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Cartoons – Linking Past to Present

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Cartoons – Linking Past to Present

by [Joe Escobar](#) – Friday, November 27, 2015, 7:20 PM

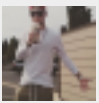
After studying the required materials, address the various questions. To make your POSTS, click the reply link in this, MY post. To reply to another student's post, be sure to click the reply link within in THEIR post.

IMPORTANT – SUBJECT LINES

BE SURE to use an informative subject line for your post. Do NOT simply leave it RE: Cartoons – Linking Past to Present

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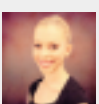
Cartoon #7

by [Zachery Brown](#) – Sunday, November 29, 2015, 12:36 PM

I am making my post on Cartoon #7. This specific cartoon instantly jumped out at me. In a previous forum I stated the American Revolution could be considered a radical movement due to the colonists strawing away from the the system of government that derives power of the state solely through the executive branch or in case of England the Monarchy. To avoid the potential of power resorting solely back into the hands of the executive branch the United States developed a specific system of checks and balances, and divided power through three branches the Executive,Judicial and the Legislative to effectively govern the nation without a single individual taking supreme power. Although the political cartoon labeled #7 provides another outlook of how the American system have evolved over the previous two hundred plus years. The cartoon displays a top branch of a tree with a chain saw titled executive cutting off it's lower limbs titled Judicial, and Legislative in the wake of recent executive orders that supersedes the role of the legislative branch. In the previous thirty years the United States has issued executive orders in dealing with illegal immigration in the form of the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986,and recently With the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals in a attempt to resolve the immigration issue. Although in 2006 the U.S. Senate was unable pass a comprehensive immigration Reform Act due to political differences between the two parties, and due to these differences recently the executive branch increased the usage of executive orders due to limited ability to pass anything through the Legislative Branch thus the only way to accomplish or pass a bill is through the executive branch. If you go back and read John Adams he foresaw how divisive a two party system could be for the United States "There is nothing which I dread so much as a division of the republic into two great parties,each arranged under its leader, and concerting measures in opposition to each other. This,in my humble apprehension, is to be dreaded as the greatest political evil under our constitution".

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Cartoon #4: A Tax Funded Government

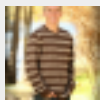
by [Amanda Power](#) – Sunday, November 29, 2015, 2:14 PM

Cartoon number four depicts a scene that is all too familiar to many American's: the imposing of government on the tax payer's dollar. This has long been the subject of controversy and disapproval because as citizens of the United States we are required to pay taxes even if we find them oppressive, unfair, or disagreeable. In today's modern day and age you will find many disgruntled individuals griping and complaining about how the government is exploiting their financial assets for personal gain. Usually this murmuring of verbal disapproval, or the display of an angry bumper sticker, is to the modern day extent at which people voice their discontent. This is primarily because it has become a virtually unanimous expectation that if the government is in need of money from tax payers, then they will find a way to obtain it. As a result people often remain silent, and little to nothing influential is said, or done, regarding government taxes.

This is quite a contrast from the early days of United States where taxes (such as the Excise Tax) led to physical displays of uproar and rebellion. My question is what has changed? It seems that early Americans were much more vocal in voicing, and displaying, their disapproval over certain taxes. Now, I am not suggesting that as modern day citizens we take to the street in arms every time a tax we disagree with is imposed, I am just curious as to why we, as Americans, have become less vocal with having our discontent known?

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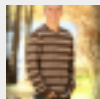
Re: Cartoon #4: A Tax Funded Government

by [Justin Smith](#) - Saturday, December 5, 2015, 9:50 AM

To answer your question to some extent, I don't think it is the fact that the citizens aren't being heard about their disapproval of taxes but it is just being swept under the rug. Taxes are a very hard to try and protest just because you really can't win that argument, even if you refuse to pay the taxes the IRS can simply take the money from your bank accounts or seize your personal property in order to pay for the tax. It is very sad that as citizens we have to be fearful of the fact that we could be rather severely punished for trying to protest against the taxes that we have to pay.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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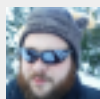
Cartoon #2

by [Justin Smith](#) - Sunday, November 29, 2015, 10:20 PM

Ahhh the elastic clause! This cartoon is very accurate in showing the powers that government has because of Article 1 section 8 of the Constitution. I agree with the overall message of this cartoon. All throughout history, the government has taken advantage of this part of the constitution and used it to expand their power. This cartoon also relates to cartoon number 8 in the sense that money is just being spent left and right even though we are just over 18 trillion dollars in debt. A lot of that money being spent is due to the elastic clause and the "necessity" that certain government projects happen.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Selective reading.

by [Stanley Cates](#) - Monday, November 30, 2015, 3:33 PM

Cartoon #3

As abstract as it may seem I rather quickly made a connection, albeit a loose one, between this cartoon and the Louisiana purchase. I notice the far right making contradictions with themselves like the one in this cartoon. It's a typical scene; far right politicians screaming about the constitution being a near holy document... Until it doesn't fit with another agenda. Likewise, Thomas Jefferson, a strict constructionist, went ahead with the Louisiana purchase; this was clearly an act violating a strict interpretation view point as the constitution does not give the executive office the power to purchase land. However, because of the agrarian nature of America at the time he basically got away with it because his "ends justified his means". Just like then there are groups who would see portions of the constitution ignored, or at least held as less important than others, because they feel there is more benefit in doing so than in a strict interpretation. I would put forth that if there is a portion of the constitution that is not of benefit then it needs to be repealed in the official manner and not simply ignored.

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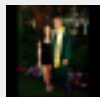
Re: Selective reading.

by [Taylor Knox](#) – Friday, December 4, 2015, 2:13 PM

I agree with you and your interpretation of this cartoon. After looking at this cartoon the elastic clause also came to mind. I think the man in the cartoon is shown kneeling towards the Constitution showing his loyalty to it. At the same time him trying to tweak the meaning of the Constitution represents the idea of using the elastic clause. With the elastic clause lawmakers are able to twist meanings even when it is "to be interpreted word for sacred word" as this cartoon states.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Cartoon #9

by [Cloyne Welch](#) – Monday, November 30, 2015, 4:32 PM

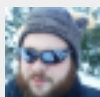
From my interpretation, I found that this cartoon is trying to portray the image that the blue collar American is representing the "don't tread on me" logo on his shirt, indicating that he is for the constitution and our rights as people, most likely right winged, which clearly corresponds with what he is saying, "Big gov't is a threat to our freedom." On the other side of the cartoon, I think this is a playoff of all the police brutality that has been happening in recent years. Either he is saying "Speak for yourself" because he sees it as there are far greater threats to our freedom than a big government; or he's conveying that he's in favor for a bigger government to help with issues such as police brutality.

Based on my interpretation, I disagree with this cartoon partly because I think it puts a negative view on conservatives regarding police brutality and their wanting of a smaller government. I think it's good to point out that the Bill of Rights was invented by our Founding Fathers to put a limit on government and was made for the people, not the government. If we had a bigger government, our freedom or rights we have individually and as a country would be limited.

On the other hand, the police brutality is an issue but I think a lot of people generalize this topic. All policemen are made out to be bad and the media is there to help that generalization. Some stories are cut and edited before making their way on to the big screen and that alters the appearance of what really happened and knowingly only put information out there to cause an uproar. I think there are unworthy and defective people in all fields of work.

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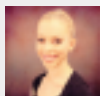
Re: Cartoon #9

by [Stanley Cates](#) – Tuesday, December 1, 2015, 12:25 PM

Interesting interpretation. I have a hard time digesting this particular cartoon because I would put forth that the man being handcuffed is definitely suffering an effect of big government; that is to say that larger amount of police power is a symptom of big government, the police after all being a government agency. It's a controversial and precariously balanced view point.

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Individual Interpretation

by [Amanda Power](#) – Tuesday, December 1, 2015, 6:30 PM

While looking more in depth at cartoon #9 I formed my own interpretation to be one of “disputable oppression”. People (both currently and historically speaking) tend to feel that when their basic human rights, needs, and desires are being infringed upon that they are being “oppressed”. I feel that the term of “oppression” is one that is subjective because it is open to individual interpretation.

For example, in the Revolutionary Days colonists felt that they were being oppressed by a tyrannical king and unjust laws. While at the same time in the colonies there was the existence of slavery. Though the way slaves felt was not widely broadcast, I’m certain that they too experienced feelings of oppression at the hands of their colonial masters. In a more modern context you could argue that some Americans feel oppressed by the new laws and taxes implemented by congress, viewing them as favorable to some with disregard to others.

Simultaneously you could also say that both African American and Mexican Americans feel oppression from police and local forces, as the result of media labeled stereotypes.

I think that the overall point of the cartoon is to show that while some of us may feel we are being treated unfairly in a land of “freedom and equality”, there are still those around us whom we fail to see as having "lesser rights" than we do.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

3

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Re: Cartoon #9
by [Cloyne Welch](#) – Thursday, December 3, 2015, 8:02 PM

I think that's a very a good point. I believe this vague cartoon can have many different interpretations depending the viewer. I'd be curious to know your interpretation of the man being hand cuffed compared to the other saying big government is a threat.

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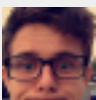
Re: Cartoon #9
by [Stanley Cates](#) – Friday, December 4, 2015, 11:36 PM

I think what the artist might be getting at is that the man being handcuffed is actually experiencing a threat to his freedom and the man with the newspaper is an "armchair" activist.

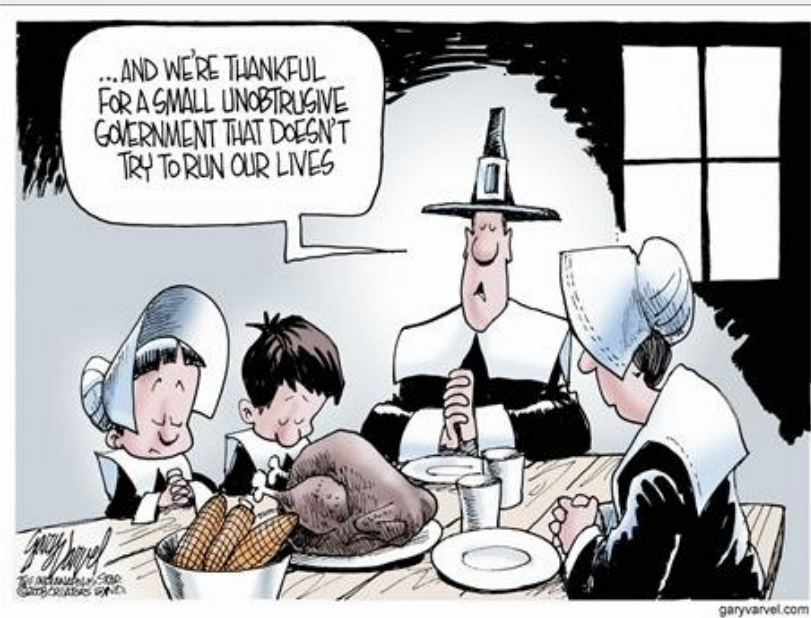
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Re: Cartoon perspectives
by [Nikita Douglass](#) – Monday, November 30, 2015, 6:03 PM



This cartoon can be viewed from many different perspectives. Many Americans will agree with the cartoon and many of them will disagree. Comparing this cartoon to what is happening nowadays in the government, I believe Republicans are most likely to say that this cartoon is not accurate. Many Republicans think that the government has too much power. For example, government wants everyone to get health insurance, take the guns away, and tell business how much taxes they should pay. Government needs to protect us not run our lives. Republicans don't like when the government has too much control. “Jefferson’s republican idea was grounded in farmer–citizens whose vision was local and who wanted nothing more from government than protection of their property and right”. (pg. 275) Then there’s the other political view is that of the Democrats (federalist), who believe that the government is doing what is best for the community, not individuals.

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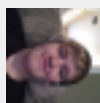


Two Sides to Every Picture
by [Amanda Power](#) – Wednesday, December 2, 2015, 9:52 PM

I appreciate your comparative modern day observation as I feel that it does in fact embody many currently held perspectives.

With regards to the early days of the US government I think there would have also been two different interpretations of this cartoon. While the American Revolution (which separated the Colonies from the "obtrusive" rule of Great Britain) drew attention more towards the Patriots and Patriot cause, there were still those who remained loyal to Britain, and viewed the war as pointless. Those who held the belief that the colonies should remain under the ruling of Great Britain probably never felt oppressed by the government to begin with, and viewed the new American Government as "obtrusive". Therefore, they would have probably viewed this cartoon as ironic and hypocritical. The Patriots, on the other hand, would probably view this cartoon with favorable agreement, believing that they had separated themselves from, and created, an "unobtrusive government".

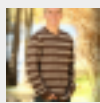
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Cartoon #6
by [Jacob Leturno](#) – Monday, November 30, 2015, 8:11 PM

As one of our founding fathers had worried, our government has grown to a point where it rely on the necessary and proper clause or the elastic clause. They try and stretch the constitution to fit what benefits them financially. By "confiscating wealth for reimbursement" they don't even take from the right people, they take money from the poor so they cannot get ahead.

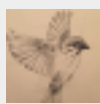
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Cartoon #5
by [Justin Smith](#) – Monday, November 30, 2015, 8:28 PM

I feel like of all the cartoons this one may be the most relevant to a lot of debates that are going on around the country at this time. This cartoon doesn't do a good job of making an argument though. Sure, it is saying that the conservatives want the right to keep guns and the liberals don't want people to have guns, but there is no real argument in my opinion. It makes it even harder to find a solid argument when the picture used would be something that I would expect to see from an environmental protection type of campaign. The way I interpreted this cartoon was that liberals were doing all of the chopping, because it goes against what i believe in. I'm sure that a liberal minded person could look at it the exact opposite way and pin all of the blame on the conservatives for chopping down the tree (Bill of Rights). I cant say I completely agree with what this cartoon is saying because of the fact that it is dependent on who the viewer is and exactly how they interpret the information that is presented to them.

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Strict vs. Loose Construction – Cartoon 3
by [Jacob St. Clair](#) – Monday, November 30, 2015, 9:42 PM

Cartoon 3:

Cartoon 3 is obviously illustrating the loose and strict interpretation of the constitution today, and the want for loose interpretation for certain social issues by the far right. I found this is also called strict and loose construction (apgovernmentchs). This cartoon completely ties into what we’ve been studying. The anti-federalists, like Thomas Jefferson and James Madison, favored strict construction of the constitution. They did not want to give the government too much power and have it turn into a tyrannical government like how they saw Britain was. The federalists, Like Alexander Hamilton, favored loose construction. They believed there didn’t need to a Bill of Rights, because the states kept any powers not given to the federal government. And contrary to that, the anti-federalists believed they did need a Bill of Rights to safeguard individual liberty. A perfect example of this loose construction can be found on page 241 and 242 of our textbook. This section goes into detail of Hamilton’s plan to take on America’s debt of roughly fifty-nine million. Nowhere in the constitution does it state the federal government can take on something like this; especially with his excise tax on popular goods. But Hamilton used the necessary and proper clause, like many members of government today, to justify his plan and follow through with it.

I think this cartoon does a decent job illustrating all of this. Loose construction doesn’t always work, but it does

work from timeto time. The cartoon makes it seem as if it does not ever work.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: Strict vs. Loose Construction – Cartoon 3

by [Stanley Cates](#) – Tuesday, December 1, 2015, 12:07 PM

Would you also say that this cartoon represents a double standard of loose/strict construction/interpretation? I've noticed that presently, actually for quite some time now, constitution and unconstitutional are some pretty hot buzz words being used by people who's understanding of them might not be as keen as they might believe. What do you think?

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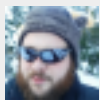
Re: Strict vs. Loose Construction – Cartoon 3

by [Jacob St. Clair](#) – Tuesday, December 1, 2015, 4:33 PM

I would completely agree that this cartoon illustrates a double standard. The far right continues to argue how the right to bear arms will never change since it's constitutional. I completely agree; it says so right there in the second amendment. It also says in the 14th amendment that citizenship will be granted to all persons born or naturalized in the United States. So there is definitely a double standard wanting to be shown here. So now my question is; is this want for loose interpretation/construction only applicable to the far right of today as this cartoon seems to illustrate? What about the left? I tend to think loose construction falls more towards the left with issues today like universal healthcare and the legalization of marijuana. What do you think?

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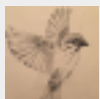
Re: Strict vs. Loose Construction – Cartoon 3

by [Stanley Cates](#) – Thursday, December 3, 2015, 2:41 PM

I don't think I would assign priority to the left or the right regarding application of double standards. It is as you implied; specific to issues in question. It would seem that as of late in this country we have a bad habit of cutting out bits and pieces that we like from, among other things, founding documents.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

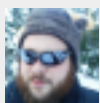
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Re: Strict vs. Loose Construction – Cartoon 3

by [Jacob St. Clair](#) – Thursday, December 3, 2015, 3:00 PM

I read more into the development of the Constitution.What was written in the Constitution was meant to be interpreted strictly, but why? I think this was because of the realization of the weakness of the Articles of Confederation following Shay's Rebellion. Our government was found on state authority, but then when citizens (more so poor farmers) of Massachusetts felt they were being unfairly taxed while they were in an economic depression following the American Revolution, they went into an upheaval. This made government officials reconsider. This lead to the famous opening line, "We the people...". The government wanted a lasting document to dictate our rights and not have it touched. This is why I believe they wanted the Constitution to be interpreted strictly. But they also wanted a balanced relationship between the government and its citizens, and also knew that America truly was a great experiment. Thomas Jefferson said, "A little rebellion now and then is a good thing." He knew everyone was a part of this big experiment and wanted citizens input to form this "perfect union". So if that's the case, why should we strictly interpret the Constitution? Did they figure it all out with this document? I know amendments have been added and anything left out is left to the states, as stated in the tenth amendment. But people are rebelling and have been. What's going to be the next Shay's Rebellion that leads to a second look of the Constitution? I know it's extreme, but the cartoon does make a point, that in a growing and advancing country, new problems are surfacing around every corner. I do not agree with the exact issue being illustrated, but it does raise questions. What do you guys think?



Re: Strict vs. Loose Construction – Cartoon 3

by [Stanley Cates](#) – Friday, December 4, 2015, 11:31 PM

I don't think they were quite as militant in their strict interpretation as you're getting at. I say this because in addition to things being added to the constitution there is also a process by which to remove things from it. So if we describe strict as totally unwavering then that is false. The constitution can be changed, but while things are still in it the need to be paid attention to.



Cartoon #2– We the Government

by [Taylor Knox](#) – Monday, November 30, 2015, 10:16 PM

I initially was drawn to this cartoon due to its simplicity and its bluntness. I think it has both historical accuracies and inaccuracies, but overall its message is accurate. We learned in class that the Constitution, as well as the Bill of Rights, was written to protect the people. We spent a lot of time in class discussing that the writing of these documents use negative connotation, such as “who shall not”, making it clear the government was inherently bad and the Constitution needed to take precautions to protect the people. I think this cartoonist is correctly interpreting history here by substituting “We the Government” for “We the people”. In both class lectures and our readings we learned about the elastic clause or the necessary and proper clause. This clause makes the government much more powerful than the original constitutional writings had given it. In class we used the example of making a mint. The government has the right to coin money so thus by the elastic clause they have the right to buy land, materials, workforce etc. and we learned that people such as Alexander Hamilton used this clause with the creation of The Bank of The United States. I believe that by knowing how the elastic clause was used by our founding fathers and that they were able to twist the Constitution to make it work for the government’s best interest, it’s accurate to use “We the Government” rather than “We the People”.

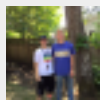


politics chipping away at the foundation.

by [Jonathan Davis](#) – Monday, November 30, 2015, 10:22 PM

cartoon #5

When the Bill of Rights was writin the founders never perdicted that the rights of the people would be slowly disapering. In this cartoon I see the two big generalization about the political partys. First off we see the demracrats working to cut down the Bill of Rights with "war on guns" then on the other side we see the republicans working to cut down the Bill of Rights by "war on terror." Or another way to see it is that demracrats are tree "huging hippies" that hate guns and republicans are "war mongers." The fact is that some how these wars are slowly chipping away the fundamental rights that the Bill of Rights gave us.with the donky and elephant working together but yet from oposit sides we will soon lose are Bill of Rights.



Cartoon #3

by [Troy Grove](#) – Monday, November 30, 2015, 11:35 PM

I chose cartoon number 3 because it clearly depicts the Necessary and Proper (Elastic Clause)! The clause is as follows: Congress has the power "to make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any Department or Officer thereof. Even though the constitution is the law of the land there are conservative individuals or groups from the “far right” that want to stick to tradition, or the old ways, and sometimes attempt to tweak or find loopholes in the interpretation of the constitution’s wording. An example would be when the Bank of the United States was formed by Alexander Hamilton. James Madison argued that congress lacked the constitutional authority to charter a bank. I believe the artist does a good job illustrating how the clause can be stretched to allow more and more things and was clear and easy to understand from the beginning



Re: Cartoon #3
by Stanley Cates – Tuesday, December 1, 2015, 12:15 PM

I like the general direction that you're going, but I'm running into trouble understanding what exactly you mean by "old ways". The 14th amendment, which is what is being referenced in the cartoon, was ratified in 1868; if you ask me that's a fairly "old way". At what point does something become "traditional"? If standing by your original statement would you argue that in some areas of the country the 14th amendment is still considered new and controversial?



Re: Cartoons – Linking Past to Present
by Parker Maidlow – Monday, November 30, 2015, 11:37 PM

Cartoon #1 (quotes by Thomas Jefferson) seems to accurately reflect likely considerations when he used his influence to allow the federal government to cover the debts incurred by the states (to its citizens) because of the revolutionary war (Liberty, Equality, Power 7th edition, Murrin, pg 243). The cartoon seems to be in favor of the point of views illustrated by Jefferson’s quotes, and of the quote in question (“It is incumbent on every nation to pay its own debts as it goes”) somewhat positive sentiments seem to be in order.



Re: Cartoons – Linking Past to Present
by Parker Maidlow – Tuesday, December 1, 2015, 11:21 PM

The sentiment of the second quote “To compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he believes and abhors is sinful and tyrannical.” may also have contributed to Jefferson’s support for the paying of state debt by the federal government Because bonds are voluntary investments.



jefferson reducing national debt (cartoon #1)
by Parker Maidlow – Saturday, December 5, 2015, 9:19 PM

the quote "It is incumbent on every nation to pay its own debts as it goes" also illustrates Jefferson's commitment to reduce the national debt of his presidency, which he did by an amount not far from 1/3 (Liberty, Equality, Power, 7th edition, Murrin, and lecture notes).



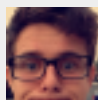
Re: Cartoons – Destroying The Bill of Rights
by Nikita Douglass – Tuesday, December 1, 2015, 3:48 PM



This cartoon shows how the two political parties are destroying The Bill of Rights, which protects the rights of all citizens. Here the Democrats are represented by a donkey who wants to restrict our right to bear arms, which is Second Amendment. “A well–regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed.” The Republicans are represented by an elephant, and favor restricting our fourth amendment rights, allowing wire–taps on phone lines. “The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: Cartoons – Linking Past to Present
by [Nikita Douglass](#) – Friday, December 4, 2015, 10:48 AM



By looking at this cartoon I see that we’re no more “We the people” it’s more like “We the Government”. This article was named “We the People” because it was written for the people of the United States to protect them from the government and to give the citizens of the United States more power. However “We the people” failed because of the article 1 section 8, which is simply a list of powers given to Congress to exercise control over free a people. Section 8 of article 1, lists many powers that government shall do. “The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;...” (Pg. A–6)

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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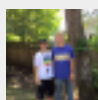


The ever stretching elastic clause.
by [Jacob Leturno](#) – Saturday, December 5, 2015, 2:40 PM

As I looked over the cartoons again, I felt that cartoon number 3 had really stood out, with our presidential candidate talking about putting walls up between the us and mexico. Due to the Era of time we are studying about, this cartoon also pertains, we as a country were dealing with the Irish immigrants coming to the us and offering to work for less then the citizens that where striking for higher wages. This issue is around today as well with McDonald's workers demanding 15\$an hour when people who need work and are willing to do whatever it takes to put food on the table will gladly take their jobs. I feel as if this cartoon is the most influential in the times we live in and the Era we are studying.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Cartoon #5
by [Troy Grove](#) – Saturday, December 5, 2015, 8:23 PM

I reviewed cartoon number 5. To start, The Bill of Rights is what gives all US citizens their rights which is obviously being attacked. The Democratic donkey is using an axe labeled “War on Guns” to chop down the BoR tree, giving us the indication that they are infringing on our right that we may keep and bear arms which is part of the Second Amendment. On the other side the Republican elephant is using an axe labeled “War on Terror”. This could be interpreted that the Republicans are attacking the part of Article 1 section 8 (Necessary and Proper Clause) of the Constitution, which is that the Legislative Branch has the power to declare war. They favor loose

constructionism, which would give the federal government even more power and could be implying that they want the POTUS to solely wield extraordinary powers of war.

Sum of ratings: 2 (1)

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Jefferson's small government quote/sentiment

by [Parker Maidlow](#) – Saturday, December 5, 2015, 9:12 PM

Jefferson's quote "I think, myself, that we have more machinery of government than is necessary, too many parasites living on the labor of the industrious" may be an illustration of the sentiment that led to both Jefferson's opposition to the federal bank and his argument that the right to create such a bank was not granted to the government under the constitution because of the 10th amendment. (liberty equality, power, 7th edition, Murrin, pg 243).

However, the legal justification for allowing the creation of the federal bank was the "necessary and proper clause", the spirit of which Jefferson did eventually embrace with the Louisiana Purchase, though it was the "constitution's treaty making provisions" (<http://www.ushistory.org/us/20c.asp>) that let him feel justified.

Sum of ratings: 2 (1)

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Re: Cartoons – Linking Past to Present

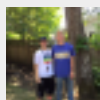
by [Parker Maidlow](#) – Saturday, December 5, 2015, 9:48 PM

the general message of cartoon #1 seems to be that Thomas Jefferson believed in preventing government waste and abuse, which seems to be reflected in his use of militias (after the Chesapeake affair) and reduction of military spending (as justified by the reduction in french presence after the Louisiana purchase), and of course the reduction of the federal debt and that "he had dismantled the government's power to coerce its citizens..." (Liberty, Equality, Power, 7th edition, Murrin Pg. 262, though besides the ruling by Chief Justice John Marshal limiting the definition of treason, I'm not sure what else the textbook is referring to as far as the Jefferson administration limiting the government's ability to "coerce its citizens").

the source for all of the historical facts is also (Liberty, Equality, Power, 7th edition, Murrin)

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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Cartoon #7

by [Troy Grove](#) – Saturday, December 5, 2015, 10:44 PM

A quick interpretation of cartoon #7 could be the importance of John Adams' influence and development of the state constitutions and his idea of 'separation of powers. Without this way of thinking the Executive Branch would've had complete control and power, so the Judicial and Legislative Branches are completely necessary to keep the Executive Branch in check and to delegate power away from the President. On another note the use of executive order has been used numerous times to undermine the other two branches and leave all power in the Executive which could also be interpreted by the cartoon sense the Executive branch is cutting off the other 2 branches with a chainsaw. Without the other 2 branches to keep the Executive Branch in check we would be at the mercy of the President.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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