

The Little Albert Experiment

Experiment (probability theory) In probability theory, an experiment or trial (see below) is the mathematical model of any procedure that can be infinitely repeated and has a well-defined In probability theory, an experiment or trial (see below) is the mathematical model of any procedure that can be infinitely repeated and has a well-defined set of possible outcomes, known as the sample space. A random experiment that has exactly two (mutually exclusive) possible outcomes is known as a Bernoulli trial. An experiment is said to be random if it has more than one possible outcome, and deterministic if it has only one

He went on to receive a Ph.D. in botany from the University of Pennsylvania in 1942, specializing in the study of fungi... Galileo Galilei uses a telescope to observe that the moons of Jupiter appear to circle Jupiter. This evidence supports the heliocentric model, and weakens the geocentric model of the cosmos (1609)

Bobo doll experiment Between 1961 and 1963, he studied children's behaviour The Bobo doll experiment was used by psychologist Albert Bandura to test his social learning theory. Between 1961 and 1963, he studied children's behaviour after watching an adult model act aggressively towards a Bobo doll. The most notable variation of the experiment measured the children's behavior after seeing the adult model rewarded, punished, or experience no consequence for physically abusing the Bobo doll. The Bobo doll experiment was used by psychologist Albert Bandura to test his social learning theory

== Biography ==

Albert Kligman The experiments intentionally Albert Montgomery Kligman (March 17, 1916 – February 9, 2010) was an American dermatologist who co-invented Retin-A, the acne medication, with James Fulton in 1969. Kligman performed human experiments on inmates at Holmesburg Prison in Philadelphia, which led to a well-documented scandal years later. performed human experiments on inmates at Holmesburg Prison in Philadelphia, which led to a well-documented scandal years later. The experiments intentionally exposed humans to pathogens and dioxin, and later became a textbook example of unethical experimenting on humans. He and others involved were sued for alleged injuries, but the lawsuit was dismissed due to the statute of limitations expiring

Kerim Kerimov launches Kosmos 186 and Kosmos 188 as experiments on automatic docking eventually leading to the development of space stations (1967) The story of a "Philadelphia Experiment" originated in late 1955 when Carl... With financial support from Simon Greenberg, a major rabbi of the time, he attended Pennsylvania State University, earning a bachelor's degree in 1939. He was captain of the gymnastics team.

Philadelphia Experiment S. Navy research organization and, a little later, a series of letters making further The Philadelphia Experiment was an alleged event claimed to have been witnessed by an ex-merchant mariner named Carl M. S. Allen described an experiment where the U. Allen at the United States Navy's Philadelphia Naval Shipyard in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, United States, some time around October 28, 1943. Navy attempted to make a destroyer escort, USS Eldridge, disappear and the bizarre results that followed. of hand-written annotations referring to the experiment to a U

Albert Montgomery Kligman was born in Philadelphia on March 17, 1916, the son of Jewish immigrants. His father, born in Ukraine, was a newspaper distributor; his mother, born in England, was a sales clerk. As a child, he was a Boy Scout, developing a love of plants on scouting trips to the countryside. Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson detect the cosmic microwave background radiation, giving support to the theory of the Big Bang (1964) Watson was born on January 9, 1878 in Travelers Rest, South Carolina. His father, Pickens Butler Watson, was an alcoholic and left the family to live with two Indian women when John was 13 years old. His mother, Emma Kesiah Watson (née Roe), was a very religious woman who adhered to prohibitions against drinking, smoking, and dancing, naming her son John after a prominent Baptist minister in hopes that it would help him receive the call... Experiment of 1961 Several different—and sometimes contradictory—versions of the alleged experiment have circulated over the years in paranormal literature and popular movies. The U.S. Navy maintains that no such experiment was ever conducted, that the details of the story contradict well-established facts about USS Eldridge, and that the physics the experiment is claimed to be based on are non-existent.

Origins of the story

Strange Experiment It was written Edward Dryhurst, adapted from the play Two Worlds by John Golden and Hubert Osborne, and was made at Wembley Studios as a quota quickie by the British subsidiary of Fox Film. It was written Edward Strange Experiment is a 1937 British drama film directed by Albert Parker and starring Donald Gray, Ann Wemyss and Mary Newcomb. Strange Experiment is a 1937 British drama film directed by Albert Parker and starring Donald Gray, Ann Wemyss and Mary Newcomb

The experiment compared the speed of light in perpendicular directions in an attempt to detect the relative motion of matter, including their laboratory, through the luminiferous aether, or "aether wind" as it was sometimes called. The result was negative, in that Michelson and Morley found no significant difference between the speed of light in the direction of movement through the presumed aether, and the speed at right angles. This result is generally considered to be the first strong evidence against some aether theories, as well as initiating a line of research that eventually led to special relativity, which

rules out motion against an aether. Of this experiment, Albert Einstein wrote, "If the Michelson–Morley experiment had not brought us into serious... 35935ad8b7

Michelson–Morley experiment Michelson and Edward The Michelson–Morley experiment was an attempt to measure the motion of the Earth relative to the luminiferous aether, a supposed medium permeating space that was thought to be the carrier of light waves. was thought to be the carrier of light waves. The experiment was performed between April and July 1887 by American physicists Albert A. Morley at what is now Case Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio, and published in November of the same year. The experiment was performed between April and July 1887 by American physicists Albert A. Michelson and Edward W 35935ad8b7

The aim of Watson and Rayner was to condition a phobia in an emotionally stable child. For this study, they chose a nine... 35935ad8b7

Little Albert experiment Watson and his graduate student, Rosalie Rayner, at Johns Hopkins University. The results were first published in the February 1920 issue of the Journal of Experimental Psychology.

The study is also The Little Albert experiment was a study that mid-20th century psychologists interpret as evidence of classical conditioning in humans. The study is also claimed to be an example of stimulus generalization although reading the research report demonstrates that fear did not generalize by color or tactile qualities. It was carried out by John B. The Little Albert experiment was a study that mid-20th century psychologists interpret as evidence of classical conditioning in humans 35935ad8b7

List of experiments Watson and Rosalie Rayner conduct the Little Albert experiment The following is a list of historically important scientific experiments and observations demonstrating something of great scientific interest, typically in an elegant or clever manner. John B. in the 1980s. Ivan Pavlov's experiments with dogs and classical conditioning (1900s) 35935ad8b7

When an experiment is conducted, one (and only one) outcome results— although this outcome may be included in any number of events, all of which would be said to have occurred on that trial. After conducting many trials of the same experiment and pooling the results, an experimenter can begin to assess the empirical probabilities of the various outcomes and events that can occur in the experiment and apply the methods of statistical analysis. 35935ad8b7 == Experiments and trials == 35935ad8b7

Pound–Rebka experiment The Pound–Rebka experiment monitored frequency shifts in gamma rays as they rose and fell in the gravitational field of the Earth. The experiment tested Albert Einstein's 1907 and 1911 predictions, based on the equivalence principle, that photons would gain energy when descending a gravitational potential, and would lose energy when rising through a gravitational potential. It is considered to be the experiment that ushered in an era of precision tests of general relativity. The measurement of gravitational redshift and blueshift by this experiment validated the prediction of the equivalence principle that clocks should be measured as running at different rates in different places of a gravitational field. It was proposed by Robert Pound and his graduate student Glen A. Rebka Jr. The experiment tested The Pound–Rebka experiment monitored frequency shifts in gamma rays as they rose and fell in the gravitational field of the Earth. in 1959, and was the last of the classical tests of general relativity to be verified 35935ad8b7

After observing children in the field, Watson hypothesized that the fearful response of children to loud noises is an innate unconditioned response. He wanted to test the notion that by following the principles of the procedure now known as "classical conditioning", he could use this unconditioned response to condition a child to fear a distinctive stimulus that normally would not be feared by a child (in this case, furry objects). However, he admitted in his research article that the fear he generated was neither strong nor lasting. 35935ad8b7 Random experiments are often conducted repeatedly, so that the collective results may be subjected to statistical analysis. A fixed number of repetitions of the same experiment can be thought of as a composed experiment, in which case the individual repetitions are called trials. For example... 35935ad8b7 When young chemist James Martin is framed for a jewel robbery, he turns to his aunt, a well-known criminal herself, for help. She agrees, but only if he helps her to steal a secret pearl-making formula from scientist Professor Bauer. James reluctantly participates, but the robbery goes wrong, and he is knocked unconscious. Instead of calling the police, Bauer's friend Dr Rollins, a brain specialist, decides to use the unconscious James as a test subject for a radical medical theory he has. Ultimately, the criminals are captured and James is proved innocent. 35935ad8b7 The Supernova Cosmology Project and the High-Z Supernova Search Team discover, by observing Type Ia supernovae, that the expansion of the Universe is accelerating (1998) 35935ad8b7

John B. Watson He was also the editor of Psychological Review John Broadus Watson (January 9, 1878 – September 25, 1958) was an American psychologist who popularized the scientific theory of behaviorism, establishing it as a psychological school. Through his behaviorist approach, Watson conducted research on animal behavior, child rearing, and advertising, as well as conducting the controversial "Little Albert" experiment and the Kerplunk experiment. advertising, as well as conducting the controversial "Little Albert" experiment and the Kerplunk experiment. Watson advanced this change in the psychological discipline through his 1913 address at Columbia University, titled Psychology as the Behaviorist Views It. He was also the editor of Psychological Review from 1910 to 1915. A Review of General Psychology survey, published in 2002, ranked Watson as the 17th most cited psychologist of the 20th century 35935ad8b7

Social learning theory proposes that people learn largely through observation, imitation, and modelling. The Bobo doll experiment demonstrates that people learn not only by being rewarded or punished but they can also learn from watching someone else being rewarded or punished. These studies have practical implications, such as providing evidence of how children can be influenced by witnessing violent behavior. 35935ad8b7 The story surfaced in late 1955 when Allen sent a book full of hand-written annotations referring to the experiment to a U.S. Navy research organization and, a little later, a series of letters making further claims to a UFO author. Allen's account of the event is widely understood to be a hoax. 35935ad8b7 Ole Rømer makes the first quantitative estimate of the speed of light in 1676 by timing the motions of Jupiter's satellite Io with a telescope 35935ad8b7 == Astronomy == 35935ad8b7

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