka umthetho ohlaziyiweyo owaphunyezwa kwinyanga ephelileyo owenza izenzo zobuYuda-zondi zibe lulwaphulo-mthetho. Ngelishwa, loo mthetho wawujoliswe ekusingatheni ukwanda okubonakalayo kwezenzo zentiyo ezivezwa esidlangalaleni, kuquka ukonakaliswa kweesinagoge nezikhumbuzo zamaYuda ngegraffiti ezizele ziswastika, kunye nemingcelele eyoyikekayo eKyiv nakwezinye izixeko eyayincoma iWaffen SS.

Kolunye uphuhliso olusongelayo, iUkraine kwiminyaka yakutshanje iye yamisa intabalala yemifanekiso eqingqiweyo yokuwonga amaqaba esizwe aseUkraine ilifa lawo elingcoliswe yingxelo yawo engenakuphikiswa yokuba ayengabameli bamaNazi. Iphephandaba i-Forward laqokelela uluhlu lwabanye baba bantu basikizi, kuquka uStepan Bandera, inkokeli yoMbutso wamaQaba eSizwe aseUkraine (OUN), abalandeli bakhe ababesebenza njengamalungu emikhosi yasekuhlaleni ye-SS neyomkhosi waseJamani. “Ukraine inamashumi aliqela ezikhumbuzo namanani amaninzi amagama ezitrato adumisa lo mdibaniselwano wamaNazi, ngokwaneleyo ukuba kufuneka amaphepha amabini ahlukeneyo eWikipedia,” yabhalela njalo

i-Forward.

Omnye osoloko behlonitshwayo rhoqo nguRoman Shukhevych, ohlonitshwa njengomlweli wenkululeko waseUkraine kodwa ekwangumphathi weyuniti eyoyikekayo yamapolisa ancedisayo amaNazi ethi iForward ithi “yayinoxanduva lokuxhela amawaka amaYuda kunye ... namaPoland.” Kwakhona kuye kwamiswa imifanekiso eqingqiweyo kaYaroslav Stetsko, owayekhe wangusihlalo we-OUN, owabhala wathi “Ndinyanzelisa ukutshatyalaliswa kwamaYuda eUkraine.”

Amaqela akude-ekunene nawo afumene intsingiselo yezopolitiko kule minyaka ilishumi idlulileyo, kungekho nelinye eloyikisa ngaphezu kweSvoboda (eyayisakuba yiSocial National Party of Ukraine), inkokeli yalo eyathi ilizwe lilawulwa “yi-mafia yamaMuscovite-yamaYuda” yaye usekela wayo wasebenzisa isithuko esichasene namaYuda ukuchaza umdlali weqonga ongumYuda ozelwe eUkraine, uMila Kunis. I-Svoboda ithumele amalungu aliqela kwiPalamente yaseUkraine, kuquka nelinye elabiza iHolocaust ngokuba “lixesha eliaqambileyo” kwimbali yoluntu, ngokutsho kweForeign Policy.

Okuphazamisayo ngokulinganayo kukuba ama-neo-Nazi ayinxalenye yamanye amaqela emikhosi yamavolontiya aseUkraine andayo. Aye aqiniswa yimfazwe emva kokulwa ezinye zezona mfazwe zinzima zasesitratweni nxamnye nabahlukanisi abaxhaswa yiMoscow kwimpuma yeUkraine, kulandela uhlaselo lukaPutin eCrimea ngo-2014. Elinye kuwo yiBhataliyoni yaseAzov, eyasekwa ngumntu owavakalisa ngokuphandle inkolelo yokongama kwabamhlophe nowathi injongo yesizwe yaseUkraine yayikukususa amaYuda nezinye iintlanga ezithathwa njengezingaphantsi kweli lizwe. Ngo-2018, iNkongolo yaseU.S. yamisela ukuba uncedo lwayo eUkraine alunako ukusetyenziswa “ukubonelela ngezixhobo, uqeqesho okanye olunye uncedo kwiBhataliyoni yaseAzov.” Nakuba kunjalo, iAzov ngoku lilungu elisemthethweni loMlindi weSizwe waseUkraine.

Ngokuqinisekileyo, akukho nanye kwezi meko ziphazamisayo enokuthethelela intlungu embi eyehlela abantu baseUkraine kwiiveki ezininzi ezidluleyo — yaye akunakwenzeka ukuba uPutin wayekhuthazwa yiyo nantoni na kwezi zinto xa wayeqalisa uhlaselo lwakhe lokungenela ilizwe. Inene, ngenxa kaPutin, amaYuda ahlala eOdessa, eKharkiv nakwezinye izixeko zasempuma aphantsi koxinzelelo olugqithisileyo. Nangona abaninzi befumene ikhusi kwizindlu zesikhungu zasekuhlaleni nakumaziko amaYuda, abanye basabele kumazwe angaphandle, kuquka kwaSirayeli, eye yabongoza onke amaYuda ukuba aphume eUkraine.

Ootatomkhulu nootatomkhulu bam ngokwabo kwafuneka babaleke eNtshona yeUkraine ukuze basinde entshutshisweni, yaye kubuhlungu ukubona lo mjikelo uqhubeka. Ukuba ilizwe liwohloka lingene kwisiphithiphithi nasekuvukeleni, amaYuda anokuphinda abe sengozini evela kwabanye babemi belizwe abangabanye babo. Ukungaluqondi olu songelo kuthetha ukuba kuncinane kakhulu okwenziwayo ukuzikhusela kulo.

Kodwa nokuba ezinye iinkalo zeli lizwe ziye zaxhonywa kwenye yezona ntshukumo zonyanyekayo kwimbali, ukuma ne-Ukraine ngaphandle kwamathandabuzo sisimo esinesidima ekufuneka sithatyathwe kulo mdlalo wezehlo. Okwangoku, yonke imihla uPutin esandisa ngamandla uhlaselo lwakhe nxamnye nabantu base-Ukraine ngenkuthalo

yokutshabalalisa yonke into, kunzima ukungaboni ukuba ngubani ngokwenene ofanele elo gama liqalisa ngo-N.

Allen Ripp, Matshi 5, 2022 – Umthombo

Siya kuwuhuba olu phando kwinqaku lethu elilandelayo.

“Abo bangakwaziyo ukukhumbula ixesha elidluleyo bagwetyelwe ukuliphinda.” George Santayana.

“Konke oko uThixo, kwimbali yesiprofeto, akuchazileyo ukuba kuya kuzaliseka kwixesha eladlulayo, kuye kwazaliseka; yaye konke okusaseleyo okuzayo ngokolandelelwano lwako kuya kuzaliseka. UDaniyeli, umprofeti kaThixo, umi endaweni yakhe. UYohane umi endaweni yakhe. Encwadini yeSityhilelo iNgonyama yesizwe sakwaYuda iyivulele abafundi besiprofeto incwadi kaDaniyeli, yaye ngaloo ndlela uDaniyeli umi endaweni yakhe. Uthwala ubungqina bakhe, oko iNkosi eyamtyhilelayo embonweni ngeziganeko ezikhulu nezingewele, ekufuneka sizazi njengoko simi kanye embundwini wokuzaliseka kwazo.”

“Kwimbali nakwisiprofeto iLizwi likaThixo libonakalisa ungquzulwano olude noluthe gqolo phakathi kwenyaniso nempazamo. Olo ngquzulwano lusaqhuba. Ezo zinto bezikho, ziya kuphindwa. Iimpikiswano zakudala ziya kuvuselelwa, yaye iingcamango ezintsha ziya kuhlala zivela. Kodwa abantu bakaThixo, abathi ekukholweni kwabo nasekuzalisekeni kwesiprofeto badlala indima ekuvakalisweni kwemiyalezo yengelosi yokuqala, yesibini, neyesithathu, bayayazi indawo abemi kuyo. Banamava axabiseke ngakumbi kunegolide ecolekileyo. Baya kuma beqinile njengelitye, bebambebele ngokuqinileyo kwasekuqaleni kokukholosa kwabo kude kube sekupheleni.” Selected Messages, incwadi 2, 109.