

PROPAGANDA IN WARTIME

NAME: _____

Propaganda refers to information, ideas, or messages that are often biased or misleading, intending to influence people's opinions, beliefs, or behaviours. The goal of propaganda is typically to shape public perception in a particular way, often in support of a specific agenda or ideology.

There are different techniques used in propaganda, including:

Emotional Appeal: This involves using emotions to sway opinions. Propagandists often try to evoke fear, love, anger, or other strong emotions to influence the audience.

Example: A political advertisement may show images of a candidate hugging children, highlighting a caring and nurturing image to evoke emotions of trust and warmth.

Loaded Language: The use of words with strong emotional connotations can influence how people perceive information. Positive or negative language can shape opinions.

Example: A news article may use emotionally charged words like "danger," "threat," or "crisis" to describe a situation, influencing readers to perceive it as more severe than it may be objectively.

Repetition: Repeatedly presenting a message or idea can make it more believable to the audience, even if it lacks a factual basis.

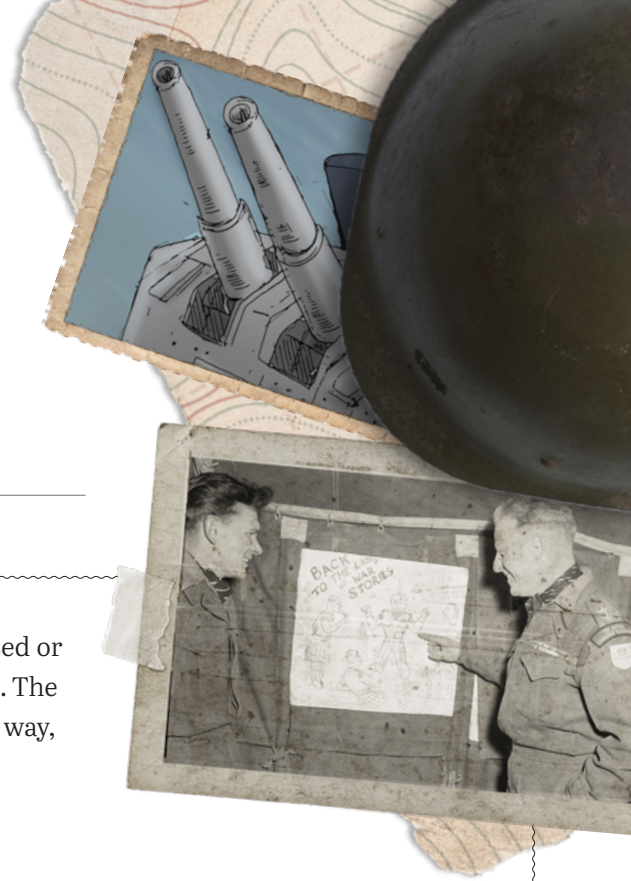
Example: A political candidate may repeatedly emphasize a particular slogan or message in speeches, interviews, and advertisements to create a lasting impression in voters' minds.

Selective Presentation: Propagandists may present only specific facts or aspects of a situation while ignoring others, in order to create a biased view and support a particular perspective.

Example: A commercial promoting a certain product may focus only on its positive features and ignore potential drawbacks or side effects.

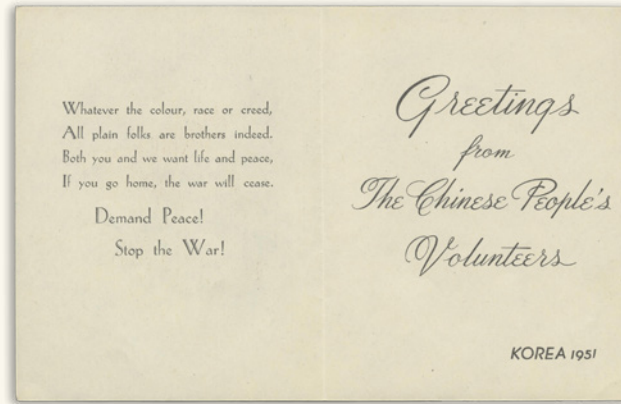
Stereotyping: This technique involves simplifying complex issues by categorizing people or ideas into broad stereotypes. This can create a distorted and oversimplified view of the world.

Example: A propaganda poster might depict people from the opposing side as evil caricatures, reinforcing negative stereotypes and fostering hatred.



Can you identify the techniques used in the propaganda examples shown here from the Korean War?

A CHRISTMAS CARD FROM THE CHINESE ARMY



Source: "Christmas Card from North Korea." 1951. Canadian War Museum. 20030310-001. www.warmuseum.ca/collections/archive/3186066

THE U.S. AIR FORCE DROPPED THESE SAFE PASSAGE CERTIFICATES THAT PROMISED CHINESE AND NORTH KOREAN SOLDIERS "GOOD TREATMENT" IF THEY SURRENDERED. THE FRONT SIDE WAS DESIGNED TO LOOK LIKE A NORTH KOREAN 100 WON BILL. THE BACK HAD INSTRUCTIONS IN KOREAN, ENGLISH, AND CHINESE



Source: "Korean War Leaflets and Safe Conduct Passes." National Museum of the United States Air Force. www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/Visit/Museum-Exhibits/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/196359/korean-war-leaflets-and-safe-conduct-passes/

THE CHINESE ARMY DISTRIBUTED SAFE CONDUCT PASSES AS WELL



Source: "Korean War Leaflets and Safe Conduct Passes." National Museum of the United States Air Force.

www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/Visit/Museum-Exhibits/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/196359/korean-war-leaflets-and-safe-conduct-passes/

A LEAFLET FROM THE NORTH KOREAN ARMY



Source: "Korean War Leaflets and Safe Conduct Passes." National Museum of the United States Air Force.

www.nationalmuseum.af.mil/Visit/Museum-Exhibits/Fact-Sheets/Display/Article/196359/korean-war-leaflets-and-safe-conduct-passes/

ON THIS LEAFLET, NORTH KOREANS CITIZENS ARE SHOWN OUTSIDE A HEAVILY GUARDED BUILDING, WATCHING AN EXTRAVAGANT PARTY FOR THE COMMUNIST LEADERS



Source: "Korean War Leaflets and Safe Conduct Passes." National Museum of the United States Air Force.

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A LEAFLET DISTRIBUTED TO UNITED NATIONS FORCES



Source: "Korean War Leaflets and Safe Conduct Passes." National Museum of the United States Air Force.

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