

## Annotated Bibliography

### Primary Sources

"Audio Transcript--Tape 4, Interview between Priest Cowart and Prisoners." *Stanford University Libraries*, Aug. 1971. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025. Interview.

This is a transcript of an interview done by the priest who visited the prisoners during the middle of the study. This connects to a theme of abuse of prisoners by describing the conditions in which they were subjected to. During the interview, one prisoner tells the priest that they haven't been able to move freely, make phone calls, or talk to a lawyer. Instead, they have been isolated from their friends and families in their cells, which was mentally exhausting for the prisoners.

"Audio Transcript--tape 7, Prisoner 8612." Interview by Doug Korpi. *Stanford University Libraries*, 19 Aug. 1971. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025.

This was a transcript from an interview done with Doug Korpi, who was prisoner 8612 and participated in the Stanford Prison Experiment for three days before he left early. This interview connects to a theme of prisoners rights, by describing the abuse prisoner 8612 was subjected to. In his interview, he talked about how having his bed, clothes, and food taken away from him negatively affected him. As a result, he did whatever he could to get away from being confined in the basement of a Stanford psychology building.

*A Beautiful Lie*. Directed by Juliette Eisner, Hulu, 2024. App.

This was the final episode in a Hulu series which included interviews from Zimbardo, as well as the other participants in the Stanford Prison Experiment. This connected to historical context by providing insight to Zimbardo's childhood

and how his upbringing affected his life. In this episode, Zimbardo shares how an early hospital experience changed his view of the world and caused him to question as well as explore the forces of good versus evil.

Eisner, Juliette, director. *The Unraveling*. Hulu, 2024. App.

This was the second episode in a Hulu series done to better understand the Stanford Prison Experiment through interviews with the guards and prisoners from this study. This episode connects to a theme of responsibilities by explaining how Zimbardo allowed the guards to abuse the prisoners by failing to interfere and stop the experiment. This source shows how Zimbardo allowed the experiment to get out of hand as the guards got increasingly more cruel over time. It wasn't until graduate student Christina Maslach visited and spoke to Zimbardo about her concerns, that he finally saw the problems with his study and ended his experiment.

*The Hallway*. Directed by Juliette Eisner, Hulu, 2024. App.

This was the first episode in a series done by Hulu which interviewed prisoners and guards who participated in the Stanford Prison Experiment, to understand what truly happened. This episode connects to the theme of rights, as the interviews show how the guards abused the prisoners, as well as ways in which the prisoners felt harmed. In this episode, the prisoners mention how it was harmful to their health when the guards took their beds, clothes, and food away from them. As a result of these experiences, the prisoners were mentally and physically exhausted.

Haslam, Alexander S., and Stephen D. Reicher. "The Psychology of Tyranny." *Scientific American*, 1 Oct. 2005. Accessed 3 Nov. 2024.

Alexander Haslam and Stephen Reicher are both psychology professors, who actively study social psychology and are known for their work with the BBC prison study. This article connects to historical significance by describing the BBC prison study, which was inspired by the Stanford Prison experiment. This study was conducted to expand on the ideas of the Stanford Prison experiment, by setting up a mock prison experiment and measuring the behavior of the participants. However, the researchers made sure that their experiment was ethical and did not violate any of the codes of conduct.

Hoffmann, Heinrich. *The Nazi-Soviet Military Cooperation, 1939-1941*. 9 Jan. 1939. *Imperial War Museum*. Accessed 24 Nov. 2024.

This image was taken by Heinrich Hoffmann, who was Adolf Hitler's official photographer. This image connects to historical context by showing Hitler while he was representing the Nazi Party. This is important because Adolf Hitler and his abuse of authority was a source of inspiration for Zimbardo when conducting the Stanford Prison Experiment.

Jaffe, David, and Phillip G. Zimbardo. "Audio Transcript--Orientation of Guards, 1971." *Stanford University*, Aug. 1971. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025. Speech.

This lecture was given to the guards by Phillip Zimbardo and David Jaffe who were researchers in this study. This connects to the idea of ethical responsibilities of researchers as this source shows a clear violation of experimenter bias. During this orientation, Zimbardo suggested activities and punishments for the prisoners.

Therefore, they interfered with the study as they influenced the way the guards acted.

Korpi, Douglas. Telephone interview with the author. 17 Dec. 2024.

Douglas Korpi was a volunteer in the Stanford Prison Experiment and was known as prisoner 8612. This connects to a theme of rights and responsibilities as he talked about his experiences during this experiment. For example, he talked about some ethical responsibilities Zimbardo violated due to his interference in the study. He also talked about how Zimbardo's results are flawed as he only shared specific pieces of information that confirmed what he was trying to prove.

Mark, John. "IwasA Guard in the 1971 Stanford Prison Experiment. AMA!" *Reddit*, 2015.

Accessed 15 Jan. 2025.

On this web page, John Mark, who was a guard in the Stanford Prison Experiment answered people's questions about his experience. This connects to a theme of rights, as John Mark talks about the ways in which the guards harmed the prisoners. He talked about how the guards used sleep deprivation as a way to torture the prisoners, as well as how prisoners were sent to the hole for misbehaving during the counts.

Ramsey, Clay. "Audio Transcript--Tape 6, 416." *Stanford University Libraries*, Aug. 1971.

Accessed 20 Jan. 2025. Interview.

Clay Ramsey was a participant in the Stanford Prison Experiment, known as prisoner 416. This source connects to a theme of rights, as Clay talks about the humiliation and abuse he faced during his time in the study. He recalls not being prepared for the humiliation and harassment he faced and did not enjoy feeling

like a rat in a cage. He also talks about his experience of being sent to the hole, where he was forced to spend the night in isolation as punishment for not eating his dinner.

---. "NBC Chronolog Transcript--Guard and Prisoner." *Stanford University Libraries*, Aug. 1971. Lecture.

This is a conversation between a guard and Clay Ramsey, who was prisoner 416 in the Stanford Prison Experiment. This source connects to a theme of rights, by describing how the prisoner's were mentally exhausted. In this conversation, prisoner 416 recalls losing his identity within this experiment as he felt as if he was in a real prison run by psychologists.

Zimbardo, Philip G., producer. *Quiet Rage: The Stanford Prison Experiment*. 1988. *Stanford Libraries*. Accessed 6 Oct. 2024.

The producer of this documentary Phillip Zimbardo, was the researcher who designed and carried out the Stanford Prison Experiment. This video supports the theme of rights, by describing the experiences of the prisoners who experienced abuse and degradation. Once the prisoners arrived in the "jail," they lost all of their rights to the guards, who harmed them mentally and physically. When the prisoners tried to strike back, the guards misused their powers even more by stripping their cells of what little they had, and publicly harassing the rebellious prisoners.

Zimbardo, Phillip G. "Audio Transcript--Tape 2, Orientation of Guards." *Stanford University Libraries*, 14 Aug. 1971. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025. Lecture.

This lecture was given by Phillip Zimbardo, who was the main researcher in the Stanford Prison Experiment, to the guards who had just been selected to participate in his study. This connects to a theme of responsibilities by showing the ways in which Zimbardo demonstrated experimenter bias and interfered with the study. In this orientation, Zimbardo claimed that the guards could do whatever they wanted to cause the prisoners to lose their sense of identity, but they could not harm them. However, in this orientation, Zimbardo influenced the ways the guards would act during the experiment, which resulted in data that was not reliable.

---. *The Lucifer Effect*. E-book ed., Random House, Rider, 2007.

This book was written by Phillip Zimbardo, who was the researcher in the Stanford Prison Experiment. This book connects to a theme of historical context by describing Zimbardo's goals and reasoning behind creating this study. Zimbardo was inspired by Stanley Milgram and wanted to study the effects a prison environment can have on a person's behavior. He was interested in studying the forces of evil versus good and how a bad environment can cause a person to behave badly.

---, narrator. *Prison #26 (#6)*. 1971. *Stanford University Libraries*. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025.

This scene is footage of the Stanford Prison Experiment and was narrated by Phillip Zimbardo, who was the researcher in this experiment. This connects to a theme of abuse of prisoners by showing how the prisoners were mentally and physically abused. For example, in this video, there is evidence of one of the guards stepping on a prisoner while he does push-ups. On top of this, the video

shows the prisoners chanting that 819 did a bad thing, which was a way in which the guards mentally abused prisoner 819.

---, narrator. *Prison #22*. 1971. *Stanford Libraries*. Accessed 13 Jan. 2025.

This video includes footage that was taken during the course of this experiment and was narrated by researcher Phillip Zimbardo. This connects to a theme of rights, by showing how the prisoners' rights were violated. This can be seen as in this video, the guard is shown taking the prisoners' beds away as a form of punishment.

---. "The Psychology of Evil." *TED Talks*, 2 Feb. 2008. Accessed 21 Jan. 2025. Speech.

This source was a TED Talk which was given by Phillip Zimbardo, who was the researcher in the Stanford Prison Experiment. This source connects to historical context by describing Zimbardo's motivations for creating this experiment. In this source, Zimbardo describes the Milgram Shock Experiment, and talks about how that influenced him. He also talks about how his upbringing had a big effect on himself as it led him to question the forces of good versus evil.

---. "Stanford Prison Experiment." *Stanford Libraries*, Stanford University, 1972. Accessed 24 Nov. 2024.

This gallery was published on the Stanford University Website, which was the school in which this experiment took place, and the author of the photographs was Phillip Zimbardo, who was the researcher in this study. This connects to historical context, by providing images that help to support the information on the website. The images provide context about the setting, the appearances of the participants, and illustrates the actions taken by the volunteers during this experiment.

Zimbardo, Phillip G., et al. *The Stanford Prison Experiment*. Aug. 1971. *Google Scholar*.

This source was the report written by the researchers Phillip Zimbardo, David Jaffe, Craig Haney, and Curtis Banks after the experiment was over. This source connects to a theme of historical context, by explaining what caused Zimbardo to run this experiment. Phillip Zimbardo wanted to study the psychology of imprisonment and the effects of becoming either a prisoner or a guard. As a result, he built a mock prison in the basement of a Stanford building and recorded the results.

---. "The Stanford Prison Experiment." 1971.

Phillip Zimbardo, Craig Haney, and Curtis Banks were researchers in the Stanford Prison Experiment and David Jaffe was the prison warden. This published report of the results of the Stanford Prison Experiment provides context to the goals and outcome of the study. In this report, Zimbardo provides information on his motives for running this experiment, as well as how the volunteers were affected in different ways. He goes on to explain why the guards became increasingly abusive overtime and how this led many of the prisoners to experience mental breakdowns.

Zimbardo, Phillip G., and David Jaffe. "Audio Transcript--selections." *Stanford University Libraries*, Aug. 1971. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025. Lecture.

This conversation took place between Phillip Zimbardo and David Jaffe who were researchers in the Stanford Prison Experiment. This connects to the theme of responsibilities of researchers in a study. During this speech, Zimbardo admits



that the experiment has been unethical due to its impact on the prisoners, and that they should never have conducted this study.

Zimbardo, Phillip G., et al. "The Mind Is a Formidable Jailer." *The New York Times*, 8 Apr. 1973.

Accessed 13 Jan. 2025.

This article was written by Phillip Zimbardo, Craig Haney, David Jaffe, and Curtis Banks who all worked on the Stanford Prison Experiment as researchers.

This article connects to a theme of responsibilities by describing the ways in which their experiment was unethical. In this article, the researchers recall their surprise arrest, which violated the prisoner's informed consent, as they were not aware this would happen in the experiment. They also talk about how they had a role in the experiment, which is an example of experimenter bias, as their dual role interfered with the results.

## Secondary Sources

'Evil Scientist' Wants to Teach People to Do Good. 2011. *Gale in Context: U.S. History*. Accessed 24 Sept. 2024.

The author Amy Staden is a reporter for NPR, a non profit organization that strives to produce the highest standard of public journalism, and is the co-founder of the quarterly magazine Meatpaper. This recording connects to the theme of responsibility in which Zimbardo felt, to bring about a positive change by using the results of his experiment. Zimbardo never wanted to run an unethical trial, and instead wanted to use the Stanford Prison Experiment to prove that all people have the tendency to conform and do terrible things. However, after the backlash,

Zimbardo felt responsible to prove his intentions were good, leading him to launch the Heroic Imagination Project, which taught students to defy conformity.

Addiction Policy Forum. "Justice-Involved Individuals Returning to the Community Are at High Risk for Overdose Fatality." *Addiction Policy Forum*, 10 Jan. 2019. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025.

This article was written by the Addiction Policy Forum which is a nonprofit group that strives to eliminate addiction. This source connects to historical significance as it provided an image of the BBC prison experiment setup which was a study inspired by the Stanford Prison Experiment. This image showed how the conditions for participants in the BBC study were better as they were in a nicer environment.

American Psychological Association. "Demonstrating the Power of Social Situations via a Simulated Prison Experiment." *American Psychological Association*, 8 June 2004. Accessed 6 Oct. 2024.

This article was published by the American Psychological Association, which is a group that strives to spark meaningful changes around the world through their quality pieces about psychology. This source provided context about the original intentions of the Stanford Prison Experiment. The article describes the process that Zimbardo used to pick the volunteers. After carrying out a series of personality tests, Zimbardo chose the students whom he deemed most "normal" to be the subjects of his experiment. This article also explains the initial question that was asked by Zimbardo: how institutional forces and different circumstances would affect the behavior of "normal" people.

Bower, Bruce. *Roll Call. ScienceNews*, 8 Aug. 2004. Accessed 24 Nov. 2024.

The article this picture was taken from was written by Bruce Bower who works as a journalist and writes about psychology and mental health issues. The picture connects to historical significance by portraying volunteers of the BBC Prison Study getting inspected. The BBC Prison Study was inspired by the Stanford Prison Experiment, and expanded on Zimbardo's ideas.

Brady, F. Neil, and Jeanne M. Logsdon. "Zimbardo's 'Stanford Prison Experiment' and the Relevance of Social Psychology for Teaching Business Ethics." *Journal of Business Ethics*, vol. 7, no. 9, 1988, pp. 703-10. *JSTOR*. Accessed 13 Jan. 2025.

This article was written by Neil Brady, who is a professor at Brigham Young University and Jeanne Lodsdon who was a professor of business ethics at the University of New Mexico. This article connects to historical context by providing insight to Zimbardo's intentions in creating the Stanford Prison Experiment. This article talks about how Zimbardo created a situational hypothesis to study how normal people would react when put in a cruel situation. It then goes on to explain how the effects of one's situation on their actions, as shown in Zimbardo's study, can be used to explain the behavior of people within different organizations.

Cicero, L. A. *Philip Zimbardo in 1994*. 1994. *Stanford Report*. Accessed 24 Nov. 2024.

The article that contains this image is written by Melissa de Witte who is the director for social science communications for Stanford News Service. This image connects to historical context, as this picture of Zimbardo helps the viewer

to visualize what Zimbardo looks like. This is important because he was ultimately the person who created this study and the context of his appearance is important because it helps understand the subsequent pictures better, in which he is present in.

"Ethical Principles of Psychologists and Code of Conduct." *American Psychological Association*, 2017. Accessed 22 Sept. 2024.

The group that wrote this, the American Psychological Association, is the leading scientific organization that represents psychology in the US. This webpage supports the theme of responsibility by explicitly stating the ethical requirements that are placed on all psychologists, to carry out proper experiments. One of the key principles this article explores is beneficence and nonmaleficence, which is the idea that psychologists must work to benefit their subjects instead of harming them. However, in the Stanford Prison experiment, Phillip Zimbardo did not uphold these responsibilities, as many of the prisoners involved in this experiment were mentally and physically harmed.

Gibney, Alex, director. *The Human Behavior Experiments*. Court tv, 2006.

Alex Gibbey is an American producer and documentary film director who went to Yale, and has won an Emmy, Oscar, and Grammy for his works. This film connects to a theme of rights and responsibility, as it explains how the guards violated the prisoners human rights, such as rights to freedom from torture. This film shows how some of the guards not only adopted their role as a brutal abuser, but took this one step further, and decided to see how violent they could get until

being stopped. As the prisoners lost more freedoms overtime, they lost their sense of self due to the dehumanization and mistreatment they experienced.

Greenwood, John. "How Would People Behave in Milgram's Experiment Today?" *Behavioral Scientist*, 24 July 2018. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025.

John Greenwood works as a professor of psychology at the City University of New York Graduate Center. This article connects to historical context as it provided an image from Milgram's study of one of the teacher's, which was the study that inspired Phillip Zimbardo. In this picture, the teacher is clearly obeying the authority figure as their hand is touching the shock machine. Therefore, this participant helps support the claim that people are likely to obey the orders if they are given by an authority figure.

Haslam, Alexander S., and Stephen D. Reicher. "Contesting the 'Nature' of Conformity: What Milgram and Zimbardo's Studies Really Show." *PLOS Biology*, 20 Nov. 2012.

Alexander Haslam and Stephen Reicher are both psychology professors, who actively study social psychology, and are known for their work with the BBC prison study. This article provides the context to the Stanford Prison Experiment by describing how Phillip Zimbardo's study was influenced by the Milgram shock experiment. The Milgram shock experiment studied obedience, and showed that volunteers were willing to deliver deadly levels of shock to another person when commanded to by an authority figure. Zimbardo wanted to design an experiment that was even more extreme and would expand on Milgram's ideas. This led him to develop the SPE, to study how men would act in a mock prison environment, and whether or not the people assigned prisoners would obey the guards.

Holocaust Encyclopedia. "Nazi Terror Begins - Photograph." *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum is an organization that works to spread awareness about the Holocaust. This source connects to historical context by providing images that show Hitler during the Holocaust, which was an event that inspired Zimbardo to create his study. These images show Hitler in public where he is surrounded by, or near crowds. This shows how he was able to spread his beliefs onto German citizens and build up support in Germany.

Konnikova, Maria. "The Real Lesson of the Stanford Prison Experiment." *The New Yorker*, 12 June 2015. Accessed 6 Oct. 2024.

This report was written by Maria Konnikova, who is an author and journalist that is known for her best selling book "Mastermind: How to Think Like Sherlock Holmes," and her work done for *Times*, *Scientific American Mind*, and *The Atlantic* and *The New Republic*. This source supports the theme of rights, through describing the treatment and dehumanization of the prisoners. The journalist reported that the prisoners were made to wear an emasculating and humiliating numbered gown, which forced them to give up their real identities and fully take on their role as a prisoner. This source also explained how Zimbardo's results called out the American prison system, as they showed how prisoners are often stripped of their basic human rights and are subjected to abuse from their guards.

Leithead, Alastair. "Stanford Prison Experiment Continues to Shock." *BBC*, 17 Aug. 2011. Accessed 20 Oct. 2024.

Alastair Leithead is a reporter for BBC, the world's leading public service broadcaster, who specializes in digital storytelling. This article connects to a theme of rights and responsibilities, because Zimbardo violated his ethical responsibilities, by not standing up for justice. This article includes a quote from Zimbardo who says this experiment shouldn't have gone past the second day, which was when the guards truly embraced their inhumane role, and began to abuse their prisoners. Zimbardo watched for way too long as the dehumanization of the prisoners led many to breakdown both mentally and physically, before ending his study.

Levine, Robert. "The Evil That Men Do." *American Scientist*, vol. 95, no. 5, 2007, pp. 440-42. *JSTOR*. Accessed 6 Oct. 2024.

This review was done by Robert Levine, who was an award winning researcher and professor at California State University in Fresno that dedicated his life to the study of social psychology. This review highlights the historical significance of the book "The Lucifer Effect," a book written by Zimbardo about the Stanford Prison Experiment. Robert Levine explains how in "The Lucifer Effect," Zimbardo uses the results of his experiment, which shows how different circumstances can affect a person's behavior, to share important lessons about situational forces in the real world. He recommends this book, as it explains how every person has the power to not only become evil themselves, but to persuade others to support their harmful behavior when given the right circumstances.

Nicassio, Theresa. "Dr. Philip Zimbardo – from Creating Evil to Inspiring Heroism." *Theresa's Wellness Hub*, Theresa Nicassio, 2016. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025.

This source was written by Dr. Theresa Nicassio who is a registered psychologist that has worked at the Counseling Center at the University of Nevada Las Vegas and the University of British Columbia. This source connects to a theme of historical context by providing pictures that tell us more about Zimbardo and why he chose to run his experiment. One picture shows the environment in which he grew up, which supports the idea that growing up in poverty led him to question the world. Another picture also shows him wearing a superman shirt, which supports the idea that comic books have had a lasting impact on his life by inspiring him to question the forces of good versus evil.

O'Toole, Kathleen. "The Stanford Prison Experiment: Still powerful after all these years." *Stanford New Service*, 8 Jan. 1997.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20111118040323/http://news.stanford.edu/pr/97/970108prisonexp.html>.

Kathleen O'Toole was a publishing author in the Stanford News Service who was known for her articles based on social sciences, before becoming the editorial director of marketing and communications at the Stanford Graduate school of business, one of the top schools in the country. This archive highlights the theme of responsibility in which psychologist Christina Maslach felt to end the Stanford Prison experiment. Christina Maslach was horrified by the horrific conditions in which the prisoners were subjected to, upon her initial observation of the study.



As a result, Maslach felt a responsibility to protect the prisoners, as this experiment violated their rights, which led her to confront Zimbardo.

*Photographs of Milgram. Yale University Library. Accessed 24 Nov. 2024.*

This picture was found on the Yale University Library Website, which is a very prestigious school with a very strong psychology program. This image connects to the idea of historical significance by showing Stanley Milgram. Stanley Milgram created a shock experiment to measure the effects of authority on obedience, which inspired Zimbardo to create the Stanford Prison Experiment.

Plous, Scott. "Alex Haslam." *Social Psychology Network*, 9 June 2001. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025.

This source is maintained by Dr. Scott Plous who has Ph.D. in psychology from Stanford University and currently works at Wesleyan University. This source connects to a theme of historical significance by providing an image that shows the researchers of the BBC study, which was inspired by the Stanford Prison Experiment. This image shows the two researchers Alex Haslam and Stephen Reicher together, which shows how they collaborated and worked together to recreate the Stanford Prison Experiment, but in a more ethical way.

Ratnesar, Romesh. "The Menace Within." *Stanford Website*. Accessed 13 Jan. 2025.

The author Romesh Ratnesar worked as a State Department official and was a member of an editorial board called Bloomberg View. This article connects to a theme of responsibilities, by providing details as to how Phillip Zimbardo failed to prevent the prisoners from being harmed. In this article, one of the guards talks about how he decided to see how far he could push the prisoners until someone

told him to stop. However, while Zimbardo was watching the entire experiment from secret cameras, he failed to step in and stop the guards from harming the prisoners when he should have.

Rousseau, Danielle. "Comparison to the Holocaust Vs. Incarceration." *Sites.bu.edu*, 22 June 2021. Accessed 20 Oct. 2024.

Danielle Rousseau is an assistant professor at Boston University's metropolitan college who works as a social justice researcher. This article provides context, by explaining the influence that the Holocaust had on Zimbardo as he created this experiment. This article talks about how Zimbardo dehumanized the prisoners in a way that emulated the Nazi soldiers, by taking their clothes and replacing their names with numbers. In addition, the brutal behavior in which the guards displayed as a result of manipulation by Zimbardo, who was an authority figure, was used to explain the brutal actions of the Nazi soldiers who were influenced by Hitler.

"Stanford Prison Experiment." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 19 Sept. 2024. Accessed 22 Sept. 2024.

This source was written by Wikipedia, which is an online encyclopedia run by a group of people, known as Wikipedians. This source connects to historical context by describing the course of this experiment. This source provided an overview of each of the days of the experiment, and how the conditions of the prisoners worsened overtime.

Tavris, Carol. "Book Review: 'Behind the Shock Machine' by Gina Perry." *The Wall Street Journal*, 6 Sept. 2013. Accessed 20 Jan. 2025.

Carol Tavris is known for her work as an American social psychologist and feminist. This source connects to historical context by providing an image that shows a learner in Milgram's Shock Experiment, which inspired Zimbardo to create his own study. This image helps explain how the experiment worked by showing how the learner was connected to wires. In addition, these were the wires that were supposed to be shocking the learner every time they got a question wrong.

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, Washington, DC. "Victims of the Nazi Era: Nazi Racial Ideology." *United States Memorial Holocaust Museum*, 20 Sept. 2024. Accessed 3 Nov. 2024.

This was written by the United States Holocaust memorial museum, an organization that strives to spread awareness about the Holocaust. This source connects to a historical context by describing the beliefs and ideology of the Nazis. Hitler spread his Nazi ideology throughout the country, and forced his beliefs onto the German soldiers. This connects to the Stanford Prison Experiment, because Zimbardo was inspired by the Holocaust, which led him to create his experiment. Zimbardo wanted to study the human tendency to conform and adapt their behavior based on certain situations.

"Zimbardo, Philip." *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, edited by William A. Darity, Jr., 2nd ed., vol. 9, Macmillan Reference USA, 2008, p. 178. *Gale in Context: U.S. History*. Accessed 22 Sept. 2024.

This document was edited by William A. Darity, Jr. who is a social scientist at Duke University. This text explains the historical significance of the Stanford

Prison experiment, and how it impacted society. For example, this experiment is still referenced by many psychologists even to this day, as it was able to explain how different situations can affect a person's behavior. In addition, it allowed Zimbardo to go on and become President of the American Psychology Society, which gave him a platform to promote psychology and social sciences to the world.