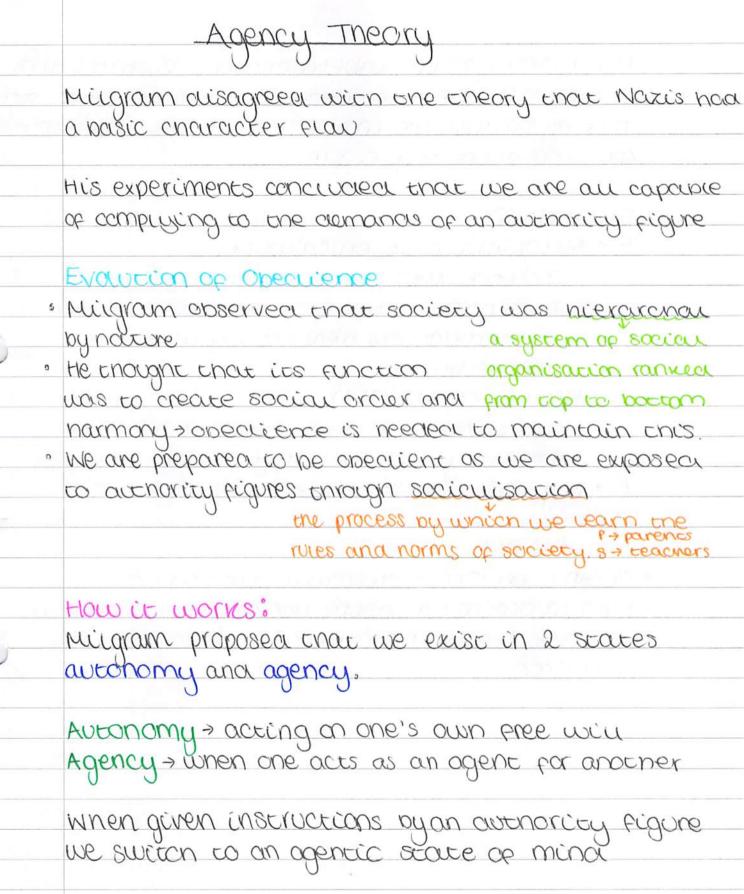
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Moral strain -> experiencing anxiety, usually because you are asked to do something that goes against your judgement Moral Strain occurs inlotween the 2 states and is relieved when shipted into the opentic state. This is because the individual places the responsibility onto the authonity figure.

Evaluation

- E > Milgram's first experiment
 - showed signs of moral strain
 - in allorier participants souid that their
 - renaviour/actions were the experimenter's
 - responsibility
 - > Hoping et al (1966)
 - nurses justified benaviour as a result of
 - nierarchy and authority in hospical.
- A > My Lai (during vietnam war)

WEAKNESSES

- · doesn't explain individuou differences
- · nard to altimet measure agency and autonomy
- · doesn't explain motivational issues benind obeclience

Social Impact Theory

Bibb Latané (1981)

Target > person being impacted on Source > inpluencer

* can be used to explain many things (not just opectionce!) *

Theory predicts that openience depends on? strength, size and immediacy

Principles:

> Social Forces

strength > determined by status, authority or age situation.

size > now many sources t targets are in the social

are greater in number are more lively to ensure obecience

BUT no. Of passers by grew smaller relative to confederate

4 increasing no, of confectorates = more passers by

, roue berson wore rivery to verb chan droup (as

Multiplication vs Rivisian of Impact

immediacy > proximity between the source + target

and the prescence of buffers.

0

Conce: authority pignes that are perceived to be legitamate, who are immediate to the target and

> Psychosocial Law

· craine neck experiment

· ughtour effect

responsibility is not aiffused when alone) · milgram - presence of peers concerect opecilience to 10% Evaluation Strengths · can préclice benaviour under certain conclicions. 5 more descriptive than explanatory · principles can be observed in everyday behaviour Weaknesses · disnegards social interaction · oversimplifies nature of human interaction · ignores individual differences · doesn't explain why people are influenced by ochers. · limited to type of social situation it can explain 4 eg. foot ball cravos - equal size, strength and immediacy The theory is considered to be static rather than dynamic as it doesn't take into account now the source and target interact with each other.

Milgram's Experiments.

Original:

- · Lap experiment
- · Aim: Investigate ordainary people's operience to authority and specifically when it involved harming another
- · Got participants to electrocute a confecterate (with deally voltages)
- · Used gradual commitment volts went up in 15v incriments.
- · Only male participants (generalisability??)
- He found that 65% of participants which to the full 450% and all went to 300%
- · Used verbal prods (remove right to withdraw??)

Telephonic Instructions (Ex. 7):

- , Initian instructions face to face but then
- experimenter left the room and gave instructions over telephone
- · creates a pupper (reauces immediacy)
- " Many used to experimenter
- · reduce a proximity encourages aussent
- · when he returned to land disobectience turned to opectience
- · dropped from 65% to 22.5%.

RUN-CLOWN OFFICE BLOCK (EX. 10):

- · were previously neld at Yale University
- · LOWERS STALLUS (LEANERL TO NEERARCHY)
- · LOCOLICA/STATUS Affects Obeolience
- · aropped from 65% to 48%.
- · participants questioned credibility on arrival

Ordinary Man Gives Orders (Ex. 13):

· before was experimenter in a law cook

· no perceived authority

- perceived autonority/status is needed for operience
 experiment described as strained because learner node to go to great lengths to persuade teacher to continue

· aropped from 65%, to 20%.

Factors Affecting Obenience

Momentum of compliance

- · (gracuou commitment is linked) · Start with small, trivial requests participant has committed to experiment
- · as requests increased participants feel dutybourg
- · 151 increments on shock generator
- · survertion created a binding relationship which esconated steading

Proximity

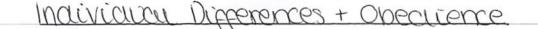
- · distance acts of a puffer to openience (telephonetisns)
- · proximity of experimenter + victim has an affect
- · Shock generator can also be a puffer to alistance (it is easier to drop a bomb than stab)
- · the closer the authority figure, the more obecuience
- · the closer the victim, the lower the openience level

Status of Authority

- run down office block + orclinary man gives orclers
 obecuence can only be established when the authority figure is perceived to be apealient legitamate

personal Responsibility

· participantes are more opecuent unen personal responsibility is removed (and given to authority figure)



Personauity

LOCUS OF CONTROL - ROTTER (1966)

 Internal → responsible for own actions + less influenceal by others.

- · External > behaviour is peyonal their control but ave to external pactors such as face - influenced
- · Consistent with Milgraum's finalings 4 obeclient people have external Lope + also believe they are not responsible for oneir actions.

· research in this area is mixed

Authoritarian Personalicy

· Theodor Adorno et al (1950) devised the F-Scale traits (Facism scale) to detect authoritation personality that extreme intolerant views based on a right-wing polit perspective.

· Milgram + Elms (1966) compareal F-scale scores with opedient and aisopedient participants.

· Obeclient participants have night F-scale scores. and was later found that they were less lively to withdraw -> supprissive to avenority figure? 4) inclination to punish learner?

Emporting - Burger (2009)
nigh levels of emporting = less linery to narm anötner.

BUT

· were more livery to protest but not less opecilienc

Gender

" males + females are virtually identical when

it comes	to obealence.	- migram,	Burger, Blass
However			Literosteri

· Sheridan + King (1972) - shock live puppy · spound females for more compliant

- , kitham + Mann (1974) milgram replication in aus. 4 found malles to be for more complicing.
- and experimenter.

Culture

Individualistic

· eg. America + Britain

· behave more independently and resist conformicy

Collectivistic

· eq. china + israel

· benave as a confective group based on interdependence 4) cooperation and compliance is important for stability

· Assume collectivistic cultures are more obeclient

* Obecilence can be affected by gender and culture which came from environmental effects #

Example & Marry Questions:

- TO What extent an individual differences explain.
 Variations in levels of opealience?
- · Describe and evaluate research on individual differences and obeclience.

Prejudice Prejudice is an extreme, unfavourable accicuole with 3 components (A, B, C)Cognitive > the stereatypes we had (thoughts) overgeneralised beliefs typically based on initiea information Affective > reenings of nostility and natrea Benaviourau > actions eg. avoidance, assualt, joke making + discrimination - proceice of creating the person/group differently from another AU 3 components may not be present. eg. you may have the cognitive and affective components but will never oct clue to social norms etc.

Requisitic Conquict Theory Snerif (1966) Explains prejudice as arising from conflict (for resources) between 2 (or more) groups. Evidence - Robber's Cave Experiment · He found that if he introduced competition green one 2 groups intergroup conflict was green cheated. 4 real conflict experiencea permeen crifferent groups s the pound that when supercrainate goals were given, prejudice was reduced 4 goals that can any be acheined by cooperation. Evaluation E> Robber's Cave Experiment - Sherif. Anthropological Study - Carol + Nelvin Ember Jigsalu Methoal - Aronson et al (1978) M(S) > Field experiment Gives explanation for reducing prejudice. M(W) > RCE > groups enouved noscility before competition so maybe any 2 groups are needed? A> immigrants - seen as competition for jobs, nousing etc so prejudice occurs.

unique = heterogeneous au the same = homogenous

comparing and derogating the qualities of the out-group. - this is known as; In-group for our itism > seeing our own group and its members in a positive light and as unique Negative out-group bias -> seeing members of another group as all the same and in a negative light

ralisea

V

Social Comparison To improve a negative social identity, the positive attributes of the group need to be

This is done by depining + emphasising the

unique encuacteristics of the in-group while

If social identity is not pavourable, personal identity will be negative - which owers the seif-esteem of individuals

Social Identities Personal lacheity > our own unique qualities, personality and self-esteem Social Identicy - the attributes of the group (to which we belong)

in-group

Suggest only 2 groups are needed for prejudice to accur. 4 3 out-group (rival group)

Tajper and Turner (1979)

Social Identity meory

EVIGENCE - KIER and Kandinsky · 48 boys from some Briscol Comprehensive School Categorisea into 3 groups pased on painting preperence (what they thought) but was actually random
 Used a matrix to determine amount of tokens each individual would give to other groups t in turn receive · Findings -> ignored pair alternative and rewarded own group (in-group ravouricism) -> cared more about reducing others rather than increasing own. Evaluation. E > KLEE and Kanainsky - Tajper Bive Eye/Brown Eye - Jane Ellioce M(S) > Ranacm Reliable M(W) > Remard giving could be explained as competition rather than favouritism. Lab-based experiment - encavrage demonal characteristic participants benaving in a way they think they should in order to fit what they perceive to be the aim of the experiment. A> Stages 1) Identification 2) Categorisation 3) Comparison

Individual Differences + Prejudice Personality Authoritarian Personalicy " More plo likely to be nostile to people char are difference · tests for: - echnocentrism > belief that are's awn ethnic group is superior to another - conservation > a benief in tradicion and social crow with a disciple for change - anti-democratic beliefs > views that appose the pair election of gov. + majority rule. were corried out to test authoritarian personalized · Thematic Appreciation Test + inkblot to incover motivations and attitudes were also when Cuture · Katz + Brany - culture does appect prejudice but as cultures change, so do the prejudices they have · Individualistic > more interpersonal prejudice · collectivistic > more intergroup prejudice * Prejudice can be affected by culture, which cames from environmental effects &

Ethics and Social Research

Etnical Issues > potential psychological or physical risks for people in studies Etnical Guidelines > active to psychologists to help source etnical issues.

Psychological research in the UK is regulated by the British Psychological Society (BPS)

Purpose of ethical guidelines: · ensure safety + view-being of participants. · ensure standards, professionalism + reputation of the subject are upreta.

BPS ethical cool is based around 4 principles: Respect -> respect for the dignicy of all individuals Competence -> level of professionalism of psychologists Responsibility -> responsibility to participants, public + science Integrity -> avoid situations where they may be seen to expoin or of

Breakclown: Confidentiality anonymous? Can Deception yied to? 00 Conserve (informed) fully aware? Can't Debrief told nature@ ena? DC Withdraw (Right to) can leave /remove? With Protection Participants not subject to harm?

Pg55

Social Revision Key Assumptions: · benariour is appected by those around us · culture has an impact of benariour · people's attitudes are inpuenced by others Research Merthools: · piera experiments · 100 experiments Theories of Opequience: Agency Theory → Milgram
 Social Impact Theory → Bibb Latané Agency Theory • Key evidence > Mugram's research into operience -> Hoping et al w/ the nurses. • 2 states: agentic + autonomous · moral strain · nierarchal society -> adaptation

: '