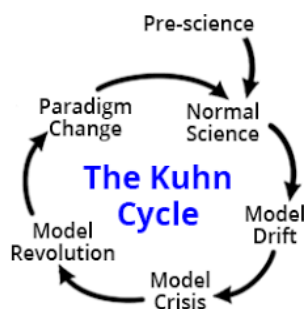


Although science was originally connected to philosophy, most modern scientists tend to ignore any philosophical aspects of their research. However, Thomas Kuhn attempted to reconnect the idea of scientific observations with philosophy in his 1962 book *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. Essentially, in his book Kuhn describes how the entire world sees the universe through a specific perspective depending on the time they are living in. For example, the people who lived through the changes during the Copernican revolution were experiencing the change between two “paradigms,” which he called a paradigm shift. I think this is interesting because when we are searching for answers to a scientific question, we tend to forget the human aspect of our research. Philosophy and science are still connected, we just have to pay attention to where they intersect and how that affects our discoveries.

Thomas Kuhn also described two different types of science: normal science and revolutionary science. Although that may sound as if he was calling some kinds of science more boring or less important in the long run, that is not at all the case. According to Kuhn, humans use normal science when they are making connections between observations and events in a causal relationship during a paradigm. On the other hand, Kuhn believed that revolutionary science is the science that happens in the middle of a paradigm shift. Revolutionary science allows us to look further than normal into phenomena and attempt to rewrite the ideas that we have believed to be true our entire lives. However, revolutionary science still relies on reasoning and logic. In general, the relationship between philosophy and science seems to have grown weaker over time, but in actuality we still rely on philosophical ideas to break through the barrier of what we might have thought to be scientifically impossible.



(Thomas Kuhn's cycle of science, including paradigm shifts)