**NAME : AKHILELE NAKOAME JUDITH**

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 **REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8 IN THE HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.**

 The positive response to science happened as a result of the change in the socio-cultural milieu of the time and it explains why belief in science is called positivism .Socio-cultural milieu is also called renaissance.

 It is a renaissance period because it marks when people started a revolution of return to their Greek inheritance of using matters of public concern and not the dictate of religion as it was in the age prior of time. The words of the pope were the final authority in any matter be it social, political, or intellectual. It was a time when men and women was burn astake because the church found the guilty of witchcraft. Diseases were like consequence of sin and idolatry so the church waged several war to exterminate the heathens.

 Moreover community at that time saw this as a big threat to human happiness and survival. They started infiltrating literature with benefits of using reasons to arrive at the justified conclusion just as Plato and Aristotle used to do. This also became known as the classical period of romanticism. The romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism features of science and scientific explanations is to provide a causal connection between an event and its cause. However, it has been observed even by economists themselves that these laws do not hold rationally all the time. In fact the recent time since man does not have rationally all the time since man does not behave rationally all the time.

 In fact, in recent years capitalist have been able to manipulate consumers behavior to the point it is doubtful if these laws hold any longer. If a supposed scientist law is neither absolute nor hold quite often, should we continue to call it scientific laws of economics. The principles of laws of event states that for every event in the universe, there are set of conditions such that if the conditions are all fulfilled, then the event invariably occur. For example every event that happens in planet A in his universe there is also a cause B such that A can be explained by its reference to the activities of A. This is the principles that underlines the method of explanation in science.

 One should be temporarily related such that precedes the effect must follow continuously from its cause and also having an asymmetrical relation in that the occurrence of the alleged cause must be actual event, which brings about the affect such that the effect must not be part of the original conditions that are necessary and sufficient for its own occurrence, the two event must occur in approximately the same location or at least be related by the chain of events that are partially linked.