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Title: Philosophical Essay

Augustine was a great Christian philosopher of Ancient times. He was a saint of the Catholic Church and has made a lasting and most profound influence in theology and Christianity. The views of Augustine on freedom, sin, sexuality, and grace would be hardly overvalued. He has spent years analyzing human life and his relationship with God. However, he has spent his life in transformation, and that is the reason he has received criticism from humanists and liberals in the twenty-first century (Tornau). He has spent a lifetime analyzing the life and cultural features of Western civilization. He has great knowledge regarding ancient philosophy and cultural traditions. He has escaped from life to understand the cultural ideals and has spent a life of celibacy. He was a great philosopher and has provided his views and opinions on theology, philosophy, and culture, particularly prevailed in Western. This paper will describe the early modern philosophical readings of Augustine, and the evaluation of beliefs and faith would be discussed from an ethical point of view.

**Life of Augustine**

Born in year 354 AD in the Roman prince of Numidia, Augustine has spent a life in a family that was called as Berber by the scholars. His mother was a sincere Christian, and his father was a pagan. He has no desires for his father, or he considers him a stranger in his home (Tornau). These ethnic groups were indigenous to North Africa. He has lived a life of honor, pride, and honoring God. He has deep thoughts regarding the human heart and desires. He often called this a matter of selection in which man selects desires of the impatient heart (Tornau). He said human beings should have to prefer to obey sincerely to their God. His family preferred to speak Latin at home and considered it as a matter of pride that they are retaining their culture (Tornau). Various studies have shown that the life of Augustine was not stable and has suffered many defamation and interruption from pagans in this regard.

Augustine was a free and open man at the time of his teens. He was impressed by his mother and her sincerity to Christianity. She was the reason Augustine converted himself into a saint and struggled to become a good Christian. He had a great desire to learn and explore the human relationship with God and has strong feelings for his religious wisdom. He selected philosophy and theology to explore because of his religious wisdom, beliefs, faith, and threatening ambiguous relationship with his parents. He also sought to reintroduce the gospel of human's absolute necessity and the copious grace of God.

**Confessions**

The life of infancy was reflected as full of violent behaviors and childhood. He has described his life in detail in a book *Confessions* (Tornau). It was a book of traditional autobiography, but this book is considered as the most recommended book for autobiography in a modern age by scholars. He said childhood is a period full of joy and violent behaviors (Tornau). He started literature and scripture in adulthood. He explored Christianity through scripture and literature. He has committed various kinds of sins that have been mentioned in the book (Tornau). Augustine considered punishment received from parents and teachers was because of his sins. He has mentioned in his book that he and his friends used to steal peers from gardens. He confessed that he has Godless lust in his childhood period.

**Human Philosophy**

He discussed in his book that Godless behaviors and life would ultimately punish those people in the world. Later he developed a love for God and struggled very hard to spend his life in complete obedience of God. Augustine has described Human psychology as pessimistic since the age of Eve and Adam. He has explained that it is in the human psyche that they cannot control their feelings. Adam and Even have spent their extraordinary life in heaven in obeying their God; however, because of human nature, they were not able to control their desires and ultimately sin. He has associated his thoughts and opinions with the human philosophy linked with the original sin (Tornau). He has described concepts regarding the philosophy of human nature that they are rebellions and will be punished for their evil deeds. However, he has argued that God would not punish people for such feelings that they were not able to control.

**Love of God and Faith**

Augustine has reflected Love of God as the supreme most power that he loves his creation; therefore, he would not punish people for such things as it would be His Omnibenevolent (Elshtain). Augustine has emphasized in the texts that humans cannot preordained for natural sins, and only God can. According to roman 7, that states 'Humans want to do good deeds, but because of their nature, they usually do not carry it" (Tornau). This statement represents that human nature is weak, and therefore, they have to ask for redemption and forgiveness from God, and it represents the faith of Augustine.

**Augustine’s Platonism**

Augustine expresses his views regarding the age of eighteen Cicero’s protreptic discourse *Hortensius* irritated him for viewpoint that he has read Aristotle’s  and that his transformation was significantly advanced by his Neoplatonic comprehensions also by the literature of Paul. He is additionally believed about Manichean manuscripts, from around 390s forwards the Bible becomes significant for his feelings, in specific Genesis, the Psalms and the Pauline and Johannine texts (however his exegesis rests theoretically saturated), and the developed principle of elegance appears to have developed from a new appraisal of Paul (Tornau).

**Cosmology and Ethics**

Augustine has described that the human body is a composition of body and soul. According to ancient philosophers, the human body is flesh, and the actual life-giving element is the soul. Human behaviors are the modification and adaptation of the environment and society. By nature, the human being is pure though they are predestined and are associated with the original sin. This is a soul that controls desires and feelings, and it produces such emotions (Tornau). It is human nature to observe some behaviors of humans, and how they will interpret or perceive depends on human nature. God is the Supreme Good, and the Supreme Being and humans will ultimately become wise if they obey honestly to their God (Tornau). It has been suggested in the texts of Augustine and ancient scriptures that the soul is a part or segment of God, and it will remain forever (Niebuhr). A human being is impatient by nature; however, it is not impossible to control one's thoughts and feelings to direct them towards God. Therefore, Augustine has described his faith that he was an impatient and violent person at the start, but he has ultimately started the struggle to become an obedient person. He has inspired many people through his book Confessions, and the texts were impressive and helpful in the conversion of people to become a sincere Christian (Tornau).

The simple assembly of Augustine's morals is that of antique eudemonism. Nonetheless, he accedes pleasure to the hereafter and blames the early ethicists for the conceited belief that resulted from their unawareness of the tumbled form of humanity. It states that they could spread pleasure in this life by ethical endeavor (Tornau).

**Works Cited**

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