

## SECTION F

Answer all questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

\*22 Major atrocities can reveal the most aggressive side of human behaviour.

Death and destruction during war and the purposeful killing of other humans have been studied in psychology to try to discover the potential causes of these acts.

Unearthing the causes of such acts may enable them to be prevented in the future.

Stanley Milgram conducted a series of experiments to study obedience to authority. Other researchers in psychology have investigated crowd behaviour, conformity, and the bystander effect. Research, such as this, has enabled psychologists to understand ways to prevent blind obedience, and the social and cultural issues in psychology.

Assess social and cultural issues in psychology.

(9)

Culture is a set of traditions and beliefs shared by a group of people. Blind obedience is complying with the orders of an authority without thought. Social issues are problems for society like war and genocide. The two main categories of culture is individualistic and collectivistic. Antisocial behaviour is seen as destructive and unhelpful. Individualistic cultures may make people less likely to conform and obey authority as independence is emphasised which can also lead to less blind obedience. This may mean less death and destruction as they are less likely to blindly obey to commit these acts. Collectivistic cultures may make people more likely to conform and obey authority as respect to authority and interdependence is emphasised. However, people in collectivistic cultures are



less likely to help other people if they are not a part of that culture. This may mean that people from collectivistic cultures will commit ~~more crime~~ killings and destruction if the authority figure commanding it is from that same culture.

Social issues like war may have been caused by blind obedience to authority figures and people being deindividuated within a large crowd of people doing the same things causing them to conform and ~~commit~~ <sup>cause</sup> destruction.

Haney, Banks and Zimbardo found that as the participants wore the prison and guard uniform, they were deindividuated into their roles, the prisoners becoming more submissive and the guards more hostile. <sup>This</sup> ~~which~~ shows how people were deindividuated to act more aggressive and unlike themselves which can explain antisocial behaviour and destruction. However, this took place in an artificial setting so it lacks ecological validity.

Pitcairn et al. found that race had an effect on helping when the victim was drunk as the same race was much more likely to



P 7 1 2 8 6 A 0 3 1 3 6

31

Turn over ►

help which shows how people from other cultures may help less when it comes to death and destruction. Although, Diliavin et al. didn't control all extraneous variables as it was a field experiment making the results less valid. Milgram found that people were more likely to obey in a more legitimate context so people may obey to antisocial acts because of the legitimate context, however Milgram's experiment was a lab experiment so it lacks ecological validity.

(Total for Question 22 = 9 marks)

