

DIFFERENT TRENDS IN EUROPEAN PHILOSOPHY

Salimov Baxriddin Lutfullaevich

Associate Professor of Tashkent State Transport University.

Qilichov Shoxobiddin Nodir o'g'li

Student of Tashkent State Transport University.

Abstract: *It should be said that the end of antiquity forced to search for more important processes in human activity. People started to look for the reasons of life difficulties in religion. At that time, the developed Neoplatonism and the dying Stoic views began to cause Christianity to spread widely. In such a situation, new philosophical currents began to appear.*

Key words: *Christianity, social conditions, Neoplatonism, nominalism and realism, materialistic.*

At the end of the 4th century AD, the Roman Empire split into two. In this regard, Christianity became the state religion. The migration of the Germanic tribes that took place during these times (375-568) led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire. After the end of antiquity, the Middle Ages began.

The social conditions of the Hellenic-Roman period led to a certain withdrawal from the politics of that time and a loss of interest in theoretical philosophy. It should be said that the end of antiquity forced to search for more important processes in human activity. People started to look for the reasons of life difficulties in religion. At that time, the developed Neoplatonism and the dying Stoic views began to cause Christianity to spread widely. Christianity, in its essence, was focused on human activity. He would help everyone to seek salvation. Regardless of the political injustice of that time, material poverty and physical suffering, evil and ignorance, people did not lose the hope of a good life. At least that's what they wanted. Life in this world, according to the Christian religion, is part of a dramatic historical process, at the end of which everyone will receive a just reward in the future for injustices in this life and severe injustices. Because God Almighty, who perceives all situations, as the creator of all, is kind. Based on such ideas, at the beginning of the Middle Ages, Aristotle's teachings were synthesized with Christianity, and the Christian religion began to dominate. As mentioned in one of the previous topics, the division of the Christian religion into two: "Catholicism" and "Protestantism" led to the destruction of the single ideology. This division gave rise to Christian theology. Theology focused on defending the objections of non-Christians. For the Greek philosophers, man is a creature that exists together with other animals in the whole cosmos. Humans were considered to be beings of a certain high standing, but did

not occupy a special, privileged place. Stone and soil, plants and animals, people and gods were understood to exist in one complete universe. According to the Christian rule, this did not happen. God is a person who exists above this world. The entire existence - stones, plants, animals and people - was created by God as a place for people so that people can find refuge. The universe and people are secondary to God.

Man is the central being in terms of cosmology and value. Life consists of history and moves towards the end. With the passage of time, the ideas of Christianity replaced philosophy, including political philosophy. On the basis of these ideas, secular institutions and church institutions appeared. Churches were formed as state-owned and state-supported institutions. After the Church acquired the position of the official critic of the state on ethno-religious issues, people had certain grounds for criticizing the secular rulers. This helped to develop the ideas of freedom in Europe.

In such a situation, new philosophical currents began to appear. These include nominalism and realism. The struggle between two currents - nominalism and realism - continued in Western European philosophy. Realism is scholasticism, a religious view. Nominalism was a progressive view of its time. The struggle between them was a struggle for a common concept - the issue of universals.



According to Duns Scotus, a representative of realism, the concept has a real existing essence, it is primary, things are secondary, concepts are eternal, things are temporary.

Medieval realism was the philosophical foundation of Catholicism and scholasticism, an expression of idealism. Thomas Aquinas tried to theoretically base the system of Christian beliefs through Aristotle's philosophy. Removed Aristotle's materialistic, progressive views. Form exists, form is primary, soul is immortal, and body is perishable. 1) There is intelligence beyond nature; 2) A natural person has a mind. He thought that this is the basis of Christian philosophy.

During the period of feudalism, philosophy rose to its new stage. Thomas Aquinas /1225-1274/ developed the ideology of the Catholic religion. That is, in his ideology, the purpose of philosophy and religion is to prove the existence of God. In addition, he considers inequality in society to be from God.

In the Middle Ages, religious ideology became the main ruler. But materialistic and atheistic views cannot be completely eliminated. In the Middle Ages, the opposition between materialism and idealism is expressed in the view of realism and nominalism. According to nominalists, individual objects have their properties objectively. They are first, understanding is secondary. Without nature, they would have no understanding.

Nominalists and realists explained the true essence of the generalization of concepts, that is, the existing phenomena in things and events are reflected in our consciousness, but they made the connection between individual and general phenomena not together, but opposite.



The change of the material life of the society, the development of the productive forces caused the need for a revolutionary change in the feudal production method. The growth of the productive forces began to try to destroy the feudal system, this process was completed by the bourgeois revolution. But the philosophical worldview of this period faced such sharp struggles that the accusation of Copernicus's theory of impiety, the burning of Giordano Bruno, and the throwing of Galileo into darkness could not prevent the progressive development of science and materialistic philosophy in general. Natural sciences studying natural phenomena began to form. Now the relationship between natural science and philosophy began to change, that is, the growth of natural sciences led to the growth of materialistic philosophy.

Copernicus developed the heliocentric system. That is, the rotation of the earth around its axis, day and night, proved that the seasons change with the rotation around the Sun. Ptolemy created the geocentric system, showing that the center of the solar system is called the earth. According to Ptolemy's doctrine, the Sun appears to revolve around the Earth, but in reality it does not. Copernicus' progressive ideas played a major role in the history of philosophy.

The next scientist Giordano Bruno drew a materialistic conclusion from Copernicus' theory. Bruno was a progressive scientist who fought against religion. According to Bruno, the universe consists of a system of countless earths and suns. However, Bruno's time did not allow him to develop progressive ideas. His activities were denounced in the court during the Inquisition /Catholic Church Court / and he was killed.

New Age philosophy originated in England in the 16th and 17th centuries. The founder of English materialism was F. Bacon / 1561-1626/. Bacon's philosophy represents the aspirations of the English bourgeoisie. Bacon says that knowledge based on experience is true knowledge. In addition, he emphasized that one should study and tame human nature. He says that the main tool of knowledge in the world is experience. He does not deny the role of thinking and theory in the process of knowledge. He says that determining the causal connection of things and events is the guarantee of real knowledge. Emphasizes the quality of the elements. It recognizes the continuous connection between matter and motion.

Despite the element of dialectics in Bacon's philosophy, his materialism was mainly mechanistic.

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