

IDEALS OF WESTERN RENAISSANCE PHILOSOPHY

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**Annotation:** The article covers the socio-economic, political, and spiritual-cultural changes in European countries from the second half of the 14th century to the 16th century, the essence and characteristics of Renaissance humanism, and the development of sociological teachings during the Renaissance.

**Keywords :** awakening, humanism, heliocentric theory, rationalism, scientific knowledge, democracy, natural law.

**Introduction**

"Renaissance" is a period of awakening in the spiritual development of mankind. From the 15th century onwards, the Renaissance began in Europe. Naturally, this socio-historical process took place differently in different countries of Europe. The Renaissance, according to experts, went through three main stages in Europe: the first stage in the 14th century, the stage of maturity in the 15th century, and the final stage, which ended in the 16th century. The Renaissance, in its first stage, covered not all of Europe, but its most developed countries. The traces of the first stage of the Renaissance, go back to ancient Italy. The ideas of the Renaissance originated in ancient Italy in the 12th century. That is why the Renaissance, in its early stages, was a purely "Italian phenomenon". At the peak of its development, it acquired a characteristic of the whole of Europe. At this time, in the more developed countries of Europe, the rapid development of crafts and trade began. People's aspirations towards the city increased. The role of cities in the life of society was constantly growing. New economic and social relations began to emerge. Significant positive changes began to occur in the lifestyle of people. The Renaissance created a new culture, characteristic of its time. This culture began to be based not only on religion, but also on the advanced achievements of science and technology. During the First Renaissance, the great and powerful values of science were glorified and further enriched. As a result, during the Renaissance, revolutionary changes took place in the developed countries of Europe. After all, it was during this period that the first book was published, Columbus discovered America, Vasco da Gama opened a sea route to India, Magellan, based on his long journey, proved that the Earth is round, and geography and geodesy were recognized as sciences. Symbolic signs were adopted in mathematics, the study of the foundations of scientific anatomy and physiology as a science began. Great achievements were made in chemistry and astronomy, etc. During the Renaissance, Christianity began to lose its ideological dominant position, and the oppressive influence of religion and the church in all spheres of social life was eliminated. Such a sharp turn occurred not only in science, philosophy, art and literature, but also in the very core of Christianity. That is, the process of secularization began in a number of European countries. The process of secularization (freedom from the influence of religion and the church) has reduced the influence of religion in people's worldview. In addition, this process has had its impact on other areas of social life. As a result, serious changes have also occurred in the culture of thinking of people. Naturally, such a sharp change in the culture of thinking arose and began to develop against the backdrop of the struggle

against the theocracy of the Middle Ages . Now humanistic views have begun to prevail in the culture of thinking of people . Looking at the changes taking place in the natural social environment from the point of view of human intellectual potential, the feelings of seeking the causes of human happiness or unhappiness not in a divine miracle in the sky , but in the environment in which he lives , have become increasingly apparent .

The dominance of humanistic ideals in people's thinking culture increased their interest in the ancient cultural heritage . This situation , in turn, also increased their desire to study the works of representatives of ancient philosophy . The philosophy of the ancient Greek philosophers Plato and Aristotle began to be re- analyzed . Interest in the views of Neoplatonism , the philosophy of the Stoics, Epicurus and Cicero increased. - The Renaissance was , first of all , an opportunity to freely reflect on the cultural and philosophical heritage of antiquity , to abandon any rules as immutable , absolute truths , and to freely demonstrate the abilities and talents inherent in man . That is why all creative people began to act not as representatives of "closed schools", but as independent researchers , each researcher had his own style of expression, his own interpretation of scientific and philosophical works , and a realistic depiction of reality . Such styles were contrary to the complex style of expression based on scholasticism and childishness of the philosophical literature of the past , and were a way of combating heresies consisting of narrow interests of the religious and theological ideology that had dominated for a long time . The main propagators and agitators of the Renaissance and its culture were the upper classes of the urban population - large businessmen , intellectuals with a high degree of prestige among the townspeople . The Renaissance , the culture of its time, was imbued with humanistic ideas, and its philosophy tried to prove in every possible way that man is the highest value . It was during this period that a new criterion for evaluating social relations arose - the criterion of humanity . Humanity was characterized by its ability to assimilate the cultural and spiritual heritage created by its ancestors , and it moved from a theocentric understanding of the world to an anthropocentric one . Such a revolutionary change was undoubtedly a very complex process, full of various contradictions. That is why the Renaissance manifested itself in different forms in different countries of Europe . The transition to science intensified, and the boundary between practice and science began to change . The engineer and the artist were not only "artists " , "technicians " , but also truly creative creators , as in the Middle Ages . We see in the works of such creators as Kepler, Galileo, and Cavalieri the desire to know the laws of the internal structure of natural phenomena, which are caused by God . Views on man began to rise to a higher level during the reign of R. The value of man began to grow in all directions . The man who existed in the Middle Ages was God The views on the union between the two were shattered . Man, separated from God , acquired the ability to think independently . Now he began to seek salvation not from misfortune, but from himself . He began to seek help from his deepening intellect and the possibilities of his increasingly beautiful body . It was at this time that the glorification of beauty in the anthropocentrism of the Renaissance era took on a completely dominant position . This new culture , which first emerged in Italy in the 14th century, was called humanism . In general , the term humanism literally means humanity . In its essence , this culture meant a departure from the enlightenment inherent in the church and theology. Because , humanists opposed secular sciences to church and holism . The most basic essence of this culture was humanism , which protected the interests and rights of the human person , who was denied by the church 's autonomy , because although it spoke about the fully developed human person , it did not mean the whole people. Secondly, this humanism dreamed of freeing man from any violence , from the rule of the church . The main feature of this

humanism was the opening of the way to individual freedom, to competition . This new trend in worldview was of great importance in the development of progressive natural-scientific and socio-philosophical thoughts at that time. The sharp changes in socio-economic, religious and cultural-scientific life of this period, in turn , determined the features of the development of the philosophy of the Renaissance . In its essence , this philosophical development was relatively scientific in nature, and its main goal was to deal a greater blow to scholasticism . This blow consisted in the fact that philosophy , as one of the components of humanistic culture , completely ceased to be a servant of theology . From the 15th-16th centuries , science began to separate itself from theology and gradually embarked on the path of independent development , challenging the dominance of religion and the church . At that time, the advanced classes of society were interested in the development of natural science, which was the theoretical basis of technology and a weapon in the fight against religious ideology . Because science was needed to develop industry . This science analyzed physical bodies as manifestations of the forces of nature . The development of natural science was associated with a fierce struggle . Here it is appropriate to dwell on the natural-scientific, philosophical views of Giordano Bruno , Galileo Galilei . One of the thinkers who drew profound scientific conclusions from Copernicus 's heliocentric theory was the Italian Giordano Bruno ( 1548-1600 ) . He was born near Naples . For his progressive ideas , Bruno was accused of heresy and excommunicated . He was forced to flee Italy. For a long time he was exiled in Switzerland, France, England and Germany. In 1592, Bruno returned to Italy , but was arrested by the Church Inquisition and imprisoned . Despite the torture , he did not renounce his teachings , was sentenced to execution in the chapel, and was burned at the stake in Rome on February 17 , 1600. Bruno 's defense and promotion of the Heliocentric theory was not limited to his family . Taking into account his naturalistic experiences , he made a number of important theoretical conclusions that further enriched philosophy . Bruno taught that true philosophy should be based on scientific experience , and that scholasticism should be abolished . His teaching was that the universe is one , material , infinite and eternal. Many worlds exist outside the solar system . What we see is only the smallest part of the universe . The stars are the Suns of other planetary systems . The earth is a small particle of the infinite world. Thus , Bruno went ahead of Copernicus in his natural - scientific views and expressed the idea of the infinity of the universe , while Copernicus considered the universe to be finite , finite . Bruno enriched the Copernican doctrine with new views on the structure of the Solar System . One of the thinkers who developed Bruno 's views and made a significant contribution to the development of the scientific worldview was Galileo Galilei ( 1564-1641 ) . One of Galileo 's contributions to natural science is that he refuted the medieval holistic doctrine of motion, which did not prevail . Based on his own experiences, he founded a new experimental mechanics . His doctrine was that the motion given to a body in a medium does not disappear by itself , but rather continues to move in a straight line until it is received by some external object . Galileo 's observations in the field of astronomy were of great importance. In 1609 , he independently built a telescope. Thanks to it, for the first time, it became possible to learn the secrets of the sky. Galileo discovered the moons of Jupiter , a sunspot on the surface of the Sun, and discovered the existence of depressions and mountains on the surface of the Moon. The invention of the telescope in astronomy was a real breakthrough in science . Galileo 's works are of great importance in the history of natural science and philosophy. His philosophy was mechanistic in nature , and he was important in the fight against theism and the scholastic worldview. Galileo recognized the objective existence of the material world . This world is eternal and infinite , absolute, does not disappear , nothing can be created or created from anything . Only changes occur between bodies . Galileo changes the teaching of the Greek

atomists . Matter is not the possibility of existence , but real existence itself . Galileo 's theory of knowledge also played a consistent role in the history of philosophy . He criticizes the teaching that the truth of facts can be determined by comparing the opinions of known authorities . He was a supporter of freedom of scientific knowledge . According to Galileo , there are two books . Galileo said that truth can be determined not by comparing the texts of influential figures , but by experience . Knowing the truth, Galileo taught , is knowing the size, shape and quantity of material bodies and their movements . According to Galileo 's theory of knowledge, sensations are the beginning of knowledge , and the higher stage is completed by mental activity . Quantitative sensory analysis is continued by the mental reconstruction of its certain properties . Galileo 's ontological and epistemological teaching has become important in the history of the development of philosophy . During the Renaissance, progressive theological teachings emerged in the process of struggle against the medieval socio-political system and the sole authority of the church in spiritual life . At that time, the advanced strata of society were supporters of a secular , national , and centralized state . Defenders of democracy of the lower classes also stood against the ideology of the Middle Ages . They dreamed of a radical restructuring of the social system . It was at this time that the ideas of the "natural rights" of man and the people 's freedom of movement arose . But the ideas of " natural rights " and " people 's freedom of movement " were not reflected in reality at that time . Fearing a revolutionary explosion of the masses, the new landowners demanded the establishment of a strong state power, which would be able to suppress not only the resistance of the landowners , but also the revolutionary movement of the people . One of the typical representatives of such a sociological theory was Niccolò Machiavelli ( 1469-1527 ) . Machiavelli taught that the nobles are the worst enemies of any citizen . At the same time, he showed that there is nothing more terrifying than an excited public . According to Machiavelli , the driving force of history is “material interest ”. At the same time, the most powerful of all material interests is private property . People would rather forget the death of their fathers than destroy their property . In his historical works , Machiavelli expresses some thoughts about the law of social phenomena . There is a struggle of social forces in society. But Machiavelli is far from explaining the reasons and true nature of this struggle . According to Machiavelli, the basis of the state is the moral force that has been completely destroyed for centuries. Machiavelli was mainly a supporter of the establishment of the rule of the propertied classes in the period of early capital accumulation . The second utopian of this period was the Italian Tommaso Campanella (1568-1639). Campanella, a promoter of a new philosophy and liberal science , was tried several times in the church . In 1602 , while in prison , he wrote his famous work "The City of the Sun " . Campanella creates an imaginary image of an ideal society: it is a society in which private property and the individual family are abolished. This new society is based on the principle of collective labor . Collective labor is considered an honorable work . Campanella highly values scientific and technical discoveries , considering them the basis for changing social relations . Campanella , like Thomas More , attached great importance to the careful organization of military work ; because he saw that this ideal society could be attacked by its neighbors. Both of them show the moral , organizational and technical superiority of the imaginary islanders and the solar city-dwellers in military work .

field of philosophy, Campanella's views are characterized by a mixture of the new and the old, typical of the Renaissance . Campanella , while designing flying machines , believed in magic and astrology , and believed in the animation of the entire cosmos . The teachings of Thomas More and Campanella reflected progressive ideas about the establishment of complete equality

of the social classes , prosperity , peace , and the development of the spiritual power of humanity .

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