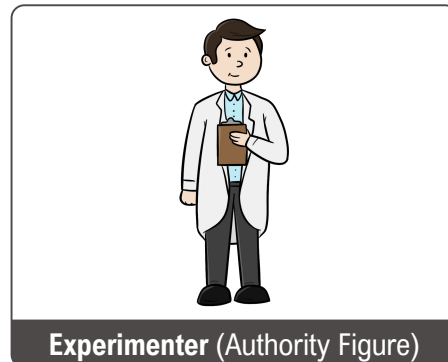
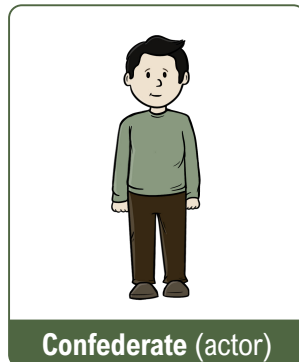
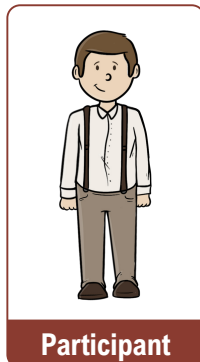


## TOPIC: OBEDIENCE

### The Stanley Milgram Obedience Experiments

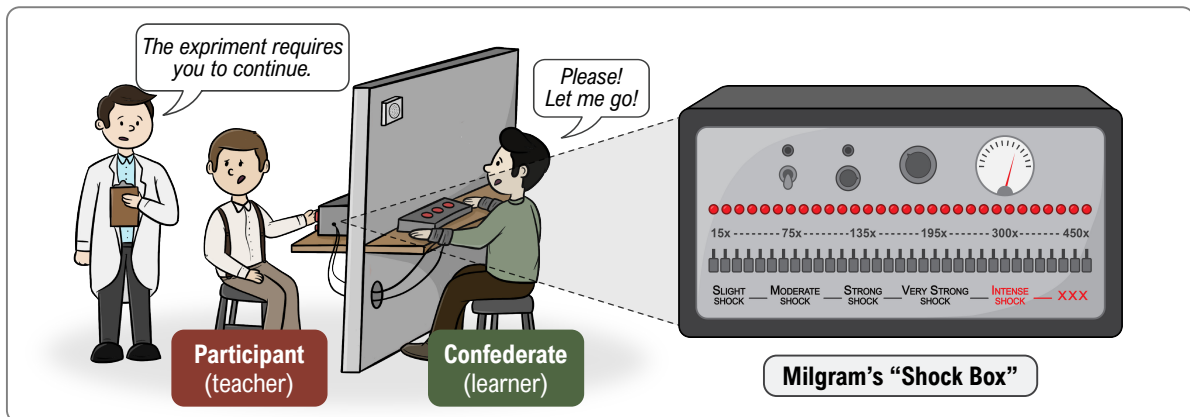
- ◆ **Obedience:** A change in behavior to comply with the demands of an \_\_\_\_\_ figure.
- ◆ Famously demonstrated in a series of experiments by **Stanley Milgram** in the 1960's.

#### Method (Participants)



#### Method (Procedure)

- ◆ Participants were assigned the role of \_\_\_\_\_, confederates took the role of \_\_\_\_\_.
- ◆ The *teacher* and *learner* sat in different rooms. The *teacher* would read words to the *learner* over an intercom.
- ◆ The *learner* had to repeat the words back.
- ◆ If a mistake was made, the *teacher* had to press a button to deliver an “electric \_\_\_\_\_” to the *learner*.



- ◆ *Learners* would cry out in pain, scream “get me out of here,” and eventually become unresponsive.
- ◆ If *teachers* showed any hesitation, the experimenter would calmly state things like: “Please continue.” or “The experiment requires that you continue.”

#### Results

- ◆ Participants were shockingly obedient - \_\_\_\_\_ continued to shock learners after they screamed.
- ◆ \_\_\_\_\_ delivered the highest possible voltage.
- ◆ Recent replications have shown similar results (Burger, 2009; Gryzb et al., 2017.)

## **TOPIC: OBEDIENCE**

### **PRACTICE**

**Approximately** what percentage of the participants in the Milgram obedience study delivered the maximum possible level of shock?

---

a) ~25%

b) ~50%

c) ~33%

d) ~60%

## TOPIC: OBEDIENCE

### Factors that Affect Obedience

◆ The following modifications to Milgram's study design \_\_\_\_\_ obedience rates dramatically:

▸ Putting the learner in the \_\_\_\_\_ room as the teacher.

**Had to confront their actions**

▸ Holding the experiment in a generic office (rather than at Yale).

▸ A second experimenter disagreeing with the first one.

▸ The experimenter \_\_\_\_\_ wearing a lab coat.

\_\_\_\_\_ perception of authority  
=  
\_\_\_\_\_ obedience

◆ References: (Milgram, 1965, Milgram, 1974, Miller, 1986).

### EXAMPLE

Which of the following modifications to the Milgram study showed **decreased** obedience rates?

\_\_\_\_\_ Disagreement between experimenters.

\_\_\_\_\_ Experimenters wearing lab coats.

\_\_\_\_\_ Performing the experiment in a generic office.

\_\_\_\_\_ Separating the learner and the experimenter.

### PRACTICE

Many modifications have been done to Milgram's original study over the years. Which of the following is a general finding of this research?

a) People from some cultures do not conform at all.

b) The more "official" and authoritative the experimenter appears, the less obedient people are.

c) Decreasing perceived authority of the experimenter leads to lower rates of obedience.

d) Participants are more motivated to obey authority when the confederate was in the room with them.