History of social psychology pdf

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Study the ways in which social behavior affects almost all of a person's experiences in society with this doctoral concentration of social psychology. Walden University offers this gathering as part of its PhD in psychology degree program. Students will examine perceptions, attitudes, relationships, motivations, compliance and much more in relation to Social Psychology. The curriculum includes components of the foundations, basic, research and specialized courses, as well as a doctoral thesis and four doctoral residences. Credit for up to five courses can be transferred to this online Psychology degree from a master's degree in a related field. Topics of the course include the following: Social KnowledgeSyvius research methodsA curated social psychology Foundation-Paced Mostly online According to SSA historians, the social security program began with the Social Security Act of 1935, originally titled the Financial Security Act. The term Social Security was coined in the United States by activist Abraham Epstein, who led a group called the American Association for Social Security. Social security taxes and benefit payments began in January 1937. Initially the government paid pension benefits only to the main employee of a family, but in 1939 it added survivor's benefits and benefits for the pensioner's spouse and children. Disability benefits began in 1956, and in 1965 Congress signed Medicare into law. The Public Administration Commission approved the SSN as an official federal employee in 1961, and the Internal Revenue Service adopted it as an official taxpayer ID number in 1962. Advertising While the Social Security Act did not specify the use of numbered cards, it called for a record-keeping plan to be developed. The first SSN team was commissioned and distributed through 45,000 local post offices across the United States, as the SSA had not yet developed its current network of 1,300 domain offices. The cards themselves were made in more than 1,000 post offices designated as typing centers. Between November 1936 and June 1937, more than 30 million SSN applications were processed. First, the SSA distributed SS-4 applications to employers, asking them to report the number of employees in their businesses. The SSA then sent the appropriate number of SS-5 forms to the employees to fill them out. When employees returned these forms to post offices and typing centers, the SSA assigned SSNs and typed them into the first Social Security cards. Fred Happel, the New York artist who had created the Flying Tigers logo used during World War II, under provided that the design for the cards (SSA.gov: History has an image of the original design). The Post Office sent these number assignments (on form OA-702) to the main archives at social security headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland. Social distance is a measure of social separation between groups caused by perceived or real differences between groups of people, as defined by known social categories. It's It's in various social categories, including class, race and ethnicity, culture, nationality, religion, gender and sexuality, and age, among others. Sociologists recognize three main types of social distance: emotional, normative and interactive. They study it through a variety of research methods, including ethnography and observation of participants, surveys, interviews, and daily route mapping, among other techniques. Emotional social distance is probably the most widely known type and one that is the cause of great concern among sociologists. Emotional social distance was determined by Emory Bogardus, who created the Bogardus Social Distance Scale to measure it. Emotional social distance refers to the extent to which a person from a group feels sympathy or empathy for people from other groups. The scale of measurement created by bogardus measures this by establishing a person's willingness to interact with people from other groups. For example, reluctance to live next door to a family of a different race would indicate a high degree of social distance. On the other hand, the willingness to marry a person of a different race would show a very low degree of social distance. Emotional social distance is a cause for concern among sociologists because it is known to encourage prejudice, prejudice, hatred, and even violence. The emotional social distance between Nazi sympathizers and European Jews was an important component of the ideology that supported the Holocaust. Today, emotional social distance fuels politically motivated hate crimes and school bullying among some of President Donald Trump's supporters and seems to have created the conditions for his election to the presidency, given that support for Trump has been concentrated among white supremacists. Regulatory social distance is the kind of difference we perceive between ourselves as members of groups and others who are not members of the same groups. It's the distinction we make between us and them, or between insiders and underdogs. Regulatory social distance is not necessary to be critical. Instead, it may simply signal that a person recognizes the differences between herself and others whose race, class, gender, sexuality, or ethnicity may differ from her own. Sociologists believe that this form of social distance is important because it is necessary to first recognize a difference to see and understand how difference shapes the experiences and life paths of those who differ from ourselves. Sociologists believe that the recognition of difference in this way should be social policy, so that it is designed to serve all citizens and not just those in the majority of them. Interactive social distance is a way of describing the extent to which different groups of people interact with each other, both in terms of frequency and intensity of interaction. By this measure, the more diverse groups interact, the closer they are socially. The less they interact, the greater the interactive social distance is between them. Sociologists who operate using the theory of social networks pay attention to interactive social distance and measure it as the power of social bonds. Sociologists recognize that these three types of social distance are not mutually excluded and do not necessarily overlap. Groups of people can be close in one sense, say, in terms of interactive social distance, but far from the other, as in emotional social distance. Updated by Nicki Lisa Cole, Ph.D. Update on May 10, 2020 Mitchell Funk/Getty Images Social Psychology is an exciting topic that has yielded great research on how people behave in groups. In many cases, the results of several famous experiments contradict how you would expect people to act in social situations. Here are 10 things you need to know about social psychology: The presence of other people can have a powerful impact on behavior. When a number of people witness something like an accident, the more people who are present the less likely it is that someone will step forward to help. This is known as the result of bystanders. People will go to great lengths to obey a form of principle. People will go to long, and sometimes dangerous, lengths to obey principle elements. In his famous obedience experiments, psychologist Stanley Milgram found that people would be willing to deliver a potentially deadly electric shock to another person when ordered by experimenters. The need to comply leads people to go along with the team. Most people will go with the team, even if they think the team is wrong. In Solomon Asch's compliance experiments, people were asked to judge which was the longest of the three lines. When other team members chose the wrong line, participants were more likely to choose the same line. The condition can also have a significant effect on social behaviour. Status variables can play an important role in our social behaviour. In the Stanford prison experiment, psychologist Philip Zibardo discovered that participants would take on the roles given to them at such an extreme that the experiment had to be discontinued after just six days. Those placed in the roles of prison guards began to abuse their power, while those in the role of prisoners became anxious and stressed. People tend to look for things that confirm the things they already believe. People usually look for things that confirm their existing beliefs and ignore information that contradicts what they already believe. This is well known confirmation of expectation. It plays an important role in what is known as confirmation bias, a type of cognitive bias. This tendency to seek confirmation leads us to sometimes avoid information that challenges the way we create for the world. The way we categorize others helps us make sense of the world, but it also leads to stereotypical views. When we categorize information about social groups, we tend to exaggerate the differences between groups and differences within the groups. This is one of the reasons why there are stereotypes and prejudices. Underlying behaviors have a strong influence on social behavior. Our attitude, or the way we evaluate different things, including people, ideas and objects, can be both clear and implicit. It is the clear attitudes that we consciously shape and which we are fully aware of. Implicit attitudes, on the other hand, shape and work unconsciously but still have a strong influence on our behavior. Our expectations affect the way we see others and the way we think they should behave. Our perceptions of other people are often based on things like expected roles, social norms and social categorizations. Because we expect people in a particular role or part of a particular social group to behave in a certain way, our initial impressions of a person often rely on these mental shortcuts to make quick judgments about how we expect people to behave. We attribute external forces to our own failures, but we blame others for their own misfortunes. When we explain behaviour, we tend to attribute our own good fortune to internal factors and negative effects to external forces. When it comes to other people, however, we usually attribute their actions to internal characteristics. For example, if we get a bad grade on a piece of paper, it's the teacher's fault; If a classmate gets a bad grade, it's because he didn't study hard enough. This trend is known as actor-observer bias. Sometimes it's easier to just go along with the crowd than cause a scene. In groups, people often go along with the majority view rather than cause upset. This phenomenon is known as groupthink and tends to occur more often when team members share a lot in common when the group is under pressure, or in the presence of a charismatic leader. These are just some of the exciting forces that affect our social worlds. Dive deeper into the world of social psychology to learn more about the myriad factors that influence our social behavior, perceptions and interactions. Thanks for your comments! What are your concerns? Verywell Mind uses only high-quality sources, including peer-reviewed studies, to support the facts in our articles. Read the editorial process to learn more about fact-checking and keeping our content accurate, reliable, and reliable. Hortensius R, De gelder B. apathy: the effect of bystanders has been reviewed. 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