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Propaganda poster examples

Propaganda is most well known in the form of war posters. But at its core, it is a mode of communication aimed at influencing the attitude of a community toward some cause or position, and that doesn't have to be a bad thing. Although propaganda is often used to manipulate human emotions by displaying facts selectively, it can also be very effective at conveying messages and hence can be used in web design, too.War Propaganda Posters are well known. But at its core, it is a mode of communication aimed at influencing the attitude of a community toward some cause or position, and that doesn't have to be a bad thing. Although propaganda is often used to manipulate human emotions by displaying facts selectively, it can also be very effective at conveying messages and hence can be used in web design, too.Notice that propaganda uses loaded messages to change the attitude toward the subject in the target audience. When applied to web design, you may experiment with techniques used in propaganda posters and use them creatively to achieve a unique and memorable design.In this article, we look at various types of propaganda posters and the people behind it, people who are rarely seen next to their work. You will also see how the drive for propaganda shaped many of the modern art movements we see today. Notice that this post is more than an ultimate showcase of propaganda artists. Something or somebody is missing? Please let us know in the comments to this post!Orpen studied at the Slade School in London alongside the likes of Augustus John and Wyndham Lewis. He produced some of his best work while at the school and became known for his portraits. A friend of Orpen then arranged for him to paint the pictures of senior military officials, such as Lord Derby and Churchill. In 1917, he was recruited by the government's head of War Propaganda to the Western front to paint images of war-torn France. It was there that Orpen painted his most famous piece, "Dead Germans in a Trench."Dimitri Moor: Russia, 1917-1921Dimitri Moor (or Dmitry Stakhievich Orlov) changed the face of graphic design in Soviet Russia back in 1918. His work dominated both the Bolshevik Era (1917-1921) and the New Economic Policy (1921-1927). The main theme of Moor's work is the stark contrast between the oppressive evil and the heroic allies. A lot of pressure was put on Russian workers to rise up against imperialism, and a lot of Moor's artwork was restricted to black and red. Black was generally used as the main part of the poster, and the solid colors for the socialist realists. Red was used for social elements such as flags and workers' shirts.This is lesser known poster by the artist appearing to help for those staying from the Russian famine in 1920. It features the single word "Pomogi," meaning help. The drawing is of an old man who is just skin and bone. The last stalks of barley are barely visible in the background.El Lissitzky: Russia, 1920El Lissitzky spent his whole career absorbed by the belief that the artist could be an agent for change and good, and his work in a lot of respects shows this. He himself was a huge agent of change in the artistic movements of the time. He was one of the fathers of suprematism, along with Kazimir Malevich; and along with many of his peers, he changed the look of typography, exhibition design, photo montage and book cover design. Most of the modern techniques we see today and that appear in film and modern kinetic typography are the product of Lissitzky's work.Beat the Whites With the Red Wedge, 1920One of his most famous pieces, shown below, really embodies Lissitzky's work. It is so avant garde that even a lay person could recognize the style. The abstract geometric shapes and clear color pallet scream of modernist art, and yet the poster has a real message. It describes the Russian revolution that took place in 1917. The white circle represents the roylists from the old regime, and the red triangle represents the communists moving in and changing opinion. It has been described as a stylized battle plan for communist victory.You might also recognize it from Franz Ferdinand's album cover:Then in 1921, El Lissitzky accepted a job as the Russian cultural ambassador to Germany. His work influenced a lot of the iconic designs of the Bauhaus and De Stijl movements. His last poster, seen below, was a return to propaganda, with a poster encouraging the Russian people to help Russia build more tanks to win the war against Nazi Germany.Strakhov Braslavskij: Russia, 1926Braslavskij was known for his posters that promoted the emancipation of women. During this time in Russia, the idea of gender equality was growing. Emancipated women were seen to be supporters of the communist agenda, and so they needed to be freed from their so-called duties as wives and mothers. The emancipation of women and the socialist movement went pretty much hand in hand. In the poster below, we see almost a confluence of the sexes. The woman is drawn somewhat androgynously, wearing masculine clothing that hides her female figure, and a cold hard stare that hides her emotions. Behind her is her place of work, showing that women can do the same hard labor as men, and she carries the red flag of the communist movement.The curious thing is that the image shows not so much the emancipation of women as it does a way to turn women into men, dressing them in men's clothing, showing them as working in factories, and hiding their femininity. It seems the real reason to emancipate women was simply to increase the workforce and thus strengthen the communist movement.Hans Schweitzer: Germany, 1930sIn Germany in the 1930s, propaganda was in full swing and being used by Hitler's advisers to call the German people to arms and spread lies about the Jews. One of the most famous artists behind Nazi propaganda was Hans Schweitzer, known as "Mjolinir." This poster by Hans Schweitzer shows the typical pro-Nazi theme of the German army's strength, depicting an S.A. man standing next to a soldier. The text reads, "The guarantee of German military strength!"This next poster by Mjolinir, titled "Our Last Hope: Hitler" was used in the presidential elections of 1932, when Germany was suffering through its great depression. Nazi propagandists targeted the German people who were unemployed and living on the breadline, and they suggested Hitler as their way out, their savior.The propaganda then used the scapegoat of the Jews, blaming them for all of Germany's problems and the war. Many posters were entitled, "He is guilty for the war." This was the key message of Hitler to start his campaign of terror and for the ethnic cleansing that ensued. Almost the entire campaign from beginning to end was driven by the artist Mjolinir. Just as the media molds public opinion today, Mjolinir most definitely molded the opinion of the German people through his designs. There is no doubts about the immorality and emotional deception of these designs; they are still worth mentioning because they were extremely powerful and effective at the time.Valentina Kulagina: Russia, 1930Kulagina was one of the few female poster artists to emerge from the 20th century. Her art was heavily influenced by supremism, and you can see the similarity between her work and that of El Lissitzky. This poster, called "To Defend USSR" was created by Kulagina in 1930. It takes a cubist perspective in its multi-dimensional shapes, and it shows the Red army as huge almost robotic figures, marching from the factories to fight the war. They are surrounded by the tiny white airplanes of the royalists, which appear to have no effect on them at all and in fact seem to be flying through the figures.Phillip Zec: England, 1930Phillip Zec was probably best known for his depictions of Nazis as snakes and vultures. At the time, Nazis were usually drawn as bumbling clowns or buffoons. But Zec brought out the more sinister side of the German regime in his drawings. Hitler reportedly hated Zec so much that he added him to his black list and ordered his arrest following the invasion of Britain. He blamed Zec's Jewish ancestry for his extreme ideas.This poster by Zec was a call for women to join the war effort by working in the munitions factories.This ugly toad is former Prime Minister of France Pierre Laval, who decided to work closely with the Nazi command during World War II.This illustration is about the French Resistance, telling Hitler that he was just very much alive.Gino Bocassile: Italy, 1930Gino Bocassile was a supporter of Benito Mussolini and produced a lot of propaganda for him. His posters became increasingly racist and anti-semitic as his support for the German puppet state increased. After the war, Bocassile was sent to prison for collaborating with the fascist regime. The only work he could find after his release from prison was as a pornographic artist and working in advertising for Paglieri cosmetics and Zenith footwear.He became well known for his advertising and pornography.Pablo Picasso: Spain, 1937Picasso painted Guernica in response to the bombing of the town by Germany and Italy, which were following orders from Spanish Nationalist forces, on 26 April 1937. It must be said that it was commissioned to Picasso long before the bombing of the town and was supposed to be a classic painting first; after the bombings, Picasso changed his drawing to respond to the recent bombing. The giant mural shows the tragedy of war, using innocent civilians as the focal point. It became a huge symbol of anti-war, and upon completion it was exhibited worldwide to spread the message. The piece also educated other countries about the horror of the Spanish Civil War, which till then most people had never heard of.Norman Rockwell: US, 1939Norman Rockwell is probably one of the best known of the propaganda movement. He admitted that he was just a propaganda slopse for the Saturday Evening Post. The newspaper paid many artists and illustrators to whitewash American news with patriotism and propaganda for around 50 years.His work has often been dismissed as idealistic or sentimental. His depiction of American life included young boys running away from a "No swimming" sign, and happy-go-lucky US citizens going about their business unaware of the crumbling world around them.Rockwell's famous Rosie the Riveter poster is shown below, representing the American women who worked in the munitions and war supplies factories during World War II. This was a call to arms for the women of America to become strong capable females and support the war effort.J. Howard Miller's "We Can Do It!" commonly mistaken to depict Rosie the Riveter, conveyed the same message:Rockwell was always unhappy with the politics of the Saturday Evening Post, so in his later years, he took up the controversial subject of racism in America. He became respected as a painter for these hard-hitting pieces of American culture, much more so than for his work for the Saturday Evening Post. The piece below is called "The Problem We All Live With." It is not known whether this painting is based solely on the Ruby Bridges story, because it was also thought that the idea came from John Steinbeck's book Travels With Charley.The subject was the integration of black children in American schools. Little Ruby Bridges was filmed making her way into the William Franz School at 8:40 am. At this time, a gigantic crowd of 150 white women and male youth had gathered. They threw tomatoes and shouted vile comments at the tiny girl. It is hard to look at this picture without being affected.Xu Ling: China, 1950It is hard to find details on these Chinese artists, but we can focus on what they intended to convey with their artwork. This piece is a caricature of the American commander in Korea at that time, General MacArthur. It shows the US as an abhorrent evil, and MacArthur is shown stabbing a Korean mother and child. Bombs labeled US are being dropped on cities in China in the background as the US invades Korea.Ye Shanlu (?): China, 1952Again, little is known of the artist, but we do know this piece told people to get immunized against any epidemics to combat germ warfare. The Chinese were convinced that the US was planning to use bacterial weapons against them, so they set about organizing massive inoculation drives to protect the Chinese people.Ning Hao: China, 1954Along the lines of Rosie the Riveter, this Ning Hao piece reflects women being asked to work in the factories alongside men, partially to support their emancipation, but mostly to increase the labor force in China.Jim Fitzpatrick: Ireland, 1968Jim Fitzpatrick was a well-known Irish Celtic artist of his time, but he is probably best known for his Che Guevara poster in 1968. It is said that Fitzpatrick took the death of the revolutionary prisoner. He had once met him when Guevara flew into Ireland in 1963 and checked into the Marine Hotel pub in Kilkree. Fitzpatrick was only a teenager at the time and had been working there over the summer. The poster became a global icon during the anti-Vietnam war protests and is now the symbol of F.A.R.C. in Columbia, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary guerrilla organization, which is involved in the ongoing Colombian armed conflict. Zapatista Army of National Liberation (Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional, EZLN), a revolutionary group based in Chiapas, the southernmost state of Mexico, uses this symbol as well.The image was also used during the violent Paris student riots in 1968. Across the rest of the West, the Marxist Che Guevara image is overused by any kid suffering from teenage angst.Huynh Van Thuan: Vietnam, 1972I could not find any information about Huynh Van Thuan, but I found this piece reminiscent of 1960s movie posters about the Vietnam war and so decided to include it.Micah Ian Wright: US, 2003After Micah Wright graduated, he worked a while for Nickelodeon and wrote for The Angry Beavers cartoon. Then in 2003, just before the invasion of Iraq, Micah published his anti-war protest book. The book was filled with satires of old war propaganda posters that Micah had reprinted with modern war messages.Brian Lane Winfield Moore: US, 2009Brian Moore is a modern propaganda artist who exhibits his work on his blog. He lives in Brooklyn and is probably best known for his promotion of net neutrality and his work during the 2009 Iranian election protests. The posters are based on old WWII propaganda posters but updated in their message to match today's technology and Web culture. This poster was a comment on the 2009 Iran election protests. He borrowed the old "loose lips" refrain and replaced it with tweets.This next one was about the proposed Internet regulation that would supposedly curb illegal activities on the 'net and help fight the "war on terror."Unknown artist: UK, 2010I could not identify the artist behind this one but had to include it for its clever use of old Tory values and the play on the Scooby Doo gang's unveiling of the monster. The Tory party now occupies 10 Downing Street, and David Cameron is now Prime Minister of United Kingdom. This poster shows the lack of faith in Cameron's promise to be a force for good and not just another Thatcher.Image credit:
From PipLatt ClickNick Griffin is not an artist, he is the chairman of the British National Party (BNP). Just as most other national parties across the globe, BNP is a good example of propaganda techniques being used to produce an emotional rather than rational response to the information presented. BNP has used them to build their hate-filled ranks for years. BNP is extremely good at speaking to people in plain, emotional language and affecting those who experience personal problems and want to find someone who can be blamed for these problems.Just like many other national parties, BNP is blaming foreigners for these problems and uses strong religious metaphors to deliver the message. Very powerful, yet extremely unethical. This is an example of propaganda being used to manipulate people in a very deceptive, unfair manner.Further Reading (al, mrrn) Over the years, I've marveled at how words and images can sway our opinions. I've gathered 300 unique propaganda examples and templates that reveal both the art and the audacity of persuasive messaging. Whether you're a curious soul, a marketer on a mission, or just someone who loves a good story, this post is an invitation to explore the power—and sometimes the peril—of propaganda. (This post may have affiliate links.)
Please see my full disclosure.
I made this image with AI – Propaganda Examples Let's kick things off with a bang and dive into 50 original political slogans that have both inspired and irked in equal measure: "Yes We Can" – The uplifting slogan from Barack Obama's 2008 campaign that galvanized millions. (Source: NPR - "Yes We Can") "Make America Great Again" – Donald Trump's signature campaign slogan that sparked both fervent support and fierce debate. (Source: The New York Times - "Trump's Slogan") "Workers of the world, unite!" – The iconic rallying cry from Marx and Engels' Communist Manifesto that has fueled countless labor movements. (Source: Marxists.org - "Communist Manifesto") "Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Führer" – The chilling Nazi slogan designed to promote unity under authoritarian rule. (Source: History.com - "Nazi Propaganda") "Liberté, égalité, fraternité" – Born in the heat of the French Revolution, this phrase became a powerful emblem of revolutionary ideals. (Source: History.com - "French Revolution") "Peace, Land, and Bread" – The simple yet potent promise used by Bolshevik leaders during the Russian Revolution to rally the masses. (Source: History.com - "Bolshevik Revolution") "Change we can believe in" – Another memorable phrase from Obama's campaign that encapsulated hope and transformation. (Source: Politico - "Campaign Slogans") "Make in India" – Launched by Narendra Modi's government to promote domestic manufacturing and economic self-reliance. (Source: Make in India Official) "America First" – A slogan with deep historical roots and modern revival, used to emphasize national sovereignty. (Source: History.com - America First) "Serve the People!" – Popularized by Mao Zedong, this slogan was used to mobilize the masses under Communist ideals. (Source: Britannica - Mao Zedong) "Elect a future where the people triumph over bureaucracy—because your vote deserves more than empty promises." "Our party: steering the ship of destiny with a bold, unapologetic vision—join the revolution!" "Unite for progress: because standing still is the new backward." "Vote for integrity, vote for change—because the corrupt are tired of your hard-earned money." "Champion justice by choosing the power of the people—drown out the lies." "Our policies scream innovation—louder than the outdated rhetoric of our rivals." "Demolish the old guard: cast away apathy and embrace the future." "Bridging dreams with reality—vote smart, vote with heart." "Your vote is a shout against mediocrity—make it count!" "Building a nation from the ground up, one inspired decision at a time." "We're not just a party, we're a movement—transform politics with every ballot." "Break free from the chains of despair—empower change through your vote." "The revolution begins at the ballot box—liberate your future." "Renew the promise of hope with a simple, powerful act: voting for progress." "Say goodbye to stale politics and hello to dynamic, real change." "Our manifesto is a call to action—dare to dream and vote differently." "Redefining patriotism: supporting a government that works for you." "Embrace bold ideas—because conformity is overrated in modern politics." "Let your vote be a protest against injustice—speak louder than silence." "In a world of lies, be the truth—choose the party that values honesty." "The future is democratic—your choice is the spark that ignites change." "Vote for policies that prioritize justice, not profits." "Every vote is a step towards dismantling the system of corruption." "Champion the underdog—because real power comes from the masses." "Together, we can shatter the walls of apathy—vote for transformation." "Disrupt the status quo—elect leaders who dare to challenge convention." "Our campaign is a rallying cry for justice—make your voice heard." "Reimagine governance—where transparency and accountability rule." "Vote with conviction—because half-hearted politics are no longer acceptable." "Join the front lines of progress—where every vote writes history." "Stand up to power—your vote is your weapon against tyranny." "Transform society with a single ballot—dare to be the change." "Your future, your voice—unleash the power of collective action." "The clock is ticking on old ideologies—vote for a new dawn." "Invest in hope, invest in progress—political change starts with you." "Reject the mundane—opt for a political landscape brimming with innovation." "From protest to policy, every vote channels the spirit of rebellion." "Liberate your thoughts—elect leaders who break the mold." "Stand for something bigger—politics that resonate with your soul." "No more pandering—invest for genuine, unfiltered political vision." "Step out of the shadow of complacency—your vote demands a future of fairness." "Harness the power of collective hope—voting isn't just a duty, it's a revolution." "Innovation isn't optional, it's our middle name—dare to join the elite." "Our brand speaks for itself—because actions are louder than promises." "Stay ahead of the curve—your vote is your legacy of quality." "Buy now, thank us later—your upgrade from ordinary to extraordinary awaits." "Redefine your expectations—our brand is a testament to true quality." "Our offerings are more than just commodities—they're lifestyle revolutions." "Empower your choices—because every purchase shapes your identity." "Indulge in excellence—our products are your gateway to the extraordinary." "Break the mold—shop where quality meets relentless innovation." "Experience the art of refined living—because every moment counts." "Your trust is our currency—invest in products that truly value you." "Dare to be different—our brand is the antidote to the mundane." Step into the limelight with compelling propaganda examples from media and entertainment that show how every headline and scene is crafted to shape our views. "Triumph of the Will" – Leni Riefenstahl's groundbreaking film that masterfully promoted Nazi ideology. (Source: History.com) "Why We Fight" – Frank Capra's series of films commissioned during World War II to bolster American resolve. (Source: National Archives) "Reefer Madness" – A 1936 film that exaggerated the dangers of marijuana to sway public opinion against it. (Source: Wikipedia) "The Birth of a Nation" – D.W. Griffith's controversial film that reshaped cinematic storytelling while propagating racist ideologies. (Source: History.com) "The Eternal Jew" – A notorious Nazi film designed to dehumanize Jews and justify persecution. (Source: USHMM) "Olympia" – Riefenstahl's visually stunning portrayal of the 1936 Berlin Olympics, steeped in Nazi propaganda. (Source: History.com) "Battleship Potemkin" – Sergei Eisenstein's silent film that, while artistically innovative, was used to inspire Soviet revolutionary sentiment. (Source: History.com) "The Battle of Russia" – A U.S. propaganda film aimed at portraying the Soviet Union during World War II. (Source: History.com) "Ivan the Terrible" – Eisenstein's epic that served as a tool for Soviet ideological reinforcement under Stalin. (Source: IMDb) "Moscow Strikes Back" – A stirring Soviet documentary film depicting the defense of Moscow during the Nazi invasion. (Source: History.com) "Catch the Thrill—Our Media Doesn't Just Entertain, It Inspires" – Reality TV revolutionaries—where every frame is a call to action. "Step behind the curtain—our content is the truth, masked by Hollywood ads." "No script, just raw influence—our documentaries are propaganda examples of compelling narratives." "Experience the news with a just—where every headline is a spark of reality." "Our films don't just entertain; they challenge the status quo." "Reality meets art—episodic media that turns propaganda examples into cultural commentary." "In a world of staged scenes, we offer unscripted truth—prepare to be moved." "Media that makes you question everything—because the truth is rarely black and white." "Our narratives blend fact with fantasy with content that transcends traditional media." "Every art witness is a masterpiece in subtle persuasion—dive into our groundbreaking series." "A bold storytelling with a twist—where propaganda examples become art." "Our reviews aren't just opinions—they're rallying cries for change." "Uncover the hidden layers of power—our media exposes the propaganda behind the polish." "Entertainment that's as smart as it is snarky—dare to see beyond the surface." "Our content isn't bland reporting—it's a call to look deeper." "Forget scripted lies—experience media that offers raw, unfiltered reality." "Every broadcast is a subtle nudge towards questioning the norm." "Propaganda examples come alive in our satirical series—get ready to laugh and learn." "Behind every headline lies a hidden agenda—our media brings it to light." "Engage with films that refuse to conform to the standard narrative." "Our media disrupts the conventional—prepare to be both entertained and enlightened." "Each piece of art is a masterpiece of influence—watch closely." "Step into the realm where truth battles deception—our series does it with style." "Our news segments challenge the polished facades of mainstream media." "From viral clips to full-length features, we turn propaganda examples into art forms." "Dive into stories that blend satire with searing political commentary." "Our documentaries are more than stories—they're lessons in modern influence." "Experience the audacity of media that doesn't shy away from hard truths." "Watch as entertainment meets activism—your screen becomes a stage for revolution." "Our programs are crafted to awaken your inner critic—no sugarcating here." "Every scene is a subtle critique of the manufactured narratives around us." "Engage with content that challenges the very fabric of traditional media." "Our series turns the art of persuasion into a cinematic spectacle." "Discover narratives that expose the manipulation behind every headline." "Our media isn't just consumed—it's experienced, dissected, and celebrated." "Watch stories that transform passive viewers into active skeptics." "In a world of glossy facades, our content digs into the grit of reality." "Every frame is a calculated push against the mainstream agenda." "Our shows make propaganda examples look refreshingly honest." "Step up your binge-watching game with narratives that question everything." "Entertainment with an edge—our programs are designed to provoke thought." "From streaming sensations to bold documentaries, our media sets new standards." "Our features are propaganda examples turned into art—dive deep into the narrative." "Witness how each clip becomes a rallying cry against mass media manipulation." "Our content challenges the status quo—because every viewer deserves a dose of truth." "Time to explore the digital frontier with these inventive propaganda examples of how social media turns everyday posts into powerful statements: "Social Media & Viral Propaganda Examples "Russian Troll Farm Campaigns" – Coordinated efforts on platforms like Facebook and Twitter during the 2016 U.S. elections to influence public opinion. (Source: The New York Times) "ISIS Propaganda Videos" – Highly produced, graphic videos disseminated on social media to recruit and radicalize viewers. (Source: BBC) "QAnon Conspiracy Theories" – A network of baseless claims proliferated through social media that have shaped political discourse. (Source: BBC) "Fizzagate Conspiracy" – A viral, debunked theory that spread rapidly online, demonstrating how misinformation can be weaponized. (Source: BBC) "Myanmar Military Propaganda on Facebook" – State-sponsored content aimed at justifying actions during the Rohingya crisis. (Source: Reuters) "Chinese 'China Dream' Campaigns on Weibo" – Strategic social media messaging crafted to promote national pride and state policies. (Source: The Guardian) "COVID-19 Misinformation Campaigns" – Viral posts and videos that spread false cures and conspiracy theories during the pandemic. (Source: WHO) "The Great Replacement Meme" – A far-right narrative propagated through social media to stoke fears of demographic change. (Source: The Atlantic) "Anti-Vaccine Social Media Networks" – Organized online efforts that spread misleading information about vaccines, impacting public health. (Source: Reuters) "Hashtag Activism During the Arab Spring" – The dual-edged use of social media narratives that both mobilized protesters and occasionally spread conflicting narratives. (Source: Harvard Business Review) "Trending now: posts that turn likes into declarations of dissent." "Your timeline is a battleground—make every share a stand against fake news." "Memes that pack a punch—each image is a subtle rebellion." "Social feeds transformed into echo chambers of real, unfiltered opinions." "Every tweet can be a revolution—propaganda examples of digital defiance." "Swipe up for truth—our stories challenge the curated feeds." "A hashtag can change the game—use it wisely." "From viral challenges to incendiary posts, social media is your stage." "Retweet the revolution—because every share spreads awareness." "Bold captions that demand attention—propaganda examples you can't ignore." "Instagram reels that make you rethink your feed—unmask the hidden agenda." "Snap your way to truth—each filter-free post is a call for authenticity." "Social media trends become tools for societal change—join the conversation." "Every comment can spark a debate—use your voice as a digital weapon." "The art of a perfect post: blend humor with hard-hitting facts." "Stories that expose, entertain, and enlighten—scroll with purpose." "Share beyond the surface—propaganda examples demand you look deeper." "Social buzz meets activist heart—each post is a small rebellion." "Your likes are not just clicks—they're affirmations of truth." "A viral post is a modern megaphone—use it to amplify the real story." "Digital influencers turn propaganda examples into grassroots movements." "Reimagine your feed—let every post be a spark for change." "From retweets to revolutionary memes, every share counts." "Online narratives that challenge the established order—scroll, share, revolt." "Propaganda examples now fit in your pocket—tap into the power of digital discourse." "Make every social interaction a subtle act of defiance against the norm." "When trends speak truth—propaganda examples that go viral for all the right reasons." "Your digital identity can be a force—curate it with critical thinking." "A single post can change perspectives—don't underestimate your digital influence." "Turn your feed into a forum of truth—propaganda examples that inspire and inform." "History is a powerful teacher, and these propaganda examples remind us how propaganda shaped nations and wars: "Arbeit macht frei" – The infamous slogan displayed at Nazi concentration camps, deceptively promising liberation through labor. (Source: USHMM) "Loose Lips Sink Ships" – A memorable U.S. World War II poster slogan that warned against careless talk undermining the war effort. (Source: U.S. National Archives) "I Want You" – Uncle Sam's recruiting poster that became an enduring image of American patriotism. (Source: National Archives) "Dig for Victory" – A British World War II slogan encouraging citizens to grow their own food during wartime shortages. (Source: BBC History) "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself" – Franklin D. Roosevelt's stirring line that helped fortify American resolve during the Great Depression and World War II. (Source: History.com) "Remember Pearl Harbor" – Posters and media that used the shock of the attack to galvanize American support for entering World War II. (Source: National WWII Museum) "Remember the Maine" – A rallying cry that spurred U.S. intervention in the Spanish-American War following the sinking of the USS Maine. (Source: History.com) "Tear down this wall!" – Ronald Reagan's provocative challenge that symbolized the call for the end of the Cold War division in Europe. (Source: History.com) "Victory at all costs" – A slogan used during World War II to underscore the total commitment demanded of the populace. (Source: Encyclopedia Britannica) "We shall never surrender" – Winston Churchill's resolute promise that became a symbol of British determination during the darkest days of World War II. (Source: History.com) "Unyielding patriotism: rallying cries from wartime posters that defined eras." "Propaganda examples that mobilized nations—victory through visual art." "Iconic war slogans that transformed fear into fervor." "Historic campaign posters that blurred truth and myth." "Bold imagery from battlefronts—each piece a testament to national pride." "War-time propaganda that fused art with strategic persuasion." "Revolutionary slogans that rallied soldiers on distant fronts." "Historic posters: captured symbols of both hope and manipulation." "The art of persuasion in times of conflict—propaganda examples that echo through history." "From victory bonds to iconic war-time icons, each piece tells a tale of resilience." "Messages carved in stone—historic propaganda that still resonates today." "Mobilize with memories—war slogans that captured national spirit." "Cinematic propaganda that blurred the lines between art and warfare." "Battle cries that transcended language—historic slogans for the masses." "Visual propaganda that made heroes out of ordinary citizens." "War-time posters that played on emotions—fear, pride, and unity." "Historic examples that show how art becomes a weapon." "Slogans that promised victory at any cost—powerful, and sometimes perilous." "War-time imagery that remains both inspiring and a cautionary tale." "Historic propaganda examples that remind us of the fine line between truth and manipulation." Feeling creative? Here are 20 adaptable templates for you to craft your own stirring messages: "Are you ready to disrupt the norm? [Your Bold Claim Here]—because ordinary is overrated." "Join the revolution of [Your Brand]—where every action redefines the status quo." "Transform your narrative: [Your Message]—ignite change with every word." "Don't just follow the crowd—[Your Unique Proposition] and lead the way." "Empower your vision: [Your Slogan]—because mediocrity has no place here. Stand out from the noise—[Your Catchphrase] for those who dare to dream." "Redefine what's possible: [Your Message]—propaganda examples for the bold." "Your story matters—[Your Message] and let the revolution begin." "From concept to legacy: [Your Slogan]—because every idea deserves power." "Break free from convention—[Your Tagline] that challenges the ordinary, the spark of change—[Your Message] that change the world ignites." "Not just a statement, but a movement. [Your Slogan]—propaganda examples of aimaged." "Set the standard, break the mold—[Your Catchphrase] for a daring new era." "Transform perception with [Your Message]—because influence starts with you." "Command attention: [Your Tagline]—the blueprint for revolutionary change." "Ignite passion, fuel ambition—[Your Slogan] and let your voice resonate." "Craft your legacy: [Your Message]—propaganda examples that empower." "Challenge the narrative—[Your Catchphrase] and redefine what's possible." "Be more than heard—[Your Tagline] and let your vision lead the charge." "Your message, your revolution—[Your Slogan] and the future is yours." For even more propaganda examples, here is a good video you should watch: YouTube Video by Second Thought – Propaganda Examples I often find myself pondering how a well-crafted phrase or image can change the way we think—and maybe even how we feel about ourselves and the world around us. Thanks for spending this time with me on what feels like a personal journey into the heart of propaganda examples. Stay curious, stay brave, and remember: the power of a message is only as strong as the person who believes in it. Last Updated on September 13, 2024 Old Propaganda PostersNew Propaganda PostersBarbarism vs. Civilization", 1900Help Keep Your School All AmericanTogether We Shall Strangle HitlerismEvolution of tools, USSR Cold War, 1970s-1980s "We beat 'em before. We'll do it again!" AsiaAfghani Taliban Anti-Soviet Poster (1970's)Save it for MarriageThe fists of the Allies breaking the Nazi swastika, France, 1945Farm Work is War Work!North Korean Propaganda PostersCareless talk costs livesSpace Will be Ours? Evolution? Soviet anti-nuclear war posterAll the People of the World Praising Kim Il Sung "Don't Clown on the Job, War is Serious" WWI productivity poster, 1917We Can Do It!Uncle SamVictory Joy1939 British poster "Poland – first to fight" "Pyramid of Capitalist System", 1911 Love of peace – the Washington way [USSR, circa 1970]Keep Your Mouth Shut Blast the hub and smash the wheel! (1944) Talk Less - You Never Know Canada's New Army...Motorcycle Wheelie Brigade (Canada, 1942)Just Ask A Jap what it feels like to be up against men fortified with "Victory Vitamin C!". Florida Citrus Growers 1944Early 1940s "No to Chemical Weapons" poster by Viktor Koretsky, 1984 "Back Them Up!" 1942.Food is a Weapon. Don't Waste it. (1942)Land Army Go home - Day of Solidarity with Puerto Rico, OSPAAAL poster by Heriberto Echeverria, 1970 "GET IN THE SCRAP" 1942. "Every ton of steel produced is a blow to NATO warmongers!" Cold War poster from Czechoslovakia. Artist: Lev Haas, 1951 "WHAT YOU MAKE CAN PREVENT THIS" 1944. Throughout history, there have been a number of tactics employed by governments to sway public opinion. Some of their favorite tools included propaganda radio and TV broadcasts but perhaps the most amazing way they managed to circulate propaganda is by way of posters. Looking back, propaganda posters have been used in different periods by different rulers all over the world and while they might not have been appreciated at that time, the propaganda posters were all so cleverly designed that having the public swayed by the message would come as no surprise. Old Propaganda Posters Looking at the old propaganda posters from the time of Chairman Mao to the ones passed out by the works of Dimitri Moor, you will realize that these propaganda posters weren't just a way to sway the thoughts and emotions of people – they were also a form of art. Sure, back then, people would be very little reason to see past the message and focus on the beauty of the posters but looking at them now, you will appreciate the littlest details like how Chairman Mao's posters have a distinct communist flavor to them and how Moor used solid black and red colors to be differentiated from the capitalists socialists. New Propaganda Posters Propaganda posters may have been most popular in times of war or in times of unrest and major changes were happening in a country but they are by no means obsolete today. In fact, you may not notice it but there are still many propaganda posters being handed out today. Only, they are not restricted to just governments and political groups but also to rallyists and even companies and individuals with a message they wish to spread such as in the case of Brian Lane Winfield Moore from the US. He is a great supporter of Net neutrality and released posters based on old WWII propaganda posters. In fact, can be said that most modern propaganda posters have a distinct communist flavor to them which tells you a lot about the mindsets of creating posters that have to war-torn times. To gain a better appreciation of propaganda posters, below are 30 creative examples of propaganda posters from the past. Read through the message and appreciate the artwork. "Barbarism vs. Civilization", 1900 Help Keep Your School All American Together We Shall Strangle Hitlerism Evolution of tools, USSR Cold War, 1970s-1980s "We beat 'em before. We'll do it again!" AsiaAfghani Taliban Anti-Soviet Poster (1970's) Save it for Marriage The fists of the Allies breaking the Nazi swastika, France, 1945 Farm Work is War Work! North Korean Propaganda Posters Careless talk costs lives Space Will be Ours? Evolution? Soviet anti-nuclear war poster All the People of the World Praising Kim Il Sung "Don't Clown on the Job, War is Serious" WWI productivity poster, 1917 We Can Do It! Uncle Sam Victory Joy 1939 British poster "Poland – first to fight" "Pyramid of Capitalist System", 1911 Love of peace – the Washington way [USSR, circa 1970] Keep Your Mouth Shut Blast the hub and smash the wheel! 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