The history of the philosophy of science, certainly in the Western world, begins with the development of the scientific method. Aristotle believed in the first principles, which he used to establish the foundation of the scientific process. He suggested that very few scientists actually followed any such method, and took a very strict view of the scientific process. Aristotle used the term 'first principles' to illustrate his belief that gathering knowledge was a process of understanding the laws of the universe. He also pointed out that scientists should not regard themselves as philosophers, but rather as scientists who were using the principles of the scientific method to explore the natural world.

The other great contributor to the history of the philosophy of science during the Islamic period was Al-Khwarizmi. He was the first proponent of the laws of the universe and attempted to unite the different fields of science under the umbrella of the scientific method. He suggested that very few scientists actually followed any such method, and took a very strict view of the scientific process. Aristotle used the term 'first principles' to illustrate his belief that gathering knowledge was a process of understanding the laws of the universe. He also pointed out that scientists should not regard themselves as philosophers, but rather as scientists who were using the principles of the scientific method to explore the natural world.

Descartes (1596 - 1650) famously attempted to explain the cosmos and epistemology by postulating that there was a 'hardcore' scientific theory that was taken as given, and needed proof rather than rejection. He believed that science could not use probability that something was correct, because humanity could not possibly understand or observe phenomena, but lacking the great leaps made by Platonist thought. In this way, humanity undergoes a gradual accumulation of knowledge. In the Nineteenth Century, the other great contributor to the history of the philosophy of science during the Islamic period was Al-Khwarizmi. He was the first proponent of the laws of the universe and attempted to unite the different fields of science under the umbrella of the scientific method. He suggested that very few scientists actually followed any such method, and took a very strict view of the scientific process. Aristotle used the term 'first principles' to illustrate his belief that gathering knowledge was a process of understanding the laws of the universe. He also pointed out that scientists should not regard themselves as philosophers, but rather as scientists who were using the principles of the scientific method to explore the natural world.

Empiricists argued that his idealized concepts could not be adapted to the real universe, but for the most part, the laws of the universe had some perfection that empiricism and rationalism could uncover.