This chapter identifies the socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew which they called the renaissance period. Which is marked as a period when people started a revolution to their Greek heritage of using reasons in matters of public concern and not the dictate of religion.

 In the renaissance period ,there were also periods called the aeon period which was prior to the renaissance period. The aeon was also called dark ages because it was the period were religious beliefs reigned supreme. Here, the words of the pope was the final judgement. No matter the class it may, be it political ,social etc.

 During this period church found diseases as punishment for sin but the community saw this as a threat to their happiness and survival. Then reasons were used in literature to arrive at justification which Socrates, Plato and Aristotle did. This period became known as the Romanticism.

 Romanticism period gave birth to naturalism and humanism. Works of art and literature at this point were regarded as classic. Many other periods with different philosophers and different views emerged like the modern days which Bertrand Russell puts more lights into.

 Things were carried out not necessarily as they should but in any way to get the final result. To study of natural phenomena because it was only the natural that believed to behave in a regular way. August Comte had a different view on this. This is the beginning of social science in especially Sociology and Comte is being regarded as the father of Sociology and social science in general.

 There are some facts of positivism which were listed. Social science was defined as an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behaviour, interaction, and manifestations have some disciplines which include Sociology, psychology, economics etc

 Some problems were also stated which were, The problem of human person as object of study or social sciences.