1907 – 1916

- Robert W. Wood publishes his investigations on the functions of organs of capillaries and his studies on the mechanism of maintaining equilibrium in vertebrates.
- Y. M. B. W. Edelman studies the human brain during sleep.

- William Henry Howell publishes extensive studies on blood coagulation, describing thromboplastin and heparin.
- John S. Haldane leads a group of respiratory physiologists on an expedition to Pike’s Peak to study the effects of altitude on human breathing.
- Walter Morley Fletcher explained the production of lactic acid in muscle contraction.
- Fritz Lipmann describes the energy content of ATP and introduces the “squiggle” to show high energy bonds.
- Edward Kendall isolates thyroxine, the active hormone of the thyroid gland.
- APS takes over the American Journal of Physiology from its founder, William Townsend Porter.
- William H. Bragg and his son William L. Bragg develop the Bragg equation which enables x-ray diffraction patterns to provide information on atomic structure.
- Warren Plimpton Lombard pioneered in the study of the physiology of capillaries.
- Frederick Gowland Hopkins’ studies of cellular respiration lead to the finding of vitamins and to an appreciation of their importance in cellular metabolism.
- The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is founded by prominent black and white intellectuals and led by W. E. B. Du Bois.
- Yandell Henderson emphasized the importance of carbon dioxide in maintaining physiological equilibria.
- The American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics was founded.
- Irving L. Pearse publishes his findings on gas exchange in the lung proving that the absorption of oxygen and the elimination of carbon dioxide are mediated by diffusion.
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Alphonse Laveran “in recognition of his work on anaphylaxis”.
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Charles Richet “in recognition of his work on anaphylaxis”.
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Theodor Kocher “for his work on the physiology, pathology and surgery of the thyroid gland.”
- Søren Peder Lauritz Sørensen introduces the concept of pH.
- August Krogh and Johannes Lindhard proposed that the cardiorespiratory responses associated with exercise were a result of a neural mechanism, “irradiation of motor impulses” from the motor cortex.
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Alphonse Laveran “in recognition of his work on the role played by protozoa in causing diseases.”
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded jointly to Max and Emil Fischer “for their discoveries concerning the mechanism of catalysis.”
- Henry Ford develops the first Model T automobile, which sells for $850.
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Albert Einstein “in recognition of his work on the general theory of relativity, which includes the concept of gravitational waves.”
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Alexander Fleming “for his work on the discovery of penicillin.”
- Albert Einstein completes his mathematical formulation of a general theory of relativity, which includes gravity.
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Sir Frederick Hopkins “in recognition of his work on the role of nutritional factors in health.”
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Charles Best and Fredrick Banting “for their discoveries concerning insulin.”
- Panama Canal is officially opened after 10 years of construction.
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to August Krogh and Johannes Lindhard “for their discovery of the mechanism of maintaining equilibrium in vertebrates.”
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Walter B. Cannon “for his work on the emergency functions of the adrenal gland.”
- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to Great Britain “for their discovery of the mechanism of maintaining equilibrium in vertebrates.”
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