

Littattafan da Aka ‘Dauko Bayanai Daga Cikinsu a *Littafin Taro don Rayuwa ta Kirista da Hidimarmu*

7-13 GA NUWAMBA

DARUSSA DAGA KALMAR ALLAH | 2 SARA- RAKUNA 5-6

“Wadanda Suke Tare da Mu, Sun Fi Wadanda Suke Tare da Su”

***Ifb* 126** sakin layi na 2

Dawaki da Karusan Wuta na Jehobah

Sai Suriyawan suka zo Dothan da daddare. Washegari, sai bawan Elisha ya fita waje kuma ya ga cewa sojoji sun kewaye birnin. Ya ji tsoro kuma ya yi ihu ya ce: ‘Mene ne za mu yi Elisha?’ Sai Elisha ya ce masa: ‘Wadanda suke tare da mu sun fi nasu.’ A wannan lokacin, sai Jehobah ya buɗe idanun bawan Elisha kuma ya ga cewa duwatsun da ke kewaye da birnin na cike da dawaki da karusa.

***w13* 8/15 30** sakin layi na 2

Elisha Ya Ga Karusai na Wuta—Kai Kuma Fa?

Ko da yake magabta sun kewaye shi a Dothan, Elisha bai ji tsoro ba. Me ya sa? Domin yana da bangaskiya sosai ga Jehobah. Mu ma muna bukatar mu yi hakan. Saboda haka, bari mu roki Allah ya ba mu ruhunsa don mu nuna bangaskiya da kuma wasu fannoni na diyar ruhunsa.—Luk 11:13; Gal. 5:22, 23.

***Ifb* 126-127** sakin layi na 3-4

Dawaki da Karusan Wuta na Jehobah

Da sojojin Suriya suka yi kofarin kama Elisha, sai ya yi addu'a cewa: ‘Ya Jehobah, ka sa su makance.’ Nan da nan, sai sojojin suka rasa inda suke ko da yake suna gani. Sai Elisha ya ce musu: ‘Ba nan ba ne wurin da kuke so ku je. Ku bi ni, zan nuna muku wanda kuke nema.’ Sai suka bi Elisha

har zuwa Samariya, wato inda sarkin Isra'ila yake.

Sa'ad da suka kai Samariya ne Suriyawan suka gane inda suke. Sai sarkin Isra'ila ya ce wa Elisha: ‘In kashe su ne?’ Shin Elisha ya yi amfani da wannan zarafin don ya rama abin da suka yi masa? A'a. Elisha ya ce: ‘Kada ka kashe su. Ka ba su abinci su ci, sai kuma ka bar su su tafi.’ Sai sarkin ya yi musu liyafa kuma ya bar su suka koma gida.

Abubuwa Masu Daraja Daga Kalmar Allah

***w05* 8/1 28** sakin layi na 2

Darussa Daga Littafin Sarakuna na Biyu

5:15, 16—Me ya sa Elisha bai karfi kyautar Na'aman ba? Elisha ya ki ya karfa ne domin ya fahimci cewa mu'ujizar warkar da Na'aman ya faru ne da ikon Jehobah ba na shi ba. Bai yi tunani ma na yadda zai amfani kansa da aiki da Allah ya ba shi ba. Masu bauta ta gaskiya a yau ba sa biɗan su amfani kansu da hidimar Jehobah. Suna biyayya da umurnin Yesu: “Kyauta kuka samu, ku kuma bayar kyauta.”—Matiyu 10:8.

14-20 GA NUWAMBA

DARUSSA DAGA KALMAR ALLAH | 2 SARA- RAKUNA 7-8

“Jehobah Yana Iya Sa Abin da Ba Mu Yi Tsammani Ba Ya Faru”

***it-1-E* 716-717**

Elisha

However, later on, Ben-hadad II invades, not with sporadic marauding forays, but in force and lays siege to Samaria. The siege is so severe that at least one case is

reported to the king in which a woman eats her own son. As the offspring of Ahab, the “son of a murderer,” King Jehoram swears to kill Elisha. But the rash oath is not carried out. Arriving at the prophet’s house with his adjutant, Jehoram states that he has lost all hope of aid from Jehovah. Elisha assures the king that food supplies will be abundant the next day. The king’s adjutant scoffs at this prediction, causing Elisha to tell him: “Here you are seeing it with your own eyes, but from it you will not eat.” By a noise that Jehovah causes to be heard in the camp of the Syrians, they are led to believe that a great army of combined nations is advancing against them, and they flee, leaving the camp intact with all its food supplies. When the king finds out about the desertion of the Syrians, he puts the adjutant in charge of guarding the gate of Samaria, and there he is trampled to death when the starving crowd of Israelites rush out to plunder the camp. He sees the food but does not eat from it.—2Ki 6:24–7:20.

Abubuwa Masu Daraja Daga Kalmar Allah

it-2-E 195 sakin layi na 7 Lamp

Kings of the Line of David. Jehovah God established King David on the throne of Israel, and David proved to be a wise guide and leader of the nation, under God’s direction. He was therefore called “the lamp of Israel.” (2Sa 21:17) In his kingdom covenant with David, Jehovah promised: “Your very throne will become one firmly established to time indefinite.” (2Sa 7:11-16) Accordingly, the dynasty, or family line, of rulers from David through his son Solomon was as a “lamp” to Israel.—1Ki 11:36; 15:4; 2Ki 8:19; 2Ch 21:7.

21-27 GA NUWAMBA

DARUSSA DAGA KALMAR ALLAH | 2 SARAKUNA 9-10

“Ya Nuna Karfin Zuciya da Aniya da Kwazo”

w11 11/15 3 sakin layi na 2

Jehu Ya Tallafa Wa Bauta Ta Gaskiya Da Kwazo

An ba Jehu wani aiki sa'ad da al'ummar Isra'ila take cikin mugun yanayi. Al'ummar tana karkashin mugun tasiri na Jezebel, gwauruwar Ahab da kuma mahaifiyar Jehoram, sarki da ke sarauta a lokacin. Ta karkafa mutanen su bauta wa Baal maimakon bauta wa Jehobah, ta kashe annabawan Allah da kuma rinjayi mutane da 'karuwancinta' da kuma 'maitar' ta. (2 Sar. 9:22; 1 Sar. 18:4, 13) Jehobah ya ba da doka a halakar da dukan gidan Ahab haɗe da Jehoram da kuma Jezebel. Jehu ne aka sa ya yi ja-gora a wannan aikin.

w11 11/15 4 sakin layi na 2-3

Jehu Ya Tallafa Wa Bauta Ta Gaskiya Da Kwazo

Bayan ya ki ya ce kome ga mutane biyu da aka aika wajensa, Jehu ya haɗu da Sarki Jehoram da abokinsa Ahaziah, sarkin Yahuda, kowannensu yana kan karusarsa. Sai Jehoram ya yi tambaya, “Lafiya, Jehu?” Shi ma ya amsa ya ce: “Ina fa lafiya, muddar karuwancin uwarka Jezebel da maitatta suna da yawa haka?” Don amsar ya firgita Jehoram, sai ya juya zai gudu. Amma Jehu ya fi shi gudu! Jehu fa ya ja bakansa, ya dirka wa Jehoram sai ta sha zarar zuciyarsa, sai sarkin ya kuwa fādi cikin karusarsa ya mutu. Ko da yake Ahaziya ya gudu, amma daga baya Jehu ya kama shi kuma ya sa a kashe shi.—2 Sar. 9:22-24, 27.

Sarauniya Jezebel ce wata a cikin gidan Ahab da za a kashe. Ya dace da Jehu ya kira ta “la'antaciyar macen nan.” Yayin da Jehu yake sukuwa zuwa cikin Jezreal, sai ya gan ta tana leƙowa ta taga. Ban da bata lokaci, Jehu ya ba ma'aikatan fada umurni su jefo Jezebel daga taga. Sai ya sa dawakai su tattaka wannan wadda ta bata dukan Isra'ila. Bayan hakan, Jehu ya halaka mutane da yawa a gidan mugun nan Ahab.—2 Sar. 9: 30-34; 10:1-14.

w11 11/15 5 sakin layi na 3-4

Jehu Ya Tallafa Wa Bauta Ta Gaskiya Da Kwazo

A gaskiya, Jehu ya zubar da jini da yawa. Duk da haka, Nassosi ya nuna shi a matsayin jarumi da ya 'yantar da Isra'ila daga zaluncin Jezebel da iyalinta. Idan wani sarkin Isra'ila zai yi nasara a yin hakan, zai zama mutum mai gaba gaɗi da aniya da kuma himma. “Aiki ne mai wuya kuma ya yi shi da kyau,” in ji wani kamus na Littafi Mai Tsarki. “Wataƙila yin sanyi-sanyi zai sa a kasa kwar da bautar Baal daga Isra'ila.”

Babu shakka, ka ga cewa ya kamata Kiritoci a yau su nuna wasu halaye na Jehu a wasu yanayi da suke fuskanta. Alal misali, yaya ya kamata mu aikata idan aka jarabce mu mu yi wani abu da Jehobah ba ya so? Ya kamata mu ƙi yin abin nan da nan da gaba gaɗi da kuma himma. Idan ya zo ga batun bautarmu, dole ne mu yi kishi sabo-da Jehobah.

Abubuwa Masu Daraja Daga Kalmar Allah

w11 11/15 5 sakin layi na 6-7

Jehu Ya Tallafa Wa Bauta Ta Gaskiya Da Kwazo

Mai yiwuwa Jehu ya gaskata cewa idan masarautan Isra'ila suna son su samu 'yanci

daga Yahuda, ana bukatar a raba addini na masarautan biyu. Saboda haka, kamar sarakunan da suka mulki Isra'ila a dā, ya yi ƙoƙari ya raba su ta wajen gabatar da bautar maraƙi. Amma wannan ya nuna rashin imani ga Jehobah, wanda ya naɗa shi a matsayin sarki.

Jehobah ya yaba wa Jehu domin ya ‘hukunta da kyau abin da Allah ya nufa.’ Duk da haka, Jehu “ba ya kula ya yi tafiya bisa ga shari'ar Ubangiji, Allah na Isra'ila, da dukan zuciyatasa” ba. (2 Sar. 10:30, 31) Idan ka yi la'akari da abin da Jehu ya yi da farko, kana iya yin mamaki da kuma baƙin ciki. Duk da haka, ya koya mana darasi. Bai kamata mu ɗauki dangantakarmu da Jehobah da wasa ba. Muna bukatar mu kasance da aminci ga Allah a kowacce rana ta wajen yin nazari da kuma bimbini a kan Kalmarsa da kuma yin addu'a ga Ubanmu na samaniya da dukan zuciyarmu. Saboda haka, bari mu mai da hankali sosai mu ci gaba da yin tafiya bisa dokar Jehobah da dukan zuciyarmu.—1 Kor. 10:12.

28 GA NUWAMBA–4 GA DISAMBA

DARUSSA DAGA KALMAR ALLAH | 2 SARAKUNA 11-12

“An Hukunta Wata Muguwar Mace”

Ifb 128 sakin layi na 1, 2

Jehoiada Ya Yi Karfin Hali

Jezebel tana da 'ya mai suna Athaliah, kuma ita ma muguwa ce kamar mamar-ta. Athaliah ta auri sarkin Yahuda. Bayan da maigidanta ya mutu, sai yaronta ya zama sarki. Amma da yaronta ya mutu, sai Athaliah ta soma mulkin Yahuda da kanta. Kuma ta yi ƙoƙari ta kashe dukan waɗanda za su zama sarki, har da jikokinta. Hakan ya sa mutane suna jin tsoron ta sosai.

Wani Babban Firist mai suna Jehoiada da matarsa Jehosheba sun san cewa abin da Athaliah take yi ba shi da kyau. Sai suka sa ransu cikin hassada don su boye ɗaya daga cikin jikan Athaliah mai suna Jehoash. Kuma suka kula da shi a cikin hai-kalin.

Ifb 128 sakin layi na 3, 4

Jehoiada Ya Yi Karfin Hali

Sa'ad da Jehoash ya kai shekara bakwai, sai Jehoiada ya kira dattawa da Lawiyawa kuma ya ce masu: 'Ku tsare kofofin haikalin kuma kada ku bar kowa ya shiga.' Sai Jehoiada ya naɗa Jehoash sarkin Yahuda kuma ya saka masa rawani a kai. Mutanen Yahuda suka yi ihu suka ce: 'Ran sarki shi daɗe!'

Sarauniya Athaliah ta ji ihun da mutanen suke yi, sai ta gudu ta je haikalin. Da ta ga sabon sarkin, sai ta yi ihu ta ce: "Kai, Cin amana ne! Ai, wannan cin amana ne!" Sai dattawan suka kama muguwar sarauniyar kuma suka kashe ta. Amma abubuwa marasa kyau da ta sa mutanen su riƙa yi fa?

Abubuwa Masu Daraja Daga Kalmar Allah

it-1-E 1265-1266

Jehoash

Thereafter, as long as High Priest Jehoia-da lived and acted as father and adviser to Jehoash, the young monarch prospered. Married by the time he was 21, he had two wives, one of whom was named Jehoaddan, and by these Jehoash became father to sons and daughters. In this way the line of David leading to the Messiah, which had come so near to being completely severed, was once again made strong.—2Ki 12:1-3; 2Ch 24:1-3; 25:1.

5-11 GA DISAMBA

**DARUSSA DAGA KALMAR ALLAH | 2 SA-
RAKUNA 13-15**

**“Yin Abubuwa da Dukan Zuciyarmu Ya-
kan Kawo Albarka”**

w10 4/15 26 sakin layi na 11

Kana Bin Kristi Sosai Kuwa?

¹¹ Don a nuna muhimmanci kasancewa da himma a hidimar Allah, ka lura da wani abin da ya faru a rayuwar Sarki Jehoash na Isra'ila. Don yana damuwa cewa Suriya za ta ci Isra'ila a yaki, Jehoash ya zo yana yi wa Elisha kuka. Annabin ya umurce shi ya harba kibiya a tagar da ta fuskanci Suriya, wadda take nuna nasara ta wurin hannun Jehobah a kan wannan al'umma. Wannan babu shakka ya kamata ya karfafa sarkin. Elisha ya sake gaya wa Jehoash ya ɗauki kibiyoyin ya bugi kasa da su. Jehoash ya bugi kasa sau uku. Elisha ya yi fushi da wannan, don buga kasar sau biyar ko shida zai nuna zai “buga Syria har [ya] cinye ta.” Amma yanzu sau uku kawai Jehoash zai ci yaki. Domin ya aikata da rashin himma, Jehoash ya sami nasara kaɗan. (2 Sar. 13: 14-19) Wane darasi za mu iya koya daga wannan labari? Jehobah zai albarkace mu a yalwace idan mun yi aikinsa da zuciya ɗaya da kuma himma.

w14 1/1 11 sakin layi na 5-6

**“Mai-Sāƙawa Ne ga Dukan Waɗanda Ke Bi-
ɗarsa”**

Waɗanne irin mutane ne Jehobah yake sāka musu? Bulus ya ce “waɗanda ke biɗarsa” da himma. Wani littafin bincike da mafassaran Littafi Mai Tsarki suke amfani da shi ya ce asalin kalmar nan a Helenanci ba ta nufin “neman” Allah kawai ba, amma tana nufin yin ƙoƙari wajen bauta masa. Wani littafi dabam ya bayyana cewa yadda ake yin am-

fani da wannan kalmar a Helenanci tana kwatanta yin abu da aniya da kuma kofari sosai. Hakika, Jehovah yana sāka ma waɗanda suke bauta masa da kwazo da kuma dukan zuciarsu domin suna da bangaskiya kuma suna kaunarsa.—Matta 22:37.

A wace hanya ce Jehovah yake sāka wa bayinsa masu bangaskiya? Ya yi alkawari cewa a nan gaba, za su rayu har abada a cikin Aljanna a duniya. Wannan alkarwarin ya bayyana yawan kauna da kuma karimcinsa. (Ru'ya ta Yohanna 21:3, 4) Ko a yanzu ma, waɗanda suke biɗar Jehovah da himma suna samun albarkarsa sosai. Suna more rayuwa mai ma'ana domin suna bin koyarwar da ke cikin Kalmar Allah da kuma ja-gorar ruhunsa mai tsarki.—Zabura 144:15; Matta 5:3.

Abubuwa Masu Daraja Daga Kalmar Allah

w05 8/1 30 sakin layi na 3

Darussa Daga Littafin Sarakuna na Biyu

13:20, 21—Wannan mu'ujizar ta goyi bayan bautar waɗanda addinai suka d'aukaka? A'a, ko kaɗan. Littafi Mai Tsarki bai nuna ba cewa an taɓa bauta wa kasusuwan Elisha. Ikon Allah ne ya sa wannan mu'ujiza ta faru, kamar dukan sauran mu'ujizai da Elisha ya yi sa'ad da yake raye.

12-18 GA DISAMBA

DARUSSA DAGA KALMAR ALLAH | 2 SARAKUNA 16-17

“Jehovah Mai Hakuri Ne, Amma Yana Hukunta Waɗanda Suka Ki Tuba”

w05 12/1 15 sakin layi na 16

Hanyoyin Ubangiji Masu Gaskiya Ne

¹⁶ Samariya ce babban birnin masarautar kabila goma na Isra'ila. Duk da haka, ana

iya amfani da sunan nan Samariya ga dukan yankin wannan masarauta. (1 Sarakuna 21:1) Sarki Shalmanasa na Biyar ya yi wa birnin Samariya kwanton bauna a shekara ta 742 K.Z. Sa'ad da Samariya daga karshen ta miƙa wuya a shekara ta 740 K.Z., an kwashi manyan mutanenta zuwa bauta a Mesopotamiya da Midiya. Babu tabbacin ko nasarar cin Samariya ga Shalmanasa na Biyar ne ko magajinsa Sargon na Biyu. (2 Sarakuna 17:1-6, 22, 23; 18:9-12) Bugu da kari, tarihi na Sargon ya yi magana game da kwasan Isra'ilawa 27,290 zuwa wurare da suke yanki na saman Yufiretis da Midiya.

w12 4/1 10 sakin layi na 2

“Muna Rokon Ka Ka Bari Mu Dawo Gida”

Ka yi la'akari da yanayin da ake ciki sa'ad da Irmiya ya rubuta waɗannan kalmomin. A shekara ta 740 K.Z., shekaru da dama kafin zamanin Irmiya, Jehovah ya kyale Asuriyawa su kai kabilu goma da ke daular Isra'ila zuwa bauta. Allah ya kyale masifar nan ne ta faɗa wa mutanensa don ya yi musu horo, saboda mugayen zunuban da suka yi kuma sun yi kunnen uwar shegu wa annabawan da ya aika su gargade su a kai a kai. (2 Sarakuna 17:5-18) Bayan da aka raba su da Allahnsu da kuma kasarsu, wahalar da mutanen suka sha a bauta ta sa sun canja halayensu ne? Jehovah ya manta da su ne gaba ɗaya? Zai yarda su dawo kasarsu ne kuma su sake bauta masa?

w01 11/1 22 sakin layi na 10

Jehovah Allah Ne Mai Tsawon Jimrewa

¹⁰ Amma, tarihi ya nuna cewa tsawon jimrewa na Allah yana da iyaka. A shekara ta 740 K.Z., ya kyale Assuriyawa su ci sarautar kabila goma ta Isra'ila kuma su kwashi ma zaunansu zuwa bauta. (2 Sarakuna 17:5, 6) A karshen karnin da ya biyo baya, ya kyale Babiloniyawa suka faɗa wa sarautar kabila

biyu na Yahuda kuma suka halaka Urushalima da haikalinta.—2 Labarbaru 36:16-19.

Abubuwa Masu Daraja Daga Kalmar Allah

it-2-E 847

Samaritan

The term “Samaritans” first appeared in Scripture after the conquest of the ten-tribe kingdom of Samaria in 740 B.C.E.; it was applied to those who lived in the northern kingdom before that conquest as distinct from the foreigners later brought in from other parts of the Assyrian Empire. (2Ki 17:29) It appears that the Assyrians did not remove all the Israelite inhabitants, for the account at 2 Chronicles 34:6-9 (compare 2Ki 23:19, 20) implies that during King Josiah’s reign there were Israelites still in the land. In time, “Samaritans” came to mean the descendants of those left in Samaria and those brought in by the Assyrians. Therefore some were undoubtedly the products of mixed marriages. At a still later period, the name carried more of a religious, rather than a racial or political, connotation. “Samaritan” referred to one who belonged to the religious sect that flourished in the vicinity of ancient Shechem and Samaria and who held to certain tenets distinctly different from Judaism.—Joh 4:9.

19-25 GA DISAMBA

DARUSSA DAGA KALMAR ALLAH | 2 SARAKUNA 18-19

“Yadda Makiyanmu Suke Sa Mu Yi San-yin Gwiwa”

w05 8/1 30 sakin layi na 5

Darussa Daga Littafin Sarakuna na Biyu

18:19-21, 25—Hezekiya ya yi kawance ne da ƙasar Masar? A'a. Tuhumar Rabshake

ƙarya ce, kamar yadda ya yi da'awar cewa ya zo ne da ‘yardar Jehovah.’ Sarki Hezekiya ya dogara ne ƙwarai ga Jehovah.

w10 7/15 13 sakin layi na 3

‘Kada Ka Ji Tsoro Ni Zan Taimake Ka’

Rabshakeh ya yi amfani da tunanin ruƙun don ya sa mutanen yin shakka. Ya ce: “Ko ba shi [Jehovah] ba ne wanda Hezekiah ya kawasda masujadansa da bagadansa, . . . Ubangiji ne ya ce mani, Je ka, ka yi yaƙi da wannan ƙasa, ka hallaka ta.” (2 Sar. 18:22, 25) Da haka, Rabshakeh yana cewa Jehovah ba zai yi yaƙi don mutanensa ba domin yana fushi da su. Amma hakan ba gaskiya ba ne. Jehovah yana farin ciki da Hezekiah da kuma Yahudawan da suka komo ga bauta ta gaskiya.—2 Sar. 18: 3-7.

w13 11/15 19 sakin layi na 14

Su Waye Ne Makiyaya Bakwai Da Shugabanni Takwas A Yau?

¹⁴ Sarkin Assuriya da mayakansa sun kafa sansani a birnin Lachish da ke kudu matso yamma na birnin Urushalima. Daga wurin, sai ya aiki mutane uku su je su gaya wa mazaunan Urushalima cewa su ba da kai. Ainihin mai aiken mai suna Rabshakeh ya yi wa mazaunan Urushalima magana da Ibranci. Da farko, ya yi ƙoƙari ya rinjaye su don kada su saurari Hezekiya, amma su yi biyayya ga Assuriyawa. Sai ya yi karya cewa zai kai su ƙasar da za su ji daɗi sosai. (**Karanta 2 Sarakuna 18:31, 32.**) Rabshakeh ya kuma gaya musu cewa allolin ƙasarsu da kuma Jehovah ba za su iya ƙare su ba. Mutanen sun kasance da hikima kuma sun ƙi su gaskata da ƙaryar da kuma zargin da ya yi. A yau ma, bayin Jehovah sun yin koyi da misalinsu.—**Karanta 2 Sarakuna 18: 35, 36.**

yb74-E 177 sakin layi na 1

Part 2—Germany

It is interesting that the SS, who often used the dirtiest tricks to try to get someone to sign the declaration, frequently turned against them once they had actually signed and harassed them more afterward than they had before. Karl Kirscht confirms this: “More than anyone else Jehovah’s witnesses were the victims of chicanery in the concentration camps. It was thought that in this way they could be persuaded to sign the declaration. We were repeatedly asked to do so. Some did sign, but, in most cases, they had to wait more than a year before they were released. During this time they were often publicly reviled by the SS as being hypocrites and cowards and were forced to take a so-called ‘honor walk’ around their brothers before being permitted to leave the camp.”

Abubuwa Masu Daraja Daga Kalmar Allah

it-1-E 155 sakin layi na 4

Archaeology

As an illustration, the Bible record states that King Sennacherib of Assyria was killed by his two sons, Adrammelech and Sharezer, and was succeeded to the throne by another son, Esar-haddon. (2Ki 19: 36, 37) Yet, a Babylonian chronicle stated that, on the 20th of Tebeth, Sennacherib was killed by his son in a revolt. Both Berossus, Babylonian priest of the third century B.C.E., and Nabonidus, Babylonian king of the sixth century B.C.E., gave the same account, to the effect that Sennacherib was assassinated by only one of his sons. However, in a more recently discovered fragment of the Prism of Esar-haddon, the son who succeeded Sennacherib, Esar-

haddon clearly states that his brothers (plural) revolted and killed their father and then took flight. Commenting on this, Philip Biberfeld, in *Universal Jewish History* (1948, Vol. I, p. 27), says: “The Babylonian Chronicle, Nabonid, and Berossus were mistaken; only the Biblical account proved to be correct. It was confirmed in all the minor details by the inscription of Esarhaddon and proved to be more accurate regarding this event of Babylonian-Assyrian history than the Babylonian sources themselves. This is a fact of utmost importance for the evaluation of even contemporary sources not in accord with Biblical tradition.”

26 GA DISAMBA–1 GA JANAIRU

DARUSSA DAGA KALMAR ALLAH | 2 SARA KUNA 20-21

“Addu'a ta Sa Jehobah Ya Ɗauki Mataki”

ip-1-E 394 sakin layi na 23

A King's Faith Is Rewarded

²³ About the time that Sennacherib first comes up against Judah, Hezekiah falls gravely ill. Isaiah tells him that he is going to die. (**Isaiah 38:1**) The 39-year-old king is devastated. His concern is not only for his own well-being but also for the future of the people. Jerusalem and Judah are in danger of being invaded by the Assyrians. If Hezekiah dies, who will lead the fight? At that time, Hezekiah has no son to assume the rulership. In fervent prayer Hezekiah begs Jehovah to show him mercy.—**Isaiah 38:2, 3.**

w17.03 21 sakin layi na 16

Ka Bauta wa Jehobah da Dukan Zuciyarka!

¹⁶ Daga baya, Hezekiya ya soma rashin lafiya sosai har ya kusan mutuwa. Sai ya roki

Jehobah ya tuna da yadda ya yi masa biyayya. (**Karanta 2 Sarakuna 20:1-3.**) Jehobah ya amsa addu'arsa kuma ya warkar da shi. Amma, Littafi Mai Tsarki ya taimaka mana mun fahimci cewa ba ma rayuwa a lokacin da Jehobah zai yi mu'ujiza don ya warkar da mu ko ya dafa mana tsawon rayuwa. Duk da haka, kamar yadda Hezekiya ya yi, dukkanmu za mu iya yin addu'a ga Jehobah kuma mu gaya masa cewa: “Ka tuna yanzu yadda na yi tafiya a gabanka da gaskiya.” Shin ka yarda cewa Jehobah zai iya taimaka maka har a lokacin da kake rashin lafiya? —Zab. 41:3.

g01-E 7/22 13 sakin layi na 4 **How Can Prayer Help Me?**

In Bible times some men of faith did have direct—even miraculous—answers to their prayers. When King Hezekiah, for example, learned that he had a terminal illness, he supplicated God for deliverance. God responded: “I have heard your prayer. I have seen your tears. Here I am healing you.” (2 Kings 20:1-6) Other God-fearing men and women similarly experienced God’s intervention.—1 Samuel 1:1-20; Daniel 10:2-12; Acts 4:24-31; 10:1-7.

Abubuwa Masu Daraja Daga Kalmar Allah

it-2-E 240 sakin layi na 1 **Leveling Instrument**

A leveling instrument may be used to construct a building properly or to test its fitness for preservation. Jehovah foretold that he would apply to wayward Jerusalem “the measuring line applied to Samaria and also the leveling instrument applied to the house of Ahab.” God had measured and found Samaria and the house of King Ahab to be morally bad or crooked, resulting in

their destruction. Likewise, God would judge Jerusalem and its rulers, exposing their wickedness and bringing about the destruction of that city. These events actually occurred in 607 B.C.E. (2Ki 21:10-13; 10:11) Through Isaiah the various wicked braggarts and rulers of the people in Jerusalem were apprised of their coming calamity and of Jehovah’s declaration: “I will make justice the measuring line and righteousness the leveling instrument.” The standards of true justice and genuine righteousness would reveal who were really God’s servants and who were not, resulting in either preservation or destruction.—Isa 28:14-19.

