Student Name

Professor Name

Course

Date

<center>Natural Philosophy</center>

The term "natural philosophy" predates the current use of the natural sciences (i.e. the empirical sciences). Empirical science has historically developed out of philosophy, more precisely, natural philosophy. Humanity's psychic interaction with nature certainly predates civilization and historical records. Philosophical and especially non-religious ideas about the material world date back to Ancient Greece. These thoughts began even before Socrates, who moved from his philosophical contemplations on nature to the reflection of man, primarily within the political branch of philosophy. Aristotle argued through the philosophical stigma that the world we live in is strictly ordered, in which things usually behave in predictable ways. Aristotle introduced the concept of "categories" into perspective - the main types or categories of being, without which nothing is conceivable. Aristotle singled out ten such categories: essence, quality, quantity, relation, action, suffering, place, time, possession, position (Gare 33). The theory closely intertwines the concepts of philosophy and biology, considering the world from a creative and scientific point of view.

In the late 1880s and early 1890s, Frege developed new theories about the nature of language, functions, and other relative concepts. Even though his education and early mathematical work focused mainly on geometry, Frege's late research became more about deductive logic. His study gave Aristotle's theory a more solid foundation and a new direction with more room for creativity. It proposed the more flexible rules of deduction, a method of thinking in which a particular situation is logically derived from a general idea and concepts. The functioning of the deductive process of cognition is always based on valid practical data

and researching of a bigger picture (Gare 33). Frege identified and discerned many failures of traditional logic and gave it a new start.

Both inductive and deductive methods use empirical methods, scientific knowledge, and logical connections to expand and strengthen any theory, including Aristotle's natural philosophy. The difference is that the inductive method consists of transitions from smaller links to a general deep representation. For example, the fundamental ideas about modern capitalism consist of many theories obtained as a result of scientific generalization of the historical experience of the development of capitalist society over the past 100 years. It is the example of the inductive method, but the deductive mechanism works vice versa. The concept of capitalism can lead to many other smaller links and fragments of the bigger vision.

Works Cited

Gare, Arran. "Natural Philosophy and the Sciences: Challenging Science's Tunnel Vision".

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