**GLEIBEILE L. DELA CRUZ August 20, 2024**

**BSIT-4A**

**ASSIGNMENT: HUMANITIES**

1. **How do you define Humanities?**

* Humanities is an academic discipline that studies human culture, experience, and expression. It encompasses various fields that explore how people think, feel, and create. These fields include literature, philosophy, history, art, music, religion, and languages. The goal is to understand and interpret the complexities of human existence through different mediums and perspectives.

1. **What is the study of Humanities about?**

* The study of Humanities is about understanding the human condition and exploring the ways in which people have expressed their thoughts, values, and experiences across different times and cultures. It involves analyzing texts, artifacts, and practices to gain insights into how societies develop and how individuals make sense of their world. Humanities examine fundamental questions related to ethics, identity, society, and the meaning of life, often addressing themes like morality, beauty, truth, and justice.

1. **Why is it called Humanities?**

* The term “Humanities” comes from the Latin word “humanus,” which means “human” or “pertaining to man.” It reflects the field’s focus on aspects of human experience and culture. Unlike the natural sciences, which study the physical world, the Humanities are concerned with human values, beliefs, and expressions. The name emphasizes the discipline’s aim to understand and appreciate what it means to be human.

1. **What is the function of Humanities?**

* The Humanities serve several important functions. They help individuals understand and interpret various aspects of human culture and experience. They encourage critical thinking and analytical skills by exploring different perspectives and questioning assumptions. They foster cultural awareness and empathy by promoting an appreciation of diverse cultures and historical contexts. They engage with ethical questions and moral dilemmas, contributing to discussions about justice, rights, and societal values. Additionally, they enrich personal lives through the exploration of art, literature, and philosophy, leading to deeper self-awareness and intellectual fulfillment.

1. **Explain the History of Humanities?**

* The history of Humanities begins with ancient civilizations, notably Ancient Greece and Rome, where philosophers like Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle laid foundational ideas in ethics, politics, and metaphysics, and Romans advanced rhetoric, history, and law. During the Medieval Period, Christian theology and scholasticism influenced the Humanities, with monastic schools preserving and integrating classical knowledge with religious thought. The Renaissance, spanning the 14th to 17th centuries, revived classical learning and emphasized humanism through figures like Erasmus and Thomas More. The Enlightenment of the 18th century shifted focus to reason, science, and individualism, shaping Humanities to explore human progress and freedom. In the 19th and 20th centuries, the Humanities expanded to include diverse perspectives such as feminist theory, postcolonial studies, and critical theory, emphasizing interdisciplinary approaches and a wide range of cultural and intellectual traditions.