

HST 201: ONLINE History of U.S. F18 (Escobar Meta 20748 22964)

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Cartoons - Part 2

by [Joe Escobar](#) - Thursday, November 29, 2018, 2:29 PM

To write your post, click on the reply link in this post. This forum topic is for the SECOND set of cartoons for the week.

As usual, be sure to change the subject line of your post to the cartoon number and some descriptive text.

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Re: Cartoons - Part 2

by [Tehya Curley](#) - Friday, November 30, 2018, 9:13 AM

The Native Americans were very trusting in my opinion, but really didn't receive anything besides for the occasional backstab from the colonists that arrived on their land. So, when I saw the cartoon with the two Native Americans saying "let them all in. What could possibly go wrong?" (cartoon #8). Which if you consider it they were hidden from the rest of the world pretty much and most likely didn't realize that the colonists would have been such a danger to their way of life. I find this cartoon historically accurate because if you think of the time period this would of happened when the colonists are first arriving and to have the natives to say that it is kind of

ironic. In the 1620's what was really going on with the Native Americans was events like the Jamestown disaster. At first Jamestown was really a deathtrap for the colonists located near a place that was prime for malaria they eventually needed help. Smith went and reached out to the Powhatan's "he visited Powhatan's village, hoping to awe the chief and convince him to sell corn" (Liberty, Equality, Power- Murrin pg 51). After this everything was going well for both the colonists and the Powhatan's for a brief moment in time. However, a drought happened and led to conflict between the two groups "they survived by eating horses, rats, cats, and the leather of their boots. Some resorted to cannibalism, and many pushed into native villages, and demanding and stealing corn, taking hostages, and killing Indians." (Liberty, Equality, Power- Murrin pg 51). This eventually led to the Powhatans to fight back of course "Powhatan's warriors picked off any settlers who strayed far from Jamestown" (Liberty, Equality, Power- Murrin pg 51). Which before they were betrayed it seems like they were fine with colonists being around.

While I do think based on the quotes I used above and history that the Natives were definitely a sanctuary for the colonists when they were at the lowest.

This cartoon historically represents the history of the relationship between the natives and the colonists. What do you think?



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2

[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)**Re: Cartoons - Part 2**by [Geoffrey Cannon](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 9:36 PM

Great post Tehya, you made an excellent connection between the cartoon and the history it is trying to represent. Though it isn't related to the 1620 time period, something similar happened earlier in central Mexico with the Aztecs in 1519. As Murrin states, "Moctezuma the Aztec 'speaker,' or ruler, sent rich presents to persuade the

Spaniards to leave, but the gesture had the opposite effect.” (Murrin, pg. 26) The devastating meetings between Natives and Old World Colonists and/or explorers seem to be a common occurrence in the 16th and 17th centuries.

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Cartoon # 13 : Acurrate or not?

by [Tehya Curley](#) - Friday, November 30, 2018, 4:15 PM

Currently the issue with immigration is a major topic in our society than any other time in my life really. However, to me I can see this in the past. More than anything it shows that people can be so blinded by their political thoughts, but it also shows how we put someone in a group, a group that is unwanted. It seems when we don't want something, we treat it poorly even if the thing benefits us. Today we basically see someone who resembles what we picture as an immigrant and assume that they are here illegally even though they could be a hard working person that's here legally. I can kind of see this throughout the history of slaves. Slaves were needed, but no one wanted them free for a period of time. They saw them as a threat per se "the extermination of the one or the other race" (Liberty, Equality, Power- Murrin pg 309). This was during the 1780's and it was a time where people were beginning really to talk about more about freeing blacks, but people were still hesitant due to the fact that they still were not seen as human. While today we know everyone is human, but they still treat a group of people badly based on their feature or skin color. Basically, your skin color basically means whatever we connect the color to. In the past it was black basically meant unhuman, property etcetera and today brown is associated with the word illegal and that's all people see essentially, it's a cape.

While this is a major problem today with assuming whether someone is here legally or not just with are eyes, it may have been in the past also. I think this cartoon represents current things very accurate, but I also to a certain extent see it as historically accurate also.

What do you think?

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Cartoon #2

by [Kathleen Gilbert](#) - Saturday, December 1, 2018, 7:49 PM

Cartoon #2 caught my attention immediately because this is actually a current issue that is widely talked and argued about today. This is an important yet highly inflammatory statement in regard to the Second Amendment of our constitution. Going back to the revolution, the primary reason the colonists revolted against the British was because the British were trying to control them and force their ways of life. This all began with the Stamp Act Crisis. (Liberty Equality and Power, p. 159). The colonists petitioned parliament with a grievance, and when that failed, they found another way to voice their disagreement with the many acts that parliament was trying to pass. Parliament was trying to control them, and they wouldn't have it. This concept of "control" is what we fear today in that our government is attempting to control us and prevent us in

many ways, especially in obtaining guns. I think it's important to realize that during this time period, you didn't have to go through several hoops before obtaining a gun, you just got one. The difference is that many people who had a gun were either a soldier or a homeowner who would rarely utilize the gun (mainly in times of self-defense if need be).

In order to discuss this cartoon, we really have to focus on the fact that during the time period in which the second amendment was written, the people were afraid of their government, not their own people. The people of this time agreed that "every state needed a written constitution to limit the powers of the government" (Murrin p. 225). In fact, this need to control our governments power over its citizens was so great that John Adams insisted that it broken into three branches, thus came the executive, judiciary and legislative branches of power within our government (Murrin, p. 225).

I think that this cartoon mainly represents a concern of today's time rather than the revolutionary time period. The difference between back then in the revolutionary time period and today is that back then people actually used a gun for protection and self-defense and now this incredible right that the founding fathers had initially given us to protect us from the government's power has been used and abused to hurt our fellow citizens too many times to count, and the need for a gun to protect us from the government is now a need for self-defense against our own people. How sad it is that something we once came together to protect is now being used against us.

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Cartoon #10 The division of rural and city on guns

by [Geoffrey Cannon](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 12:36 AM

Cartoon number 10 depicts one person and his small dog from an urban area and another person and their larger dog from a rural area. The urban citizen is concerned about the rural citizen being in possession of a firearm stating, "Guns are bad." Meanwhile the rural citizen responds "The misuse of guns is bad" showing a divide between the two communities. While the gun issue may have not been as significant in the late 1700s, there was a clear disconnect between the rural and urban communities. In chapter 7 of our textbook Murrin goes on to write about the Whiskey Rebellion stating, "Sectional tensions between eastern elites and western settlers threatened to dismantle the infant republic." (Murrin, pg. 247) Furthermore in chapter 8 Murrin states "Eastern visitors were appalled not only by the poverty, lice, and filth of frontier life but also by the drunkenness and violence of the frontiersman." (Murrin, pg. 286) There was clearly a difference in views in the late 1700s to early 1800s. This still affects the United States today, often pitting Rural Americans and Urban Americans against each other.

I feel that while the characters may be talking about guns, the artist is trying to show the disconnect between urban and rural life. The artist Rik Dalvit, in my eyes, accomplishes his goal of showing the differing ideas depending on the style of living.

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**Re: Cartoon #10 The division of rural and city on guns**by [Ruth Hyde](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 8:13 PM

The rural – urban divide was as much an issue for the Founding Fathers, as to our modern day lives, and I agree, that this cartoon speaks to the separation in values and perspectives on issues that divide the people of America. The cartoon features the topic of guns, but we could probably find many other areas of contest when we look at urban and rural differences in mindset.

Scared of urban chaos, Founding Father Thomas Jefferson didn't support the establishment of the Federal Bank, and he favored instead a new, radical governing structure similar to the French, with no hierarchy, and limited invention. (Week 7 video) From these ideals we can trace much of the culture surrounding limited government, resisting aristocracy, and favoring of agrarian principles. Of course, there were those who opposed, or resisted, Jefferson's notions of small independent farms being the best social model, whereby urban areas also grew in America, and distinctions in culture were defined. Interestingly, this cartoon doesn't appear to resolve the issue, and I guess this is most accurate of all. I agree that this is historically as appropriate a social comment, as it is in a modern context.

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[Permalink](#) | [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)**Cartoon #8 - "Let them all in. What could possibly go wrong?"**by [Jessica Bene](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 1:00 AM

Cartoon #8 - "Let them all in. What could possibly go wrong?"

I doubt the Native Americans knew what was coming when the settlers moved in. They were a completely isolated nation and people before the 'new world' was discovered meaning they had no idea what new people could bring, that this would come with both good and bad. The political cartoon is in fact kind of ironic, with the history of atrocities that happened between the Native Americans and colonists it is depressingly humorous to think of the say the settlers landed and the Native Americans basically shrugging and saying "Meh".

The history of Native Americans and Immigrants is long and extensive with both sides causing significant amounts of pain and suffering on each other. On page 267 of our textbook, I think there is a paragraph that perfectly sums up what struggles happened within the Native American nation *"Faced with shrinking territories, the disappearance of wildlife, and diminished opportunities to be traditional hunters and warriors, many Indian societies sank into despair. Epidemics of European diseases (smallpox, influenza, measles) attacked peoples who were increasingly sedentary and vulnerable. Old internal frictions grew nastier. In the Southeast, full-blooded Indians came into conflict with mixed-blood Indians, who often no longer spoke the native language and who wanted their people to adopt white ways. Murder and clan revenge plagued native communities, and depression and suicide became more common. The use of alcohol, which had been a scourge on*

Indian societies for two centuries, increased. Indian males spent more time in their villages and less on the hunt, and by most accounts, they drank more and grew more violent when they drank.” (Murrin 267)

The colonization of the Americas was a shock to the Native Americans of the land already, not just culturally but health wise also. The colonist brought over many diseases that the Native Americans did not have antibodies to fight off and therefore it spread like a wildfire through the Native nations crippling the Native American populations near the colonists in both North and South America. Just some of the nations affected by diseases such as smallpox and influenza were the Hurons, Aztecs, and Incas.

Other conflicts between Native Americans and outsiders arose when the colonists tried to reform the Native Americans into a ‘proper people’ based on the fact that the Irish had told them that the Native Americans were *“more uncivil, more uncleanly, more barbarous and more brutish in their customs and demeanors than in any part of the world that is known.”* (Murrin 48) Not only did the English spend countless hours and years ‘reforming’ the Native Americans but their colonization of the land had so fundamentally changed the way that the New World looked and functioned that it had, in fact, become a new world for the Native Americans also. (Murrin 62)

However, despite the constant invasion and forceful culture that the Native Americans were faced with many nations continued to live according to their own traditions and challenged the European goal of continental dominance. (Murrin 244) While there was a constant underlying tension between Native Americans of any nation and the Colonists there were constantly treaties and co-existing that happened between the two, and loyalties between colonies and Nations shifted constantly while simultaneously infuriating other nations. In 1753 a bride proposed by Connecticut to the Iroquois League Chiefs nation angered the current chief of the Mohawks, Chief Hendrik, so much that he told the government of New York *“The Covenant Chain is broken between you and us. So, brother, you are not hear of me anymore, and Brother we desire to hear no more of you.”* (Murrin 145)

As history went on the way the Native Americans were treated did not improve. On May 28, 1830, Andrew Jackson signed a law called the ‘Indian Removal Act’ which allowed him to relocate Native American Nations to reclaim the land in which they lived on. This act was highly rejected by many of the Native American Nations who refused to leave their land and give it up to Andrew Jackson. Nations such as the Cherokee worked together in an effort to stop the relocation but were, unfortunately, unsuccessful in this effort and were forcibly removed by the United States government in a march across the west that is now known as the Trail of Tears (and rightfully so!)

In 1851, Congress passed the Indian Appropriation Acts which authorized the establishment of Indian Reservations in Oklahoma. While this gave land to Native Americans it still wasn’t their land and it almost seems as if the government is dead set on controlling the Native American living situations in the United States. Many of these reservations stand today and are unfortunately in poor condition due to lack of funding, lack of population, high crime rates, and even fear of the reservations. (A great book to read to get an inside look at reservations is Reservation Blues by Sherman Alexie)

I felt a personal connection to this photo because my great great grandmother was a one hundred percent full-blooded Niitsitapi (Blackfoot or Blackfeet) indigenous person. However in the time in which she lived it was frowned upon to be indigenous or affiliated with one so her husband and her hid every aspect of her indigenous connection and life and she integrated herself into the culture of the 'white man' because of that prejudice at her time my family is missing a piece of its history, a piece that we all are now saddened about. A piece of our heritage that my grandmother's side of the family won't even acknowledge.

The history between indigenous people and colonist is something that didn't end with the american revolution, it wasn't something that was only european. It prevailed throughout history and even into today where many places tried to erase their history. Its truly heartbreaking.

A great article with snapshots of a reservation - <https://www.thejournal.ie/photos-life-indian-reservation-810416-Mar2013/>

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cartoon #18: do they have the wrong map?

by [Tehya Curley](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 9:29 AM

This cartoon represents our politics today pretty accurately, but it also shows a different meaning. The founding fathers are in the middle of the cartoon with the politics of the left side and the politics of the right side. They look confused about where they are at. I interpreted this as that they didn't want this country to be the way it is now and if they were to come back would be confused due to it being vastly different than what it was. I find this cartoon historically accurate due to various of things. Such as when they talk about welfare in the cartoon. Welfare basically is the opposite of one of the founding fathers, beliefs "in 1790, American society approximated Jefferson's ideal: The United States was a nation of farmers who provided for themselves" (liberty, Power, Equality-Murrin pg 277). This shows that what they believed in was a country where you can work without the assistance we have today. If the founding fathers saw this who knows how they would react, but welfare is the opposite of what they wanted. While there is one part of the cartoon, I see more accurate than the others. The government gives you are rights which can be seen today and in the past. Settlers instead of just going into the Ohio and Mississippi waited for approval by the government and instead of protecting themselves they again waited for approval "after 1789, settlers of the backcountry made tow demands of the new navigational government: protection from the Indians and a guarantee of the right to navigate the Ohio and Mississippi rivers" (Liberty, Equality, Power-Murrin pg 286). While there can be other proof that the past was mainly different in the past, but still had similarities. However, these were the main point I saw throughout the cartoon while considering our history.

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Cartoon #10: differences between rural and urban.

by [Tehya Curley](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 10:48 AM

Guns are a major problem currently, but it wasn't in the past. However, what the past and today have that are similar is the separation between rural and urban areas. In this cartoon they show one side where you can tell he is from the urban area by the way he dresses, and you can tell the other person is from a rural area from the same exact reason. Although, they show the people stating their standpoint on guns it's really a picture that represents the division of the two groups. While I find this historically accurate. There always seems to be two groups disagreeing with each other throughout history, and rural and urban areas aren't special to this. Like I already stated usually their appearance you could tell who belonged to what group per se "between 1790 and 1810, over half the houses in central Massachusetts, an old and relatively prosperous area, owned only one or two candlesticks, suggesting that one of the great disparities between wealthy families and their less affluent neighbors was that the wealth could light their house at night. Another disparity was in the outward appearance of houses" (Liberty, Equality, Power- Murrin pg 282). While the way they lived was different from each other. The rural areas basically lived in filth compared to the urban areas "eastern visitors were appalled not only by the poverty, lice, and filth of the frontier" (liberty, Power, Equality- Murrin pg 286). There was an obvious difference between the two groups. Mainly with their way of life. One lived with a rich life style while the other was barely making it. This can be seen today, maybe not as apparent in the past, but it is still existent.

The rural and urban areas did not agree all the time and that was apparent when it came to alcohol. However, this cartoon represents this well, but instead of alcohol it is guns. This cartoon is one of the most accurate when it comes to historical events. What do you think?

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Cartoon #11: national debt

by [Tehya Curley](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 11:37 AM

Money has always been a problem for everyone; it's the reason why we do what we do. However, over the history of our country we have gained a lot of debt, and this cartoon represents this well. In the cartoon it looks like the United States is being bombed or whatever, but instead of it being an actual bomb it's our national debt. This represent our history pretty well because we didn't get our national debt over night. From what I can see the first major thing was the Erie Canal. The Erie Canal was a major engineering project built by a variety of people. It was a large canal I would say "364 miles from Albany to Buffalo" (Liberty, Equality, Power- Murrin pg 287). However, the construction started in the early 1800's and costed probably a lot "construction began in in 1819, and the canal reached buffalo in 1825." (Liberty, Power, Equality- Murrin pg 287). After, this they were most likely to be more prosperous as a country, but that means they were able to spend more as a country. Probably more than they could afford to pay off reasonably, but that didn't stop them.

However, this cartoon is what our country has been going through since money has existed really. It may have not been that amount, but it was a big amount for the period of time.

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Cartoon #8



by [Colleen Young](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 2:00 PM



Cartoon #8 shows a chief, who I'm assuming is Massasoit, letting in the Pilgrims to their land. The Mayflower sailed to Virginia in 1620, landing in Plymouth. Little did the Wampanoags know that the pilgrims would bring death and destruction to their land. In 1656, more than 90% of the region's Indians may have died (Murrin pg. 60) due to the Pilgrims carrying foreign diseases. Because of this, the Indians tried to team up with the Pilgrims and have an alliance to take down the Narragansetts.

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Re: Cartoon #8

by [Kathleen Gilbert](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 7:30 PM

This cartoon accurately reflects what a devastation European invasion was for the Native Indians. I can see that at first, the Indians could not have predicted the disaster that would come. It is even more devastating that they let the Europeans into their

land and the Europeans destroyed their lands, their people, and their way of life in a matter of years. First, Europeans brought disease with them when they invaded the land of the Indians and wiped out 90 percent of the population.

Two big events came to my mind when I saw this cartoon. The first being Metacom's war. In 1675 tensions were high between Indians and English settlers because the English continued to try and take their land. (Murrin p. 81). "The pressure English Colonialism was particularly hard on the Wampanoags, whose lands around the Narragansett Bay were invaded by colonists" (Murrin p. 81). The war began when Indians took revenge against the English settlers for laughing in their faces when they demanded satisfaction from a previous altercation in which English settlers killed an Indian, they found looting at an abandoned house (Murrin p. 81). The devastation of the English settlers continued when they "demanded an annihilation of all nearby Indians even Christian converts" (Murrin p. 82).

The second event that came to mind was Bacon's rebellion, in which against orders, Nathaniel Bacon led his men to battle with the Susquehannocks. This horrid massacre happened when Bacon and his followers found a village of friendly Indians, the Occaneechees (Murrin p. 85). Bacon and his followers defeated the Susquehannock camp and then, while they were sleeping massacred the Occaneechees. They continued to boast of their powers as "Indian killers" (Murrin p. 85).

The Europeans caused severe damage to the Indians in a way that they could not have expected. They probably thought that these settlers could help them thrive and expand. So much was lost unexpectedly. This cartoon depicts the forethoughts of the Indians when the English settlers first arrived, and is, essentially, the beginning of the end.

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cartoon 5

by [Callista Wulff](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 2:53 PM

Cartoon five is a picture of three branches but the executive branch is cutting down the judicial and legislative branches. When I saw this it made me think of the separation of powers which is an act of vesting the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of government in separate bodies. John Adams believed that, while Americans did not want to end up as a monarchy or dictatorship like when Europe ruled, the government needed to be split into three branches. Hence the executive, judicial, and legislative branches. Cartoon 5 relates to the Constitution which we have been studying at the moment which created the three branches of government. The legislative branch which makes the laws. The executive branch to enforce the laws. And the judicial branch to interpret the laws.



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**Cartoon #11- Debt**by [Colleen Young](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 3:28 PM

Cartoon #11 depicts the United States national debt of \$19 trillion as a large meteorite that fell on the nation. When Jefferson became president, the national debt was at \$80 million, but under his rule and authority, was able to make it drop down to \$57 million (Murrin pg. 257). Through sizing down national militia and cutting corners, Jefferson was able to make the country's national debt a little more manageable. Today, much of the government's expenditures go towards our military, and our national debt has never been higher, so I think it's safe to say that this cartoon is pretty accurate.

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Cartoon #8 - A feeble attempt to compare modern movements of people to colonialism

by [Ruth Hyde](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 6:37 PM

Cartoon #8 shows a caricatured Native American telling his companion, "Let them all in, what could possibly go wrong?", as the title of the piece states - "Sanctuary City 1620". The reference to the arrival of the English Pilgrims, who settle in the north-east of America, and the reaction by the indigenous inhabitants is obviously in jest – as it is inaccurate, as well as historically reductive. I can't decide if the artist is conveying a message of caution to modern immigrants, or if they are demonstrating the injustice served to native peoples upon the arrival of Europeans in 1620, but regardless, I don't agree with the premise of the illustration.

Our text tells of both Chesapeake, and New England area Indian people experienced displacement and forced surrender to the colonists, which is not comparable to refugees, or migrants settling in our modern cities. The power differential, and exotic disease was the main feature of the capitulation of the indigenous to the English – although warriors, and knowledgeable about their land, native people fought many battles, they succumb to disease, both social and immune. "They (Indians) became consumers whose economies and societies depended on imported commodities. Drunkenness, a by-product of European trade, became a major, if intermittent, social problem – Diseases spread from European outposts into Indian lands, devastating many coastal societies." (pg. 80, Murrin)

Comparing modern immigration, which offsets our communities demographic by a fraction of what the 17th century settlement of America caused is disingenuous. "A total of 84,989 persons were admitted to the United States as refugees during 2016. The leading countries of nationality for refugees admitted during this period were the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Syria, and Burma." (www.dhs.gov, Refugees and Asylees: 2016) which accounts for less than 1% of the 327 million people who call America home. The types of disruption that a minority of people could cause is nothing in comparison to the decimation of the first Americans. This cartoon struck me as a feeble attempt to compare modern movements of people to colonialism, and I simply reject the premise.

References

R Baugh and N Mossaad, Refugees and Asylees: 2016, Department of Homeland Security, https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Refugees_Asylees_2016_0.pdf
Accessed 12/1/18

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Cartoon #11 - "Speaking of Cancer" Crippling National Debt

by [Jessica Bene](#) - Sunday, December 2, 2018, 9:15 PM

Cartoon #11 - "Speaking of Cancer" Crippling National Debt

After the American Revolution, the brand new country was in some pretty hot waters under the pressure of the debt they had accumulated during their war for independence. Not only did they have roughly \$50 million in debt to the national and state governments but they also had accumulated a debt of \$11 million to foreigners (mainly France) that had aided them in the Revolutionary War. (Murrin 241) While Hamilton's efforts and the implication of the National Bank lessened these debts for the country it didn't completely diminish them.

According to the picture, the U.S. now has a crippling debt of \$19 Trillion dollars. (As of March of 2017 this number is correct) The countries that America has borrowed most of its money from are China, Japan Ireland and Brazil. In this illustration, the national debt is compared to cancer and while that may seem a little harsh looking at it a bit closer gives the insight as to why Ramirez may see it this way. The national debt is something that everyone is aware of, but you cannot see it clearly, we don't have flags flying all over the country declaring how large our national debt is, likewise cancer is usually a disease in which its not seen, there are no outside physical changes that normally take place (as things like hair loss, weight loss, and fatigue are usually caused by chemo treatments). Also, the national debt is something that will loom over America for a long long time. With this much debt, it is unlikely we will ever be able to pay it all back, it will probably just continue to get larger if drastic measures are not taken to ensure that we do not further sink into the hole. While in treatment for cancer usually, hardcore treatment needs to be done to completely eradicate it, however, some chose to use lesser invasive or strenuous treatments to just keep the issue at a continuously steady place.

As sad as it is, the national debt is something we as Americans will always have. America struggles to fund its own states and governments how will we be able to pay back trillions in debt. However, there are other countries that are also in huge amounts of debt (in the trillions) like Japan, Greece, Portugal, Italy, and Belgium.

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