

# Review of: "What is the place of naturalistic philosophy in the doing of science? Implications for the teaching of science"

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The "philosophy of nature" responds to two opposing positions: (1) a strictly argumentative or speculative philosophy of nature, almost in opposition to science, while (2) another philosophy of nature is built from the discoveries of science. These two currents of philosophy of nature, scientific and metaphysical, are still in force since the origins of philosophy when it was asked about What is the primordial substance (pre-Socratic science) or What is the true "being" (classical Greek idealism). The teaching of science and/or philosophy of nature must consider all aspects of science: scientific concepts or laws, hypotheses and theories, experimental and non-experimental methodology, the experiences of scientists and the results of scientific work. The teaching of natural science cannot be reduced to a biased and one-sided philosophy of nature.