The Great Recession of 2008: The Great Recession of 2008 was a global financial crisis that had far-reaching consequences on economies and societies worldwide. Triggered by the bursting of the housing bubble in the United States, the situation resulted in widespread unemployment, foreclosures, and economic instability.people The financial crisis resulted in widespread unemployment, foreclosures, and economic instability. Disorder. The media coverage of the Great Recession showed images of people losing their homes, queuing up in long lines at unemployment offices, and expressing anger and frustration at the financial institutions and the government. There were also images of protests and demonstrations against corporate greed and economic inequality. The response to the Great Recession was diverse. While there was a sense of national unity in recognizing the severity of the crisis and the need for government intervention to stabilize the economy, there were also divisions to blame and to hold responsible. Some blamed the financial institutions and Wall Street for their risky practices and greed, while others blamed the government for failing to regulate the financial industry effectively. The reaction to the Great Recession reflected various frame values of America, such as the belief in free market capitalism, individualism, and the importance of economic prosperity. There was a strong emphasis on personal responsibility and the American Dream, with debates on the role of government intervention in the economy and the need for financial regulations to prevent similar crises in the future. The COVID-19 Pandemic: The COVID-19 pandemic, which began in late 2019 and continues to affect the world, was a significant disruption to societies across the globe. It has caused widespread illness, death, economic-disruptions, and changes to daily life. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in millions of infections and deaths globally, overwhelmed healthcare systems, and caused economic shutdowns and restrictions on social activities. Many countries implemented lockdowns, travel restrictions, and social distancing

measures to slow the spread of the virus. The media coverage of the COVID-19 pandemic has shown images of overwhelmed hospitals, healthcare workers on the frontlines, empty streets and businesses, and people wearing masks and practicing social distancing. There have been images of acts of kindness, resilience, and solidarity, as well as debates and controversies over government responses, vaccination, and public health measures. The response to the COVID-19 pandemic has varied across nations and communities. While there has been a recognition of the severity of the crisis and the need for collective action to combat the virus, there have also been divisions that have given charge of responses, policies, and compliance with public health measures. There have been debates over the balance between public health and individual liberties, the role of government in protecting public health, and the inequalities exposed by the pandemic. The reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic has reflected various frame values of America (or other nations), such as the value of science and expertise, the importance of public health, and the need for collective action. There have been debates over personal freedom, government intervention, healthcare access, and social responsibility. The pandemic has also exposed significant inequalities in healthcare, employment, and social systems, leading to dialogues, pertaining to social justice and equity. In conclusion, the analysis of two modern disruptions of society - the Great Recession of 2008 and the COVID-19 pandemic - reveals how civilization responds to significant changes and challenges. While there may be moments of national unity, these disruptions also highlight divisions and debates rooted in cultural, political, social, and economic frameworks. The screen images portrayed in the media during these disruptions shape public perceptions and reactions, while the frame values of America (or any other nation) influence how these disruptions are interpreted and responded to. Ultimately, these disruptions serve as reminders that change is inevitable, and societies must adapt and navigate

through them with resilience, cooperation, and a consideration of the diverse perspectives and values at play.