I. Observation and Reason
   A. Deductive reasoning
      - a conclusion follows necessarily from the stated premises
        1. deduce from accepted principles
        2. reasoning from the general to the specific

examples:

   B. Inductive reasoning
      1. create general principles
      2. reasoning from the specific to the general (inference)
      3. basis of scientific thought

II. Scientific Investigation
   A. Observation

   B. Hypothesis

   C. Predictions

   D. Testing/experimentation
      1. variables
      2. controls
E. Conclusion

theory: related hypotheses tested many times

approaches certainty

there are some laws