1. Which of the research studies presented in the video do you find most interesting or compelling? Describe that study. What was the research question? What were the procedures of the study? What were the main findings of that study?
2. I found Milgram’s study to be the most interesting seeing as none of the researchers thought anyone would go past 150 millivolts and that only one in a thousand men would zap up to 450. The research question was would someone continue shocking someone worse and worse, up to potentially deadly shocks, simply because someone told them to or would their morals prevent it. The zapper took on the role of the teacher, and the victim the student, and every time they messed up a question, the teacher would deliver a shock to the student. The researchers thought the zapper would stop fairly early on but two thirds continued up to 450 mv, which is deadly. The main findings of the study was that blind obedience is very much a thing that humanity will easily succumb to, regardless if what is being demanded of them is morally acceptable or not.
3. Which of the research studies presented in the video appears to be most unethical? Use the research ethics guidelines you learned about during Unit 1 to support your answer.

* The Stanford prison study was the most unethical since it’s been said that they wouldn’t let some guards leave, which is the definition of kidnapping. Also people began to identify with the role they were given, and even if these college students volunteered for this study, they did not consent to the mental torture they undertook. Another thing that should’ve been considered was how the prisoners would react, seeing as many of them had stress breakdowns, which again could’ve left them traumatized.

1. During the video, Dr. Zimbardo interprets the findings of these seminal research studies. What is the "take-home lesson" that he conveys about human behavior?

* The take-home lesson found in this video is that humanity is easily influenced, and not horrible people will do horrible things due to someone telling them to or for the good of an experiment. No one in the experiments thought they would harm people but once they were told to and had someone in charge of them, there was little to no resistance. While the average person thinks that they would never do something like that or go that far, research proves otherwise and it makes us wonder about humanity and how far they’ll go. I also believe that this shows a group mentality, since once the person being tested is in with the researchers they start to work as a group, which I connect to the Nazis, since if more than one person is doing something, like Asch found, it’s easier to go along with what others are doing.