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Question: In not more than 2 pages, review chapter 8 of Temidayo D. Oladipo and Noah Balogun’s ‘’history and philosophy of science’’.

Answer: CHAPTER 8:

Back in the eighteenth (18th) and nineteenth (19th) centuries, the success in the field of natural sciences was so ominous in the life of the Europeans, as they trusted the words of the scientists and they believed them in matters that weren’t even related to science. Things like law and forensic evidence. As from then the beliefs in science are called positivism, due to the positive response to science as a result of the socio-cultural milieu. During the time of the socio-cultural milieu, positivism expanded into the renaissance period because it marked the commencement of when people began returning to their Greek heritage of dealing with the issues of the public with the use of reasoning and not the decree of religion. The prior eon was famously known as the dark ages due to the fact that at the time, religious belief was viewed with supremacy. the pope then weilded the final power and had the final say in all matters concerning human beings. Back then, the church weilded so much power that men and women could be burnt on the charges of witchcraft or sorcery and disease was a consequence people faced due to sin, they waged different wars to get rid of heathens.

The literate communities saw this as partial as they started to use literature the philosophers of old to create awareness as they saw all the happenings as an adversary to peace and happiness, this particular time was known as the classical period of romanticism that gave birth to naturalism and humanism. The works produced then were called classic. The period called modern has a different outlook that differs from the medieval period diverse ways according to Bertrand Russel. He states the two (2) importance the diminishing authority of the church as the increasing authority of science, he saya that the growth from the church brought anarchy and individualism, a few good norms were in the hearts of men accomplished by scholastic and ecclesiastical government.

Scientific approach to things outgrow the philosophical restriction to the natural phenomena as it was only the materials that could be predicted. A French social philosopher named August Comet had his mind set that society acts in regular order much like material things that could be learnt and spot on predictions could be made. It marked the commencement of social science especially sociology and August Comte is still being taken as the father of sociology and social sciences till today. patterned by empirical science that provides methodology, positivism announces all theories that couldn’t be solved by experience as false e.g the metaphysical statements due to a high degree of abstract nature. There are lots of problems with this conception of ideal knowledge seeking enterprises. The first and biggest is the problem of observation which moulded the bases of justifying positivism which formed a burden of error, which include observations of concept-hypothesis, laden, interest laden- and burdened with culture-specific ontologies.

Social science is a field of study that emphasizes the explanation of human behaviour, interactions and manifestations, be it as an individual in a society or jointly as a groyup and adding to thr institution, norms and more such interactions created. The disciplines in social sciences are: psycghology, sociology, political science, economics, anthropology and archeology. The histories of these disciplines go back to the early philosophers who were curious to know how the society works. People like Thomas Hobbes, Karl Max in the 14th century tries to use the knowledge of science in looking to solve problems, taking the human person as a case study. The objectives were ; understanding humans in both historical and cultural growth, being able to foresee the human the human behaviour in context to grooming it towards development, influencing and laying outlaws that guide human behavior. The philosophy of social science waxed stronger due to curiosity