

Paniumi – Inombolo Yokuqala

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Sekunesikhathi esithile sigxilise ukunaka kwethu emlandweni ofihlekile kaDaniyeli 11:40, futhi emasontweni asanda kwedlula, iNkosi idonse ukunaka kwethu evesini 27:

Izinhliziyo zawo womabili la makhosi ziyakuba sezinhlelweni zobubi, futhi ayakukhuluma amanga etafuleni linye; kodwa lokho akuyikuphumelela, ngokuba ukuphela kuseyokuba ngesikhathi esimisiweyo. Daniyeli 11:27.

Ekuqaleni, bengingaqiniseki ngemininingwane—ukuthi kwakunini, kwakukuphi, nokuthi ngobani ababehlezi kulelo tafula, bekhuluma amanga omunye komunye—kodwa le mibuzo manje isabuyekwezwa. KuleziSabatha ezimbalwa ezedlule, ngenze amaphutha athile njengoba bengisebenza kule migqa. Nokho, ngalokho engikholwa ukuthi kwakuyisiqondiso sokuhlinzekela sikaNkulunkulu, ubumbano obumelelwe emavesini 13–15, obufanekiselwa yiKhesariya Filipi, baqala ukwembuleka. Nakuba kusekhona izingxenye ezisadinga ukucwengisiswa, ngiyakholwa ukuthi iNkosi isisusile isandla saYo kula mavesi ukuze iveze incazelo yawo.

Lokhu kuqonda kwaqina ngokushesha ngemva komhlangano we-Zoom weSabatha eledlule. Isonto ngaphambi kwalokho, ngase ngithintwe kakhulu ukuhambisana okuyinkimbinkimbi kwemilando emavesini 10–15. Ngabhala futhi ngathumela umlayezo wombhalo kubantu abambalwa ngichaza imicabango yami, futhi ngacela ukwabelana ngayo ngoLwesihlanu kusihlwa. Ngangizama ukuhlela izindaba ezikuleyo mavesi, ngiqinisekile ukuthi kwakukhona okuthile okubaluleke ngokujulile. Kukhona ngempela, kodwa kwakungeyikho engangikuphakamisile ekuqaleni. Naphezu kokukhubeka kwami esikhathini esiyisonto nesigamu esedlule ngenkathi ngilwisana nalesi siqephu, ngiyabona ukuhola koNgamela engikujwayele. INkosi yayivula uphawu lweqiniso elikhethekile, elibalulekile. Lapho isici sobuntu sesivezwe ngokuphelele futhi sibekwe eceleni, iqiniso—elivulwe yiNgonyama yesizwe sakwaJuda—libonakala lijule nakakhulu kunalokho engangikuqondile.

Ivesi lesihlanu kuya kwelesishiyagalolunye

UPutin, njengenkosi yaseningizimu, ufanekisa uPtolemy, oyakunqoba empini yase-Ukraine, egcwalisa ivesi 11. Ngokomlando, ukunqoba kukaPtolemy IV Philopator eMpini yaseRaphia kwagcwalisa leli ves, kufanekisela kusengaphambili impumelelo eseduze kaPutin. Amavesi 5–9 achaza umlando ofiphaza kusengaphambili ukubusa kobupapa kweminyaka eyi-1,260 (538–1798) ngokuningiliziwe okukhulu. Le mininingwane iye yahlolwa kaningi esikhathini esedlule, ngakho-ke lapha ngizogcizelela uphawu olulodwa lwesiprofetho olugcwaliseke emavesini 5–9 futhi oluphindwe esikhathini esisukela ku-538 kuya ku-1798.

Lesi sikhathi saqala ngesivumelwano phakathi kombuso wasePtolemy waseningizimu nombuso waseSeleucid wasenyakatho, esaqiniswa lapho inkosi yaseningizimu inikela indodakazi yayo ukuba yendiselwe inkosi yasenyakatho. Lolu bumbano lwaqalisa inkathi yeminyaka eyisikhombisa eyaphela lapho inkosi yaseningizimu ihlasela enyakatho, ithumba inkosi yasenyakatho iyiyise eGibhithe, futhi inkosi eyayithunjiwe kamuva yafa ngemva kokuwa ehhashini.

Isivumelwano Esephuliwe

Ukuhlasela kwaqhamuka esivumelwaneni esaphulwa. Emva kokuba isikhathi seminyaka eyisikhombisa sesiqalile, inkosi yasenyakatho yamshiya umkayo wayo wokuqala ukuze ishade nenkosazana yaseningizimu futhi iqinise isivumelwano. Kamuva, yalahla inkosikazi yaseningizimu yabuyisela indlovukazi yayo yokuqala. Lokhu kwaholela ekutheni indlovukazi yokuqala ibulale indlovukazi yaseningizimu nezinceku zayo ezayiphelezela, kwavusa ulaka emndenini wendlovukazi yaseningizimu eGibhithe.

Ngokwahlukanisa okungokwesiprofetho, iminyaka eyisikhombisa ingabonakala njengezikhathi ezimbili zeminyaka emithathu nengxenyane, njengoba kuboniswa yiminyaka emithathu nengxenyane ngaphambi kwesiphambano nangemva kwaso, eyahlanganisa ndawonye isonto uKristu aqinisa ngalo isivumelwano. Le minyaka emithathu nengxenyane iyabonakala futhi esiqalekiswa sezikhathi eziyisikhombisa esafezwa phezu kombuso wakwa-Israyeli wasenyakatho kusukela ngo-723 BC kwaze kwaba ngu-1798. Lezo zikhathi eziyisikhombisa zihlukaniswe zaba yizikhathi ezimbili eziyinkulungwane namakhulu amabili namashumi ayisithupha, kanti u-538 uyiphuzu eliphakathi. Le mifanekiso yokuthi eziyisikhombisa zahlukaniswe zaba yizikhathi ezimbili zeminyaka emithathu nengxenyane ayenzeki ngokungahleliwe; yenzelwe inhloso.

Ekuhlukanisweni kwesonto, uKristu waqinisekisa isivumelwano; isiphambano simela isikhungo, futhi ngokwenza kanjalo sikhomba uKristu ethula umlayezo mathupha iminyaka emithathu nengxenyane, kulandelwe ngabafundi baKhe bethula umlayezo ngesikhathi esifanayo. Ezikhathini eziyisikhombisa ezimelene nombuso wasenyakatho, u-538 uhlukanisa umlando ube yisikhathi lapho ubuqaba bunyathela phansi indawo engcwele kanye nebutho, kulandelwe ubuPapa bunyathela phansi indawo engcwele kanye nebutho ngesikhathi esifanayo. Ebufanekisweni besiprofetho “isikhombisa” limelwa ngokuthi kuthathu nengxenyane, lona-ke futhi limelwa ngezinyanga ezingamashumi amane nambili, izinsuku noma iminyaka emithathu nengxenyane, inkulungwane namakhulu amabili namashumi ayisithupha, amashumi amabili nanhlanu namashumi amabili, kanye nesikhathi, izikhathi, nokwahlukaniswa kwesikhathi. Ngokwengqikithi, zonke lezi zibalo ziyashintshana.

Isivumelwano esenziwa phakathi koMbuso wakwaPtolemy, owawubuswa yinzalo kaPtolemy I (omunye wojenene baka-Alexander Omkhulu), owawulawula iGibhithe, noMbuso wakwaSeleucus, owawubuswa yinzalo kaSeleucus I (omunye futhi wojenene baka-Alexander), owawulawula ingxenyane enkulu yeMpumalanga Ephakathi, kuhlanganise neSiriya, saphetha iMpi Yesibili yaseSiriya ngo-253 BC. Leyo mpi yayiqale eminyakeni eyisikhombisa ngaphambili, ngo-260 BC. Eminyakeni eyisikhombisa emva kokuba isivumelwano siqinisekisiwe, saphulwa ngo-246 BC. Iminyaka eyishumi nane, ehlukaniwe yaba yizikhathi ezimbili zeminyaka

eyisikhombisa. Ingxenye yokuqala iyimpi, kanti ingxenye yesibili iyukuthula. Leyo minyaka eyishumi nane iqala ngeMpi Yesibili yaseSiriya, iphethe ngeMpi Yesithathu yaseSiriya. Lolu hlobo lokulinganiselana emlandweni luyagcizeleleka lapho uqaphela ukuthi lowo mlando umelelwe emavesini esihlanu kuya kwelesishiyagalolunye esahluko seshumi nanye. Isivumelwano nokwepulwa kwaso kuyizona ezigxilwe kuzo yilawo mavesi kanye nomlando owagcwalisa lawo mavesi.

Lokhu kuhambisana nokubusa kobupapa kusukela ngowe-538 kuya kowe-1798. Sekusondele ekupheleni kwaleyo nkathi, uNapoleon Bonaparte wangena esivumelwaneni neVatican. Ecaphuna ukwepulwa yiVatican kweSivumelwano saseTolentino sango-1797, uNapoleon wathumela uJenene Berthier ngo-1798 ukuba athumbe upapa. Upapa washonela eFrance ngo-1799. Le nkathi yeminyaka eyi-1,260 ichazwe ngokuningiliziwe emavesini 31–39.

Umlando wamavesi 5–9 uhambisana nowamavesi 31–39, unikeza ofakazi ababili ngaphakathi kukaDaniyeli 11. Yomibili lemigqa ihlanganyela izimpawu zomlando wesiprofetho ezifanayo, yembula izindlela zokusebenzelana phakathi kwamakhosi aseningizimu nasenyakatho. Isikhathi ngasinye sifanekiselwa iminyaka emithathu nengxenye, siphetha ngokunqoba kwenkosi yaseningizimu, iyibambe inkosi yasenyakatho, futhi iyise ezweni laseningizimu, lapho kufela khona womabili amakhosi asenyakatho. Kuzo zombili lezi zimo, njengoba umbhalo usho, inkosi yaseningizimu ibuya nempango:

Uyakuwathumba futhi abayise eGibhithe onkulunkulu babo, kanye nezikhulu zabo, nezitsha zabo eziyigugu zesiliva nezegolide; futhi uyakuhlala iminyaka eminingi kunenkosi yasenyakatho. Daniyeli 11:8.

KuPtolemy, lokhu kwakuyingcebo eyayiphangwa ngaphambili yinkosi yasenyakatho; kuNapoleon, kwakuyingcebo yaseVatican eyaphangwa yasiwa eFrance. Le migqa emibili yobufakazi ibonisa ukuthi ukufa kwenkosi yasenyakatho kufanekiselwa ukuwa ehhashini. KusAmbulo 17, owesifazane ogibele isilo umele iBandla lamaKatolika:

Ngakho wangithwala ngoMoya wayongisa ehlane; ngase ngibona owesifazane ehlezi phezu kwesilo esibomvu klebhu, sigcwele amagama okuhlambalaza, sinamakhanda ayisikhombisa nezimpondo eziyishumi. IsAmbulo 17:3.

Isilo asigibelayo yiZizwe Ezihlangene. IsAmbulo 17 sichaza ukubuyiselwa kwakhe emandleni emva kwesilonda esibulalayo sango-1798. Njengombuso wesishiyagalombili, uqala kabusha ukubusa kwakhe, okufanekiselwa ukugibela kwakhe isilo:

Futhi owesifazane ombonileyo ungumuzi omkhulu lowo, obusa phezu kwamakhosi omhlaba. IsAmbulo 17:18.

Inxeba elibulalayo lika-1798 laboniswa ngaphambili emavesini 5–9 lapho inkosi yasenyakatho yawa ehhashini yafa. Le migqa emibili kuDaniyeli 11 ihambisana ngokufanayo namavesi 41–45. Umthetho weSonto e-United States of America, ophawulwe evesini 41, uqala ukugibela kokugcina kobupapa phezu kwesilo—inkathi ebonakaliswa kule migqa emibili. Lapho u-Ellen White ephawula ukuthi “okuningi komlando” okwafezeka kuDaniyeli 11 “kuyophindwa,” amavesi 5–9

no-31–39 ahambelana namavesi 41–45.

Ivesi Lamashumi Amane Kuphela

Kusukela evesini 31 kuya ku-45, ivesi 40 kuphela elimi ngaphandle kwenkathi yesiprofetho yezinsuku ezintathu nengxenye. Limelela umlando oyingqayizivele phakathi kwengxenye yokugcina yesithathu yamavesi angu-45 kaDaniyeli. Evesini 16, umlando weRoma Yobukhosi yabeZizwe uyembuleka ngabaphathi abane—uPompey, uJulius Caesar, u-Augustus Caesar, noTiberius Caesar. Ukunqoba kuka-Augustus eMpini yase-Actium ngo-31 BC kwaqala ukubusa kweRoma Yobukhosi kweminyaka engu-360, kugcwalisa “isikhathi” esisevesini 24:

Uyongena ngokuthula ngisho nasezindaweni ezivundile kakhulu zesifundazwe; enze lokho oyise abangakwenzanga, noma oyise boyise; abahlakazele impango, nokuphangwa, nengcebo; yebo, uyoceba amacebo akhe ngokumelana nezinqaba eziqinileyo, kuze kube yisikhashana. Daniyeli 11:24.

Ngemva kwe-Actium, iRoma yenza iGibhithe isifundazwe ngo-30 BC. Eminyakeni engamakhulu amathathu namashumi ayisithupha kamuva, ngo-330, uConstantine wasusa inhloko-dolobha yombuso wayisusa eRoma wayiyisa eConstantinople. Lesi “sikhathi” sivumelana ngokwesiprofetho neminyaka eyi-1,260 yokubusa kobupapa kanye neminyaka eyisi-7 yamavesi 5–9.

Kusukela evesini 16, iRoma yoMbuso yamaqaba iyabusa kuze kube yivesi 30, kuhlanganisa isivumelwano samaMaccabee neRoma kanye nolibo lukaKristu. Nokho, amavesi 16–30 ahambisana namavesi 31–39 kanye no-41–45. Ngakho-ke, emavesini okugcina angama-30 kaDaniyeli 11, kuvela umugqa wesiprofetho ongaguquki—ngaphandle kwevesi 40, lapho “isikhathi sokuphela” siphawulwa ngo-1798 nango-1989.

Ngaphandle kwezimo ezimbalwa emavesini 2 no-3—lapho owokugcina kubapresidente abayisishiyagalombili edlulela ekulawuleni amakhosi ayishumi eZizwe Ezihlangene—amavesi amabili okuqala ahambisana nevesi 40, emele umthetho weSonto kanye nokuguquka kusuka embusweni wesithupha kuya kowesikhombisa nowesishiyagalombili. Amavesi 3 no-4 ahambisana nevesi 45 kanye noDaniyeli 12:1, ebonisa ukuvuka nokuwa kombuso wamaGreci, okufaniswa nokusungulwa nokubhujiswa kobupapa emavesini 41 kuya kuDaniyeli 12:1. Kokubili owesifazane nesilo asigibelayo kugcina kungenalusizo, kuhleleka ngaleyo ndlela isiqalo nesiphetho sikaDaniyeli 11 ngaphandle komlando wevesi 40. U-Alexander Omkhulu umelela iZizwe Ezihlangene, ephinga nesifebe saseThire (inkosi yasenyakatho kusukela evesini 41 kuya phambili), okungukuthi bobabili bayisilo nodrako.

Ivesi Yesishiyagalolunye neLeshumi

Amavesi 5–9 apha ngesikhathi sokuphela ngo-1798, kuyilapho ivesi 10 liphawula u-1989. Ngakho-ke, isikhathi esiphakathi kwamavesi 9 no-10—kusukela ku-1798 kuya ku-1989—simelela ingxenye eyambulwayo yevesi 40, siqalisa umlando waso ofihlekile. Ukuze kucace: cishe wonke amavesi akuDaniyeli 11 abonisa ukubusa kobupapa kusukela ku-538 kuya ku-1798. Ivesi 40

limboza isikhathi esisukela ku-1798 kuya emthethweni weSonto e-USA. Amavesi 6–9 ayisifaniso sesikhathi sobupapa, kuyilapho ivesi 10 libonisa kusengaphambili ukuwa kwe-USSR ngo-1989. Ngakho-ke, amavesi 11–15 ahlanganisa isikhathi esisukela ku-1989 kuya emthethweni weSonto, njengoba lokhu kuvezwa emavesini 16, 31, no-41.

Ivesi 40 ihlukaniswe yaba izingxenywe ezimbili. Eyokuqala, kusukela ku-1798 kuya ku-1989, iqala futhi iphele “ngesikhathi sokuphela.” Ingxenywe yesibili iqala ngo-1989, lapho ingxenywe yokuqala iphetha khona. Amavesi 1 no-2 akhomba ukulandelana komongameli okuqala ngo-1989, kuhambelana nengxenywe yesibili yevesi 40. Ivesi 11 liphawula ukuqala kwempi yase-Ukraine ngo-2014, kanti ivesi 12 liqokomisa imiphumela inkosi yaseningizimu eyinqobile ezilethela yona. Ivesi 13 lisondele ekugwalisekeni, kodwa lapha siyaqaphela ukuthi ivesi 11 liwela ngaphakathi kwengxenywe yesibili yevesi 40—ngemva kuka-1989, kodwa ngaphambi komthetho weSonto (ivesi 41).

Amavesi 13–15 akhomba eMpini yasePanium ngo-200 BC, unyaka lapho iRoma yamaqaba yaqala khona ukusebenzisa ithonya ezindabeni zabantu, okuhlobene naleyo mpi. Njengoba yenzeka kudala ngaphambi kokungena kukaPompey eJerusalema evesini 16, inikeza ubufakazi bomlando obukhomba ivesi 41 njengomthetho weSonto e-United States of America.

Yonke imigqa yesiprofetho nokugwaliseka kwayo ngokomlando kuDaniyeli 11 kutholakala kungaba phakathi komlando wevesi 40 (1798 kuya emthethweni weSonto) noma kusukela evesini 41 kuya kuDaniyeli 12:1. Kwamavesi angu-45, amavesi 1, 2, 7–15, no-40—okuwonke ayishumi nambili—asebenza ohlelweni lwesikhathi lwevesi 40 lapho ehlanganiswa umugqa phezu komugqa. Ivesi 40 liyehlukaniseka libe izingxenywe ezimbili ngo-1989. Amavesi 1, 2, no-10–15 ahambisana nengxenywe yalo yesibili. Amavesi 1 no-2 alanda umugqa womongameli emlandweni wesilo somhlaba, kanti amavesi 10–15 abonisa izimpi ezintathu zabameleli ezahlelwa yinkosi yasenyakatho (amandla obupapa) kusukela ngo-1989 kuya emthethweni weSonto. Lezi zimpi ezintathu zabameleli ziqala nge-United States, ekhonjiswa evesini 40 ngokuthi “izinqola, imikhumbi, nabagibeli bamahhashi.”

Sizoqhubeka esihlokweni esilandelayo.