斯坦福大学全名小利兰·斯坦福大学（Leland Stanford Junior University），位于美国加州旧金山湾区南部帕罗奥多市境内，临近著名高科技园区硅谷（Silicon Valley），是世界著名私立研究型大学。 斯坦福大学于1885年成立，1891年开始正式招生。斯坦福大学与旧金山北湾的加州大学伯克利分校共同构成了美国西部的学术中心，并负责运行管理SLAC国家加速器实验室、胡佛研究所等机构

斯坦福大学占地 8180 英亩，是美国面积最大的学校之一，一处校园就包含 18 个跨学科研究机构和 7 所学院：研究生商学院；地球、能源和环境科学院；研究生教育学院；工程学院；人文和科学学院；法学院和医学院。

斯坦福大学目前已有 19 位诺贝尔奖得主，艺术、社科、商业、政治、人文、媒体、体育和科技等领域也有众多与该校相关的著名校友。美国第 31 任总统赫伯特·胡佛是斯坦福大学第一个班级的学生，并在 1895 年获得了地质学位。校友中还包括 17 位宇航员、18 位图灵奖获得者和两位菲尔兹奖得主。斯坦福大学为硅谷的形成和崛起奠定了坚实的基础，培养了众多高科技公司的领导者，其中包括惠普、谷歌、雅虎、耐克、罗技、Snapchat、美国艺电公司、太阳微、NVIDIA、思科及LinkedIn等公司的创办人。此外，斯坦福的校友涵盖30名富豪企业家及17名NASA太空员，亦为培养最多美国国会成员的高等院校之一。斯坦福大学取得的突破性成果包括第一次成功移植心肺、率先发明电脑鼠标以及开发数字音乐等。

斯坦福大学的官方印章中刻有德语校训“Die Luft der”，意为“自由之风永远吹拂”。斯坦福大学成立于近150年前，以社会使命为基石。我们的使命是为世界做出贡献，培养学生成为具有领导力和正直奉献的人；提高基础知识和培养创造力；引领有效临床疗法的开创性研究；加速解决方案并扩大其影响力。斯坦福大学为学生提供接触伟大创意、跨越概念和学科界限以及成为拥抱思想和经验多样性的全球公民的机会。我们为学生提供广泛而深入的学术课程，涵盖七所学院和多个领域——包括艺术与人文、自然科学和社会科学、工程、可持续性、医学、法律、教育和商业。斯坦福大学的卓越广度和创新文化使其具有独特的优势，可以吸引和留住世界上最好的教师，他们为学生提供知识和工具，以发现和接受新想法，并为成功的职业生涯和服务生活做好准备。实现共同利益的强大道德原则的需求贯穿于我们的教育课程。斯坦福大学的杰出校友网络和高度参与的校友社区为学生提供了终身接触导师和同学的机会，他们帮助学生与校园以外的世界建立伙伴关系，再次增强了我们社区的集体贡献。

根据2024THE泰晤士报世界学科排名中，心理学领域斯坦福大学再度领衔世界第一宝座，成为全美领域内最牛的心理学名校。斯坦福大学心理学系是斯坦福大学最早成立的系之一，长期以来一直致力于开创性的理论研究，这些研究对现实世界也产生了巨大影响。

斯坦福大学心理学本科课程旨在向学生介绍人类行为的理论和实证研究。这包括衰老、成就、儿童发展、认知过程、冲突、文化、决策、情感、群体行为、健康、身份、婴儿期、语言、学习和记忆、道德、动机、人格、精神病理学、种族、自我、社会感知、视觉感知和其他相关主题的研究

斯坦福监狱实验是1971年由美国心理学家菲利普·津巴多领导的研究小组于斯坦福大学心理学系大楼地下室的模拟监狱内，进行的一项关于人类对囚禁的反应以及囚禁对监狱中权威者和被监管者行为影响的心理学研究。充当看守和囚犯的都是大学生志愿者，实验资助者是美国海军研究办公室。

囚犯和看守很快就适应自己的角色，危险与伤害也越来越严重。三分之一的看守被认为显示出“真正的”虐待狂倾向，许多囚犯在心理上受到创伤，有两人不得不提前退出实验。最后，津巴多因为这个研究中日益泛滥的反社会行为而受到警告，提前终止整个实验。这种性格的变化被他称为“路西法效应”，借用上帝最宠爱的天使路西法后来堕落成魔鬼撒旦的故事来比喻。

实验开始后，研究小组将24人随机指派为监狱的看守或囚犯。当时部分志愿者们表示他们更愿意饰演囚犯，部分是因为他们无法想像自己毕业后会去做看守。但这些志愿者们被告知，如果被分派去饰演囚犯，他们可能会被剥夺公民权利，并且只能得到最低限度的饮食和医学护理。而与此同时，那些负责饰演囚犯的人被告知在某个周日等在家里，那天他们被真的警察“逮捕”，随后被带到斯坦福大学心理学系地下室的模拟监狱。

第二天 “ 囚犯”便发起暴动，撕掉囚服上的编号、拒绝服从命令、取笑看守。津巴多要求看守们采取措施控制住局面。他们采取的措施包括强迫囚犯做俯卧撑、脱光他们的衣服，拿走他们的饭菜、枕头、毯子和床、让他们空着手清洗马桶。最后局面完全失控。

第五天，津巴多的同事克莉丝汀（后来成为他的妻子）受邀来到实验场所观察，并质疑这项实验的伦理道德。

模拟监狱情境能在监狱看守人员和他们所监禁的人心目中创造一种全新的社会现实——真实的监狱。

个人的性情并不像我们想像得那般重要，善恶之间并非不可逾越，环境的压力会让好人做出可怕的事情。在实验开始的时候，两组人之间没有任何区别，不到两个星期之后，他们之间已经变得没有共同之处。尤其显著的是，囚犯们怀疑分组并不是随机的，他们认为看守的身高比自己高，但是其实两组人的平均身高是一样的。

有一个问题是，当津巴多说好人变成坏人时，那些“坏人”并不认为自己变成坏人，他们要么认为受害者罪有应得，要么认为自己只是采用恶的手段来实现其正当的目的，用目的的合理性为自己采取的手段辩护——虐囚的士兵是为了获取反恐所需的情报，恐怖分子是为了民族解放，在他们的同仁眼里他们也是道德英雄。这根本上是不同的善之间的冲突，而不是善和恶之间的冲突，已经超出心理学的范畴。

Stanford University, also known as Leland Stanford University, is a world-renowned private research university located in Palo Alto, south of the San Francisco Bay Area in California, near the famous high-tech park Silicon Valley. Stanford University was founded in 1885 and began to enroll students in 1891. Stanford University and the University of California, Berkeley in the North Bay of San Francisco together constitute the academic center of the western United States, and are responsible for the operation and management of institutions such as the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory and the Hoover Institution.

Leland Stanford and his wife Jane Stanford founded Stanford University in 1885 in the heart of Silicon Valley with the goal of "advancing the public good by influencing humanity and civilization."

Stanford University covers an area of 8,180 acres, making it one of the largest schools in the United States, with 18 interdisciplinary research institutes and seven schools on one campus: Graduate Business School; School of Earth, Energy and Environmental Sciences; Graduate School of Education; School of Engineering; School of Humanities and Sciences; School of Law; and School of Medicine.

Stanford University has 19 Nobel Prize winners and many famous alumni associated with the school in the fields of art, social sciences, business, politics, humanities, media, sports, and technology. Herbert Hoover, the 31st President of the United States, was a student in Stanford's first class and received a degree in geology in 1895. Alumni also include 17 astronauts, 18 Turing Award winners, and two Fields Medal winners. Stanford University has laid a solid foundation for the formation and rise of Silicon Valley and has trained many leaders of high-tech companies, including the founders of HP, Google, Yahoo, Nike, Logitech, Snapchat, Electronic Arts, Sun Microsystems, NVIDIA, Cisco and LinkedIn. In addition, Stanford's alumni include 30 wealthy entrepreneurs and 17 NASA astronauts, and it is also one of the universities that has trained the most members of the US Congress. Stanford's breakthroughs include the first successful heart-lung transplant, the first invention of the computer mouse, and the development of digital music.

Stanford University's official seal is engraved with the German motto "Die Luft der", which means "The wind of freedom always blows." Stanford was founded almost 150 years ago on a bedrock of societal purpose. Our mission is to contribute to the world by educating students for lives of leadership and contribution with integrity; advancing fundamental knowledge and cultivating creativity; leading in pioneering research for effective clinical therapies; and accelerating solutions and amplifying their impact. Educating tomorrow’s global citizens

Stanford provides students the opportunity to engage with big ideas, to cross conceptual and disciplinary boundaries, and to become global citizens who embrace diversity of thought and experience. We offer students broad and deep academic programs across seven schools and multiple fields – including the arts and humanities, natural and social sciences, engineering, sustainability, medicine, law, education, and business. The university’s breadth of excellence and culture of innovation uniquely position it to attract and retain the best faculty in the world, who offer students the knowledge and tools to discover and embrace new ideas, and to prepare for successful careers and lives of service. The need for strong ethical principles to achieve a common good is embedded across our educational offerings. Stanford’s distinguished alumni network and highly engaged alumni community provide students with lifelong access to mentors and peers, who help to create partnerships with the world beyond campus, once again enhancing the collective contributions of our community.

According to the 2024 THE Times World Subject Rankings, Stanford University once again leads the world in the field of psychology, becoming the best psychology school in the United States.Among the first departments established at Stanford University, the Department of Psychology has a long-standing tradition of ground-breaking theoretical research that also has powerful impact in the real world.

Stanford University's undergraduate psychology program is designed to introduce students to theoretical and empirical research on human behavior. This includes research on aging, achievement, child development, cognitive processes, conflict, culture, decision-making, emotion, group behavior, health, identity, infancy, language, learning and memory, morality, motivation, personality, psychopathology, race, self, social perception, visual perception and other related topics.

The Stanford Prison Experiment was a psychological study conducted in 1971 by a research team led by American psychologist Philip Zimbardo in a simulated prison in the basement of the Department of Psychology at Stanford University. The team studied human reactions to imprisonment and the effects of imprisonment on the behavior of authorities and supervisees in prison. The guards and prisoners were all college student volunteers, and the experiment was sponsored by the U.S. Office of Naval Research.

The prisoners and guards quickly adapted to their roles, and the dangers and injuries became increasingly serious. One-third of the guards were considered to show "real" sadistic tendencies, many prisoners were psychologically traumatized, and two had to withdraw from the experiment early. Finally, Zimbardo was warned of the increasing antisocial behavior in this study and terminated the entire experiment early. This change in personality was called the "Lucifer Effect" by him, borrowing the story of Lucifer, God's favorite angel, who later fell into the devil Satan.

After the experiment began, the research team randomly assigned 24 people to be guards or prisoners in the prison. At that time, some volunteers said that they would rather play the role of prisoners, partly because they could not imagine themselves as guards after graduation. But the volunteers were told that if they were assigned to play the role of prisoners, they might be deprived of their civil rights and receive only minimal food and medical care. Meanwhile, those who were responsible for playing the role of prisoners were told to wait at home on a Sunday, when they were "arrested" by real police and taken to a mock prison in the basement of the psychology department at Stanford University.

The next day, the "prisoners" rioted, tearing off the numbers on their uniforms, refusing to obey orders, and making fun of the guards. Zimbardo asked the guards to take measures to control the situation. The measures they took included forcing the prisoners to do push-ups, stripping them naked, taking away their meals, pillows, blankets and beds, and making them clean toilets with their bare hands. In the end, the situation got completely out of control.

On the fifth day, Zimbardo's colleague Christine (who later became his wife) was invited to the experimental site to observe and question the ethics of the experiment.

The simulated prison situation can create a new social reality in the minds of prison guards and the people they imprisoned - a real prison.

Personal temperament is not as important as we think. Good and evil are not insurmountable. Environmental pressure can make good people do terrible things. At the beginning of the experiment, there was no difference between the two groups. Less than two weeks later, they had nothing in common. What is particularly remarkable is that the prisoners suspected that the grouping was not random. They thought that the guards were taller than themselves, but in fact, the average height of the two groups was the same.

There is a problem. When Zimbardo said that good people became bad people, those "bad people" did not think they became bad people. They either thought that the victims deserved it, or that they just used evil means to achieve their legitimate goals, and used the rationality of the goals to justify the means they took - the soldiers who tortured prisoners were to obtain the intelligence needed for counter-terrorism, and the terrorists were for national liberation. In the eyes of their colleagues, they were also moral heroes. This is fundamentally a conflict between different good, not a conflict between good and evil, which has gone beyond the scope of psychology.