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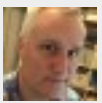
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Demonizing the Enemy

by [Joe Escobar](#) – Friday, May 6, 2016, 9:20 PM

This thread is for discussions on the Demonizing the Enemy topic.
To make your POSTS, click the reply link in this, MY post. To reply to another student's post, be sure to click the reply link within in THEIR post.

IMPORTANT – SUBJECT LINES

BE SURE to use an informative subject line for your post, something that describes which question(s) you are addressing . Do NOT simply leave it RE: Demonizing the Enemy

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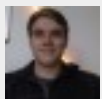
Re: Demonizing the Enemy

by [Jonathan Whittington](#) – Saturday, May 7, 2016, 12:12 PM

I think that demonizing the enemy, as racist or sexist it may have been in those days, was actually a smart thing for the media to do. People were much more liking to be swayed by propaganda or news articles then they are today. Portraying the enemy as a angry gorilla with a knife was enough to strike fear into Americans and make them want to go to war against the enemy. So as much as we don't like it today, I can understand why demonizing the enemy was a popular thing in those times.

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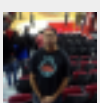
Re: Demonizing the Enemy

by [Kyler Paselk](#) – Sunday, May 8, 2016, 8:40 PM

I think that it was so effective because it was on of the only things the americans have ever been told about the Germans and the Japanese at the time. It's not like the average american could step on a plane and be in those countries in 15 hours and experience the counties and people for themselves. The propaganda messages were all that most Americans "knew" about these people.

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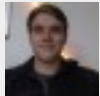
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Re: Demonizing the Enemy

by [Jonathan Whittington](#) – Monday, May 9, 2016, 11:29 AM

Great point. Sad thing is even today I feel like it would still sway some people, even with all the technology and travel options we have available. Isolationists would still look at this at think that it is all true.

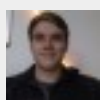
**Re: Demonizing the Enemy***by [Kyler Paselk](#) - Thursday, May 12, 2016, 11:22 AM*

I don't remember what the study was called, but they were talking about how the first impression of something gets ingrained in the mind more, which makes those ideas or beliefs harder to "unlearn". I found this to be true with myself with a lot of things I learned as a child. I think first impressions are very important, especially in times of war when our country wants us to think of the enemy as evil. I also agree with your point of propaganda still being effective in today's world. I think this is because, unlike 75 years ago, we have such a massive amount of media and propaganda shoved into our face. You can't go anywhere without seeing or hearing some form of message that has an intended outcome attached to it. The vast amount of media, I believe, can and does influence people even if they don't believe it does.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1) [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)**Re: re: Demonizing the Enemy***by [Zoe Latham](#) - Thursday, May 12, 2016, 4:28 PM*

I must say that I find the statement "Isolationists would still look at this and think that it is all true," quite ironic. We're looking at a media vehicle that demonized a particular group, categorized them as all the same and assumed them as barbaric or ignorant. I would say that a blanket statement such as this assumes that same role as those posters. That although we may think of ourselves as more forward thinking, this type of thinking can be seen in other places, such as the assumption that all isolationists believe that other countries are the "enemy".

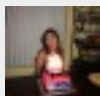
I also can't really see how you believe that isolationists would think these posters are true. Even if they were, I'm pretty sure that most isolationists would choose to not participate in war and thus not be affected by the propaganda. I would like to know what you are trying to say with this statement.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1) [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)**Demonizing the Enemy: The Unintended Consequences***by [Kyler Paselk](#) - Sunday, May 8, 2016, 1:22 PM*

The intended consequences of demonizing the enemy through the use of propaganda (films, posters, news stories) seems obvious. The messages are intended for us to hate our enemy to the point that we are willing to kill them. The use of dehumanizing depictions of other peoples and cultures are very effective. Until recently, most Americans couldn't experience other cultures for themselves due to the difficulty and expense of travel to other countries. This led to Americans knowing little to nothing about other people and cultures. It was like an empty tank waiting to be filled with propaganda. Once the propaganda was distributed to the public, those messages had no competition. In WW1, the American population knew little about the Germans in Germany. The propaganda "filled the empty tanks" with depictions of horrific gorilla beasts that would ravage America if given the chance. These messages were easily accepted because we had little to know other knowledge of the German people and culture. This led to an acceptance that the Germans were bad and that we needed to do something about them.

The unintended consequences are a little less obvious, but equally impactful on the perception of other people and cultures. Once you are told something, it is hard to forget even after the conflicts are over. I think the hate for the German people still existed after WW1 because of the intense use of propaganda. I think we can see examples of this from war veterans. The way my grandpa would talk about the Vietnamese was very negative even after the war. Even people that weren't in wars still carry a negative view of the enemy because of the use of negative depictions of the enemy.

All in all, propaganda is very, very effective. It is so effective that the effects of propaganda stick in people's minds long after the issues are resolved. This effect can create new, unintended issues of racial problems in the minds of people at home.



Re: Demonizing the Enemy: The Unintended Consequences

by Nicolle Tapia – Friday, May 13, 2016, 3:15 PM

I like the idea that of filling in the tank. It's like someone having no knowledge about something and then someone tells that person information and it fills a person's head with ideas. I believe this all ties back with learning about ignorance in the beginning of the term. I feel like most people who believe the propaganda about say Germany, or how Hitler used propaganda about how Jews were rats and he would use this to the German people. They were ignorant because why would they believe and preach that they were rats if for the longest of time, Judaism has been around in their society.

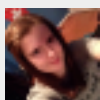
And it's sad to know that once it's been out there, the hate, then there is no going back. example: slavery. We all know slavery was a horrible thing Americans did and convincing white Americans that they were superior to anyone of color taught them to hate those who are of color and sadly that is still around today. There is so much hate for those of color or basically anyone who is foreign and white. Those are the unintended consequences because we portray people as evil and terrible but once the war is over, it shouldn't matter. But because the propaganda was strong and full of hate, the Americans did not forget and still kept that hate in them.



Re: Racist & effective stereotypes

by Ethan Borsak – Sunday, May 8, 2016, 6:34 PM

I think the dehumanization of an enemy could certainly help justify killing, or at least increase the motivation to join the war/volunteer to fight. During WWI & WWII, reducing “the enemy” to a caricature also helped simplify a national message of Good vs Evil (Democracy vs Fascism, etc) in wars that many Americans did not want to take part in. To me, this repeated demonizing/reducing to stereotypes could (and did) lead to widespread discrimination, hatred, and distrust that can leave a long-lasting influence. Portrayals of Japanese as buck-toothed animals and the Germans as barbaric warmongers were dangerous & racist, and didn’t end when the war did. I think its not hard to see how such portrayals were effective in marshaling the American populace to more of a pro-war stance as the government hoped.



Re: Racist & effective stereotypes

by Aleethia Collins – Friday, May 13, 2016, 9:28 PM

You make a good point with your example of the consequences of dehumanizing the enemy. The racial factor is a huge downside to propaganda. The goal of propaganda was to drum up support for wars, by making the enemy looking as evil as possible. This worked well in the aspect that more of the American public were in favor of war. Though, as you said, the negative image created racial tension. People who were of the ethnicity of countries that were portrayed as the enemy, were treated very disrespectfully due in part to the propaganda.



Dehumanizing

by Nicolle Tapia – Sunday, May 8, 2016, 7:09 PM

The intended consequences it would be that we would dehumanize the enemy, making it easier to kill them. When the government put up these propaganda posters and videos of dehumanizing the enemy, it made it easier for the americans to kill the germans or the japanese because they didn’t seem human, at least their actions were not portrayed as humane. Unfortunately there is an unintended consequence to demonizing the enemy. Not all the japanese and germans were evil. But because of the propaganda that was shown, we portrayed all of them as evil. Which is why in the article it says “Some believe such caricatures, and the racist attitudes they fostered,

allowed America to tolerate the internment of Japanese-Americans during the war.” Which is true. Because we have dehumanized and made the enemy evil, we were able to see them all as an enemy which made it easier for us to treat them horribly here even when we knew they were US citizens

I think the more real side of this is that hate builds up. Like the tragic incident of 9/11. This build up hate for some people who don’t deserve to be treated poorly but they are because the government encourages us to take a double look if we see a muslim person or an arab person. Unfortunately not everyone is fully educated to know that some of the terror attacks that have happened to us were not always done by a muslim or an arab, iraqi person. But because 9/11 was such a huge incident that happened to us, we tend to put all of the middle eastern people under a sole category.

I know currently with the Trump rally the media attacks on middle eastern and latinos sways americans to hate those cultures. And it seems like people don’t realize there is hate that is building up because latinos are here illegally or muslim people are the reason behind every terrorist attack. I remember one time my sophomore year in history class we watched a propaganda video on hating the jews and comparing them to rats and how they were scum people. Watching it now we know they are not, but if you are watching those videos especially at a young age you will get convinced into believing that because that is what you grew up with. And I sadly see that now in our youth with hating someone’s religion or color of skin.

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Why was it hard for Americans to believe the Holocaust happened?

by [Brooke Moriarty](#) – Monday, May 9, 2016, 12:45 PM

1. What are the intended and more importantly, the unintended consequences of demonizing an enemy?

The intended product of cruel propaganda of other country-people is to make it easier for people, especially soldiers, to hate and kill those other human beings, as well as to get citizens to help with the war as much as they can. This is also a way of unifying people that are on one side together, discouraging any disconnect for the sake of the war.

One thing mentioned in the article caught my attention, and I'm having a hard time understanding it, if anybody has some input on it. It read:

‘Nevertheless, "This mobilization of hatred was so effective and powerful, that during the Second World War it made it difficult to believe the stories about the Holocaust," Winter said.’

What does this mean? Is Winter saying that because fellow Germans were assaulted during the Holocaust, Americans didn’t believe it had happened? Or was it because the way Hitler did it was effective, and people didn’t think they could be that organized (since Germans were nothing more than power-hungry brutes)? Does anybody else have an idea about it? I’m literally throwing out guesses.

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Re: Why was it hard for Americans to believe the Holocaust happened?

by [Zoe Latham](#) – Friday, May 13, 2016, 5:43 PM

I believe that this statement:‘Nevertheless, "This mobilization of hatred was so effective and powerful, that during the Second World War it made it difficult to believe the stories about the Holocaust," Winter said.’ somewhat of a cop out to justify Holocaust skeptics. However, I can also see how the severe demonetization of the enemy could have led a few people to believe that it was sheer hatred of the Germans that caused this "tale of a Holocaust" to gain momentum just to further demonize them. That it was all made up by the allies just to make Hitler and the Germans look bad.

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Re: Why was it hard for Americans to believe the Holocaust happened?

by [Brooke Moriarty](#) – Saturday, May 14, 2016, 12:06 PM

Okay, I think I can better understand. The idea of doubting it, of thinking it was just propaganda by the

winning team, makes more sense as to why some might not believe that it had happened. Maybe it's also possible that some didn't want to believe that had happened because the allied powers had had the power to help many of those people before the war, but had instead cut them off from the safety of their countries. Perhaps it was easier for people to deny it had happened, than to admit that their country had a part in the amount of damage that had occurred. These are only possible ideas, of course, and I can only guess since I'm not a person of that time, and therefore cannot fully understand their perspective of the time.

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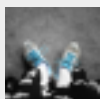
Is dehumanization of the enemy still relevent?

by [Benjamin Marshall](#) – Monday, May 9, 2016, 4:01 PM

The demonization and dehumanization of citizens of foreign countries deemed "enemies" by our government was evident during past times of conflict (as we've seen from all the old propaganda posters from the first half of the 20th century) and is still very real today. We see it mostly in pop culture with our sensetionalized movies about war and our video games that glorify it. The enemies in both these mediums are dipicted, for the most part, as faceless evil murderers. Wtih globalization and having a counrty comprised of much more culturaly aware citizens than in the past we for the most part can see beyond this sensetionalism. I think that's why as our media has developed it's been more difficult for the U.S. Government to maintain popular support for any conflict beyond the initial call to arms that we saw after 9/11.

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Re: Is dehumanization of the enemy still relevent?

by [Brooke Moriarty](#) – Tuesday, May 10, 2016, 2:39 PM

Oh boy, you mentioned video games.

So, I think this is going to be an interesting take on the past propaganda's affect on our modern day society, because your post made me remember something. A couple years ago, I walked in to my younger brother who was playing one of the Medal of Honor games, fighting in WWII against the Nazi army. I think he was about 9 years old at the time, and he said something that caught me off guard: "Die German." I made him pause, and asked him why he would say that. "Because their Germans, and I'm killing them." (He kind of has an attitude...)

"Okay," I said, "But their not just Germans. Not all Germans are bad, you shouldn't say something like that. Being German does not mean your automatically a Nazi."

"Their pretty much the same thing."

When I told him that he was part German, he got really confused, and the conversation continued, but the point I want to make is that conclusion that a 9-year-old came to from playing this game: Germans and Nazis are the same thing. That honestly scared me when I heard him say that, and it was only a couple years ago. I think the way that, as you said, "The enemies...are depicted, for the most part, as faceless evil murderers," can, maybe, be a current display of propaganda. A lost past, in which real people were killed by real people. Making them (the enemies) faceless can make them look less human, less real, and therefore make it easier for the players to kill them, even if it is in a video game. It blurs truths of the past, that real people who are more than just being German or a Nazi, were killed during wars.

That's one interpretation, anyway.

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Re: Is dehumanization of the enemy still relevent?

by [Kyler Paselk](#) – Thursday, May 12, 2016, 11:33 AM

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qawe8R9LFC4>

This video is talking about the United States Army using video game simulations to entice young teens into joining the military once the come of age. Basically they have a big arcade set up in a shopping

center. They have a bunch of video games that are simulating war to attract young people into joining the Army. I think this video fits in with the use of propaganda and dehumanizing the enemy. They are turning war into a video game, at least until you sign your name on their papers.

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Re: Is dehumanization of the enemy still relevent?

by [Benjamin Marshall](#) – Friday, May 13, 2016, 4:06 PM

As a a soldier and a millennial I can personally say that video games definitely influenced my decision to join the Army in 2010. Many of my friends would say that they weren't influenced in such a way and would cite other, more cliché motivations. Where as all those other influences are big ones I feel like it's ignorant to downplay the effect video games have on young Americans, specifically young men who will fill the ranks of all the combat roles. When I was a junior and senior in high school Call of Duty 4: Modern Warfare was one of the most popular games in the US and UK (the primary players in the GWOT). I played the game more than I should have. Three years later I found myself in the Ranger regiment, which is one of the units depicted in the game, decking out my M4 rifle to be identical to the one I used in Call of Duty multiplayer. This is a direct and immediate example of how the propaganda from Call of Duty influenced me and I'm sure a majority of my friends to join the military with the intent to fight and kill faceless "terrorists" in the middle east.

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Evil as Possible

by [Aleethia Collins](#) – Monday, May 9, 2016, 8:12 PM

Propaganda was very popular during wartime and was used as a way to get people on board with supporting war efforts. One strategy that was used was to demonize the enemy. The purpose of this strategy was to make the enemy look as evil as possible and therefore make people feel less guilty about killing them. The result of the did work to some extent in having people more willing for war and to go after the evil enemy. Though an unintended consequence of this would be that the public is only getting these propaganda images and taking them all as the truth, when in reality much of what is being depicted is not completely accurate.

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Demonizing the Opposition

by [Thomas Bullock](#) – Monday, May 9, 2016, 9:23 PM

I agree that it is easier to kill, harm, or maim someone who is portrayed as overtly aggressive or inhuman. the effects of such dehumanizing, enable people who see themselves as "decent" to enact terrible revenge for the alleged atrocities that the inhuman member has performed. this revenge sometimes goes so far as to mimic the atrocity as some sort of poetic justice. but in this case, the atrocity is no longer viewed as such because humanity is simply punishing a monster. another unintended consequence of dehumanization can be found on the relational plane. like the awkward moment when a demonized country like the Soviet Union is on the human side for once. the divide between the two countries can become so vast that further relations with that person/country becomes strained at best.

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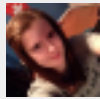
Re: Demonizing the Opposition

by [Aleethia Collins](#) – Thursday, May 12, 2016, 9:28 PM

I agree with your views on the consequences of dehumanizing the enemy. By making them look very evil it creates a powerful and lasting image to the public. Making future connection with these countries much more difficult, especially when they are on our side during situation. Though a benefit of dehumanizing the enemy, would be that it has the power to draw up support for wartime effort. Having American citizens in favor of participating in the war makes a substantial difference. For instance, people are more inclined to buy war bond and therefore support for the war financially increases.

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Effective but Inaccurate

by [Aleethia Collins](#) - Tuesday, May 10, 2016, 8:33 PM

Propaganda was a very effective tool in persuading public opinion. Though it was not always accurate and sometimes gave the public false information. For instance, in the web video of Rosie the Riveter the government was using propaganda to get more women working in the factories by saying that they were all safe. Though this was clearly not the case and factory work for women was quite the opposite and could be very dangerous. In this case the propaganda did do its purpose in persuading women to work in the factories, though they were portraying false information. Even if aspects on propaganda were incorrect they still had a substantial impact on the public's opinions and views.

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US and them

by [Zoe Latham](#) - Friday, May 13, 2016, 10:51 PM

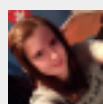
When confronted with images of violence, one experiences a strong emotional response, such as fear or anger. I can only imagine that during a time of war, a time that requires rationing and other such changes with a general uneasiness could make you feel threatened. That your friends and family were being threatened by an evil force and that it is your duty to protect them. I feel like this could foster a sense of patriotism, that you would begin to see your country as your family and the evil force as the country you're at war with.

I feel that culturally all over the world there is a competitive nature, an us versus them mentality. From high school football to gambling, there is this inherent nature to believe that you are better than someone. By fostering this sense and characterizing your "enemy" it becomes easier then enlist yourself to kill them.

During this political cycle this "us versus them" mentality has taken a new turn. Although we do not enlist the propaganda tools of the past, I see memes daily on facebook that feature Donald Trump in a number of unflattering poses and drawings. Just the simple act of demonizing this person neglects from the true issues like a slight of hand. I'm sure that during WWII many people weren't quite sure why they were supposed to hate the "enemies" just that they did and mostly because it was the socially acceptable thing to do.

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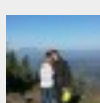
Re: US and them

by [Aleethia Collins](#) - Saturday, May 14, 2016, 9:04 PM

I agree with what you are saying about war images bringing up a strong response and propaganda used that in their demonizing the enemy strategy to gain war support. As you said, a competitive nature does come to play in all this. Even at home, citizens always wanted to be on top and no one wanted to be the "loser" or the one that did not participate. For instances, with buying war bonds or supporting the Red Cross. People who did those things could proudly put a sticker in their window or wear a pin. This also meant that people who didn't participate were clearly known and this became a powerful peer pressure strategy. This kind of competitive nature resulted in a stronger support for the war.

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Unintended Consequences

by [Dan Johnson](#) - Saturday, May 14, 2016, 7:38 PM

In demonizing an enemy, a culture often arises that focuses more on the destruction of a people rather than addressing the real problems involved in the differences that gave rise to war. For example, the most critical factors in creating conflict may have been the economic struggles of the country, the rise of nationalism or other social or political movements, or even the desire for equality on the international stage. Whatever it is, depicting the conflict between two nations as struggles between two peoples, ultimately creates a climate where people begin to identify themselves as opposed to another nation or people when in reality the average person is not necessarily actually at odds with the average person of other society. This can lead to three unintended consequences: bad strategy due to misconception, reluctance to question authority, and hyperfocus on war when other domestic issues weigh heavily.

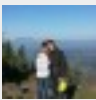
During the Iraq War, the simplified and unspecific terms by which the Bush administration identified their enemies created two problems: there was no comprehensive departure strategy and it painted the the Arab world too broadly as an enemy. This ar from the need to demonize immediately and unequivocally. George Bush even called the surge as "a modern crusade" which infuriated the Saudi government before he stopped the use of the term crusade. In a sense, using inappropriate words like "crusade" reinforced the idea that Bush was fighting a war on the Islamic world. Seeking a solidified populous response through propaganda, left the Bush administration with unintended consequence of putting the Arab world in a state of skepticism towards US involvement working against US interests. If the US had sought to understand the "other" better other than demonize, strategy and action derived from misconception could have been prevented.

During the early Cold War, the rise of MCarthyism led to less of a willingness to question authority. Demonization of the enemy left many prominent artists black listed such as Arthur Miller. The rise of effectively censorship of opposing ideas prevented a more open dialogue on how to view the Soviet problem and nuclear escalation which perhaps limited the ability to temper some Cold War anxieties and challenge misconceptions. Also, it helped validate the defense state which limited civil liberties and gave more license to organizes such as the FBI which with Edgar Hoover at the helm worked against prominent leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr.

Lastly, the hyper-focus on war can create problems in terms of the neglect of domestic issues. With conflict brewing, it makes it more difficult for groups to administrations to focus on a slew of problems economically and socially. For example, women workers during wartime were badly served in many ways as men came back from war. With war being seen as the center point of society, women workers and their struggles were somewhat forgotten as they continued to take a second class role in society. Instead of the US addressing these social problems following World War 2, they moved onto to fighting Communism around the world largely placing women's issues on the back seat.

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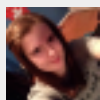
Lost Voices and Ripple Effects
by Dan Johnson - Saturday, May 14, 2016, 7:44 PM

In war, there is common hardship held by the average people of a society. The people often most shielded from hardship are each peoples leaders. If anything, both peoples should be at odds with their own leaders to some degree for leading them into bloodshed and hardship. In the Vietnam War and Middle Eastern Wars there has been more of rising realization of the latter principle of solidarity between human interests over nationalistic ones. When looking at cases where the leaders of countries effectively stir up their constituents to oppose other nations, their can be unintended consequences. For example, during the Cold War anti-communist propaganda helped to usher in an era of propaganda to ensure freedom from potential prosecution as a communist sympathizer or spie. This fear of questioning authority for appearing to sympathize with the communists arguably gave more power than necessary to the federal government in prosecuting its citizens. This case can be seen even more clearly during the Woodrow Wilson administration and Wilson's locking up of Eugene V. Debs or the deportation of Emma Goldman. In some sense, the unintended consequences of Wilson's actions have some similarities to unintended consequences of the Obama-Bush administrations in their approaches to terrorism. The similarities parallel here: in both cases after having spread a level of fear and propaganda progressive momentum in both eras were partially stunted. During the the Wilson years, his alienation of progressive parts of the country had made it more difficult for him to get support for his league of nations proposal as well as some of his other proposals. During the Bush-Obama years, Bush's propaganda and Obama's continuation of some of that propaganda has only limited the agency of progressive movements and emboldened more conservative movements giving them more political power. In both cases, the embracment of propaganda and demonization empowered movements which made political initiatives more difficult for Obama and Wilson as they worked against themselves. Also, like in the Bush years, the rise of covservatism in the 1920's partially driven from war-time conformity, often alienated and marginalized voices which could offer counter-views in the larger culture.

The use of demonizing the enemy can also push key voices of society out such as these individuals during the 1920's and Bush years, which may have been key in questioning the status quo of the times. It could have been good for people to have questioned the priorities of society at both periods; however, with more conformity, there was more pressure not to. It could have been good if more empowered voices could have questioned economic theories and ideas as well as other important parts of the agency of the governments sphere. Ultimately, silencing the voices of ones own society, although giving more solidarity to the war effort, can create other problems in other aspects in the progression of history. History shows often there is at the minimum an important point or reason to the opinions of people. It's important that people examine all people and their opinions as important because it is often a failure to acknowledge those people's opinions and seek to address their concerns and points that societies can get off track in their own complacency and vacuum.

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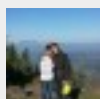
Effective in multiple ways

by [Aleethia Collins](#) – Saturday, May 14, 2016, 8:51 PM

By using propaganda and demonizing the enemy, it has a number of effects. For one, it draws support for the war. For this purpose it is crucial that the propaganda is effective. A large amount of the American public did not support going to war, though the images that were being shown of demonizing the enemy had a powerful effect and caused war support to increase. Another thing the propaganda did was help finance during war time. People were generally not fond of giving money to help a war they were not even in favor of in the first place. Though propaganda was used in items like posters to show that it was America's duty to help war efforts. This evoked patriotism and increased financial support in cases like more Americans were buying war bonds.

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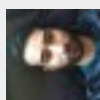
Video Games

by [Dan Johnson](#) – Saturday, May 14, 2016, 9:41 PM

i think it's fascinating how a few people have brought up videos games. I have many friends who thought about joining the military because they felt like they could excell in the military because of their call of duty abilities. I think it in someway appeals to a "most dangerous game" kind of mentality where people naturally get a sense of ability from being able to master a skill and out match another human opponent. I think Call of Duty gives people the feeling they can master their training and get the chance to achieve mastery in a field that has real life implications. Of course though, there are no respawn point in "RL".

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Intended Consequences

by [Jesse Dunlap](#) – Saturday, May 14, 2016, 11:17 PM

The Intended consequences for demonizing the enemy have to do with the motivation of those in charge of wining a war. Their agenda is to create a thought pattern that aligns with theirs in defeating an enemy. Most people have a hard time desiring or even moving forward into harming another unless there is fear involved. This type of propaganda is meant to fuel the flames of fear as well as anger towards a group that threatens their stability. Whether the issues brought forward are true or not the push in images desensitizes the individual to guilt or empathy. There by allowing the collective to fall in line with the reasoning that destroying the other is in their best interests.

The unitended consequences would be creating so much distrust and lingering anger that you will mistreat a certain group of people even if they are innocent. The example of us having our own internment camps for the Japanese citizens based on a fear they might be working for the enemy. This anger creates unjust hostility towards humans that otherwise would have no merit or basis in reality.

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