[Name of the Writer]

[Name of Instructor]

[Subject]

[Date]

Humanism

 Humanism is an ethical and democratic way of life which declares that humans are having the right and responsibility to provide meaning to their own life. It is an approach to life-based on reasons and common humanity which recognizes that in human nature moral values are properly found. The word humanism is derived from the Latin concept which is known as “humanitas." Humanism is the policies for people who think about themselves, and there is no way that humanists are afraid to challenge and explore (Davies, n.p).

 Renaissance humanism was a cultural movement which was started from Italy, in the end of the 14th century and later spread through Europe. The term humanism was coined much later in the 19th century to describe a program of study which was different from science and engineering. These studies are pursued by educators known as Umanisti, and those were professors and students of classical literature. The classical literature of 15th century consisted of grammar, history, poetry and moral philosophy. One of the benefits of the Renaissance was the production of new intellectual ideas. The Renaissance humanism program brought so much influence that it become a reason for the Renaissance popularity.

 Early humanism allocated in large part of realism that rejected conventional assumptions and instead aimed towards the objective analysis which was perceived by experiences. The humanism helped in the rise of the modern social sciences, which did not only emerged as an academic discipline but also brought social self-inquiry practically. Humanism indicated a fully critical attitude and the production of early humanism composed a declaration of independence. The rise of humanism was found in the mid of the 13th century because of one man named Brunetto Latini. He was the main reason in the establishment of civil laws that would lead to major achievements of Italian humanism.

Work Cited

Davies, Tony. *Humanism*. Routledge, 2008.