

Incwadi KaDaniyeli - Inombolo Ikhulu Namashumi Amane Nanhlanu

Ukuhunyushwa Kweziprofetho ZeBhayibheli Nezehlakalo Zamanje: Umbono Ngezombusazwe Zanamuhla Nophawu Lwezenkolo

Jeff Pippenger
2024-03-19

Inkolo ye-woke-ismu (iSodoma) nezombusazwe zobuKhomanisi (iGibhithe) kwavuka ngesikhathi umongameli ocebe kunabo bonke ememezela inhloso yakhe yokungenela ukhetho lobumongameli ngo-2015, futhi emva kokuba enikeze ubufakazi bakhe bezombusazwe, wabulawa ngo-2020. Upapa wabulawa ngokwesiprofetho ngo-1798, emva kokuba enikeze ubufakazi bakhe bobusathane izinsuku ezintathu nengxenye zesiprofetho. Nokho iZwi likaNkulunkulu lesiprofetho limemezela ukuthi upapa uyanqoba empini yakhe nodrako.

Ndodana yomuntu, bhekisa ubuso bakho kuFaro inkosi yaseGibhithe, uphefumulele ngokumelene naye, nangokumelene neGibhithe lonke; khuluma, uthi: Isho kanje iNkosi uJehova: Bheka, ngimelene nawe, Faro nkosi yaseGibhithe, drako elikhulu elilele phakathi kwemifula yalo, elithe: Umfula wami ungowami, futhi ngizenzele wona. Hezekeli 29:2, 3.

IGibhithe liyidrako elikhulu, futhi ukungakholelwa kuNkulunkulu kukaFaro kwakuyisifaniso sokungakholelwa kuNkulunkulu seNguquko yaseFulentshi, kanye nokuhwebelana komhlaba wonke kwekhulu lamashumi amabili nanye. Lokho kuhwebelana komhlaba wonke ngaphakathi kwemingcele yesilo somhlaba yekhulu lamashumi amabili nanye kumelwa yiqembu lamaDemocrat. UHezekeli ukhomba ukuthi uNkulunkulu umelene neGibhithe, futhi ngokuhamba kwesahluko, uHezekeli ubuye akhomba ukuthi uNkulunkulu uyakunikela iGibhithe enkosini yasenyakatho, lowo endimeni okhonjiswa njengoNebukadinesari, futhi omelela inkosi yasenyakatho yomgunyathi yezinsuku zokugcina. Inkosi yasenyakatho yomgunyathi ubupapa, futhi uNkulunkulu, ngoHezekeli, ukhomba ukuthi uNkulunkulu uyakunikela iGibhithe enkosini yasenyakatho ngenxa yenkonzo uNebukadinesari ayenze njengenduku yokujezisa kwaKhe. Ukhomba ukuthi uyakunikela iGibhithe kupapa esikhathini lapho imvula yokugcina ifika.

Kwase kwathi ngomnyaka wamashumi amabili nesikhombisa, ngenyanga yokuqala, ngosuku lokuqala lwenyanga, izwi likaJehova lafika kimi, lathi: Ndodana yomuntu, uNebukadinesari inkosi yaseBabiloni wenza impi yakhe yakhonza inkonzo enkulu imelene neTire; wonke amakhanda enziwa impandla, namahlombe onke ahuzuka; nokho akatholanga mvuzo, yena nebutho lakhe, ngenxa yeTire, ngenkonzo ayeyikhonzile imelene nayo. Ngakho-ke isho kanje iNkosi uJehova: Bheka, ngiyakunika izwe laseGibithe kuNebukadinesari inkosi yaseBabiloni; yena uyakuthatha uquqaba lwalo, athathe impango yalo, athathe inyamazane yalo; kube ngumvuzo webutho lakhe. Ngimnikile izwe laseGibithe ngenxa yomsebenzi wakhe awenza imelene nayo, ngokuba basebenzele mina, isho iNkosi uJehova. Ngalolo suku ngiyakwenza uphondo lwendlu ka-Israyeli luhlume, futhi ngiyakunikela ukuvuleka komlomo phakathi kwabo; bayokwazi ukuthi nginguJehova. Hezekeli 29:17-21.

“Usuku” uNkulunkulu enza ngalo “uphondo lwendlu yakwa-Israyeli luhlume” nguSeptemba 11, 2001, lapho imvula yasemuva iqala ukufafaza. Ngaleso sikhathi iNkosi yavusa abalindi, yathi, “lalelani umsindo wecilongo” wesishayo sesithathu, ngoba Yona yakhomba ukuthi uNkulunkulu “uyokunika ukuvuleka komlomo phakathi kwabo.” Lokho “phakathi” kukhomba isikhathi esiphakathi kokufafaza kwemvula yasemuva, eyaqala ngoSeptemba 11, 2001, futhi ephetha emthethweni weSonto, lapho uMoya oNgcwele ethululwa khona ngaphandle kwesilinganiso. Maphakathi ncamashi (phakathi) kwalezo zimpawu ezimbili zendlela, ofakazi ababili, noma izimpondo ezimbili, babeyonikeza ubufakazi babo, kwaze kwaba yilapho bobabili bebulawa emgwaqweni ngo-2020.

Ngaphambi kokuba babulawe, banikeza ubufakazi babo, futhi emva kokuba sebebulewe, bavuselelwa njengowesishiyagalombili, ongowabayisikhombisa. Babulawa ngamandla kadrako okungakholelwa kuNkulunkulu (iGibhithe) nokuziphatha okubi (iSodoma). Ngenxa yenkonzo ababeyenzile kuNkulunkulu, Wabathembisa ukubanika iGibhithe njengomvuzo wabo. Lapho inkosi yasenyakatho ithumba izwe elikhazimulayo lase-United States evesini lamashumi amane nanye likaDanilyeli ishumi nanye, bese ithatha iGibhithe, ngoba lokhu kuyinkokhelo yayo ngenxa yemisebenzi eyenziwe ekuphathweni komsebenzi kaNkulunkulu.

Wena Asiriya, induku yolaka lwami, nodondolo olusesandleni sabo luwukufutheka kwami. Ngiyomthuma amelane nesizwe esingesobuqotho, futhi ngiyomnika umyalo ukuba amelane nabantu bolaka lwami, ukuba athumbe impango, athathe inyamazane, futhi abanyathele phansi njengodaka lwemigwaqo. Isaya 10:5, 6.

UmAsiriya uyinkosi yasenyakatho, emele ubupapa, inkosi yamanga yasenyakatho ezinsukwini zokugcina. I-Asiriya neBhabhiloni kwasetshenziswa ukuletha ukwahlulela phezu kuka-Israyeli, kokubili imibuso yasenyakatho neyaseningizimu, ngenxa yokuhlubuka kwabo okuqhubekayo.

“Ngakho-ke u-Israyeli wathunjwa wasuswa ezweni lakhe wayiswa e-Asiriya,’ ‘ngokuba abalalelanga izwi likaJehova uNkulunkulu wabo, kodwa beqa isivumelwano saKhe, nakho konke uMose inceku kaJehova ayekuyalile.’ 2 AmaKhosi 17:7, 11, 14–16, 20, 23; 18:12.

“Ezizahlulelweni ezesabekayo ezelehlela izizwe eziyishumi, iNkosi yayinenhloso ehlananiphile nenomusa. Lokho eyayingasenakukwenza ngazo ezweni lawoyise, yayiyofuna ukukufeza ngokuzihlakazela phakathi kwabeZizwe. Icebo layo lokusindisa bonke ababeyokhetha ukuzuzisa intethelelo ngoMsindisi wesintu lalimelwe ukusafezwa; futhi ezinhluphekweni ezelehlela u-Israyeli, yayilungisa indlela yokuba inkazimulo yayo yambulwe ezizweni zomhlaba. Akubona bonke abathunjwayo ababengaphendukile. Phakathi kwabo kwakukhona abathile ababahlala beqotho kuNkulunkulu, nabanye ababezithobile phambi kwakhe. Ngabo laba, “amadodana kaNkulunkulu ophilayo” (Hoseya 1:10), wayeyoletha izixuku eziningi embusweni wase-Asiriya ekwazini izimfanelo zobunjalo bakhe kanye nomusa womthetho wakhe.” Prophets and Kings, 292.

INkosi yasebenzisa amakhosi asenyakatho njengethuluzi layo lokwahlulela, futhi umgomo oseBhayibhelini eyawulandela maqondana nalawo makhosi asenyakatho wawuthi kwakufanele akhokhelwe ngenxa yezinkonzo ezazenziwe.

Nihlale kulowo nalowo muzi, nidla niphuza lokho abakunikeza khona; ngokuba isisebenzi sifanele umvuzo waso. Ningahambi nisuka endlini niye endlini. Luka 10:7.

INkosi isebenzisa upapa ukujezisa i-United States lapho begwalisa indebe yesikhathi sabo sokuvivinywa emthethweni weSonto ozayo maduze, futhi inkokhelo Yakhe iwukuthi Unikela iGibhithe kupapa ngenxa yezinkonzo ezenziwe. IZwi likaNkulunkulu lesiprofetho licacile ukuthi iGibhithe linikelwa kupapa, futhi amavesi amane namashumi amabili nambili namashumi amane nantathu esahluko seshumi nanye sikaDaniyeli ayakuqinisekisa lokhu. Inkokhelo kapapa ngenxa yezinkonzo ezenziwe iwukuthi uba yinhloko ephakanyiswa amakhosi ayishumi, futhi ebusa phezu komfanekiso wesilo womhlaba wonke.

UTrump uyawanqoba amandla kadrako, ngoba uyinhloko yesishiyagalombili, engowesikhombisa, ngesikhathi somfanekiso wesilo e-United States. Ukuwa kweqembu lamaDemocratic, amandla kadrako abulala uTrump ngo-2020, sekwenzeka manje. IZwi likaNkulunkulu alize lihluleke. “Utshani obuphula umhlane wekamela” beqembu lamaDemocratic bungumphrofethi wamanga wobuSulumane. Ukuhlasela kwango-Okthoba 7, 2023, kubeke uqhekeko ngaphakathi kwesisekelo salo sokwesekwa okungeke kuchazwe ngaphandle kokubekwa ecaleni kwendima yobuSulumane obuthukuthelisa futhi buhluphe izizwe. Lokhu kuzohambisana nokunye ukuhlasela, kukhiqize ukwahlukana okukhulu ngokwengeziwe, kuyilapho kuhlenganisa isigaba sezakhamuzi zesilo somhlaba, eziqaphela ubuwula besikhukhula sokufuduka ngokungemthetho esikhululwe amandla kadrako. Lokhu kuyophinde kulethe inkinga yomnotho, nakuba leyo nkinga isivele ilapha.

“Khona-ke umkhohlisi omkhulu uyakuncenga abantu ukuba bakholwe ukuthi labo abakhonza uNkulunkulu yiyo ababangela lezi zinhlekelele. Iqembu eliye lavusa ukungathokoziswa kweZulu liyakuthwesa zonke izinkinga zalo phezu kwalabo okuthi ukulalela kwabo imiyalo kaNkulunkulu kube ukusola okuqhubekayo kwabaphuli bomthetho. Kuyakumenyenzelwa ukuthi abantu bayamona uNkulunkulu ngokwephula iSabatha langeSonto; ukuthi lesi sono silethe izinhlekelele ezingeke ziphele kuze kube ukugcinwa kweSonto kuphoqelwa ngokuqinile; nokuthi labo abamemezela okufunwa umyalo wesine, ngaleyo ndlela bechitha inhlonipho yeSonto, bayizihluphi zabantu, bevimbela ukubuyiselwa kwabo emseni kaNkulunkulu nasekuchumeni kwasemhlabeni. Ngaleyo ndlela ukusolwa okwabekwa endulo encekwini kaNkulunkulu kuyakuphindwa, phezu kwezizathu eziqinile ngokulinganayo: ‘Kwathi u-Ahabi embona u-Eliya, u-Ahabi wathi kuye: “Nguwe yini lo ohlupha u-Israyeli na?” Wayesethi: “Angimhluphanga u-Israyeli; kodwa nguwe nendlu kayihlo, ngokuba nizishiyile imiyalo kaJehova, wena walandela oBali.” 1 AmaKhosi 18:17, 18. Njengokuba ulaka lwabantu luyakuvuswa yizinsolo zamanga, bayakuthatha isimo maqondana nezithunywa zikaNkulunkulu esifana kakhulu naleso u-Israyeli ohlubukileyo asithatha maqondana no-Eliya.” The Great Controversy, 590.

Abagcina iSabatha bazobonwa njengembangela yokuthi “umusa wobuNkulunkulu nokuchuma kwesikhashana” kususiwe. Ekuchazeni lesi sikhathi esiseduze phambi kwethu, ubhekisela ku-Eliya, nasekusebenzelaneni kwakhe no-Ahabi. Ukusolana kwabo bobabili kwenzeka phambi kweNtaba iKarmeli. Ukuchuma kwesikhashana nomusa wobuNkulunkulu kususwa yizahlulelo ezikhulayo, ngaphambi komthetho weSonto osusondele ukufika. Indimana esanda kucashunwa

ibhekisela ochungechungeni lwezehlakalo ezenzeka ngesikhathi sokuvinjanywa komthetho weSonto, kodwa zikhona izikhathi ezimbili zokuvinjanywa. Ukuvinjanywa komfanekiso wesilo okwenzeka ngaphakathi kwemingcele ye-United States, emva kwalokho kuyaphindwa emhlabeni wonke. Zonke izehlakalo ezichazwe kule ndimana zithola ukugcwaliseka okungokwesiprofetho emlandweni oholela emthethweni weSonto osusondele ukufika, nasemlandweni wobunzima bomthetho weSonto womhlaba wonke obulandela emva kwalokho.

Indima yokuqala ye-Testimonies, umqulu wesishiyagalolunye, eqala ekhasini leshumi nanye, ngaleyo ndlela ikhomba ku-NINE-ELEVEN, ithi: “Siphila esikhathini sokuphela. Izibonakaliso zezikhathi ezigcwaliseka ngokushesha zimemezela ukuthi ukuza kukaKristu sekuseduze kakhulu. Izinsuku esiphila kuzo zinesithunzi esikhulu futhi zibalulekile. UMoya kaNkulunkulu uhoxiswa kancane kancane kodwa ngokuqinisekileyo emhlabeni. Izinhlobo nezahlulelo sezizalile ukuwela phezu kwabadelela umusa kaNkulunkulu. Izinhlekelele emhlabeni nasolwandle, isimo somphakathi esingazinzile, izexwayiso zempi, kuyizimpawu ezesabekayo. Kubikezela izenzakalo ezisondelayo zobukhulu obukhulu kakhulu.” Njengoba indaba iqhubeka, sithola ekhasini leshumi nane, “Ababangi, ngisho naphakathi kwabafundisi nezikhulu zombuso, abaqonda izimbangela ezisemసుkeni wesimo samanje somphakathi. Labo abaphethe izintambo zombuso abakwazi ukuxazulula inkinga yokonakala kokuziphatha, ubumpofu, ukuswela, nobugebengu obandayo. Bazabalaza ngeze ukubeka imisebenzi yebhizinisi esisekelweni esiphephe kakhulu. Ukuba abantu bebengayinaka kakhulu imfundiso yezwi likaNkulunkulu, bebeyothola isixazululo sezinkinga ezibakhathazayo.”

“ImiBhalo ichaza isimo sezwe ngaphambi nje kokuza kwesibili kukaKristu. Ngabantu abathi ngokuphanga nangokuphanga ngenkani baqongelele ingcebo enkulu, kulotshiwe ukuthi: ‘Niqongelele ingcebo ngezinsuku zokugcina. Bhekani, inkokhelo yabasebenzi abavune amasimu enu, enigodlile ngokukhohlisa, iyakhala; nokukhala kwabavuni sekufinyelele ezindlebeni zeNkosi yamabandla. Niye naphila ngokunethezeka emhlabeni, futhi naphila ngokuzitika; nondle izinhliziyi zenu, njengosuku lokuhlathwa. Naye nalahla icala, nambulala olungileyo; yena akamelani nani.’ Jakobe 5:3–6.”

Ezinsukwini zokugcina abantu “badonsa kanzima ngeze bezama ukubeka imisebenzi yebhizinisi esisekelweni esiqinile kakhulu.” AmaDemocrat, umshini wabo wenkulumo-ze, kanye nosomabhange bomhlaba wonke badonsa kanzima ngeze, futhi baqamba amanga ngokuqina kwezezimali kwangempela abathi ukuphathwa kukaBiden sekukuzuzile. Olunye lwezimpawu “zezwe ngaphambi nje kokubuya kwesibili kukaKristu,” ukuthi kukhona “abantu abathi ngokuphanga nangokucindezela” “baqongelele ingcebo enkulu.” Amavesi amathathu andulela amavesi encwadini kaJakobe, uDade White awacaphunayo, yilawa:

Wozani manje, nina bantu abacebileyo, khalani nilile ngokukhulu, nikhala ngenxa yezinsizi eziyokwehlela kini. Ingcebo yenu yonakele, nezingubo zenu sezidliwe yizibungu. Igolide lenu nesiliva senu kugqwalile; nokugqwala kwako kuyakuba ngufakazi omelana nani, kudle inyama yenu kungathi kungumlilo. Niqoqelele ingcebo izinsuku zokugcina. Jakobe 5:1–3.

Isici esiyisiprofetho “sezinsukwini zokugcina” yilesi lapho kuba khona amadoda aziwa ngenxa yengcebo yawo emangalisayo, eyazuzwa ngenkohliso. Lawo madoda asematheni nsuku zonke.

Leso sikhathi sesifikile. Kuleso sikhathi ingcebo yalabo babhange bomhlaba nezigidigidi zemali imelelwa njengegolide nesiliva, okuba nokugqwala. Isiliva negolide akugqwali, ngakho imiBhalo ikhomba into engalindelekile neze eyenzeka engcebweni yamadoda acebileyo ezinsukwini zokugcina, ngoba igolide lawo nesiliva lawo kuyakugqwala. Isibonakaliso esandulela lokho kuwohloka komnotho senzeka ngokufika komaye wesithathu, ngo-September 11, 2001.

UbuSulumane bomaye wesithathu bungumoya wasempumalanga wesiprofetho seBhayibheli, futhi ezinsukwini zokugcina ngumoya wasempumalanga ocwilisa umnotho, njengoba kufanekiswa yimikhumbi yaseTharishishi.

Ngokuba, bheka, amakhosi ayebuthene, adlula ndawonye. Akubona, amangala; aphazamiseka, aphuthuma ukubaleka. Ukwesaba kwabamba khona lapho, nobuhlungu obunjengobowesifazane osemihelweni. Uwephula imikhumbi yaseTharishishi ngomoya wasempumalanga. AmaHubo 48:4–7.

Amakhosi abambelele embusweni womhlaba, osonkontileka bezigidigidi nababhange, bakhathazekile ngokwesaba nobuhlungu lapho umoya wasempumalanga, omele ukwanda kokuthukuthela kwezizwe (njengowesifazane osezinkingeni zokubeletha), okukhiqizwa yi-Islam yosizi lwesithathu, ucwilisa imikhumbi yaseTharishishi. I-Islam isizophahlaza umnotho wendawo nowomhlaba wonke futhi ikhiqize isimo somnotho nesombusazwe esidlala ngokuphelele emandleni kaTrump, hhayi awamaDemocrat nabambelele embusweni womhlaba, ngoba amandla kadrako anikezwa ikhanda lesishiyagalombili, elingalesikhombisa, ngenxa “yezinkonzo ezenziwe”. UNkulunkulu wasebenzisa uTrump ukuvusa wonke umbuso wamaGriki, ngoba manje uNkulunkulu uletha izimo lapho umhlaba wonke uzohlukaniswa ube yizinhlobo ezimbili.

Uhlelo lwezomnotho olusebenza manje ngabahwebi bomhlaba wonke lwaqalwa okokuqala ngesikhathi sobuMengameli bukaWoodrow Wilson, iDemocrat owakhethwa ngokuthembisa ukugcina i-United States ingangeni eMpini Yezwe Yokuqala eyayisondela, kodwa wacina esengumongameli owengamele iMpi Yezwe Yokuqala. UWilson waziwa kakhulu ngokugqugquzela i-League of Nations, eyandulela i-United Nations. Ngesikhathi sobuMengameli bakhe isakhiwo sezimali se-United States sanikelwa ezandleni zabahwebi bomhlaba wonke, lapho uWilson enikela ukuqondiswa kwezomnotho kwesizwe ngaphansi kwesandla se-Federal Reserve System ngo-1913.

Izimpawu zesiprofetho zomongameli weMpi Yezwe Yokuqala zaziysithembiso sakhe sokungayi empini, okuyinto eyayiyamanga. Wayeyisibalo somlando esiholayo ekukhuthazeni uhulumeni womhlaba owodwa weNhlangotho Yezizwe, futhi wengamela ukunikelwa kwezimali zase-United States kubabhange bomhlaba. Wabusa kusukela ngo-1913 kuya ku-1921. Ngo-1919, isizukulwane sesithathu se-Adventism, esifanekiselwa ukuvumelana nezwe, sahamba ngokuhambisana nokuvumelana kukaWilson nezwe, ngokuba izimpondo ezimbili zihamba ngokuhambisana. Esizukulwaneni sesithathu se-Laodicean Adventism banikela ukulawulwa kwezinhlelo zabo zezokwelapha nezemfundo ezandleni zalabo abangaphandle kobukhosi babo bokomoya. Ngesikhathi esifanayo, uWilson wanikela ubukhosi bezezimali be-United States kubabhange bomhlaba wonke, futhi wasebenza ngokungakhathali, kodwa wehluleka, ukunikeza ubukhosi bezombusazwe be-United States kwabamhlaba wonke.

UWilson, njengomongameli ngesikhathi seMpi Yezwe Yokuqala, umele izici zesiprofetho ezikhomba iMpi Yezwe Yesithathu. Umele umlando lapho iFederal Reserve ibandakanyeka khona ekulawuleni umnotho womhlaba wonke iye endleleni efaneleke kakhulu i-ajenda yama-globalist, hhayi ubukhosi beMelika. Umele umongameli okhona lapho uHlelo Olusha Lomhlaba ekugcineni lufeza umgomo walo ngokuba umbuso wesikhombisa wesiprofetho seBhayibheli, nakuba ukubusa kwalo kuyisikhashana. Leli qiniso lisungulwa phezu kofakazi ababili, ngoba umzamo kaWilson owehluleka wokungena eNhlanguweni Yezizwe ngemva kweMpi Yezwe Yokuqala wawuyisifanekiselo se-United States ukujoyina i-United Nations ngokushesha ngemva kweMpi Yezwe Yesibili. Phezu kwalaba fakazi ababili, umthetho weSonto ozayo maduzane, oletha ukubhujiswa kwesizwe emsileni wawo, uholela ekusungulweni kwe-United Nations njengohulumeni womhlaba owodwa ama-globalist abelokhu ewuphusha kusukela ebungamamelinini bukaWoodrow Wilson.

Lezi zimpawu zesiprofetho kufanele zibe khona ebuholoni bukamongameli wesishiyagalombili nowokugcina, ongowabayisikhombisa. UWilson walandelwa nguWarren Harding, iRiphabhulikhi, owaqalisa inkathi ebizwa ngokuthi “ama-twenties adlondlobala,” eyaholela ekuweni komnotho kwango-1929, okwaholela ekuDangepeleni Okukhulu, okwaholela eMpini Yezwe Yesibili. Ubumongameli bukaTrump bokuqala babuyilezo “twenties adlondlobala,” futhi uBiden usezongena nesikhathi sokudangala okukhulu kunakho konke emlandweni wesilo somhlaba. Lokho kudangala kwafanekiswa ukuwa komnotho kwango-1929, kodwa futhi nangokuthi “ukwethuka kwango-1837” ngosuku luka-Ellen White.

Ukudangala komnotho kwango-1830 e-United States kuvame ukubizwa ngokuthi “iPanic of 1837.” Kwakuwukuwohloka komnotho okunzima okwathatha kusukela ngo-1837 kwaze kwaba maphakathi nawo-1840, kuhlanganisa nengxenye enkulu yeshumi leminyaka yawo-1830. I-Panic of 1837 yaphawuleka ngenhlekelele yezimali, ukuwa kwamabhange, ukungasebenzi okusabalele, kanye nesikhathi eside sobunzima bezomnotho.

Ukuthuthumela Kwezimali kwango-1837 kwabangelwa “iBhamuza Lokuzicabangela Ngokwezimali,” njengoba kwenzeka nasekuweni komnotho kwango-1929. Ngo-1837, lapho lelo bhamuza liqhuma, kwaholela ekuqothukeni okwandile nasekulahlekelweni okukhulu kwezimali. Kwalandela uchungechunge lokwehluleka kwamabhange ngemva kwalelo bhamuza lokuzicabangela ngokwezimali, okwaholela ekulahlekelweni ukwethenjwa ohlelweni lwamabhange nasekuthuthumeleni kwezimali okwandile. Ukuwohloka komnotho womhlaba wonke, okwakhuliswa ukwehla kwezohwebo lwamazwe ngamazwe kanye nokuncipha kwesidingo sokuthunyelwa kwezimpahla zaseMelika kwamanye amazwe, kwaba nomthelela ezinkingeni zomnotho e-United States.

Ukuwa komnotho kwango-1929, okwamaka ukuqala Kokuwohloka Okukhulu Komnotho, kwandulelwa ibhamuza lokuqagela eMakethe Yamasheya. Phakathi neminyaka yawo-1920, kwaba nenkathi yokuchuma komnotho e-United States, eyaziwa ngokuthi i-Roaring Twenties, eyayibonakala ngokukhula kwezimboni ngokushesha, ukusungulwa kwezobuchwepheshe, kanye nethemba elisabalele. Ngaleso sikhathi, ukuqagela eMakethe Yamasheya kwakhuphuka kakhulu, kushukunyiswa yizikweletu ezilula ukuzithola, ukuhweba nge-margin (ukuthenga amasheya

ngemali ebolekiwe), kanye nokuthengwa kwamasheya ngenhloso yokuqagela ngesisekelo sokulindelwa kokwenyuka kwamanani esikhathini esizayo kunokuba kube ngenani lawo langempela. Amanani amasheya akhuphukela emazingeni angenakusekelwa, edlula kakhulu inani eliyisisekelo lezinkampani ayemele zona.

Kusukela ngoMashi 2000 kuze kube ngu-Okthoba 2002 kwaqhuma “ibhamuza le-dot-com.” Umhla ka-11 Septhemba 2001 wawungaphakathi kwalokho ukuwa komnotho. Kwase kuthi ngo-2008 kwaqhuma ibhamuza lezindlu, okwabizwa ngokuthi Inhlekelele Yezezimali Yomhlaba Wonke noma Ukuwohloka Okukhulu Komnotho.

Ngaphambi kokufinyelela komthetho weSonto, ukuchuma kwesikhashana kwezakhamuzi zase-United States kuyasuswa. Ukususwa kwalokho kuchuma kwesikhashana kwenzeka ngesikhathi sokubekwa uphawu kwezinkulungwane eziyikhulu namashumi amane nane. Uphawu lokuqala lwesikhathi sokubekwa uphawu lwalufihlwe phakathi kokuwa komnotho. Umhla ka-11 kuSeptemba, 2001 kwakuwukunikezwa amandla kwengelosi yesithathu, futhi lapho yona leyo ngelosi ifika ngo-1844, lowo mlando wawufihlwe phakathi kokuwa komnotho. U-1844 uyisibonakaliso sangaphambili somthetho weSonto osusondele ukuza, kanti umhla ka-11 kuSeptemba, 2001 uyisiqalo sesikhathi sokubekwa uphawu. UJesu ngaso sonke isikhathi ufanekisa ukuphela kwento ngesiqalo sento. Ukuwa komnotho kwango-1929 kwandulela kwaholela eMpini Yezwe Yesibili.

Sizoqhubeka nalezi sifundo esihlokweni esilandelayo.

“Kube khona phakathi kwethu njengesizwe ukunganaki okuvilaphayo, nokungakholwa okuyicala, okusibambezele ekwenzeni umsebenzi uNkulunkulu asishiyela wona wokwenza ukukhanya kwethu kukhanye kuye kulabo bezinye izizwe. Kukhona ukwesaba ukuphuma umuntu ayozama nokuthatha izingozi kulo msebenzi omkhulu, kusatshwa ukuthi ukusetshenziswa kwezimali kungase kungalethi inzuzo. Kuthiwani uma izimali zisetshenziswa kodwa singaboni ukuthi imiphefumulo isindisiwe ngakho? Kuthiwani uma kuba ukulahlekelwa okuphelele kwengxenye yezimali zethu? Kungcono ukusebenza nokulokhu sisebenza kunokungenzi lutho. Anazi ukuthi yikuphi okuyophumelela, lokhu noma lokho. Abantu bayatshala emalungelweni obunikazi bezinto eziqanjwe ngobuchwepheshe, bahlangabezane nokulahlekelwa okukhulu, futhi lokho kwamukelwa njengento evamile. Kodwa emsebenzini nasendabeni kaNkulunkulu, abantu bayesaba ukuzama. Imali ibonakala kubo iyilahleko nje uma ingalethi ngokushesha inzuzo lapho itshalwe emsebenzini wokusindisa imiphefumulo. Zona kanye izimali manje ezitshalwa kancane kangaka endabeni kaNkulunkulu, futhi eziginwa ngobugovu, maduze nje ziyophonswa kanye nazo zonke izithombe konwabu nasemalulwaneni. Imali maduze izokwehla kakhulu inani layo ngokuzumayo lapho iqiniso lezigameko zaphakade livuleka emizweni yomuntu.” The True Missionary, January 1, 1874.