

Incwadi kaJakobe

Umsebenzi odingekayo encwadini kaJakobe othi unokholo (inkolelo) ngumsebenzi ukuthi ukubekezela kuyaphela (Jak 1: 4), okungukuthi, ukuhlala ukholelwa emthethweni ophelele, umthetho wenkululeko (Jak 1: 25).

Incwadi kaJakobe

Isingeniso

UJames the Just, okungenzeka ukuthi wayengomunye wabafowabo bakaJesu (Mt 13:55; Marku 6: 3), ungumbhali wale ncwadi.

UMfoweth 'uJames waguqulwa kuphela ngemuva kokuvuka kukaKristu (John 7: 3-5; Ac 1:14; 1 Cor 15: 7; Gal 1:19), waba ngomunye wabaholi bebandla laseJerusalema, futhi wabekwa njengomunye izinsika zebandla (Gal. 2: 9).

Incwadi kaJakobe yango-45 AD. C., ngaphambi komkhandlu wokuqala eJerusalema, lokho kwenzeka cishe ngama-50 d. C., elenza incwadi endala kakhulu yeTestamente Elisha. Ngokwesazi-mlando uFlávio Josefo, uTiago wabulawa cishe ngonyaka ka-62 d. C.

Izengezo zalencwadi zingamaJuda ahlakazekile aguqukela ebuKristwini (Jak 1: 1), yingakho ithoni nolimi olunzima kumaJuda.

Ngenkathi ebhala lencwadi, uJakobe wafuna ukuphikisa imfundiso yamaJuda yokuba nokholo kuNkulunkulu oyedwa, nemfundiso yevangeli, okungukuthi ukuba nokholo kuJesu Kristu, ngoba akusizi ukusho ukuthi uyakholelwa kuNkulunkulu, kodwa ukuthi

akawulaleli umyalo kaNkulunkulu. uNkulunkulu, okuwukukholwa kuKristu.

Indlela uJakobe enza ngayo isikhumbuza lokho uJesu akufundisa: "IZINhliziyo zenu mazingakhathazeki; uyakholelwa kuNkulunkulu, uyakholelwa nakimi "(Johane 14: 1), kukhombisa ukhlobana kwesihloko okukhulunywa ngaso ngokwabantu ababhekiswe kubo: AmaJuda aguqukele ebuKristwini.

Kodwa-ke, ukungaqondi kahle ngencwadi kaJakobe kwasabalala kulo lonke eLobukholwa, ukuthi wayevikela insindiso ngemisebenzi, ephikisana nomphostoli kwabeZizwe, ababevikela insindiso ngokholo.

Ukungazwisisi indlela kaJames okwenza uMartin Luther wayenyanya le ncwadi, wayibiza ngokuthi "incwadi yotshani". Wehluleka ukubona ukuthi imfundiso kaJakobe ayihlukile kuleyo eyafundiswa umphostoli uPawulu.

Isifinyezo sencwadi kaJakobe

Incwadi kaJakobe iqala ngesikhuthazo sokubekezela okholweni, ngoba ngokubekezela umsebenzi wokukholwa uphothuliwe (Jak 1: 3-4). Noma ngubani okhuthazelela ukulingwa engapheli, ubusisiwe, ngoba uzokwamukela umqhele wokuphila kuNkulunkulu, ozonikezwa labo abamlalelayo (abamthandayo) (Jak 1:12).

UJames usebenzisa igama elithi 'ukukholwa' ngomqondo 'wokukholwa', 'ukukholwa', 'ukuthembela', ngokungafani nomphostoli uPaul, osebenzisa leligama kokubili ngomqondo 'wokukholwa' nangomqondo 'weqiniso', futhi le ncazelo yokugcina isetshenziswa kakhulu kunalokho.

Bese, uJakobe wethula ingqikithi yevangeli, okungukuzalwa okusha ngezwi leqiniso (Jak 1:18). Ngemuva kokugcizelela ukuthi kuyadingeka ukwamukela izwi levangeli njengenceku elalelayo, okungamandla kaNkulunkulu okusindisa (uJakobe 2:

21), uJakobe unxusa abasebenzisana naye ukuthi bafeze lokho okunqunywe yivangeli, bangakhohlwa imfundiso kaKristu (Jakobe 2: 21).

UJakobe ukhumbula ukuthi noma ngubani onaka iqiniso levangeli futhi abekezele kulo, engeyena umlaleli okhohliwe, wenza umsebenzi owasungulwa uNkulunkulu: ukukholwa kuKristu (Jakobe 2:25).

Ngokubuka umsebenzi odingwa nguNkulunkulu, uJakobe utshengisa ukuthi ukuba nenkolo ngaphandle kokubamba okuvela enhliziyweni, ukuzikhohlisa, futhi inkolo yalowo muntu iba yize (Jakobe 2: 26-27).

Nakulokhu uJakobe ubiza labo abekade besebenzisana naye, abese ebabiza ukuthi bangakhombisi inhlonipho kubantu, njengoba bebethi bangamakholwa kuKristu (Jak 2: 1). Uma umuntu ethi uyakholelwa eNkosini uJesu, kumele aqhubeke ngokulandela leyo nkolelo: angahloniphi abantu ngenxa yemvelaphi, ulimi, isizwe, isizwe, njll. (Jak 2: 12)

Indlela kaTiago iyashintsha futhi ngokusebenzisa into ebucayi: – ‘Bafowethu’, ukubabuza ukuthi kuyasiza yini ukuthi bathi banokholo, uma bengenayo imisebenzi. Kungenzeka yini inkolelo ngaphandle kokulondoloza imisebenzi?

Igama elithi umsebenzi ngokomongo kufanele liqondwe ngokombono womuntu wasendulo, ongumphumela wokulalela umyalo. Kwabesilisa ngaleso sikhathi, umyalo wenkosi nokulalela kwenceku kwaholela emsebenzini.

Indlela ishintsha isuka kubantu iye ensindisweni. Okokuqala; Noma ngubani onokholo kuKristu akakwazi ukuhlonipha. Okwesibili: Noma ngubani othi unokholo lokuthi uNkulunkulu munye, uma engenzi umsebenzi odingwa uNkulunkulu, ngeke asindiswe.

Udaba alukho ngomuntu othi unokholo kuKristu, kepha umuntu othi unokholo, nokho, ukukholwa kuNkulunkulu munye. Noma

ngubani onokholo kuKristu uyosindiswa, ngoba lona ngumsebenzi odingwa uNkulunkulu. Awukwazi ukusindisa umuntu othi unokholo kuNkulunkulu, kodwa ongakholelwa kuKristu, ngoba akayena owenzayo lowo msebenzi.

Umsebenzi odingekayo kulabo abathi banokholo (inkolelo) ngumsebenzi ukuthi ukubekezela kuyaphela (Jak 1: 4), okungukuthi, ukuhlala ukholelwa emthethweni ophelele, umthetho wenkululeko (Jak 1:25).

Njengoba abaguqukayo abangamaKristu phakathi kwamaJuda babazi ukuthi umsebenzi odingwa uNkulunkulu ukukholwa kuKristu, ngokuthi akwanele ukusho ukuthi unokholo, uJames wayegcizelela ukuthi akunabungozi ukukholelwa kuNkulunkulu nokungakholwa kuKristu.

Indlela esahlukweni 3 iyashintsha futhi uma kuthiwa: bafowethu (Jak 3: 1). Imfundo ibhekiswe kulabo abafuna ukuba ngamakhosi, kodwa-ke, kulo msebenzi wenkonzo kubalulekile ukuthi 'uphelele'. Ukuba " ngabaphelele " kumongo akukhona ukukhubeka ezwini leqiniso (Jak 3: 2), futhi ngaleyo ndlela bazokwazi ukuhola umzimba (abafundi).

Ngemuva kwezibonelo zalokho igama elikwaziyo ukukwazisa, futhi le ndlela ishintshiwe, ukubhekana nokungenzeki kokuqhubeka nemiyalezo ehluke evela kumuntu ofanayo, kuqhathaniswa nolwazi ngoNkulunkulu kuqhathaniswa nokuhlakanipha nesiko lomuntu (Jak 3:10 -12) .

Okokugcina, imiyalo ithi amaKristu aguqulwe esuka kumaJuda akufanele akhulume kabi ngomunye nomunye (uJakobe 4:11), futhi, ngomfanekiso (ocebile), abhekise kumaJuda abulala uKristu.

Incwadi ivaliwe ngokukhuluma ngesihloko sokuqala esithi: ukubekezela (Jak 5:11), ukukhuthaza amakholwa ukuthi abekezele ekuhluphekeni.

Imibono eyiphutha eyinhloko yokuhumusha

1. Qonda ukuthi uTiago ukhathazekile ngezinkinga ezinjengobulungiswa bezenhlalo, ukwabiwa kwemali engenayo, izenzo zosizo, njll
2. Ukubheka ukukhuza okunzima kulabo 'abacebile' abaqongelela izimpahla njengokukhuza kulabo ababephethe ingcebo yokwehluleka ukubona ukuthi igama elithi 'ukuceba' liyisimo esisebenza kumaJuda;
3. Qonda ukuthi incwadi kaJakobe iphikisana nemfundiso yomphostoli uPawule, owethula insindiso ngokukholwa kuKristu Jesu. Eqinisweni, uJakobe utshengisa ukuthi ukukholelwa kuNkulunkulu akuyona into uNkulunkulu ayifunayo ukuze asindiswe, kodwa kunalokho, ukukholwa ukuthi uJesu unguKristu, umsebenzi wokukholwa;
4. Qonda ukuthi imisebenzi emihle iyadingeka ukuqinisekisa labo abanokholo lweqiniso. Noma ngubani onokholo kuKristu ngokwemibhalo, unokholo lwangempela, ngoba lona ngumsebenzi odingwa uNkulunkulu;
5. Hlanganisa imisebenzi emihle nesithelo isihlahla esikhonjwe ngaso.