Name: Period: 10 / 6 / 15 SLMS Baxmann

## The Story Behind the Boston Massacre



## **Notes on Propaganda:**

- Before the Revolutionary War both the British and the colonists used <u>propaganda</u> to influence public opinion.
- <u>Propaganda</u> is verbal or visual communication that is designed to influence a person's opinions, emotions, or actions. It is a form of <u>bias</u> (prejudice in favor of or against, usually in a way considered to be unfair).
- Visual propaganda uses symbols or images to influence a person's opinion. It often contains distortions of the truth.

## Questions to consider:

- 1. Explain how Paul Revere distorted the truth in his engraving.
- **2.** How did he portray the British soldiers?
- **3.** How did he portray the colonists?
- **4.** Why did he call his engraving the "Boston Massacre"?
- 5. What message was he attempting to send to the readers of colonial newspapers?

## **Boston Massacre Engraving Analysis**

VIDEO: What really happened.	ENGRAVING: Paul Revere's view.
What really happened:	What the engraving shows:
The riot occurred after nine o'clock on a cold winter night with a thick layer of snow and ice covering the ground.  (March 1770)	
What really happened:	What the engraving shows:
	The soldiers lined up like a firing squad and shooting their muskets at the same time under direct orders of their commander, Captain Preston.
What really happened:	What the engraving shows:
Several witnesses testified that British Captain Preston was standing IN FRONT of his troops attempting to keep their muskets down and keep them calm.	
What really happened:	What the engraving shows:
	Well-dressed men wearing proper coats and vests and tri-corner hats. All appear to be unarmed.
What really happened:	What the engraving shows:
The mob was angry and riotous—throwing rocks and snowballs and wielding clubs and boards.	
What really happened:	What the engraving shows:
Self-defense or unprovoked attack? Explain.	Self-defense or unprovoked attack? Explain.