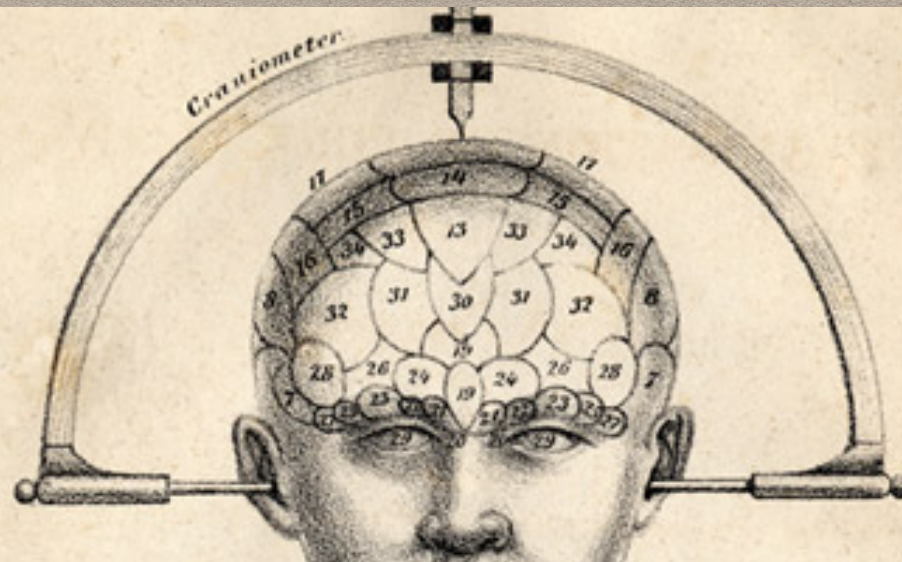


# THE HUMAN SCIENCES

## THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE

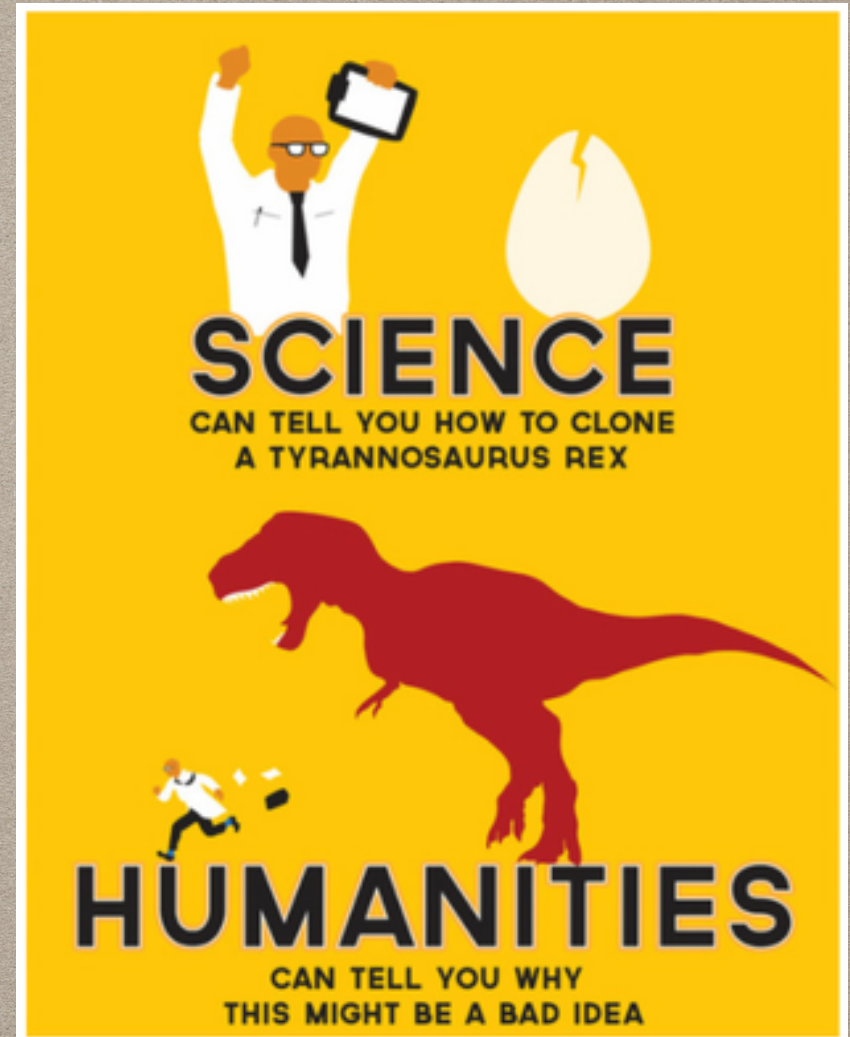


- Psychology
- Anthropology
- Sociology
- Economics
- Political Science
- Human Geography

Do you see any  
connections?

# THE HUMAN SCIENCES

## DISCIPLINES



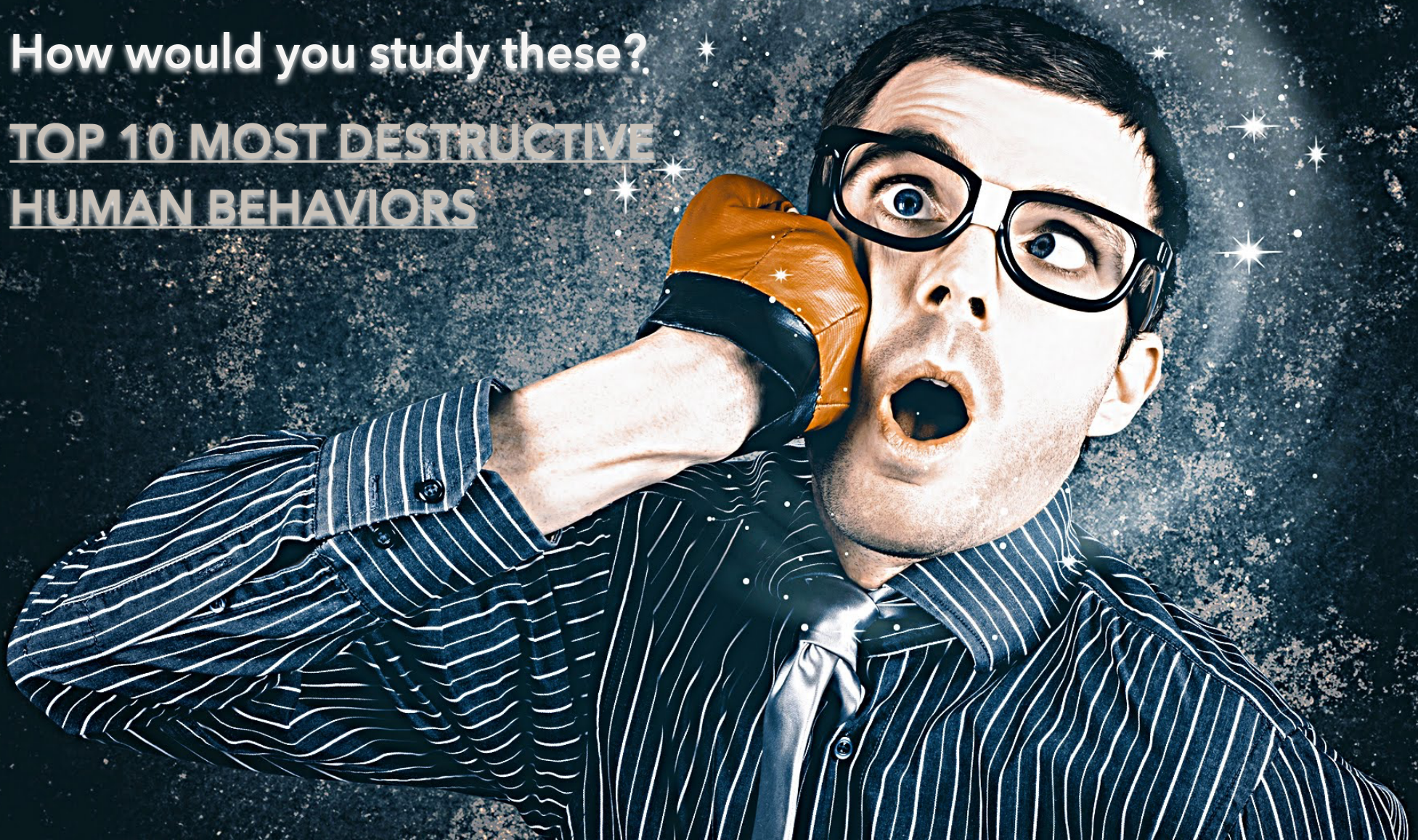
- In the human sciences there is a collective emphasis on human beings and methods of study to determine how choices are made.
- In an effort to gain knowledge about human behavior we must always consider context (culture, etc.) and avoid universal generalizations in interpreting data.
- **Note:** Individuals and societies are not static; a complex web of variables is often always present; what humans think is not directly observable; people react to being observed; human scientists are human and are therefore biased; ethical issues must be addressed.
- Methodology boils down to "inside vs. outside" approaches.

# **THE HUMAN SCIENCES**

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

How would you study these?

TOP 10 MOST DESTRUCTIVE  
HUMAN BEHAVIORS



**THE HUMAN SCIENCES**

HUMANS AND HOW TO STOP THEM



*Are these "effects"  
always true?*



*Milgram's shock  
treatment experiment*

*Zimbardo's Stanford  
Prison Experiment*

## **THE HUMAN SCIENCES**

CASE STUDIES: THE HAWTHORNE EFFECT, ETC.

Choose some aspects of your life that can be expressed in quantifiable data (hours spent studying, sleeping, on social media; spending patterns—how much and on what; emotional episodes; eating habits; etc.)

Determine what you want to measure, potential for success, etc.

Interpret the data two ways: the most flattering to yourself, and the most critical. Reflect: Does the data speak for itself? What adjustments should be made?

## THE VULCAN SCIENCES

### ARGUMENT & EVIDENCE

