

The Trinity Augustine Of Hippo

St. Augustine of Hippo (354-430) was one of the most prolific geniuses that humanity has ever known, and is admired not only for the number of his works, but also for the variety of subjects, which traverse the whole realm of thought. The form in which he casts his work exercises a very powerful attraction on the reader.The fifteen books De Trinitate, on which he worked for fifteen years, from 400 to 416, are the most elaborate and profound work of St. Augustine. The last books on the analogies which the mystery of the Trinity have with our soul are much discussed. The saintly author himself declares that they are only analogous and are far-fetched and very obscure. No description available

Augustine of Hippo (354-430) strongly influenced western theology, but he has often been accused of over-emphasizing the unity of God to the detriment of the Trinity. In Augustine and the Trinity, Lewis Ayres offers a new treatment of this important figure, demonstrating how Augustine's writings offer one of the most sophisticated early theologies of the Trinity developed after the Council of Nicaea (325). Building on recent research, Ayres argues that Augustine was influenced by a wide variety of earlier Latin Christian traditions which stressed the irreducibility of Father, Son and Spirit. Augustine combines these traditions with material from non-Christian Neoplatonists in a very personal synthesis. Ayres also argues that Augustine shaped a powerful account of Christian ascent toward understanding of, as well as participation in the divine life, one that begins in faith and models itself on Christ's humility.

Augustine knows by faith that God is a trinity, Father, Son and Holy Spirit, and he is seeking as far as possible to understand what he believes. In the first seven books Augustine begins by searching the scriptures of the Old and New Testaments for clues to understanding and then argues in the language of philosophy and logic to defend the orthodox statement of the doctrine against the Arians. In the last eight books Augustine seeks to understand the mystery of the divine Trinity by observing an analogous trinity in the image of God, which is the human mind; and in so doing, he also suggests a program for the serious Christian of spiritual self-discovery and renewal. This second edition is newly produced, now featuring convenient footnotes rather than the previously used endnotes.

Augustine in His Own Words

The Rule of Saint Augustine

On Genesis

Confessions of a Sinner

Writings of Saint Augustine: The Trinity

The Spirit of Augustine's Early Theology

This innovative study makes a fresh contribution to Augustine's study of grace and the Trinity. Through a close historical-contextual analysis of De trinitate 8-10 and De spiritu et littera, the dissertation demonstrates that a crucial pattern of 'love rescuing knowledge' can be seen to be present in both works. Augustine is also shown, in both works, to have a keen interest in discussing the theme of human perfection. In uncovering linkages between Augustine's reflections on grace and the Trinity in these works, as well as in his other writings, this study makes the wider claim that these two famous theological themes should be explored in concert with one another, rather than be treated separately. The nascent Pelagian controversy is considered as an important historical background, and the dissertation makes use of the most up-to-date scholarship on Platonism and biblical exegesis.

This one-volume reference work provides the first encyclopedic treatment of the life, thought, and influence of Augustine of Hippo (A.D. 354-430), one of the greatest figures in the history of the Christian church. The product of more than 140 leading scholars throughout the world, this comprehensive encyclopedia contains over 400 articles that cover every aspect of Augustine's life and writings and trace his profound influence on the church and the development of Western thought through the past two millennia. Major articles examine in detail all of Augustine's nearly 120 extant writings, from his brief tracts to his prodigious theological works. For many readers, this volume is the only source for commentary on the numerous works by Augustine not available in English. Other articles discuss: Augustine's influence on other theologians, from contemporaries like Jerome and Ambrose to prominent figures throughout church history, such as Gregory the Great, Aquinas, Luther, Calvin, and Harnack; Augustine's life, the chaotic political events of his world, and the church's struggles with such heresies as Arianism, Donatism, Manicheism, and Pelagianism; Augustine's thoughts about philosophical problems (time, the ascent of the soul, the nature of truth), theological questions (guilt, original sin, free will, the Trinity), and cultural issues (church-state relations, Roman society).

The Cambridge Edition of Early Christian Writings provides the definitive anthology of early Christian texts, from c.100 to 650 CE. Its six volumes reflect the cultural, intellectual and linguistic diversity of early Christianity and are organized thematically on the topics of God, practice, Christ, community, reading and creation. The series expands the pool of source material to include not only Greek and Latin writings, but also Syriac and Coptic texts. Additionally, the series rejects a theologically normative view by juxtaposing texts that were important in antiquity but later deemed 'heretical', with orthodox texts. The translations are accompanied by introductions, notes, suggestions for further reading and scriptural indices. The first volume focuses on early Christian writings about God's nature and unity, and the meaning of faith. It will be an invaluable resource for students and academic researchers in early Christian studies, history of Christianity, theology, religious studies and late antique Roman history.

The legacy of Augustine of Hippo (354-430) continues to shape Western Christian language about both the Trinity and the Church, yet scholars rarely treat these two topics as related in his work. In *Augustine, the Trinity, and the Church*, Adam Ployd argues that Augustine's ecclesiology drew upon his Trinitarian theology to a surprising degree; this connection appears most clearly in a series of sermons Augustine preached in 406-407 against the Donatists, the rival Christian communion in North Africa. As he preached, Augustine deployed scriptural interpretations derived from his Latin pro-Nicene predecessors - but he adapted these Trinitarian arguments to construct a vision of the charitable unity of the Catholic Church against the Donatists. To condemn the Donatists for separating from the body of Christ, for example, Augustine appropriated a pro-Nicene Christology that viewed Christ's body as the means for ascent to his divinity. Augustine also further identified the love that unites Christians to each other and to Christ in his body as the Holy Spirit, who gives to us what he eternally is as the mutual love of Father and Son. On the central issue of baptism, Augustine made the sacrament a Trinitarian act as Christ gives the Spirit to his own body. The book ultimately shows that, for Augustine, the unity and integrity of the Church depended not upon the purity of the bishops or the guarded boundaries of the community, but upon the work of the triune God who unites us to Christ through the love of the Spirit, whom Christ himself gives in baptism.

Augustine of Hippo, Selected Writings

Augustine: On the Trinity Books 8-15

Augustine and the Trinity

The 15 Books of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, 'On the Trinity'

(De Trinitate)

The Works of Aurelius Augustine: On the Trinity, translated by A.W. Haddan. 1873

St. Catherine of Siena's Dialogue describes the entire spiritual life through a series of conversations between God and the soul, represented by Catherine herself. Readers of The Dialogue of Saint Catherine of Siena, will find her revelations from God as informative - and formative - as those who recognized her sanctity during her life. The universally applicable yet intimately personal messages she received from God are as much for us as they were for Catherine. We can read God's communications to his beloved daughter with detached awe or we can receive His messages to us through her writings. Do you long for certainty that Divine Providence exists in the midst of our chaotic world? Does your prayer seem too dry, or too routine? Have you sought guidance for the challenges of your life from unhelpful people or things? Or has pride kept you from humble obedience to the Church? If so, The Dialogue will provide consolation, encouragement, and hope.

A new edition of Augustine's influential philosophical and theological treatise.

St Augustine's pneumatology remains one of his most distinctive, decisive, and ultimately divisive contributions to the story of Christian thought. How did his understanding of the Spirit develop? Why does he identify the Spirit with divine love and cosmic order? And from what personal and literary sources did he receive inspiration? This examination of Augustine's pneumatology - the first book-length study of this important topic available - seeks answers in Augustine's earliest extant writings, penned during the years surrounding his famed return to the Catholic Church and the height of his efforts to synthesize Catholic theology and the Platonic philosophy of his day which had postulated a divine 'trinity' of its own. Careful analysis of these initial texts casts fresh light upon Augustine's more mature and well-known theology of the Holy Spirit while also illuminating on-going discussions about his early thought such as the nature and extent of his Platonic sympathies and the possibility that the recent convert remained committed to the divinity of the human soul.

Saint Augustine of Hippo was one of the earliest Christian theologians and philosophers. Augustine's writings were critical to the development of Western Christianity. St. Augustine's most famous works include On Grace and Free Will, Confessions, and The City of God. In the book On Grace and Free Will, St. Augustine argues that we should be weary of how we balance maintaining both grace and free will. One should not be done at the expense of the other.

With Commentary by Hugh of St. Victor

God Visible

The Trinity (The Fathers of the Church, Volume 45)

An Encyclopedia

The Spirit, the World and the Trinity

Gregory of Nyssa, Augustine of Hippo, and the Filioque

St. Catherine of Bologna, much venerated in her own city, has been little known outside of her native region but interest in her is now increasing. The outline of her life is clear and her own work, The Seven Spiritual Weapons, tells a good deal about her inner experiences and early years in the cloister. The introduction to this translation situates her life in the history of Ferrara and Bologna and studies how the external history of the community impinged on Catherine's own religious experience and how it was interwoven with her successful struggle against depression.

In The Filioque Reconsidered, Chungman Lee offers a concise yet thorough evaluation of the contemporary discussion on the filioque and examines the trinitarian theologies of Gregory of Nyssa and Augustine of Hippo.

St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, wrote in defense of the orthodox faith in the Trinity in opposition to the Arian heresy.

Founding his argument on a close reading of St. Augustine's De Trinitate, Keith Johnson critiques four recent attempts to construct a pluralistic theology of religions out of the orthodox doctrine of the Trinity.

Recovering the Heart of Christian Belief

On the Trinity /St. Augustine : Translated by Stephen McKenna

The Bishop of Hippo's Encounters with Ufilian Arianism

Augustine and the Arians

A Conversation with God on Living Your Spiritual Life to the Fullest

The Trinity

Augustine, the man with upturned eye, with pen in the left hand, and a burning heart in the right (as he is usually represented), is a philosophical and theological genius of the first order, towering like a pyramid above his age, and looking down commandingly upon succeeding centuries. He had a mind uncommonly fertile and deep, bold and soaring; and with it, what is better, a heart full of Christian love and humility. He stands of right by the side of the greatest philosophers of antiquity and of modern times. We meet him alike on the broad highways and the narrow footpaths, on the giddy Alpine heights and in the awful depths of speculation, wherever philosophical thinkers before him or after him have trod. As a theologian he is facile princeps, at least surpassed by no church father, schoolman, or reformer. With royal munificence he scattered ideas in passing, which have set in mighty motion other lands and later times. He combined the creative power of Tertullian with the churchly spirit of Cyprian, the speculative intellect of the Greek church with the practical tact of the Latin. He was a Christian philosopher and a philosophical theologian to the full.

The Works of St. Augustine - an English Translation for the 21st century.

The following dissertation concerning the Trinity, as the reader ought to be informed, has been written in order to guard against the sophistries of those who disdain to begin with faith, and are deceived by a crude and perverse love of reason. Now one class of such men endeavor to transfer to things incorporeal and spiritual the ideas they have formed, whether through experience of the bodily senses, or by natural human wit and diligent quickness, or by the aid of art, from things corporeal; so as to seek to measure and conceive of the former by the latter. Aeterna Press This volume is accurately annotated, including " an extensive biography of the author and his life " working interactive footnotes The moral treatises contain much that will instruct and interest the reader; while some views will appear strange to those who fail to distinguish between different ages and different types of virtue and piety. Augustine shared with the Greek and Latin fathers the ascetic preference for voluntary celibacy and poverty. He accepted the distinction which dates from the second century, between two kinds of morality: a lower morality of the common people, which consists in keeping the ten commandments; and a higher sanctity of the elect few, which observes, in addition, the evangelical counsels, so called, or the monastic virtues. He practiced this doctrine after his conversion. He ought to have married the mother of his son; but in devoting himself to the priesthood, he felt it his duty to remain unmarried, according to the prevailing spirit of the church in his age. His teacher, Ambrose, and his older contemporary, Jerome, went still further in the enthusiastic praise of single life. We must admire their power of self-denial and undivided consecration, though we may dissent from their theory. Contents: St. Augustine: On Contenance. [De Continentia.] St. Augustine: On The Good Of Marriage. [De Bono Coniugali.] Notice. St. Augustine: Of Holy Virginity. [De Virginitate.] St. Augustine: On The Good Of Widowhood. [De Bono Viduitatis.] St. Augustine: On Lying. [De Mendacio.] St. Augustine: To Consentius: Against Lying. [Contra Mendacium.] St. Augustine: Of The Work Of Monks. [De Opere Monachorum.] St. Augustine: On Patience. [De Patientia.] St. Augustine: On Care To Be Had For The Dead. [De Cura Pro Mortuis.] Footnotes

The Dialogue of St. Catherine of Siena

Writings of Augustine (Annotated)

De Trinitate: on the Trinity

The City of God

eBook Edition

Contextualizing Augustine's Pneumatology

*The Trinity**New City Press*

While many of us struggle to understand it, the Trinity is one of the most important teachings of the Christian faith. It defines God's very essence and describes how he relates to us. And while it can be a difficult concept to get our heads around, it is crucial for believers to understand how God explains his triune nature in his Word. In this book, James R. White offers a concise, understandable explanation of what the Trinity is and why it matters. While refuting the distortions of God presented by various cults, Dr. White shows how understanding this teaching leads to renewed worship and a deeper understanding of what it means to be a Christian. And amid today's emphasis on the renewing work of the Holy Spirit, The Forgotten Trinity is a balanced look at all three persons of the Trinity. May this book deepen your understanding of this important doctrine while also drawing you closer to the triune God himself.

In 1990, New City Press, in conjunction with the Augustinian Heritage Institute, began the project known as: The Works of Saint Augustine, A Translation for the 21st Century. The plan is to translate and publish all 132 works of Saint Augustine, his entire corpus into modern English. This represents the first time in which The Works of Saint Augustine will all be translated into English. Many existing translations were often archaic or faulty, and the scholarship was outdated. New City Press is proud to offer the best modern translations available. The Works of Saint Augustine, A Translation for the 21st Century will be translated into 49 published books. To date, 41 books have been published by NCP containing 93 of The Works of Saint Augustine, A Translation for the 21st Century. Augustine's writings are useful to anyone interested in patristics, church history, theology and Western civilization. -- Publisher.

On the Trinity is a Latin book written by Augustine of Hippo to discuss the Trinity in context of the logos. Although not as well known as some of his other works, it is arguably his masterpiece and of more doctrinal importance than the Confessions or City of God.

On Grace and Free Will

Augustine, the Trinity, and the Church

An Analysis of De Trinitate 8-10 in Light of De Spiritu Et Littera

The Seven Spiritual Weapons

An Intellectual Biography

This volume offers a comprehensive portrait—or rather, self-portrait, since its words are mostly Augustine's own—drawn from the breadth of his writings and from the long course of his career.

With: Historical commentary Biographical info Appendix with further readings For nearly 2,000 years, Christian mystics, martyrs, and sages have documented their search for the divine. Their writings have bestowed boundless wisdom upon subsequent generations. But they have also burdened many spiritual seekers. The sheer volume of available material creates a seemingly insurmountable obstacle. Enter the Upper Room Spiritual Classics series, a collection of authoritative texts on Christian spirituality curated for the everyday reader. Designed to introduce 15 spiritual giants and the range of their works, these volumes are a first-rate resource for beginner and expert alike. Writings of Augustine compiles some of the most profound and moving writings of the 4th-century African Christian who had a vast influence on the Christian church and Western culture. Included are excerpts from Augustine's Confessions and other writings.

God Visible: Patristic Christology Reconsidered considers the early development and reception of what is today the most widely professed Christian conception of Christ. The development of this doctrine admits of wide variations in expression, understanding, and interpretation that are as striking in authors of the first millennium as they are among modern writers. The seven early ecumenical councils and their dogmatic formulations were crucial facilitators in defining the shape of this study. Focusing primarily on the declaration of the Council of Chalcedon in AD 451, Brian E. Daley argues that previous assessments that Christ was one Person in two natures – the Divine of the same substance as the Father and the human of the same substance as us – can sometimes be excessively narrow, even distorting our understanding of Christ's person. Daley urges us to look beyond the Chalcedonian formula alone, and to consider what some major Church Fathers – from Irenaeus to John Damascene – say about the person of Christ.

Throughout history, some books have changed the world. They have transformed the way we see ourselves – and each other. They have inspired debate, dissent, war and revolution. They have enlightened, outraged, provoked and comforted. They have enriched lives – and destroyed them. Now Penguin brings you the works of the great thinkers, pioneers, radicals and visionaries whose ideas shook civilization, and helped make us who we are. One of the greatest explorations of sin, epiphany and redemption ever written, the Confessions of Saint Augustine continue to shape our ideas with their passionate declaration of the life-changing power of faith.

The Cambridge Edition of Early Christian Writings: Volume 1, God

A Reading of the Anti-Donatist Sermons

Patristic Christology Reconsidered

Rethinking the Trinity and Religious Pluralism

To which is Added a Selection from His Letters

Moral Treatises Of St. Augustine

This book is an attempt to eliminate a serious deficiency in Augustinian studies. Augustine's conflict with the Gothic, or Ufilian, Arians has received little scholarly attention. Detailed discussion and careful analysis of the historical background and the theology of Augustine's Gothic Arian opponents have been readily available in French but exceedingly rare in English. Augustine and the Arians provides the English-speaking world with an introduction to Ufilian Arianism and places it within both theological and historical contexts. The study also outlines the general context and the role of Gothic Arianism in the declining empire. It shows how seriously the Catholic church took the threat of an Arianism defended by barbarian swords and tolerated by Roman generals. Subsequent generations viewed the Catholic victory as inevitable, but for Augustine's contemporaries the Ufilian Arians were a serious menace. In his attempts to put the bishop of Hippo's contacts with Arians into a workable chronology, William A. Sumruld has raised some interesting questions about the dating of Augustine's De Trinitate. Recent scholarship has assumed that Augustine's most famous work on the Christian Trinity was completed very late in his career. The major reason usually cited for this conclusion has been the anti-Arian material included in the great work. Since Augustine's controversies with the Ufilian Arians came so late in his life, then - it was assumed - so did the De Trinitate. Sumruld challenges this assumption because careful analysis of the text reveals that the type of Arianism discussed in De Trinitate is not Ufilian, but a philosophically based anhoioma Eunomianism. After 418, the Arianism encountered in almost all Augustine's works is that homiolian Arianism sponsored by Ufilia, the famous missionary to the Goths. This raises concerns about one of the key pieces of internal evidence used in the dating of the famous De Trinitate. In the course of the study, Sumruld also provides a compelling argument for the authorship and origins of the Sermo Ariarorum. Augustine's encounter with this biblically fundamentalist form of Arianism led to an intensification of his tendency toward the total identification of the persons in the Trinity. He was also forced to work out Trinitarian arguments based more thoroughly in the exegesis of Scripture. In his earlier anti-Arian works, his arguments are of a philosophical nature. In the anti-Ufilian works, they are based in a discussion of sound exegesis and include many interesting insights into the hermeneutical approach taken by the bishop of Hippo. Another feature of profound interest is the discussion of the rhetorical methods used by both Augustine and his great Ufilian opponent, Maximinus, in the Collatio cum Maximino. This meeting with Maximinus - described in blow-by-blow detail by Sumruld - was probably the last public debate of Augustine's life.

This book is a comparative study of two major pneumatological paradigms of Patristic times: the theologies of Origen of Alexandria and Augustine of Hippo.00In a renowned and controversial passage Origen writes: "Of the subsistence of the Holy Spirit, no-one could have even a suspicion, except those who profess a belief in Christ" ("De Principiis", 1.3). But how come that ancient Christian authors elaborated a theology of the Holy Spirit? This innovative study tackles this question by analysing how the exegesis of the Gospel of John shaped the Trinitarian and soteriological agency of the Holy Spirit in the theologies of two of the most important Christian authors of all times: Origen and Augustine. In particular, the Johannine Father-Son-Spirit relation and the dichotomy between God and the world represent the foundation on which Origen and Augustine built their pneumatologies. At a closer look, one even realises that they both conceived the God-man relationship through a Johannine lens.0The heuristic comparison proposed in this book is focused on the three large themes, towards which Origen and Augustine represent opposite approaches: the understanding of the immanent Trinity, the dualism between God and the world and the proper role of the Holy Spirit. On the one hand, Origen put forward a paradigm of participation to explain the oneness and Threeness of God. On the other, Augustine understands God's self-relation through a paradigm of identity. These two Trinitarian constructions are shaped by a different understanding of the Gospel of John: while Origen's theology mostly smoothes the gospel's dualism by interpreting God's salvific act as a gradual spiritualisation of the world, Augustine tends to accentuate the gospel's dichotomies by radicalising the Johannine dualism.

Along with his Confessions, The City of God is undoubtedly St. Augustine's most influential work. This long-awaited translation by William Babcock is published in two volumes. For all those who are interested in the greatest classics of Christian antiquity, The City of God is indispensable. Books 1-10 contain Augustine's critique of the Roman religious, political, and intellectual tradition and prepare the way for the great vision of the two cities that he sets out in Books 11-22. Book jacket.

Gathers selections from St. Augustine's autobiographical Confessions, sermons on Christian life and the Psalms, and his discussion of the secular and Christian views of happiness.

On the Trinity

Augustine Through the Ages

Cur Deus Homo?

An Augustinian Assessment

Two Books on Genesis Against the Manichees and On the Literal Interpretation of Genesis: An Unfinished Book (The Fathers of the Church, Volume 84)

Origen's and Augustine's Understanding of the Gospel of John

Augustine was one of the West's first public philosophers. Intellectually brilliant and a gifted writer, he is known primarily as one of the great figures of Christian late antiquity. In this new biography we encounter him through the complexities of his remarkable personality. Miles Hollingworth demonstrates that it was as a personality that he turned against his Age to explore the shocking relevance of one life to God and history. His autobiography, the Confessions, is held up by many today as the first truly modern book.

The Rule of Saint Augustine, written Augustine of Hippo (354-430), is a brief document which served as a guide for the servants of God. It is the oldest monastic rule in the Western Church. The Rule addresses chastity, poverty, obedience, worldliness, labor, hierarchy, charity, prayer, fasting and abstinence, care of the sick, silence and host of other questions. It came into use on a wide scale from the twelfth century onwards and continues to be employed today by many orders, including the Dominicans, Servites, M

traditionally attributed to Hugh of St. Victor (c.1096 -1141), offers a wealth of insight on this important document. This edition was translated from the original Latin by Dom Aloysius Smith and formatted for publication by Chaucer House Press.

On Faith and the Creed

Trinity and Grace in Augustine

The Forgotten Trinity

Basic Writings of Saint Augustine: The city of God. On the Trinity

Saint Augustine of Hippo