

None

[Linguistics](#), [English](#)



Early Christian civilisation centred around two early kingdoms known as the western and the eastern empires. Following the outbreak of riots in the fourth century, the empires became devastated by the war and the eastern capital; changed its name from Byzantium to Constantinople. This new capital had a huge advantage over the other capitals as it fell on the trading route between Europe and Asia (Cunningham and Reich, p149). It also remained an important link of the Mediterranean and Black sea. These areas were rich agricultural regions and supplied Byzantium with food and other essential commodities ensuring the longevity in its survival.

The doctrines that became centrepieces of Christianity were the writings of Augustine and Boethius, both of the early times. Augustine wrote about confession, making this the method individuals used in making communications with God, hence becoming the centrepiece of Christianity. Confessions enabled individuals to meditate on the happenings within their lives. This could be termed as what led several people into believing in the divinity of Jesus Christ as having two natures; divine and human. With people already understanding the process of worship, this method played a significant role in ensuring that early Christians became familiar with the methods of worship, utilised in early churches.

References

Cunningham, L. S. and J. J. Reich. Culture and values: A survey of the humanities. 7th ed. Boston, MA: Cengage Learning, 2010.