



The United States has many symbols. A symbol is an image that reminds people of an idea or belief. For example, the American flag is a symbol. This poster is about another symbol, Uncle Sam. Uncle Sam is a symbol for the United States government. In this poster, Uncle Sam is telling men to join the army. The poster has red, white, and blue color on it. These colors remind people of the American flag and make people feel patriotic. The government wanted men to feel patriotic and proud to be Americans. That way, the men would join the army.



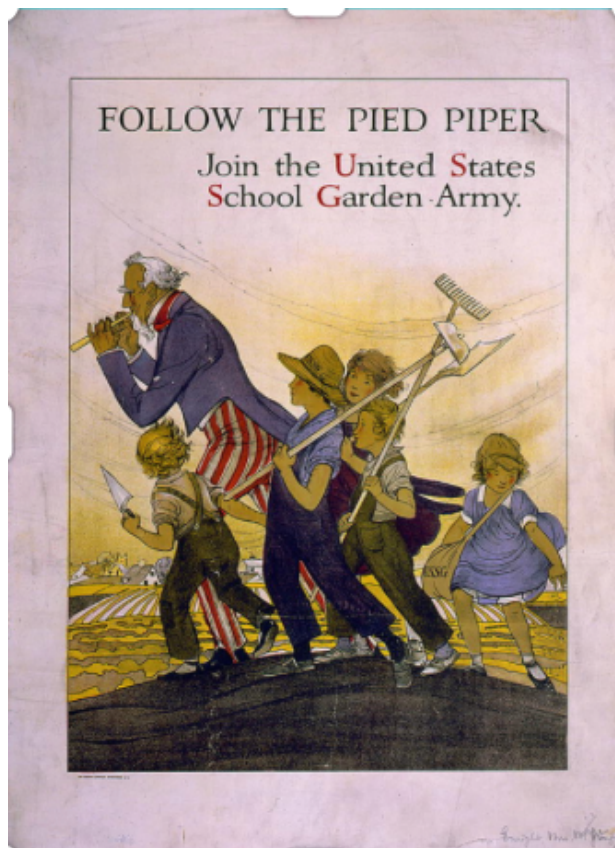
This poster is also about Uncle Sam. In this poster, Uncle Sam is sitting with two children. He is asking the children to save their money and buy special stamps. When kids bought these stamps, the money went to support the war. This poster shows that the government even wanted children to support the war.

Sources:

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Propaganda\\_in\\_World\\_War\\_I#/media/File:Uncle\\_sam\\_propaganda\\_in\\_ww1.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Propaganda_in_World_War_I#/media/File:Uncle_sam_propaganda_in_ww1.jpg)
- <https://www.mainememory.net/artifact/14794>
- <https://www.loc.gov/item/2002712332/>



This poster also shows Uncle Sam. In this poster, Uncle Sam is telling men to join the Navy. The Navy is a part of the military. Men who joined the Navy fought in the war. Uncle Sam is telling men that they should be the first to join the Navy. This poster shows that the government tried to get men to quickly sign up to fight in the war.



In this poster, Uncle Sam is working with a group of children in a garden. The poster is encouraging children to follow Uncle Sam and plant victory gardens. Victory gardens were planted by people in America. The gardens grew fruits and vegetables to send to Europe and feed soldiers. The government wanted people to know that children could support the war, too.

Sources:

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Propaganda\\_in\\_World\\_War\\_I#/media/File:Uncle\\_sam\\_propaganda\\_in\\_ww1.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Propaganda_in_World_War_I#/media/File:Uncle_sam_propaganda_in_ww1.jpg)
- <https://www.mainmemory.net/artifact/14794><https://www.mainmemory.net/artifact/14794>
- <https://www.loc.gov/item/2002712332/>
- <https://www.loc.gov/resource/cph.3g03691/>



This is a poster that told women to support the war. Another way women could support the war was by farming land. When men went to war, women did some of the jobs that men used to do. In this poster, there is a soldier in the background. The soldier is away at war. The woman is farming and is telling other women to help out while men are away at war.



This poster shows women taking over jobs that men usually did. During the war, men left to fight in war. As a result, women took over their jobs. During the war, women were called the “second line of defense.” This meant that after the soldiers, women were the next most important defenders of our country. This poster encourages Americans to support working women. Y.M.C.A stands for the “Young Women’s Christian Association.” It was an organization that supported the war.



This is a poster that told women to support the war. Women could support the war by joining the Red Cross. The Red Cross was a group that helped take care of people who were wounded in war. This poster told women that they should help out during the war and become nurses. Women who joined the Red Cross felt that they were helping to win the war.



This is a poster that told women to support the war. Women could support the war by buying war bonds. A bond is a piece of paper that says that you loaned a certain amount of money to the government. This means that people let the government borrow money from them. The government borrowed money because it costs a lot of money to fight a war! The government said that it would give the money back after the war. This poster is telling women to help out during the war by loaning money to the government.

## World War I Posters: Group 3



This poster tells people to save sugar. When America entered the war, the countries in Europe had already been fighting for three years. Many countries in Europe had very little food left for their soldiers. The American government wanted to help the countries that was on its side, like England, France, and Russia. This meant that America was feeding not just its army, but other armies, too. That's why it was so important for Americans to save food.



This poster shows an American symbol, a woman named Columbia. Dressed in the American flag, Columbia stood for the United States' freedom. On this poster, Columbia is planting a victory garden. A victory garden is a garden made in times of war. Crops that were grown in the garden were sent to soldiers. When Americans saw Columbia as a gardener, they felt it was their responsibility as citizens to plant victory gardens, too!

Sources:

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2002708923/>

<https://www.loc.gov/item/00653194/>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victory\\_garden#/media/File:Sow\\_victory\\_poster\\_usgovt.gif](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victory_garden#/media/File:Sow_victory_poster_usgovt.gif)

## World War I Posters: Group 3



This is a poster that told people not to eat too much of certain foods. During the war, the government wanted to make sure that all of the men who were at war had enough food. That way, the men would be strong enough to fight and win the war. To make sure there was enough food to feed all the soldiers, the government told Americans to be more careful with food. This poster reminds people to not eat as much bread.



This is a poster that told people to save food. If people saved food, there would be more for men who were fighting in the war. This poster is a picture of Lady Liberty. Lady Liberty is a symbol. She is dressed in an American flag to show that it was patriotic to save food. Saving food helped people feel patriotic. It showed that they cared about their country.

## World War I Posters: Group 4



On this poster, a black cat is telling people that soldiers are tough and ready to fight. The cat is also saying, "Join the tanks." The Tank Corps was a special branch of the Army. Soldiers drove tanks while fighting in the war. Tanks were examples of weapons that were used in World War I. Tanks are large vehicles with strong armor and built-in guns. The poster is encouraging men to join the Tank Corps.



This poster was for the United States Navy. On this poster, a woman explains that if she were a man, she would enlist in the Navy. The Navy is a branch of the military. Women were not allowed to join the Navy at this time. The words, "Be a man and do it," encouraged men to sign up for the Navy. The Navy wanted men to feel strong, proud, and patriotic for joining the war as a Navy sailor.

## World War I Posters: Group 4



This poster encouraged men to enlist in the war. It also made men feel strong and powerful.










This poster was for the Navy. It was encouraging men to join the Navy and fight in the war. The poster has an American flag and a bald eagle on it. These are symbols that represent patriotism. Men were encouraged to fight in the war because it would show that they cared about their country and were patriotic.



## Steps to Make a Museum Exhibit

### Step 1: Read Email From the Museum President

New Museum Exhibit  Inbox x  

 **Pedro Gonzalez** pedro@historymuseum.com 3:42 PM (0 minutes ago)   

Hello!

I am excited for you to design the new museum exhibit that will teach visitors about propaganda and posters from World War I.


As you may already know, we only have a few posters in storage from World War I. You will need to contact other museums to borrow posters.

Please remember to include the following things in this new exhibit:

- at least 3 different posters that each have a different message or focus
- patriotic colors
- explanation about why propaganda was important in World War I

Looking forward to seeing what you come up with!

Pedro



### Step 2: Look Through Posters

Your teacher will give you a handout with a group number on it. The handout will have posters that are in storage at your museum. Other groups will get handouts with different posters on them. You should read through your handout and learn about the posters that your museum has.

### Step 3: Loan Posters From Other Groups

You will now have to loan 3 posters from other groups. You must loan posters that you do not have. This way, your exhibit will have 4 posters that targeted different groups of people in the U.S.

Below is a list of the target audience for each group of posters. After you decide which posters you want to loan, use the next page to write a loan agreement for each poster.

Group 1 Posters: Uncle Sam posters, targeted children and men

Group 2 Posters: Targeted women

Group 3 Posters: Focused on saving food, target anyone not fighting in the war

Group 4 Posters: Targeted men who should enlist

## **Steps to Make a Museum Exhibit**

### **Loan Agreement**

**Which group is the poster on loan from?** \_\_\_\_\_

**What is the target audience for this poster?** \_\_\_\_\_

**Why did you choose this poster?**

\_\_\_\_\_

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## Steps to Make a Museum Exhibit

### Step 4: Choose a Style of Exhibit

Choose a style of art that will be in your exhibit. You can combine two styles as well.

#### Street Art



Street art is art that is found outside. It can be found on a road, building, or other surface. Most is made using spray paint or chalk.

#### Other



If you have another idea for your exhibit, you should explain your idea to your teacher and get permission.

#### Sculpture



Sculptures refer to a type of art that includes 3D objects.

#### Live Art



Live art is art that includes people who are part of the installation. Notice how there are people who are posing in this installation.

### Step 5: Brainstorm Ideas and Build Your Exhibit

Brainstorm ideas for your exhibit. You can sketch ideas on a separate piece of paper. When you are ready to start building, obtain art and building supplies from your teacher. Then, start building your exhibit.

Make sure your exhibit includes the following:

- Four different posters that each have a different message or target audience.
- An explanation about what these posters can tell us about World War I and how the government uses posters to gain support.