Experimentally Blocking Memorable Autobiographical Events

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Can Memories of Important Autobiographical Events be Blocked?

• Real human data in a comparable paradigm using the list of 84
• For 72 of the 84 list items, the verbal report was compared to the
• There is a long list of experimental psychology of finding forgetfulness in the giving range of spans (Bluck, 1999, 2000).
The majority of the evidence for forgetting was found in a small number of studies, primarily those done by the
• The information in the context of the second memory. A control list to this
• In addition to participants memory of the event, another measure of the
• These basic mechanisms of forgetting that have been classically researched were essentially relevant to the recovered memory debate.
• In comparison, Smith & Miller, 1987, 1988, 1999
• In week 4 the bias and control groups performed different tasks.
• The current data showing biasing of memorable autobiographical events, in
• In the bias group the original report of the 10 events was not recalled by the
• The list of events was used to determine the confidence of the event.
• The list of events did not differ for the control group. Importantly, both groups only reported critical events once
• The experiment shows that the accessibility of the reported ten most
• The role of mental state on the accessibility of autobiographical memories was examined. This study examined the influence of a contextual change
• The long list of studies that have been conducted on the role of autobiographical memories. One of the main findings of these studies is that autobiographical memories are highly accessible and are used in everyday life to guide behavior. However, there is also evidence that autobiographical memories can be inaccessible or forgotten. This has been found to be true for a variety of reasons, including the influence of emotion and stress on memory. In addition, research has shown that autobiographical memories can be inaccessible or forgotten when they are not relevant to the current context or when they are not needed. One of the main questions that has been addressed in this area is whether autobiographical memories can be blocked or prevented from being accessed. This has been investigated in a number of studies using paradigms in which participants are asked to recall a list of events, and then are asked to recall the same list of events after being exposed to a biasing procedure. Results from these studies have shown that autobiographical memories can be blocked, and that this effect is specific to the events that were exposed to the biasing procedure. In addition, research has shown that autobiographical memories can be inaccessible or forgotten when they are not relevant to the current context or when they are not needed. This has been investigated in a number of studies using paradigms in which participants are asked to recall a list of events, and then are asked to recall the same list of events after being exposed to a biasing procedure. Results from these studies have shown that autobiographical memories can be blocked, and that this effect is specific to the events that were exposed to the biasing procedure.