Saint Augustine: an Important Figure Of Religion And History

Introduction

Saint Augustine also known as Saint Augustine of Hippo is one of greatest Christian philosopher of Antiquity. Most of his opinion base on sin, grace, freedom and sexuality on Western culture. He is a true lover of God. 1000s upon 1000s of pages have been published on saint and his views. Had his effect, he is frequently canvassed for his judgment on controversies (from this Immaculate Conception of Mary to the philosophies of contraception) that he hardly thought or would have spoken to. But the ideas of imperial God and contingent ego work deeply and take far to justify his refusal to accept Manichaean philosophies of the strong demon in war with God, Donatist particularism in the face of universal religion, Or Pelagian claims of being independence and trust. His views on gender and the area of females in community have been searchingly proven and discovered wanting in new year, but they, also, may take origins in this loneliness of a man terrified of his father — or his God.

The Beginning of the Medieval Worldview

Firstly, Saint is one of the most significant figures in the process of Western religion. Saint was radically worked by Platonism. He framed the concepts of first sin and only conflict as they are interpreted in the region. When Rome broke and the religion of some Christians was shaken, Augustine developed the idea of the religion as the sacred City of God, different from the physical City of Man. Saint's study defined the beginning of the medieval worldview, the attitude that was subsequently firmly demonstrated by Pope Gregory the Great. Augustine had a very different view on faith compared to his mom, God Monica. He led the Christian faith to join the Manichaean religion, the following that combined some faiths. Saint's mother was very troubled by the decision but she proceeded to influence her son towards religion and steadfastly begged for him. Augustine lived a crazy and wicked life; wasting money, getting to parties, and drinking before his dramatic transformation to religion at 386 AD. Saint Augustine's transformation is a really impressive event in history. When he saw the news of the life of God Antony; he was confused and resentful. Augustine threw himself down and screamed out in distress, "How much further, O God? Why does not the time put the end to my sins?" Augustine said he then saw the person speak "get up and say" and he thought it was a command from God to read the Word.

True Lover of God

Secondly, Saint Augustine is a true lover of God. In the City of God, Saint Augustine learnt that those "son of God" at generation 6 were just being ancestors of Seth and that they bred with these wicked daughters of men/Cain. This turned into the accepted practice in This post Augustinian Christian region. It's noted, However, that his intellectual Saint Ambrose thought that those "son of God" were actually saints that copulated with humans. This answer here is to say "son of God" not as "angelic beings" but as blessed humans. It's convincing and it has turn into the accepted practice in Christianity. Yet, ever since this Flood, great people have been

interbreeding with wicked people. And we know that the person of the blessed mother and the evil parent will go out either good or bad. There are none "wicked genetics." Nevertheless, Saint Augustine took a different view of evil. Saint Augustine linked bad with Gods creation by explaining that bad was transgressing against God's purpose. He explained that God was this Supreme Being dominant of all animals and was that only one available of bad. Saint Augustine further elaborated that all humans are created better but not given ideal, and thus gives humans susceptible to committing sin which sometimes satisfies the purpose of God. Although both philosophers shared several views, philosopher and Saint Augustine had it in mind to preserve righteousness and morality in this world. Finally, Christian philosophers had the idea of Greek physical philosophy, while the Muslim philosophers did not. Maybe the fact that religion philosophers had Greek natural belief was that religion is established within the ancient Greek and Roman worlds, so that Christian philosophers grew accustomed to Greco Catholicism culture. Unlike religion which was established outside this Greco-Roman world. Make the example of Saint Augustine who converted to religion after being influenced by the story of the time of God Antony.

The Influence of Augustine

Lastly, Augustine has a lot of remarkable opinions that created a lot of extraordinary for what he wrote about. He said "Whatever I may experience with my bodily senses, such as this air and earth and whatever corporeal matter they contain, I cannot know how long it will endure. But seven and three are ten, not only now, but forever. There has never been a time when seven and three were not ten, nor will there ever be a time when they are not ten. Therefore, I have said that the truth of number is incorruptible and common to all who think. (FCW 2.7.82–83). Augustine's influence on the dark ages will not be overestimated. Thousands of manuscripts exist, and some important medieval libraries—possessing no more than a couple of hundred volumes at all—had more works of saint than of any other author. His action is paradoxical inasmuch as—like the contemporary creator who does more wealth posthumously than at life—most of it was attained after his death and at kingdoms and societies far removed from his own. Augustine was seen avidly in a world where Christian orthodoxy ruled in a sense he might hardly have dreamed of, thus the reality unlike this to which his books were intended to apply. According to chapter 13: Augustine: God and the soul, page 270, Plotinus blends mystical insight and rational elaboration, the latter largely dependent on Plato. Mystical experience, which Plotinus is clearly familiar with, has certain characteristics that reappear in all ages and cultures. It is an experience of a particularly powerful and persuasive sort in which the focus is an absolute unity. The multiplicity of things disappears; one is no longer able even to distinguish oneself from other objects.

Conclusion

In short, Augustine is a famous philosopher who inspired the next generation about life style and thinking in God and soul. He has his own opinion and always trust in that. Saint's political and cultural views flow directly from his study. This historical context is important to understanding his intentions. Saint, more than any other figure of recent antiquity, stands in the mental convergence of religion, philosophy, and politics. As the Christian cleric, he makes it as his job to protect his congregation against the unremitting attack by heresies spawned at the era uninformed by the direct, glorious revelations which had characterized the apostolic age. As the scholar, he situates his arguments against the background of Greek belief in the Platonic

practice, especially as developed by the Neo-Platonists of Alexandria. As the large European citizen, he interprets the European monarchy to be the divinely-ordained medium through which the truths of religion are to be both moved and safeguarded.