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Academy *Milgram, Explanations for Obedience - Social Influence (1.03a) Psychology AQA paper 1 Psychologie van het beïnvloeden: Milgram experiment*

Stanley Milgram: Obedience to Authority

Milgram study experimental set up - Intro to Psychology **Obedience to Authority by Stanley Milgram | Summary | Free Audiobook** *As Psychology - Ethical Issues In Milgram's Study Of Obedience* **The Holocaust** 5 Psychology Experiments You Couldn't Do Today **The Spielberg Jewish Film Archive - Out of Evil** **The Holocaust: A Survivor's Story** *Obedience - the Milgram Study (Intro Psych Tutorial #193) Experiment Official Trailer 1 (2015) - Peter Sarsgaard,*

Winona Ryder Movie HD Stanley Milgram's Obedience Experiment (1961) - Social Experiment | Social Conformity - Obedience Milgram Experiment - The Heist PSYC12014 E17 - Milgram ethics and politics *Why (nearly) everything you thought you knew about Milgram is wrong* 14. Obedience and the Holocaust

(Thirty Brief Lectures on the Holocaust) **The Milgram Study - Understanding the Milgram Experiment in Psychology** *Milgram And The Holocaust A*

The Holocaust (Photo Credit: Tom Parry) Milgram's claim in his original paper that the experiments shed light on the Holocaust was also put into doubt.

Milgram suggests, "the generalization of his findings is not specific to the Holocaust but addresses general principles of obedience to authority"

(Lunt, 2009, p. 47). Milgram never claimed he was trying to capture the conditions of the Holocaust in a laboratory setting.

Milgram and the Holocaust | Imaging Genocide

The Holocaust, a mass murder of almost 6 million Jews, terminated with the conclusion of WWII. Soon after, scientists began studying the psychology of the Holocaust. Why didn't more people try to stop this? How did Adolf Hitler, just one man, convince an entire population to commit genocide? Stanley Milgram discovered possible answers to these...

The Connection between the Holocaust & Milgram's Obedience ...

Abstract. In contrast to many scholars who believe that Milgram's studies of obedience provide an incisive understanding of the Holocaust perpetrators, this article argues that pressures to obey authority had little role in the Holocaust. Unlike Milgram's participants, most Nazi perpetrators showed no remorse or moral distress over the murders, severely compromising the explanatory necessity of obedience pressures; the excesses of the Nazis' brutal and wanton cruelty, and the ...

Milgram's shock experiments and the Nazi perpetrators: A ...

In general, what influence has Stanley Milgram's work on obedience had on the work of historians, particularly in relation to study of the Holocaust? Once historians began to look seriously at issues of perpetration in the Holocaust, and wider perpetration of National Socialist terror, the Milgram experiments became of special importance.

Milgram and the historians | The Psychologist

Milgram's paradigm shows why the Nazis' search for increasingly "productive" killing means, which minimized levels of sensory perception among immediate perpetrators, was a necessary (but not a sufficient) condition of the Holocaust. Milgram's key concept of "the agentic state" is reinterpreted as an act of moral choice, rather than as a psychological state of mind.

Making the Undoable Doable: Milgram, the Holocaust, and ...

Lutsky perhaps best summarizes these authors' criticisms when they dismiss all previous attempts to link the perpetration of the Holocaust with

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Milgram's experiments: "What an emphasis on obedience slights, however, are voluntary individual and group contributions to Nazi ideology, policy, bureaucracy, technology, and ultimately, inhumanity" [italics added]. 3 As I've shown, however, the Obedience studies were not about obedience per se, which (despite Milgram's beliefs ...

Conclusion—The Milgram-Holocaust Linkage and Beyond ...

Stanley Milgram was born to Jewish parents in 1933 in New York City. In an article in *The Psychologist*, his widow, Alexandra Milgram, writes that Milgram's interest in the Holocaust was piqued when...

Stanley Milgram & The Shock Heard Around the World

But that same year Stanley Milgram, a Yale University psychologist, conducted a series of famous experiments that tested whether "ordinary" folks would inflict harm on another person after...

How Nazi's Defense of "Just Following Orders" Plays Out in ...

Milgram's experiments provide insights that help us understand the choices and motivations of many who participated in the Nazi programs of persecution and mass murder. But many historians and social scientists who have studied the Holocaust say that Milgram's work does not fully explain the behavior of perpetrators in the Holocaust.

A Matter of Obedience? | Facing History and Ourselves

Stanley Milgram was an American social psychologist, best known for his controversial experiments on obedience conducted in the 1960s during his professorship at Yale. Milgram was influenced by the events of the Holocaust, especially the trial of Adolf Eichmann, in developing the experiment. After earning a PhD in social psychology from Harvard University, he taught at Yale, Harvard, and then for most of his career as a professor at the City University of New York Graduate Center, until his death

Stanley Milgram - Wikipedia

The Milgram obedience studies are widely presented in psychology textbooks as integral to understanding the behavior of Holocaust perpetrators. Recent appraisals of the Milgram legacy have not...

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Journal of Theoretical and Philosophical Psychology 22 (2):158-173 (2002) Abstract. The Milgram obedience studies are widely presented in psychology textbooks as integral to understanding the behavior of Holocaust perpetrators. Recent appraisals of the Milgram legacy have not challenged this view. Discussions of the Holocaust in the historical literature are often cited by psychologists to support the claim of the centrality of the Milgram studies to understanding the Holocaust.

George R. Mastroianni, Milgram and the Holocaust: A ...

Milgram's interpretation of his research was that everyday people are capable of carrying out unthinkable actions in certain circumstances. His research has been used to explain atrocities such as the Holocaust and the Rwandan genocide, though these applications are by no means widely accepted or agreed upon.

The Milgram Experiment: Summary, Conclusion, Ethics

– Stanley Milgram, 1974 Milgram started his experiments in 1961, shortly after the trial of the World War II criminal Adolph Eichmann had begun. Eichmann's defense that he was merely following instructions when he ordered the deaths of millions of Jews roused Milgram's interest.

Milgram's Experiments and the Perils of Obedience

1/31 Shoah Resource Center, The International School for Holocaust Studies Portugal, the Consuls, and the Jewish Refugees, 1938-1941 Avraham Milgram Introduction The history of Portugal and the Jews during the Holocaust has not yet been sufficiently clarified by either the Portuguese or the Holocaust historiography.

Portugal, the Consuls, and the Jewish Refugees, 1938-1941 ...

The Holocaust is known as one of the most devastating, or perhaps even the most devastating incident in human history. On paper, the dizzying statistics are hard to believe. The mass executions, the terrible conditions, the ruthlessness, and the passivity of the majority of witnesses to the traumatic

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events all seem like a giant, twisted story ...

Obedience in the Holocaust - 2087 Words | Bartleby

Product description From the Back Cover Horrified by the Holocaust, social psychologist Stanley Milgram wondered if he could recreate the Holocaust in the laboratory setting. Unabated for more than half a century, his (in)famous results have continued to intrigue scholars.

Understanding Willing Participants, Volume 2: Milgram's ...

the Holocaust, and mass violence in general, their prevention, and reconciliation between groups (Staub, 1989, 2003, 2011, 2013). This article considers the extent Stanley Milgram's experiments help us understand such extreme societal events— and the ways we need to extend his thinking. I have also studied positive behavior,

Obedying, Joining, Following, Resisting, and Other ...

Search All 1 Records in Our Collections. The Museum's Collections document the fate of Holocaust victims, survivors, rescuers, liberators, and others through artifacts, documents, photos, films, books, personal stories, and more. Search below to view digital records and find material that you can access at our library and at the Shapell Center.

Horrified by the Holocaust, social psychologist Stanley Milgram wondered if he could recreate the Holocaust in the laboratory setting. Unabated for more than half a century, his (in)famous results have continued to intrigue scholars. Based on unpublished archival data from Milgram's personal collection, volume one of this two-volume set introduces readers to a behind the scenes account showing how during Milgram's unpublished pilot studies he step-by-step invented his official experimental procedure—how he gradually learnt to transform most ordinary people into willing inflictors of harm. The open access volume two then illustrates how certain innovators within the Nazi regime used the very same Milgram-like learning techniques that with increasing effectiveness gradually enabled them to also transform most ordinary people into increasingly capable executioners of other men, women, and children. Volume two effectively attempts to capture how step-by-step these Nazi innovators attempted to transform the Führer's wish of a Jewish-free Europe into a frightening reality. By the books' end the reader will gain an insight into how the seemingly undoable can become increasingly doable.

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When social psychologist Stanley Milgram invited volunteers to take part in an experiment at Yale in the summer of 1961, none of the participants could have foreseen the worldwide sensation that the published results would cause. Milgram reported that fully 65 percent of the volunteers had repeatedly administered electric shocks of increasing strength to a man they believed to be in severe pain, even suffering a life-threatening heart condition, simply because an authority figure had told them to do so. Such behavior was linked to atrocities committed by ordinary people under the Nazi regime and immediately gripped the public imagination. The experiments remain a source of controversy and fascination more than fifty years later. In *Behind the Shock Machine*, psychologist and author Gina Perry unearths for the first time the full story of this controversial experiment and its startling repercussions. Interviewing the original participants—many of whom remain haunted to this day about what they did—and delving deep into Milgram's personal archive, she pieces together a more complex picture and much more troubling picture of these experiments than was originally presented by Milgram. Uncovering the details of the experiments leads her to question the validity of that 65 percent statistic and the claims that it revealed something essential about human nature. Fleshed out with dramatic transcripts of the tests themselves, the book puts a human face on the unwitting people who faced the moral test of the shock machine and offers a gripping, unforgettable tale of one man's ambition and an experiment that defined a generation.

A part of Harper Perennial's special "Resistance Library" highlighting classic works that illuminate our times: A special edition reissue of Stanley

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Milgram's landmark examination of humanity's susceptibility to authoritarianism. "The classic account of the human tendency to follow orders, no matter who they hurt or what their consequences." – Washington Post Book World In the 1960s, Yale University psychologist Stanley Milgram famously carried out a series of experiments that forever changed our perceptions of morality and free will. The subjects—or "teachers"—were instructed to administer electroshocks to a human "learner," with the shocks becoming progressively more powerful and painful. Controversial but now strongly vindicated by the scientific community, these experiments attempted to determine to what extent people will obey orders from authority figures regardless of consequences. "Milgram's experiments on obedience have made us more aware of the dangers of uncritically accepting authority," wrote Peter Singer in the New York Times Book Review. With an introduction from Dr. Philip Zimbardo, who conducted the famous Stanford Prison Experiment, *Obedience to Authority* is Milgram's fascinating and troubling chronicle of his classic study and a vivid and persuasive explanation of his conclusions.

Stanley Milgram's experiments on obedience to authority are among the most important psychological studies of this century. Perhaps because of the enduring significance of the findings--the surprising ease with which ordinary persons can be commanded to act destructively against an innocent individual by a legitimate authority--it continues to claim the attention of psychologists and other social scientists, as well as the general public. The study continues to inspire valuable research and analysis. The goal of this book is to present current work inspired by the obedience paradigm. This book demonstrates the vibrancy of the obedience paradigm by presenting some of its most important and stimulating contemporary uses and applications. Paralleling Milgram's own eclecticism in the content and style of his research and writing, the contributions comprise a potpourri of styles of research and presentation--ranging from personal narratives, through conceptual analyses, to randomized experiments.

Creator of the famous Obedience Experiments and originator of the "six degrees of separation" theory, Stanley Milgram transformed our understanding of human nature and continues to be one of the most important figures in psychology and beyond. In this sparkling biography, Thomas Blass captures the colorful personality and pioneering work of a visionary scientist who revealed the hidden workings of our social world. In this new paperback edition, he includes an afterword connecting Milgram's theories to torture, war crimes, and Abu Ghraib.

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In a series of ingenious studies, social psychologist Stanley Milgram, examined the impact of modern society on the psychology of individuals. His most famous experiment saw participants commanded to administer painful electric shocks to supposed fellow volunteers and their compliance raised serious questions about the limits of moral autonomy and the ability of individuals to resist authority. Lunt explores the historical and cultural setting of Milgram's social psychology, his intellectual roots and the continuing relevance of his research today. This authoritative introduction is essential reading for all those interested in the psychology of power and obedience.

Stanley Milgram is one of the most influential and widely-cited social psychologists of the twentieth century. Recognized as perhaps the most creative figure in his field, he is famous for crafting social-psychological experiments with an almost artistic sense of creative imagination – casting new light on social phenomena in the process. His 1974 study *Obedience to Authority* exemplifies creative thinking at its most potent, and controversial. Interested in the degree to which an "authority figure" could encourage people to commit acts against their sense of right and wrong, Milgram tricked volunteers for a "learning experiment" into believing that they were inflicting painful electric shocks on a person in another room. Able to hear convincing sounds of pain and pleas to stop, the volunteers were told by an authority figure – the "scientist" – that they should continue regardless. Contrary to his own predictions, Milgram discovered that, depending on the exact set up, as many as 65% of people would continue right up to the point of "killing" the victim. The experiment showed, he believed, that ordinary people can, and will, do terrible things under the right circumstances, simply through obedience. As infamous and controversial as it was creatively inspired, the "Milgram experiment" shows just how radically creative

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thinking can shake our most fundamental assumptions.

Presents an extensive qualitative analysis of the transcripts of Stanley Milgram's (in)famous obedience experiments.

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