**Blue eyes and brown eyes experiment**

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Psychology

The brown eye and blue eye experiment is a famous controversial experiment done by Jane Elliot to the third graders in Iowa to demonstrate how it was easy to practice racism without realizing its negative effects. In the experiment, Jane Elliot wanted to teach the learners, among other things, the negative effects of racism and perhaps show the need to abolish any forms of discrimination. The experiment was performed after the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King in 1968, which struck more anger with millions of demonstrators marching in the streets to protest the killing of Dr. Martin Luther King. Over the period, America experienced strong waves of angry demonstrators in an ugly exchange with the police, which leads to more destruction, injuries, and deaths of many demonstrators (Williams & Wright, 2020). The experiment later became a landmark of social science and continued to stir great controversy. Based on Jane Elliot's experiment, the paper explains how human behavior and actions are influenced by the environment, thus proving that indeed human characters are formed and developed by the various social setups.

In the experiment, Jane Elliot divided the learners into two groups based on their eyes' color. One group consisted of students with brown eyes, while another consisted of those learners with blue eyes. After she had separated the learners into the two groups, Jane Elliot treated the various groups differently to learn how the groups would react to the various treatments accorded to them and perhaps learn how the different treatments would impact the learners (Williams & Wright, 2020). In one instance, she favored students with blue eyes making them feel better and smarter than their colleagues who had brown eyes. The disparity in treatment made the blue-eyed students feel better, thus boosting their esteem and performance in class. In another instance, she withdrew the blue-eyed group's favors and privileges and bestowed them on the brown eyed group. This time Jane Elliot made the second group believe they were more intelligent owing to their skin color, thus emerging as a superior group. The act angered the other group prompting them to overreact and express their disappointment in how the teacher had treated them.

As opposed to the current forms of racism in which the people are separated based on their skin color, In the experiment, Jane Elliot separated the students based on the color of their eyes. She discriminated against one group against the other, and it is ridiculous how the groups reacted when they felt that they were not accorded the same rights. In a nutshell, the experiment is a masterwork explaining the effects of racism in early American days and even in American society today (Williams & Wright, 2020). The problem of racism has eaten too much into the American dream of a united people thus derailing not only development but also, generating the negative energy of hate and hostility.

The experiment presents the various facts on racism's effects with exact accuracy, and one can hardly ignore the realities presented. The world today, and America in particular, has perpetrated racism and racial violence towards the people of color without recognizing the various contributions and efforts made by the people in growing the American economy (Hohle, 2017). Although American racism today may not be as bad as it used to be in the early years, the country still struggles with racial discrimination and injustice, thus continuing to pull back the country. The children have been conditioned right from a very early age to think and reason like their parents, guardians, and peers. The video concurs with the truth on how it is easy to influence children's minds and condition them to think in a particular way, thus affecting their character.

Although critics of Jane Elliot's experiment might argue that the experiment was in bad taste and that the facts presented are unrealistic, be it as it may be. Still, the truth remains that the experiment compellingly presents the hard facts about the impacts of racial discrimination among other forms of discrimination and proves the country's need to get over Racism (Hohle, 2017). Through the formulation of various policies and laws, America can get back to its dream and become a better place for its people. However, it is also important to note that through the experiment, Jane Elliot proves that violence is never a solution to a problem.

References

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