

**THE REVIVAL OF PLATO'S ACADEMY DURING THE RENAISSANCE
AND THE PLACE OF HUMANISM IN IT**

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The Renaissance period in Europe covers the period from the second half of the 14th century to the beginning of the 17th century. By this time, in most countries new production relations had begun to gradually replace the old production relations. It was one of the greatest progressive revolutions in human history.

In fact, during this period, important progressive, even revolutionary changes were taking place in all spheres of life. The first buds of the industrial production method appeared in some cities around the Mediterranean as early as the 14th and 15th centuries. During this period, especially Italy was the most developed country.[1] Compared to other countries, trade and handicrafts developed rapidly here. Due to this, the life of towns and cities in Italy has grown rapidly compared to other European countries.

The first manufactories appeared in Italy as early as the 14th century, which were a step forward in relation to craft production. Great profits came from trade, usury, handicraft manufactures. As a result, a privileged class consisting of bank owners, merchants, and industrialists emerged, who won political power in the Italian cities of Venice, Genoa, and Florence over the feudal lords. Also, the development of the industry is connected with a number of geographical and technical discoveries in Western Europe in the XV-XVI centuries.[2]

The opening of the sea route to America and India, Magellan's journey around the world led to the breaking of the borders of the Earth, which for several centuries he considered immutable. These changes in socio-economic life, geographical and technical discoveries also led to fundamental changes in the spiritual life of the European people of this period. In particular, during this period, the spiritual authority of the church was absorbed under the influence of the reform movements that arose on the basis of the Christian religion. These reform movements reflected the aspirations of new and increasingly strong classes trying to escape the influence of the Roman Catholic Church, an instrument of feudalism.

The weakening of the spiritual authority of the Church was caused not only by various reform movements, but also by the spread of secular culture and spirituality that had nothing to do with the Church or religion.[3]

Renaissance - French "Renaissayce" - means Awakening. Renaissance, the period of renaissance in the spiritual development of mankind, begins in Europe in the 15th century. Naturally, this socio-historical process takes place differently in different European countries. The Renaissance in Europe went through three main stages: the first

stage (14th century), the mature stage (15th century), and the final stage (16th century). In its early stages, the Renaissance did not cover all of Europe, but its most developed countries. Traces of the first stage of the Renaissance appeared in ancient Italy as early as the 12th century. For the same reason, the Renaissance in its early stages was a purely "Italian event". At the mature stage of its development, it acquired a characteristic of the whole of Europe [4] At this time, the rapid development of crafts and trade began in a number of developed European countries. People's aspiration towards the city has increased. The role and importance of the city in the life of society has continuously increased. New economic relations began to settle. Important positive changes in people's lifestyles began to take place. The Renaissance created a new culture of its own. This culture began to rely not only on religion, but also on the advanced achievements of science. During the early Renaissance, the great powerful values of science were glorified and enriched. As a result, revolutionary changes took place in the developed countries of Europe during the Renaissance. For example, by this time, the first book was published, America was discovered by Columbus. Vasco da Gama circumnavigated Africa and opened the sea route to India, Magellan based on his long journey proved that the Earth is spherical, geography and geodesy were recognized as sciences.

Symbolic symbols related to mathematics were adopted, the study of the basics of scientific anatomy and physiology as a science began. Great advances were made in chemistry and astronomy, etc.[5]

By the time of the Renaissance, the Christian religion began to lose its position of ideological dominance, the violent influence of religion and the church in all spheres of social life ended. Such a sharp turn occurred not only in science, philosophy, art and literature, but also in the shell of the Christian religion itself. That is, the process of secularization has begun in a number of European countries. The process of secularization (freeing from the influence of religion, church) reduced the influence of religion in people's worldview. This process also affected other areas of social life. As a result, there were serious changes in people's thinking culture. Naturally, such a sharp change in the culture of thought arose and began to develop in the context of the struggle against medieval theocracy. Now, humanistic views have become a priority in people's thinking culture. Humanism (Latin humanus - humanity) is a set of views aimed at glorifying the human personality.[6] In this sense, the concept of humanism is applied to various doctrines and worldview systems spread in different historical periods and regions. Humanism, first of all, is a philosophical-practical way of thinking of a certain historical stage in the development of European culture (typical of the Renaissance); secondly, it is a system of attitude towards existence and its perception. The European Renaissance of the 14th and 16th centuries was a movement against the absolute domination of the church doctrines over the human soul, and it was manifested in the form of humanism in thought.

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