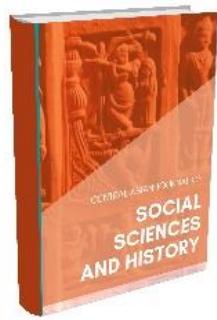




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Philosophy of History in the Renaissance

Ostonaqulov Mavlonberdi G'ayratovich

Student of 73-20 group, the 3rd year of History direction Socio-economic Faculty, Gulistan State University

Abstract:

Humanists were convinced of the power of human knowledge, so their greed for the comprehensive accumulation of knowledge was one of their characteristic features. They strive to restore ancient culture, return to the sources of ancient wisdom, study Plato, Aristotle, and other ancient thinkers, and pay great attention to ancient art, history, literature, and Natural Science. Humanists have created a new life-affirming worldview.

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This is a period of transition from feudalism to bourgeois relations. Trade and banking begin to develop, and the importance of cities increases. Since bourgeois relations imply a new economy, this is the VGO period. In the 16th century, church reform began. This leads to the secularization of consciousness. The church's omnipotence is broken. Opening of the printing house. The main point: the transition from geocentrism to anthropocentrism. The concept of humanism is found in the literature. Nikolai Kuzasky (15th century), developed dialectical thought within the framework of scholasticism. He talks about the inconsistency of everything. The concept of space (world) is a microcosm (man) that appeared in antiquity. He says that opposites can go to each other. He thinks about the structure of the human mind and divides the mind into proportions and intelligence. The ratio cannot accept contradictions, but reason. Ratio - antidiabetic mind, intelligence-dialectical. Natural philosophy develops. In the middle of the 16th century, Copernicus's book dedicated to the movement of celestial bodies was published. The geocentric worldview is replaced by the heliocentric worldview. Opposition to church doctrine, conclusion: the sun is not the center of the universe. Such a conclusion was made by the philosopher Giordano Bruno. Bruno talks about the infinity of the universe. He says that the soul creates a new body for itself after the body dies. Introduced the concept of heroic passion.

Naturfalsafa is characterized by the ideas of dialectics and Infinity.

The Renaissance is a period of transition from the Middle Ages to the new era. His thinkers, on the one hand, are influenced by the outgoing theocentric worldview, and on the other, they lay the foundation for a new building of philosophy and science. This "closeness" to the past period was reflected both in the terminology and in the concepts of all representatives of the Renaissance. Thus, Campanella tried to harmonize theology, metaphysics, magic, and Utopia, and science, magic, and astrology were interrelated in the activities of scientists who founded mechanics. Galileo created a horoscope for the Palace of Medici, Copernicus was not only an astronomer, but also an astrologer, and Kepler drew on the one hand the similarity between the sun, fixed stars, and the harmony of space and the trinity of God the father. The son is God and the Holy Spirit is God - with the other.

Renaissance philosophy (from French Renaissance — rebirth, Renaissance) includes the period from the XIV century. Until the first half of the 17th century. During this period, a transition period began in Western Europe from the Middle Ages to a new era, capitalist relations arose, and national states began to form. At the same time, firstly, with the revival of interest in ancient culture, and secondly, with the emergence of a new culture of the peoples of Western Europe, urban secular culture appears.

Humanism (humanism, humanism, philanthropy) represents the first period of philosophical thought of the Renaissance. It includes a period of about a hundred years - from the middle of the XIV to the middle of the XV century. Contrary to the Christian-theological concept of asceticism as "likening a person to God", reflections inspired by the idea that church ideology is universally discriminatory of a person, making him weak and helpless, Humanists of that time. declared Man The Crown of nature, the center of the universe, and the highest value; glorified the person of a living person who acts freely, comprehensively develops, embodies natural and spiritual principles, has a wide range of creative possibilities and the ability to infinite progress. This person, according to his "human nature", has the right not to achieve pleasure and happiness from life on Earth. "I am a man, no man is alien to me" was the main motto of Humanists. Thus, the focus of the thinkers of the Renaissance was man, who brought forward not God, but precisely that person, so such a philosophy is called anthropocentric with a fundamentally new concept of man, it is not intended for "salvation". the name of eternal life, but for earthly affairs.

Humanists attached special importance to the human mind, and its limitless possibilities, they sang at the same time all emotional impulses, the creative courage of the mind, capable of subjugating all the good principles of human nature to its control. For this reason, humanists, along with political freedom, demanded freedom from church rule and its claims of political domination, and intellectual freedom, which gave the individual the opportunity to freely develop their abilities and creative powers. creation of a new secular culture capable of opposing medieval church culture. Humanists were convinced of the power of human knowledge, so their greed for the comprehensive accumulation of knowledge was one of their characteristic features. They strive to restore ancient culture, return to the sources of ancient wisdom, study Plato, Aristotle, and other ancient thinkers, and pay great attention to ancient art, history, literature, and Natural Science. Humanists have created a new life-affirming worldview. Striving for the highest cultural and moral development of various human abilities, combined with softness and humanity, i.e. What was also called humanism during the Cicero period was the goal of Renaissance thinkers.

The basis of the philosophical culture of the Renaissance is the majestic figure of Dante Alighieri (1265 - 1321). "The last poet of the Middle Ages and at the same time the first poet of a new era",

Dante was an excellent thinker in his works (first of all, in the immortal "Divine Comedy"), as well as in the philosophical treatises "holiday" (first of all, in the immortal "Divine Comedy"). "and "monarchy") the foundations of the new humanistic doctrine of man.

In his work, Dante was closely related to modern philosophy, theology, and science. He absorbed various currents of the philosophical culture of that time. The picture of the world presented to the reader is still characteristic of the Middle Ages in its structure. The point here is not only in geocentric cosmology, which was inherited from ancient times, according to which the Earth was the center of the universe but also in the fact that God is the creator of the world and its organizer.

Conclusion. *Petrarca also showed great interest in moral issues, which for him stand out from the dogmas of ascetic Christian morality and reflect his humanistic views. The founder of Italian humanism is developing the art of life in his works "about hatred of the world", "about Solo life", and "about means against suffering and joy", looking for ways to achieve peace of mind, self-control in the presence of various types of needs, passions, experiences, nobility, dignity, and complete independence. In his opinion, the nobility is not an innate trait and is not determined by belonging to a noble family. A truly noble person is not born with a great soul but does himself like that with his glorious deeds. Petrarca (in his essay" on the Republic") believed that the best state is one based on the high morality of citizens.*

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