



Imicabango ngeMpilo kaMoya

IsiKhungo se-Ruhi



Book 1

Imicabango ngeMpilo kaMoya

IsiKhungo se-Ruhi

Izincwadi ezitholakala oHlwini:

Ngezansi kunezihloko ezitholakala manje ohlwini olwakiwe isiKhungo se-Ruhi. Lezi zincwadi kuhloswe ukuba zisetshenziswe njengohlu lwezifundo eziyingqikithi emzamweni ehleliwe yokuthuthukisa amakhono entsha kanye nabantu abadala ukuze basebenzele imiphakathi yabo. Isikhungo se-Ruhi senza isethi yezifundo eziphuma encwadini yesithathu okuwuhlu lokuqeqesha othisha bamakilasi ezingane ama-Bahá'í, kanye nenye isethi evela eNcwadini yesihlanu (5) yokukhulisa abafundisi bamakilasi entsha esancane. Nalokhu, kuyavezwa ohlwini olungezansi. Kufanele kuqaphelwe ukuthi uhlu lungase lube noshintsho njengoba ulwazi enkundleni yokufundisa luthuthuka, nezihloko zizokwengezwa ngenkathi izakhi zemfundo ezithuthukiswayo zifinyelele esigabeni lapho zingatholakala khona ngokusabalele.

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Imicabango eMbalwa ebhekiswe kumfundisi

Inani lezindawo lapho *Imicabango ngeMpilo kaMoya*, okuyincwadi yokuqala ohlwini oluyingqikithi yezifundo zesikhungo se-Ruhi, efundwa emhlabeni wonke liye lakhula eminyakeni eminingi. Ezimweni ezivamisile, lencwadi ifundwa bese idingidwa yiqembu labangani, abangakha umbuthano wokufunda ohlangana njalo, abangase bahlangane ndawonye ohlelweni lokufunda okushubile, noma bahlangane kumbuthano wezinsuku ngesikhathi samaholide esikole. Noma ngasiphi isikhathi, oyedwa eqenjini udlala indima yokuba umfundisi. Ubudlelwano phakathi komfundisi kanye nabanye ababambiqhaza akubona obathisha nomfundisi; bonke babambe iqhaza ohlelweni lapho wonke umuntu efuna ukufunda. Kodwa umfundisi akayena futhi umgqogquzeli wengxoxo nje oseceleni. Ngemva kokuba esephothule inani elanele lezifundo ohlwini futhi oseke wenza izenzo zokusebenzela inkolo okukhuthazwa ilezi ncwadi, umfundisi uyakwazi ukusiza ilungu leqembu ngalinye ekufezeni inhloso yendaba efundwayo. Labo abangabefundisi beNcwadi 1 bangase bakuthole kuwusizo ukubukeza imiqondo enikezwe kulesi sethulo ngezikhathi ezithize.

Ababambiqhaza emhlabeni wonke abafunda lesi sifundo sokuqala sesikhungo baqhamuka ezizindeni ezihlukene. Abanye besuke sebengamalungu omphakathi wamaBahá'í abanethemba lokuthuthukisa amakhono abo ukusebenzela uMgomo asebewamukele. Abanye babona lesi sifundo njengesiqalo sophenyo lwabo ngoKholo lwamaBahá'í njengenkolo. Kanti abanye bakhangwa izimiso zamaBahá'í futhi bafisa ukuzijwayeza izinjongo nemizamo yomphakathi wamaBahá'í. Bese kuba nenani elandayo labantu abasha ikakhulukazi labo, abafuna ukuthuthukisa amakhono abo okusebenzela umphakathi, kuvamile ukuba babe yingxenye yohlelo oluthize noma olunye olukhuthazwa umphakathi wamaBahá'í, bathathe lesi sifundo njengegxathu lokuqala.

Kusukela ekuqaleni, kufanele kucace kubo bonke ababambiqhaza ukuthi izifundo zesikhungo se-Ruhi zilandelela umzila wokusebenzela isintu, lapho umuntu ngamunye ehamba ngejubane lakhe, sisiza futhi sisizwa abanye. Ukuhamba le ndlela kusho ukulandela inhloso emanxambili ebhekene nesimilo, inxa lokuqala: ukubheka ukukhula komuntu ngokomoya nokwengqondo, elesibili, ukuba negalelo ekuguquleni umphakathi. Inqubekelaphambili kulendlela ihlanganisa ukuthuthukiswa kwamakhono amaningi adinga ukuqonda kanye nolwazi, izimfanelo ezingokomoya nesimo somqondo esincomekayo, kanye nenqwaba yamakhono. Imithombo yolwazi okuthathwa kuyo uma kushicilelwa izincwadi zesiKhungo, ngakolunye uhlangothi, kuba izimfundiso zeNkolo yama Bahá'í, bese, ngakolunye, kube ulwazi olwandayo lomphakathi wama Bahá'í omhlaba wonke ngokuqhubekisela phambili impucuzeko yangokomoya nangokwenyama. Kungumbono kaBahá'u'lláh uhlobo lomuntu esingaba nguye kanye nempucuzeko esingayakha okuyiwo okhuthaza iSikhungo. Kunokucabangela ukuthi bonke ababambiqhaza, ngaphandle kwesizinda abadabuka kuso, bazithambisile izinhliziyi ukwamukela lo mbono, osobala kuyo yonke iyunithi ngayinye yencwadi.

Ezweni lapho izinkolo nemibono kuzimisele ukusebenzisa noma yiziphi izindlela ukuzuza abalandeli, umuntu ongajwayelene neNkolo angase abe nemibuzo eqotho mayelana nezinjongo zesikhungo seRuhi, ikakhulukazi imibuzo efana nale; “Ingabe ngicelwa ukuba ngishintshe inkolo yami na?” noma “Ingabe ngicelwa ukuba ngijoyine inkolo ethize?” Imibuzo efana nale inikeza umfundisi ithuba lokuchaza injongo yohlu lwezifundo njengoba kuvezwe ngenhla. Nakuba kuyindalo yamaBahá'í ukulangazelela ukubona abangani babo bejoyina umphakathi wamaBahá'í, umfundisi anganezezela lapha, achaze ukuthi izimfundiso zabo ziyabenqabela ukuba baguqule abantu kwenye inkolo. Ukuhamba endleleni yokusebenzela inkolo ehlahlwele yizifundo zesikhungo kudinga ukuqonda okujulelwayo njalo kwezimfundiso zikaBahá'u'lláh,

okuyikho imibhalo yalezifundo ekubeka phambili ngokusobala; ukwamukela kanye nokholo yizinto okufanele zicatshangwe ngumuntu ngamunye ngokukhululeka nangaphandle kwengcindezelo.

Ngakho-ke, akumangazi ukuthi mayelana nokuqonda nokucaciseleka, okuwumgogodla wazo zonke izincwadi ngokulandelana kwazo, ukuthi kube yile eyokuqala. Ukufunda emiBhalweni eNgcwele akufani nokufunda izinkulungwane eziningi zamakhasi umuntu azifunda impilo yakhe yonke, ingakho iyunithi ethi, “Ukuqonda Imibhalo YamaBahá’í”, igqugquzela umkhuba wokufunda iziqephu zombhalo oNgcwele nsuku zonke nokuzindla ngencazelo yawo, umkhuba ozobasiza kakhulu ababambiqhaza njengoba beqala indlela yokusebenzela umphakathi. ukubahola ekufundeni ngokuqonda nokucaciseleka, umfundisi kufanele acabangisise ngalesihloko.

ImiBhalo YamaBahá’í iqukethe amaqiniso ajulile ngokomoya, futhi ngisho nalapho silwela ukukhula ekuqondeni kwethu incazelo yawo engapheli, siyazi ukuthi asisoze safinyelela esiphethweni esiqondile. Ngokuvamile sithola ukuqonda okukhela phezulu futhi ngencazelo yombhalo efika ngalesosikhathi uma siwufunda okokuqala ngqa, nesigaba 1 seyunithi sikuthatha lokhu njengesiqalo sezifundo. Ngakhoke, emva kokufunda amazwi acashuniwe, “Ukuthuthukiswa komhlaba kungafezwa ngezenzo ezimsulwa nezinhle, nangokuziphatha okuncomekayo nokufanelekile,” ababambiqhaza bamane babuze ukuthi, “Intuthuko yomhlaba ingafezwa kanjani?” Uma ufunda ngokudlulisa amehlo nje, imibuzo eminingi nezivivinyo zalolu hlobo zibonakala zilula kakhulu. Kodwa ulwazi lweminyaka luyasesekela isinqumo sesiKhungo seRuhi ukuba siqale ngale ndlela. Sonke sidinga ukukhunjuzwa ukuthi, ngokujaha kwayo ukungula izingqimba zeqiniso embhalweni othize, ingqondo akufanele iyishaye indiva incazelo yalowo mbhalo osobala. Ukugxila kuleli zinga lokuqala lokuqonda nakho kuba nomthelela omuhle ekuxoxisaneni kweqembu; kuqinisa ubunye bemicabango, okufinyeleleka kalula kubo uma imibono yomuntu ivumela ukuba ikhanyiswe ubuhlakani obuNgcwele.

Kubalulekile ukuqaphela lapha ukuthi ukuqonda okukhela phezulu kwezingxenye eziningi zezahlukwana zemibhalo akukutholi ukunona okusezingxoxweni ezinde lapho kucubungulwa igama ngalinye lingasekiwe imibhalo yonkana. Phezu kwalamagama, kungase kudingeke, ngezinye izikhathi, ukuba iqembu libheke igama elithize kwisichazamazwi. Okungase kube wosizo kakhulu, nokho, ukuba ababambiqhaza bafunde indlela yokunyula izincazelo zamagama emishweni naseziqhephini ngenkathi bekufunda ngokuphelele.

Ukuze ukuqonda kwande ngaphezu komkhakha wencazelo eseduze noma ekhela phezulu, ukusebenzisa izibonelo ezibonisa imibono izezwa ngendlela ephathekayo kungaba wusizo. Konke okudingekayo izivivinyo lapho ababambiqhaza bephendula imibuzo. Njengesibonelo, esigabeni sesibili (2), ababambiqhaza bayacelwa ukuba basho, kwisahlukwana abasanda kusifunda, ukuthi izinkomba similo ezibekiwe ziyancomeka yini. Kwisivivinyo esifanayo eSigabeni sesine (4), bakhuthazwa ukuba basho izinkomba similo ezinhle ezinhlanu bese benquma ukuthi kungenzeka yini ukuthi ube nazo ngaphandle kokuba neqiniso—okuchazwe emiBhalweni “njengesisekelo sabo bonke ubuhle bomuntu”.

Ukuze kufezeke inhloso yayo, iyunithi idinga ukujula okuthe xaxa ekuqondeni ngokubuza ababambiqhaza ukuba bacabange ukuthi lezi zahlukwana abazifundayo zisho ukuthini. ESigabeni sesibili (2), kudingeka basho ukuthi amazwi athi “Bambalwa kakhulu abantu abalungile emhlabeni kangangokuthi izenzo zabo azinawo umphumela” ayiqiniso yini. Lapha inhloso akukona ukuveza imibono nje. Umfundisi kumele ame kancane anike ithuba kumbambiqhaza ukuba achaze isizathu sezimpendulo zakhe. Ukuthi lamazwi kumele abe ngamanga ngempela ngoba aphikisana nomcaphuno wokuqala esigabeni esandulele yisiphetho iqembu okufanele lifinyelele kuso. Umbuzo wokuthi amaBahá’í angazivuma yini izono zawo kwabanye nawo uyisibonelo salolu hlobo lwesivivinyo. Kumayelana nokunqatshelwa okusezimfundisweni ngokuvuma izono njengendlela yokuzihlambulula esonweni, okungakhulunywa ngakho ngokucacile kunoma yisiphi isahluko esifundwayo, ingacaciswa ngokuhlola incazelo yaleli vesi, “ubozihlola ubunjalo bakho ngaphambi kokuba wena wahlulelwe.”

izivivinyo eziseyunithini azizami neze ukuhlanganisa uhla lwencazelo efakwe ezahlukweni ezidingidwayo. Umbuzo wonke umfundisi okufanele awucabange ukuthi ingakanani ingxoxo okufanele ingene kwisivivinyo nanoma isiphi. Lapha kubalulekile ukukhumbula ukuthi ukulula izingxoxo ngokwethula imiqondo eminingi ehlobene kodwa eseceleni kuvame ukuwantengisa amandla emibhalo esuke idingidwa. Iqembu ngalinye lidinga ukuqhamuka nesigqi ekuzohanjwa ngaso sokuqhubekela phambili; ababambiqhaza kufanele bezwe umehluko obonokalayo wokuthi bathuthuka kancane kancane ngokuya kwamakhono abo. Umfundisi nokho, kufanele ahlale eqaphile, ukuze izigaba kungadlulwa nje kuzo ngokushesha futhi zikhelwe phezulu ngaphandle kokuba zijulelwe ngezivivinyo; amaqembu aqhube ngale ndlela, egcwalisa izimpendulo nje, awakaze athole imiphumela ehlala isikhathi.

kunephuzu lokugcina okufanele kukhulunywe ngalo: Kusemahlombe omfundisi ukuqinisekisa ukuba wonke amalungu eqembu adlala indima kwinqubo yokufunda ekhuthazwa yincwadi. Ukukhuthaza ukubamba iqhaza ngaphandle kokuphoqa umuntu ukuba akhulume ngokuvamile kuba yiyo inselela. Okufanele kuqashelwe zisuka nje ukuthi le nselele akuvamile ukuba kuhlangebezwane nayo uma kuzobuzwa imibuzo enjengokuthi, “Kusho ukuthini lokhu kuwena?” Imibuzo yalolu hlobo ivame ukunciphisa ulwazi neqiniso kube sezingeni lombono. Futhi-ke kuba nzima ukwakha isimo lapho ukuxoxisana phakathi kwamalungu eqembu kuholela ekuqondeni okwengeziwe.

Iyunithi yesibili encwadini iphathelele, njengeyokuqala, nomkhuba obalulekile empilweni kamoya: ukuthandaza njalo. Kwenza kucace esigabeni sokuqala umqondo “wokusebenzela inkolo”, okukhomba ukuthi, ukuze sihambe le ndlela, kufanele sigcwaliswe njenhloso emanxambili. Ababambiqhaza bahlola uhlu lokuqala lwamazwi acashuniwe aveza ukuqonda ngohlobo lwale nhloso, indikimba ezochazwa kabanzi ezifundweni ezizayo.

Phezu kwalendikimba iyunithi inaba yendlaleke ngokubaluleka komthandazo. Isebenzisa indlela efana naleyo echazwe ezigabeni ezandulele. Imibuzo nezivivinyo kwakhelwe ukukhulisa ukuqonda izincazelo zezahlukwana ezicashunwe emiBhalweni esuke ifundwa. Ngenkathi iqembu liqhubeka neyunithi, umfundisi kungase kudingeke ukuba asuse ukungatshazwa komthandazo ngokuhlaziya imibono ezinze ezincazelweni nemikhuba yesikhathi sakudala. Kwamanye amasiko, usiko nokwenza kuhambe kwaze kwakusitha ukubaluleka kwesimo sengaphakathi, futhi abanengi basishaya indiva isidingo somthandazo, okuyikho okubaluleke kakhulu emphefumulweni womuntu, njengokudla okondla umzimba.

Ngaphezu kwakho konke, iyunithi ihlose ukuvusa kubabambiqhaza ukulangazelela “ukuxoxa noNkulunkulu” nokusondela kuYe. Phakathi kwemibono okukhulunywa ngayo kubalwa ukuthi kusho ukuthini ukungena esimweni sokuthandaza, ukuma kwezinhliziyi nezingqondo zethu uma sithandaza, kanye nesimo somoya esisingathwe yiso, nakuba sisodwa noma sihlange. Impela, emva kokucabangisisa ngamandla adalwa ukukhuleka ndawonye, ababambiqhaza bayacelwa ukuba bacabange ngokubamba umbuthano wokukhuleka nokukhonza.

Ukufundwa kweyunithi yesithathu yencwadi, esihloko sayo sithi “Ukuphila Nokufa”, kwethenjwa ukuba, kuzoqinisa ukuzinikela ekuhambeni indlela yokusebenzela inkolo futhi kuyinikeze incazelo ejulile. Ukusebenzela inkolo kulo mhlaba kuqondwa kangcono uma kubhekwa ingqikithi yempilo yonke ngokuphelele, edlulela ngalé kokuphila kwethu kwasemhlabeni bese iqhubekele phambili ingunaphakade njengoba imiphefumulo yethu idlula kuyo yonke imhlaba kaNkulunkulu. Enqubweni yemfundo, okungafani nokuqeqeshwa okugxilile, ababambiqhaza kufanele baqaphele nakakhulu incazelo nokubaluleka kwalokho abakwenzayo. Uma lokhu kuqaphela, kona kuphela kukhula, ulwazi luveza ukuthi, ilapho ababambiqhaza bezokwazi ukuzibona “njengabanikazi” bemfundo yabo futhi bayikhuthalele.

Ingxenye ngayinye yeyunithi ivula ngamazwi acashuniwe kungaba isahlukwana esisodwa kuya kwezintathu ezithathelwe emiBhalweni YamaBahá’í, bese kulandelwa izivivinyo ezimbalwa. Ulimi olusetshenziswe kwizahlukwana ezicashuniwe kule yunithi ludinga ukujulelwa kakhulu kunezihlukwana ezimbili ezedlule. Asikho-ke isidingo sokuba iqembu ligxile emagameni aqinile; umfundisi uzoqinisekisa ukuthi wonke umuntu ubamba umqondo osemqoka okukhulunywe ngawo esigabeni ngasinye, okuyilokho kanye izivivinyo ezizama ukukuveza.

Uma kubhekwa isihloko uqobo lwaso, izivivinyo ezibandakanya izibonelo eziphathekayo zimbalwa futhi ziqhelelene. Iningi lezivivinyo zivame ukusebenza ezingeni lomqondo. Okufanele kunakwe ukuthi eminye yemibuzo ebuzwe izivivinyo ayikwazi ukuphendulwa ngokushesha noma ngendlela ecacile. Zethulwa ukuze ziqwashise ngaleso sihloko; uma ababambiqhaza beyicabangile kuphela lemibuzo, inhloso yokufunda iyobe isifezekile.

Izigaba ezimbalwa zokuqala zigxile ebudlelwaneni phakathi komphefumulo nomzimba, okuthi, ndawonye, kwakha umuntu kulo mhlaba esiphila kuwo. Umqondo oyinhloko ovezwe kulezi zigaba ukuthi umphefumulo akusiyo into eyingxenye yenyama; ukuhlotshaniswa kwawo nomzimba kungafaniswa nokukhanya okuvela esibukweni. Uthuli olumboze ubuso baso noma ukuphihluka kwesibuko ekugcineni akunakuphazamisa ubukhazikhazi bokukhanya ngokwako. Ukufa kuwushintsho nje lwesimo, lapho ukuhlangana phakathi komzimba nomphefumulo kuyonqanyulwa; ngemva kwalokho, umphefumulo uqhubeka unomphela uphikelele kuMdali wawo.

Iyunithi iphendukela odabeni lwenhloso yokuphila—ukwazi uNkulunkulu kanye nokuzuza ubukhona baKhe. Ingxoxo lapha igxile ezindikimbeni ezimbili ezibanzi. Eyokuqala indikimba ikhuluma ngenhloso yokuphila kwethu kulo mhlaba, bese eyesibili imayelana nohambo lomphefumulo emva kokufa. Umphefumulo uwuphawu lukaNkulunkulu futhi ungabonakalisa wonke amagama nezimpawu zobunjalo baKhe. Noma amandla angaphakathi kumuntu engaveli obala; angakhuliswa kuphela ngosizo lweziBonakaliso zikaNkulunkulu, labo bantu abangcwelisiweyo abaFika ngezikhathi ezithize ukuzoqondisa isintu. Ngemfundo engokomoya aBasinikeza yona, umcebo ofihlwe ngaphakathi kuthina ungembulwa.

Mayelana nohambo lomphefumulo emva kokufa, kubekwe uhlu lwemibono ukuze ababambiqhaza bacabange ngayo: ukuthi labo abathembekile kuNkulunkulu bayothola injabulo yeqiniso; ukuthi akekho kithi onolwazi ngesiphetho sakhe, ngakho-ke, kufanele sithethelele futhi singazizwa siphakeme kunabanye; ukuze emhlabeni olandelayo, njengakulo, umphefumulo uzoqhubeka nokukhula futhi amakhono angokomoya esiwakhulise lapha ayosisiza emhlabeni olandelayo; ukuthi siyobona abathandiweyo bethu ezweni elingale, sizozikhumbula izimpilo zethu zakulomhlaba, futhi sizojabulela ukuba kanye nemiphefumulo ecwebileyo nengcwele.

Le yunithi ivala ngesiqeshana esivela emiBhalweni ka-Bahá'u'lláh lapho siqinisekiswa khona ngezinzuzo zomhlaba olandelayo futhi sinxuswa ukuthi singavumeli izinguquko namathuba ale mpilo ukuthi kusisingathe ngosizi. Ababambiqhaza bayacelwa-ke ukuthi bacabange ngemiphumela yalokho abakufundile ezimpilweni zabo.



Ukuqonda imiBhalo yamaBahá'í

Inhloso

Ukuqinisa umkhuba wokufunda iziqephu
ezithathelwe emiBhalweni eNgcwele nsuku zonke
nokuzindla encazelweni yazo

ISIGABA 1

Inhloso yale yuniti ngokukusiza ekwakheni nasekuqiniseni umkhuba wokufunda iziqephu zemiBhalo eNgcwele nsuku zonke futhi ujule ngencazelo yazo. Iyuniti iqala ngohlelo olulula olukucela ukuba ufunde isitatimende esinomusho owodwa ovela emiBhalweni bese uphendula umbuzo, impendulo yawo okuyisititimende ngokwaso. Nakuba kulula ukuwenza, lo msebenzi uzokusiza ukuba ucabange ngencazelo yamazwi acashuniwe bese uwabamba ngekhandla.

“Impucuzeko yomhlaba ingafezwa ngezenzo ezimsulwa nezinhle, ngokuziphatha okuncomekayo nokubukekayo.”¹

1. Ingafezwa kanjani impucuzeko yomhlaba? _____

_____.

“Qaphelani, O nina bantu baBahá, ukuba ningahambi ezindleleni zalabo abakhuluma amazwi ahlukile nezenzo zabo”²

2. Izindlela zobani ekumele singazihambi? _____

_____.

“O Ndodana Yokuphila! Zibheke wena uqobo lwakho nsuku zonke ngaphambi kokuba ubizelwe ekwahlulelweni. . .”³

3. Yini okumele siyenze ngaphambi kokuba sibizelwe ekwahlulelweni? _____

_____.

“Yithi: O bazalwane! zihlobiseni ngezenzo zenu, hhayi ngamazwi.”⁴

4. Yini le ekumele uzihlobise ngayo? _____
_____.

“Amazwi angcwele kanye nezenzo ezimsulwa nezinhle okunyukela ezulwini lenkazimulo engcwele.”⁵

5. Enzenjani Amazwi kanye ngezenzo ezimsulwa nezinhle? _____
- _____
- _____.

ISIGABA 2

Ngezansi kunezivivinyo ezihlobene namazwi acashuniwe osanda kuwafunda. Inhloso yazo ukukusiza ukuthi ucabangisise kabanzi ngokubaluleka kwaleziqephu eqenjini lakho futhi akufanele kwenziwe nje ukugcina icala. Lokhu akusho ukuthi zonke izivivinyo zidinga ingxoxo ende. Uma isivivinyo sinenselele, laphoke, umfundisi weqembu lakho uzokusiza ngokukucacisela kahle.

1. Uma into “incomeka”, ikufanele ukunconywa. Ikuphi okuncomekayo kulokhu okulandelayo?
- _____ Ukuba umsebenzi ozikhandlayo
- _____ Ukuhlonipha abanye
- _____ Ukuthanda ukufunda
- _____ Ukuba umqambi wamanga
- _____ Ukuba ivila
- _____ Ukusiza abanye
2. Achaze ukuthini lamazwi acashuniwe “ukubizelwa ekwahlulelweni”? _____
- _____.
3. Yiziphi kulezitatimende ezilandelayo eziyiqiniso?
- _____ Bambalwa kakhulu abantu abalungile emhlabeni kangangokuthiizenzo zabo azinamthelela.
- _____ Into isuke iyiyo uma kuvumelana nemibono yabanye abantu.
- _____ Into isuke iyiyo uma ivumelana nezimfundiso zikaNkulunkulu.
4. Yikuphi kokulandelayo okuyizenzo ezimsulwa nezinhle?
- _____ Ukunakekela nokufundisa izingane.
- _____ Ukweba.
- _____ Ukuthandazela impumelelo yabanye.
- _____ Ukuqamba amanga amancane ukuze uphume enkingeni.
- _____ Ukusiza abanye ube ulindele umvuzo.

5. Kukuziphi izimo kulezi ezilandelayo lapho amazwi omuntu ehluka khona ezenzweni zakhe?
 - ____ Umuntu olokhu ephindaphinda ukuthi kumele sibumbane sonke kodwa aziphathe ngendlela edala ukungqubuzana.
 - ____ Umuntu okhuthaza ukubaluleka kokuphila okumsulwa ebe ezibandakanya nezenzo zocansi ngaphandle komshado.
 - ____ Umuntu ophuza utshwala ngezikhathi ezithize, khona lapho ufakaza ukuthi ulandela inkolo ekunqabelayo ukuphuza.
 - ____ Umuntu okhuthaza ukulingana kwabesilisa nabesifazane kodwa, njengomqashi, ukhokhela abesifazane imali encane kunabesilisa ngomsebenzi ofanayo.
6. Kuvumelekile yini ukuthi iBahá'í livume izono komunye umuntu? _____
7. Kufanele enzenjani esikhundleni sokuvuma izono? _____

8. Isho ukuthini inkulumbo ethi “izulu lenkazimulo engcwele.”? _____

9. Izenzo ezimbi zanamuphi umthelela emhlabeni? _____

10. Izenzo ezimbi ziba namuphi umphumela kulabo abazenzayo? _____

ISIGABA 3

Funda bese ucabanga ngamazwi acashuniwe alandelayo athathelwe emiBhalweni.
Bese uzama ukuyibamba ngekhandu.

“Iqiniso liyisisekelo sakho konke ukulunga kobuntu”⁶

1. Yini isisekelo sakho konke ukulunga kobuntu? _____

“Ngaphandle kweqiniso inqubekelaphambili nempumelelo, kuwo wonke umhlaba kaNkulunkulu, akunakwenzeka, nakowodwa umphefumulo.”⁷

2. Yini le engenakwenzeka ngaphandle kweqiniso? _____

“Hlobisani izilimi zenu, O bantu, ngeqiniso, futhi nihlobise imiphefumulo yenu ngemvunulo yobuqotho.”⁸

3. Kumele siluhlobise ngani izilimi zethu? _____

4. Kumele siyihlobise ngani imiphefumulo yethu? _____

“Iso lakho malibe msulwa, isandla sakho sithembeke, ulimi lwakho lube neqiniso, nenhliziyo yakho ibe nenkanyiso”⁹

5. Kumele abe njani amehlo ethu? _____ Izandla zethu? _____

Ulimi lwethu? _____ Izinhliziyo zethu? _____

“Labo abahlala edokodweni likaNkulunkulu, futhi ababekwa ezihlalweni zenkazimulo yaphakade, bayokwenqaba, nakuba bebulawa indlala, ukwelula izandla zabo bathathe ngokungemthetho impahla yomakhelwane wabo, akukhathaleki ukuthi unonya kangakanani futhi engelutho kangakanani.”¹⁰

6. Yini ekumele singayenzi nakuba sibulawa indlala? _____

ISIGABA 4

Njengoba cishe ubonile eSigabeni sesibili, ezinye izivivinyo kule yunithi zidinga izimpendulo eziqondile. Ezimweni ezinjalo, uma kunokungabaza ngempendulo, umfundisi weqembu lakho uzokwazi ukukusiza wena nabanye ababambiqhaza nifinyelele emcabangweni owodwa. Kwezinye izivivinyo, yingxoxo ngokwayo ebalulekile, futhi akukho mpendulo eqondile elindelekile. Ngokulandelayo, isivivinyo 3 sifana nalesi esokuqala, bese isivivinyo 6 singena ezingeni elilandelayo.

1. Iqiniso liyisisekelo sakho konke ukulunga bobuntu.

Bhala izimpawu zokulunga ezinhlanu: _____

2. Singakuzuza yini lokulunga ngaphandle kweqiniso? _____

3. Yimiphi imisho eyiqiniso kwelandelayo

_____ Umuntu angaba nobulungiswa ngisho noma eqamba amanga.

_____ Umuntu owebayo unesandla esithembekile.

_____ Isandla esithembekile asilokothi sithinte okungekona okwaso.

_____ Ukubuka izithombe ezingcolile zocansi kuphambene neseluleko sikaBahá'u'lláh sokuba neso elimsulwa

_____ Ukuba neqiniso kusho ukungaqambi amanga.

_____ Ukwethembeka kuwumhlobiso womphefumulo.

_____ Umuntu ongenalo iqiniso angathuthuka ngokomoya.

_____ Kulungile ukukhuluma amanga njalo nje.

_____ Ukweba kwamukelekile phambi kukaNkulunkulu uma umuntu elambile.

_____ Ukuthatha into ngaphandle kwemvume kumnikazi wayo, ngomqondo wokuthi

sizoyibuyisela kamuva, akukhona ukweba.

_____ Lapho esenza ngokwethembeka futhi ngobuqotho neqiniso, izinhliziyi
zethu ziba nenkanyiso.

_____ Akunakwenzeka ukuba ibhizinisi liphumelele ngaphandle kwenkohliso nobuqili obuncane.

4. Kuyenzeka yini ukuba uziqambela amanga? _____

5. Yini esilahlekelayo ngenkathi siqamba amanga? _____

6. Umhlaba engabe unjani ukube sonke besineqiniso futhi sithembekile? _____

ISIGABA 5

Funda lamazwi acashuniwe alandelayo bese uzama ukuwabamba ngekhandla. Ukubamba ngekhandla amazwi acashuniwe ethathelwe emiBhalweni kunenzuzo enkulu, futhi kufanele wenze konke ongakwenza ukuwabamba ngekhandla. Yiqiniso, akuwona wonke umuntu, okwazi ukubamba amavesi kalula. Nokho,

ukwenza umzamo kususiza ukuba sibaze umqondo emicabangweni nomuzwa ezinhliziyweni zethu futhi siyiveze ngamazwi aseduze nombhalo okuyiwo.

“Ulimi olunomusa luyuzibuthe wezinhliziyi zabantu. Luyisinkwa sikamoya, lwembathisa amagama ngencazelo, kungumthombo wokukhanya bokuhlakanipha nokuqonda.”¹¹

1. Lungachazwa kanjani ulimi olunomusa? _____

2. Ulimi olunomusa lunamuphi umthelela emagameni? _____

“O nina bathandiweyo beNkosi! KuleNkathi eNgcwele, ukungqubuzana nombango akuvunyelwe noma ingayiphi indlela. Wonke umuntu ongumhlukumezi uzincisha umusa kaNkulunkulu.”¹²

3. Ngokwala mazwi acashuniwe ngenhla, yini engavunyelwe kuleNkathi? _____

4. Lowo ongumhlukumezi usuke ezenzani? _____

“Akukho lutho olungadala, kuleNkathi, umonakalo omkhulu kuleNkambo njengokungezwani nokuxabana, umbango, uqhekeko kanye nokunganaki, phakathi kwabathandekayo bakaNkulunkulu.”¹³

5. Yiziphi izimo ezilimaza kakhulu iNkambo kaNkulunkulu? _____

“Ungeneliseki ngokukhombisa ubungani ngamazwi wodwa, inhliziyo yakho mayivuthe umusa wothando lwabo bonke ohlangana nabo endleleni yakho.”¹⁴

6. Hlobo luni lobungani okungafanele lusanelise? _____

7. Yini okufanele ivuthe ezinhliziyweni zethu? _____

“Lapho kufika umcabango wempi, uphikise ngomcabango onamandla wokuthula. Umcabango wenzondo kumele ubhujiswe umcabango onamandla kakhulu wothando.”¹⁵

8. Umcabango wempi kufanele uphikiswe ngamuphi umcabango? _____

9. Umcabango wenzondo kumele ubhujiswe ngani? _____

ISIGABA 6

Cabanga ngalamazwi acashuniwe angenhla, yenza lezi zivivinyo ezilandelayo:

1. Mayelana namely gama elithi “uzibuthe”. Ulimi olunomusa lusebenza kanjani njengo zibuthe?

2. Yiziphi kulezi zitatimende ezilandelayo eziphuma olimini olunomusa?

____ “Ungangifundekeli!”

____ “Kungani ungakuqondi lokhu?”

____ “Ngicela, ulinde?”

____ “Zaze zazimbi izingane!”

____ “Ngiyabonga, unomusa kakhulu.”

____ “Anginaso isikhathi sakho manje. Ngimatasa.”

3. Ikuziphi kulezi zimo ezilandelayo lapho kukhona ukungqubuzana nokuphikisana?

____ Abantu ababili baveza imibono eyahlukene ngesihloko esithile ngesikhathi sokubonisana.

____ Abantu ababili abacasukayo baxabane bodwa ngesikhathi kuboniswa.

____ Abantu ababili abayeka ukuya embuthanweni wamasonto onke ngenxa yokuthi abakhulumisani.

____ Amalungu eqembu elihlanganyela emsebenzini othile ahlala ekhononda, omunye uthi abanye abayenzi ingxenye yabo.

4. Yiziphi kulezi zimo ezilandelayo ezikhombisa izimpawu zoqhekeko?

_____ Abangani ababili abadlulana emgwaqweni kodwa bazibane.

_____ Umuntu ofika embuthanweni wokuthandaza, bese wonke umuntu amubingelele ngemfudumalo.

_____ Nakuba behloniphana, amalungu amabili eqembu anqikazayo ukuhlanganyela
emsebenzini othile ndawonye.

5. Isho ukuthi izitatimende ezilandelayo ziyiqiniso yini:

_____ Umuntu kufanele asho ngqo lokho akucabangayo ngabanye; akunandaba
noma izinhliziyi zabo zicasukile.

_____ Kulungile ukuqamba amanga ukuze ugweme ukungqubuzana.

_____ Ukungqubuzana kunganqotshwa ngothando nangomusa.

_____ Amazwi athinta kangcono lapho eshiwo ngothando.

_____ Kulungile ukulwa nomuntu uma eseyiqalile.

_____ Umuntu unelungelo lokuba bukhali kwabanye lapho egula noma edabukile.

_____ Akuwona umusa ukuhleka abanye lapho benza okuthile okungalungile.

_____ Lapho kukhona ukungezwani phakathi kwabangani, ngamunye kufanele
enze umzamo okhethekile wokuba baphinde bazwane.

_____ Lapho kukhona ukungezwani phakathi kwabangani, ngamunye kufanele
alinde kuze kube yilapho omunye enza umzamo wokuba baphinde bazwane.

ISIGABA 7

Funda lamazwi acashuniwe ngezansi bese uwabamba ngekhandla.

“... ukuhleba kucima ukukhanya kwenhliziyo, kucime ukuphila komphefumulo.”¹⁶

“Ungaphefumuli izono zabanye uma nje nawe uyisoni.”¹⁷

**“Ungakhulumi okubi, ukuze ungezwa kukhulunywa okubi kuwe, futhi ungakhulisi amaphutha
abanye ukuze amaphutha akho angeke abonakale emakhulu...”¹⁸**

**“O Ndodana Yokuphila! Ungawakhohlwa kanjani amaphutha akho bese uzixaka ngamaphutha
abanye na?”¹⁹**

1. Ukuhleba kunamuphi umphumela kulowo ohlebayo? _____

2. Yini okufanele sicabange ngayo ngaphambi kokuphefumula izono zabanye? _____

3. Kuyokwenzekalani kithi uma sikhulisa amaphutha abanye? _____

4. Yini okufanele siyikhumbule uma sicabanga ngamaphutha abanye abantu? _____

ISIGABA 8

Cabanga ngalamazwi acashuniwe angenhla, wenze zivivinyo ezilandelayo:

1. Kwenzekani ekukhuleni komphefumulo womuntu ogxila emaphutheni abanye abantu?

2. Ukuhleba kunamuphi umphumela emphakathini? _____

3. Wenzanjani lapho umngani eqala ukukhuluma ngamaphutha omunye umuntu? _____

4. Isho ukuthi izitatimende ezilandelayo ziyiqiniso yini:
- ____ Uma sikhuluma ngamaphutha angempela omuntu othize, sisuke singasihlebi.
 - ____ Ukuhleba sekuyinsakavukela umchilo wesidwaba emphakathini wethu, ngakho kufanele sithuthukise isimilo ukuze sikugweme.
 - ____ Uma olalele ethembisa ukuthi ngeke akuphinde lokho esikusho ngomunye umuntu, akukho bubi ekuhlebeni.
 - ____ Ukuhleba kungenye yezitha ezinkulu zobumbano.
 - ____ Uma siba nomkhuba wokukhuluma ngabanye abantu ngaso sonke isikhathi, singawela kalula ekuhlebeni.
 - ____ Lapho kudingidwa amakhono abantu abehlukene emhlanganweni weNhlangothi kaMoya yesiGodi ukuze kuqanjwe amalungu ekomiti, lokhu kuwukunyundela.
 - ____ Lapho sizwa isifiso sokuhleba, kufanele sikhumbule amaphutha ethu.
 - ____ Uma sazi ukuthi umuntu wenza into elimaza iNkolo, kufanele sikuxoxe namalungu omphakathi.
 - ____ Uma sazi ukuthi umuntu wenza okuthile okulimaza iNkolo, kufanele sazise kuphela iNhlangothi kaMoya yesiGodi.
 - ____ Akulona iphutha uma abashadile bekhuluma ngamaphutha abanye abantu ngoba akufanele bafihlelane.

ISIGABA 9

Inhloso yale yunithi, njengoba kushiwo ekuqaleni, ukusiza ababambiqhaza emizamweni yabo yokukhulisa nokuqinisa umkhuba wokufunda iziqephu zemiBhalo eNgcwele nsuku zonke nokuzindla kwincazelo yazo. Ukufunda amavesi kaNkulunkulu njalo ekuseni nakusihlwa kuyimfundiso kaBahá'u'lláh esisiza ekukhuleni kwethu ngokomoya. Isiqephu esilandelayo sisikhumbuza ngezibusiso esizitholayo ekufezeni lesi sibopho, futhi uyakhuthazwa ukuthi usibambe ngekhanda:

“Cwilani olwandle lwamazwi aMi, ukuze nembule izimfihlo zawo, futhi nembule wonke amapharele okuhlakanipha acashe ekujuleni kwawo.”²⁰

Emva kokuqeda le yunithi, ungase ufise ukuthola incwadi yemiBhalo kaBahá'u'lláh bese uyifunda nsuku zonke. amaZwi aFihliwe incwadana enhle ongaqala ngayo.

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Umthandazo

Inhloso

Ukuzindla ngokubaluleka komthandazo
nokuqinisa umkhuba wokuthandaza njalo

ISIGABA 1

Izifundo zesiKhungo i-Ruhi zenzelwe ukusiza ababambiqhaza ukuthi bahambe indlela yokusebenzela inkolo. Sihamba le ndlela sigqugquzelwa inhloso emanxambili—ukukhula ngokomoya nangokwengqondo nokuba neqhaza ekuguquleni umphakathi. Le nhloso emanxambili yethu ayihlukaniseki kwenye neny. U-Bahá'u'lláh uyasinxusa kwisahlukwana uthi:

“Ningazikhathazi ngezinkinga zenu; imicabango yenu mayigxile kulokho okuzovuselela ingcebo yesintu futhi kungcwelise izinhliziyi nemiphefumulo yabantu.”¹

Kwesinye isahlukwana ukubeka ngokucacile ukuthi:

“ . . . “Inhloso yabantu bengenakuphila ingunaphakade, kusukela kokungelutho, kuya kokukhona, ukuthi basebenzele ukuba umhlaba ube ngcono futhi baphilisane ndawonye ngokuzwana nokuthula.”² Mayelana nesimo sethu sangaphakathi, uthi:

“Inhliziyo ecwebileyo injengesibuko; ihlanze ngamalangabi othando nokuhlukana nakho konke ngaphandle kukaNkulunkulu, ukuze ilanga leqiniso likhanye kuyo kanye nokuntwela kokusa kwaphakade.”³

Futhi u ‘Abdu’l-Bahá uyasitshela ukuthi:

“Izinhliziyi zenu kufanele zibe msulwa futhi nezinhliso zenu zibe qotho ukuze nibe abamukeli bezipho ezivela kuNkulunkulu.”⁴

1. Yini okufanele ibe ukugxila kwemicabango yethu nokukhathazeka kwethu? _____

2. Iyiphi le nhloso esisusa kokungenalutho isifake kokukhona?

3. Kufanele sisihlanze ngani isibuko senhliziyo yethu? _____

4. Yiziphi ezinye zezimo eziheha izipho ezivela kuNkulunkulu? _____

5. Ngabe okunye kwalokhu okulandelayo kuyiqiniso?

- Okokuqala kufanele uzinakekele, bese ungakwazi ukunakekela abanye
- Uma uhlala usiza abanye, uzogcina usungasazinaki izinhloso zakho.
- Nguwe umngani wakho omkhulu.
- Okubaluleke kakhulu ukuthola ukuthi yini ekujabulisayo.
- Landela amaphupho akho, azokuholela enjabulweni
- Uma nje ungalimazi omunye umuntu, akunandaba ukuthi wenzani.
- Kulungile ukuthi izinhloso zakho zibe nobugovu, inqobo nje uma wenza okuhle.

ISIGABA 2

Ukuqinisekiswa okuyinsika yenhloso yethu emanxambili ukuthi sonke sidalwe saba nobuntu.

U-Bahá'u'lláh uyasho uthi:

“O Ndodana kaMoya! Mina ngakudala ucebile, uzehliselelani ebumpofini na? Ngakwenza wanobuqotho, kungani uzenyeza na? Kwingqikithi yolwazi Ngakunika ukuphila, kungani ufuna ukukhanyiselwa ngomunye ngaphandle kwaMi? Ngakubaza ngobumba lothando, kungani umatasa ngomunye? Bhekisa amehlo akho kuwe, ukuze ungithole Ngimi phakathi kwakho, Ngimukhulu, Nginamandla, Ngizibusa.”⁵

Ukugcwalisa izikhala ezingezansi kuzokusiza ukuthi ucabangisise ngalesi siqephu.

“O Ndodana kaMoya! Mina ngakudala ucebile, uzehliselelani ebu_____na? Nga-_____, kungani_____na? Kw_____ Ngakunika ukuphila, kungani_____ngomunye ngaphandle_____. Ngakubaza ngobumba lo_____, kungani umatasa_____? Bhekisa_____ akho_____, ukuze ungithole Ngimi phakathi kwakho, _____, _____, futhi Ngizibusa”

Ukuze sibe nokuqonda okuyiqiniso, ngobuqotho bemiphefumulo yethu, kufanele siphendukele kuMthombo wokuphila kwethu futhi sifune ukukhanyiselwa nguYe. Enye yezindlela ezinamandla kakhulu zokufeza lokhu ngumthandazo. UShoghi Effendi, uMlondolazi weNkolo, usitshela ukuthi inhloso yawo esemqoka “ukuthuthukiswa komuntu ngamunye nomphakathi, ngokuzuza izimfanelo ezinhle namandla angokomoya. Umphefumulo womuntu okufanele wondliwe kuqala. Futhi lokhu kondleka kukamoya kutholakala kangcono kakhulu ngumthandazo.

ISIGABA 3

UNkulunkulu Wazi Konke, Unobuhlakani Bonke. Wasidala futhi uyakwazi okusezinhliziyweni zethu nalokho okusilungele. Akayidingi imithandazo yethu. Pho kungani sithandaza?

U-‘Abdu’l-Bahá uthi:

“Emthandazweni ophakeme kakhulu, abantu bathandazela uthando lukaNkulunkulu kuphela, hhayi ngoba bemesaba noma besaba isihogo, noma benethemba lokunotha noma izulu. . . . Uma umuntu ethandana nomuntu, akwenzeki ukuthi angalisho igama lesithandwa sakhe. Kunzima kangakanani ukungaliphathi iGama likaNkulunkulu lapho umuntu esemthanda. . . . Umuntu ongokomoya akajabuliswa nganoma yini ngaphandle kokukhumbula uNkulunkulu.”⁷ Futhi, ephendula umbuzo, Uyachaza:

“Uma umngani othize ethanda omunye, akukhona yini ngokwendalo ukuba afise ukumutshela njalo? Nakuba azi ukuthi lowo mngani uyalwazi uthando lwakhe, ingabe akafisi ukumtshela ngalo? . . . Kuyiqiniso ukuthi uNkulunkulu uyazazi izifiso zazo zonke izinhliziyi; kodwa umuzwa wokuthandaza ungowendalo, usuka othandweni lomuntu lukaNkulunkulu.”⁸

1. Qedelela lemisho elandelayo:
 - a. Emthandazweni o_____, abantu bathandazela_____ lukaNkulunkulu kuphela, hhayi ngoba beMesaba noma besaba_____, noma benethemba_____noma_____.
 - b. Uma umuntu_____ omunye umuntu, _____ukuthi angalisho i_____lesi_____sakhe._____kangakanani_____
_____iGama_____uma umuntu _____?
 - c. Umuntu ongokomoya_____nganoma yini ngaphandle _____uNkulunkulu.
2. Kungani sithandaza? _____

3. Isho ukuthini inkulumbo ethi “isikhumbuzo sikaNkulunkulu” _____

4. Isiphi isifiso umuntu othanda omunye asilangazelela kakhulu? _____

5. Umuzwa wokuthandaza usuka kuphi? _____

ISIGABA 4

Emthandazweni owembulwa uBahá'u'lláh, siyafunda:

“ngiyakuncenga . . . ukuba wenze umkhuleko wami ube umlilo oyoshisa izigubuzelo ezingivalele ngaphandle ebuhleni baKho, nokukhanya okuyongiholela olwandle loBukhona baKho.”⁹

Kuwo lowo mthandazo, Siyacela kuNkulunkulu ukuba:

“Yenza umkhuleko wami, O Nkosi yami, ube ngumthombo wamanzi aphilayo engizophila ngawo uma nje ubukhosi baKho busekhona, futhi ngikhulume ngaWe kuwo wonke umhlaba waKho.”¹⁰

1. Umthandazo ungaba kanjani njengomlilo ? Yini osuke uyishisa lomlilo? _____

2. Yisho ezinye izigubuzelo ezisivalela ngaphandle kukaNkulunkulu: _____

3. Ingabe umthandazo ungaba njengokukhanya? Usiholela kuphi umthandazo? _____

4. Ingabe umthandazo ungaba njengomthombo wamanzi okuphila? Umthandazo ufike wenzeni emiphefumulweni yethu? _____

ISIGABA 5

Funda bese ucabanga ngalamagama alandelayo ka-‘Abdu’l-Bahá

“Ayikho into emtoti emhlabeni wokuphila njengomthandazo. Umuntu kufanele aphilile esimweni sokuthandaza. Isimo esibusisekile kakhulu yisimo sokukhuleka nokunxusa. Umthandazo uyingxoxo noNkulunkulu. Ukuzuza okukhulu kakhulu noma isimo esimnandi kakhulu akukhona okunye ngaphandle kokuxoxa noNkulunkulu. Kwakha ingokomoya, kudala isimo somqondo ohluzayo, nemizwa yobungcwele, kuzala izinto ezintsha ezikhangayo zoMbuso futhi kubangele nemizwa yobuhlakani obuphakeme.”¹¹

1. Isipho izimo esimnandi kakhulu emhlabeni wokuphila? _____

2. Isho ukuthini inkulumbo ethi “isimo sokuthandaza”? _____

3. Yisho ezinye zezimfanelo ezidalwa umthandazo: _____

4. Buyekeza lemicaphuno oyifundile kulezi zigaba ezimbalwa bese ubhala imisho emihlanu ngesimo somthandazo.
 - Umthandazo u _____
 - Umthandazo u _____
 - Umthandazo u _____
 - Umthandazo u _____
 - Umthandazo u _____

ISIGABA 6

Funda la mazwi alandelayo ka-Bahá’u’lláh bese ucabanga ngawo:

“Hlabelela, O Nceku Yami, amavesi kaNkulunkulu avezwe kuwe, njengalokhu ehlabelelwa yilabo abasondele kuYe, ukuze ubumtoti behubo lakho bukhanyise umphefumulo wakho, bese buheha izinhliziyi zabo bonke abantu. Noma ubani ohlabelela, ekusithekeni kwekamelol lakhe, amavesi embulwe nguNkulunkulu, izingelosi zikaSomandla ezisabalelayo ziyofafaza iphunga lamazwi ashiwo emlonyeni wakhe, futhi zenze inhliziyi yawo wonke umuntu olungileyo ivuseleleke. Nakuba ekuqaleni, angase ahlale engawazi umphumela wawo, nokho ubuhle bomusa obekwe kuye kufanele ngokushesha noma ngokuhamba kwesikhathi buveze amandla awo emphefumulweni wakhe. Ingakho izimfihlakalo zeSambulo sikaNkulunkulu zembulwa ngamandla eNtando yaLowo onguMthombo wamandla nokuhlakanipha.”¹²

1. Lisho ukuthini igama elithi “hlabelela”? _____

2. Kufanele siwahlabelele kanjani amavesi kaNkulunkulu? _____

3. Lisho ukuthini igama elithi “fafaza”?_____

4. Ubumtoti behubo lethu buyoba namuphi umphumela emiphefumulweni yethu?_____

5. Ubumtoti behubo lethu buyoba namuphi umphumela ezinhlizweni zabanye?_____

ISIGABA 7

Uma ufisa, ungabamba ngekhanda leziqephu ezimbili ezilandelayo zomthandazo owembulwa nguBahá’u’lláh:

“O Nkulunkulu, Nkulunkulu wami! Ungabheki amathemba ami kanye nezenzo zami, cha, kunalokho bheka intando yaKho esingethe amazulu nomhlaba. NgeGama laKho elikhulu, O Nkosi yezizwe zonke! Ngifisa kuphela lokho okufiswa nguWe, futhi ngithanda kuphela lokho okuthandwa nguWe.”¹³

“Uphakeme kakhulu ukuba ngisho indumiso yalabo abaseduze nawe ikhuphukele ezulwini eliseduze kwaKho, noma izimpiko zezinhliziyi zalabo abazinikele kuwe ukuba zifinyelele emnyango wesango laKho. Ngiyafakaza ukuthi Ungcwelisiwe ngaphezu kwazo zonke izici futhi ungwele ngaphezu kwamagama onke. Akekho uNkulunkulu ngaphandle kwaKho, Ophakeme Kakhulu, Okhazimulayo.”¹⁴

ISIGABA 8

U‘Abdu’l-Bahá uthi:

“Kufanele inceku ukuba ithandaze futhi ifune usizo kuNkulunkulu, futhi inxuse ukulekelelwa nguYe. Lokhu kuba yisigaba sobunceku, bese iNkosi inquma noma yini eKufisayo, okuhambelana nokuhlakanipha kwaYo okuphelelisiwe.”¹⁵

Uphinde achaze:

“Umoya unethonya; umthandazo unomphumela wangokomoya. Ngakho, siyakhuleka, ‘O Nkulunkulu! Yelapha lo ogulayo!’ Mhlawumbe uNkulunkulu uzophendula. Kunendaba yini ukuthi ubani othandazayo? UNkulunkulu uzowuphendula umkhuleko wazo zonke izinceku uma lowo mthandazo uphuthuma. Umusa waKhe mkhulu, awunamkhawulo. Uyayiphendula imithandazo yazo zonke izinceku zaKhe. Uphendula umkhuleko walesi sitshalo. Isitshalo sithandaza ngalokhu esikufisayo, ‘O Nkulunkulu! Ngithumele imvula! wawuphendula umthandazo, isitshalo sakhula. UNkulunkulu uzophendula noma ubani.”¹⁶

Kuyindalo ukuthi emithandazweni yethu sicele uNkulunkulu ukuba afezise izidingo zethu. Ngakho sithandazela impilo yethu nempilo yabathandiweyo bethu, sithandazela intuthuko engokomoya nengokwenyama yemindeni yethu, futhi sithandazela ukulondolozwa. Sicela amandla, ukholo, kanye nokuqinisekiswa endleleni yokukhonza. Lapho sithandaza kuNkulunkulu, kufanele, empeleni, sikhumbule ukuthi umgomo wethu ekuphileni ukuqondanisa intando yethu neNtando yaKhe. Ngakho-ke, kufanele sithandazele ukuba Intando yaKhe yenziwe futhi silungele ukuzithoba ngaphansi kwayo. Uma ungabamba lamagama alandelayo ka-‘Abdu’l-Bahá ngekhanda, azosebenza njengomthombo wenjabulo nesiqiniseko kuwe ngaso sonke isikhathi:

“O wena obhekisa ubuso bakho kuNkulunkulu! Vala amehlo akho kukho konke okunye, bese uwavula embusweni waloWo oneDumela Lonke. Cela noma yini oyifunayo kuye yedwa; funa noma yini oyifunayo kuye yedwa. Ngokubheka nje Unikeza amathemba ayizinkulungwane eziyikhulu, Ngokubuka nje Welapha izifo eziyizinkulungwane eziyikhulu ezingelapheki, Ngokunqekuzisa ikhanda Ugcoba amafutha kuwo wonke amanxeba, ngokuphazima kweso Ukhlulula izinhliziyi emaketangeni osizi. Wenza njengoba enza, futhi iyiphi indlela esingasabela ngayo? Wenza intando yaKhe, Umlisa lokho Akuthandayo. Ngakho-ke kungcono ukuthi ugobise ikhanda lakho ngokuzithoba, futhi ubeke ithemba lakho kwiNkosi uSomhawu.”¹⁷

ISIGABA 9

Kuzo zonke izinto esizifundile kuze kube manje, kusobala ukuthi ukuphendukela kuNkulunkulu ngomthandazo kuyisidingo esibalulekile ekuphileni okungokomoya. Yeka ukuthi kumnandi kangakanani ukuthandaza kuNkulunkulu emva kokuvuka ekuseni nasebusuku ngaphambi kokuba ulale. Isikhathi esisichitha sithandaza nsuku zonke kanye nenani lemithandazo esiyishoyo kuncike ezidingweni zethu nasekomeni kwethu okungokomoya. Ngaso sonke isikhathi, siyakhwazi ukukhetha emithandazweni eminingi eyembulwa uBahá’u’lláh, uBáb, no‘Abdu’l-Bahá. Nokho, uBahá’u’lláh uye wembula imithandazo emithathu eyisibopho yansuku zonke. UShoghi Effendi uthi:

“Imikhuleko eyisibopho yansuku zonke mithathu ngenani. Omfushane kunawo wonke uqukethe ivesi elilodwa okufanele liphindaphindwe kanye njalo emahoreni angamashumi amabili nane emini bebade. Lo omaphakathi, oqala ngala mazwi, ‘INkosi ingufakazi ukuba akekho omunye uNkulunkulu ngaphandle kwaKhe,’ kumele ushiwo kathathu ngosuku, ekuseni, emini nakusihlwa. Lo mthandazo uhambisana nezenzo ezithile zomzimba. Umthandazo omude, ochaza kabanzi kuyo yomithathu, kufanele ushiwo kanye kuphela emahoreni angamashumi amabili nane, futhi nganoma yisiphi isikhathi umuntu ezizwa efisa ukuthandaza.

“Ikholwa alikhululeke ngokuphelele ukukhetha noma yimuphi kule mithandazo emithathu, kodwa lingaphansi kwesibopho sokuphindaphinda owodwa wayo, futhi kuhambisane nanoma yiziphi iziqondiso ezithize ezibekiwe ezihambisana nawo umthandazo.”¹⁸

Aphinde aqhubeke athi:

“Le mithandazo eyisibopho yansuku zonke, kanye neminye embalwa ethize, njengoMthandazo wokuPhulukisa, isiBhebhe sika-Aḥmad, eyashicilelwa nguBahá'u'lláh ngamandla akhethekile nangokubaluleka, ngakho-ke kufanele yamukelwe kanjalo futhi iphindaphindwe ngabakhulwayo ngokukholwa nokuzethemba okungangabazeki, ukuze ngayo bangene ebudlelaneni obuseduze kakhulu noNkulunkulu, futhi bazihlanganise ngokugcwele nemithetho nemiya lelo yaKhe.”¹⁹

Imithandazo emithathu eyisibopho eyembulwa nguBahá'u'lláh ishiwo ngayinye. Uhlobo lomthandazo webandla lapho umthandazo oyisibopho wansuku zonke oshiwo khona ngokuhlanganyela ngokosiko oluthize awukho eNkolweni yamaBahá'í. Umthandazo wabaFileyo kuphela umkhuleko webandla obekwe ngumthetho wamaBahá'í. Kumele ushiwo ngomunye walabo abakhona ngaphambi kokungcwatshwa, ngaleyo nkathi abanye bathuli.

1. Lisho ukuthini igama elithi “isibopho”? _____

2. Mingaki imithandazo eyisibopho yansuku zonke eyembulwa nguBahá'u'lláh? _____

3. Ingabe kufanele siyisho yomithathu imithandazo nsuku zonke? _____
4. Uma sikhetha ukwenza umThandazo oMude OyiSibopho, kufanele siwusho kangaki usuku ngalunye? _____
5. Siwusho kangaki, uma sikhetha ukusho umThandazo oyiSibopho omaPhakathi? _____
6. Siwusho kangaki, uma sikhetha umThandazo omFushane oyiSibopho? _____
7. Yisho eminye yemithandazo enamandla akhethekile. _____

-
-
8. Bamba ngekhanda, uma ungakakwenzi lokho, uMthandazo oMfushane oyiSibopho:

“Ngiyafakaza, O Nkulunkulu wami, ukuthi Wangidala ukuba ngikwazi futhi ngikukhonze. Ngiyafakaza, ngalo mzuzu, ngobuthakathaka bami kanye nangamandla aKho, ngobumpofu bami kanye nangengebo yaKho.

“Akekho omunye uNkulunkulu ngaphandle kwaKho, Umsizi Engozini, yeNa Oziphilisayo.”²⁰

9. Sifakazani kulo mthandazo? _____

ISIGABA 10

Kufanele sikhumbule ukuthi, ngaphezu kwezibusiso esizithola ngokuthobela umthetho womthandazo oyisibopho kanye nokondleka emoyeni esikuthola ngokusho eminye imikhuleko ngamunye ngamunye, imiphefumulo yethu iyaphakanyiswa uma sizwa imithandazo iphindaphindwa emibuthanweni, emikhulu noma emincane. U-Bahá’u’llah uyasitshela uthi:

“Hlanganani ngentokozo enkulu nobudlelwane obuhle bese nifunda amavesi awembulwa iNkosi enomusa. Ngokwenza kanjalo iminyango yolwazi lweqiniso iyovulelwa iziqu zenu zangaphakathi, kuyoba lapho ke eniyokuzwa imiphefumulo yenu inikezwa ukuqina nezinhliziyu zenu zigcwala intokozo ekhazimulayo.”²¹

Sonke sithola injabulo enkulu ngokwazi ukuthi, emhlabeni wonke, imibuthano yokuthandaza lapho abangani nomakhelwane behlangana khona ukuze bakhulume noNkulunkulu iyanda ngezinkulungwane. INdlu yoBulungiswa yoMhlaba iyabhala:

Imihlangano yokuthandaza yizikhathi lapho noma yimuphi umphefumulo ongangena khona, uhogele amakha asezulwini, uzwe ubumtoti bomthandazo, uzindle eZwini eliDalayo, uhanjiswe ngamaphiko omoya, futhi ukhulume naYe oThandiweyo. Imizwa yobudlelwane obuhle nomgomo ofanayo kuyakheka, ikakhulukazi ezingxoxweni eziphakeme ngokomoya ezenzeka ngokwendalo futhi kulezi zikhathi ‘umnyango wenhliziyo yomuntu’ ongase uvuleke ngazo.”²²

Lapho sizizwa sivukwa umoya wokuthandaza, silinda ngokuthula isikhashana ukuze sihlanze izingqondo zethu ezintweni zalelizwe. Lapho ngenkathi sithandaza, imicabango yethu igxile kuNkulunkulu. Ngemva kokuphindaphinda imithandazo, siyathula isikhathi esithize futhi asigudluki singene komunye umsebenzi. Kungokufanayo nalapho silalela imithandazo eshiwo ngabanye embuthanweni. Ezikhathini ezinjengalezi, sima esimweni sengqondo sokuthandaza futhi silandele amazwi eduze, kube sengathi yithi esiwashoyo.

1. Kufanele sihlangane ngamuphi umoya uma sizofunda amavesi kaNkulunkulu? _____

2. kuyoba yini umphumela wokuhlangana kwethu ndawonye ukuze sifunde amavesi kaNkulunkulu

3. Imihlangano yokuthandaza yizikhathi lapho noma yimuphi umphefumulo ungakwazi uku
— _____ ,
— _____ ,
— _____ ,
— _____ , futhi
— _____ .
4. Yimiphi imizwa eyakheka emihlanganweni yokuthandaza? _____

5. Yimuphi umphumela wezingxoxo eziphakeme ngokomoya eziba khona ngokwendalo emihlanganweni
yokuthandaza? _____

6. Bhala amazwi ambalwa mayelana nesimo senhlonipho okufanele sisibonise uma sithandaza,
sisodwa noma sisembuthanweni.

ISIGABA 11

Iyunithi yokuqala yale ncwadi igxile kumkhuba wokufunda iziqephu zeMiBhalo nsuku zonke nokuzindla ngencazelo yazo. Lapha, ucabange ngokubaluleka komthandazo futhi, ngenxa yalokho,

waqinisa umkhuba wokuthandaza nsuku zonke. Isigaba esedlule sikuqaphelisile ngokubaluleka kokuthandaza njengomphakathi. Konke enikufundile kuze kube manje kukulungiselele ukuthi wenze, uma uthanda, isenzo sokuqala endleleni yokukholwa: ukubamba umhlangano wokuthandaza.

Njengegxathu lokuqala, ungase ufise ukubamba ngekhandi imithandazo embalwa futhi uthole ithuba lokuxoxa ngayo nabangani abambalwa. Ngaso lesosikhathi, ungaqinisekisa ukuthi uhambela okungenani umhlangano owodwa wokuthandaza emphakathini wakini futhi ubalwa phakathi kwabalandeli bawo abanomndlandla. Ekugcineni, unganquma ukubamba umhlangano wokuthandaza ngokwakho, umeme abangani bakho, amalungu omndeni, kanye nomakhelwane ukuthi bahlangane njalo ukuze nikhuleke kanye ndawonye. Kuvamile ukuthi abahlanganyeli ababili noma abathathu balesi sifundo baqale umhlangano onjalo wokuthandaza ndawonye.

Njengoba ungacabanga, ayikho indlela ebekiwe yokuthi umhlangano wokuthandaza uzohlelwa kanjani. Kodwa ngokusobala kuwumbuthano wabangani lapho kuthandazwa khona, kufundwa iziqephu zemiBhalo, futhi kube nezingxoxo ezakhayo—konke kwenzeka esimweni esingokomoya esiba khona. Ungasho amagama ambalwa ngemibono ngayinye elandelayo, mayelana nokusingatha umhlangano wokuthandaza?

Ukudlulisa izimemo ezifudumele nezinothando: _____

Ukwakha indawo enokukhululeka nokuwamukela: _____

Ukugcina isimo senhlonipho: _____

Ukukhuthaza ubudlelwane obunentokozo: _____

Ukukhuthaza Ingxoxo eyakhayo ngokomoya: _____

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Ukuphila noKufa

Inhloso

Ukwazisa ukuthi impilo ayiqukethe nje izinguquko namathuba
alo mhlaba kuphela kepha ithola ukubaluleka
kwangempela ekuthuthukisweni
komphefumulo

ISIGABA 1

Umphefumulo womuntu uphakeme ngaphezu kwezinto kanye nomhlaba wenyama. Kwenye yezinkulumo zaKhe,

U-‘Abdu’l-Bahá uyachaza:

“Le mizimba yenyama ihlanganiswe ngama-athomu; lapho lama-athomu eqala ukwehlukana ukubola kuyangena, bese-ke kufika esikubiza ngokuthi ukufa. . . .

“Okomphefumulo kuhlukile. Umphefumulo awuyona inhlangukela yezakhi, awakhiwe ama-athomu amaningi, uyinto eyodwa engahlukaniseki ngakho-ke ungunaphakade. Wona ucezele kakhulu ohlelweni lwendalo ebonakalayo; awunakufa!”¹

1. Kusho ukuthini ukuthi “ihlanganiswe”? _____
2. Ingabe umphefumulo womuntu wakhiwa izakhi ezihlukahlukene, njengoba kunjalo nangemizimba yenyama? _____
3. Ingabe umphefumulo womuntu wakhiwe ngenyama? _____

ISIGABA 2

Incwadi ebhalwe egameni loMlondolozi ithi “umphefumulo womuntu uvela ekukhulelweni”². Iphendula umbuzo omayelana nencazelo “yokukhulelwa”, iNdlu yoMhlaba yoBulungiswa iyaphawula:

“Akukho lutho emiBhalweni yama-Bahá’í olutholakalayo oluchaza ngqo izikhathi zomzimba kanye nemvelo yenkathi ebizwa 'ngokukhulelwa'. Ukusetshenziswa kwaleli gama enkundleni yezokwelapha nakho kubonakala kungacacile. Impela, okunye ukuqonda ngokukhulelwa ukuthi kuhambisana nokumithiswa; kanti enye iwukuthi ukuqala ukukhulelwa kwenzeka ngemva kokumithiswa. Ngakho-ke, akwazeki ukuthi kwenzeka nini ukuhlotschaniswa komphefumulo nenyama, futhi imibuzo efana nale ingase ingaxazululeki ngomcabango womuntu noma uphenyo ngoba ihlobene nezimfihlakalo zomhlaba kamoya kanye nendalo yomphefumulo ngokwawo.”³

1. Umphefumulo womuntu uba khona nini? _____

2. Ngabe igama elithi “ukukhulelwa” lichaza ngqo isikhathi sokuphilo komphefumulo? _____

ISIGABA 3

Ukuhlangana phakathi komphefumulo nomzimba akuyona into ephathekayo; umphefumulo awungeni noma awuphumi emzimbeni futhi awuhlali endaweni ebonakalayo. Ukuhlotschaniswa kwawo nomzimba kufana nokukhanya obuzibonakalisa esibukweni. Ukukhanya okuvela esibukweni akukho ngaphakathi kwaso. Ngokufanayo, umphefumulo awukho ngaphakathi emzimbeni. Njengoba u-Abdu'l-Bahá ebonisa,

“umphefumulo ngokwawo, noma umoya womuntu, akusiwo ogqoka umzimba bese uphila kuwo—okungukuthi, umphefumulo awungeni kuwo; ngokuba sidalo ngokwenyama okuhlala emzimbeni, kepha umphefumulo ngokwawo ungcweliwe ngaphezu kwalokhu. Awukaze wangena kulomzimba kwasekuqaleni, kangangokuba, ekuphumeni kwawo, sekuzodinga ukuba ushiye ikhaya lawo elingumzimba. Cha, ukuhlangana komoya nomzimba kunjengokuhlangana kwalesi sibani nesibuko. Uma isibuko siphucuziwe futhi siphela singenaminkenke, ukukhanya kwesibani kubonakala kuso, kepha uma isibuko siphukile noma simbozwe wuthuli, ukukhanya kuhlala kufihliwe.”⁴

1. Gcwalisa izikhala kulemisho engezansi.
 - a. Umphefumulo ngokwawo, noma_____, Akusiwo ogqoka umzimba bese uphila kuwo—okungukuthi, umphefumulo awu_____.
 - b. U_____, noma umoya womuntu, awungeni emzimbeni ngokuba sidalo ngokwenyama oku_____, kepha umphefumulo ngokwakho u_____.
 - c. Umphefumulo awukaze_____kwasekuqaleni, kangangokuba, ekuphumeni kwawo _____.
 - d. Ukuhlangana komoya nomzimba kunjengokuhlangana kwa_____.
 - e. Uma isibuko siphucuziwe futhi siphela singenaminkenke,_____kubonakala kuso.
 - f. Uma isibuko siphukile noma simbozwe wuthuli,_____.
2. Ngokusekelwe yilokho esikufundile kuze kube manje, thola ukuthi lokhu okulandelayokuyiqiniso yini:
☐ Umphefumulo awuwona owezwe lenyama
☐ Umphefumulo ungaphakathi emzimbeni
☐ Umzimba ungumnikazi womphefumulo.
☐ Umphefumulo awufi.
☐ Umuntu uba nesiqalo lapho umphefumulo uzihlanganisa nombungu.
☐ Impilo iqala lapho umuntu ezalwa kulo mhlaba.
☐ Ukuphila komuntu kuyaqhubeka ngemva kokufa.

_____ Ukuphila kuqukethe izinto ezenzeka kithi nsuku zonke.

3. Sebenzisa isithombe sokukhanya nesibuko ukuchaza ubudlelwano phakath

komphefumulo nomzimba: _____

ISIGABA 4

Kunobudlelwane obukhethekile kakhulu phakathi komphefumulo nomzimba, okuhlangana bese kwakha umuntu. Lobu budlelwane buphila kuphela inkathi engangokuphila kwenyama. Lapho ubudlelwane phakathi kwenyama nomphefumulo buphela, yilokho nalokho kubuyela kumsuka wakho—umzimba uye emhlabeni wothuli bese umphefumulo uye emazweni omoya kaNkulunkulu, lapho uqhubekela phambili khona. ‘U-Abdu’l-Bahá uthi:

“Umoya womuntu unesiqalo kodwa awunasiphelo: Uphila ingunaphakade.”⁵

Kwenye yezinkulumo zaKhe, Uyacacisa:

“Umphefumulo awuwudingi umzimba, kodwa umzimba yiwo odinga umphefumulo, ngale kwalokho awunakuphila. Umphefumulo ungaphila ngaphandle komzimba, kodwa umzimba ngaphandle komphefumulo uyafa.”⁶

NoMlondolozi uyachaza:

“Mayelana nomphefumulo womuntu: Ngokwezimfundiso zamaBahá’í umphefumulo womuntu uqala ukwakheka kumbungu womuntu, bese uyaqhubeka ukhule udlule ezigabeni ezingapheli zokuphila ngemva kokuhlukana kwawo nomzimba. Ngakho ukuqhubekela phambili kwawo akunamkhawulo.”⁷

1. Cabanga ngalemicaphuno engenhla, bese uphendula imibuzo elandelayo:

- Ingabe umzimba uyawudinga umphefumulo? _____
- Ingabe umphefumulo uyawudinga umzimba? _____
- Kwenzekalani ekuhlanganeni komzimba nomphefumulo uma sifa?

- Kwenzekani kumphefumulo emva kokufa komuntu? _____

e. Uphila isikhathi esingakanani umphefumulo? _____

f. Impilo iphela nini? _____

2. Nquma ukuthi yikuphi kokulandelayo okuvumelana nalokho esikufundile kulezi zigaba:

___ Ukufa kuyisijeziso.

___ Ukuhlanguka komzimba kanye nomphefumulo kuphila kuphela inkathi engangokuphila kwenyama.

___ Umzimba uyakwazi ukuqhubekela phambili ingunaphakade.

___ Umphefumulo uzoqhubekela phambili unomphelelo.

___ Ukufa ukuphela kwempilo.

___ Kuyoba nosuku lokwahlulela lapho imizimba yethu iyovuka khona.

___ Lapho umuntu efa, umphefumulo uba nenkululeko eyedlula kweyangaphambilini.

___ Ukuphila kuyaphela ngokufa.

___ Kumele sikwesabe ukufa.

___ Ukudla, izingubo, ukuphumula, nokuzijabulisa kuyizidingo zomphefumulo.

___ Umphefumulo uyakhathala njengoba umzimba usebenzisa amandla awo.

___ Umphefumulo awuthikamezwa ukugula noma ubuthakathaka bomzimba.

___ Umuntu usazoba nezidingo zomzimba emva kokufa.

ISIGABA 5

Sesibonile ukuthi umphefumulo awuhlali enyameni futhi awusebenzi ngokwemithetho yemvelo, njengezinto zenyama. Umphefumulo uba unethonya emhlabeni ngokusebenzisa ukuphila komzimba, kodwa lena akuyona kuphela indlela umphefumulo osebenzisa ngayo amandla awo. U-Bahá'u'llah uthi:

“Ngqiqinisile ngithi, umphefumulo womuntu uphakeme ngaphezu kwakho konke okufikayo bese kuphinde kubuyele esimweni sakho. uzothile, kepha uyazulazula; uyanyakaza, kepha uzothile.”⁸

Futhi ‘u-Abdu’l-Bahá uyasitshela:

“Yazini ukuthi ithonya nokuqondwa kumphefumulo womuntu kuza ngezindlela ezimbili; okusho ukuthi, umphefumulo womuntu unezindlela ezimbili zokusebenza nokuqondwa. eyokuqala ukusebenzisa kwawo izitho zomzimba nezinzwa. Njengoba ubona ngeso, uzwa ngendlebe, ukhuluma ngolimi. . . .”⁸

“Indlela yesibili umphefumulo onethonya nosebenza ngayo ayinazo lezi zitho nezinzwa zomzimba.”⁹

1. Gcwalisa izikhala emishweni elandelayo:

- a. Umphefumulo womuntu uphakeme ngaphezu kwakho konke _____ bese _____ .
- b. U _____ , kepha u _____ .
- c. U _____ , kepha u _____ .

2. Chaza izindlela ezimbili umphefumulo oziveza ngazo futhi ube nethonya ngazo kulo mhlaba:

3. Ungakwazi yini ukunikeza izibonelo zethonya nokusebenza komphefumulo ngaphandle kwezitho zomzimba nezinzwa?

ISIGABA 6

Mayelana nengxoxo esezigabeni ezandulelayo, funda lesi siqephu esilandelayo esivela emiBhalweni kaBahá'u'lláh:

“Azi ukuthi umphefumulo womuntu uphakeme, futhi uzimele ngaphandle kwabo bonke ubuthakathaka bomzimba noma ingqondo. Ukuthi umuntu ogulayo ubonisa izimpawu zobuthakathaka kungenxa yezithiyo ezizifaka phakathi komphefumulo wakhe nomzimba wakhe, ngoba umphefumulo ngokwawo usala ungathintekile kunoma yiziphi izifo zomzimba. Cabanga ngokukhanya kwesibani. Nakuba into engaphandle ingase iphazamise ukukhanya kwaso, ukukhanya ngokwakho kuyaqhubeka kukhanye ngamandla anganciphi. Nangokunjalo, ngaso sonke isifo esihlupha umzimba womuntu siyisithiyo esivimbela umphefumulo ukuba uveze amandla awo emvelo. Kuyothi lapho usushiya umzimba, uyobonakalisa lokhu kuphakama, bese uveza ithonya okungekho mandla asemhlabeni angalinganiswa nalo. Yonke imiphefumulo ehlanzekile, yonke imiphefumulo ecwengiwe futhi engcwelisiwe iyophiwa amandla amakhulu, futhi iyojabula ngentokozo edlulele.”¹⁰

1. Chaza ngamazwi akho ukuthi umphefumulo uhlala kanjani ungathinteki ngenxa yobuthakathaka bomzimba noma ingqondo, nokuthi yini ezobonakala ngokuhlukana kwawo nomzimba.

2. Ingabe sizobugcina ubuntu bethu emva kokufa kwemizimba yethu yenyama? _____

ISIGABA 7

U-Bahá'u'llah uyasitshela ukuthi:

Manje ngombuzo wakho mayelana nomphefumulo womuntu kanye nokuphila kwawo ngemva kokufa. Yaziziqinisekisa ukuthi umphefumulo, emva kokuhlukana kwawo nomzimba, uzoqhubekela phambili uze ufinyelele ebukhoneni bukaMvelinqangi, usesimweni lapho uguquko lwesikhathi noma amakhulu eminyaka lungekho, noma izinguquko kanye namathuba alomhlaba ezingawushintsha. Umphefumulo uyophila njalo uma nje uMbuso kaNkulunkulu, ubukhosi baKhe, ukubusa namandla aKhe kusaphila. uyoveza izimpawu zikaMvelinqangi kanye nobunjalo baKhe, futhi izoveza umusa waKhe wothando nokuphila.”¹¹

1. Umphefumulo uzoqhubekela phambili isikhathi esikangakanani ngemva kokufa komzimba? _____

2. Kukusiphi isimo lapho umphefumulo uyoqhubeka nohambo lwawo lwaphakade oluya ebukhoneni bukaNkulunkulu?

3. Yiziphi izimpawu nobunjalo umphefumulo ozokubonakalisa kuleso simo? _____

4. Ngokusekelwe kulokho esikufundile kuze kube manje, isho ukuthi lokhu okulandelayo kuyiqiniso yini:
____ UMbuso kaNkulunkulu uyohlala ingunaphakade.
____ Umphefumulo unamandla okubonakalisa ubunjalo bukaNkulunkulu.
____ Imithandazo esiyithandazela abangasekho ayiphazamisi ukuqhubeka kwemphefumulo yabo.
____ Umphefumulo awusoze wayeka ukuphila.

ISIGABA 8

UBahá'u'lláh uyabeka:

“Yazini ukuthi zonke izindlebe ezizwayo, uma zigcinwe zihlanzekile futhi zingangcolisiwe, kufanele, ngezikhathi zonke nasezindaweni zonke, zililalele izwi elikhuluma lamazwi angcwele: “Ngempela singabakaNkulunkulu, futhi siyobuyela kuYe.” Izimfihlakalo ngokufa komuntu ngokomzimba kanye nokubuya kwakhe azikaze zidalulwe, futhi kusanjalo kusayizimfihlakalo ezingakambulwa. . .

“Impela ukufa kunikeza wonke amakholwa aqotho indebe yokuphila. kuletha injabulo, futhi kuqukethe intokozo. Kusinikeza isipho sokuphila okuphakade.

“Kulabo abake banambitha isithelo sokuphila komuntu emhlabeni, okuyisibonakaliso sikaNkulunkulu Oyedwa weqiniso, baphakanyiswe inkazimulo yaKhe, ukuphila kwabo kwakamuva kufana nalokhu thina esingenakukuchaza. Ulwazi lokuphila lukuNkulunkulu, yedwa, iNkosi yomhlaba wonke.”¹²

“O Ndodana yasekuPhakameni! Ngenze ukufa kwaba yisithunywa sentokozo kuwe. Kungani udabukile? Ngenza ukukhanya ukuba bukukhungathe ngobukhazikhazi bakho. Kungani uzifihla kubo?”¹³

1. Iziphi kulezitatimende ezilandelayo eziyiqiniso?

- ☐ Umphefumulo womuntu uvela kuNkulunkulu futhi uzobuyela kuYe.
- ☐ Lonke ulwazi ngempilo emva kokufa likuNkulunkulu.
- ☐ Kwikholwa eliqotho, ukufa kungukuphila.
- ☐ Ukufa kungumphathi wenjabulo.
- ☐ Izimfihlakalo zokufa zaziwa yiwo wonke umuntu.
- ☐ Kufanele sazise izibusiso zokuphila kodwa singakwesabi ukufa, ngoba kuyisithunywa senjabulo.
- ☐ Akubalulekile ukuthi sazi ngempilo emva kokufa.

2. Manje, ngokukhumbula esikufundile kulezi zigaba, bhala isigaba esifushane ngokuphila, ukufa, umzimba nomphefumulo.

ISIGABA 9

U‘Abdu’l-Bahá uyachaza:

“Ekuqaleni kwempilo yakhe umuntu wayesezweni lesibeetho, lapho akhulisa khona amandla nezimfanelo ukuze adlulele kulomhlaba. Amandla adingekayo kulomhlaba wawathola kulowo mhlaba. Wayedinga amehlo kulomhlaba; wawakha ezweni lesibeetho. Wayedinga izindlebe kulomhlaba; wazikhulisa khona. Wonke amandla ayedingeka kulomhlaba wawathola emhlabeni wesibeetho. Kulowo mhlaba wesibeetho walungiselelwa ukuba kulo mhlaba, kwathi uma engena kulo mhlaba wabona ukuthi unawo wonke amandla adingekayo futhi usezuze zonke izitho ezidingekayo kule mpilo, kulowo mhlaba wesibeetho. Lokhu kulandela ukuthi nakulo mhlaba kumele alungiselele umhlaba ongale. Lokho akudingayo emhlabeni woMbuso kumele akuthole futhi akulungiselele lapha. Njengoba nje azuza amandla adingekayo kulomhlaba ezweni lesibeetho, ngokufanayo, kumele athole lokho ayokudinga ezweni loMbuso—okusho ukuthi, wonke amandla asezulwini—kulomhlaba.”¹⁴

1. Isho ukuba lemisho elandelayo iyiqiniso noma cha:
____ Wonke amandla adingekayo kulomhlaba atholakala emhlabeni wesibeetho.
____ Asikho isidingo sokuzilungiselela impilo yasemhlabeni olandelayo.
____ Esikudinga emhlabeni woMbuso kumele sikuthole khona.
____ Inhloso yalempilo ukuthola amandla adingekayo emhlabeni olandelayo.
____ Impilo yeqiniso iqala ngenkathi umuntu efa adlulele eMbusweni ongcwele.
____ Impilo yeqiniso iqala kulomhlaba bese iyaqhubeka emva kwalomhlaba wenyama.
2. Imaphi amandla umuntu awatholayo emhlabeni wesibeetho

3. Iziphi ezinye zeziphiwo ekumele sizithole kulomhlaba ukulungiselela impilo emva kokufa?

ISIGABA 10

UBahá'u'lláh uyasho uthi:

“Umsebenzi womuntu ngokuphelele kuleNkathi ukuthola lesa sabelo sikazamcolo womusa uNkulunkulu amthululela wona. Ngakho-ke makungabikho muntu ocabangela ubukhulu noma ubuncane besitsha sokwamukela. Ingxenywe yabanye ingase ilingane entendeni yesandla somuntu, ingxenywe yabanye ingase igcwalise indebe, kanti kwabanye ngisho nesilinganiso esiyilitha.”¹⁵

1. Mayelana nala mazwi acashuniwe ngenhla, phendula imibuzo elandelayo:

a. Uyini umsebenzi wawo wonke umuntu kuleNkathi? _____

b. Yiziphi ezinye zezibusiso ozitholile kuNkulunkulu? _____

c. Igama elithi “isitsha sokwamukela” likhuluma ngani kule ngcaphuno engenhla? _____

d. Kungani kungafanele sicabangele “ubukhulu noma ubuncane” bamandla esiphiwe wona? _____

e. Yiziphi ezinye zezinto ezisivimbela ukuba sithole ingxenywe yethu yomusa kaNkulunkulu? _____

2. Yikuphi kokulandelayo okuyiqiniso?

____ “Ubukhulu noma ubuncane” bamandla ethu kubhekise endleleni esihlakaniphe ngayo.

____ Ukuze sikhonze uNkulunkulu, kudingeka sikhohlwe ubuthakathaka bethu futhi
sithembele ngokuphelele kuYe.

____ Uma kulomhlaba singawakhulisi amandla uNkulunkulu asiphe wona, imiphefumulo
yethu iyoba buthaka lapho sifika emhlabeni olandelayo.

ISIGABA 11

Bahá'u'lláh uyasho:

“Nake naNgibuza mayelana nendalo yomphefumulo. Azini ukuthi impela umphefumulo uwuphawu lukaNkulunkulu, igugu lasezulwini ubunjalo bawo osebahlula ngisho abantu abafunde bagogoda ukubuqonda, akukho mqondo, ngisho onobuhlakani obunenjulo, onethemba lokwembula imfihlakalo yawo. Ungeyokuqala phakathi kwazo zonke izinto ezidaliwe ukuveza ubuhle boMdali wawo, umphefumulo indalo yokuqala ukubona inkazimulo yaKhe, ukunamathela eqinisweni laKhe, nokukhothama phambi kwaKhe ngokuMdumisa.”¹⁶

1. Gcwalisa izikhala emishweni elandelayo:

- a. Umphefumulo uwu_____ lukaNkulunkulu.
- b. Umphefumulo uyi_____ ubu_____ bawo, osebahlula ngisho abantu abafunde bagogoda ukubuqonda, akukho mqondo, ngisho onobuhlakani obunenjulo, onethemba lo_____ i_____ yawo.
- c. Umphefumulo_____ phakathi kwazo zonke izinto ezidaliwe ukuveza u_____ boMdali wawo.
- d. Umphefumulo indalo yokuqala uku_____ inkazimulo kaNkulunkulu.
- e. Umphefumulo indalo yokuqala u _____ eqinisweni likaNkulunkulu.
- f. Umphefumulo indalo yokuqala uku_____ phambi kukaNkulunkulu ngokuMdumisa.

2. Yikuphi kokulandelayo okuyiqiniso?

- _____ “Ukwembulwa” kusho ukuqonda.
- _____ Phakathi kwazo zonke izinto ezidaliwe, into yokuqala ukubona uNkulunkulu umqondo womuntu.
- _____ “ubuhlakani” kusho ukuba bukhali.
- _____ Umuntu ofundile uyayiqonda imfihlakalo yomphefumulo.
- _____ Izingcithabucopho ezinkulu kuphela ezingabuveza ubuhle bukaNkulunkulu.
- _____ Asikho isidingo sokucabanga ngomphefumulo ngoba ngeke sikwazi ukuwuqonda.

ISIGABA 12

UBahá'u'lláh uYasho:

Nina ninjengenyoni endiza ngamandla athukuswe ezimpikweni zayo futhi ngokuzethemba okuphelele nokunentokozo, endizela ebubanzini bamazulu, ize iphoqwe indlala, ukuba iphendukele ngokulangazelela emanzini nasobumbeni lomhlaba okungaphansi kwayo, bese kuthi, ngemva kokuba

ibambeke exhaphozini lezifiso zayo, izithola ingenawo amandla okuqhubeka indize ibuyele ezindaweni lapho ivela khona. Njengoba ingenawo amandla okuthuntutha umthwalo osinda ezimpikweni zayo esezingcolile, leyonyoni, kuze kube manje ibiyisihlali sasemazulwini, manje iphoqeleka ukuba ifune indawo yokuhlala kulomhlaba. Ngelokho-ke, O zinceku Zami, ningazingcolisi izimpiko zenu odakeni lokuduka nezinkanuko eziyize, futhi ningazivumeli ukuthi zingcoliswe uthuli lomona nenzondo, ukuze ningavinjelwa ukundizela emazulwini olwazi lwaMi olungcwele.”¹⁷

1. Qedela imisho engezansi.

- a. Inyoni uBahá'u'lláh akhuluma ngayo kulombhalo i_____.
- b. Le nyoni iyisihlali sase_____.
- c. Uma izimpiko zingcolile, inyoni iyaphoqeleka ukuba ifune ikhaya layo e_____.

2. Manje phendula imibuzo elandelayo:

- a. “Izimpiko” zomphefumulo “zingcola” kanjani? _____

- b. Yimiphi eminye yemithwalo, “njengamanzi nodaka lomhlaba”, enesisindo ezimpikweni zomphefumulo? _____

- c. iziphi ezinye zezinto ezingasivimbela ekunyukeni emazulwini olwazi olungcwele? _____

- d. Kungani umphefumulo ungadela ikhaya lawo lasezulwini ukhethe ubumba lakulomdlalo? _____

3. Isho ukuthi izitatimende ezilandelayo ziyiqiniso yini:

- _____ Ukuzihlanganisa nezwe kuphazamisa ukukhula kwethu ngokomoya
- _____ Ukuduka kwethu kanye nezifiso eziyize kusivimbela ukuba sindizele esibhakabhakeni solwazi olungcwele.
- _____ Umona nenzondo yizici zendalo zomuntu futhi azibi umthwalo emphefumulweni.
- _____ Singazikhulula kwimithwalo esivimbela ukuba sikhuphukele phezulu bubanzini bamazulu ngokuzihlukanisa nezinto zaleli zwe.
- _____ Ikhaya lomphefumulo likulo mhlaba.

ISIGABA 13

UBahá'u'lláh uthi:

Esedale umhlaba nakho konke okuphilayo nokunyakazayo kuwo, ngokusebenza kweNtando yaKhe ephuma kuYe engaphoqiwe futhi ebusayo, wakhetha ukunikeza umuntu umehluko nekhono elingavelele yonke indalo lokumazi nokumthanda—Okumele libhekwe njengekhono elidala intshisekelo kanye nenjongo yokuqala ethukuswe kuyo yonke indalo. . . eqinisweni elingaphakathi kuyo yonke into edaliwe uye wathukusa ukukhanya kwelinye lamagama aKhe, futhi walenza laba ngumamukeli wenkazimulo yezimfanelo zaKhe. Phezu kwendalo ewumuntu nokho, , Wakhweza inkazimulo yawo wonke amagama nezimfanelo zaKhe, futhi wayenza isibuko soqobo lwaKhe. Kuzo zonke izinto ezidaliwe umuntu yena yedwa wakhethelwa umusa omkhulu kangaka, umusa ongaka ongapheliyo.”¹⁸

1. Gcwalisa izikhala ezingezansi.
 - a. UNkulunkulu wakhetha ukunikeza umuntu umehluko nekhono elingavelele loku _____.
 - b. Eqinisweni elingaphakathi _____ edaliwe uye wathukusa ukukhanya _____, futhi walenza laba ngumamukeli we _____.
 - c. Phezu kwendalo ewumuntu nokho, Wakhweza inkazimulo ya _____, futhi wayenza isibuko _____.
2. Manje phendula lemibuzo elandelayo:
 - a. Ungakwazi yini ukusho ezinye zezimfanelo zikaNkulunkulu? _____.
 - b. Yiziphi ezinye zezimfanelo zikaNkulunkulu umphefumulo womuntu ongazibonakalisa? _____.
 - c. Lezi zimfanelo zingabonakaliswa kanjani? _____.
 - d. Imuphi umusa okhethekile umuntu akhethelwe wona? _____

_____.
3. Yikuphi kokulandelayo okuyiqiniso?
 - _____ Umuntu akahlukile kuyo yonke indalo.
 - _____ Ikhono lokwazi uNkulunkulu nokuMthanda lidala intshisekelo kanye nenjongo yokuqala ethukuswe kuyo yonke indalo.
 - _____ Iqiniso layo yonke into edaliwe ukuthi ingumamukeli wezimfanelo zikaNkulunkulu.
 - _____ Umphefumulo womuntu ungabonakalisa zonke izimfanelo zikaNkulunkulu.

ISIGABA 14

UBahá'u'lláh uyasitshela:

“La mandla iKhwezi lomusa oNgcwele kanye noMthombo wokulondolozwa kwasezulwini eliwathukuse kwisiqu somuntu, nokho, nakuba ecashile ngaphakathi kuye, njengelangabi elifihliwe ngaphakathi kwekhandlela kanye nemisebe yokukhanya okungenzeka ibe khona esibanini. Ukukhanya kwala mandla kungase kusithwe izifiso zezwe njengoba nokukhanya kwelanga kungase kusithele ngaphansi kothuli namanyela amboze isibuko. Ikhandlela noma isibani ngeke kuzikhanyele kona siqu ngaphandle kosizo, futhi ngeke kwenzeke ukuba isibuko sizikhuxunge sona amanyela aso. Kubonakala ngokusobala ukuthi kuze kube yilapho sikhungwa ngomlilo isibani asisoze savutha, futhi ngaphandle kokuthi amanyela asulwe ebusweni besibuko asisoze saveza umfanekiso welanga noma sibonakalise ukukhanya nenkazimulo yaso.”¹⁹

1. Lisho ukuthini igama elithi “cashile”? _____

2. Yimaphi amanye amandla acashile emphefumulweni womuntu? _____

3. Imaphi amandla isibani esinawo? _____
4. Imaphi amandla isibuko esinawo? _____
5. Yini okufanele uyenze esibanini ukuze sikhanyise? _____

6. Yini okufanele uyenze esibukweni ukuze siveze ukukhanya? _____

7. Ingabe isibani nesibuko kungabonakalisa amandla azo ngokwako? _____
8. Lezi zibonelo ezimbili singazihlobanisa kanjani nesimo somphefumulo womuntu? _____

9. Ubani ongenza umphefumulo womuntu ubonise amandla awo? _____

ISIGABA 15

UBahá'u'lláh uyasho:

“Umnyango wolwazi loMuntu waseNdulo uyohlezi, futhi kuyoqhubeka kube njalo ingunaphakade, uvaliwe ebusweni babantu. Akukho ukuqonda komuntu okuyoke kufinyelele emagcekeni aKhe angcwele. Nokho, njengophawu lwesihe saKhe, futhi njengobufakazi bomusa waKhe wothando, uye wabonakalisa kubantu iKhwezi lokulondolozwa nguYe okungcwele, iziMpawu zobunye baKhe obungcwele, wase egcoba ulwazi lwalaba bantu abangcwelisiweyo ukuba lufane nolwazi lwaKhe uqobo. Lowo oyobazisa uyobe azisa uNkulunkulu. Lowo olizwayo ubizo lwabo, ulalele iZwi likaNkulunkulu, futhi lowo ofakaza ngeqiniso leSambulo sabo, ufakazela iqiniso likaNkulunkulu uqobo lwaKhe. Noma ubani osuke ebafulathele, ufulathele uNkulunkulu, futhi lowo ongakholelwa kubo akakholelwa kuNkulunkulu. Ngamunye, ngamunye wabo uyindlela kaNkulunkulu exhumanisa lo mhlaba nezindawo zaphezulu, nobubanzi beQiniso laKhe kuwo wonke umuntu emibusweni yomhlaba nasezulwini. BayiziBonakaliso zikaNkulunkulu phakathi kwabantu, izibonakaliso zeQiniso laKhe, nezibonakaliso zenkazimulo yaKhe.”²⁰

1. Mayelana nemicaphuno engenhla, phendula imibuzo elandelayo:
 - a. Kungenzeka yini ukuba simazi uNkulunkulu uqobo lwaKhe? _____.
 - b. Khona-ke, singamazi kanjani uNkulunkulu? _____.
 - c. Ungawasho amanye amaKhwezi eziqondiso ezingcwele? _____.
 - d. IZwi Likabani abalizwayo labo abalalela iziBonakaliso zikaNkulunkulu? _____.
 - e. Sifulathela bani uma silishaya indiva ubizo lweZibonakaliso zikaNkulunkulu? _____.
2. Qedela le misho elandelayo:
 - a. Umnyango wolwazi loMuntu waseNdulo uyohlezi, futhi kuyoqhubeka kube njalo, _____.
 - b. Akukho ukuqonda komuntu okuyoke kufinyelele e_____.

- c. UNkulunkulu wathumela iziBonakaliso zaKhe njengophawu lo_____ nobufakazi bo_____.
- d. Ulwazi lwalabo abayisiBonakaliso lufana no_____.
- e. Lowo oyobazisa uyobe e_____.
- f. Lowo olizwayo ubizo lwabo, uyo_____.
- g. Ngamunye, ngamunye waBo bayindlela kaNkulunkulu e_____.

3. Yikuphi kokulandelayo okuyiqiniso?

- _____ Singakhula ngokomoya ngemizamo yethu yodwa.
- _____ UNkulunkulu wethu usinike umqondo, futhi wanele ekuqhubekeleni phambili kwethu.
- _____ Siyothuthuka ngokomoya ngokwazisa isiBonakaliso sikaNkulunkulu futhi asikho isidingo sokwenza umzamo owedlulele.
- _____ Singathuthuka ngokomoya ngokwazisa isiBonakaliso sikaNkulunkulu nangokwenza umzamo wokuphila ngokuvumelana nezimfundiso zaKhe.
- _____ Singakwazi ukumazi uNkulunkulu qobo lwaKhe.
- _____ Umuntu angaba njengoNkulunkulu.
- _____ UNkulunkulu uphakeme ngaphezu kokuqonda komuntu.
- _____ Uma silalela amazwi esiBonakaliso sikaNkulunkulu, sisuke silalele iZwi likaNkulunkulu.

ISIGABA 16

UBahá'u'lláh uyasho ukuthi:

“AbaPhrofethi neziThunywa zikaMvelinqangi bathunyelwe ngenjongo eyodwa yokulondoloza abantu endleleni eqondile yeQiniso. Inhloso ethukuswe ngaphansi kokwambulwa kwaBo kube ukufundisa bonke abantu, ukuze, ngehora lokufa, bakhuphukele esihlalweni sobukhosi soPhezukonke, ngobumsulwa nobungcwele obukhulu kanye nokuzehlukanisa nezinto.”²¹

Bese kwesinye isiqephu, Uthi:

Umuntu uyisiDalwa sezinhlanhla esiphakeme kakhulu. Ukuntula imfundo efanele nokho, kumphuce lokho anakho ngokwendalo. Ngezwi eliphuma ezindebeni zikaNkulunkulu wadalwa waba khona; ngegama elilodwa waholelwa ekubonisweni uMthombo wolwazi lwaKhe; kwase, ngelinye igama indawo yakhe namiselwe kona kwalondolozwa. isiDalwa esiPhakeme sithi: Bheka umuntu njengemayini enomcebo oyigugu eliyinani elingenakulinganiswa. Imfundo iyodwa, ingaholela

ekwambulweni kwalomcebo, futhi nesintu sizuze kuwo. Uma umuntu ebengazindla ahlaziye lokhu okwembulwe imiBhalo, evela ezulwini leNtando kaNkulunkulu engcwele, ngokushesha, umuntu uyoqaphela ukuthi inhloso yakhe ukuba bonke abantu bathathwe njengomphefumulo munye, ukuze lamazwi ayisishicilelo athi ‘UMbuso uyoba ngokaNkulunkulu’ abe yisitembu kuzo zonke izinhliziyi, futhi ukukhanya komvuzo ongcwele, umusa, nesihe kungasingatha sonke isintu.”²²

1. Iyiphi inhloso abaPhrofethi neziThunywa zikaNkulunkulu abehliselwa yona? _____

2. Yini inhloso ekuvezweni Kwabo? _____

3. Lisho ukuthini igama elithi “isiDalwa sezinhlanhla”? _____

4. Yini umphumela wokuntuleka kwemfundo efanele? _____

5. Imfundo efanele ingaholela kuphi? _____

6. Yini uMthombo wemfundo yethu? _____
7. Siyini isiphetho sethu What is our destiny? _____

8. Yimiphi eminye yemicebo embulwa imfundo? _____

9. Yini esiyiqaphela ngokushesha lapho sizindla ngemiBhalo eNgcwele? _____

ISIGABA 17

UBahá'u'lláh uthi:

Nake nangibuza, ngaphezu kwalokho, mayelana nesimo somphefumulo emva kokuhlukana kwawo nomzimba. Azi, ngaleli qiniso, ukuthi uma umphefumulo womuntu uhambe ezindleleni zikaNkulunkulu, ngokuqinisekile uyobuya futhi uqoqelwe enkazimulweni yoThandiweyo. Ngokulunga kukaNkulunkulu! Uyofinyelela ezingeni elingenakushicelelwa ngepeni, elingenakuchazwa ngolimi. Umphefumulo ohlale ngokuthembeka eMgomeni kaNkulunkulu, futhi omile ngqi ngokungenakunyakaziswa eNdleleni yaKhe, emva kokukhuphuka kwawo, uyoba namandla kangangokuthi yonke imihlaba uSomandla ayidalile iyozuza ngaye.”²³

1. Qedela le misho elandelayo:

a. Ukuthi uma umphefumulo womuntu uhambe ezindleleni zikaNkulunkulu, ngokuqinisekile_____.

b. Uyofinyelela ezingeni eli_____.

c. U_____ohlale_____ku_____ka_____, futhi omile ngqi ngokungenakunyakaziswa e_____, emva_____, uyoba namandla kangangokuthi yonke imihlaba u_____a_____iyo_____ngaye.

ISIGABA 18

UBahá'u'lláh uyasitshela:

Ubusesiwe umphefumulo othi, ngehora lokuhlukana kwawo nomzimba, ube usucwebisiwe emicabangweni eyize yabantu basemhlabeni. Umphefumulo onjalo uphila futhi uhamba ngokuvumelana neNtando yoMdali wawo, futhi ungena ePharadesi eliphakeme kunawo wonke. Izincekukazi zaseZulwini, nabahlali basemagumbini aphakeme ezulu, bayowuzu-ngeza, nabaProfethi baNkulunkulu nabakhethiweyo baKhe bayofuna ubungani nawo. Lowo mphefumulo uyokhuluma nabo ngokukhululekile, futhi ubaxoxele ngalokho okwakumele ukubekezelele endleleni kaNkulunkulu, iNkosi yawo wonke umhlaba.”²⁴

Kufanele athethelele izoni, futhi angalokothi adelele ibanga lakhe eliphansi, ngoba akekho owaziyo ukuthi isiphetho sakhe kuyoba yisiphi. Kukangaki isoni, ngehora lokufa, sifinyelele engqikithini yokukholwa, siqede ukoma okungafiyo ngokukhuphukela eNdaweni ephezulu! Futhi kukangaki ikholwa elizinikeleyo, ngehora lokukhuphuka komphefumulo walo, liguqulwe lize liwele emlilweni ophansi!”²⁵

1. Imiphefumulo yethu kufanele ibe kusiphi isimo lapho ihlukana nomzimba? _____

2. Yimiphi yeminye yemicabango eyize? _____

3. Umphefumulo ocwebisiwe emicabangweni eyize uyophila futhi uhambe kusiphi isimo ngemva kokufa? _____

4. Obani abayoba ngabangani bomphefumulo onjalo? _____

5. Ingabe lowo mphefumulo uyokwazi ukuxoxa nabaProfethi bakaNkulunkulu nabakhethiweyo baKhe? _____

6. Ingabe sazi kusengaphambili ukuthi ukuphila kwethu emhlabeni kuyophela kanjani futhi nini? _____
7. Yini esingayenza manje ukuze sizuze ukuphila okungunaphakade okumiselwe thina? _____

ISIGABA 19

U‘Abdu’l-Bahá uyachaza:

Njengoba umoya womuntu uphila ingunaphakade emva kokukhumuka kulesi sikhwama samathambo esingumzimba, njengazo zonke izinto ezikhona, akukho ukungabaza ukuthi uyakwazi ukudlulela phambili, ngakhoke umuntu angawuthandazela umphefumulo ongasekho ukuba uqhubekele phambili, uxolelwe, wamukele isihe, inhlengo, nomusa. Kungakho, emithandazweni kaBahá’u’lláh, bake bacelelwe intethelelo kanye nokuxolelwa kukaNkulunkulu labo asebekhuphukele emhlabeni olandelayo. Ngaphezu kwalokho, njengoba nje abantu bedinga uNkulunkulu kulo mhlaba, kanjalo basamdinda nakwelizayo. Izidalwa zihlezi zidinga, futhi uNkulunkulu uhlala ezimele ngokuphelele ngaphandle kwazo, akukhathali ukuba ikulo mhlaba noma kozayo.”²⁶

Kungani kufanele sithandazele imiphefumulo yabangasekho?

ISIGABA 20

U ‘Abdu’l-Bahá waloba wathi:

“Lapho umphefumulo womuntu ukhumuka kule ngqumba yothuli olubunayo bese ukhuphukela emhlabeni kaNkulunkulu, ngaleyonkathi amaveyili ayowa, namaqiniso ayovela ekukhanyeni, futhi zonke izinto ezazingaziwa ngaphambilini ziyocaciswa, namaqiniso ayefihliwe ayoqondwa.”²⁶

“Cabanga ngesidalwa esingumuntu, emhlabeni wesibeletho wayeyisithulu esingenazindlebe, eyimpumpu the engenamehlo, nolimi lwesimungulu; ukuthi izinzwa wayengenazo nhlobo. Kodwa kwathi ephuma kulelozwe lobumnyama, wadlulela kulelizwe lokukhanya, iso lakhe labona, indlebe yakhe yezwa, nolimi lwakhe lwakhuluma. Nangokunjalo, nxa esephangisiwe wasuswa kulomhlaba wenyama uyokhushulelwa eMbusweni kaNkulunkulu, uyobe esezalwa ngokomoya; ilaphoke la khona iso lokubona kwakhe liyovuleka, indlebe yomphefumulo wakhe iyolalela, futhi wonke amaqiniso ayengenalwazi ngawo ngaphambilini ayokwendlalwa obala futhi acace.”²⁷

1. Gcwalisa izikhala ezingenzansi.

a. Lapho umphefumulo womuntu ukhumuka kule ngqumba yothuli olubunayo, ngaleyonkathi

- amaveyili _____,
- Namaqiniso _____,
- futhi zonke izinto ezazingaziwa ngaphambilini _____,
- Namaqiniso ayefihliwe _____.

b. Emhlabeni we _____, sasiyi _____ ezingenazindlebe,
siyi _____ ezingenamehlo, _____ lwesimungulu.

- c. Ngenkathi sizalwa kulomhlaba, ilapho ke amehlo ethu _____, izindlebe zethu _____, nolimi lwethu _____.
- d. Ngokunjalo uma sikhuphukela eMbusweni kaNkulunkulu, siyo _____ ngo _____.
- e. Ilaphoke la khona iso lethu loku _____ liyo _____, indlebe yethu yoku _____, iyo _____, futhi wonke _____ esasingenalwazi ngawo ngaphambilini ayo _____ futhi _____.

2. Isho ukuba lemisho elandelayo iyiqiniso yini:

- ____ Uma sisemhlabeni wesibeetho, sisuke sinolwazi ngalomhlaba.
- ____ Isimo sethu emva kokufa siyiqiniso elifihliwe kithi kulomhlaba esiphila kuwo.
- ____ Imikhathizwe, emisha, iyovuleka phambi kwethu ngemva kokufa.

ISIGABA 21

UBahá'u'lláh wathi:

Manje-ke mayelana nombuzo wenu ukuthi ingabe imiphefumulo yabantu iyaqhubeka nokuzwana ngemva kokuhlukana kwayo nemzimba. Yazini ukuthi imiphefumulo yamakholwa kaBahá, lawo asengene futhi amiswa ngaphakathi koMphongolo oBomvu, iyohlangana futhi iyoxoxisana incume indawonye, futhi iyohlotshaniswa kakhulu ezimpilweni zayo, izifiso zayo, izinhloso zayo kanye nokuzama kwayo kube ngathi konke kungokomphefumulo munye. Ngempela yibo abanolwazi oluningi, abanombono obukhali, futhi abethweswe ukuqonda. Kanjalo sekunqunywe nguYena Owazi Konke, Ohlakaniphe kakhulu.

“Makholwa kaBahá, abangabagibeli boMkhumbi wesiVumelwano sikaNkulunkulu, bonke, basazi kahle isimo somunye nomunye, futhi bayimbumbi ekubeni nobudlelwane obusondelene nokuzwana. Lomoya wokuzwana nokho, kufanele uncike okholweni lwabo nasekuziphatheni kwabo. Labo abasebangeni nezinga elifanayo bawazi ngokuphelele amandla omunye nomunye, ubunjalo babo, asebekuzuzile kanye nasebekufezile. Nokho, labo abasebangeni eliphansi abakwazi ukuqonda kahle ibanga, noma, ukulinganisela osekufezwe yilabo abasezikhundleni ezingaphezu kwabo. Yilowo nalowo uyothola isabelo sakhe eNkosini yakhe. Ubusisiwe umuntu ophendulela ubuso bakhe kuNkulunkulu, futhi wahamba ngobuqotho othandweni lwaKhe, kuze kube yilapho umphefumulo wakhe usulindele ukundiza uye kuNkulunkulu, iNkosi ewuMbusi phezu kwakho konke, uMnini mandla onke, Othethelelayo Njalo, Onesihawu.”²⁸

1. Ezweni elizayo, ingabe siyobabona abantu esibaziyo kulo mhlaba? _____
2. Ubudlelwane phakathi kwemiphefumulo buyobe busondelene kangakanani ezweni elizayo? _____
3. Ukungefani nokwahlukahluka phakathi kwemiphefumulo ezweni elizayo kuyobe kuncike kuphi?

-
-
4. Ingabe ukhona ozophucwa umusa kaNkulunkulu? _____

ISIGABA 22

UBahá'u'lláh uyasinxusa:

O zinceku zaMi! Ningadabuki uma, kulezi zinsuku nakulomhlaba, izinto eziphambene nezifiso zenu zibekwa futhi zivezwa nguNkulunkulu, ngoba izinsuku zentokozo ebusisiwe, injabulo yasezulwini, ngokuqinisekile, nibekelwe zona. Imihlaba, engcwele nekhazimulayo kamoya, iyokwembulwa emehlweni enu. Nibekelwe nguYe, kulo mhlaba kanye nozayo, ukuba nibe nengxenywe kulombuso, nibe nengxenywe enjabulweni yawo, futhi nithole isabelo somusa wawo oqhubekayo. Kuwo wonke umuntu, ngokungangabazeki, uyowuzuzwa.”²⁹

1. Isho ukuthi yikuphi okuyiqiniso kulokhu okulandelayo:
- ____ Kufanele sikhungathwe usizi lapho izinto zingekho ngendlela esifuna zibe ngayo.
- ____ Konke, okuhle noma okubi, kumiswe nguNkulunkulu.
- ____ Izinsuku zenjabulo efudumeza isifuba zisilindile sonke.
- ____ Ngokuqinisekile siyobona imihlaba engcwele enenkazimulo kamoya.
- ____ Kuyisiphetho sethu ukuba sibe nengxenywe enzuzweni yemhlaba engcwele futhi enenkazimulo kamoya, kulempilo kanye nezayo.
2. Kungani kungafanele sikhungathwe usizi lapho izinto eziphambene nezifiso zethu zenzeka? _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
3. Isiphi isithembiso uBahá'u'lláh asithembisa sona kulesi siqephu? _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

ISIGABA 23

Kule yunithi, ukhulume ngenhloso yempilo yomuntu. Ufunde okuningi ngesimo somphefumulo, inhloso yokuphila kulomhlaba, imfuneko yokukhulisa isimilo sikamoya, nesithembiso esasinikezwa sokuphila okuphakade, okunenkazimulo nokugcwele injabulo. Engxenyeni yesibili yale ncwadi, sikhulume ngenloso emanxambili—okokuqala, ukukhuthalela ukukhula kwethu ngokomoya nangokwengqondo okwesibili ukubamba iqhaza ekuletheni ushintsho emphakathini. Nali ithuba lokubuyela kulowo mqondo bese ucabanga ngokubaluleka kokunaka lezi zingxenyane zombili zale nhloso, ekukhanyiselekeni kwakho ngemininingwane osuyifundile mayelana nokudlulela phambili komphefumulo. Imicabango yakho ingazuza engxoxweni ngalezindikimba ezingezansi eqembini lakho.

1. *Ukwakha isimilo sikamoya*
2. *Ukuhlonipha imithetho kaNkulunkulu*
3. *Ukuba negalelo kwinhloso kahle yesintu*
4. *Ukuqhubekela phambili endleleni yokusebenzela inkolo*

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24. Kucashunwe encwadini eyodwa., LXXXI, par. 1, pp. 176–77.
25. Kucashunwe encwadini eyodwa., CXXV, par. 3, pp. 300–1.
26. ‘Abdu’l-Bahá, encwadini *Eminye yeMibuzo Esaphendulwa*, no. 62.3, pp. 340–41.
27. *ImiBhalo eKhehiwe ka ‘Abdu’l-Bahá* (Wilmette: Bahá’í Publishing, 2010, 2015 printing), no. 149.3–4, pp. 246–47.
28. *Amakhothokhotho emiBhalo kaBahá’u’lláh*, LXXXVI, par. 1–2, pp. 192–93.
29. Kucashunwe encwadini eyodwa., CLIII, par. 9, p. 373.