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A Matter of Obedience? | Facing History and Ourselves The Milgram Experiment: Summary, Conclusion, Ethics

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).

And, of course, Milgram's attempt to link his results and ideas to the Holocaust has been received with derision by his critics, many of whom also have vigorously protested the ethics of his ... Stanley Milgram (August 15, 1933 - December 20, 1984) 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 ...

Unlike Milgram's classic research, Haggard's team introduced a shocking element that was missing in the original 1960s experiments: actual shocks. Haggard said they used "moderately painful ...

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.

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.

Obedience in the Holocaust - 2087 Words | Bartleby

At the time, before Sherif and Milgram's experiments, researchers believed that individuals who inflicted harm on others, particularly the horrific acts of the Holocaust, were somehow different ...

Stanley Milgram's Experiment (SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY ... Understanding Willing Participants, Volume 2 - Milgram's

... 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 ...

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Stanley Milgram & The Shock Heard Around the World

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

Born in Brooklyn in 1933 to recent Jewish immigrants from Europe, Stanley Milgram was haunted most of his life by the Holocaust he narrowly missed. By the time he had gained his Ph.D. from Harvard and joined the faculty of Yale in 1960, he conceived a way to recreate at least what he supposed was the psychological milieu of the Holocaust: following orders to kill (or torture) strangers.

The Milgram Experiments: Cloning the Holocaust | CODOH

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Stanley Milgram - Wikipedia

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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 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 ...

Conclusion—The Milgram-Holocaust Linkage and Beyond

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(PDF) An Important Milgram-Holocaust Linkage: Formal ...

Milgram states that the idea of the Holocaust was simply a "background metaphor; in other words an extreme case in which the central importance of obedience to social life is illustrated but that his experiment is aimed at obedience as a general phenomenon" (Lunt, 2009, p. 47-48).

Holocaust | Imaging Genocide

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Understanding Willing Participants, Volume 2 - Milgram's

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