An Example of a Scientific Revoltion

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Kuhn's Examples

In his book "The Structure of Scientific Revolutions", Thomas Kuhn discusses what he sees as a scientific revolution, he refers to as a "paradigm". He coniders a paradigm to be a fundamentally important theory for a particular aspect of science. Examples of paradigms he gives in his book include Aristotle's Physica, Ptolomy's Almagest, Isaac Newton's Principia and Opticks, Benjiman Franklin's Electricity, Antoine Lavoisier's Chemistry, Charles Lyell's Geology and Charles Darwin's Origin of Species.

All of these theories, with perhaps the exception of Newton's Principia, have proven themselves over time and are the cornerstones of their respective fields in modern day science, combined with other theories proven that corroberate these paradigms. In the case of Newton's Principia however, despite hos theories being the basic for sending an to the moon, it is beleived Newton could not fully understand how gravity worked, or that it was the one and the same force that controlled the position of the moon to the Earth, the tides as well as his example of drawing small objects towards the Earth. However, started by Albert Einstein and continued by people such as John Schwarz, Ed Witten, Eva Silverstein, Juan Maldacena, Jim Gates, Sir Michael Atiyah and Brian Greene, there is a new theory forming within the quantum mechanics scietific desipline called "Super String Theory" or just String Theory, which fundementally states that every atom is crated from a "string" of energy vibrating at a particular frequecy, unique to the atom. Perhaps this is an example of what Kuhn would call a paradigm emerging in this modern age.