

Incwadi kaDaniyeli - Inombolo Eyikhulu Namashumi Amane Nantathu

Ukwembula Amaphethini Esiprofetho: UMongameli Wokugcina kanye noMfanekiso Wesilo

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Umbuso wokuqala wesiprofetho seBhayibheli kwakuyiBhabhiloni, futhi ebufakazini besiprofetho beBhabhiloni amakhosi okuqala nawokugcina asetshenziswa ngokukhethekile nangokunhloso njengezimpawu zesiprofetho. Embusweni wesibili wamaMede namaPheresiya, amakhosi amabili okuqala, elinye lawo laliyinkosi eyakhipha owokuqala wemiyalo emithathu eyavumela u-Israyeli wasendulo ukuba abuyele eJerusalema, kanye namakhosi amabili alandelayo anikeza umyalo wesibili nowesithathu, akhonjiswa ngokukhethekile. Ngokunjalo, inkosi enamandla emelwe ngu-Alexander Omkhulu, kanye nojenene namakhosi abalandela emlandweni wombuso wesithathu waseGrisi, bakhonjiswa ezwini lesiprofetho. Umbuso wesine weRoma yobuqaba ukhuluma ngokukhethekile ngabaphathi nababusi balowo mbuso.

Wonke amakhosi akwa-Israyeli, omabili imibuso yasenyakatho neyaseningizimu, akhonjwa, futhi wonke ayizimpawu ngaphakathi kweZwi likaNkulunkulu lesiprofetho, njengoba kunjalo nangamakhosi ase-Asiriya nangoFaro baseGibhithe. Umbono wokuthi izwi lesiprofetho likaNkulunkulu lingakhuluma ngempela ngabaMongameli base-United States ungase uzwakale uyinto ekude kakhulu kulabo abanamehlo, kodwa bengenakubona, nezindlebe, kodwa bengenakuqonda. Kodwa empeleni kuyinto engenangqondo ngokwedlulele kakhulu ukucabanga ukuthi uNkulunkulu wayengeke akhulume ngabaMongameli besilo somhlaba seSambulo 13, lapho sona siyisona sikhombo esiyinhloko seziprofetho zezinsuku zokugcina.

UMongameli wokugcina wase-United States, ngokwesidingo sesiprofetho, wayezoba ngumfanekiso womongameli wokuqala wase-United States. Njengomongameli wokugcina weqembu lamaRepublican, ngokwesidingo sesiprofetho, wayezoba ngumfanekiso womongameli wokuqala weqembu lamaRepublican. Njengomongameli wokugcina emlandweni wenhlangano yokugcina yenguquko, naye ubefanekisiwe ngumongameli wokuqala waleyo nkathi yesiprofetho. Njengomongameli obeyobusa phakathi nempi yokugcina neyesithathu yomhlaba, naye ubeyobe efanekisiwe ngomongameli ababebusa phakathi nempi yokuqala neyesibili yomhlaba.

Izimpi ezintathu zomhlaba zonke ezenzeka emlandweni waseMelika zimelela ukusetshenziswa okuphindwe kathathu kwesiprofetho. Impi yesithathu yomhlaba, uJoe Biden asehola ngayo manje umhlaba wonke ukuba ungene kuyo, isuke yavezwa ngaphambili ngeMpi Yomhlaba I nangeMpi Yomhlaba II. Ngesikhathi esifanayo impela uBiden uhola i-United States ukuba ingene eMpini Yombango yesibili. Ezinyangeni ezizayo ukunyakaza kwesiprofetho okuhambisana neMpi Yombango yesibili, kanye nempi yesithathu yomhlaba, kuyakuya kuphela kukhule ngamandla, njengowesifazane osemihelweni.

Isicaphuno esidumile esavela ekwandeni kwenhlekelele yeMpi Yezwe II, sikaMartin Niemoller, isazi semfundiso yenkolo saseJalimane nomfundisi wamaLuthela, sathi: “Kuqala, beza bezofuna amaSoshiyali, kodwa angikhulumanga—ngoba ngangingeyena umSoshiyali. Bese beza bezofuna amalungu ezinyunyana zabasebenzi, kodwa angikhulumanga—ngoba ngangingeyena ilungu lenyunyana yabasebenzi. Bese beza bezofuna amaJuda, kodwa angikhulumanga—ngoba ngangingeyena umJuda. Ekugcineni beza kimi—kodwa kwakungasekho muntu osele ukuba angikhulumele.” Njengoba isikhathi siqhubeka nokudlulela phambili, siyobheka emuva kulo mlando wamanje futhi siqaphele ukuthi izenzo ezenzekayo manje zaziyizinyathelo zokuqala impela zezimpi zokugcina zomlando wesiprofetho.

Esikhathini sesiprofetho esimelelwe kusukela ku-1776 kuze kube ngu-1798, lapho i-Declaration of Independence, uMthethosisekelo, kanye ne-Alien and Sedition Acts kwakuyizimpawu zendlela, kumelwe umlando osukela ngoSeptemba 11, 2001 kuze kube yilapho i-United States ikhuluma njengodrako. USeptemba 11, 2001 wayeyisikhathi sokuguquka, futhi i-Declaration of Independence iyahambisana nalolo suku. I-Declaration of Independence futhi iphawula iMpi Yenguquko, futhi ikhomba ukuthi i-Patriot Act ka-2001 iqala ukuphindaphindwa ngokomoya kwaleyo mpi. Igama elithi “revolution” lisho ukwenza umjikelezo ophelele.

Esikhathini esisukela ku-1776 kuya ku-1798, iMpi Yenguquko yalilahla igunya lobukhosi laseNgilandi, kanye nawo wonke amakhosi jikelele. UMthethosisekelo wabeka imingcele hhayi kuphela emandleni obukhosi, kodwa futhi ngokunjalo ngokunqumayo emandleni obuPapa. Ngo-1798 umjikelezo (inguquko) wawusuphelelisiwe ngemithetho eyashaywa eyayinikeza umongameli igunya lobukhosi.

Umthetho i-Patriot Act uphawula uguquko (isondo) olufinyelela kuso isilo sasemhlabeni esikhuluma njengodrako, lapho amandla obupapa nawo ebuyiselwa khona. Isondo lokuqala kusukela ku-1776 kuze kube ngu-1798 libonisa uguquko olungokwesiprofetho oluholela ekubuyiselweni kwamandla obukhosi, futhi uguquko olufanekiselwa yilo lubonisa uguquko oluholela ekubuyiselweni kwamandla obupapa. Impi yesibili yoGuquko ibilokhu iqhubeka kusukela ngoSeptemba 11, 2001. Kungani futhi ibingabizwa ngokuthi i-Patriot Act?

Ngaphambi kokuba sibhekane nezimpi ezenzeka emlandweni kamongameli wokugcina, sizoqhubeka sibhekane nezimpawu zesiprofetho zesithombe sesilo. Kubalulekile ukuqaphela isimo esikhona ekwakhekeni kwesithombe sesilo ngesikhathi sikamongameli wokugcina. Lowo mongameli kumelwe abe ngumongameli weRiphabhulikhi osembangweni namandla ahlotshaniswa namandla kadrako. Kumelwe abe ngowokugcina, ngakho-ke abe ngumongameli wesishiyagalombili esikhathini esinabamongameli abayisishiyagalombili. Ezinkathini ezimbili zokuqala zase-United States, ama-Continental Congress amabili, zombili lezo zikhathi zazimelwe abamongameli abayisishiyagalombili, futhi zombili lezo zikhathi zakhomba omunye kulabo abayisishiyagalombili njengongowabayisikhombisa. Ngakho-ke, phezu kofakazi ababili ekuqaleni, umongameli wokugcina kumelwe abe ngumongameli wesishiyagalombili, okungukuthi ongowabayisikhombisa.

NguDonald Trump kuphela ogcwalisa lezi zici zesiprofetho. Ukuze kuqondwe ngokugcwele isimo sesiprofetho uDonald Trump asezodla ifa laso, kuyadingeka ukuqonda ukuthi ngokwesiprofetho iziMpi Zomhlaba ezimbili zokuqala zimelelwe eMpini Yomhlaba Yesithathu, nokuthi nezimpawu zesiprofetho zalezo zimpi nazo zikhuluma ngesimo uTrump asezodla ifa laso. Lokho sekushiwo, asikakusebenzisi okwamanje ukusetshenziswa okuphindwe kathathu kweziMpi Zomhlaba ezintathu.

Impi eyandayo elethwa yi-Islam kanye nezinkinga zezimali ezilandela yona kuyindlela i-Islam yosizi lwesithathu egcwalisa ngayo indima yomprofethi wamanga ekwakhiweni komfanekiso wesilo e-United States. “Imbongolo”, okuyiyona mprofethi wamanga we-Islam, ithwala umprofethi wamanga we-United States imngenise e“Jerusalem”, njengoba imbongolo yathwala uKristu yamngenisela eJerusalem. Kulolo hambo kudalwa isimo esiyisiprofetho esiveza ukugcwaliseka kwezibikezelo zangaphambili. Ngo-1798 i-Alien and Sedition Acts “yakhulunywa” ekuqaleni kanye kanye komlando wesilo somhlaba esasiyoqala njengewundlu, bese sigcina sikhuluma njengodrako. Kwakunezenzo ezine ezazimelelwe yi-Alien and Sedition Acts.

Umthetho Wokwenza Ubuzwe: Lo mthetho welula isikhathi esidingekayo sokuhlala ukuze umuntu athole ubuzwe baseMelika.

UMthetho Wabangane Bezizwe Abangabokufika: Lo mthetho wanika umongameli igunya lokuxosha abantu abangeyona izakhamuzi ababebhekwa “njengabayingozi ekuthuleni nasekuphepheni kwe-United States” ngezikhathi zokuthula. Wavumela uhulumeni ukuba abophe futhi axoshe abantu bezinye izizwe ngaphandle kwenqubo efanele yomthetho.

UMthetho Wokulwisana Nezitha Zangaphandle: Lo mthetho wanika umongameli igunya lokubopha nokudingisa noma yiziphi izakhamuzi zesilisa zesizwe esinobutha ngezikhathi zempi.

UMthetho Wokuvukela Umbuso: Owawuyimpikiswano enkulu kunayo yonke kule mithetho emine, uMthetho Wokuvukela Umbuso wenza kwaba yicala ukushicilela imibhalo yamanga, ehlambalazayo, noma enobutha ephikisana nohulumeni wase-U.S. noma izikhulu zawo. Ngokoqobo wenza ukugxeka uhulumeni kwaba yicala.

Umkhankaso kaDonald Trump usekelwe kakhulu esithembisweni sakhe sokuqedela “ukwakha udonga” aluqala ngesikhathi sethemu lakhe langaphambilini njengomongameli. Ushilo ukuthi ukuxoshwa kwabantu okukhulu kunakho konke emlandweni wesintu kuyokwenzeka lapho ekhethwa ngo-2024. UTrump unesici sobuntu esihlukile kunoma yimuphi omunye usopolitiki enkundleni yezombusazwe yaseMelika. Uyazigcina, noma okungenani uzama ukuzigcina, izithembiso zakhe zomkhankaso. Imithetho ye-Alien and Sedition Acts imelela imithetho ehambisana ngokuphelele nesithembiso sakhe sokuxoshwa kwabantu.

Esinye sezinsolo ezinkulu zikaTrump ezihambisana nesigungu sezombusazwe sase-DC esigxilile, asibiza ngokuthi “ixhaphozi,” kanye nabo bonke osopolitiki baso abonakele, abangenasimilo nabathotshisiwe, izikhulu zobugebengu bohlelo, ama- ejensi ezinhlamvu, kanye nabaxhasi bezimali abayizigidigidi, “izindaba ezingamanga” ezikhiqizwa ukubonakala kwesimanje koMnyango kaHitler We-Reich Wokukhanyiselwa Komphakathi Nenkulumo-ze, futhi namuhla okubizwa

ngokuthi yi-MSM, i-Mainstream Media. Imithetho ye-Alien and Sedition imelela imithetho evumelana ngokuphelele nenzondo yakhe “yezindaba ezingamanga.” UJesu uhlale ebonisa ukuphela kwento ngokuqala kwento.

UMongameli wokuqala weRiphabhulikhi waphoqeleka ukuba abhekane neMpi Yombango eyayidalwe nguBuchanan, owandulela uLincoln engoweDemocrat. Ngokwenza kanjalo, uLincoln wamisa ilungelo le-habeas corpus. I-habeas corpus iyisimiso somthetho esivikela ilungelo lomuntu lokuphikisa ukuboshwa noma ukuvalelwa kwakhe enkantolo. Liyilungelo eliyisisekelo lomthetho eliqinisekisa ukuthi umuntu angeke agcinwe eboshiwe ngaphandle kwesizathu esisemthethweni. Lapho kufakwa incwadi ye-habeas corpus egameni lomuntu ovalelwe, lokho kufuna ukuba uhulumeni anikeze enkantolo isizathu esisemthethweni sokuboshwa kwakhe.

Ngesikhathi seMpi Yombango yaseMelika, uLincoln wamisa ukusebenza kwe-writ of habeas corpus ezindaweni ezithile zase-United States njengesinyathelo sesikhathi semp. Waqala ukumisa i-habeas corpus eMaryland ngo-Ephreli 1861, kwathi kamuva wanweba lokho kumiswa kwezinye izingxenye zeMidwest. Lesi senzo sathathwa ukuze kugcinwe ukuthula nokucindezelwa kokuphikisa ezindaweni lapho kwakukhona khona ukweseka okunamandla ukuhlubuka noma i-Confederacy (amaDemocrat) nokuvimbela ukuphazamiseka komzamo wempi we-Union.

Ukumiswa kukaLincoln kwe-habeas corpus kwaba yindaba eyayiphikisana kakhulu futhi kwavusa imibuzo ebalulekile yomthethosisekelo, njengoba kwakuhilela ukumiswa kwesikhashana kwenkululeko eyisisekelo yomphakathi eqinisekiswe nguMthethosisekelo wase-United States. UMthethosisekelo uvumela ukumiswa kombhalo we-habeas corpus “lapho, Ezimweni Zokuvukela noma Zokuhlaselwa, ukuphepha komphakathi kungakudinga” (Article I, Section 9).

ULincoln wavikela izenzo zakhe njengalezo ezazidingekile ukuze kulondolozwe iNyunyana kanye nokuvikeleka kwesizwe ngesikhathi semp. ICongress yaphasisa uMthetho Wokumiswa Kwe-Habeas Corpus ngo-1863, igunyaza emuva kwesikhathi ukumiswa kwe-habeas corpus okwenziwa nguLincoln futhi ihlinzeka ngezinqubo ezithile zokuboshwa kwezempi. I-habeas corpus yabuyiselwa kancane kancane eminyakeni eyalandela iMpi Yombango njengoba le ngxabano yayisondela ekupheleni, nezwe labuyela esimweni sokuthula.

Ngo-1871, uMongameli u-Ulysses S. Grant (owayengoweQembu lamaRiphabhulikhi) naye wamisa i-habeas corpus ezifundeni eziyisishiyagalolunye eNingizimu Carolina ngesikhathi sokubusa kokwesabisa kweKu Klux Klan (amaDemokhrasi) eNkathini yoKwakhiwa Kabusha. Lokhu kumiswa kwakuhloselwe ukulwa nodlame nokuvikela amalungelo omphakathi abantu base-Afrika baseMelika abasanda kukhululwa.

Ngo-1942, uMongameli Franklin D. Roosevelt (owayekuDemocrat), ngesikhathi seMpi Yezwe II, wasayina i-Executive Order 9066, eyagunyaza ukufuduswa ngenkani kanye nokuvalelwa emakamu kwabantu baseMelika abangamaJapane ababehlala oGwini lwaseNtshonalanga. Nakuba lokhu kungazange, ngokomthetho oqondile, kumise i-habeas corpus, kwaholela ekuboshweni kwabantu baseMelika abangamaJapane ngaphandle kwenqubo efanele yomthetho, futhi amalungelo abo asemthethweni aphazamiseka kakhulu.

Kwathi-ke ngo-2001, uBush wokugcina (iRiphabhulikhi yomhlaba wonke), ngemva kokuhlasela kwamaphekula kwangoSeptemba 11, wagunyaza ukuboshwa kwabantu abasolwa njengabalwi besitha eGuantanamo Bay nakwezinye izikhungo. Ukuboshwa kwalaba bantu kanye nesimo sabo esingokomthetho kwaba yizihloko zezinselelo zomthetho ezihlobene ne-habeas corpus.

Kwathi-ke ngo-2021, ukuqulwa kwamacala kukaPelosi (oweyiDemocrat) kwangoJanuwari 6 kwaqhubekisela phambili umqondo wokumiswa kwe-habeas corpus, nokususwa kwenqubo efanele yomthetho, kanye nokusetshenziswa kokuvalwa kwabantu okuphambene noMthethosisekelo. Ukuqulwa kwamacala kukaPelosi kwango-2021 kuhluke ngokuthi kwakungokokuqala amalungelo asemthethweni ezakhamuzi zaseMelika ebekelwa eceleni ngezinjongo zezombusazwe kuphela. Kuzo zonke ezinye izikhathi kwakukhona impi noma ukuvukela kwangempela okwakukhomba izikhonzi ezithile zesitha. Izitha ekuqulweni kwamacala kukaPelosi zazimane ziyizitha zabahlanganisi bomhlaba wonke abaphefumulelwe yidrako. Kubalulekile ukuqaphela umkhuba wesiprofetho wezindaba ezihambisana nokuchithwa koMthethosisekelo, ngokuba lezi yizigameko eziveza ukwakheka komfanekiso wesilo, okuwukuvivinywa okukhulu kwabantu bakaNkulunkulu.

Akukhathaleki noma uPelosi eyiqhawekazi lakho, noma uTrump engumpetha wakho; okubalulekile ukuthi uqaphele inhlekelele esondelayo futhi wenze ukulungiselela okufanele. Labo abayokunqoba enkingeni ezayo bayizakhamuzi zaseJerusalema lasezulwini, futhi wonke amandla ahlubukile emthethweni kaNkulunkulu aseseduze nokuhlanganiswa, njengoba kwaba njalo ngabaSadusi (amaDemocrats) nabaFarisi (amaRepublicans) bemelene nabantwana bakaNkulunkulu abathembekileyo ngesikhathi kwakhiwa umfanekiso wesilo.

Umsebenzi wokukhohlisa owenziwa noma umprofethi wamanga wobuSulumane e-United States noma ubuProthestani obuhlubukile emhlabeni, yikho okuletha ukuhlanganiswa kweSonto noMbuso. USister White uyakuveza ukuthi kuyoba nenye iMpi Yombango, nokuthi iyolethwa ababhange bomhlaba wonke kanye nezigidigidi, abangabathengisi beBabiloni lesimanje, ngokwesiprofetho abangolunye uhhafu wabamele amandla kadrako. Olunye uhhafu kungosopolitiki abangochwepheshe, abameli, amakhosi, nababusi.

“ENdiya, eShayina, eRussia, nasemadolobheni aseMelika, izinkulungwane zamadoda nabesifazane ziyafa yindlala. Abantu abanemali, ngenxa yokuthi banamandla, balawula imakethe. Bathenga ngamanani aphantsi konke abangakuthola, bese bethengisa ngamanani apha kakhulu. Lokhu kusho indlala ezigabeni ezimpofu kakhulu, futhi kuyophetha ngempi yombango.” Manuscript Releases, umqulu 5, 305.

Impi Yenguquko yayiyimpi yangempela, kodwa yayimele impi yezombusazwe eyaqalwa ngoSeptemba 11, 2001. I-United States manje isiyisizwe esihlukene phakathi kwamaqembu amabili ezombusazwe, kodwa iZwi likaNkulunkulu ali hluleki nanini, futhi iZwi lakhe libonisa ukuthi uTrump uzophinde akhethwe okhethweni luka-2024. Impi Yombango, eseyiqaliswe kakade cishe ngazo zonke izindlela ezisebenzayo, izoqala ngamandla kungakabiphi ngemva kokukhethwa kwakhe, njengoba kwenzeka ngoLincoln, umongameli wokuqala weRiphabhulikhi. Umqondo oyisisekelo weMpi Yombango azoyizuza njengefa uzokhiqizwa ngababhange bomhlaba wonke nabathengisi abayizigidigidi, abathi, phakathi kokunye, basebenze ngokungaphezi ukuze

bavule ukufuduka kwabantu abaningi okungalawulwa emhlabeni wonke, ukuze bondle isifiso sabo senzuzo enkulu ngokwezimali, futhi okubaluleke nakakhulu, baqede isigaba esiphakathi. Abathengisi baseBhabhiloni bafuna ukwakha uhlelo lwezigaba ezimbili lwabacebe ngokwedlulele nabampofu ngokwedlulele.

UTrump uzoba ngumongameli ophethe ngesikhathi kusungulwa umfanekiso wesilo, futhi kuyoba umprofethi wamanga wobuSulumane ophoqelela ukuba lowo mfanekiso umiswe; futhi kulabo abanamehlo, nabakwazi ukubona, nabanezindlebe, nabakwazi ukuqonda, ukuhlasela kwamaSulumane komaye wesithathu ngo-Okthoba 7, 2023 ku-Israyeli ongokoqobo, iZwe Elikhazimulayo lasendulo, kuwukugcwaliseka okusobala komsebenzi wokuhlinzeka wobuNkulunkulu womprofethi wamanga wobuSulumane.

Iqembu leDemocratic, eliziphakamisa njengeqembu “Lokwehlukahlukana, Ukulingana, Nokubandakanywa,” manje livuna izithelo zefilosofi kaSathane abalikhuthazayo. Kusukela ngo-Okthoba 7, 2023, impikiswano ephakathi kwabamelene no-Israyeli nabameseka u-Israyeli iqhekeza amandla ezombusazwe eqembu labo njengoba besondela okhethweni luka-2024. Lokhu kwehlukana kuveze ukulwa phakathi kwabalandeli babo, kwaze kwaba sezingeni lokuthi imishini yabo yokuvota ngogesi eyonakele kungenzeka ingabe isasenalo ikhono lokukhohlisa amavoti anele ukuze yehlule amavoti angempela azovotelwa uTrump. Impi yomprofethi wamanga wobuSulumane ikhiqiza izimo ezikhetha uTrump njengomongameli wesishiyagalombili, ongowabayisikhombisa, kusukela esikhathini sokuphela ngo-1989, njengoba isilo sasemhlabeni sakha umfanekiso wesilo sasolwandle.

Ifilosofi kaSathane ethi “Diversity, Equity and Inclusion” ingenye yezisekelo zokuphindaphinda ukuhlubuka kweSodoma neGomora ngokuphoqelela kwayo uhlelo lwe-LGBTQ+.

Ngokufanayo futhi njengoba kwakunjalo ezinsukwini zikaLoti; babedla, bephuza, bethenga, bethengisa, betshala, bakha; kodwa ngosuku olufanayo uLoti aphuma ngalo eSodoma, kwana umlilo nesibabule kuvela ezulwini, kwababhuhisa bonke. Kuyakuba njalo ngosuku iNdodana yomuntu eyakubonakaliswa ngalo. Luka 17:28–30.

I-ajenda ye-LGBTQ+, ephinde imelelwe njengo-Gay Pride, ngaleyo ndlela iphawula ukuwa kokugcina kokuziphatha kwesilo somhlaba, bese kuthi emva kwalokho kulandele elomhlaba wonke.

Indlela enkulu yabaqotho ingukusuka ebubini; ogcina indlela yakhe ulondoloza umphefumulo wakhe. Ukuzidla kuhamba phambi kokubhujiswa, nomoya ozidlayo phambi kokuwa. Kungcono ukuba nomoya othobekileyo kanye nabathobekileyo, kunokwabelana impango kanye nabazidlayo. IzAga 16:17–19.

Ukuzidla kuza ngaphambi kokuwa, futhi ukuzidla kuza ngaphambi kokubhujiswa. Ukuhlubuka kukazwelonke kuveza ukubhujiswa kukazwelonke, futhi uphawu lokuzidla kobumhlaba wonke luyilona kanye uphawu lokuvukela kweSodoma neGomora. Ugqozi luhlanganisa umthetho weSonto osuseduze ukufika noLoti esinda ngokulambisa ekubhujisweni kweSodoma, iGomora nemizi yasethafeni, ngokuba yinzalo kaLoti (u-Amoni noMowabi) eyisifanekiso salabo

abaphunyuka esandleni sobupapa ngesikhathi somthetho weSonto.

Uyongena futhi ezweni elikhazimulayo, futhi amazwe amaningi ayakuchithwa; kodwa laba bayakuphunyuka esandleni sakhe, okungukuthi u-Edomi, noMowabi, nenhloko yabantwana bakwa-Amoni. Daniyeli 11:41.

Iqembu leDemocratic manje liyazibhidliza ngokwalo. Anginandaba nezombusazwe; ngimane ngivumelanisa umlando wamanje nokulandisa kwesiprofetho. Iqembu leDemocratic lisebenze ngokungakhathali ukuvula imingcele emhlabeni wonke, ngaleyo ndlela livumele ukugeleza kwabantu okungakaze kubonwe ngaphambili nokungalawulwa. Izivalo zezikhukhula zivuliwe emhlabeni wonke ngabahwebi bomhlaba wonke abaphefumulelwe yidrako.

Inyoka yasikhipha emlonyeni wayo amanzi anjengesikhukhula, yalandelisa owesifazane, ukuze imenze athathwe yileso sikhukhula. Kodwa umhlaba wamsiza owesifazane; umhlaba wavula umlomo wawo, wamunca isikhukhula esasikhishwe udrako emlonyeni wakhe. Udrako wamthukuthelela owesifazane, wase chamba eyokulwa nensali yenzalo yakhe, egcina imiyalo kaNkulunkulu, futhi enobufakazi bukaJesu Kristu. IsAmbulo 12:15–17.

“Insaliyo” iyibo abayizinkulungwane eziyikhulu namashumi amane nane, futhi umlando walabo abayizinkulungwane eziyikhulu namashumi amane nane uwumlando owaqala ngoSeptemba 11, 2001. Kusukela ngaleso sikhathi, amandla kadrako abe “echitha amanzi emlonyeni wakhe, njengozamcolo” kuzo zonke izinhlangothi. Amanzi amele abantu.

Wasesethi kimi: Amanzi owabonayo, lapho kuhlezi khona isifebe, ayizizwe, nezixuku, nezizwe, nezilimi. IsAmbulo 17:15.

Yibona abameleli basemhlabeni bamandla kadrako (abamhlaba wonke), abavula amasango ezikhukhula zokufuduka ngokungemthetho ngesikhathi sokubekwa uphawu kwabantu abayikhulu namashumi amane nane ezinkulungwane. “Izikhukhula” zadrako emhlabeni wonke ziveza ukuthi iNkosi isizophakamisa ibhanela, emthethweni weSonto ozayo maduze. Izikhukhula zadrako kusAmbulo ishumi nambili zagwinywa yisilo somhlaba ekuqaleni kwe-United States, kodwa izikhukhula zadrako sezibuyile manje, ngaleyo ndlela zinikeza isixwayiso ngenhlekelele esondelayo yomthetho weSonto, ngoba kuyilapho isitha singena njengesikhukhula, lapho uNkulunkulu ephakamisa khona isilinganiso saKhe.

Ekona nokona kuJehova, nokuqamba amanga ngoJehova, nokufulathela uNkulunkulu wethu, bekhuluma ukucindezela nokuvukela, beqamba futhi bekhuluma okuvela enhliziyweni amazwi amanga. Ukwahlulela sekubuyiselwe emuva, nokulunga kume kude; ngokuba iqiniso liwile esitaladini, nokwethembeka akunakungena. Yebo, iqiniso liyashabalala; nalowo osuka ebubini uzenza inyamazane: uJehova wakubona, kwaba kubi emehlweni akhe ukuthi kwakungekho ukwahlulela. Wabona ukuthi kwakungekho muntu, wamangala ukuthi kwakungekho mcengi; ngalokho ingalo yakhe yamlethela insindiso; nokulunga kwakhe, kwameseka. Ngokuba wagqoka ukulunga njengesivikelo sesifuba, nesigqoko sensindiso ekhanda lakhe; wagqoka izingubo zempindiselo njengengubo, wembathiswa intshiseko njengesembatho. Ngokwezenzo zabo, uyakubabuyisela ngokufanayo, ulaka kwabamelene naye, impindiselo ezitheni zakhe; naseziqhingini uyakubuyisela impindiselo. Kanjalo bayakwesaba igama likaJehova kusukela

entshonalanga, nenkazimulo yakhe kusukela ekuphumeni kwelanga. Lapho isitha sifika njengesikhukhula, uMoya kaJehova uyakuphakamisa ibhanela amelane naso. UMhlengi uyakufika eSiyoni, nakulabo abaphendukayo ekoneni kuJakobe, usho uJehova. Mina-ke, lesi yisivumelwano sami nabo, usho uJehova; UMoya wami ophezu kwakho, namazwi ami engiwafakile emlonyeni wakho, akayikusuka emlonyeni wakho, noma emlonyeni wenzalo yakho, noma emlonyeni wenzalo yenzalo yakho, usho uJehova, kusukela manje kuze kube phakade. Isaya 59:13–21.

Isibonakaliso esiphakanyiswayo lapho isitha sifika njengesikhukhula yisibhengezo, naso esiyizinga eZwini likaNkulunkulu. Esikhathini esandulela umthetho weSonto osuzayo maduze, izikhukhula zokungena kwabokufika okungekho emthethweni ziyisibonakaliso sokuthi isikhathi somusa sesizovalwa. Isimo u-Isaya asikhomba lapho ekhuluma ngokuphakanyiswa kwezinga sichaza inkathi yokungabi namthetho, ngoba uthi, “ukwahlulela kubuyiselwe emuva, nokulunga kumi kude; ngokuba iqiniso liwile esitaladini, nokulingana akunakungena. Yebo, iqiniso liyaswela; nalowo osuka ebubini uzenza impango: neNkosi yakubona lokho, kwaba kubi emehlweni ayo ukuthi kwakungekho ukwahlulela. Yabona ukuthi kwakungekho muntu, yamangala ukuthi kwakungekho mncengeli.” Ubufokazana obuxhaswe ngezimali ngabantu abanjengoGeorge Soros, futhi obunganakiwe osopolitiki beDemocratic, buchazwe ngokufaneleyo nguDadewethu White maqondana naleso siqephu esivela ku-Isaya.

“Izinkantolo zokwahlulela zonakele. Ababusi baqhutshwa yisifiso senzuzo nangukuthanda injabulo yenyama. Ukungazithibi sekufiphaze amandla okuqonda abanengi, kangankuba uSathane usenokubalawula cishe ngokuphelele. Abahluleli bomthetho baphendukile, bayafunjathiswa, bayadukiswa. Ukudakwa nokuzitika ngemikhosi, inkanuko, umona, nokungathembeki kwazo zonke izinhlobo, kuyabonakala phakathi kwalabo abaphatha imithetho. ‘Ubulungisa bume kude; ngokuba iqiniso liwile esitaladini, nokulunga akungeni.’ Isaya 59:14.” The Great Controversy, 586.

Ukufuduka kwabantu ngokungemthetho, iminyakazo yesiphithiphithi enjenge-Antifa (abamelene nobuFascist), kanye neminyakazo enodlame efana ne-Black Lives Matter, esekelwe embhalweni womlando owonakele onjenge-Critical Race Theory, kusekelwe futhi kwakhuthazwa ababusi bezombusazwe bakadrako, ababehutshwa ukuthanda imali, futhi izinkantolo ezonakele kanye nezingqalabutho zomthetho ziphonselwe iqiniso emgwaqweni ofanayo lapho ofakazi ababili babulawa khona esAmbulweni isahluko seshumi nanye. Lowo mgwaqo wawusemuzi wokungakholelwa kuNkulunkulu (iGibhithe) nowokuziphatha okubi (iSodoma), okuwumuzi kadrako nabammeli bakhe. Isimo esimelwe izithelo zeqembu le-Democratic simelwe ngokwesiprofetho njengesikhukhula, futhi lapho uSathane, njengesitha sikaNkulunkulu, evula amasango esikhukhula sakhe, lokho kuwubufakazi bokuthi isibhengezo sikaNkulunkulu sesizophakanyiswa.

Sizoqhubeka nalesi sifundo esihlokweni esilandelayo.

“Isimo sezinto emhlabeni sibonisa ukuthi izikhathi zokuhlupheka zisiseduze kakhulu phezu kwethu. Amaphephandaba ansuku zonke agcwele izinkomba zengxabano esabekayo ezokwenzeka maduze. Ukuphanga ngesibindi kwenzeka kaningi. Iziteleka zivamile. Ukweba nokubulala kwenziwa nxazonke zonke. Abantu abaphethwe amademoni bathatha ukuphila

kwamadoda, abesifazane, nabantwana abancane. Abantu sebethatheke ngobubi, futhi zonke izinhlobo zobubi ziyabusa. Isitha siphumelele ekonakaleni kobulungisa nasekugcwaliseni izinhliziyi zabantu ngesifiso senzuzo yobugovu. ‘Ubulungisa bume kude; ngokuba iqiniso liwile esitaladini, nokulunga akunakungena.’ Isaya 59:14. Emizini emikhulu kukhona izixuku eziphila ngobumpofu nangosizi, sezicishe zaswela ukudla, indawo yokuhlala, nezingubo; kanti kuleyo mizi efanayo kukhona labo abanokwedlula inhliziyi engakufisa, abaphila ngokunethezeka, bechitha imali yabo ezindlini ezihlotshiswe ngokucebe kakhulu, ekuhlobiseni imizimba yabo, noma okubi nakakhulu, ekwaneliseni izinkanuko zenyama, etshwaleni, kugwayi, nakwezinye izinto ezibhubhisa amandla obuchopho, ziphazamise ingqondo, futhi zehlise umphefumulo. Izikhalo zesintu esilambayo zenyukela phambi kukaNkulunkulu, kuyilapho ngazo zonke izinhlobo zokucindezela nokuphanga abantu beqongelela ingcebo enkulu ngokwedlulele.”

“Ngabizwa ngesikhathi sobusuku ukuba ngibone izakhiwo ziphakama, isitezi phezu kwesitezi, zibeke ezulwini. Lezi zakhiwo zazibhekwa njengezingashi ngomlilo, futhi zazakhiwe ukuze zikhazimulise abanikazi bazo nabazakha zona. Lezi zakhiwo zaqhubeka ziphakama ziya phezulu, ziphakama kakhulu nangokwedlulele, futhi kuzo kwasetshenziswa impahla ebiza kakhulu. Labo lezi zakhiwo ezazingezabo babengazibuzi ukuthi: ‘Singamkhazimulisa kanjani uNkulunkulu ngokungcono kakhulu na?’ INkosi yayingekho emicabangweni yabo.

“Ngenkathi lezi zakhiwo eziphakeme ziqhubeka zakhiwa, abanikazi bazo bajabula ngokuziqhenya okunokufisa okukhulu, ngokuthi babenemali yokuyisebenzisa ekuzithokoziseni nasekuvuseni umona komakhelwane babo. Iningi lemali ababeyitshala ngaleyo ndlela lalitholwe ngokucindezela, ngokuchoboza abampofu. Bakhohlwa ukuthi ezulwini kugcinwa umlando wawo wonke umsebenzi webhizinisi; konke ukuthengiselana okungenabulungisa, zonke izenzo zokukhohlisa, kubhalwe khona. Isikhathi siyeza lapho, ngokukhohlisa kwabo nangokuziphatha kwabo ngokwedelela, abantu beyofinyelela ezingeni iNkosi engayikubavumela ukuba baledlule, futhi bayofunda ukuthi kukhona umkhawulo ekubekezeleni kukaJehova.”

“Isigameko esalandela ukudlula phambi kwami saba yisexwayiso somlilo. Abantu babebuka izakhiwo eziphakeme nezazicatshangwa ukuthi azibanjwa umlilo, bathi: ‘Ziphephe ngokuphelele.’ Kodwa lezi zakhiwo zadliwa umlilo kungathi zenziwe ngetiyela. Izimoto zokucisha umlilo azikwazanga ukwenza lutho ukuvimba ukubhujiswa. Abacimi bomlilo abakwazanga ukusebenzisa lezo zimoto.” Testimonies, volume 9, 12, 13.