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Editorial Cartoons

by [Joe Escobar](#) – Friday, January 22, 2016, 9:29 PM

This thread is for discussions on the Editorial Cartoons topic.

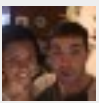
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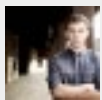
the scale

by [Devlin Wynn](#) – Friday, January 22, 2016, 11:26 PM

the editorial cartoon that stuck out the most to me definitely was the scale cartoon. The idea or opinion that is being made here by the artist of this piece is that immigrants in the north were treated as blacks were within the south. the reason i believe this is the statement is because of the white man sitting on the north side of the scale is portrayed as almost inhuman and kind of monstrous. during these times immigrants mainly the irish were portrayed in cartoons as looking like this. the scale is equal with the southern african american meaning there the same in there respective communities.

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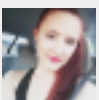
Re: the scale

by [Jade Sotelo](#) – Saturday, January 30, 2016, 8:04 PM

I don't think the portrayal of the scale was about how they treated the immigrants the same way they treated the blacks. They definitely treated the blacks with more aggression and with more controlling factors. They just shunned and didn't include the immigrants in society but did not enslave them.

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

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Abolitionist cartoon

by [Lauren Collett](#) – Sunday, January 24, 2016, 8:53 PM

I chose the editorial cartoon "Am I Not a Man." This cartoon depicts a man in shackles who is kneeling on the ground, almost as if he is praying. Underneath a banner reads "Am I not a man and a brother?"

This cartoon is clearly made by the abolitionists of the time. Which would be people including William Lloyd

Garrison and his followers starting in 1831(Pg. 419 textbook) The British anti slavery movement used this cartoon then later the American anti slavery movement adopted a similar cartoon that instead depicted a kneeling woman that read "Am I not a woman and a sister?" (Pg. 422)

I believe the opinion of this cartoonist is anti slavery. The slave in shackles seems to be praying. It seems to me when he uses the words "am I not a man" would be coming back to the Declaration of Independence and the words "all men are created equal." The other part "and a brother?" I believe would be evoking a Christian sentiment of us all being brothers and sisters under god. His praying stance would appear to support that theory as well.

As we've learned in class not everyone in the United States held the anti slavery beliefs. "Antislavery, unlike other reforms, was a radical attack on one of the nations central institutions, and the movement attracted a minority even among middle-class evangelicals."(Pg. 421) At this time it seems these ideas were "radical" and a "minority" in the United States. This cartoon seemed an attempt to evoke emotions in people to see the slaves as "brothers" and "sisters" and to free them.



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The Scale

by [Kamron Bratlie](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 2:43 PM

The Scale was particularly interesting to me. I am going to assume that the individual sitting on the “white” part of the scale is an Irishman. This assumption is based on the in class examples of how Nast portrayed the Irish as simian looking and his overall sentiments towards them.

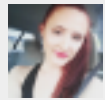
I believe the point of this cartoon by Nast was to illustrate similarities between the African American issues of the South and the Irish issues of the North. While I think Nast had issues with African-Americans, I am assuming this was aimed more at the Irish. It was to illustrate just on what level he saw the Irish, equal to the slaves of the South.

I would sense an obviously strong opposition to this cartoon by anyone who advocated for equality of all peoples, including African-Americans and the Irish. To anyone who opposed racism, this would be seen as a grossly unfair representation to either race. To some of the Irish and African-Americans, there were probably hostile feelings over this cartoon not only because of the characterization of their peoples, but also being compared to one another. I could see this cartoon as either something the two peoples could bond over or further drive a wedge between them.

This cartoon was probably very effective with individuals who supported Nast, only perpetuating and securing racism in the US. It was effective in showing me that Irish racism was a bigger issue in the 19th century than I had previously thought. It is good for students to learn about the nuances of 19th century racism in political cartoons so that the vastness of how wrong this was and how deeply entrenched in society it was and how far we have come from that.

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Nast, not a racist.

by [Lauren Collett](#) – Thursday, January 28, 2016, 8:08 PM

Although I agree that this cartoon did show how big of a problem racism against Irish Americans was at this time I have to disagree that Thomas Nast "had issues with African-Americans." Nast was never "only perpetuating and securing racism in the US." We weren't supposed to research the cartoons meanings online but I did look at his biography. He was a supporter of Lincoln who was indeed the eventual emancipator of slaves.

"With the outbreak of the American Civil War, Nast vigorously supported the cause of the Union and *opposed slavery* from his drawing board at *Harper's Weekly*."

(<http://www.britannica.com/biography/Thomas-Nast>)

Then another one from our text book

"Thomas Nast drew scores of cartoons for Harper's Weekly in the 1860's and 1870's advocating the use of federal power to guarantee the liberty and enforce the *equal rights of freed slaves*" (Pg. 571)

I don't think this cartoon is meant to be racist. I believe it's showing that the "white" Irish people are beginning to be persecuted as much as the "blacks" were at the time, hence the scale, they are on the same level. This probably was to show the American people how ridiculous it is because Irish people are in all actuality "white" people.

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Further analysis

by [Kamron Bratlie](#) – Thursday, January 28, 2016, 9:31 PM

While Thomas Nast might have supported Lincoln, he wasn't a pure abolitionist. Upon my research on analysis of this political cartoon, it is said that while Nast most of the time portrayed African-Americans in a dignified way, his portrayal in this cartoon was of a "barefooted buffoon who is unfit to vote."

(<http://elections.harpweek.com/1876/cartoon-1876-large.asp?UniqueID=26&Year=>)

Nast later portrayed African American legislators like "ape-like men fighting over spoils under the disapproving eyes of Lady Columbia, symbol of Liberty and Republicanism." I will attach a link to this PBS article and the image I am speaking of.

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/reconstruction/players/vb_nast_tr_qry.html

<http://historymatters.gmu.edu/d/6754/>

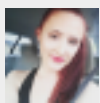
I think that Nast was a conflicted individual, especially on the subject of African-Americans. I also think that his opinions of African-Americans changed as he got older. So I stand by my previous statement that he "had issues with African-Americans." Also, the popular opinion of the time was that the Irish were a separate race of peoples. So, his repeated portrayal of simian and ape like Irishmen could be seen as

racist. Again, I stand by my previous statement that Nast was “only perpetuating and securing racism in the US.” He had a large following and used his notability to illustrate his racist tendencies towards the Irish and, on occasion, African–Americans.

Take it for what you want, but I also found mention of his anti–Irish sentiments and how his view on African–Americans changed in his Wikipedia page. Look under “Style and themes.”

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_Nast#cite_note-22

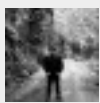
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Re: Further analysis
by [Lauren Collett](#) – Thursday, January 28, 2016, 10:24 PM

Although those things may be true about this particular cartoon I would like to mention again we were not supposed to research our cartoons online to get information. We were only supposed to use the information provided and give our own interpretation. I was probably cheating just by googling his biography.

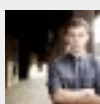
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Using the Internet
by [Kamron Bratlie](#) – Thursday, January 28, 2016, 11:03 PM

I am aware that we were not supposed to use the internet. However, by arguing against my own interpretation with some information you pulled from the internet, I think it is only fair that I am able to defend my position using the same means.

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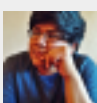


Deciphering the Multi–Meaning Scale
by [Jade Sotelo](#) – Saturday, January 30, 2016, 6:49 PM

The cartoon of the scale was definitely about the Irishmen in the North and the blacks in the South, but what I see is that the scale is measuring out which was more of the problem for the Union. The blacks were the only problem for the longest time and now that the immigrants came over they are stealing jobs and creating ghettos. The blacks were seen as not humans but property so they were the most mistreated yet now their was as I would call it a "battle on two fronts." The battle against weather the immigrants were the same and deserve the same privileges as the specific white man or the battle against freeing and being equal with the blacks.

This scale was most likely mad before any decisions were made between either group, but I would say is describing which one will outweigh in more importance than the other.

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Re: Deciphering the Multi–Meaning Scale
by [Joel Silva-Rivera](#) – Saturday, January 30, 2016, 10:43 PM

Honestly I don’t think the focus on the Scale was between “the Irishmen from the North and the blacks in the South” but in reality it is between on white males from the North and black males from the South being equal to each other on every aspect. Also, another clue to my opinion is that the scales are labeled black and white, south and north. This was probably used when slavery was coming to an end and the poster was used to persuade white male from the North.

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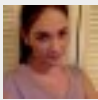


Interpreting "The Scale"
by [Michaella Ensele](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 4:14 PM

I believe the editorial cartoon concludes that all men are equal, the artist is trying to relay this message by showing a black man on one side of the scale and a white man on the other. By looking at the cartoon you can tell the artist was against slavery or racism because the white man's facial expression is very angry and he has a giant grr face on while the black man has the best smile like he is almost saying hey look I am equal to you in every way imaginable. In the 19th century I believe more western Whigs would agree with this cartoon and of course most black people back then would as well. This cartoon back in the 19th century probably wouldn't have a huge impact but it also depends on what time frame during the 19th century it came out, it would have had a bigger impact in the 1850's or 1860's then any other time or even after the civil war. I find this cartoon very effective because even now in today's society this message is very important. Everyone is and should be created equally.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: Interpreting "The Scale"
by [Dalannah Gheen](#) – Tuesday, January 26, 2016, 12:48 PM

I think the good moral we're trying to pull from this editorial cartoon is ideal 21st century thinking for many of us, because my mind took me in the same direction when I first looked at it. It's what I wanted to see. Unfortunately, I think there is a much more unsettling undertone here. I'm going to argue that the cartoonist was very much racist, and he's attempting to show northerners opposed to slavery what they are gonna be faced with once the scale has leveled.

racism and hate crimes are often fueled by a certain aspect of fear, so it makes sense that this scale was the Souths way of saying “Hey Northerners! if your going to abolish slavery eventually you’re going to have to compete with African Americans economically for things like Jobs.” they wanted to scare them into thinking that them allowing for this to happen would only come back to bite them.

which would explain why the white man is scowling, and not apparently happy to be considered equal amongst fellow man like you would expect if this cartoon were about equality

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Re: Interpreting "The Scale"
by [Jordan Hevern](#) – Wednesday, January 27, 2016, 11:47 AM

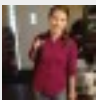
Well if this picture was against anti-slavery, why would white man look like an ape, have shoes and jacket to cover him, but the black man still has no shoes or no jacket to keep him warm?

Its hard to believe that this image is anti-slavery. If it was, like you said would be more realistic if it was printed closer to emancipation proclamation.

You're right everyone is created equally, and we as humans should treat other humans with the same respect from one to another, and even though these two men are weighed the same on the scale, does it really mean that they are equal?

Sum of ratings: (1)

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At The South – my interpretation
by [Jessica Driver](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 5:18 PM

“At The South” was the editorial cartoon that repulsed me the most. In it, a slave mother frightens her child into obedience by threatening to let abolitionists steal him. This cartoon makes a strong pro-slavery, anti-abolitionist point in several ways. It communicates the idea that southern slaves felt the same way about abolition that their masters and other southerners did. While it horribly misrepresents the attitude of slaves in general, it is a perfect example of what was said in class – that southerners tried to portray slaves as contented beneficiaries of white patriarchy. This image was constructed not only to convince northerners of the moral acceptability of

slavery, but also to reinforce southerners’ belief in the same. We all want to see ourselves as decent people, and southerners were no exception. They had to shut their eyes to certain aspects of slavery in order to preserve their self-esteem and their economic way of life simultaneously.

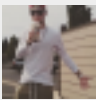
It also portrays abolitionists as the “big bad monster” that would tear child from mother, which ironically was what the slave trade was the one doing. It uses the phrase “run away”, subtly suggesting that abolitionists (not slaves themselves) were the ones who wanted slaves to escape from their masters.

Finally, the racial bias shows through when she tells her son to be “a good little nigger”. The term itself doesn’t bother me, because in the day it was an everyday part of southern slang, even among slaves. What bothers me is that she is essentially telling him to be a good slave, not a good boy. The whites see him first as a slave, then as a child.

Sum of ratings:3 (1)

3

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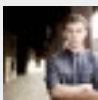
The Promised Land
by [Zachery Brown](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 7:50 PM

The particular cartoon is definitely aimed at the catholic religion and many of the catholic immigrants. You can tell by the fact that its looks as though the picture is depicting the Catholic cross and pope waiving his hand westward at the United States as though pointing where they are to conquer next. Many of the people during the 19th century were quite against the immigration and discriminated against them. I think that examples like this were very successful at fueling the hatred and discrimination against the different cultures and races. Although if this were a cartoon in a newspaper or magazine today it would create quite a controversy and receive a lot of back lash. Which is quite the opposite point of view than what it was back in its day.

Sum of ratings:2 (1)

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Religion hatred
by [Jade Sotelo](#) – Saturday, January 30, 2016, 7:03 PM

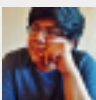
I agree completely but i do have some observations of my own. One of my observations was the king was the head of the church at the time and is the one pointing for the pope to expand their beliefs beyond and head straight for the United States. This would cause conflict because it shows how a king of a different nation is trying to gain influence in the "free United States" and this could cause some serious problems.

Also with the alter boys and the missionary men and the priests in the picture it's very obvious that they wants the expansion of Religion "peacefully," but there are the spears and armored troops in the back and I took that as they are willing to fight over the religion and defend it or go to war again. Or another thing that could happen is forcing the religion and its beliefs but that's just what I see.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

1

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Re: Editorial Cartoons– Holy Horror
by [Joel Silva-Rivera](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 10:25 PM

- 1.What conclusions can you draw about the cartoonist's opinion?
- The opinion I can conclude from the cartoonist is that he/she was trying to demonstrate how just because the husband voted against negro suffrage while the wife (women on the left) still supports it.
- 2.What was their main point and how did they make it?
- Their main point was to get attention from everyone especially husbands that not everybody who voted against Negro Suffrage had stopped doing it. In this case a husband voted against Negro Suffrage but his wife still promoted it.
- 3.What specific items in the cartoon led to your interpretation?
- An item that led to my interpretation was the “Mr. McCaffraty Voted against Negro Suffrage.” This here makes me

believe that Mr.McCaffraty voted and the wife was not acknowledging his vote.

4.What opposing point of view might exist on this issue? An opposing view is that might have existed is that she should not be acting like that (in the picture) because the husband had voted against it.

5.Which 19th Century Americans might have been supported this message? Why?

Negros and those who voted against Negro Suffrage because they want to bring the attention of other husbands or fathers who had voted against it but it was still going on in their families.

6.How effective do you believe this cartoon was in the 19th Century?

From a scale 1–10, that being 1 the lowest effective and 10 the highest, I would say a 8 but I must say that due to not knowing how many were handout, published, or drawn that my answer is concluding that a majority of Americans had seen it.

7. How effective is it for you today as a student learning about this time period in United States history?

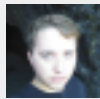
It very easy for me to learn about this time period in the United States because I really enjoy all types of history. I truly believe in this quote “Those who do not remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”

8.What about our culture in 2016 most influences your position on this cartoon drawn in another age?

I guess the thing that influences me the most about cartoons drawn in another age is trying to understand how people felt about that situation that ignited the cartoon. I mean nowadays everybody tries to put themselves in other people’s positions.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: Interpretation of The Scale

by [Samuel Figura](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 10:59 PM

From the cartoonist's opinion, I can tell that he is very strong about equal value. There main point was that the black man weighed the same as the white man. He compared them to being equal. They made that point by weighing the two men on one comparison scale. The monkey face on the white also convinced me of this finding. He is saying that the value of each are the same because they are both from monkeys. The opposing view is that only black men were supposed to be from monkey, and not the white. He makes it plain and simple that the white men come from the same origin. It is also opposing the most common religion at the time. I believe that this cartoon was very effective, and I feel like it had a lot of anger aroused from the south. I feel learning about this now is important because in some areas in the states, racism is still a problem, and learning the history will only help us learn more about the problems in today's society. I feel like Oscars this year had a big similarity to this cartoon that could still serve some meaning.

Sum of ratings:1 (1)

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Re: Interpretation of The Scale

by [Benjamin Hardiman](#) – Wednesday, January 27, 2016, 4:09 PM

I think I have to disagree with you that this cartoon is about men coming from monkey's. I don't think he makes a point that white man come from the same origin as black men. I agree with other classmates that this cartoon is about the comparison of immigrants to african americans. I don't think the theory of evolution was popular enough in this time period to make the assumption he is challenging christianity. I'm also not sure about who's opposing view is that only african americans come from monkeys? On top of that, I would love an explanation on why this relates to the oscars. I can't seem to draw anything conclusions on why the two would relate besides the fact that there is race involved in each.

Sum of ratings: (1)

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Re: Interpretation of The Scale

by [Dalannah Gheen](#) – Wednesday, January 27, 2016, 4:53 PM

I'm confused by the comparison of immigrants and african americans, because I figured immigrants were

not seen as being part of the "White" race and the scale holding up the man is labeled White.

Sum of ratings: (1)

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Interpretation of The Scale confusion

by [Zachery Brown](#) – Saturday, January 30, 2016, 8:06 PM

Ya know Dalannah, I had the same confusion. My first post I still hadn't even realized that it was an Irish Immigrant. I thought that it was a white man depicted as an ape, and the black man just normal. Trying to say that all races are equal. But the more I looked at it. I just realized that it was just saying that the North and South both have their races to look down upon. Saying that Black and Irish slaves or immigrants are just equal, therefore they will both be treated less of men than the American White Man. And I'm still not 100% sure if I am receiving the correct message on this cartoon. But this is just the way that I have put it together in my eyes.

Sum of ratings: 1 (1)

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Re: Interpretation of The Scale

by [Zachery Brown](#) – Wednesday, January 27, 2016, 6:03 PM

That's what popped out at me most as well is the white man having the monkey face. Being as that's how they depicted blacks at that time. I thought it was really cool how they switched that up. Showing that all men from the north, south, white and black are all equal. I also find it valuable to be learning about this history, there are so many things that happen in the news and everything that you can easily relate to back in these times. Not even just the equality and race issues but knowing about our history in many aspects helps me better understand the happenings of today.

Sum of ratings: (1)

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Re: Interpretation of The Scale

by [Jessica Driver](#) – Thursday, January 28, 2016, 8:50 PM

I agree with the others who responded to this post. I believe the point is that the white nationalists of the North treat the Irish the same way the slave owners of the south treat black people. I disagree with Samuel's interpretation of the monkey faces as a reference to a common ancestor. The people of the day did not believe in evolution, because Darwin's book wasn't published until 1859. I agree with the alternative explanation – that the Irish were the ones drawn with monkey faces. They are the ones being portrayed here.

The black man in the cartoon is evidently happy about this, but the Irishman is not. After all, from an Irish perspective, the Irish have far more in common with white Americans than with blacks. However, the cartoonist saw them as treated as roughly equal in their respective locations. As for the clothes they are wearing, I don't think that that is part of the cartoon. It is only representative of the actual clothes commonly worn by each.

Sum of ratings: 2 (1)

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Re: Editorial Cartoons

by [Jade Sotelo](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 11:02 PM

In the "At the South cartoon":

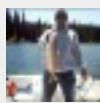
The conclusion I arrived at was that the cartoonist was making it seem as slavery was a choice for the blacks and it was just as easy as just calling someone to come take someone away. My second conclusion was that they were showing the readers that all the Africans in slavery were the bad kids that misbehaved or the ones the mothers/fathers didn't want. The wording of the mother and how she was telling her son that if he didn't behave she had the option to just call up an abolitionist to come pick him up and take him away into slavery.

By my observation I personally couldn't think of any opposing views on how this cartoon could be interpreted.

The people I believed would support this were supporters of slavery, people who wanted to justify slavery and making it seem to not be their doing in putting people into slavery.

I honestly believe that this cartoon wasn't very effective because people truly did know how slaves became slaves, and everyone knew how african americans even got to the states. To me as a student I would see this cartoon as someone who has a false realization on reality and wants to try to make everyone else have this same point of view. The author to me is trying to sugar coat something that is so wrong and is a complete lie.

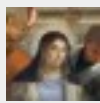
Sum of ratings: (1) 0 [Show parent](#) | [Edit](#) | [Split](#) | [Delete](#) | [Reply](#)



Cartoons shaping the thinking of a nation
by [Andrew Kilmer](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 11:26 PM

I have to admit that I am guilty of losing interest in the current political issues currently facing our country. More often than not, I find myself looking at a cartoon that depicts our president or some other member of our nation's leadership that causes me to further explore the images meaning. This is true today, even with all the avenues that are currently available to me. With social media, print media, t.v., and the internet I still find these images captivating. I cannot imagine the weight that these images must have carried in a time when the printed word was the primary source of information in our country. As I looked at Mr. Nast Cartoons I wonder how different our country might have been if he had been more selfish in his ambitions and motive. (or was he) The limited research I have done leads me to believe his primary meaning was to relay truth and expose corruption, but I wonder if others see it his cartoons differently

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The "Promised Land"
by [Jacob Meili](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 11:33 PM

I chose to look at, and write about, the cartoon who's name my title borrows from. This cartoon clearly depicts the Catholics viewing America from across the Atlantic. The figures in the foreground seemed pleased with their newfound "promised land". Behind them stands weaponry, and the owners of said weapons. All ready to make the trip as well. From this, it is my opinion that the artist wanted to make the point that the Catholics coming to America was a journey of conquest, disguised as the spreading of religion. We can probably extrapolate that the artist did not think highly of Catholic leaders, members, and possibly the religion itself. Clearly any religious authorities or even practicing members at the time would disagree with the artists vision. The depiction is certainly not one of good tidings. This cartoon was obviously drawn for an audience. Religion has never been an easy topic, and this cartoon tells me that it was just as controversial as it is today. Whenever I read about religion being an effect on movements in the 19th century, I can certainly picture the backlash that might come from individuals who don't support that religion. Religion is a hot topic in politics, even today. Our culture is certainly influenced by religion, and it's clear that Americans in the 19th century were as well.

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Re: Religion, man, and conquest
by [Benjamin Hardiman](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 11:43 PM

Forum 2 Response 1

Ben Hardiman

The cartoon of the religious men, atop a church, plotting their next move of conquest struck me as an image that could define the 19th century. In a time period where divinity and the interpretation of the word of God spoke to man to go forth and take what God had given them. In the cartoon the religious men, most likely catholic europeans, are looking across the ocean seemingly deciding what piece of land should become theirs. I believe this image is exemplary of the 19th century because of how Americans in the 19th century because of the role religion plays in conquest. The word of God was constantly being interpreted into an excuse for advancement or the acquisition of land. When John L. O’sullivan originally wrote his article on the Manifest Destiny, he called it the “divine destiny”. Religion and conquest go hand in hand, especially in this time period. I think the cartoonist wanted to portray religion’s part in takeover. The author succeeded in showing the eagerness of conquest when one believes God is on their side.

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Re: Editorial Cartoons

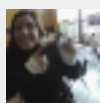
by [Carter Ellis](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 11:49 PM

The cartoon I chose is, At The South.

The interpretation that I think that the artist is trying to make is that not all slaves were treated bad. I think that he is also saying that with good behavior they would get rewarded. To me this illustration looks more like a house maid than a slave that would have been in the cotton fields. It looks like the older woman was trying to teach the younger one basically to be good or you will be given to the abolitionists and put into the cotton fields where they are not as nice to you. A few things that led me to this interpretation is that they have a little nicer clothes n than a typical cotton field working slave might. They are also in a building which looks decent, possibly where the house slaves would've stayed.

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The breaking down of unrealistic cartoons

by [Jordan Hevern](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 11:50 PM

They all made me feel a certain way. Each cartoon was either a little disheartening or kind of humor in a twisted kind of way. The one though, that made me really have to think, and realize how true that idea could of actually been was the cartoon called “The Scale”.

This cartoon to me represents taking two boarding regions on the United States, and comparing an animals and a person. On the left side, south side, blacks, slaved, poor, uneducated people. They couldn't afford a jacket, let alone a pair of shoes. They are relatively the same, maybe a little less than the right side, the north. The white people who were against slavery, and wanted blacks to be free. But yet they still had the funds to afford shoes and jacket, but since they were pro-blacks, those white folks where considered monkeys, with money and education. Obviously with the aped faced man, being white on the north side, it makes sense. North was considered to be anti-slavery. At that time, slaves where the thing to have, and if you cant get on that train, then you are just much as a neanderthal as them.

This was clearly a picture for humiliating both blacks and white who believed that slavery should be abolished. The 19th Century Americans that would of supported this message was democratic white southerners. Who saw slaves, and anyone who wanted slaves free to be nothing but un-evolved apes. The only opposing point of view that I can come up with is that, this author could be saying that, if blacks had the chance to be a free man in the North, all they would do would get even more stupid, and go back to the “ape stage”. But really I cant think of how this anyway could be projected as anything but calling anti-slavery people and colored people apes.

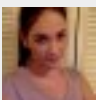
This cartoon had more effect on the South more so than the North. I think that people who were anti-slavery didn't really care how much the south didn't like them, the northerns, and yes I understand not all northerns were anti-slavery, but the ones who were, weren't concerned about the simple-minded bigoted people of the south. I think that it made southerns look at northerns differently, and actually start to think this way. Small

minded people are easily manipulated with lies about things that they hate already. Learning about this time period in the United States now, makes me realize how far we have come, but yet how many steps we still have to go. Being a white middle class female, born and raised in Oregon, I haven't lived through have the hardship that poor, less fortunate young adults my age have. Learning about this cruelty that went on for so many years, makes me realize how uneducated and ignorant people were in that time frame, and how we have to raise above that now.

Now its not having different races pick cotton in your backyard, its being stuck in this mindset that somehow, someone who doesn't look like you, value your same views, deserves to be shot or killed, and blasted as a RACE problem. Racism is still a prevalent thing to this day, and knowing that someone in the 19th Century drew this picture, and it somehow managed to make it all the way to this day and age, tells me that the ignorance hasn't gone away. Today we don't see colored people being hung from a tree, but shot at their homes by people who are suppose to protect us. Our culture in 2016 that influenced my position on this cartoon was thinking about how when you go to a poor neighbor hood, what do you see? What type of people live their? Are they educated? Do they have a legal means of funds? Thinking how still we have segregation even if its not labeled.

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The Scale Balancing the South

by [Dalannah Gheen](#) – Monday, January 25, 2016, 11:56 PM

To my understanding Northerners were more accepting of freedom for all man and the abolishment of slavery. My first initial thoughts on viewing "the scale" political cartoon was that it's a picture depicting how men from the North were trying to level the scales so to speak in regards to the rights of African Americans in the South. Although i'm thrown off by the White man not looking very happy, One thing that stood out to me was the facial features of the two men. Thinking back to racial political cartoons we had seen in class, It just seems that the facial features have switched, maybe as a way to symbolize equality between the white and black man in America, or perhaps implying a role change...

However, considering the time period i'm afraid I might be looking at this in too good of light. The longer you look over political cartoons the more the meaning unravels, but I see this as being highly controversial It could also be the Souths way of bashing Northerners for their beliefs or to implement fear into the white man of the North.

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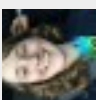
Re: The Scale Balancing the South

by [Michaella Ensele](#) – Friday, January 29, 2016, 6:46 PM

At first my interpretation of this cartoon was that whoever made this wanted to show that both men should be created equally and that the author was anti-slavery. After looking at the cartoon more and more throughout the week and also seeing other people's interpretations there is much more to this cartoon than I originally thought. I think it is the Souths way of saying the North doesn't know what they are getting into when it comes to freeing slaves.

Sum of ratings: (1)

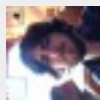
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Equal Scale

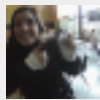
by [Lisa Martin](#) – Tuesday, January 26, 2016, 1:31 PM

I will be analyzing the editorial cartoon with a African American man and white man on a scale. The author of this specific cartoon is trying to illustrate that African American and white men should be equal, by showing the scale being equal. Some may not agree with the authors illustration. This cartoon is trying to show equality between white and African American men, and some may disagree with equal rights. For example, if a Whig was to see this cartoon, they would most likely disagree with the authors opinion. In the 19th century, this cartoon would be agree with more than likely in the 1860's when slavery was ended, and equality between men was being resolved. This cartoon would be very effective in the 19th century, because it was a simple cartoon with a very deep message. In 2016, my view of this cartoon is that, yes I agree with this cartoon. Today in 2016, we shouldn't still have an issue of racism in the United States. We dealt with racism a long time ago, and it shouldn't still be even thought of.



Re: Editorial Cartoons
by [Dylan Semons](#) – Tuesday, January 26, 2016, 8:29 PM

I find the cartoons obviously provocative and there purpose is clearly to incite a certain feeling however for the purpose informing people they are effective



At the South, Mother and Son
by [Jordan Hevern](#) – Wednesday, January 27, 2016, 11:46 PM

I am having a hard time deciding if the cartoon of the mother scolding her son is a good or bad thing?

Is it a mother telling her son to be a good slave?To not disobey?

OR is she telling him to runaway when he gets the chance?

Anyone have any idea?

To me, its a mom scolding her son to behave and not try and run away, because thats going to be a lifestyle, and if he does what his "owner" tells him that he well get something, like he will be free if he is good.

Tthis is probably drawn by a Southern, portraying mothers in the slave trade as "good" slaves, that they don't disobey and they don't run away.

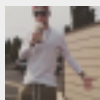


Re: At the South, Mother and Son
by [Jessica Driver](#) – Saturday, January 30, 2016, 10:58 AM

I think the mother is trying to scare her son into obeying by threatening to have an abolitionist (the "big bad monster") come and take him away from her.

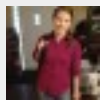
It was probably drawn by a southerner who is trying to portray abolitionists as monsters who separate happy slave families.

Of course it's terrible that someone would think that. In reality, slaves didn't want to be slaves, and slavery (not abolitionists) tore families apart. But this cartoon shows how different southerners' perspectives were from ours. If we want to understand history, I think it is important to understand the people back then. That will help us understand why the Civil War happened to begin with.



At the South, Mother and Son; Opinionated
by [Zachery Brown](#) – Saturday, January 30, 2016, 7:58 PM

Honestly Jordan, to me it really does not seem to be a good scolding. I suppose that it depends on the way that you look at it. But as in many of the political cartoons, in my opinion it seems that they are making fun of the slaves to a certain extent. Especially the way that they wrote the sentences, and the grammar that is used. Totally just messing around with the accents that the American Slaves talked with. And I also agree with your depiction that it was most likely drawn by a Southerner, hence the line, "I call de big ole Bobolitionist" . Absolutely just screwing with the abolitionist movement. Seems to me that this is obviously tied to the Fugitive Slave Act. The mother using the abolitionist movement to scare her child into not thinking about running away. As if the Abolitionist were a bad thing to people of color. Which is what the Southerners definitely wanted to sneak in there.



My interpretation of "Holy Horror"

by [Jessica Driver](#) – Saturday, January 30, 2016, 12:38 PM

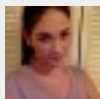
The woman on the left is the one being discussed in the caption. She has a simian face, indicating that she is probably Irish. She has simple clothes and shopping basket indicating lower class. She is sitting next to an elegantly dressed woman. I expected this woman to be white, and at first I thought her face was merely in a shadow But her curly hair and lip shape finally convinced me that she is black.

In the day, women were not associated with politics except through their husbands. So when the caption says that "Mr. McCaffraty voted against Negro suffrage", we can assume that his wife represents an extension of him in terms of political significance.

This cartoon is portraying those against black suffrage (the poor Irish woman) as a hideous disgrace alongside a black population deserving of the vote (represented by the genteel black woman).

The "Holy Horror" caption indicates to me that there is a religious connotation to this as well. The Irish were mostly Catholic. While I don't know whether Catholics were typically for or against black suffrage, it is clear that the artist is associating those who were against black suffrage with a religion that is despised by his readers.

The artist was evidently a supporter of black suffrage and is attacking those who opposed it. This was a controversial issue, and southerners and democrats would likely be opposed to it. Irishmen probably also wouldn't be happy with the way they were being portrayed. I don't know when the cartoon was published, and we haven't discussed black suffrage yet, so I can't describe the surrounding politics with any certainty. But this cartoon does portray a viewpoint on an important issue. As a student, now that I understand the cartoon, it helps me understand an important issue even though we haven't covered it yet.



Re: My interpretation of "Holy Horror"

by [Dalannah Gheen](#) – Saturday, January 30, 2016, 3:05 PM

I enjoyed your interpretation of "Holy Horror" and how much you pulled from it. Interesting to consider the role of religion involved and I feel you made strong connections with the over all message of this editorial cartoon.



Am I not a man

by [Michaella Ensele](#) – Saturday, January 30, 2016, 10:13 PM

This cartoon stuck out to me because it is a very powerful drawing with such a strong and dramatic meaning to it. I believe this cartoon was most likely drawn by anti-slavery groups. In the cartoon a black man is on one knee, bound in chains. It sends a strong message because of the words underneath the man, “Am I not a man and a brother.” It is showing that this MAN has feelings and he has a life and family just like any other person and just because he is black doesn't mean that he doesn't deserve to be treated the same way as other men and brothers are.

