



Driving Curiosity in Science

Albert Einstein said, "I have no special talent. I am only passionately curious." Einstein's curiosity led him to explore questions that other people didn't notice—and because of that, he became one of the most famous scientists in the world. How do you see the connection between curiosity and science?

Curiosity Leads to Research Discoveries

Time: 15 to 30+ minutes

Curiosity has been a driving force of scientific research. Check out the illustrated guide below to learn more about biomimetic design, medication, solar energy, or how electrons helped develop the X-ray machine. Explore the great links to additional information on these discoveries at the bottom of the page!



Read the article here.

WEBSITE: wiley.com/network/researchers/topical-food-for-thought/curiosity-in-research-an-illustrated-history



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Curiosity in Research: An Illustrated History

Samantha Green, Society Marketing, Wiley | February 26, 2019

Curiosity has always been a driving force of research. The need to know and to understand the world around us keeps us moving forward. Researchers are people who never stopped questioning, and their quest for answers have the power to change the world. Our latest illustrated history explores just some of the ways that curiosity leads to progress.

An Illustrated History of
Curiosity

Some questions to think about after reading:

- What are you curious about?
- If time, money, and resources weren't a barrier, what would you be interested in learning more about or researching?
- Are there researchers or scientists working on that idea? What are they discovering?

Curious About Coding?

Time: 60+ minutes

Are you interested in learning more about coding? Check out this Think Like a Coder TED-Ed & YouTube Learning ten-episode series (bit.ly/2XJLXZi) that explains basic coding concepts as you help solve programming puzzles.

After viewing the series, check out some of these free online resources (bit.ly/30ii4fH) to learn more about coding.

Thomas Jefferson: A Statesman of Science

Time: 30 to 60 minutes

While many people think of Thomas Jefferson as the third President of the United States (and the writer of the Declaration of Independence), he was also a scientific leader! Jefferson had interests in mathematics, botany, medicine, agriculture, archeology, and astronomy, among other fields. He helped promote the sciences and innovated or improved existing items to make them better.

If you are in the Charlottesville, Virginia area and are able to visit his home, Monticello, many of his scientific items are on display. You can learn more about some of the science and exploration topics associated with Thomas Jefferson below. One of the most famous is the Great Clock (monticello.org/site/research-and-collections/great-clock), which you can find in the Entrance Hall of Monticello.

Pick an artifact from the collection at Monticello and think about how curiosity has led us to better versions of some of these objects.

- What innovations have been made to this object since Thomas Jefferson's time?
- Are there improvements that you would make on this object?



Learn about Thomas Jefferson here.

WEBSITE: monticello.org/site/research-and-collections/tje/science-and-exploration



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The Great Clock at Monticello



©Thomas Jefferson Foundation at Monticello. Photograph by Edward Owen.

Jefferson's Hand Magnifier



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Jefferson's Hand Telescope



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