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**Topic:**

Do the review of chapter 8 of history of philosophy.

The success recorded in natural science in the eighteenth and nineteenth century was enormous on the social and intellectual life of the then people of Europe that they started trusting the words of scientists and even sought their opinion on matters unrelated to such as law and forensic evidence .

The social -cultural milieu in which positivism grew called the renaissance and the enlightenment period .it was a time when men and women were burned at stake because the church has found them guilty of witchcraft or sorcery. Romanticism gave rise to humanism and naturalism, and work of art literature produced at this time were also regarded as classic.

Furthermore,Russell 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. The effect of the manoeuvring was overwhelming. scientific approach to things grew out of philosophical approach to issues, but science was restricted to study of natural phenomena because it was only the material that was believed to behave in a regular and predictable way. Not until a French social philosopher called August Comte thought otherwise. He was the opinion that society behaves.

This is the beginning of social sciences, especially sociology and Comte is being regarded till date as father of sociology and social science in general. Positivism rejects theoretical speculation that are not based on facts of experience as a means of obtaining knowledge. “modeled on empirical sciences which provide it with a methodology, positivism declare false, all proposition that could not be solved or verified by experience such as metaphysical statements due to a high degree of abstract nature. There are lot of problems with the conception of ideal knowledge seeking enterprise. First of these problems is observation upon which the basic justification of positivism came is laden with error. These include the facts that:

1. Observation are concept laden .
- 2 . Observation are hypothesis laden.
3. Observation are theory laden.
4. Observation are value laden.
- 5 . Observation are interest laden.
6. Observation are laden with culture-specific ontologies.

However , irrespective of the shortcomings of positivism , let us explicate on the idea of social science it birthed.

What is social sciences?

Social sciences is an area of study dedicated to the explanation of human behavior, interaction and manifestation, either as an individual in the society or collectively as a group including the institutions,norms and more such interactions created. Discipline in the social science includes. Sociology, psychology, economics, political science, archaeology and anthropology.

Although the history of the discipline dates back to early philosophers who want to study how society works.

Such as st Augustine and the 14th-century historian ibn khaldun, down to Karl max, Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Emile Durkheim and a host of other social thinkers. However, it was august comte that is regarded as the father of social science.

Social science seek to employ the method of science in the

investigation of social phenomena taking the human or person as  
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