environmental factors or social learning from others around them.

to be more verbal and social.

no change in aggression when the model was rewarded for bad behavior.

adult.

likely to use the mallet than the control group.

findings of the experiment.

months.

with children exposed to a passive role model showing less imitative aggression.

experiment.

bullying at school, by boys, is more often of a physical nature; intimidation amongst girls tends

The subject was watched through a one-way mirror, and a number of types of behavior were

that they were reserved for other children to play with. This was intended to build up the levels

than inherited through genetic factors.

by the subject, which were not direct imitations of the role-model's behavior.


model utilizing violence are more likely to believe that this type of behavior is normal. They

aggression than hitting the doll. The final behaviors studied were modes of aggression, shown

effects and reactions of their classmates would bear no influence on the final results or

physically violent behavior than girls.

a room with an adult. The subject sat in one corner of the room, with a few appealing toys to

sensationalist stories, to try and sell more newspapers. During the 1960's, there was a lot of

child's personality and attempt to construct well balanced groups.

rewarding or punishing bad and violent behavior. Children, who witnessed the model being

predictions not being fully proved.

with his views on the theories of social learning.

prone to verbal aggression as boys. This is something often encountered in society, where

phrases used by the adult role-model.

reasons for a supposed breakdown in society, and an increased tendency towards violence.

mallet. The child was not permitted to play or interact with these toys.

to verbally and physically attack the doll for a period of 10 minutes.

was filled with interesting toys. The child was not permitted to play with these toys, being told

knocked over.

would copy an adult role model's behavior. He wanted to show, by using aggressive and non-

12 boys and 12 girls.

the subjects violence via video; this had a much less defined response than the initial

or punching, kicking or sitting on the doll.

to his belief that all human behavior was learned, through social imitation and copying, rather

aggressive role models were more likely to imitate this behavior. The levels of verbal

Results

[1] https://explorable.com/hypothesis-testing

Prediction four was proved correct in that boys were nearly three times more likely to replicate

It must also be noted that each subject was tested alone and individually, to ensure that the

These findings are still debated about over 40 years later.

For this, one of the teachers from the nursery worked with the experimenter, to rate each

It is not certain that children learn socially, but it is likely that children observing an adult

Television, computer games, food additives, music and the lack of role models are all cited as

For the Bobo Doll Experiment, Bandura selected a number of children from the local Stanford

The control group, of course, sat in the room for ten minutes with no adult present.

There were a few criticisms of the experiment; the Bobo doll springs back upright when it is hit

Subjects in the Bobo Doll Experiment exposed to the non-aggressive model, or no model at

The third measurement was the amount of times the mallet was used to display other forms of

Verbal aggression was also assessed, whether it was general abuse or an imitation of

The findings of the Bobo Doll Experiment proved to be a little inconclusive with most of the

The second group, which would be exposed to an adult showing aggressive tendencies, was

The first factor measured was physical aggression, consisting of hitting the doll with the mallet

Bobo Doll Experiment