Students are introduced to the history of science, medicine and technology by means of the 'Methods and themes in the History of Science, medicine and technology' course. It provides an introduction. (a) to ways of interpreting some of the main traditions in the gathering, manipulation, and application of natural knowledge, and. Medicine and other responses to disease are used to elucidate political and social structures of imperialism and examine the effect of the 'New World' on European thought and practice. We begin with the Columbian exchange, looking at the obstacles and opportunities that disease presented in the so-called New World. Imperialism is policy or ideology of extending a nation's rule over foreign nations, often by military force or by gaining political and economic control of other areas. It was common around the world throughout recorded history, but diminishing in the late 20th century. In recent times, it has been considered morally reprehensible and prohibited by international law. Therefore, the term is used in international propaganda to denounce an opponent's foreign policy. Theories of a "new imperialism" that have proliferated in the years following the events of September 2001 assume that the United States has set about to extend global empire and offset the decline in its hegemony amidst heightened inter-imperialist rivalry. The relation between these two logics should be seen, therefore, as problematic and often contradictory . . . rather than as functional or one-sided. This dialectical relation sets the stage for an analysis of capitalist imperialism in terms of the intersection of these two distinctive but intertwined logics of power.14. changing historical relations among social forces – that is, how are the political and the economic articulated in the current era? This requires a conception of agency and institutions.

Historical Imperialism in Science: A Theory of the Relationship between History and Other Disciplines

Adjei Adjepong

Abstract

It is generally agreed that all the sciences, both social and natural, are related, particularly through the exchange of experiences, ideas, materials, methods, perspectives and theories. This 'give-and-take' phenomenon is, to a large extent, true and, thus, establishes a power-equilibrium or a balance-of-power relationship among the various disciplines. In my view, to accept this notion wholly without subjecting it to a critical scrutiny would, however, not be fair enough to history, which, from all indications, occupies a special and a privileged position among the sciences. My argument is that apart from these usual exchanges, each particular science has its particular history which it studies, thereby producing such disciplines as the history of accounting, of anthropology, of astronomy, of biology, of chemistry, of economics, of geology, of legal studies, of mathematics, of medicine, of philosophy, of sociology, of zoology, etc. This fact naturally demands a compulsory study and reconstruction of the history of each science by its practitioners in order to appreciate the context in which it evolved and developed, so as to understand its present circumstances and have a perspective of its future. I express the specific image of the mental picture I have of this natural and unending expansion of the influence and authority of history into the territories of other sciences in terms of what I call "historical imperialism in science". Using both secondary and primary data, and arbitrarily selecting accounting, economics and philosophy from the social sciences; and