NARRATOR: Now let's discuss the two founding fathers of psychology by beginning with Wilhelm Wundt.

Wundt was born in Germany in 1832. He studied medicine but was more interested in the scientific aspect. He even served as an assistant to Helmholtz. In 1867, he started a course in physiological psychology. He is also the father of experimental psychology.

In the early 19th century in Germany, Kant's influence continued to create difficulty for those who studied psychology. Kant believed that the science of psychology was impossible. There was also considerable overlap between psychology and philosophy which led some to believe that psychology would eventually die off. Wundt sought to overcome these obstacles by developing a way to study psychology in a scientific way.

Wundt opened the first psychology lab in 1879 in Germany. He was known for experimental psychology and developed a procedure called introspection that was used to study the structure of the human mind. However, introspection did not become a fundamental tool for experimentation.

Using introspection, most of Wundt's studies focused on sensation and perception. However, he and his students also studied attention, reaction time, feelings, and associations.

Wundt's influence on psychology extended through the works of his well-known students. He supervised 186 graduate students. Some of these students included Edward B. Titchener, Hugo Munsterberg, G. Stanley Hall, Ivan Pavlov, and James McKeen Cattell.

*End Wundt video*