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**QUESTION: Review of chapter 8**

 **The achievement recorded in natural science in the eighteenth and nineteenth century was so enormous on the social and intellectual life of the then people of Europe that they started trusting the words of scientists and even sought their opinions in unrelated subject matter like Law. This positive response to science happened as a result of change in the socio-cultural milieu of the time. The socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew is called the renaissance and the enlightenment. It is called a renaissance period because it marked a period when people started a revolution of return to their greek heritage, The aeon prior to the renaissance period to the renaissance period was called the dark ages because it was the time religious belief reigned supreme. The word of the Pope was the final authority on any matter be it political. Social or intellectual. In arts and music were hidden Greek worldviews too, this became known as the classical period of romanticism. Romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism and work of art produced at this time were also regarded as Classic. Modern period consists of the diminishing authority of the church and the increasing authority of science. The effect of the manoeuvring was overwhelming. Scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical approach to issues, but science was restricted to the study of natural phenomena. This is the beginning of social sciences, especially sociology and Comte is regarded as father of sociology and social sciences in general.**

 **Social sciences is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interaction and manifestation, either as an individual in a society including the institutions, Disciplines in the social sciences include: Political science, Economics and Sociology. Karl Marx, Thomas Hobbes are part of several of other social thinkers. Social sciences seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena. To understand the problem of reason and cause, we need to understand that one of the essential features of science is to provide a casual or correlational connection between an event and its cause. Another problem with the project of social science is that according to Max Weber, the methodology of science becomes inapplicable due to the fact that the object of studying social sciences is man, a rational being with freewill, desires and emotion.**