

Victoria University of Bangladesh

Final Assessment

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BBA program

Course title : Introduction to Humanities

Course code : HUM - 103

Name : MD TUSHAR AHAMED

Student ID : 1113300361

Answer to the question No : 5

Renaissance : Renaissance is the cultural movement that started in Italy (with Florence identified as initial home of the Renaissance) in 15th Century. It then spread to United Kingdom, France, Germany etc. It is one of the most important events because it affected every aspect of human life.

The main factors of Renaissance given below:

- a) Rise of intellectuals.
- b) Reintroduction of classical works
- c) The discovery of the printing press
- d) Patronage of Rulers: Popes and Nobles
- d) The Crusades
- e) Trade and prosperity
- f) New wealth and Black Death
- g) Peace and War
- h) Development of Renaissance Humanism
- i) The political situation.

a) Rise of intellectuals : An important feature of the middle ages was the rise of literacy. people learn to read and write latin and also vernacular languages. Encouragement was provided by a large number of clergy, bureaucrats, lawyer and merchant.

b) Reintroduction of classical works : while there were classical texts in western Europe at the start of the Renaissance, many had been lost and existed only in the east, in both christian constantinople and muslim state.

c) The discovery of the printing press : The earliest printed paper in Europe was in 1454. printed was movable by type. In 12th century designed were printed on textiles, but books were written by hand.

d) Patronage of Rulers, Popes and Nobles :
In the 15th century Italian city states came under the rule of influential families.

In other states there was republican form, where ruling classes controlled government e.g. Florence and Venice:

e) The crusades: the crusades were expeditions of Christians, to ~~con~~ reconquer the lost areas from infidels. The first crusade was launched in 1088 by Pope Urban. There were 7 more major or minor crusades.

f) Trade and prosperity: Since the 11th Century; the developed trade and commercial relations with other areas. Thus there was a change of economy from agriculture to commerce. Secondly due to commerce moved to towns from rural areas.

g) New wealth and Black death: In the middle of the fourteenth century the Black death (Plague) swept across Europe, killing perhaps a third of the population.

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h) peace and war : perhaps unusually, periods of both peace and war have been credited with allowing the Renaissance to spread and become a European, then global, phenomenon. For instance, the end of the Hundred years war between England and France in France have been credited.

i) Development of Renaissance Humanism :

Humanism in the Renaissance period, was an intellectual movement. Renaissance Humanism have been called the earliest expression of the Renaissance, and is described as both a product of the movement and a cause.

j) The Political Situation : The Renaissance changes in the style of art, as well as the outlooks of artists, needed wealthy patrons to support it, and Renaissance Italy was especially fertile ground.

Answer to the question No: 2

Epistemology : Epistemology, or the theory of knowledge, is the branch of philosophy concerned with knowledge. Epistemology is considered a major subfield of philosophy, along with other major subfields of philosophy, such as ethics, logic, and metaphysics.

Rationalism : Rationalism is a method of thinking that is marked by being a deductive and abstract way of reasoning. In ordinary usage rationalism is a basic sense of respect for reason or to refer to the idea that reason should play a large role in human life.

Rationalism has long been the rival of empiricism, the doctrine that all knowledge comes from and must be tested by sense experience. As against this

doctrine, rationalism holds reason to be fully faculty that can lay hold of truths beyond the reach of sense perception, both in ~~cert~~ certainty and generality. In stressing the existence of a "natural light" rationalism has also been rival of system claiming esoteric knowledge, whether from mystical experience, revelation, or intuition, and has been opposed to various irrationalisms that tend to stress the biological, the emotional or volitional, the unconscious, or the existential at the expense of the rational.

Answer to the question No : 3

Empiricism : Empiricism is the idea that all learning comes from only experience and observations. The term empiricism comes from the Greek word for experience, empiria. The theory of empiricism attempts to explain how human beings acquire knowledge and improve their conceptual understanding of the world.

Describing the nature of Empiricism: In philosophy, the view that all concepts originate in experience, that all concepts are about or applicable to the things that can be experienced, or that all rationally acceptable beliefs or propositions are justifiable beliefs or knowable only through experience. This broad definition accords with the derivation of the term from the ancient Greek word empiria. experience.

stressing experience, empiricism often opposes the claims of authority, intuition, imaginative conjecture, and abstract, theoretical, or systematic reasoning as sources of reliable belief. Its most fundamental antithesis is with the latter — i.e. with rationalism also called intellectualism or apriorism. A rationalist theory of knowledge on the other hand holds that some rationally acceptable propositions — perhaps including "everything must have a sufficient reason for its existence". (the principle of sufficient reason) are a priori. A priori propositions according to rationalist can arise from intellectual intuition from the direct apprehension of self-evident truths, or from purely deductive reasoning.

Answer to the question No. 1

philosophy : philosophy is the systematized study of general and fundamental questions, such as those about existence, reason, knowledge, values, mind and language. Such questions are often posed as problems to be studied or resolved.

Discuss the relation between science and philosophy

Science and philosophy have always learned from each other. Philosophy tirelessly draws from scientific discoveries fresh strength, material for broad generalisations, while to the science it impacts the world-view and methodological impulses of its universal principles. Many general guiding ideas that lie in the modern science were first enunciated by the perspective force of philosophical thought. One example is the idea of the autonomy

Structure of things voiced by demarcation, certain conjectures about natural selection were made in ancient times by the philosopher Lucretius and later by the French thinker Diderot. We may also recall the Cartesian reflex and the philosopher's proposition on the conservation of motion on the universe, the idea of the existence of molecules as complex particles consisting of atoms was developed in the works of the French philosopher Pierre Gassendi and also Russia's Mikhail Lomonosov. Philosophy nurtured the idea of cellular structure of animal and vegetable organisms and formulated the idea of the development and universal connection of phenomena and the principle of material unity of the world. Lenin formulated one of the fundamental ideas of contemporary ~~the~~ natural

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Science - the principle of the
inexhaustibility of matter - upon
which scientists rely as a far from
methodological foundation.