Name

Instructor Name

Course

Date

Annotated Bibliography on Obedience

Appelbaum, Peter, and Belinda Davis. "Curriculum for disobedience: Raising children to

transform adults." Journal of Curriculum Theorizing 29.1 (2013).

Equally important are the current hard work to struggle Schwarzer to preserve Kinder laden as a feasible alternative to Kindergarten for social change and radical explanations, and not just based on specific child disputes or preparation for formal education. The common sense of the history of preschool education can be measured the established story of the union of psychologists such as Pestalozzi and Frebel, with the love of infant and the care for upbringing in the spirit of peace endorsed by Montessori, and theories of intellectual development of Vygotsky and Piaget.

This is an important source because it will help me to find out the different meaning of obedience in association with Art. It will help me to define obedience and can be an important source for my research.

Brannigan, Augustine. "Stanley Milgram’s obedience experiments: A report card 50 years later."

Society 50.6 (2013): 623-628.

This is famous historical study of psychology. It also transforms the way we think around people. Above all, it is effective explanation of why moral individuals can from time to time be so cruel. Before we analyze obedience, and it is important to know how experiment conducted? Primary, Milgram positioned an ad in a newspaper finding people to participate in a psychological study for a fee. When the participants came at Yale University Laboratory, the investigator debrief that they are participating in educational study.

In addition, their role in the study was explained to them in this way: they would ask another participant for words from the vocabulary to develop memory . The participant thought he would ask questions of another participant when that other person was actually an assistant researcher.

Neufeld, Jonathan A. "Aesthetic disobedience." The Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism 73.2

(2015): 115-125.

This article discovers the concept of aesthetic obedience that goes along with the concept of civil disobedience. Acts of civil disobedience disruption some rule with the purpose of openly draw consideration to and endorse the reorganize the conflict among the promises of a lawful organization and some communal promises of a public. Similarly, some parts of aesthetic disobedience pause some rooted artworld standard so as to openly lure devotion to and indorse the improvement of a conflict among artworld promises and some communal promises of a society. Since artistic transgressions below the idea of aesthetic disobedience often‐ignored characteristic of contemporary artworld performs. Most meaningfully, it draws consideration to the planned contribution of a widespread diversity of peoples of the artworld, counting not just artists and actors but also associates of audiences, in the alteration of the rules and limitations of the artworld himself.

This is an important source because it will help me to find out the different meaning of obedience in association with Art. It will help me to define obedience and can be an important source for my research.

Harcourt, Bernard E. "Political disobedience." Critical Inquiry 39.1 (2012): 33-55. DOI:

10.1086/668049 https://www-jstor-org.libweb.lib.utsa.edu/stable/10.1086/668049

The law compliance dilemma has always been a philosophical issue, especially in cases where the law violates minority rights, or when a conscientious or moral contradiction is created. This means that the limits of compliance in democracy are clear but de facto de facto and they relate to subjective questions of justice, morality and conscience when these conflict with the law. History has shown that nonviolent disobedience is an integral part of legitimate political protests where minority rights are trampled by government.

Through this study , I have found that people obey thoughtlessly due to pressure of the above features overshadows the pressure of individual integrity . This helps us clarify numerous historical measures, such as the great backing of fascist leaders of previous century. Informative social impact - using other people as a source of information. This tendency is particularly evident when we are uncertain about the correct answer.

Haslam, S. Alexander, and Stephen D. Reicher. "50 years of “obedience to authority”: From

blind conformity to engaged followership." Annual Review of Law and Social Science 13 (2017): 59-78.

Milgram sought to figure out how far a person could go after being instructed by an authority to hurt another person. In the aftermath of the Second World War, and far from it for the first time, the question was what motivated people to behave so brutally towards one another. Not only for military officials but also ordinary people were forced to take extremely brutal and terrible deeds during the war. However, Milgram was not interested in the extreme war situation, his goal was to study people's reactions in relatively "normal" circumstances. How would people act to ask another person to do an electric shock? How many people can obey the dictates of the situation and distance themselves from worrying about their behavior?

I believe that the Milgram's investigation caused a sensation in his time. Milgram explained the results with the power of the situation. It was an experiment in social psychology, a wonderful demonstration of how social situations influence people's behavior. This can be an important source for my study as it will help me to understand more about obedience of authority.

Works cited

Appelbaum, Peter, and Belinda Davis. "Curriculum for disobedience: Raising children to

transform adults." Journal of Curriculum Theorizing 29.1 (2013).

Brannigan, Augustine. "Stanley Milgram’s obedience experiments: A report card 50 years later."

Society 50.6 (2013): 623-628.

Neufeld, Jonathan A. "Aesthetic disobedience." The Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism 73.2

(2015): 115-125.

Harcourt, Bernard E. "Political disobedience." Critical Inquiry 39.1 (2012): 33-55. DOI:

10.1086/668049 https://www-jstor-org.libweb.lib.utsa.edu/stable/10.1086/668049

 Haslam, S. Alexander, and Stephen D. Reicher. "50 years of “obedience to authority”: From

blind conformity to engaged followership." Annual Review of Law and Social Science 13 (2017): 59-78.