

HST 202: History of the United States W14 (Escobar Meta 31101 31100)

Home ► My courses ► Winter 2014 ► HST 202 W14 (Escobar Meta 31101 31100) ► January 27 -

February 2 ► Forum 2 ► Editorial Cartoons



Forum 2

Display replies in nested form

Move this discussion to ...

[< Previous \(Hollywood History & My...\)](#)

[\(Editorial Cartoons\) Next >](#)



Editorial Cartoons

by Joe Escobar - Friday, January 24, 2014, 9:59 PM

This forum thread is for Editorial Cartoons posts and replies.

After studying the required materials, address the questions in your posts.

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, such as the cartoon name and number you are referring to. Do NOT simply leave it RE: Editorial Cartoons

Sum of ratings: -

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Cartoons from a different view.

by Claire Steinbis - Saturday, January 25, 2014, 10:44 AM

Cartoon #1 Description: A mother scolding her son with the thoughts of a scary monster. (being the abolitionists) which in this case was someone who favored capitol punishment, also known as slavery. The cartoonist's main point was the African American mother and son. Specific items in the text that led me to this conclusion was the text in the cartoon, and the way the mother is holding the son as if she were scolding him. The opposing point could have been the fact that the Abolitionists would not agree with this, also the fact that the artist called them "bobolitionists" I would say someone like Andrew Jackson would favor this, just because he was a slave owner himself. I think for the younger generation this cartoon would of been very affective, it gave it sort of a thing, or image to be scared of. Like Little Red Riding Hood and the wolf. Keeping the kids in check as well so they no not to misbehave. Today, this cartoon wouldn't be very affective.

Cartoon #2 Description: I would in my opinion say that "people" were stunned to see an

African American riding in a town car. This is a cartoon to rid of slavery. "Holy Horror" meaning it's not a good site, but this person still voted against the suffrage. The main point of this cartoon is to show that a African American women is riding in a nice car, which to some would be horrific to see. The specific item that led me to that was the title, "Holy Horrific" People that would most be affected by this are people that are still pro slavery. They would see this and be outraged. I feel as though back then this cartoon would only affect the people pro slavery. Today this wouldn't affect anyone.

Cartoon #3 Description: The promise land being the Atlantic Ocean, The Pope making the Atlantic Ocean known as something he is going to take. The cartoonist's main point in my perspective is that he thought that the Atlantic would be where he would rule where he could really show his true meaning of religion and what he wanted. This would affect the people that did not find the Pope to be someone of power, who did not agree with his political views and religious views. I think this could have been a powerful cartoons back then but today only would appeal to certain people.

Cartoon #4 Description: This cartoon in my opinion shows a slave that is begging to know why he is not treated just like the white man. The bible says that we are all brothers and sisters. The cartoonist's main point was to show that they are just human like everyone else. The lettering is what led me to this conclusion. The opposing point would be the slave owners, they wouldn't find it to be true or funny. I believe this cartoon would of caused a lot of awkward tension for a lot of people. People that were pro slavery would be horrified by this and people that were against it would take this as something they would use to support their reasonings to end slavery. This in my opinion wouldn't cause any affect in todays generation but back then I believe this stirred up a lot of tension.

Cartoon #5 Description: In my opinion this cartoon shows to me that both Irish and African American's were viewed as the exact same. They are seen as the same race. The details that led me to this was the face of the white person it is how they would have described the irish. Also the fact that the scale is equal. I believe this would affect the irish people more. Back then, and still today this is an insult. The 19th century people would take this as you are just like the African Americans, there is nothing different about both races. Today this could still affect the Irish.

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Power of Cartoons



by Kira Iantorno - Monday, January 27, 2014, 12:35 PM

1. At The South: I see a mother speaking to her son in a scolding/loving way. Warning him of the bad abolitionist that would come take him away. I read this and think that this is not a cartoon for a slave or a southern man but that the cartoon reveals the way a slave holders would educate a slave on the certain political situation. Keeping slaves in the dark is the way southern men have kept the peace, look at what happened after Nat Turner situation. Reading writing and even praying either didn't happen or only happened under supervision.

Now in this image like many other things we tell our children that are fictional this mother is telling a scary story.

Some of the visible clues to this first was the mother is smiling holding his arm with a finger in the air, she is not giving lies in her mind only making fun at something her master most likely does. The son looks in horror at his mother's face as though he also has heard of them before this instance.

2. Holy Horror of Mrs. Mcaffraty: This one was more obvious. Two women sitting on a train, One Irish fat, not well dressed, and holding what most likely will be seen as a gluttonous amount of groceries on her persons. She is sitting next to African American who is well dressed, beautiful, and eyes down probably to seem well mannered. Because one thing humans will lash out for before race is religion. Irish being immigrants with a catholic background during a time when social reform was a hot topic Irish were in the cross roads.

3. The Promised Land: This cartoon is to raise fear of the across the ocean Catholics. This reminds me of the alligator cartoon shown in class and serves the same purpose which is to sway the people toward the Christian ideals. Politically this would have to do with schools and the Temperance Society. Most of the "drinker" of the time were immigrants, German and Irish. Irish with their whiskey and German with their beer.

4. Am I Not a Man and Brother: Reading the history on this one was very interesting because this was not the first time the medallion had served its purpose as an anti-slavery item. Was first used in 1787 against British government to abolish the slave trade from Africa. Another fun fact is the man that made it was Josiah Wedgwood (12 July 1730 – 3 January 1795) who was the grandfather to Charles Darwin.

(http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josiah_Wedgwood) This again served its role in the 1800s in America when used as a symbol for not only the Abolishment of slavery but then use with a woman on it with the words "Am I not Woman and a Sister?" In our book says "American abolitionists used that image as well, but added a similar image of a supplicant female slave, underlining the participation of woman and the emerging centrality of woman's issues in American antislavery movement." (pg.433) I would have to say with its history that this "cartoon" is powerful and in history immensely important in the history of antislavery.

5. South North Balance Scale: This cartoon depicts an African American with the title of "Black" under the South arm and an Irish man titled "white" under the North arm of a balance scale. When I saw this I did not think that they were saying that they were equally as bad being that the south would go to war to keep their slaves, but more so equal on how not equal to the rest of America. That these two groups of people were being set at the same standard in their own area of the states. The Slavery of the south and the religious prosecution class warfare of the north. They were both seen as lesser people and the way they are drawn follows that thinking. Both are drawn as their stereotype at the time, following the mindset that these men were a different species. I think this is a bit of a wakeup call for some of the abolitionists that were anti Irish, were if one man's mistreatment is worth fighting for than why does the other get mistreated. Or I could be wrong and it could be that they are saying that African American and Irish were equally a sub species and promoted the treatment of both parts.

Overall all of these served their purpose of a political cartoon, they were drawn with details to let the viewer know who they were talking about like the monkey faces of Irishmen or the elaborate dressings of the Catholics of Rome. I appreciate this form of politics for the fact that on some of them your own personal views will over power the views of the cartoonist writing them and Find your own meaning.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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At The South



by Courtney Reeser - Monday, January 27, 2014, 6:53 PM

At The South- The conclusion I drew about this cartoon is that the slaves thought about the abolitionists in a fearful demeanor. They did not think of them as friend, or like people who may try to save them. The way that the mother is holding the child by the arm, and what looks to me like she is scolding him, almost with fear in her eyes, makes me think that she wants him to be scared of the abolitionists. Or I could even go as far to say that they could have been misinformed about them by there owners. By the way the mother speaks about the abolitionists and refers to them as bobolitionts almost makes me come to the conclusion that she had no idea who they actually were.

When it comes to someone being opposed of this cartoon, I think anyone who may have been a abolitionist at the time may have found this cartoon to be wrong. A lot of abolitionists lost there lives trying to abolish slavery, and this portrays them to be fearful beings, and not people who are trying to abolish and do away with slavery. I also agree that Andrew Jackson may have supported this cartoon. Him being a slave owner. He may have enjoyed the fact that the slaves were fearful of the abolitionists, because the abolitionists were the ones trying to help the slaves.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: At The South



by Amanda Hough - Monday, January 27, 2014, 10:12 PM

Although this same cartoon caught my eye, I read it completely differently than you. I find that really interesting! After reading your post, I am wondering now what the author was meaning to portray. The illustration along with the small caption had me thinking it was a slave supporter, yes, but having the slave (mother) telling her child that if he didn't mind, he would be punished by the "Bobolitionist". It came across to me almost like a sarcastic threat, if that makes sense. I hadn't thought of the slave owner being afraid of abolitionists, but instead, like a slave owner was the author making fun of an abolitionist thru his cartoon. I definitely agree with your suggestion that Andrew Jackson would have been a supporter of this cartoon!

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: At The South



by Robert Johnson - Thursday, January 30, 2014, 12:00 AM

I think both views on this cartoon are valid, and in addition it seems to me both visions and ideas could work well together. While the purpose and intention may have varied, depending on whether making fun of an

abolitionist, or afraid of an abolitionist. Adding the two together, equals a larger platform for anti-abolitionist activity. It makes sense that slave owners would be afraid of the threat they felt from abolitionist's, of losing free slave labor, many of these guys if not selfish and greedy then probably at least lazy. I think more than likely all of those wanting to be, or those who were slave owners, would support any effort to discredit, humiliate, defeat and abolish a source posing this threat like the abolitionist's. Another possible source I consider to be responsible for cartoons like this one back then, and today is racism. This time period was no exception for racism being in high places. In the section titled " Democratic Racism " on page 429 in our history book, it explains examples of racism in the government. Stating that democrats incorporated racism into their political agenda. One example is democratic cartoonist were responsible for cartoons such as this one. I think it safe to say, this cartoonist was either an anti-abolitionist, pro-slave, racist, or potentially a combination of all three.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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Re: At The South

by Karlie Edwards - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 8:38 PM

In regards to At the South, I thought it was interesting that this specific cartoon brought up many different thoughts for different people. I thought you made a great point by saying that the slaves didn't really know who the abolitionists were or what their purpose was at all. I agree with this, and it makes sense that the slaves wouldn't have knowledge of the fact that the abolitionists were on their side. Being shown from the start to be fearful of white people wouldn't change that quickly, so I think this cartoon is showing that slaves were afraid of abolitionists. I think that Andrew Jackson would have been a supporter of this cartoon and think it humorous that some slaves had the wrong idea of abolitionists.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Looking at the scale

by Bryan Sanders - Monday, January 27, 2014, 6:38 PM

The fifth cartoon with the scale appears to be showing an African man and an Irishman weighed equal. However, the Irishman possesses a monkey face like the ones we've seen in class. The cartoonist was likely someone of Anglo Saxon descent who viewed both races as inferior. The African man's side of the scale has South listed above him, while the Irishman has North listed above him. The cartoon itself would have appealed to nativists in both regions of the country.

19th century Americans would have understood this cartoon well. Even nowadays it still

carries its meaning, though some may get thrown off by the monkey face. It helps to capture one of the attitudes of the people at that time, namely nativism.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: Looking at the scale

by Maisie Smith - Monday, January 27, 2014, 7:13 PM

I didn't realize until after reading your post that the "white" man is supposed to be portraying an Irishman. This opens my eyes to a new point of view, being that the blacks and Irish are seen as equals; all being inferior to the englishmen whites. Also, good point bringing up nativism, being that, as you mentioned, the idea for this cartoon most likely came from someone of Anglo Saxon descent.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Equality Doesn't Judge

by Maisie Smith - Monday, January 27, 2014, 6:55 PM

The image of the scale cartoon drawn by Thomas Nast was particularly interesting to me because, growing up in a semi-liberal house, I was taught to never judge someone based upon what I see. Skin color doesn't matter, gender doesn't matter, clothes don't matter, sexual orientation doesn't matter. This is how my parents raised me so I appreciate seeing cartoons from the days when slavery was very prevalent depicting that no matter the race, we were all created equal. That being said, you can also see the differences between the man labelled "white" and the man labelled "black". For example, the white man is wearing a suit of sorts while the black man is wearing worn down clothes and no shoes. To me, this picture represents a slave and a slave owner being exhibited as equals.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: Equality Doesn't Judge

by Louis Gambee - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 3:12 PM

I can see it being depicted as that, but the white man's facial features indicate to me that this man is supposed to represent an Irishman. When our class looked over some of the editorial cartoons that depicted these men they all had similar facial features as this white man does here. I think that the overall message of this cartoon is that both Irishmen and black men were seen as being equally inferior to white men, while also posing as equal threats to the welfare and well being of the country.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Am I Not A Man: A Humanity Wake Up Call

by Linh Tran - Monday, January 27, 2014, 9:33 PM



Clearly, the cartoonist of “Am I Not A Man” had portrayed the opinion of anti-slavery in a sense that the cartoon argues for the humanity, the equal treatment of slaves in the society. The picture includes a black man on his knee, in his chains and shackle (representing a slave). He is looking upon the sky, holding his hands together as if he is praying to the God: “Am I not a man and a brother?” In a religious aspect, all men are brothers and were created equally by God. The cartoonist, in this case, had taken the position of slaves to talk about anti-slavery, that it is inhumane, unnatural and is wrong opposing to the idea that Negro are animals and should all be destroyed. This cartoon is likely to come from the North (where contemporary people were putting effort to put an end to slavery throughout the country) rather than the South (where favor slavery) in 19th century. Perhaps this cartoon would be effective in waking up people’s, especially Christians’ humanity and in raising support for abolition. As a U.S. history student who live in the modern life when racism is not intensive as in the past, it is quite an insight to look back in time and see what the country had been through and had changed significantly over time.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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Am I Not A Man and A Brother?

by Bryan Sanders - Friday, January 31, 2014, 4:28 PM

The Am I Not A Man cartoon looks like a copy of the original symbol made by Josiah Wedgwood, an English abolitionist. This icon became well known throughout the world, and was used extensively by abolitionists.

During the antebellum period it would have resonated with abolitionists in the North, while everyone else in the country would have viewed it indifferently or with disgust. We've already learned in class that much opposition to slavery in the North wasn't so much about their belief in equal rights but more of a NIMBY (Not In My Backyard) attitude regarding slavery. In hindsight its easy to say that the answer to the question is yes, but back then it would've received less praise.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: Am I Not A Man: A Humanity Wake Up Call

by Karlie Edwards - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 10:35 PM

I agree with this all the way, you made solid points and covered most aspects of this cartoon. I think that this cartoon showing a slave in chains was meant to create an emotional connection with religious white people of this time. I think it was meant to bring sympathy forward from these white people and unite abolitionist which would definitely support this cartoon.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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'south' editorial cartoons

by Amanda Hough - Monday, January 27, 2014, 9:54 PM

After looking at each of the posted editorial cartoons from the mid 19th century, the three that related more to the slaves of the South seemed to grab my attention, and send a clearer message to me. First, The Scale I thought was a very powerful cartoon. Most obviously because of the author's clearly illustrated opinion. Also, even in today's society, not so much the North vs. South, but blacks and whites being created, treated, and thought of as EQUAL. Then, the cartoon titled At The South was a bit more interesting to me because of the 'uneducated' language the mother was using towards her child. Which was definitely a satirical message from the author, who also obviously supported slavery. Poking fun of abolitionists, referring to them as "the big bad Bobolitionist" like they weren't afraid of their existence. Or maybe they were, but this cartoon helped them cope with their fear. Further, the discriminatory language she's using towards her son is a huge insight on the authors' views.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: 'south' editorial cartoons

by Blake Allen - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 12:24 PM

I disagree that they are considering whites and blacks to be equal in "The Scale," as the "white" man portrayed is supposed to be an irishman, who at the time, was not considered to be white by natives. White folks saw the Irish as primitive creatures and not so much humans, similar to how they thought of blacks.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: 'south' editorial cartoons

by Maisie Smith - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 4:57 PM

When I first glanced at The Scale, I also thought that it was a white man of the North being equal to a black man of the South, but shortly after writing a post discussing this, I realized that the white man is indeed supposed to portray an Irishman who, at the time, was not considered to be equal to whites. They were considered to be equal to slaves in the sense that they are not the same as whites from the North.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: Editorial Cartoons

by kazu Inaba - Monday, January 27, 2014, 10:38 PM

I feel like that cartoons are one of the greatest way what people thought and what actually happened at the time so it was definitely effective for civilization, even for students who are learning the History because students can see what happened visually. For example,when I saw " Scale," I thought this picture is really intense because there are two of guy, one of

guys is black, and the another guy is white, on a scale. However, there are some difference between white and black. One of the difference is that black guy is not putting on any shoe, but white guy does. And white guy is wearing gorgeous dress, but black people does looking cheaper dress. That is meaning there is a difference that black people was poor, and white people has money. As I can find these things, everyone can find difference between black and white at the time from this picture. In other words, cartoons are really effective to learning History

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Scale in Anothers Hands



by Kira Iantorno - Wednesday, January 29, 2014, 11:23 PM

I agree with you on the intensity of the cartoon and it seems most of the class does as well. Going back to the forum tonight deciding how to add more to it I read your post and had the Holy Horror cartoon next to the Scale cartoon and notice the differences and similarities in these two drawings. While one you are given two men of different race and shown they are equal while the Holy Horror two women who are also of different race yet completely different message. Still in a way the artist is using the same scale but changing the weight of them as people. The power of a visual comparison is a very strong way to speak to an audience. Even now today for a different purpose it speaks to us, like you said "cartoons are really effective to learning History."

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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First Cartoon



by Jacob Sanders - Monday, January 27, 2014, 11:32 PM

I viewed the first cartoon as the southern attempt at quietly discouraging slaves from wanting abolition. It's as if the mother is saying "the grass isn't greener on the other side."

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: First Cartoon



by Maisie Smith - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 5:03 PM

I agree with you that the mother is discouraging abolition, but to me, it's also saying that, while the son may get in trouble with his mother, he would be treated so much worse if he were to be sent off with the "Babolitionists".

Sum of ratings: (1)

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"The Scale"



by Blake Allen - Tuesday, January 28, 2014, 1:08 AM



When looking through the cartoons, "The Scale" caught my eye. The cartoonist places a black man on the south side of the scale, and an Irish man on the north side. The two men balance the scale perfectly, showing that he believes Irish men are equal to black men at this time. He means to say that both the north and south have pariahs, although not the same group of people. With as lowly thought of as black people were in this time, this cartoonist obviously believes Irish people are just as lowly due to the fact he balanced the scale.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Circulation of cartoons make a difference?

by Scarlett White - Tuesday, January 28, 2014, 9:30 AM

When looking through the five cartoons, I couldn't help but notice how different the views are on political issues during that time. For example, parallel to common opinion at the time, "The Scale" displays an Irishman equivalent to the Black man, even though below the Irish man the word "white" still exists. In contrast, the "Am I Not a Man?" cartoon, is promoting anti-slavery. I am interested to know where these cartoons were posted and how rebellious the artists would get in this time period. I wonder where the line actually is, referencing the Wikipedia article where "..Tweed was arrested in Spain when a customs official identified him from Nast's cartoons.[13]" It is interesting to question people's actual motives when drawing the cartoons, considering that they can be very controversial and influential.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: Editorial Cartoons

by Amanda Daniels - Tuesday, January 28, 2014, 10:15 AM

The cartoon that I noticed most was "The Scale" at first I thought it was making the comparison about blacks and whites being equal but after reading some of the post about it I see that it is meant to be an Irish man and black slave and stating that the two of them are equal.

I think that history is always taught from a point of view, rather than just the facts. Facts are often harsh, hard to listen to and sad. Stories make them seem "not so bad" and it makes them easier to explain when it comes to children.

It also allows the truth to be sugar coated as well as helps people to forget, and I feel that society as a whole likes to forget, anymore, as quickly as possible. Twisting and manipulating the truth with movies or cartoons is a great tool for doing this.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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The Promised Land



by Austin McQuaw - Tuesday, January 28, 2014, 12:00 PM

The cartoon The Promised Land seems most interesting to me. In the picture, Catholics look on from Saint Peter's Dome toward the United States. They view it as the promised land. People upon the dome seem excited about this. Maybe the weapons in the back symbolize the willingness to use force to gain claim to this place. The cartoon illustrates the excitement and influx of foreigners coming into the US. Even when in the US, people are still obsessed with the idea of getting more of this land. This cartoon parallels the idea of man's great desire to have dominion over new land. I'm confused as to why the artist chose to illustrate Catholics in Rome when the pursuit of US territory seemed to be mostly made up of protestants and then Irish Catholics (which makes sense). If this cartoon was depicting Irish Catholics desire for the US, then I assume that Americans weren't happy with the idea. I'm having a hard time focusing in on the specifics of the pictorial. However, it does represent well the idea of the thirst people had for dominion over new territory. America was seen as a promised land.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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The Scale



by Spencer Phillipson - Tuesday, January 28, 2014, 12:30 PM

The cartoon labeled "The Scale" had the greatest impact on me out of all of the cartoons shown. The cartoon seems to be showing the two most discriminated races in the country during this time. These two races being the Irish and the African Americans. The cartoonist is trying to convey a message that Irishmen are equal to African Americans within the social hierarchy and are each causing problems within the North and the South. It seems that the cartoonist is giving both characters ape like features which leads me away from the idea that the artist may have been trying to convey the message that blacks are equal to whites. It is obvious that this is a negative view on Irish and blacks within America during the time and does not support the idea of slave or Irish rights within the states.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Cartoons and their power to inform and influence



by Louis Gambee - Tuesday, January 28, 2014, 2:33 PM

Cartoon 1 - This cartoon is obviously an anti abolitionist one. Although it is clear that the abolitionist movement was in the right here, many African American slaves who earned their freedom were ill suited for the outside environment, due to their lack of skills that would help them succeed (most African American slaves couldn't read or write. Opposing view - that of the abolitionist movement.

Cartoon 2 - The woman on the right represents an Irish Catholic woman whose husband voted against black suffrage. Not only does her ape like facial features give her away, but the two bottles of wine also depict her being an alcoholic, which American citizens assumed most Irish immigrants were (which was something that many Americans despised and attempted to move away from. This can be seen by the temperance movement and the various regulations that the Government imposed to stop and prevent alcohol consumption).

Opposing view - The consumption of alcohol has long been a part of our history, and the Government shouldn't be able to control this.

Cartoon 3 - The meaning of this cartoon was a little difficult for me to understand. I believe that the depiction of the pope and the other catholics pointing to America as "the promised land", symbolized the animosity and frustration that Americans felt towards the overwhelming numbers of Irish-Catholic immigrants who were leaving Europe for America. America, as explained in class when we discussed nativism, has long been and still is to a degree anti-Catholic. This cartoon expresses these sentiments.

Opposing view - Immigration has always been a part of this country's history.

Cartoon 4 - This cartoon was obviously created as a part of the anti-abolitionist movement. It is trying to show through shock that all races are ultimately human, and ought to be treated with respect.

Opposing view - African Americans aren't human, thus giving reason for them to be enslaved.

Cartoon 5 - This illustrates and depicts African Americans and Irishmen as being non-human, and not of this world. Them both balancing each other out on a scale is meant to symbolize this.

Opposing view - Everyone is human no matter where they come from.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Not Funny at the South



by Robert Johnson - Tuesday, January 28, 2014, 9:56 PM

After looking at the cartoons, my opinions and reactions are from a new and broader view than previous to this class. This first post about *At The South* is the cartoon that catches my attention the most.

Black slave mother scolding and even molding her child by using a fear of being taken away from home and family by the abolitionist's, that part is obvious. The way I see this cartoon, its main point is to encourage and support black slavery. It try's to be funny to those who would laugh and promote the idea of black slavery to any potential or current owners of black slaves. It does this by making fun of and taking a stab at the intelligence of black slaves.

Back then I think anyone interested in black slavery or anyone even considering owning a

black slave would have thought it was funny, but the black people back then, imagine would have felt very degraded, disrespected, and offended possibly even fearful especially the children. I think it is sad.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Am I Not A Man, Not a Cartoon



by Robert Johnson - Friday, January 31, 2014, 1:42 PM

History about this sign can be found in our history book on page 433. When I think of who would have supported this picture, and who would have burned it, I consider what I have read in our history book.

According to our history book on page 429, supporting and growing white supremacy was on the democratic party agenda. It explains that "most whites in antebellum America believed in "natural" differences based on sex and race ". More on this page stating that women, whites and blacks were given different mental and physical capacities. Supported by democrats who joined racism into their politics. The democrats not only welcomed racism at this time in our country, but they also produced racism it seems to me. This whole page is full of the evidence to back all of this up.

But it was the abolitionists on page 431 who believed that God had created blacks and whites equal, and all in one human family.

I don't see this picture as a cartoon, or think it should even be categorized as one. To me it was, and is more important than that. People laugh at cartoons because there is usually at least a hidden joke there somewhere. In this picture there is no joke. Its purpose was completely different than that. It was to reach out and touch the hearts of people, but I think not to make them laugh.

I think abolitionist would go around hanging these signs, and the democrats and slave owners would tare them down.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

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LOL...Holy Horror...That's Hilarious



by Robert Johnson - Friday, January 31, 2014, 5:04 PM

Looking at the cartoon Holy Horror, I can relate with the humor and laugh. Especially when I relate it to the history of early 19th century America, or perhaps even since that time.

The white lady in this cartoon looks more low level, than the black lady I think. The white lady looks more poor and beast like than the black lady. Just from what she is carrying with herself, how she is dressed and her facial expression, in comparison to the black lady. The white lady is scavenger and the black lady to me in this cartoon represents the more proper. And in public on a street car to boot. Funny because it was a reality that could not be stopped, despite the efforts of many.

To me the joke is on all those then, and even any since that time who wanted to keep the black race down. In general, the democratic party, all racist's and the entire pro-slave population of this time period we are studying, the joke is especially on all those.

I also see a sign of victory in this cartoon. Victory for all who believed, since before or after early 19th century, who fought and sacrificed everything for equality of the entire human race. I imagine this cartoon being more than just hilarious to the abolitionists.

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Holy Horror

by Courtney Reeser - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 8:14 AM

When I look at the holy horror cartoon I see that the black woman on the right is almost made up to be this beautiful person who looks kinda wealthy or at least like she is a middle class respectable woman. And on the right the white woman look awful and is carrying all this fish and bottles of alcohol. Almost looks poor. They may be trying to portray that she is an Irish immigrant with bottles of alcohol in her basket. Also the remark in the bracket about how she voted against negro suffering which almost stereotype people who vote against negro suffrage to appear as this. This cartoon my have had an affect on voters who were planning to vote against negro suffrage. They may have been influenced by the way this woman looked and it may have changed their vote. I feel like abolitionist may have supported this editorial cartoon because they depict this black woman as a beauty and free and not in chains or shackled

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Cartoon Power

by Jacob Sanders - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 9:38 AM

At the south: I see an african american mother scolding her son about the "dangers" of abolitionists. Its amusing that slave holders actually used this type of propaganda, considering their horrific practices. It was an unsubtle attempt at keeping slaves complacent.

Holy horror: I see a black woman riding in a train, much more beautiful and calm than her white counterpart. It shows that african americans were wholly capable of being far more ellegant than white people, therefore humanizing them. Its often forgotten that the bible explicitly supports slavery, thats how many slave masters argued for their practices, perhaps that pertains to the title.

Promised land: This

Image was clearly used to harbor fear of the catholics. At that point there was a large catholic immigrant influx. Perhaps it was to raise fear/awarness of the change coming to

america.

Am I not a Man: Clearly anti slavery. It beautifully portrays the (correct) abolitionist ethos. We have to recognize that some southerners (if not many) viewed african americans as farm equipment. The point of the cartoon is to break down the barriers, and show that african americans were truly human. The rhetoric is one that forces the reader to admit that african americans truly are just like us.

South North Scale: It's obvious that this cartoon was used to equate blacks and irish people. At the time this would have been considered a huge slap in the face to the irish. Also, both of these groups of people were completely subjugated, so perhaps the scale with the labels "north" and "south" were used to express that both parts of the country had what were considered low class citizens.

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The Promised Land: And For a Protestant too.

by Robert Johnson - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 3:59 PM

About *The Promised Land* cartoon. It makes me think of how people pulled away from the Catholic church. About Protestants being the majority over Catholic's in America. We have learned this in class, and it is written in our history book. On page 476 where it states that, Catholic's predicted an eventual majority. In America Protestants where dominate over Catholics in the 1800's, evidence of the Catholic's resenting the Protestant dominion in public education can be found in our history book on page 477.

looking at it now, I think this cartoon is rubbing the Catholic Religion's nose in it so to speak, but with humor. However back then I think this would have fed into Catholic motivation.

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The Scale

by Karlie Edwards - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 9:05 PM

When looking at The Scale cartoon, It is depicted that the blacks and Irish were equal. In the minds of white people, they were considered non-human. It shows both men's faces exaggerated, and ape-like bashing both the Irish and the blacks. Gwen Sharpe suggested that, "some scientists believed the Irish were, like Africans, more closely related to apes than to other Europeans, and in some cases in the U.S., Irish immigrants were classified as Blacks, not Whites." (The Society Pages) It conveys a negative view of both men in the North and the South. This cartoon clearly appeals to upper class white people, who have no support for abolition of slavery.

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Abolition and Nativism

by Bryan Sanders - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 10:31 PM

I don't disagree upper class white people would've found the cartoon appealing, but I disagree that abolitionists would've found the cartoon repulsive. Page 476 of our textbook says that Irish immigrants tended to side with the pro-slavery faction of the Democratic party, which put them at odds with abolitionists. Also, some abolitionists opposed slavery but still believed in the racial superiority of Englishmen. Just because many in the north favored abolition didn't necessarily translate to favoring equality with Irish Catholics.

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Parental guidance

by Kevin Wright - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 9:28 PM

At The South

I'm not sure if this is a cartoon would have been circulated in the north or the south. The cartoon is a mother trying to discipline her son by telling him the abolitionists will come take him away if he isn't behaving properly. This might be a cartoon from the south that was ran to scare the slave children into thinking the abolitionists were bad. But it can also be a cartoon ran in the north letting the people of the free states know that the southern people are telling the southern slaves that abolitionists are bad. The thing that I noticed was what the mother was telling her son.

I think that this cartoon would have done little to persuade people to think the abolitionists were bad. I'm sure everyone knew slavery was a bad thing and the southern white men were trying to get people on their side regardless if the cartoon wasn't true.

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Holy Horror

by Kevin Wright - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 10:11 PM

This is of a black women and a white women sitting next to each other. The white woman doesn't look too happy that she is sitting next to her. The cartoon depicts the black woman as an un educated slave shopping for her slave owner. The white woman looks upset that she has to share the passenger car with the slave women. I think the main point of this cartoon was to show the difference between black women and white women and that they shouldn't be able to assimilate with each other.

I think that the southern states would have supported this cartoon. The cartoon says that Mr. Mcafraty voted against negro suffrage. It also says that this cartoon takes place in Washington.

This cartoon would've been very effective in the south because many people opposed the freeing of black slaves. Many people would have been able to connect to the cartoon and

that would have been enough.

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Free black slaves



by Kevin Wright - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 10:32 PM

Am I not a Man

This cartoon is of a black slave in chains and underneath it says " Am I not a man and a Brother?". I think that this is an abolitionist cartoon and it's trying to ask people if they really believe if black people are different than whites. This is clear because of what it says at the bottom. This cartoon would appeal to the republicans of the the time. and the Democrats would be opposed to this way of thinking. I think the republicans of the north would be in supportive of this cartoon because of the abolitionists and the direction the the country was headed politically.

I think that this cartoon is interesting and very effective today because it shows that not everyone was supportive of slavery. I never really thought to look at cartoons for history but I think it's a good way to learn about the social cue and thoughts of the time.

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The Scale



by Linh Tran - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 10:50 PM

Cartoon "The Scale" is the "measurement" between a black man and a white man, respectively the South and the North. Both men are presented as inhumane-looking apes. They are likely to be representatives of African American and Irish in eyes of nativism-honoring people in 19th century. African American and Irish have equal prejudice of inhuman and should not be exist in life. It is quite interesting yet sad to think about treatment toward Blacks and Irish in American history and tie it back to today's viewpoint of races.

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Equal north/south black/irish



by Kevin Wright - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 11:28 PM

This cartoon depicts two men sitting on a scale. The scale has north and south written on the arms and the men sitting in the scale are black and Irish. This is showing that people thought black and Irish were thought of as the same. Many Irish families moving to america and people didn't like that. The Irish weren't thought of as the same as the white race. So people placed them in the same realm as the slaves. The Irish man was sitting on the north side and the black man was sitting on the south side.

I think that this was a clear idea during the time and many people would've read this article

and thought nothing of it because it was a social norm to think this way about these two groups of people. I think this was a very effective cartoon during the time. It was very simple cartoon and many people would've been able to understand what it meant right away. After learning more about this period of American History I feel this cartoon is very interesting and helpful in understanding how people thought during the time. It gives the history more life when I see other forms of written history.

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The holy land.

by Kevin Wright - Saturday, February 1, 2014, 11:44 PM

This cartoon is of members of the catholic church in Rome looking over the Atlantic Ocean at America. The Catholics of Rome are looking at America and they seem to be happy about where they are. The Caption at the bottom is one thing that lead me to believe this. The characters in the cartoon seem to be happy. They seem to be looking over at America like the country has been going in the wrong direction and that they don't agree with what is going on in America.

This cartoon was hard for me to understand because I don't belong to a religious group and I'm not sure what everyone in the cartoon is doing or what they're role is in the catholic church. Aside from this I thin that the cartoons help a great deal with learning about the history of the time period.

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