

Analyzing propaganda techniques & agendas

### PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES

Emotional AppealPlain-folksAppealing to the emotions of your audience. (i.e. fear)Speakers attempt to convince their audience that they, and their<br/>the people."

### **Glittering Generalities**

Seeks to make us approve and accept without examining diamtific Approach evidence; being vague. Using scientific jargon (i.e. numbers, statistics, data, etc.) to conv audience.

#### Testimonials

Famous people or figures who will appear trustworthy **speeb toppeal** audience. Giving the impression that people of wealth and prestige are on b

#### Bandwagon "Everyone is doing it, and so should you."

**Card Stacking** Only presenting one side of the issue/situation.

#### Transfer

Name-calling the authority, sanction, allogistestigicate links a person, or idea, to a negat

The propagandist carries over the authority, sanction, and specific prestiging the links a person, or idea, to a negative symbol. The something we respect and revere to something he would seave his stechnique hopes that the audience will reject the person accept. On the basis of the negative symbol, instead of looking at the ava evidence.

### **EMOTIONAL APPEAL**

### APPEALING TO THE EMOTIONS OF YOUR AUDIENCE



STOP ANIMAL ABUSE TODAY.

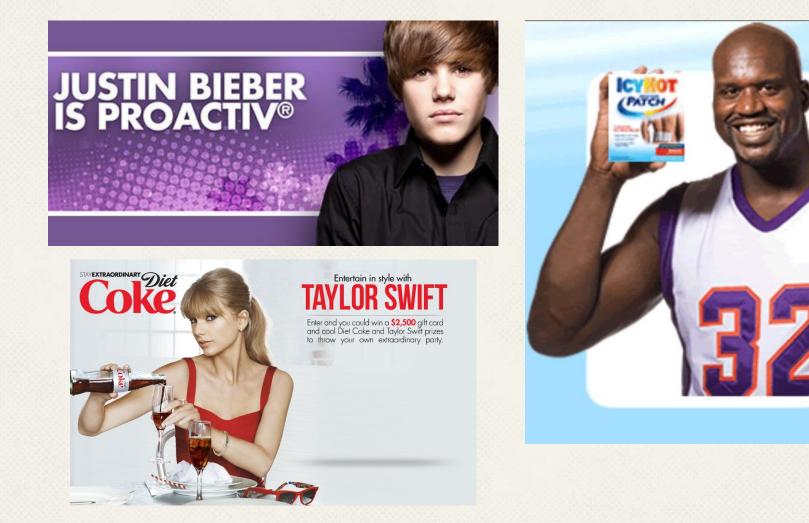
### **GLITTERING GENERALITIES**

SEEKS TO MAKE US APPROVE AND ACCEPT WITHOUT EXAMINING THE EVIDENCE; BEING VAC



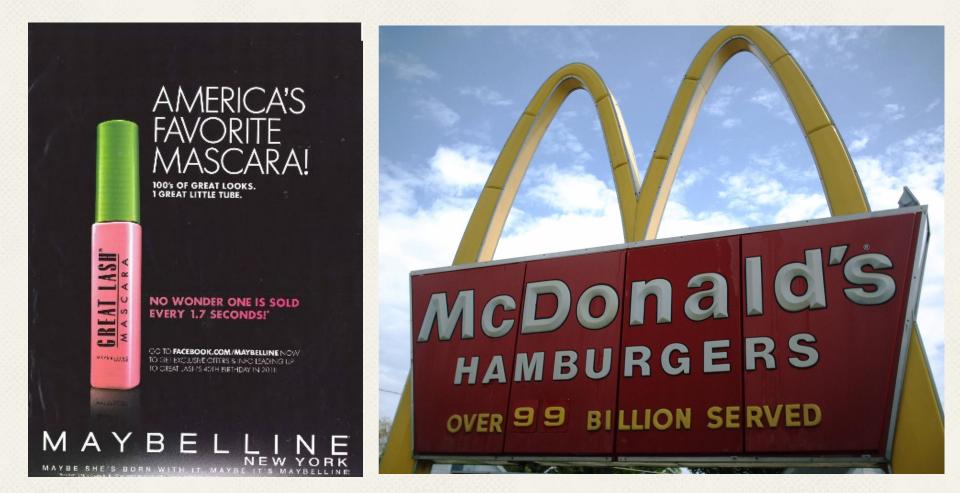
### **TESTIMONIALS**

FAMOUS PEOPLE OR FIGURES WHO APPEAR TO BE TRUSTWORTHY SPEAK TO THE AUDIENCE



### BANDWAGON

"EVERYBODY'S DOING IT, AND SO SHOULD YOU!"



**PLAIN FOLKS** 

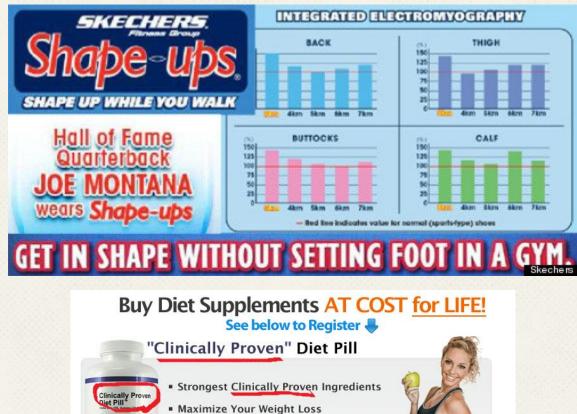
SPEAKERS ATTEMPT TO CONVINCE THEIR AUDIENCE THAT THEY, AND THEIR IDEAS ARE "OF THE PEOPLE"





### SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

### USING SCIENTIFIC JARGON (NUMBERS, STATISTICS, DATA) TO CONVINCE YOUR AUDIENCE



Contains Clinical Strength CitriMax



### **SNOB APPEAL**

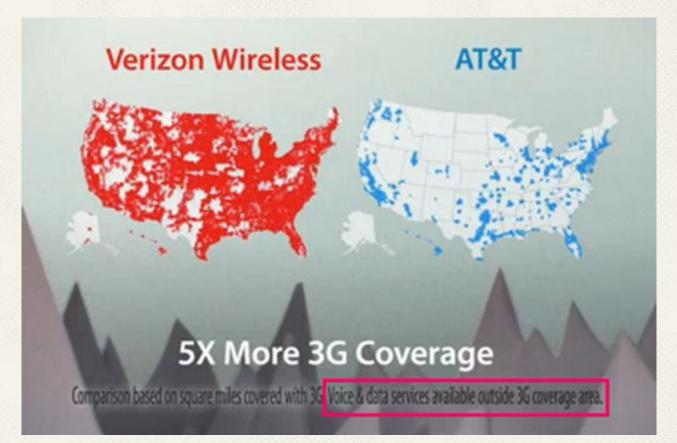
### GIVING THE IMPRESSION THAT WEALTH AND PEOPLE OF PRESTIGE ARE ON BOARD



OYSTER PERPETUAL PRESIDENTIAL + WWW.ROLEX.COM FOR AN OFFICIAL ROLEX JEWELER CALL 1-800-367-6538.ROLEX + OYSTER PERPETUAL AND PRESIDENTIAL ARE TRADEMARK: NEW YORK

### **CARD STACKING**

ONLY PRESENTING ONE SIDE OF THE ISSUE/SITUATION



### TRANSFER

THE PROPAGANDIST CARRIES OVER THE AUTHORITY, SANCTION AND PRESTIGE OF SOMETHING WE RESPECT AND REVERE TO SOMETHING HE WOULD HAVE US ACCEPT





## **DONALD TRUMP** MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN!

**Donald Trump US Flag** by EST\_Design

Zazzle

### NAME CALLING

LINKS A PERSON OR AN IDEA TO A NEGATIVE SYMBOL IN HOPES THAT THE AUDIENCE WILL REJECT THE PERSON OR IDEA ON THE BASIS OF THE NEGATIVE SYMBOL INSTEAD OF LOOKING AT THE EVIDENCE





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How the war impacted Americans at home

### **ON THE HOMEFRONT**

- The Selective Service Act
  - Even with a large number of volunteers- including women and African Americans- the U.S. military wasn't ready for such a large scale war.
  - In May of 1917, the Selective Service Act started a draft for all men between the ages of 21 and 30 to be required to be inspected for duty.
- Bonds
  - The US government was also in need of money to supply manufacturing of uniforms, weapons, etc. for troops.
  - □ So they sold Liberty Bonds to citizens raise money
    - A **bond** is an agreement to lend money to be paid back with interest after a set amount of time.

### **ON THE HOMEFRONT**

For	"1 30251 REGISTRATION CARD No. 28
1	Name in full gunge Herman Ruth (Parolle mous) 23
2	Home 680 Commonwealth Borton mans. (No.) (Street) (State) (State)
3	Date of birth (Month) (Day) (Year)
4	Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared you: intention (specify which)?
5	Where were Baltimore trayplance HSt.
6	If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?
7	What is your present trade, occupation, or office? Base Ball -
8	By whom employed? bus to american 20
9	Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, of a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)?
10	Married or single (which)? Marriel Race (specify which)? Courses
11	What military service have you had? Rank
12	years; Nation or State;
/ from draft (spechy grounds) /	
I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.	



## **ON THE HOMEFRONT**

- Espionage Act of 1917 and Sedition Act of 1918
  - Although many Americans were patriotic and optimistic about entry into the war, some were critical and protested joining the Allies.
  - President Wilson signed into law the Sedition Act which made it illegal to express negative thoughts about the government and the Espionage Act which penalized those accused of spying on the US for enemy countries.
    - Espionage means spying









# At your table, discuss answers to the following questions:

- 1) How would the Sedition and Espionage Acts be helpful for America during war time?
- 2) How would they be harmful?
- 3) How do the Sedition and Espionage Acts relate to nationalism?



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## THE LEADERS IN WAR

Who were the leaders of the nations involved in WWI?

### **LEADERS IN WAR**

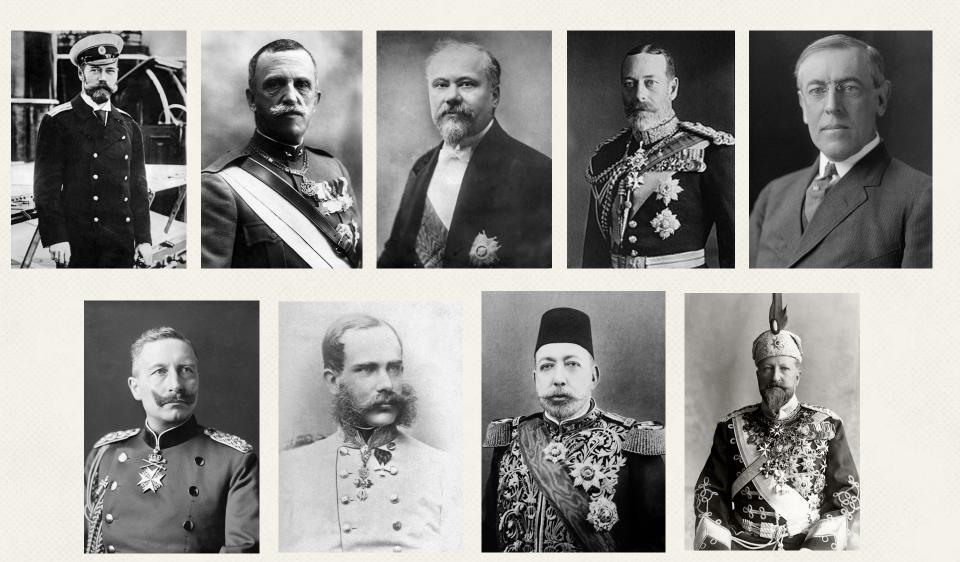
### • <u>Allies:</u>

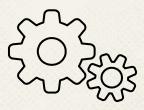
- Russia: Nicholas II Tsar of Russia
- □ Italy: Emmanuel III King of Italy
- □ France: Raymond Poincare President of France
- Great Britain George V King of England
- □ US Woodrow Wilson President of the US.

## • <u>Central:</u>

- Germany Kaiser Wilhelm I German Emperor
- Austria-Hungary Franz Joseph I Emperor of Austria-Hungarian Empire
- Ottoman Empire Mehmed V Sultan of the Ottoman Empire
- Bulgaria Ferdinand I Tsar of Bulgarian Empire

## **LEADERS IN WAR**





## **Technological Advances**

New weaponry leads to massive death tolls

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- The main weapon used by British soldiers in the trenches was the bolt-action rifle. 15 rounds could be fired in a minute and a person 1,400 meters away could be killed
- The first Machine guns needed 4-6 men to work them and had to be on a flat surface. They had the fire-power of 100 guns.
- Large field guns (artillery) had a long range and could deliver devastating blows to the enemy but needed up to 12 men to work them. They fired shells which exploded on impact





- Mustard gas was the most deadly weapon used. It was fired into the trenches in shells. It is colorless and takes 12 hours to take effect. Effects include blistering skin, vomiting, sore eyes, internal and external bleeding. Death can take up to 5 weeks.
  - □ 110,000 tons of poison gas were used resulting in 500,000 deaths







- **The Zeppelin**, also known as blimp, was an airship that was used during the early part of the war in bombing raids by the Germans. They carried machine guns and bombs.
  - However, they were abandoned because they were easy to shoot out of the sky



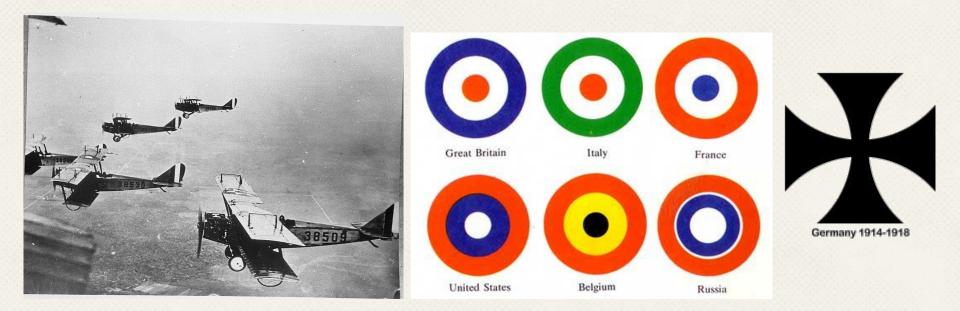


- **Tanks** were used for the first time in the First World War. They were developed to cope with the conditions on the Western Front
  - □ The tank had the ability to drive 3 mph
  - Originally called a "landship"
  - It was important because increased mobility on the Western Front where the trenches had caused a stalemate (situation in which nothing can be done or won by either side, impasse)
- Crews operating the tanks often died from the tremendous fumes brought about by the intense heat inside the tanks





- Planes were also used for the first time. At first they were used to deliver bombs and for spying work but became fighter aircrafts armed with machine guns, bombs and sometimes canons.
  - □ Fights between two planes in the sky became known as 'dogfights'





## A Two Front War

War in the West vs War in the East

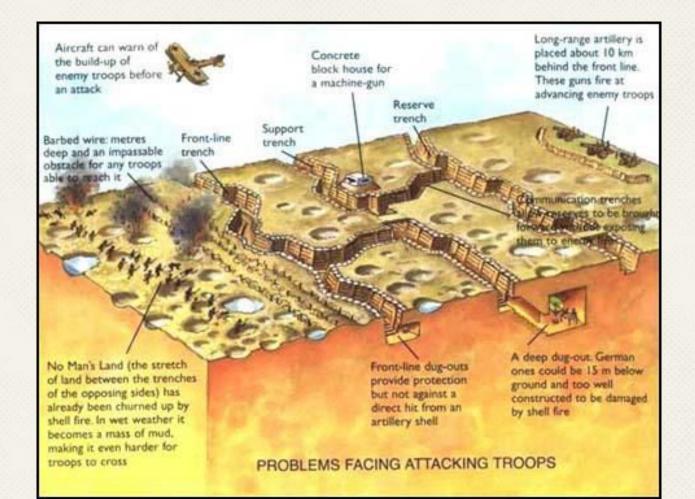
- A **"Two Front War"** is when the enemy is fighting on two different sides meaning, they have to split their military to fight off attacks from multiple places.
- Although World War One was a world war, most of the fighting was confined to a few key areas. These areas are usually referred to as the **theatres of war**.



### • The Western Front

- The German army crossed the Belgian border on August 3rd 1914. Britain and France declared war on Germany on August 4th. The Germans pushed through Belgium and entered France. The British and French armies marched to stop the German advance.
- To avoid losing the territory already gained in France, the Germans began digging trenches. The British and French, unable to break through the line of trenches, began to dig their own trenches.

• Throughout the entire war, neither side gained more than a few miles of ground along what became known as the **Western Front**.



### LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

There was one soldier for every 4 inches of trench



### LIFE IN THE TRENCHES

"It smelled bad because there were open latrines everywhere. There were bodies rotting everywhere. Nothing could be done about them. You could throw a shovel full of quick lime on them to take some of the smell away, but the odor of the trenches was appalling."

"Both the Germans and the British were troubled with rats. The rats ate corpses, then they came in and snuggled next to you while you were sleeping. And they ate your own food, and they were filthy creatures. They also carried disease – bubonic plague primarily." "You never see your enemy and the only thing you can see is the sky up above. You look at the sky constantly from the opening of the trench, because you can't look out to the side. All of your view is vertical. You consequently get very interested in birds for the first time."

- The Eastern Front
  - □ The line of fighting on the Eastern side of Europe between Russia and Germany and Austria-Hungary is known as the Eastern Front.
  - Fighting began on the Eastern front when Russia invaded East Prussia on 17th August 1914.
  - Germany immediately launched a counter-offensive and pushed Russia back.
  - This pattern of attack and counter-attack continued for the first two years of the war and meant that the Eastern Front changed position as land was captured and lost by both sides.



### **EASTERN FRONT**

- Longer- spanned from Baltic Sea in North to Black Sea in South (995 miles)
- More mobile- impossible to establish permanent trenches
- Troops more widely dispersed- so enemy (Germany) could break through easier
- Harsh winter made for unbearable conditions

### **WESTERN FRONT**

- Shorter- spanned from Belgian coast in the North to Swiss border on the South (435 miles)
- Line of trenches stretched the whole way with little movement from Allied or Central Powers (*stalemate*)
- Mud, lice, and vermin created horrible conditions in the trenches

## THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

- By 1917, the Russian people were fed up with the huge number of Russian losses.
- The government and monarchy were overthrown and the new **Bolshevik** government which marked the end of the Russian Empire and the beginning of the **USSR** (the world's first communist state)
- The Bolshevik government signed the treaty of *Brest Litovsk* which took the Russians out of the war, and effectively ended the fighting on the Eastern Front





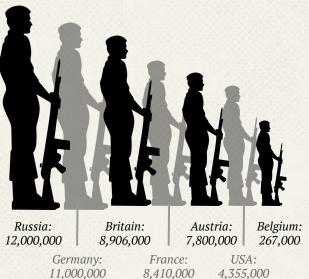
### **END OF WAR STATISTICS**

### **Duration of Conflict**



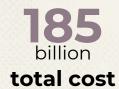
4 years, 4 months, 14 days June 28, 1914-November 11, 1918

**Total Mobilized** 









### Number of Wounded





8.4 million

Number of POWs



**Powers** 

Central Powers

### **ARKANSAS IN WWI**

- World War I had less impact on the state of Arkansas than the Civil War or World War II.
- World War I did deplete the young male population of the state for a time.
  - □ From Arkansas, 71,862 soldiers served in the war; according to registration cards, 18,322 of these soldiers were African Americans and two were Native Americans. Out of these soldiers, 2,183 died (more than half from illnesses rather than war injuries), and 1,751 were injured.
- World War I also allowed Arkansas to contribute to the global conflict: we donated cotton for bandages and uniforms, as well as ammunition and weapons.

