

- g. Erasmus: great humanist whose Greek New Testament stirred biblical studies and whose philosophical ideals "rocked" the church of his time.

These men, in the structure given, cover a period of time from the middle of the 14th century to the first quarter of the 16th.

When scholarship is allowed to ferment, it produces a heavy beverage for succeeding generations. (Alas, the course is almost over and I am feeling poetical.)

## 2. Philosophy

Responding in some ways to the coldness of the scholastic movement, the dominant thrust of philosophy in this period is renaissance humanism. This is a humanism that has a theistic core and is very different from the modern ideas that are called humanism.

### a. Humanistic philosophy:

--classical

--mediaeval (renaissance)

--modern

While there are distinct touches to each phase in this thinking, all have in mind one essential idea: the welfare of man or mankind.

### b. Humanistic advances

The humanism of the renaissance made some significant advances in the world of people. For centuries people had been the one big expendable item in the western world both in the life of the church and the growing nations. Life quality had virtually no adherents of any major proportions and was a minor issue of no consequence. But renaissance scholars were suddenly intersted in art, literature, medicine, agriculure, technology, etc., in the thrust for the betterment of man in his