

In ce. there arose a
misunderstanding as
romans



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

In the era of 300 to 600 CE, religion is seen to grow persistently in different regions.

Many social and political groups emerge that are willing to learn, support and follow religion to the letter. Chapter eight of this book gives me an insight that although the civilizations they were involved in either diminished or died the era maintains spiritual persistence and growth. The writer, Elizabeth Pollard, brings out the fact that the inhabitants of Afro-Eurasian landmass between 300 and 600 CE had an urge to maintain spirituality but diminished in their faith when it was at its peak. This happened majorly because religion drew boundaries as to what was right or wrong.

The "wrong" had to flee away from society to escape punishment by religious readers. This made the religion to diminish but "martyrs" came up to resurrect it in the Afro-Eurasia. The arising of the martyr as a figure that supports religion led to the rise of Christianity as they expressed their faith through execution of the Roman authorities. Martyrdom took over as the martyr's faith was seen to take a powerful role in the developing stages of the Christian church. There arose an opposition to the "all-male" leadership practices in the Christian church. Judaism came in as an attempt to curb the practice. By then, religion had spread in the Roman Empire and the people believed that a bigger entity existed beyond their physical world. This gave worshippers the strength to carry on with religion. These sentiments were expressed by Judaism as rabbis were busy rethinking their religion after their temple had been destroyed by Roman troops in 70 CE. There arose a misunderstanding as Romans believed that gods were omnipresent but not a local power.

Unlike them, Christians found it hard to follow and obey. The Christians came up with debates and decided to follow their own path. Emperor

Constantine revolutionized Christianity when he had all his soldiers place a symbol of Christianity in their uniforms. Together with his successors, they preached about the Christian church until it came to be accepted universally but yet disputes arose over doctrine issues when he came up with a quest, to sum up, the faith of Christians. After Christianity, Buddhism was initiated.

Buddhism came up in the Silk Road in central Asia. Later Buddhism spread to many locals in China providing the "barbarian" rulers with legitimacy. There existed two communities whereby one was community oriented and the other one concentrated on personal expressions.

Buddhism became so popular in towns and commercial regions until the Brahmins relegated into interior India. This transformation of the Brahmins gave rise to Hinduism. The Brahmins did away with the ritual of sacrificing animals according to their pastoralist past in their urge to identify themselves with agricultural societies and this came as an attraction to the Hindus who also never practiced animal sacrifices. Local people since then practice and rely on religion, social institutions and maintain civic order through guides.

The author of this chapter used religious groups like Christianity and Buddhism to bring out the aspect of religion among individuals. Though their religious groups collapsed they still had the faith. This drove them to join other religious groups so as to worship a higher deity and maintain social status in the community. Literally, religious groups will continue to exist no matter the hardships.