Annotated Bibliography


The article might be considered a valuable source as it provides a brief insight into the history of propaganda. It reveals the activities, which are tightly connected to this notion such as manipulation, control, dehumanization of the audience, and coercion. Moreover, the author emphasizes that despite general acceptance of the negative impact of propaganda on human thought, it still remains present in modern life. Hereby, it becomes evident that the mass media is the means of propaganda popularization. The article discusses social psychology of propaganda and is closely related to social impact theory, both of which serve as theoretical frameworks for this paper.


The article discusses the usage of propaganda in modern politics. The author discusses the situation in China, where the government applies propaganda in order to promote the image of ethnic harmony and hide the inner social conflict. For a long time, propaganda has been the key tool in the Chinese law. Unfortunately, the majority of authorities still apply it in order to resolve the problematic issues within the society. However, the modern technologies like the mass media, internet and mobile
communication seriously challenge the ability of politicians to employ propaganda with regard to the Chinese nation. The surveys are the major sources applied in this investigation.


The article emphasizes propaganda and its notorious consequences for the USSR. The article discusses the internal dynamics of propaganda. The author states that the biggest blow to propaganda was the Great Terror. The Soviet Propaganda was accompanied by the themes of patriotism, Russocentrism, and love to Josef Stalin. The article is a valuable source, which provides a deep analysis of the Russian propaganda and its manifestations during the first stages of Soviet Union creation.


The article discusses the mass communication theory and its connection to the mass persuasion and propaganda, which are the tools applied by the modern mass media. The article reveals that serious changes have happened to the mass communication means. These changes are directly linked to technological processes and media ownership. The key idea of this article is the fact that despite the profound changes which have happened in the area of mass communication theory, the propagandist manipulations are still used to alter the public viewpoint and attract attention to certain notions.

The article provides the historical background to the events of the Cold War and propaganda. It reveals the problem of propaganda in Liberal Democracy. Moreover, it discusses the contribution of propaganda to the formation of certain viewpoints within the American civil society. The historical data are the major means of information provision in this work. The article is significant because it provides the practical manifestation of the negative consequences of propaganda.


The article is dedicated to the issue of “frames” in communication discourse. Authors differentiate between the media frames, which are connected to words, images, and phrases and an individual frame, which refers to the person’s cognitive understanding of the communication act. The article makes an attempt to measure the framing effect and to research the place theory of opinion in the competitive environment. The authors tried to understand how propaganda and manipulation affects the opinion formation. Framing research is the basis of this article.

The study discusses the issue of persuasion and its difference from the notion of propaganda. The work is aimed at the historical study of persuasion. The author states that persuasion is more than a method of communication, and she perceives it as art and science. The author emphasizes that this activity presupposes the knowledge of psychology and rhetorical variables.


The article discusses the manipulative techniques which modern advertisements apply to affect the teenagers’ purchasing capability. The analysis of the advertising techniques is the major method of investigation used in this paper. The author mentions that advertisers have made considerable efforts so that currently their products trigger mass propaganda. In fact, this type of propaganda is totally different from the political one, but it makes teenagers change their bodies and habits in order to adjust to the world created by modern advertisers. The problem is that these advertisements promote the products which lead to obesity or bulimia and anorexia. The author emphasizes that advertisements influence teenager’s mind in order to create artificially constructed necessities.


The article discusses the notions of propaganda and persuasion and their application by the officials of the Republic of Macedonia. Authors emphasize the power which the media has over the mass thoughts, perceptions, and vision of reality. They highlight the participation of the Macedonian politicians in persuasion which
resembles propaganda. They try to make the community accept their viewpoint. In general, the article is focused on the role of the mass media on the formation of social way of thinking. The article is based on the manipulative and propagandist techniques of persuasion which serve as methods of analysis.


The article is dedicated to the discussion of Camel cigarettes propaganda and the adverse health consequences caused by it. The author considers that severe popularization of cigarettes during the 1930s and 1940s which created the perception of smoking as a norm for both men and women. Authors claim that the appearance of doctors in the cigarettes’ campaign led to their mass promotion. As a result, this action had serious side-effects so that the lung cancer rates have increased after the smoking became popular. The psychological analysis of human behavior serves as the method of investigation in this work.


The article provides the analysis of the implicit operational attitudes from the viewpoint of the psychological theory. Authors researched the psychological mechanisms which take part during the persuasion process. Apparently, this piece of writing poses significance to the propaganda investigation as it investigates the inner
processes responsible for human perception of the imposed messages. The researchers came to the conclusion that persuasion stereotypes have the essential implicit modes of operation. The article is based on the analysis of social behavior. The theory of social impact plays essential role in this work because it closely interacts with the attitudinal construct.


The article provides the detailed analysis of social propaganda and the issue of autopoiesis. The article is closely related to the social impact theory and social construction theory. They create the framework that connects the post-humanism and propaganda. The post-human theory is also mentioned by the author in the introduction of the technological world to the individual.


The article is aimed at analyzing the Mexican sphere of public relations and its effect on the social viewpoint. Mexico applied the public relations efforts to complain about the stereotypes and increase the country’s financial resources. The documents show that first public relations were concerned with propaganda only. With the course of time, certain alterations have happened, but they still did not perform their primary role. The quantitative measures serve as the method of research in this work.


The article investigates the elections from the perspective of the mass communication theory. The objective of this work is to research the whole process of the election campaigns in general and propaganda, which is commonly applied by politicians in particular. The author researches the direct and indirect campaign channel in order to learn the contextual factors responsible for the distribution of data among people. It has been revealed that political campaigns are focused on communicating and imposing their viewpoint to the masses.


The article provides a detailed insight into the social balance theory. The researchers try to understand what cognitive processes take place while the individual forms interpersonal relations toward the message obtained. Authors propose the new concept which could be applied to measure the balance condition of the sentiment connection to the network, which comprises different agents. The article is essential for researching the propaganda issues as it explains the cognitive characteristics present during the evaluation of the message imposed by the authorities. The work is connected not only to the issue of social balance theory but also to the social impact theory because it researches the interactions which exist within the social system and their effect on the social groups. The theory of social balance and the theory of social impact are the theoretical framework of this article.

The article is aimed at discovering the long-term objective of propaganda which was initially identified by researchers Marx and Engels. The propaganda model was investigated from the viewpoint of micro- and macro-level analysis. The article is useful as it includes deep multilayer research into the notion of propaganda. Authors identified its strong and weak sides and investigated the impact of corporate and political power on it. The framework of the article is based on the human behavior and the ways of influencing it.


The article provides the critical analysis of the notion of propaganda model which was initially advanced by researchers Herman and Chomsky. The notion is aimed at engaging in the ideological and communicative power as well as economic and political power with the help of media. The propaganda model includes five elements which are discussed in detail. Moreover, the authors discuss the theoretical and methodological considerations connected to the model. Authors provide the readers with the criticisms of the model and consider its effects. The article is not directly related to the theory of social impact, but it discusses it. The work is connected with the cultural sociology and discusses the effect of human emotions on their deeds.

The article states that nowadays people experience the growing power of the media and considerable strength of the information era. The news media have obtained new responsibilities and start dominating in public discussions. The mass media has recently revealed the centrality of its place within the public administration domain. The article is essential for the study of propaganda as it manifests the changing role and increased power of the mass media. Literature survey is used as the method of research, and the article includes the analysis of the results.


The article discusses the political force applied together with the mass media in order to create the climate directed toward the promotion of anti-communism. The work considers the issue of credibility. The major goal of this article is to prove that the governmental officials were complicit in the fabrication of the facts during the Cold War. The work discusses the historical events of the Cold War in order to reveal the effects of propaganda on human consciousness.


The article discusses the application of propaganda by the political elites. The work discusses two types of propaganda, namely integrational and agitational. The article
Last Name 10

discusses the integration propaganda and states that it provides the basis for social integration, while agitation propaganda is generally linked to galvanizing the masses to overthrow the ruling authorities. Marmura relates the conspiracy theories to the issue of propaganda that serves as the major theoretical framework of this work.


The article discusses the issue of propaganda and is aimed at revealing the purposes of this notion. The author emphasizes that propaganda is the psychological means to change the public perception. Miles used the images of different posters in order to reveal the features of propaganda as a means for empirical analysis. His investigation gives proof that war and officials may easily unite and separate nations. Psychological tools such as propaganda are the most significant means of causing hatred and distrust.


The article discusses the interventions of the U.S. with Mexico after the revolution and application of cinematic propaganda. The author states that Mexico has transformed its national identity and tried to establish new identity through the application of cinema. The movies applied were based on stereotypes which accomplished the propagandist objectives. The article is dedicated to the investigation of how the revolutionary intentions express political ambitions. The method of investigation applied in this article is the critical analysis of the historical data on the structural alterations conducted during the 1920s.

The article is dedicated to the mass media as the primary manifestation of public opinion theory. The study is aimed at estimating the extent to which the media shape the public opinion. It investigates the earliest conceptions of media impact on the passive audience. Propaganda is one of the key issues discussed in the article. Authors research it from the viewpoint of the theory of public opinion. They conduct the detailed analysis of the propaganda techniques which were applied in the context of WWI and global struggle. The article is based on the framework of the public opinion theories and the psychology-oriented approach to the issue.


The article discusses the theory of social impact. The work analyzes the simple model of general principles of social impact. The article is dedicated to the theoretical framework initially planned by Latane. It presupposes that any effect on human feelings and perceptions are exerted by real actions. The article is closely related to the issue of propaganda because it reveals the essence of social impact theory and its impact on human social processes.

The article is a valuable source which provides the synthesis of the propaganda model. The article investigates the viewpoints of Klaehn, Chomskyi, Sierra and Mullen in order to understand the possible effects of propaganda on the media opinion. Unlike other authors, Pedro not only researches the impact of propaganda on the target audience but also makes an attempt to learn its validity to explain the news content. Moreover, the author considers the possibility of the propaganda expansion and modification. The article’s results are based on the theoretical works previously provided by discourse scientists and the synthesis of propaganda model.


The article discusses the application of social networks by Bashar al-Assad to promote propaganda. Syrian President applies Twitter in order to popularize the information, which is beneficial for him. His attempts to apply the digital technologies to make other perceive his speeches as the full truth were ineffective. Bashar al-Assad’s application of Twitter is simply the manifestation of his desire to inculcate his version of reality; however, people do not change their opinion with regard to him and his actions. The framework of the article is based on the practical qualitative analysis of Twitter messages posted by Bashar al-Assad.


The article discusses the application of propaganda in modern politics. The particular article discusses the Swedish Armed Forces and their usage of propaganda through the internet websites such as YouTube in order to strengthen the military and political support. Propaganda in this situation has a positive effect since its main goal is to attract the attention of the audience to the profession of military soldiers and to present those individuals as defenders. The article is based on the framework of political communication strategies obtained in the course of the analysis of the material.


The article investigates the issue of propaganda in the field of advertising in the light of the rhetorical analysis. The approach is essential in this case because it assists with the research into the ways of collaboration, which exist between the consumers and advertisers. The author emphasizes the key idea that advertisements are perceived as sociological propaganda. The article includes the critical analysis of the advertisements, and the author explains in what way they spread sociological propaganda. The theoretical construct of the article is based on rhetorical studies.


The article is dedicated to the exposure of the propaganda penetration into the life of Russian people. The article includes the historical data during the investigation. The author claims that Russians utilize museums and exhibitions in order to persuade the visitors to accept their propagandist statements. Moreover, according to Woolston,
Russian schools are also used to spread propaganda. From childhood, children are taught the essentials of communism and experience tough governmental control. People are taught to value the leadership of proletariat and to be devoid of their own vision. As a result, they blindly accept all the ideas promoted by the government.


The article discusses the consequences of propaganda application. The author shows how anti-Tutsi propaganda during the Rwandan genocide expanded the waves of violence against Tutsi. The objective of this article is the identification and qualification of the underlying mechanisms. The article is connected to the theory of social impact, as it discusses social interactions in the violence-interaction processes. The framework of the article includes direct results, data, and empirical strategies. The article is a precious source, as it provides practical examples of propaganda usage. Moreover, Yanagizawa-Drott provided the data for the policy debates, which concern propaganda restrictions on the mass media.
Works Cited


