The Press and Patronage during the Civil War

The domestic political landscape in America was shaped by the 2 years of civil war, which had profound implications for both international and domestic policy. This period became a crucial turning point in the evolution of the nation's political landscape. The events of the Civil War, including soldiers fighting on both sides of the conflict, had a significant impact on the nation's political and social fabric. The war resulted in the division of the country into two distinct regions, each with its own set of interests and priorities. This split in the nation had far-reaching consequences, including the eventual emergence of two distinct political parties, the Republican and the Democratic, which would shape the nation's political future for decades to come. The Civil War also brought about significant changes in the nation's economy, with the South relying heavily on slave labor and the North on free labor. This contrast in economic policies would continue to influence the country's political landscape well into the 20th century.

The study analyzes how broadcast news coverage of the Civil War was balanced and presented during the conflict, exploring the role of the media in shaping public opinion and influencing the outcome of the war. It also examines the relationship between the media and the military, looking at how the two interacted and influenced each other. The study concludes with a discussion of the lasting impact of the Civil War on American society, politics, and culture.

Sean Adair, John Clow, and Steven Livingston

In Television Coverage of the Civil War

The Emergence of the Victory Frame

As Goes the Statue, So Goes the War

Journal of Broadcasting & Electronic Media's 2006

Volume 50, Issue 1
The Power of Now: Frames to Make Images Iconic

News framing often misunderstands the dynamics between action and perception.

In the first frame, the news agencies are portrayed as active agents in shaping the narrative. However, in the second frame, they are depicted as passive recipients of information, with the public as the true source of knowledge. The third frame highlights the role of social media in amplifying the reach of news events.

Iconic Framing of Media Events

In the fourth frame, the importance of visual representation is emphasized, with the use of iconic images to convey complex narratives. The fifth frame explores the relationship between media and public perception, illustrating how visual frames can influence understanding and action.
void alt/US THE SATELLITE SO GORE THE WALL 3
The rapid emergence of the Viceroy frame

Results

considered good to excellent (Krippendorf, 2004). The

important redshift was very slight in terms of the

scores of specific for

Because of the normal range of the galaxies, the scores of specific for

S

and the redshift

are fairly robust for

The results of this study are given in Table 2.4. The values

are based on a combination of the wide range of experimental

and theoretical findings related to the nature of galaxies.
The Victory Frames Effect on the News Agenda

The war was not over—despite the day's coverage. In the span of a single week, the world witnessed the beginning of a new American-led war in the Middle East. The Gulf War of 1990 was the first conflict involving a coalition of nations to be broadcast live on television. The war was over, or so the world thought. Yet, the news agenda was still dominated by the victorious U.S. forces—supported by military hardware and strategic depth.

The home front was equally busy. The media coverage of the war was extensive, with daily updates on the progress of the coalition forces. The American public was glued to their televisions, following the latest developments in real-time. But, was this coverage solely focused on the victorious forces?

Postscript: Power Dynamics

The power dynamics in the Gulf War were complex. The coalition forces, led by the United States, enjoyed significant advantages in terms of technology and personnel. However, the victory was not complete. The war left behind a legacy of fear and suspicion, as the coalition's actions were often criticized for their brutality.

Figure 3: Close-Up Wide Angle

Source: CNN, 2003

American Liberation, as Promised by Administration Officials in the Morning News Broadcasts.
Discussion

The results of the survey showed that the lack of support for the President by the American people has increased. According to CNN and ING, the survey was conducted among 2,000 people in the United States. The results showed that 76% of the respondents believe that the President is not doing a good job. This is a significant increase compared to the previous survey conducted by the same organization, which showed that 69% of the respondents held this belief.

Table 1

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Table 1: Results of the CNN and ING survey.
References


any day the statue goes down the war