

HST 201: US History F19 (Escobar)

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Cartoons - Part 1

by [Joe Escobar](#) - Thursday, November 28, 2019, 11:31 PM

To write your post, click on the reply link in this post. This forum topic is for the first 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 -#5

by [alex Henshen](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 10:20 AM

This cartoon relates to what we have discussed in class about the executive orders. The executive orders allow the president to have all the power. As shown in the response of the president. This was not the goal of the executive orders but under loose constructionism the president can use it to gain power. An example of this is the Louisiana purchase. Jefferson did not have the power under the constitution to make this purchase but used loose constructionism to give him the power under the executive orders.

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Re: Cartoons -#5

by [Jarod Doerner](#) - Wednesday, December 4, 2019, 7:08 PM

What Thomas Jefferson did may have been the first time a sitting President did something that was an unwritten power than what is written, but it wasn't the last. For instance, in 2009, Barack Obama was the first sitting President to appear on a late night talk show, in this case, it was The Tonight Show with Jay Leno. Even now, the Executive Powers and Orders allow any President to do whatever they want to do, within reason. We won't allow Donald Trump to buy Greenland from Denmark, but if Thomas Jefferson can buy the Louisiana Purchase from France, I don't see why Trump can't. The likelihood of that happening is tiny, but not nonexistent.

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Cartoon 4 and the Electoral College

by [Brontae Sodeman](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 1:47 PM

The electoral college was created by the framers of the constitution to compromise the election system. The electoral college system allowed voters to vote for electors who would cast their votes for the presidential candidates. Today, the number of electors is based on the number of senators which is based on state population. Cartoon number four is making fun of the electoral college system. Today California, Texas and Florida determine the results of most presidential elections because they have the highest populations. The cartoon shows the states size in relativity to the amount of electoral votes they get in elections. This is realistically true but the framers of the constitution didn't necessarily intend for this to happen. I agree with the cartoon considering we live in Oregon and don't have a lot of influence in elections.

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Cartoon #6 - NRA Cartoon

by [Mark Alexander](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 5:07 PM

I found Cartoon #6 regarding the NRA and gun violence to be a great cartoon to start talking about. I think this cartoon certainly captures many Americans feelings regarding guns, gun ownership, and what the original intentions of baring arms were supposed to be. Sure there are many people who don't support this cartoon, but I think it's a good one. On one side we see the musket as the primary weapon to bare arms, and then the modern version, an assault rifle. I think we can tie this cartoon to this class in many ways and the first one I'd want to bring up is the simple question; what should we do (if anything) gun regulations and all gun violence happening in our nation today? I know for a fact that the founding fathers had never imagined the right to bare arms would eventually lead to all the school shootings in the US today and the violence that gun rights can bring. I found this cartoon to capture that vibe really well. That being said, I just wanted to state on the other hand, there are countless cases where the right to bare arms using self defense (as the founding fathers intended it to be) have occurred. And in these situations I sure am glad we have that right as Americans.

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Taxes and the Government, Cartoon #2

by [Ryan Peel](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 5:55 PM

We all grumble about taxes nowadays, right? Past, and present taxes that must be paid. However, unlike the present taxation system, the past system had no "tax write-offs," no "tax breaks," none of that stuff. They were also levied by an overseas power, Great Britain. Today's taxes? Levied by the government at home. No matter if you're a fan of the current administration or not, they're the ones collecting our money, with representation at home, in a capitol you can visit and see here in the USA. Not like back then, when they took the "virtual representation" aspect of parliament a little too seriously. Now, I still believe that there is a smaller facet for the "virtual representation" of today's government, but, we still elect our representatives from home. Here, in our homeland is where they come from, not from overseas where they weren't really voted for in the Colonies. We also have all the other features from today, such as hiring an accountant to do our taxes for us, saving our info in a program that can input it later, or we can still delve into the records we have and do it ourselves, with the accommodating write-offs that we have. In the colonies? That didn't exist then, none of those features existed. Talking about taxes from a cartoon, not something I'd thought I'd get fired up about...

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Founding Father Advise

by [Riley McQueen](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 6:19 PM

I chose to look at the first political cartoon. The cartoon is a cartoon Thomas Jefferson giving advice about how to run the new American government. I chose this cartoon because we have done almost the exact opposite of what Jefferson told us not to do. We have political parties, have a huge national debt and we got into foreign affairs and this political cartoon is just proving his point. Joe has also pointed this out many times in his lectures. I agree with the overall message of the cartoon because it is reminding us what the founding fathers wanted for the future of America.

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Cartoon #4

by [Connor Eden](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 7:32 PM

This cartoon accurately depicts the fears of states with smaller populations in the early republic. The Virginia Plan drafted by Madison and presented at the Philadelphia convention of 1787, it proposed a bicameral legislature with representation in both houses being based on population. (pg 194 textbook). In response smaller states proposed the New Jersey plan written by William Patterson which would keep the previous system under the articles of confederation in place of one state one vote. (pg 194). This led to the Connecticut compromise and the formation of our bicameral system as we know it today and the Electoral College. (pg 194). I believe the artist portrayed the ideals behind the Connecticut compromise and Electoral College accurately as it was a fear of mob rule that inspired it. I believe and I assume the artist does as well that the few should not be able to rule over the many unjustly and that it's important for a republic to have a balance of power between different regions to avoid sectionalism and balkinization.

Sum of ratings: [3 \(1\)](#) 3[Permalink](#)[Show parent](#)[Edit](#)[Split](#)[Delete](#)[Reply](#)**Cartoon #4 The U.S. without the electoral college**by [Eric Runes](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 10:04 PM

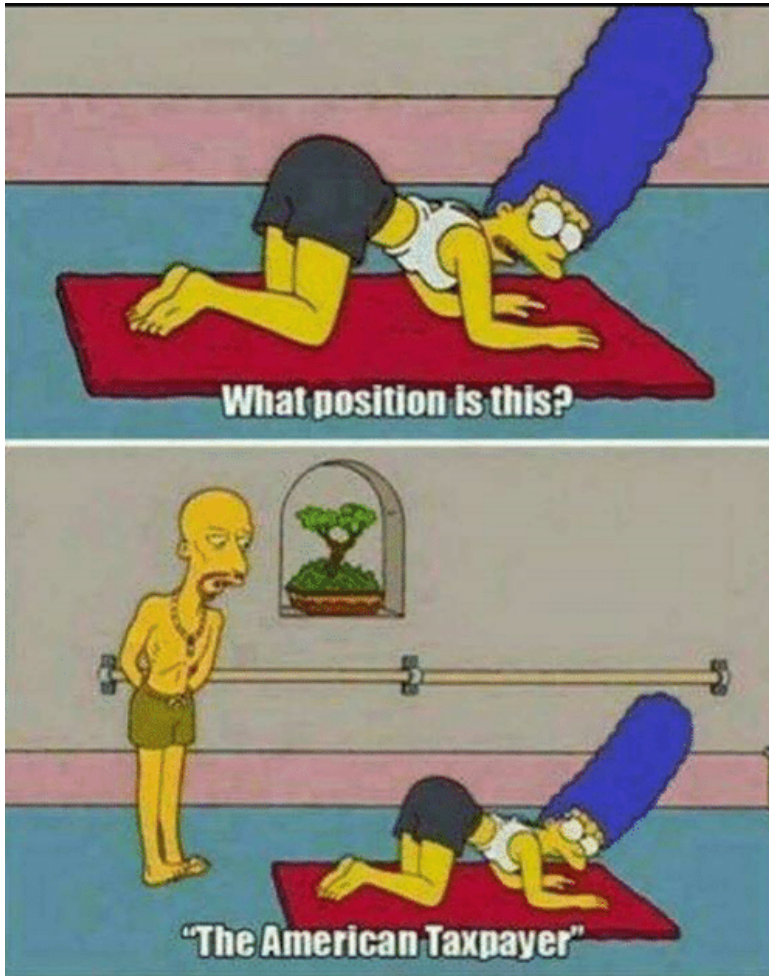
Looking at the cartoons presented to us to discuss I was immediately drawn to cartoon number 4 which illustrates a map showing The united states drawn with the 4 states of California, New York, Florida, and Texas vastly larger then the other 46 states, which are clumped together, and drawn incredibly small in an effort to show how overwhelming a majority the named 4 states would have in determining an election if the system of the electoral college was not in place. The cartoon is trying to make the point that without equal representation, the states with the largest population will dictate the choices for the rest of the country. In class, and throughout chapter 7 we studied the conflicts the founding fathers and framers of the constitution had to go through to reach a compromise which dealt with this very issue. As The United States was drafting a federal constitution each state brought to the table their version of what worked, and what they wanted to avoid. Smaller states argued that if population was the determining factor in decision making their needs, would never be addressed. Thanks to the Connecticut compromise a agreement was reached that allowed all states to have equal representation in the senate, and a level of representation dictated by population in the Assembly. Another answer to this problem was the electoral college system which would determine a states population, and assign a certain number of federal votes to that state in order to simultaneously provide a system where no one state large or small could completely determine (or be disregarded from) the outcome of an election. The Cartoon is trying to illustrate that the fears of smaller states back during the writing of the constitution were accurate. However, today in 2019 the electoral college isn't as cut and dry, in creating a level playing field as it was when the constitution was written. Twice in my lifetime I have seen a presidential candidate lose a federal election while winning the majority of the popular vote. Elections have become less about appealing to the majority, and campaigning based on merits, and more about solving a complicated math equation based on winning districts, and appealing to a small number of states whose electoral college votes determine an elections outcome. So while the cartoon is accurate in pointing out that without the electoral college, states with a smaller population would be drowned out, and made negligible... It is ironic that with the system as it stands many states both large, and small across the country face the same dilemma the system was created to avoid.

Sum of ratings: [3 \(1\)](#) 3[Permalink](#)[Show parent](#)[Edit](#)[Split](#)[Delete](#)[Reply](#)**Cartoon 2: A Cartoon of Two Ideas for One Taxpayer**by [Abraham Millan](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 10:45 PM

During our class we have learned about the first political parties of the United States. The difference of philosophy between the Anti-Federalist and the Federalists. These parties gave birth to current political parties we have now in the US such as the Republican and Democratic Party. However the first political parties of the US debated about the size of the Federal Government and responsibility of the taxpayer. Thomas Jefferson and Alexander in my opinion represent the complete difference between the two political parties.

The cartoon represents the ultimate truth which is no matter the taxpayer will be on the hook. No matter who's in power. During our class we have learned about the different political philosophies and how those different policies would affect the taxpayer . Alexander Hamilton believed as many Federalist that the Federal

government should take on the states debts of the Revolutionary War and consolidate them. Believing the higher the debt the more credit the United States could retain and maintain a national debt. Funding that debt by taxation on the American people. However as Thomas Jefferson and the Anti-Federalist believed different. The Anti-Federalists believed in a limited central government with local government having more authority. Having a dream of a small government and wealth by large lands of farm wealth. Yet at the end of the day, the taxpayer will still be responsible.



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Cartoon #2

by [Hunter Schultz](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 10:58 PM

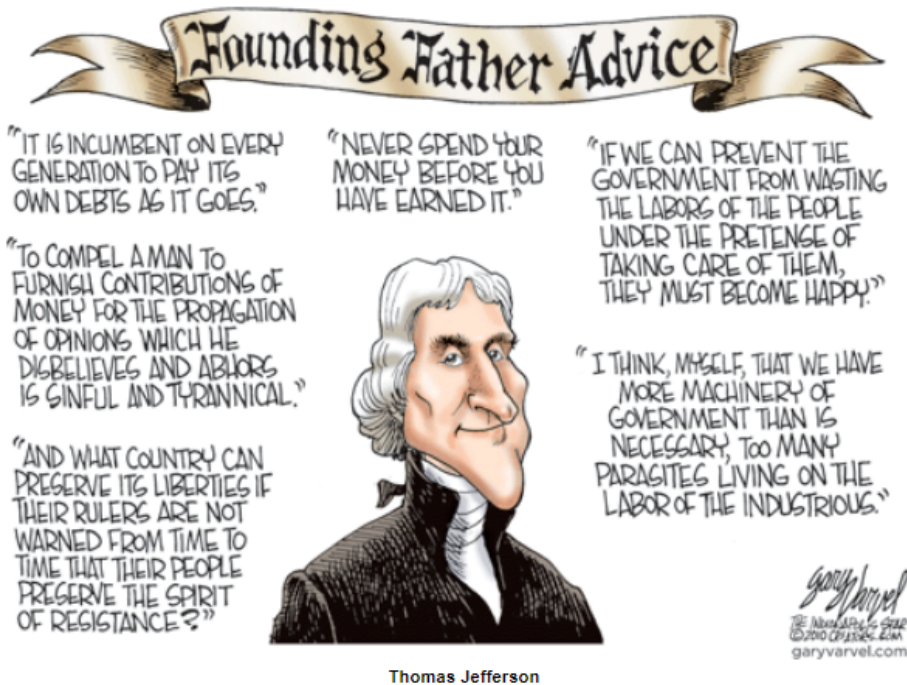
In cartoon #2 it shows a elephant which represents the Republican side and a donkey representing the democratic side (which can be proven anywhere involving government) reaching into the pockets of a man labeled "taxpayer" which represents the American citizen because us Americans have to pay taxes. This cartoon pretty much is saying that he government is reaching into our pockets and taking our money. which is somewhat true because all Americans who have a job have to pay taxes to the government. which is one way our country/states runs which is (on our tax money). So they're implicating that the government takes from us Americans.

Sum of ratings: [1 \(1\)](#) 1[Permalink](#)[Show parent](#)[Edit](#)[Split](#)[Delete](#)[Reply](#)**Ben Franklin Meme**by [Jacob Yates](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 11:06 PM

This meme shows that Ben Franklin's stance on state vs. federal government. This meme is seems to be historically accurate; Ben Franklin wanted to states to work together to be stronger, the Albany Congress and the "Join or Die" comic, but he didn't want a large federal government that he feared would be to big for itself, source: <https://oll.libertyfund.org/quotes/383>. The Congress, the flag on the shirt, at the time, before the Constitution, didn't want a large federal government who the possibility to oppress the states. Thus the Articles of Confederation were born, a system where the states had a lot of powers and the federal government has very little. So I think the meme does a good job at portraying what it does accurately.

The Meme:

Sum of ratings: [3 \(1\)](#) 3[Permalink](#)[Show parent](#)[Edit](#)[Split](#)[Delete](#)[Reply](#)**Re: Cartoon #1 topic, Initial Views Changed**by [Caleb Willis](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 11:09 PM



I don't believe since Thomas Jefferson along with our Founding Fathers, still share the importance of their ideas. Sadly, there would not be a United States of America without them. Thomas Jefferson, who became President, contributed to understanding human nature, government philosophy, reactions to crisis along with disagreements as well as feuds, shaped what our nation was intended to be today. Before becoming President, Jefferson was named Secretary of State and was among other prominent men who worked together to set clear and basic policies for our government. Jefferson had a clear view as to what kind of government a republic should have. The cartoon does indeed include the importance of a government which should be frugal and be responsible for paying its own debts, avoiding new ones. For the most part of the cartoon, it appears to focus on the importance of being responsible with money not only as a whole, but individuality. The political leaders of the colonies including Thomas Jefferson, used their ideas from personal experiences and governments of the past. Their ideas significantly influenced the writing of the constitution. "Jefferson went on to outline the kind of government a republic should have." (textbook, pg 214). He also felt that individual labor, was important, but in my opinion, this has changed in many ways. Our government seems to now ignore large national debt. I find it unlikely, this debt can ever be paid. Individual debt, has put the "average" person in a situation with mortgages, credit cards and other loans, into the trillions. Individual labor 200 years ago, appeared much more simple. The importance of labor, would make people happy. An example is, "artisans were the self-proclaimed middling classes of the towns...demanded and usually received the respect of their fellow citizens." "...wage earners who could look forward to owning their own shops one day." (textbook, pg 236). As time went by, the desire and greediness replaced what once seemed simple. This is the reality of the United States now. Our founders including Thomas Jefferson, did not accurately see what the United States would eventually become or how it would change.

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Cartoon #6

by [Warren Pavlat](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 11:29 PM

As to the historical accuracy of cartoon #6 it is kind of a mixed bag. On one hand, the founding fathers were certainly in favor of the right to bear arms, and use of said arms for hunting was almost certainly more common than warfare or other violence against people. On the other hand, the more common association with the founding fathers is the constitution and the bill of rights, which pretty clearly frames the right to bear arms as a military and security issue. So the portrayal of slain deer may be slightly misleading as to their thoughts on the issue.

However, I do agree with the core sentiment of the cartoon. I think the founding fathers would be bewildered by the efficiency and power of modern small armaments and their frequent usage in mass shootings. Furthermore, I think they (Jeffersonian republicans especially) would probably see that the ability of Americans to defend themselves from a tyrannical government is essentially a moot point with the worlds largest standing military equipped with even more shockingly powerful weaponry. I don't think they would be on the side of the NRA while not also being anti-military/Global police state.

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Cartoon #6

by [Robert Whitney](#) - Monday, December 2, 2019, 11:52 PM

I will be reflecting on cartoon #6. I think that one could look at this cartoon in both a loose constructivism fashion and a strict constructionism fashion and come up with two different meanings. When looking at the Second Amendment, it is crucial to take into account your own biases. While this cartoon is looking at the issue of gun rights and the Second Amendment from a strict constructivism perspective, many pro-gun activists view those issues in a loose constructivism perspective. My personal opinion is that the author is showing presentism. I believe that the translation of the Second Amendment from muskets to AR-15's is the same as the First Amendment's freedom of speech translating to the internet and the Fourth Amendment's unreasonable search and seizure translating to people's "papers and effects" in their cars.

Sum of ratings: [3 \(1\)](#)

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Cartoon #1

by [Connor Eden](#) - Tuesday, December 3, 2019, 10:43 AM

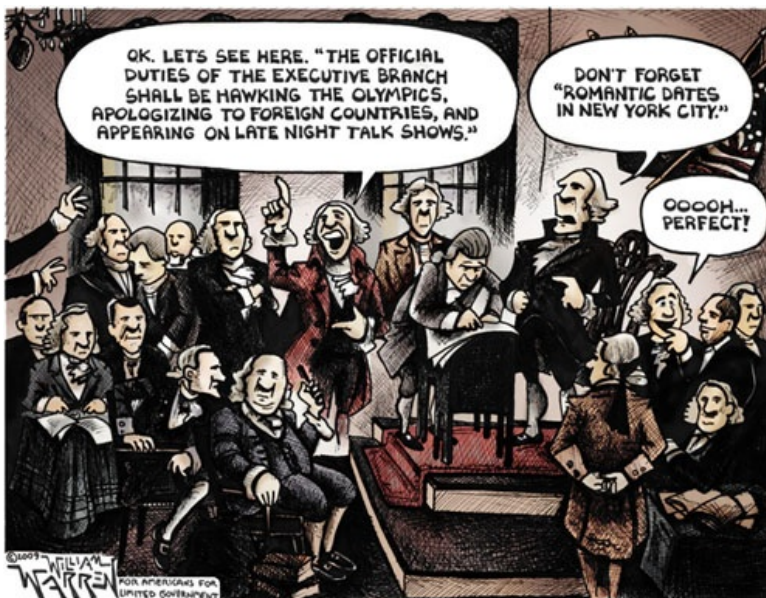
This cartoon depicts the divide between Federalists and Jeffersonians outlined in class, the anglo-ophile federalists were very fond of the british model of a strong central government with a standing military and national debt in which interest would be paid off to secure funds for the larger government. As is depicted in the cartoon the Jeffersonians wanted less government and government expenditure to prevent the government from wasting the fruits of the peoples labor and from trampling on their liberty. This message and sentiment has not changed much over 200 years and is still prevalent today, although the message today differs in that those espousing it have their hands in the pockets of the wealthy and influential. I do agree with the overall message of the government being intrusive and wasteful to an extent that there are some things in modern times which need to be socialized such as infrastructure, defense and perhaps health care.

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**Cartoon #6**by [Eric Runes](#) - Tuesday, December 3, 2019, 2:56 PM

This cartoon is reflecting on the 2nd. amendment the right to bear arms. While this is obviously a contentious issue in today's society I love that the cartoon so vividly points out the vast difference between the framers vision of arms, and the current state of guns in America. I believe that regardless of what side of the argument you are on its important to take into account the intention of the amendment when it was written which in my opinion was to ensure the ability to defend oneself, and facilitate self reliance. I immediately noticed that the politician from 1789 is envisioning gun use as a means to hunt (self reliance) vs. the NRA spokesman who is envisioning self defense. We've spent a lot of time in class understanding the constitution as a living document that changes, and grows over time. It would be impossible for those writing the constitution to envision what guns in 2019 would be capable of, or to what lengths the 2nd amendment would be debated. However, the cartoon cleverly points out that perspective shifts over time, and the interpretation of the constitution will always be open for debate as it was always intended to be. The final frame of the cartoon can be interpreted two ways: the first is the politician figuratively giving in to the NRA spokesman conceding he has the more powerful weapons and technology therefore wins...The second way to interpret the final frame would be to analyze the phrase "Just Shoot Me" as an expression which sarcastically expresses frustration and points out how complicated and nuanced the debate, and issue has become.

Sum of ratings: [3 \(1\)](#) 3[Permalink](#)[Show parent](#)[Edit](#)[Split](#)[Delete](#)[Reply](#)**The Executive Branch have more unwritten power**by [Jarod Doerner](#) - Tuesday, December 3, 2019, 9:18 PM

This political cartoon differs from what the founders originally intended since now a days, Presidents of the Executive Branch have more unwritten power than what is written. Back in 1803, Thomas Jefferson had no power to buy the Louisiana Purchase under the constitution, yet he did. "The ability to buy property from foreign governments was not among these powers [explicitly] listed in the Constitution – a fact that his political opponents, the Federalists, were eager to point out to the President [and the public]"

(constitutioncenter.org). In current events, many Presidents do a lot that isn't written down for political gain or it may just be the right thing to do. In 1980, Jimmy Carter petitioned the Olympic Committee to move the, "planned host city, Moscow, if the Soviet Union failed to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan within a month" (History.com). In 2009, Barack Obama was the first sitting President to appear on a late night talk show, in this case, it was The Tonight Show with Jay Leno. History has shown us that Presidents are willing to slip through the cracks of what they can and can't do. We've seen this time and time again. What's next, Donald Trump wants to buy Greenland? Ha! Oh wait, nevermind...

Works Cited

<https://constitutioncenter.org/blog/the-louisiana-purchase-jeffersons-constitutional-gamble>

<https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/president-carter-calls-for-olympics-to-be-moved-from-moscow>

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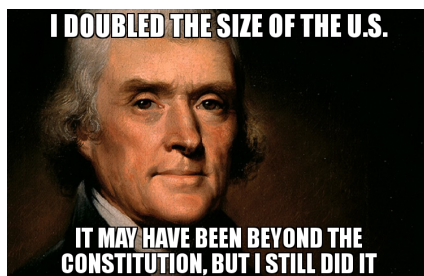
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Jefferson Meme

by [Jacob Yates](#) - Wednesday, December 4, 2019, 1:08 PM

This meme is talking about Jefferson didn't do what he and his party did. His party was very strict Constitutionalists, and it doesn't say anywhere that the government has the ability to buy land. Hamilton bought land for the bank and Jefferson was very against that, but when the option to buy the Louisiana from Napoleon he took it, even though it was against what he stood for. This meme is very accurate to what happened, Jefferson bought the land even though he didn't have the right to but he did it anyway and there's nothing they could do about it, because who wants to be the person that stood against all those people who wanted access to the Mississippi river? No one does.



The Meme:

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Re: Jefferson Meme

by [Jarod Doerner](#) - Wednesday, December 4, 2019, 7:47 PM

Buying the Louisiana Purchase was not in the powers of the Executive Branch, we can all agree on that. There are also many reasons why Thomas Jefferson did what he did. It's one of those scenarios where why argue about it when it's going to benefit you like it did for the whole country? Jefferson did what was best for the country, even though it was not in his power to do so. To this day, we are not mad at Jefferson for buying the land because now it is worth over \$1.2 trillion. Jefferson bought it for \$15

million in today's money. Over 210 years later, it grew over 80,000x then what it was bought for. Like you said, who wants to be the person that would go against all those people who wanted access to the Mississippi River? No one does.

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by [Matthew Hendricks](#) - Wednesday, December 4, 2019, 5:02 PM

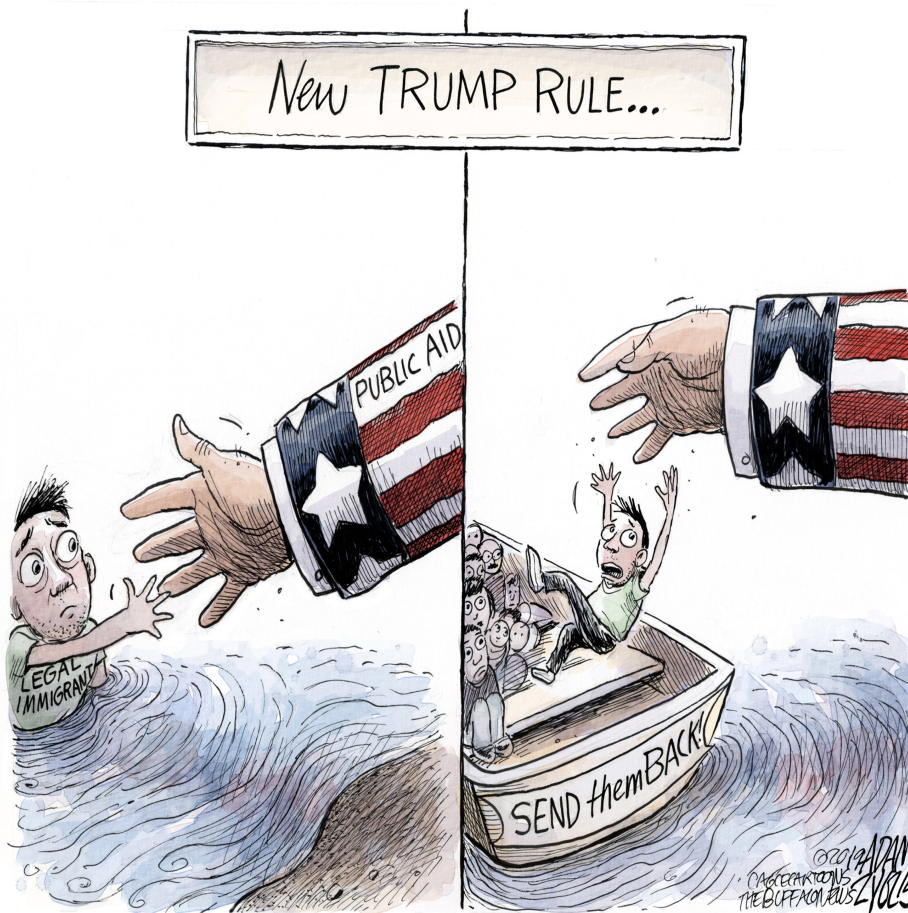
I found Cartoon #13 to be very interesting. At first glance I thought It really embodies the John Locke quote, "Government power comes from the consent of the people". In a society as *polarizing* and *isolating* as today's America, it's easy to feel like "I'm just one in 300 million, how can I really make a difference?" But in reality your actions and words can have a domino effect on the whole nation. One idea can tip the scales, sending whoever is on the other side of the plank down into shark infested waters.

When we think of who has the power we often think about executives meeting in the Oval Office, or the Supreme Court voting on policy. But without the peoples consent and cooperation on a large scale, the policy becomes meaningless. If a General's troops don't follow their orders, they become powerless. This idea has a nuanced association with the constitution and the founding principles of America, on one hand the founders feared tyranny and took drastic measures to ensure one entity could not become too powerful, they also feared mob rule and established perimeters to limit democracy. The founders understood this concept of balance very much, they knew that stable and fair government could not endure without the support of the public, but also that a weak central government would crumble at the actions of a minority of the population and therefore was undemocratic for not representing the majority. It is crucial as a productive citizen to read between the lines and decipher that we the people, are the fourth, final, and ultimate check and balance.

Sum of ratings: [3 \(1\)](#)

[Permalink](#)[Show parent](#)[Edit](#)[Split](#)[Delete](#)[Reply](#)**Re: Cartoons - Part 1**

by [Mark Alexander](#) - Wednesday, December 4, 2019, 6:13 PM



I found this political cartoon from today to relate to the labor movement versus immigration, like we discussed in class on Tuesday, when talking about the construction of the Erie Canal. This cartoon can depict the attitudes of the Erie Canal workers, when the (mostly) Irish immigrants came over to New York and worked for the canal at a much cheaper rate. This certainly caused anti-immigration in the minds of many of the American workers who wanted more pay to work on the canal. I feel this cartoon accurately depicts the attitudes of those of the labor movement during the construction of the Erie Canal. Send back the immigrants so we can work on the canal for more pay!

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Cartoon #1

by [Hunter Schultz](#) - Wednesday, December 4, 2019, 10:26 PM

In cartoon #1 two of the quotes of "advice" being said by Thomas Jefferson allegedly which are "It is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debts as it goes" and "Never spend your money before you have earned it" really resonate with life today and around the wars like the war of 1812, and the American Revolution. I say this because back then there was no debt after the war because if they ran out of money then they wouldn't get supplies. the first quote can be compared with today because our country is in so much debt and the cartoon is pretty much saying back during the Thomas Jefferson's time they paid there debts and hoped that would follow up into our generation and sadly it didn't because our country is something like \$22 trillion in debt. Now the second quote is towards our government today because they

spend so much that they don't actually have making more debt for our country which back in the 18th-19th century would of never happened. I think the cartoon overall is factual and relevant based off the beginning factors of our country and relating them to todays problems.

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Re: Cartoon #1

by [alex Henshen](#) - Thursday, December 5, 2019, 8:07 PM

Many of the quotes transcribed in cartoon number 1 can be relevant today and back when he said it. He forewarned many issues we deal with today like, our trillion dollar debt. by saying " It is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debts as it goes"(C1) He and the other founding fathers practiced this by paying back the debts they owed to britain after the revolution. Jefferson also has a quote about not wasting the labors of the people in the ideal to make everyone happy. Meaning the government shouldn't be sticking its nose in every little thing the people do and to limit federal taxes. This comes from the idea that he was the founder of the Jeffersonian party. Who wanted less government and used strict constructionism. Even though his party still exists today, the federal government wants more power and to control more of the people's choices.

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Cartoon #6

by [Gabe Waisanen](#) - Friday, December 6, 2019, 11:43 AM

When viewing cartoon #6, I understood the evolution of weaponry from 1789, which was the time period that was known as having flint lock pistols, muskets, and cattle as a valuable resources to their societies, compared to 2013, that has way more advanced weaponry, such as automatic rifles, shotguns, pistols, fighter jets, etc. When watching the class video on the war of 1812, the weaponry seen in the video, such as muskets, had slow reload times, shot single bullets at a time, and were very ineffective in aim, where in todays world we have advanced weaponry that shoots faster, aims accurately, and has a quick reload time.

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Cartoon #5

by [Riley McQueen](#) - Friday, December 6, 2019, 2:19 PM

The main topic of cartoon #5 is about the president's power and the three branches of government. One example would be the Louisiana Purchase made by Thomas Jefferson. As we have talked about in class what Jefferson was a federalist and what he did went against what the federalists believed in. He justified this purchase because he said that it was in his power to negotiate treaties which would let him do the Louisiana Purchase. This is an example of an executive order. It is also a loose constructionist view on the president's executive order ability. A loose constructionist view on the president's executive order ability is what made the Louisiana Purchase possible and what has continued throughout our nation's history.

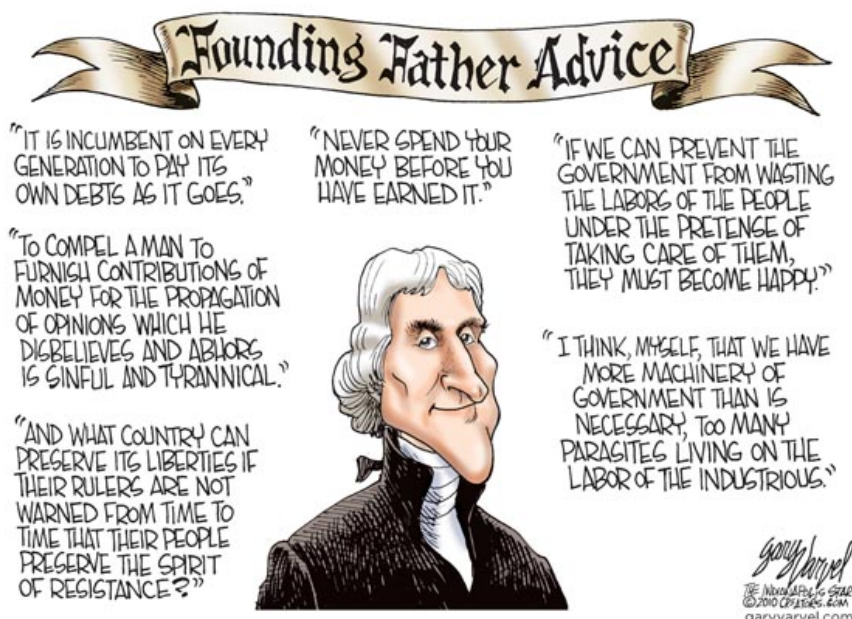
Sum of ratings: [1 \(1\)](#) 1[Permalink](#)[Show parent](#)[Edit](#)[Split](#)[Delete](#)[Reply](#)**Re: Cartoons #1**by [Matthew Hendricks](#) - Friday, December 6, 2019, 6:32 PM

It is certainly a fascinating endeavor to compare these Jefferson quotes to modern American politics and culture. Just to clear things up, I don't particularly agree with Thomas Jefferson on most of these quotes (I will say that not accumulating a massive debt is definitely something that most of us including myself could get behind) as I don't believe in unfettered Capitalism and the rich being able to "pay no mind" to the wellbeing of the poor and less fortunate, who Jefferson most elegantly calls "*parasites*". You could definitely look at these quotes and see just how much we failed at continuing Jefferson's vision, but I am personally intrigued by how much these quotes seem to echo through American culture today (at least some sects of American culture). Not by any coincidence no doubt, but Americans seem to definitely have a sense of entitlement to not pay taxes. I think that these two quotes in particular speak to an American sense of pride and individualism that is still very prominent today.

"I predict future happiness for Americans if they can prevent the government from wasting the labors of the people under the pretense of taking care of them." -Thomas Jefferson

"To compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves and abhors, is sinful and tyrannical." -Thomas Jefferson

It may seem that by changing course somewhat we are not honoring the wishes of the founding fathers, but seriously what government is supposed to stay the same forever?



Sum of ratings: [2 \(1\)](#) [Permalink](#)[Show parent](#)[Edit](#)[Split](#)[Delete](#)[Reply](#)**The Electoral College**by [Riley McQueen](#) - Friday, December 6, 2019, 10:26 PM

The 4th cartoon is about the electoral college. Recently the electoral college has been in the news because some want to get rid of it arguing that it doesn't reflect the views of the country. The electoral college was created because there were states that had a larger population than others and it was a tool to make our elections fair, now it just gives states like California and Florida more influence. This isn't what the founding fathers had in mind for future elections, in fact they had a fear that this would be the case. They were trying to avoid few states having such a large influence over the rest of the country which is what ended up happening anyway. I agree with what the cartoon is saying because it is accurately showing us a simplified version of the power a large state like California has over a smaller state like Rhode Island. It also shows the outcome of an election without the electoral college.

Sum of ratings: [1 \(1\)](#) [Permalink](#)[Show parent](#)[Edit](#)[Split](#)[Delete](#)[Reply](#)**The Electoral College vs The Popular Vote Cartoon #4**by [Ryan Peel](#) - Saturday, December 7, 2019, 1:41 AM

I've always wondered what some Presidential elections would be like without the influence of the electoral college. In truth, I'm not so sure what it would be like. It's been this way since the start of the US Presidency, excluding our first President, George Washington, who had been unanimously elected. So far, only one President, our first President won with the Electoral College, and Popular Vote. No other candidate has won with both. It's either been one or the other, although the Popular Vote doesn't do much for elections. It's the Electoral College that decides whether or not a presidential candidate is elected. The Electoral College was put in place as a compromise between voting for the President in Congress, and the Popular Vote among qualifying citizens of the US. In the Colonies, when things were starting, we put the Constitution in place and begin creating our new Government from the ground up. We needed a way that didn't tip the scales of elections and kept the process balanced. No one should have too much power, and at the same time, no one should have too little power. Sometimes I want to get rid of the Electoral College altogether, but, looking at this cartoon, satire or not, it clearly illustrates what would happen if we did. The states with a bigger population like California, Texas, and New York would have a bigger impact on results, rather a smaller state like Iowa, Wyoming, and Idaho, would have no impact on the election results. While it exaggerates the bigger states' sway, it's still pretty accurate in that regard. While back in the earlier days, Kentucky was considered part of the West! There were as many voters, and not too many hugely populated states to dilute the votes. Fewer people to consider, better clarity on results. The message is clear, get rid of the college, let the bigger states decide what our next President is.

Sum of ratings: [2 \(1\)](#) [Permalink](#)[Show parent](#)[Edit](#)[Split](#)[Delete](#)[Reply](#)**The Flawed Election, Cartoon #7**by [Ryan Peel](#) - Saturday, December 7, 2019, 7:06 PM

I'm not going to delve too deeply into this one, as there are a lot more negative stigmas and allegations surrounding this election. So, we're only going to analyze the parts that correlate with both past and present. We'll start with how both parties used the "rigged" excuse, as shown by the cartoon. Of course, people will only use that before they win the prize they're looking for. In this case, it would've been the 2016 presidential election, the present day. In the past, it would've been the 1796 presidential election. I'm choosing this one, as it was when both candidates still got into office, albeit Thomas Jefferson became Vice President after the election ended. This was the only time when both candidates still entered into office. Although, your opponent becoming Vice President was quickly brought to an end. Now, we'll go down the conspiracy hole... Today, our current President is embroiled in one of the biggest corruption scandals in history. The extent to which this goes? I don't think we'll ever really figure that out. However, the Democratic party has every reason to call the 2016 election "rigged." As there are rumors of a foreign power intervening to swing the votes in the Republican party's favor... While something like that didn't happen in the past, it happened today. Which is why while it has both sides using this argument, only one side can use it for a legitimate reason.

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