
Contents

Preface	viii
1 Sociality and social science	1
<i>A. The concept of 'society'</i>	
<i>B. Types of sociality</i>	
<i>C. Altricity and enculturation</i>	
2 The rise of the Age of Science	16
<i>A. Leonardo, Vesalius, and Galileo</i>	
<i>B. The scientific attitude</i>	
<i>Appendix: The sociology of science</i>	
3 Social laws	33
<i>A. Nomological propositions</i>	
<i>B. Nomological levels</i>	
<i>C. Social and natural science: some preliminary remarks</i>	
<i>D. Positive and normative propositions</i>	
4 Political theory and political philosophy	57
<i>A. Plato, Aristotle, and Polybius</i>	
<i>B. The Venetian constitution</i>	
<i>C. Seventeenth-century England</i>	
<i>D. Montesquieu's interpretation of the English constitution</i>	
5 Physiocracy: the first economic model	88
<i>A. Eighteenth-century France and the Physiocratic school</i>	
<i>B. The Physiocratic model</i>	
<i>C. The significance of Physiocracy in the history of social science</i>	
6 The methodology of modelling	100
<i>A. Examples of models</i>	
<i>B. Some features of models</i>	
7 The Scottish Enlightenment of the eighteenth century	111
<i>A. Scottish moral philosophy</i>	

<i>B. David Hume</i>	
<i>C. Adam Smith</i>	
8 Progress and perfection	148
<i>A. The idea of progress</i>	
<i>B. The idea of a perfect social order</i>	
9 Classical political economy	168
<i>A. Value</i>	
<i>B. Rent</i>	
<i>C. Population</i>	
<i>D. The model of economic development</i>	
<i>E. International trade</i>	
<i>F. Methodology</i>	
10 The idea of harmonious order	211
<i>A. The metaphysics of harmony</i>	
<i>B. The ideology of laissez-faire</i>	
11 Utilitarianism	248
<i>A. Bentham and the Mills</i>	
<i>B. Henry Sidgwick</i>	
<i>C. Utilitarianism and economics</i>	
<i>Appendix: Romanticism</i>	
12 French positivism and the beginnings of sociology	271
<i>A. Henri Saint-Simon</i>	
<i>B. Auguste Comte</i>	
<i>C. The influence of positivism</i>	
<i>D. French positivism and the philosophy of science</i>	
13 The Marxian theory of society	305
<i>A. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels</i>	
<i>B. History</i>	
<i>C. Sociology and social psychology</i>	
<i>D. Economics</i>	
<i>E. Philosophy</i>	
14 The methodology of history	390
<i>A. Historical explanation and the natural science model</i>	
<i>B. Metaphysical history</i>	
<i>C. Historical explanation as art</i>	
<i>D. Historical events and social laws</i>	
15 The development of sociological theory	411
<i>A. Herbert Spencer</i>	
<i>B. Emile Durkheim</i>	
<i>C. Max Weber</i>	

16 Biology, social science, and social policy	494
<i>A. Evolution</i>	
<i>B. The reduction of sociology to biology</i>	
<i>C. Biology and the social sciences</i>	
17 The development of economic theory	546
<i>A. The neoclassical theory of economic organization</i>	
<i>B. Neoclassical economics and the role of the state</i>	
<i>C. The distribution of income</i>	
<i>D. Keynesian macroeconomics</i>	
18 The foundations of science	589
<i>A. The philosophy of science</i>	
<i>B. The study of social phenomena</i>	
Name index	669
Subject index	680