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***A REVIEW OF CHAPTER 8***

***There was success in the intellectual life of the Europeans during the 18th and 19th century and this was because of the success recorded in the natural sciences, this made the people sought out the scientists opinions in matters unrelated to science such as e.g law.***

***The positive response to science during the period is known as positivism, the milieu of the time of positivism is known as the renaissance and the enlightenment period, it is known as the the renaissance period because it marks a period when people started a revolution of return to their Greek heritage, the time before the renaissance period was known as the dark edges because it was the time when religious belief was supreme, the word of the pope was the final authority on any matter, it could be political, social, or it could be intellectual.***

***The intellectuals of the community saw these activities as a big threat to the survival and happiness of human beings, this they tried to combat by infiltrating literature with the benefits of using reason to arrive at just conclusions. This became known as the classical period of romanticism , romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism , and works of art and literature produced at this time were also regarded as classic.***

***Bertrand russel holds that “emancipation from the authority of the church led to the growth of individualism, even to the point of anarchy. Discipline, intellectual, moral, and political, was associated in the minds of the men of the Renaissance with the scholastic philosophy and ecclesiastical government.”***

***However, the philosophy of social science arose out of the curiosity that the central focus and the propelling motive of social science may be impossible or unachievable due to methodological mismatch.***

 ***To understand this problem with social sciences better, we need to understand one essential feature of science is to provide a causal connection between an event and its cause, therefore according to this account, for anything to be the cause of another, the cause and effect must be***

1. ***Have an invariable or constant relation in the sense that whenever the alleged cause occurs , the effect must also occur.***

***Some objectives of social science in the investigation of the human person as an object of study is to;***

***Understand humans in both historical and cultural development context and factors responsible for such development or change.***

***Discovering and manipulating if possible the laws governing most of human behavior***

***Being able to predict human behavior based on the pattern of interaction especially in relation to economic and political activities . Etc***

***Social science is an era of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior and interaction, either as an individual in a society or collectively as a group.***