Augustine 2

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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 Saint Augustine, popularly known as Saint of Hippo) was an African theologian and philosopher who had his roots in Rome. He was born and raised in the small country of Numidia, where he led great contributions in the area of Western Christianity and Western Philosophy (Brown, 2013). His work in the areas of metaphysics, ethics, and politics still hold great value and are used as a source of guidance by many scholars and experts. Augustine holds great importance as one of the most prominent Church Fathers in both these fields as he presented his many radical and revolutionary concepts in Western Christianity. Augustine served as the Bishop of Hippo Regius in North Africa and some of this notable works include De Doctrina Christian, Enchiridion, The City of God and Confessions.

 Saint Augustine converted from pagan Machanean religion to Christianity in 386 A.D. His work is more notable and still holds so much value in the circles of Christianity because it was based on the strong pillar or argument and logical reasoning. Among one of the most important concepts presented by Augustine, Salvation is of great crucially. Usually, Salvation, in Christianity, means the saving of human beings from death and separating it from God. Salvation also refers to freeing the soul from sins and then facing its consequences. Saint Augustine’s beliefs vary a little bit about the concept of Salvation in a manner that he considered Salvation as a path to reach God. He presents the argument that God is the ultimate creator and only He manages all the affairs of this world. In order to run the world properly, God issues orders and all the men are bound to abide by His commands. Only in this way, a man can become free from sins and win Salvation, which is the ultimate soul of Christianity.

**References**

Brown, P. (2013). *Augustine of Hippo: a biography*. Univ of California Press.