Science has proven to be a remarkably successful enterprise. The question naturally arises whether this success is due to the fact that science is guided by a particular set of "scientific methods", and if so, what precisely those methods are. This course addresses this question by examining both historical and contemporary perspectives on the methods of science. The course begins with a consideration of relevant historical background involving the nature of the "Scientific Revolution" and early modern science, on the one hand, and the twentieth-century debate between proponents and critics of the view of science and the scientific method deriving from "Logical Positivism", on the other. Next, there is a focus on the views of science and scientific method in Thomas Kuhn's groundbreaking text, *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. There will be some discussion of various contemporary reactions to those views. The course concludes with an examination of a debate in contemporary philosophy of science over the nature of the success engendered by the scientific method, one which pits "realists", who insist the science leads to objective truth, against "anti-realists", who claim that science has pragmatic goals that do not concern truth.