

CONCEPT OF UPBRINGING OF MICHEL MONTAIGNE

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The philosophy of the Renaissance had a significant influence on the development of subsequent philosophy. An outstanding French writer, philosopher and humanist Michel Montaigne was one of the main representatives of this period. He was a son of Gascony nobleman and had left a bright trace in the history of philosophy with his major work – “Essais”. M. Montaigne got a great popularity and respect because of his independent views and strong convictions.

The aim of our work is to study such problem as Montaigne's failure from dogmatic belief in the simplicity of human nature which was typical for various theologians, philosophers and authorities' representatives of that time.

Michel received an excellent education based on methodic which was developed by his father. The main object of M. Montaigne's investigation is the problem of man, but not as a centre of the universe (according to Pico della Mirandola's concept), but a man as an ordinary one. Philosopher is outraged by authoritarianism and intolerance of contemporaries to the education of the young generation. “It is a suppression of freedom of thought; this tyranny of our thoughts is widespread and captured our philosophical schools and science”. In order to change the status quo, the philosopher developed his concept of education, whose main objective became to cultivate not just a specialist, but a man with a strong mind, strong-willed, generous heart. Montaigne went further than his predecessors at issues about the inner freedom and independence. He believed that it was important to take up the knowledge and to generate moral beliefs without anyone's help. Montaigne encouraged teachers to force students to pass their knowledge through a sieve and did not impose the ideas of the student on the basis of its authority and influence. Montaigne offers a method by which the teacher explained several theories, and the student should choose the right one if he had been able to do it. If he hadn't been able to choose the right theory – “... at least he would be doubt, which was also good, because only fools were always confident in their rightness”.

Thus, M. Montaigne's principles of upbringing have a universal character but perhaps he didn't pay the attention for it; and a struggle with the old ideas initiated by M. Montaigne, led not only to the development of bourgeois humanism, but also to the appearance of new and more humanistic ideology.