

Pop art and political violence

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Pop Art and Political Violence

In the pop culture, political violence, wars and other political ideologies are brought out in the propaganda world. Thus, political beliefs and ideologies have been reduced to become parodies in the pop culture. This has to involve more skills to bring out the intended message.

In pop culture, the main concern of propaganda is to ensure that the audience believes what is said. Propaganda aims at ensuring that a matrix is created for the masses to view the world as a real place (Wangui, 2012).

Thus, assumptions are very vital in pop culture propaganda as it reduces the curiosity that the masses might have to see the reality. The given image should be idealized and its attainment is anticipated. Therefore, images and speeches build in mind the intention of the poster. The posters in pop culture might not be accomplished as it is just manufactured by the artist.

Furthermore, propaganda is used to inculcate hope and future among the audience.

According to John Jasper posters should incorporate paintings and objects and images are also part of the pop art. He insists that pop art should use letters, numbers, flags and targets. He treats the surface to be painterly and lush. Pop art should also incorporate parodies, irony and other literary styles. According to Jasper, subject matter can be changed. More so, Rauschenberg and Jasper have asserted that art should not rely on indexical qualities and seeking to create inner meaning by use of symbols (Osnatfine art, n. d).

Furthermore, pop art is attached to history and context. For instance, Andy Warhol describes his art from experience. Art should also contribute to the consumer behavior and the consumer research. Art should be able to point

out any similarities between the mass and how the images are produced.

Pop artists like Roy Lichtenstein portray art as playful and colorful as much as it is simple and contains an art theory (Osnatfine art, n. d).

In this poster, the artist has incorporated white and red paintings. Each of the paintings has a deeper meaning. Red is a hazard and depicts that there is an impending danger while white depicts peace (Wangui, 2012). The word order shows that the artist is giving a command in the context of the audience. This poster is applicable in a country where there is political violence. It has used simple words and it is aimed at propagating a new vision to the audience to keep peace.

Reference

Osnat fine art. (n. d). Pop art. Retrieved from

<http://www.osnatfineart.com/pop-art.jsp>

Wangui, B. (2012 April 22). Stop violence (political violence poster)