

Ancient Athenian Humanism

Humanism: An outlook or system of thought that emphasizes the importance of being alive and assigning main power to human goodness and potential rather than relying on a supernatural or godly power.

Main beliefs:

Humanists believe that the human experience and rational thinking provide the only source of both knowledge and moral code to live by.

- humanists tend to reject the idea of any sort of god(s), and believe there is no such thing as a higher supernatural power that has control over us
- They celebrate perfection and flaws of humans
- No belief in an afterlife, only the one you're living now
- Large emphasis on the human body of physical beauty and athleticism
- many greek philosophers, such as aristotle, socrates, and plato were thought to be humanist due to their longing for logical meaning rather than holy
- seek a logical/rational meaning rather than divine

How Humanism gave people a sense of purpose:

Humanism encouraged people to believe that there was no such thing as an afterlife, only living now. It inspired people to live as fully as possible before death.

How Humanism created social cohesion:

Humanist ideas were based around a desire to know one's self with an emphasis and celebration on the struggle of imperfection. Self examination created a cohesive journey humanists followed and inquired of. Humanism placed humans at the center of all moral and social concerns putting large significance on being a good citizen which allowed for a collective, moral goal in their society.

How humanism created social control:

By focusing on human potential, humanistic teachings encouraged people to live through their best selves, joining people together in harmony and welcoming growth. humanism takes a stance that prohibits crime and other illegal actions, as its goals include pushing people to be their best selves. this limits illegal activity within the humanism community, as well as creates standards of decency and welcoming towards others.

brief history(renaissance)

In this time period, humanism was incredibly influential to beliefs, cultural methods, arts, and more. through these methods, humanism and other religions changed the perspectives of millions, due to the ability to convey such emotion as well as factual evidence through the arts and traditions.

Art in the Renaissance period conveyed the messages of humanism. through paintings and other forms of expression, people were portrayed as simply joyful, living through their religion and loving it. Something leaders did not want during that time period.