In the past 100 years we have discovered that in order for the structure of the universe to have developed to its current form, a vast majority of matter must be unobservable by standard methods. This so called "Dark Matter" does not interact with light, and thus can only be detected by using gravitational calculations. Several particle candidates have been proposed as Dark Matter, but none have been experimentally confirmed. This talk will discuss the main candidates and explore one, Axions, in depth.