Student's Name

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Course

Date

Origin of Science

Question 2

Different time periods have actually contributed to the various misunderstanding regarding the real source of science. Possibly, science might have taken place when some Australopithecus observed the effectiveness of having a knotted stick to ward off a rival for its mate, compared to the one that never had a knot. However, since the Australopithecus time, the use of scientific method has been rarely imposed in the conventional life, until during the 17th century, whereby science was overtaken by the opponents such as the philosophers, theocrats and the common sense. In the 17th century, science began taking its path into mainstream acceptance. However, to be precise, the dates for the emergence of science are often traced back to the night when Galileo used his telescope to point his to the heavens.

However, during the 13th century, Western Europe further discovered the ancient learning of Greek, especially the Aristotle. Nonetheless, the Greek discovery had some side effects on the knowledge of science. This is because the Greeks were grounded on the rational thoughts, thus considered the worldly things as unpredictable and mutable, perhaps due to the capricious Gods and fickle Fates belief of the Greek. Besides, Western Europe Christians believed in an omnipotent Supreme God. Nonetheless, the European Christian church regarded science as the

study as sacrilegious work, since it was limited to what God could do. Nevertheless, the combination of the rationalism ideal of the Greek and the omnipotent notion led to the emergence of new knowledge and concept in science. The perfect concept was further replaced with rationality. Hence, the implication of the perfect God must have been rational to form an ordered, rational universe. However, in the 19th century, England had a common belief that God reigned through the laws that were naturally. The England concept further made the scientist to discover the laws of the universe.

Also, religion played significantly another role in the origin of science. Contrariwise, the Protestant Reformation was involved in shifting the authority of the man, which was referred to as "Pope" to God's word. Conversely, Science was equated to the change of Aristotle power, from an individual to the unwritten or universal word. However, the religious people focused on talking on the word and the work of God, which was considered both as worthy of study, without the human intermediary need.

Moreover, the Protestant Reformation further demolished the central authority source of the Catholic Church. The destruction of the Catholic's central authority together with the political disintegration, particularly in Germany resulted in an extra revolution in science. The equal rapid communication was fostered by the lack the suppressed ideas through the central authority. This illustration is demonstrated when Galileo had been detained in Italy under the Catholic Church, and the Elsevier Jewish Publish house in protestant Holland took the responsibility of publishing his astronomical works.

Conversely, astronomy was considered as the initial science since it involved practical applications. Furthermore, astrology Kepler discovered the calculation of religious holidays,

such as Easter. However, the discovery of Kepler was complicated, since it was difficult to predict the planets motions, yet amply simple to respond to the management of the mathematics. Moreover, astronomy was further considered to be the proven aspect of Science.

However, science is distinguished from philosophy in various ways. Science emanated from the concept of philosophy. Conversely, science is referred to as an activity that uses reasons for the exploration of issues in various sectors in life. The application of science in several diverse fields creates some impossibility, for it to acquire a definition that is concrete and definite. On the other hand, Philosophy is based on reasoning, and it involves methods that utilize arguments. Philosophy uses the concept of arguments as the basis for its explanation.

Conversely, science involves objective questions. Science study tries to discover answers and proves the acquired answers to be objective factual. In the science system, the experiment forms definite hypotheses, which can be proved or endorsed as being factual. Moreover, hypotheses used can also be biased. Through observation and experiments, science has proved to produce knowledge through observation. Nevertheless, the abstraction of the unbiased truth from occurring concepts is often regarded as the primary goal of science. On the other hand, Philosophy entails questions that are both subjective and objective. However, it means, apart from acquiring answers, it also resolute in the question generation. Philosophy advances the queries and procedures, before discovering the answers. Nonetheless, Philosophy often involves the nature of thoughts and creating knowledge.

Question 3

Philosophy is a term that is drawn from a Greek word "φιλο" (Phileo), which means "to befriend" or "to love," and "σοφία" (Sophia), which means "wisdom." Hence, generally,

Philosophy can be defined as a passion for wisdom. However, a Greek logician known Socrates applied the philosophy terminology the same as the wisdom exploration. Furthermore, the word "wisdom" is often used applied as a broad word to describe logical analytical of several ideas.

However, according to Cheng (pg. 1-4), philosophy originated from the west, with the Greeks and predominantly with a philosophers' group commonly known as the pre-Socratics. Nonetheless, this fact does not refute the existence of other pre-philosophical beginnings in Egyptian and Babylonian cultures. Definitely, some great thinkers and writers existed within each of the cultures, and some evidence shows that some of the earliest Greek philosophers may have had some connections with at least some Egyptian and Babylonian thoughts of the products. Nevertheless, the initial Greek thinkers added an extra element that helped to differentiate their views from their predecessors. However, throughout the history of philosophy, there are several discoveries in their writings, which are considered as dogmatic assertions that narrate the order of the world. Moreover, there is the existence of reasoned arguments for numerous beliefs regarding the nature of the world in every Philosophy claim.

Nevertheless, there is a distinction between Philosophy and Religion. Generally, Philosophy is referred to as the rational investigation of truth, whereas religion does not base its truth on the concept of reasoning and rationality, but of other beliefs such as faith. The differences in epistemological locations create a major distinction between Philosophy and Religion. However, philosophy contains a system of reasonable principles in order to arrive at conclusions, whereas several religions such as Christianity permit other sources of knowledge to acquire some basics.

Work Cited

Cheng, Chung-Ying. "Preface: Origins And Relations Of Philosophy: European And Chinese." *Journal of Chinese Philosophy*, vol 39, 2012, pp. 1-4. *Wiley*, doi:10.1111/1540-6253.12000.