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COLLEGE: LAW

LEVEL: 100

COURSE CODE: GST 118 PHILOSOHY

MATRIC NUMBER: 19/LAW01/225

**ASSIGNMENT**

IN NOT MORE THAN 2 PAGES DO A REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8 OF TEMIDAYO D. OLADIPO AND NOAH O. BALOGUN, HISTORY AND PHILOSOHY OF SCIENCE. A BRIEF SURVEY, PAGES 86-95.

The success recorded in natural science in the eighteenth and nineteenth century was so large and the social and intellectual life of the then people of Europe they began to trust scientist and they started confiding in them and asking them for opinions that doesn’t even relate to sciences they ask questions on law and other courses.

The positive result in science is as a result to socio-cultural milieu this why the believe in science or the application of any science issue is called positivism and the socio-cultural milieu in which positivism grew is called renaissance period. The renaissance period was called the dark ages it was the time when religious belief reigned supreme. Discipline, intellectual, moral and political was associated in the minds of men of the renaissance with the scholastic philosophy and esscalestical government. The effect of that was maneuvering and overwhelming scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical approach to issues but science was restricted to study of natural phenomena because it was the only material that was believed to behave in a regular and predictable way.

 Social science is an area of study dedicated to the explanations of human behavior, interaction and manifestations, either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group including the institutions, norms and mores such interactions created. Disciplines in the social sciences include: sociology, psychology, political sciences, economics, archeology and anthropology.

Social sciences seek to employ the method of science in the investigation of social phenomena taking the human person as object of study. The objects of such endeavor include:

1. Understanding human and both historical and cultural development context and factors responsible for such development or change.
2. Discovering and manipulating if possible the laws governing most human behavior
3. Advancing beyond armchair philosophy, the knowledge about the characteristic temperament and associated behavior of a person or group, or that exhibited by those engaged in an activity.

**THE PROBLEM OF REASONS AND CAUSES**

1. Be spatially contagious that is the two events most occur in approximately the same location or at least be related by a chain events that is spatially linked.
2. Be temporarily related such that the cause precedes the effect in time just as the effect must follow continuously from the cause

REFRENCE:KENNY A NEW HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOHY

RUSELL A NEW HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOHY P.493

OFFOR,.PHILOSOPHY OF SCOIAL SCIENCES P.51

OFFOR,.PHILOSOPHY OF SCOIAL SCIENCES P.52