Carl Wilhelm Scheele and Torbern Bergman: The Forgotten Pioneers of Chemistry

In the annals of science, the names of Carl Wilhelm Scheele and Torbern Bergman often go unnoticed, overshadowed by the more famous chemists who came after them. However, these two men were true pioneers of chemistry, whose groundbreaking discoveries laid the foundation for much of our modern understanding of the natural world.

Carl Wilhelm Scheele was born in Stralsund, Sweden, in 1742. He was the son of a pharmacist, and from an early age he showed a keen interest in chemistry. At the age of 14, he was apprenticed to an apothecary in Gothenburg, where he began to conduct his own experiments. In 1770, he moved to Stockholm, where he worked as a pharmacist and continued his research.



Carl Wilhelm Scheele and Torbern Bergman: The Science, Lives and Friendship of Two Pioneers in Chemistry (Perspectives on the History of Chemistry)

by Cara Flanagan

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Scheele was a gifted experimentalist, and he made a number of important discoveries during his short lifetime. In 1771, he discovered oxygen, although he did not recognize it as an element. He also discovered chlorine, manganese, tungsten, and molybdenum. He was the first to prepare hydrogen cyanide, and he also developed a method for making citric acid from lemon juice.

Torbern Bergman was born in Katharinaberg, Sweden, in 1735. He studied at the University of Uppsala, where he became a professor of chemistry in 1767. Bergman was a brilliant teacher and researcher, and he made significant contributions to the fields of analytical chemistry and mineral chemistry.

Bergman developed a number of new analytical techniques, including a method for determining the composition of minerals. He also developed a chemical nomenclature system that was widely used in the 18th and 19th centuries. Bergman's work on mineral chemistry helped to lay the foundation for the modern science of geology.

Scheele and Bergman were close friends and collaborators, and they shared a passion for chemistry. They exchanged ideas and discoveries, and they often worked together on experiments. Their combined efforts helped to advance the field of chemistry significantly.

Scheele died in 1786 at the age of 43, and Bergman died in 1784 at the age of 49. Both men died before they could fully appreciate the impact of their discoveries. However, their work laid the foundation for much of our modern understanding of chemistry, and they deserve to be remembered as two of the most important pioneers of the science.

Carl Wilhelm Scheele: The Discoverer of Oxygen

One of Scheele's most important discoveries was the discovery of oxygen. In 1771, he heated mercury oxide and produced a gas that he called "fire air." Scheele recognized that this gas was different from ordinary air, and he described its properties in a paper that he published in 1777.

Scheele's discovery of oxygen was a major breakthrough in chemistry. It led to the development of new theories about combustion and respiration, and it helped to pave the way for the discovery of other elements.

Torbern Bergman: The Father of Analytical Chemistry

Bergman is considered to be the father of analytical chemistry. He developed a number of new analytical techniques, including a method for determining the composition of minerals. He also developed a chemical nomenclature system that was widely used in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Bergman's work on analytical chemistry helped to lay the foundation for the modern science of chemistry. It provided chemists with the tools they needed to identify and characterize the elements and compounds that make up the natural world.

The Legacy of Scheele and Bergman

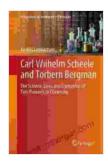
The work of Scheele and Bergman had a profound impact on the development of chemistry. Their discoveries helped to lay the foundation for our modern understanding of the natural world, and they continue to be used by chemists today.

Scheele and Bergman are two of the most important pioneers of chemistry, and their legacy continues to inspire scientists today. Their work is a

testament to the power of human curiosity and the importance of collaboration in scientific research.

Further Reading

- Carl Wilhelm Scheele: A Biography by Wilhelm Ostwald
- Torbern Bergman: His Life and Work by Arne Fredga
- The Pioneers of Chemistry by Maurice Crosland



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