

First lecture: Introduction to Human Sciences

Human science is the study of the reality of being human, the social, cultural, biological and behavioral aspects of human existence, it aims to describe and explain human behaviour of individuals or members of a group. While the subject of the research is humanity itself, there are multiple approaches to this field of study. For example, studying humans and the environments they live in uses approaches from fields of the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences. Although the human sciences comprise a wide range of disciplines such as philosophy, sociology, Archaeology, civilization, history and cultural aspects of human life ...they all have common features such as a shared methodology and the overall object of study: human existence and behaviour... Human scientists, however, aim to acquire this knowledge through *a scientific approach*. In this sense, there are obvious overlaps with the natural sciences, where we also use the scientific method. Human scientists use observation, collect data, form hypotheses, aim to test the validity of these hypotheses and possibly falsify them. Theories are accepted or rejected.

Philosophy

Is the study of general and fundamental questions, such as those about existence, reason, knowledge, values, mind, and language? Such questions are often posed as problems to be studied or resolved.

History

Is the study of the past events before the invention of writing systems are considered prehistory. "History" is an umbrella term comprising past events as well as the memory, discovery, collection, organization, presentation, and interpretation of these events. Historians seek knowledge of the past using historical sources such as written documents, oral accounts, art and material artifacts, and ecological markers...

Sociology

Is a social science that focuses on society, human social behavior, patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and aspects of culture associated with everyday life?

Archaeology

Is the study of human activity through the recovery and analysis of material culture? The archaeological record consists of artifacts, architecture, biofacts or ecofacts, sites, and cultural landscapes.

