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[Subject]

[Date]

Quiet Rage Questions

**Question Number 1**

Stanley Milgram was an American psychologist of sociology. He is known for the obedience experiment he did in the 1960s. He studied and explored the social-perceptions and self-perceptions. Furthermore, he was regarded as the most significant historical figure in social psychology. Thus he studied social psychology form Yales.

**Question Number 2**

The situations are given by Milgram in which the ordinary moral reasoning of a person might get altered were either due to fear or out of the desire of being apparently cooperative to obey to the person who instructed to do them the required act. Regardless of how inhumane the action is, people tend to follow it just under these two circumstances:

* Fear
* Desire to obey

**Question Number 3**

Milgram's study presupposes Zimbardo's survey by the fact that after a decade of Milgram's study, Zimbardo conducted a similar study related to the topic of authority but on the prisoners rather than the Holocaust. Both the studies were alarming and proved the powerlessness of individuals rendering to the perception of social system and authority. They were both ended badly, but the study of Zimbardo ended up more cruelly than the Milgram's experiment. The ethical considerations of Zimbardo's study were more than the Milgram's. It also had a long-lasting effect on the psychological well-being of the participants.

**Question Number 4**

There were twenty-four test subjects selected on the bases of psychological stability which was determined through psychological testing. They were of the middle class and predominantly white people. They had no criminal backgrounds, medical or psychological issues. Out of 24 participants, 12 were assigned roles of prisoners, and the other twelve were participating as guards of the prison.

**Question Number 5**

The study lasted for about six-days, although it was meant to last for two weeks. It ended abruptly due to the brutality done by guards on the prisoners was getting so intense, and every participant was so much involved in the act that they forgot the essence of its conductance. The outcomes of this experiment were very depressive, as it leads to mental breakdowns and sadism. Many people were psychological upset about it, and after this experiment, they needed a proper treatment for the bad done from the experiment.

**Question Number 6**

* A guard acting under the name of John Wayne justified his actions in the movie that he was pushing the people off limit so that they themselves ask him to stop.
* Zimbardo justified himself by acting as if he was experimenting with the effect and they were willingly doing all this.
* The prisoners thought that acting in a particular way will bring out the desired result of the experiment, so they continued taking the torture until they couldn't bear more.
* The torturous acts done in the experiment are justified by Milgram as only done for a shorter time period. And that the people came in willingly.

**Question Number 7**

The list of mechanisms that suspend the moral self-regulation of the people are as follows:

1. Moral Justification   
2. Euphemistic classification  
3. Advantageous Contrast  
4. Dislocation of Responsibility  
5. Dispersal of Responsibility.  
6. Disregard of the consequences   
7. Dehumanization

**Question Number 8**

The experiment went out of hand due to the intensity of the acting role played by the guards and Zimbardo himself acted as the superintendent of the jail. They were all so much engrossed in the play role that they dehumanized the prisoners to their extremes making the experiment occurring unethical. The acts of dehumanizing the prisoners went so ahead that they were even not allowed to wear underpants, Zimbardo justified such acts of cruelty by saying that it was necessary to make the prisoners feel the exactness of prison’s frame. Furthermore, he justified the act of guards wearing glasses as part of dehumanization.

**Question Number 9**

The study conducted by Milgram was ethical as he supported every act and justified accordingly. For instance, the act is said to be deceptive as participants did not know that they were giving shocks to one of the Milgram’s confederate. But Milgram justified this through arguing that he used illusions in order to make the difficulty for the people to get the truth. He interviewed the participants after the experiment and the majority of them opinionated about the satisfaction of being in the experiment. Likewise, extreme torturous situations to the prisoners were given for the decidedly shorter time period, which justified the tortures given to the prisoners in this act.

Furthermore, he debriefed the participants and did a follow up after the experiment to ensure their safety and well-being. He ensured there mental as well as physical health even in the long-term follow-up. There was the option of right to withdrawal from the experiment at any time which was according to the ethical consideration of any experiment. Although there were commandments such that ‘please continue,' ‘you must go on,' and ‘the experiment requires you to continue'. But Milgram justified these sentences as the study was about obedience, so they were necessary. The experiment is rightfully justified by Milgram, and his every action has a background to it, so the ethical concerns raised by opponents are not just and. Fair. He did not intend to make harm to any of the participants, regardless of the guard's cruelty.