

Auguste Comte and Positivist Sociology (1857–1798): Auguste Comte was born in 1798 in Montpellier (France) and he is considered the first to coin the term of this science and drawing its limits. Sociologie in the first half of the nineteenth century and devoted all his efforts to clarifying the features as he pinned great hopes on it that it would become like the sciences of chemistry and astronomy. A / The subject of sociology at Auguste Comte: It is the study of social phenomena in the event of their movement. Therefore, this science is divided into two branches: The branch of stability and social stability or static: its area of interest is the system, and therefore it focuses to study the interrelationships between social systems, such as the religious system, the government system, and the economic system, educational, and others. B / The concept of sociology: It is an attempt to study society scientifically by employing the scientific analysis method derives its spirit and tools from the methods of exact sciences that have known scientific progress more than the sciences. Subsequently, it is the subjection of social phenomena to quantitative measurement and methodological rigor that separates. The branch of development, social mobility, or dynamics: Comte believes that society has stability and change or if the branch of social stability in sociology is concerned with studying the issue of order, then the social movement or social dynamics means the study of evolution. Sociology laid the methodological and theoretical basis on which thinking will be based data of the researcher and the studied phenomenon. This branch of sociology studies social harmony in an anatomical study. The basis for it is the social systems and the family in particular.