

negative element in man. Adam's sin at once <i>privatio boni</i> and <i>superbia</i> . Augustine's doctrine contrasted with that of Pelagius. The consequences of Adam's sin are: (1) that his posterity have lost the power to will the divine aid, and (2) participate in his guilt. Augustine's attempts to reconcile his view of human freedom with the divine sovereignty by the idea of harmony,	PAGE 341
Augustine's doctrine of divine grace. The essence of faith is the consciousness of sin and grace. Christ frees man from sin, guilt and punishment, and restores him to his original state of purity, by giving His own blood as a ransom to the devil for man's guilt, . . .	345
Augustine's doctrine of Predestination the logical result of his view of the Fall. He tries to reconcile it with human activity by saying that there are means of grace which are necessary to the realization of the divine will, though not from the divine point of view,	347
Great influence of Augustine on his age, especially through his conception of sin and grace. He first formulated the doctrine of the authority of the Church, but he also insisted upon the necessity of direct communion with God,	348
(1) In his doctrine of the Trinity Augustine expresses the fundamental principle of Christianity, but he fails to grasp the unity-in-distinction of God,	353
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