Slide 2:

Milgram's experiments are the study of what happens to people when the orders of those in authority diverge from the demands of their own conscience.

Imagine the following scene, staged by Milgram, who had the talents of a writer and director. Two men on this ad come to the psychological laboratory of Yale University, where they will take part in the study of learning and memory. A strict experimenter tells them that an innovative study is being conducted in the laboratory - the effect of punishment for learning is being studied and requires one of them - the "teacher" - to force the other - the "student" - to memorize a list of paired concepts, punishing mistakes with electric shocks of increasing strength. One of them, a 47-year-old accountant with mild manners, a "decoy duck", pretends that his paper says "student" and goes into the next room. The "teacher" receives a mild introductory electric shock, then the "student" is seated in a chair and electrodes are fixed on his wrist.

Then the experimenter and the "teacher" return to the laboratory room, the "teacher" takes his place in front of the "current generator" equipped with a switch with which the "voltage" can be varied from 15 to 450 volts, the price of division is 15 volts. The scale has inscriptions "weak blow", "very strong blow", "dangerous: the strongest blow!". In the range from 435 to 450 volts, the inscription XXX appears. The experimenter tells the teacher that for each subsequent mistake, the "student" should receive a stronger blow than for the previous one. with each turn of the switch, a light bulb flashes, a relay is triggered and a buzzer sounds - this is done in order to create the realism of what is happening.

Slide 3:

Let's take a closer look at how the experimenter influenced the "teacher".

If the "teacher" obeys the orders of the experimenter, then he hears the groans of the "student" at 75, 90 and 105 volts. At 120 volts, "the "student" screams that he is in pain. At 150 volts, he begs to put him out of his misery: "Experimenter, let me out of here! I don't want to participate in your work anymore! I've had enough!". At 270 volts, the protest results in an agonizing person. In the range from 300 to 315 volts, he shouts that he refuses to answer, and after 330 silence begins.

Дальше рассказываем текст со слайда…

How far would you go if you were on the spot? Let's vote. Here is a scale from 0 to 450 volts. Where do you think you would stay?

Нарисовать график на доске. По оси X нарисовать людей в 337, на оси Y ось напряжения от 0 до 450 вольт.

Slide 4: Показать реальные результаты.

Slide 5:

1. Milgram repeated the experiment by renting a room in Bridgeport (Connecticut) under the banner of "Bridgeport Research Association" and refusing any references to Yale University. The Bridgeport Research Association was a commercial organization. The results changed slightly: 48% of the subjects agreed to reach the end of the scale.
2. The female "teachers" behaved exactly the same as the men in Milgram's first experiment.
3. Before the start of the additional experiment, the "student" was instructed to declare that he had a sick heart and would not withstand strong electric shocks. During the experiment, the "student" started shouting: "That's it! Let me out of here! I told you I have a heart condition. My heart is starting to bother me! I refuse to continue! Let me out!". However, the behavior of the "teachers" did not change; 65% of the subjects faithfully performed their duties, bringing the tension to the maximum.
4. - When the experimenter left, and his "assistant" remained in the room, only 20% agreed to continue the experiment.

- When the subject was given the right to choose the voltage himself, 95% remained within 150 volts.

- When instructions were given over the phone, obedience greatly decreased (up to 20%). At the same time, many subjects pretended to continue the experiments.

- If two researchers participated in the experiment, one of whom ordered to stop, and the other insisted on continuing the experiment, most of the subjects stopped the experiment.

Slide 6:

Просто прочитать текст.