

WORLD WAR ONE PROPAGANDA POSTERS

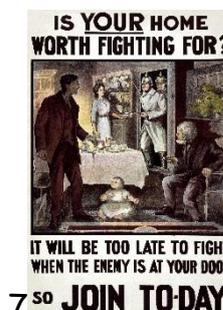
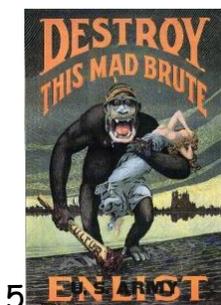
Each of the nations which participated in the Great War from 1914 to 1918 used propaganda posters to justify their involvement and influence people's opinions. Propaganda posters expressed the violence of the war, the glory of war and the need for recruits and money to sustain the war effort.

Match the expressions with their definitions.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--|
| Mocking the enemy | • | • posters which encourage people to join the army |
| the Home Front | • | • posters which make war seem heroic and exciting |
| Recruitment | • | • posters which depict the enemy as inhuman and evil |
| the Glory of War | • | • posters which concentrate on sustaining the war effort |

Study the images below and organize the posters into 5 categories. Write the numbers in the right column.

| Recruitment | the Glory of War | Mocking the enemy | The Violence of the War | The Home front |
|-------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| | | | | |



Read the descriptions below. Which poster is it ?

A man is probably making a rifle. There is a flag behind him with a soldier holding a gun. They are both in the same position. One man is working hard at home, and one man is working hard at war. The message is that your jobs at home are as important as those at war. It's telling the workers you may not be at the war front, but you are still helping by making weapons. poster n°....

Lord Kitchener is pointing his right hand at the people who are looking at the poster and he is saying that he wants them to join the army. It is a personal message to young men in Britain. It is very persuasive. poster n°....

There is a man (supposed to be Uncle Sam) who is pointing at the reader saying, "I want you in the Navy and I want you now". He is wearing the colours of the American flag. His hat is decorated with stars on a blue background. The poster tries to make young men join up for the army because the phrase "I want you" makes the men think that they are actually wanted and needed. It is a very personalized message. poster n°....

A German gorilla, meant to be Kaiser Wilhelm II, is carrying a woman who represents the Statue of Liberty. He is carrying a club which has the word "Kultur" written on it. The message is that the Germans are taking America's liberty and culture. They are evil and destructive. This poster also means humanity is lost during war. poster n°....

This Italian / French propaganda poster shows a caricature of Kaiser Wilhelm II. He is biting into the world. The message is that he wants to conquer the world and destroy it. poster n°....

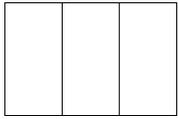
A man is wearing leather boots. His waistcoat is decorated with the British flag. He's the fictional personification of Britain. The soldiers in the background are those who are already enlisted in the British army. They stand ready to fight under the command of their country. This is a recruiting poster made by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee. This was necessary because at the beginning of the war, the British army was a volunteer army: no man could be forced to join. Soldiers had to enlist voluntarily. The poster functions on guilt: young men should feel guilty of not helping their country in times of need. poster n°....

THE GREAT WAR IN NUMBERS

Complete the columns.

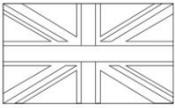
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France



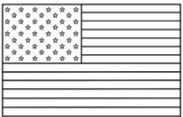
| | | |
|--|-----------|---|
| standing armies and reserves in August 1914 | 4,000,000 | 4 million |
| mobilised forces between 1914 and 1918 | 8,400,000 | |
| financial cost of the war (in billions of dollars) | | twenty four point thirty |
| number killed | | one million, three hundred and sixty thousand |
| number wounded | 4,270,000 | |
| number missing or taken | | five hundred and forty thousand |

Britain



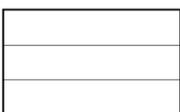
| | | |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| standing armies and reserves in August 1914 | 975,000 | |
| mobilised forces between 1914 and 1918 | | eight million, nine hundred thousand |
| financial cost of the war (in billions of dollars) | 35.30 | |
| number killed | | nine hundred and ten thousand |
| number wounded | 2,100,000 | |
| number missing or taken | | two hundred thousand |

United States of America



| | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| standing armies and reserves in August 1914 | 200,000 | |
| mobilised forces between 1914 and 1918 | 4,350,000 | |
| financial cost of the war (in billions of dollars) | | twenty two point sixty |
| number killed | | one hundred and twenty-six thousand |
| number wounded | 234,000 | |
| number missing or taken | | four thousand and five hundred |

Germany



| | | |
|--|-----------|--|
| standing armies and reserves in August 1914 | 4,500,000 | |
| mobilised forces between 1914 and 1918 | | eleven million |
| financial cost of the war (in billions of dollars) | 37.70 | |
| number killed | 1,773,000 | |
| number wounded | | four million, two hundred and sixteen thousand |
| number missing or taken | 1,153,000 | |