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I enjoyed reading about Ernst Weber, Hermann von Helmholtz, and Gustav Fechner. They were German pioneers in psychophysics. The scientist I found most interesting was Hermann von Helmholtz (1821-1894). He studied physics, medicine, and physiology. He believed that a human's organs functioned like machines and had a knack of using technical and mechanical analogies. One example was comparing the transmission of nerve impulses to the operation of the telegraph. Helmholtz was born in Potsdam, Germany and he attended a medical institute that had no tuition for students who promised to become army surgeons after graduating. He served for seven years and published several articles.

Helmholtz delved into his studies and did extensive research on visual perception. During that time, he invented the ophthalmoscope, a device that diagnosed and treated retinal disorders. It was so revolutionary, and we still use his invention today. He published a three-volume work on physiological optics and published several research papers on acoustical problems. He also invented the wireless telegraphy and radio.

Helmholtz was a gifted scientist and inventor, and his inventions preceded the medical and technology world we live in today. He contributed a lot to psychology- especially on the topics of vision and hearing. Although he was not a psychologist, his work contributed a large portion of how the human senses worked. According to Schultz, he focused on the applied or practical benefits of scientific research. He was able to gather information and applied it to practical problems people faced in their everyday lives. His work impacted what became the new psychology.