

PROPAGANDA TODAY

NAME: _____

DATE: _____

I. MESSAGE

Draw arrows to the visual elements that communicate the message. Think about how line, color, graphics, depictions of people, words, and symbols are used.

Visual cues:

What is the message?



2. CONTEXT

What are the hopes, fears, and grievances present in society at this time? Think about the political, social, and economic climate.

Given that climate, why might this message have had power?

3. AUDIENCE

Who is the target audience? What about this message would be appealing to this group? What reactions might different audiences have had? Could people access and express alternate viewpoints?

4. CREATOR

Who is the propagandist?

What do they hope the audience will...

Think:

Feel:

Do:

5. CONSEQUENCES

What effects could this message have on society?

Common Tools used in Wartime Propaganda

Demonization: This tool involves portraying the enemy as purely evil, menacing, murderous, and aggressive. The propagandist attempts to remove all confusion and ambiguity about whom the public should hate. The enemy may be portrayed as a hairy beast or the devil himself. This tool becomes more powerful when the enemy can be blamed for committing atrocities against women, children, or other noncombatants.

Emotional Appeals: This tool involves playing on people's emotions to promote the war effort. Since the strongest emotion is often fear, propagandists create their work based on the premise that the more frightened a person is by a communication, the more likely he or she is to take action. Thus, propagandists are careful to explain in detail the action that they want the consumer of the propaganda to carry out.

Name Calling: This tool involves using loaded labels to encourage hatred of the enemy. Labels like "Commys, Japs, and Huns" reinforce negative stereotypes and assist propagandists in demonizing the enemy.

Patriotic Appeals: This tool involves using patriotic language or symbols to appeal to people's national pride.

Half-Truths or Lies: This tool involves deception or twisting the truth. The propagandist may attempt to include some element of truth in the propaganda to make an argument more persuasive. For example, blaming the enemy for complete responsibility for the war and portraying one's own country, as a victim of aggression is a common propaganda tool.

Catchy Slogans: This tool involves using memorable phrases to foster support for the war effort. For example, short phrases like "Remember the Maine!" and "Remember the Alamo!" have been very successful in motivating Americans to strongly support the use of arms against Spain and Mexico.

Evocative Visual Symbols: This tool involves using symbols that appeal to people's emotions – like flags, statues, mothers and children, and enemy uniforms – to promote the war effort.

Humor or Caricatures: This tool involves capturing the viewer's attention through the use of humor to promote the war effort. The enemy is almost always the butt of the jokes used by propagandists.