

# EOC POLITICAL CARTOON REVIEW

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**US History (EOC)**

# **CIVIL WAR, RECONSTRUCTION & THE WEST**

**Creating a Nation and Settling the West**  
**Chapters 1-2**

# SCOTT'S GREAT SNAKE (1861)

What is depicted in this cartoon?

- Gen. Winfield Scott's plan to economically crush the South in the Civil War.
- Called the Anaconda Plan

What is this cartoon based upon?

- The South American snake, the Anaconda.
- Anacondas are known to crush their victim.





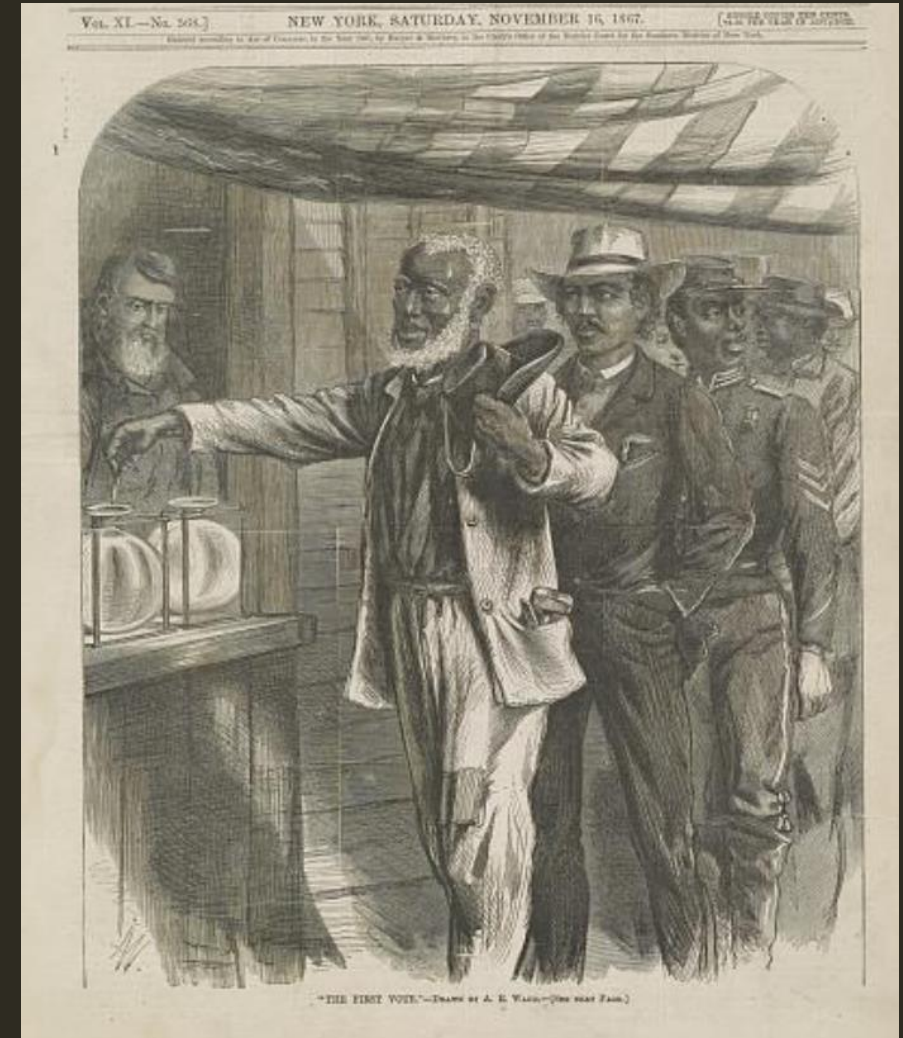
# THE FIRST VOTE (1867)

## Who created this political cartoon?

- A.R. Waud for Harper's Weekly magazine

## What does this represent?

- This shows the first time that African Americans are able to vote in the United States.
- Here we see three African American men: a skilled craftsman, a sophisticated city dweller, and a Union Army veteran in line to vote.
- REMEMBER: the 15<sup>th</sup> Amendment guarantees the right to vote (1870); however, voting began to occur in parts of the United States (including some southern states) by 1867.



# THE MAN WITH THE CARPET BAGS (1872)

## Where is this cartoon from originally?

- A Southern Democratic newspaper

## What does this cartoon depict?

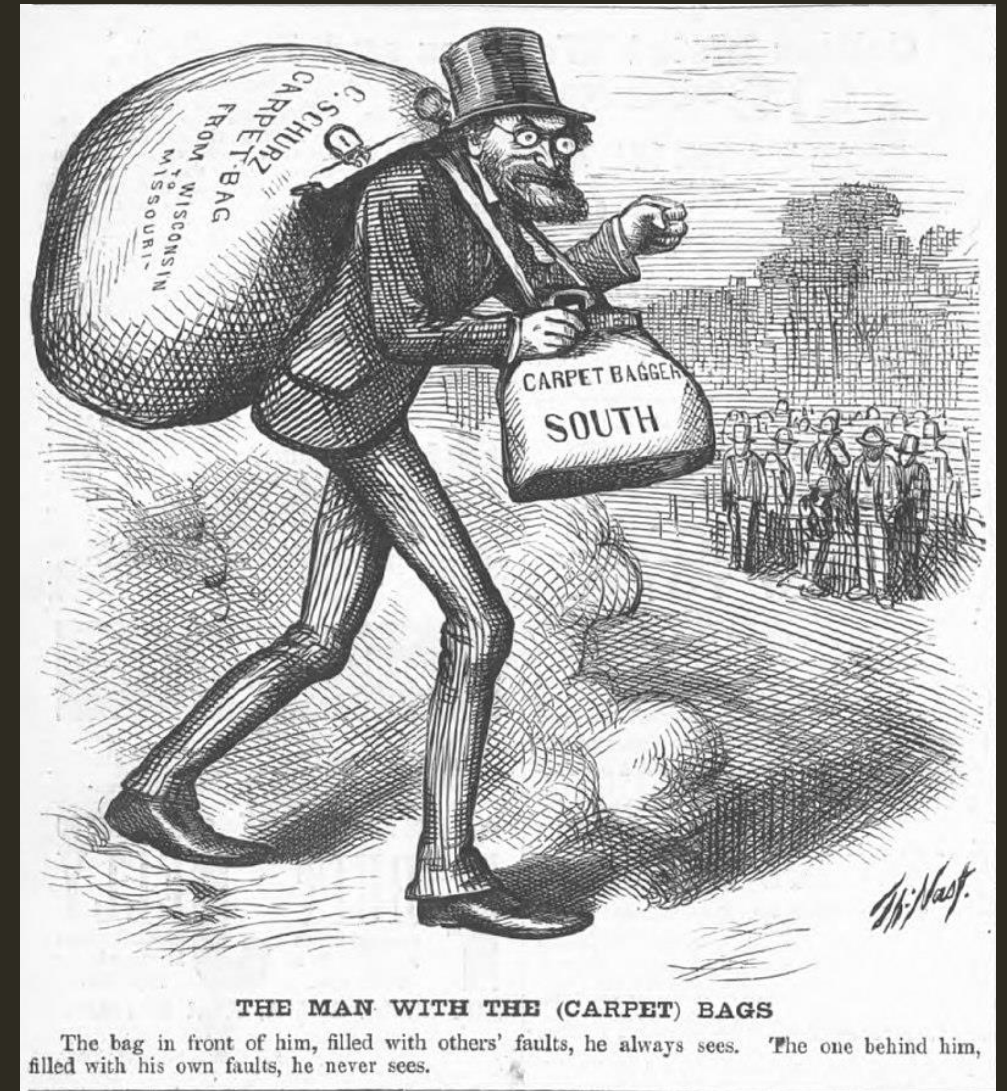
- Carl Schurz – German born liberal Republican Senator from Missouri
- Schurz advocated legal equality for African Americans.

## What was a carpetbagger?

- A Northerner who moved to the South after the Civil War and supported the Republicans.

## What was the Southern opinion of carpetbaggers?

- Southerners were incredibly hostile towards carpetbaggers.





# CARPET BAG AND BAYONET RULE OR THE SOLID SOUTH (1880)

## What does this cartoon reveal?

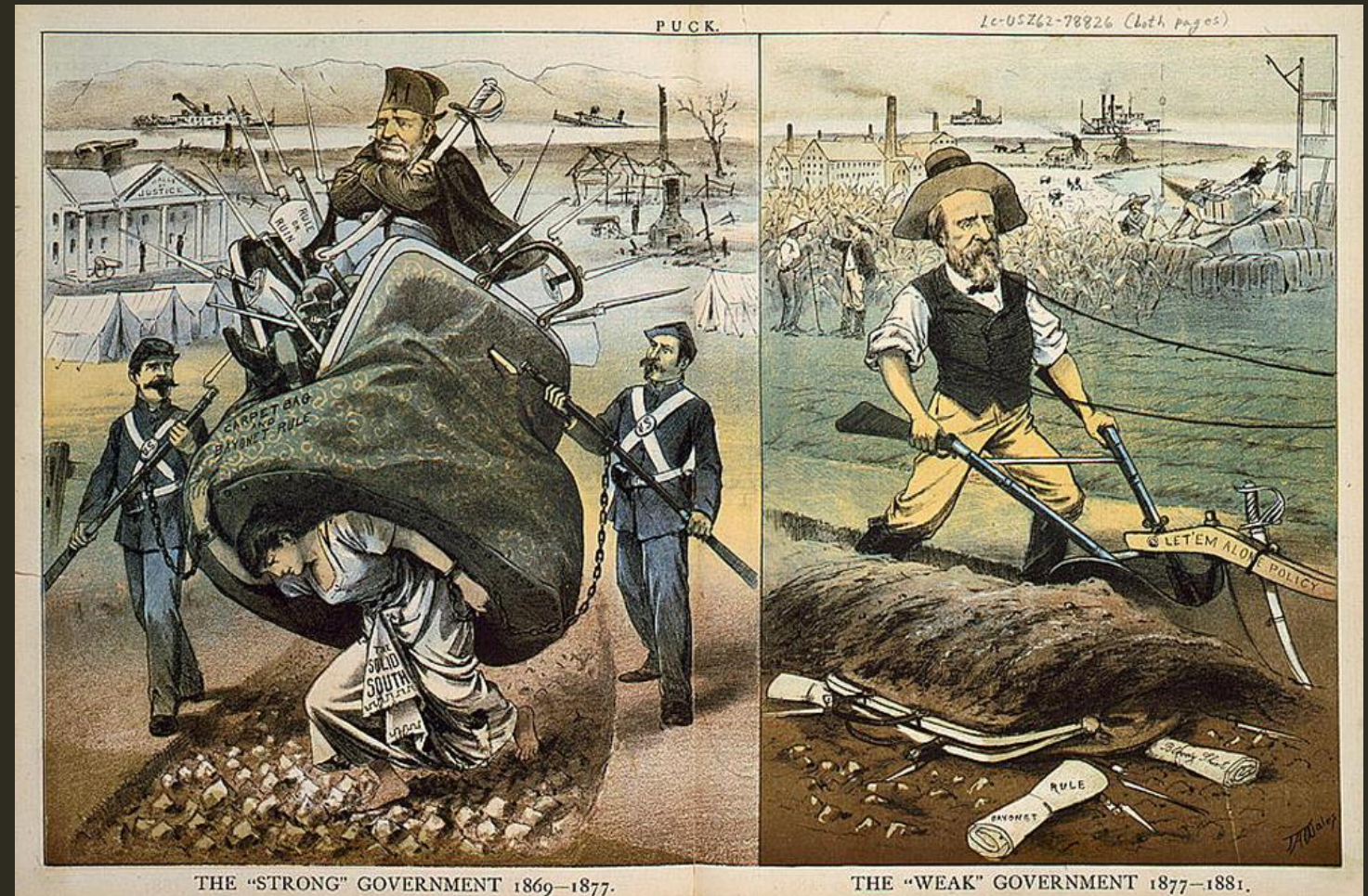
- Oppression of Southern society during Reconstruction.

## What is this based on?

- Military (Congressional) Reconstruction
- The South was divided into 5 military districts and was occupied until 1877.

## What is shown in this cartoon?

- The burden of military reconstruction
- The power of the federal government during Reconstruction
- The effects of Hayes's presidency and the removal of Reconstruction.



THE "STRONG" GOVERNMENT 1869-1877.

THE "WEAK" GOVERNMENT 1877-1881.



# A PARTY OF PATCHES (1891)

## Where was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in *Judge Magazine*, a political satire magazine in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

## What does this cartoon depict?

- A hot air balloon that is made up of the various political parties in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- The Populist (or People's) Party attracted Americans from MANY political groups: Prohibition, Free Silver, Socialists, Grangers, Knights of Labor, Anarchists, Communists, Farmers Alliance, etc....
- While the idea of joining together sounded good, the differences cause this party to collapse (note the air holes in the balloon).

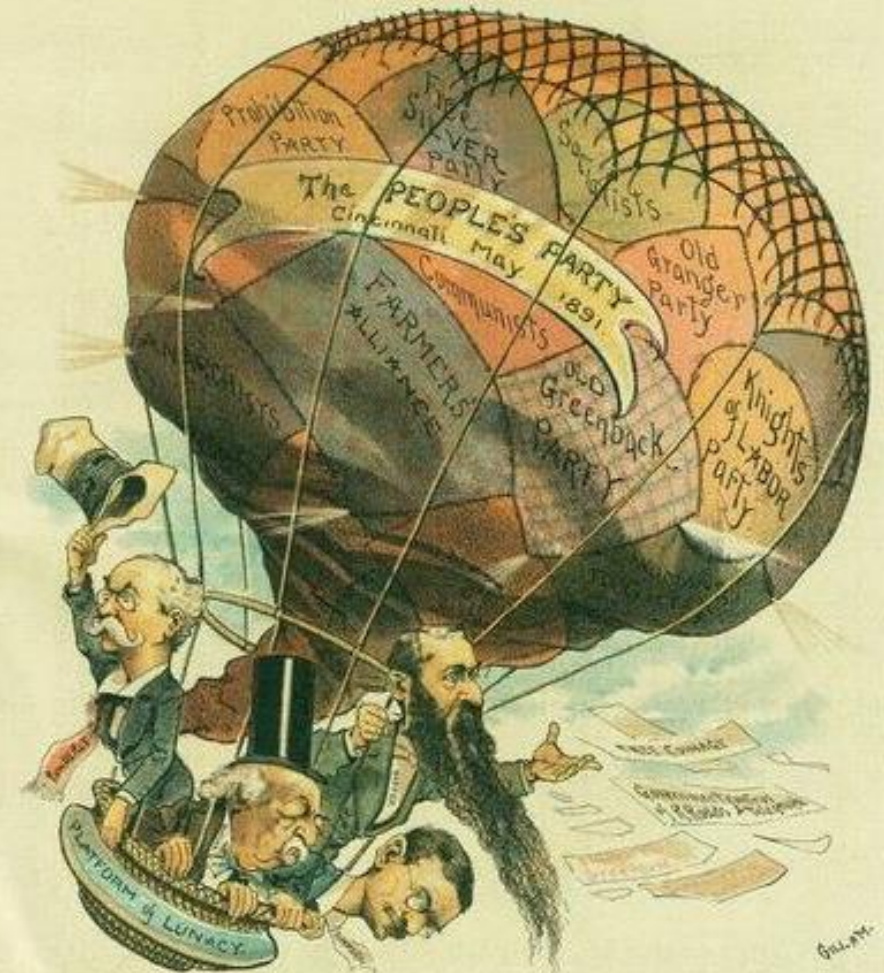
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Copyright 1891 by the Judge Publishing Co.



A PARTY OF PATCHES  
Grand Balloon Ascension—Cincinnati, May 20th, 1891.

# THE SACRILEGIOUS CANDIDATE (1896)

## When was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in *Judge Magazine* by Grant Hamilton, a political cartoonist.

## What is depicted here?

- William Jennings Bryan is wearing cape.
- Bryan is standing on an open bible, facing front with large cross cradled in left arm, holding crown of thorns overhead.
- On the left is a vandalized church, on the right is a man wearing a liberty cap and ragged cape, and waving a banner labeled "Anarchy".
- This cartoon is calling out Bryan's Cross of Gold speech.
- The cartoonist added the statement, "No man who drags into the dust the sacred symbols of the Christian world is fit to be president."





# **INDUSTRIALIZATION AND URBAN AMERICA**

**Industrialization and Urban America**  
**Chapters 3-4**





# THAT'S WHAT'S THE MATTER (1871)

## When was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in The New York Times by Thomas Nast, a political cartoonist.
- Also known as "As long as I count the votes, what are you going to do about it? Say?"

## What is depicted here?

- Boss Tweed is leaning on the ballot box.
- Tweed was the head of Tammany Hall (the Democratic Political Machine in New York).
- Tweed gained his power through deceitful voting practices.



# THE TAMMANY TIGER LOOSE (1871)

## What does this cartoon depict?

- A bloodthirsty tiger has mauled Justice (symbolizing the Republic).
- Justice's sword, shield (with ballot on the edge) and scales are all broken.

## What imagery is being used?

- The idea of the ancient Roman arena.
- Boss Tweed is shown as an emperor watching the event.
- Nast has the tiger looking directly at the viewer – calling out the next victim of Tweed.





# THE SHARP METHOD (1880)

## What does this cartoon depict?

- This cartoon shows the corruption and greed of the street railroad monopoly.
- Jay Gould is shown standing over a city taxpayer.
- The Board of Aldermen are giving him “Boodle” (a large quantity of money)

## To what was this a reference?

- The Robber Barons/Captains of Industry control many of the major industries of this period.
- Jay Gould was one of the most corrupt of the Robber Barons.



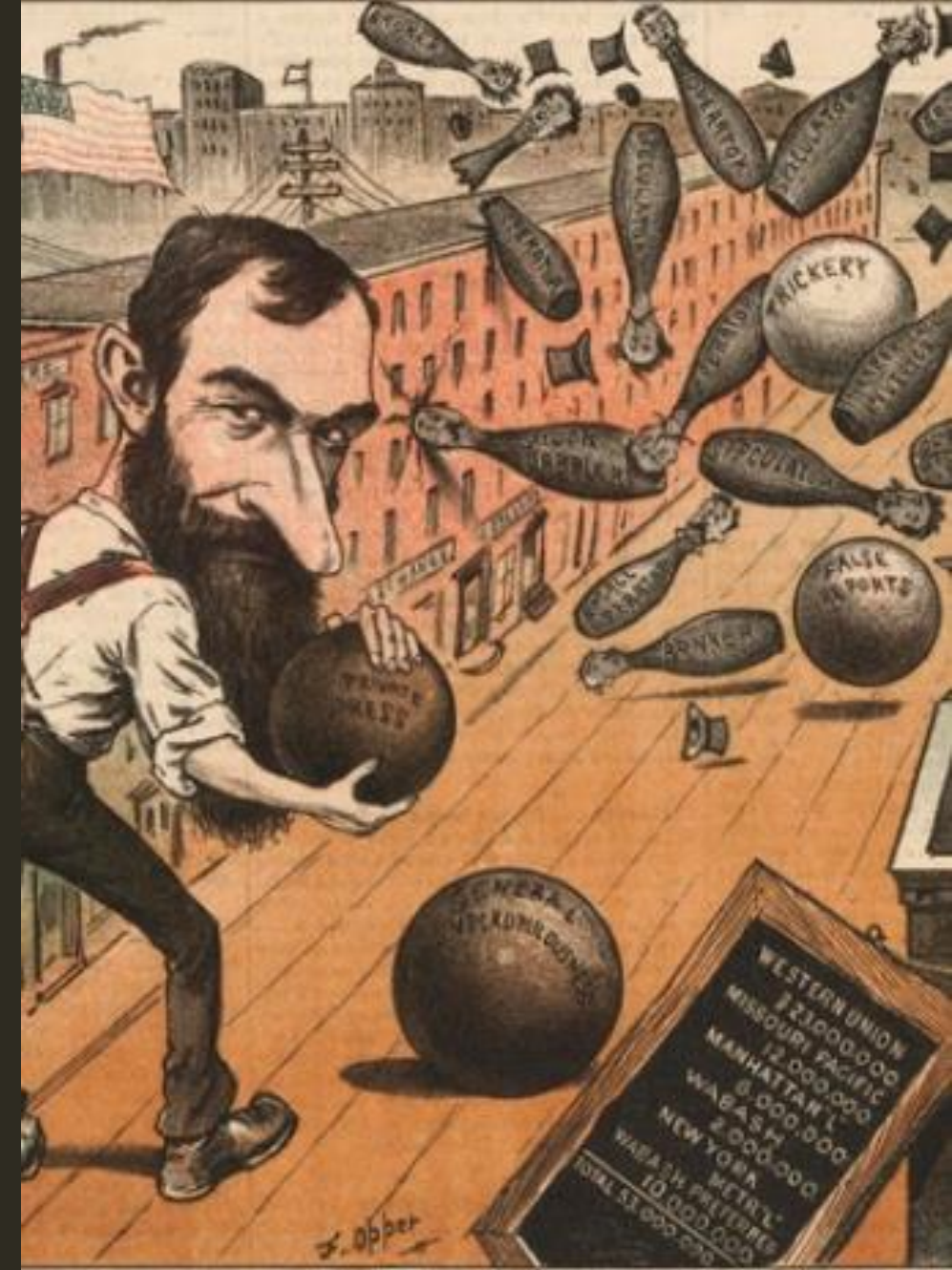
THE SHARP METHOD.—IT WORKS WITH ANY BOARD OF ALDERMEN.



# JAY GOULD'S PRIVATE BOWLING ALLEY (1882)

## What does this cartoon depict?

- Jay Gould bowling on Wall Street
- Gould is using bowling balls labeled: "Private Press, General Unscrupulousness, False Reports, [and] Trickery"
- Gould is knocking down pins labeled "Banker, Small Operator, Speculator, Stock Dabbler, Broker, Inexperienced Investor, Capitalist, [and] Curb Stone Broker".
- A slate shows Gould's holdings in various railroads, "Western Union, Missouri Pacific, Manhattan 'L', Wabash, New York Metr. 'L', [and] Wabash Preferred" totaling "53,000,000".



JAY GOULD'S PRIVATE BOWLING ALLEY.





THE PROTECTORS OF OUR INDUSTRIES.

# THE PROTECTOR OF OUR INDUSTRIES (1883)

## What is being shown here?

- Cyrus Field, Jay Gould, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Russell Sage (4 Robber Barons)
- The Robber Barons are seated on “millions”
- These industrialists are held up by the working class (who is struggling)
- These leaders are protected from the “hard times” because of labor.

## What does this cartoon reveal about the point-of-view of the people?

- America is growing very tired of the practices of big business owners.
- Remember that these leaders treated their workers horribly.

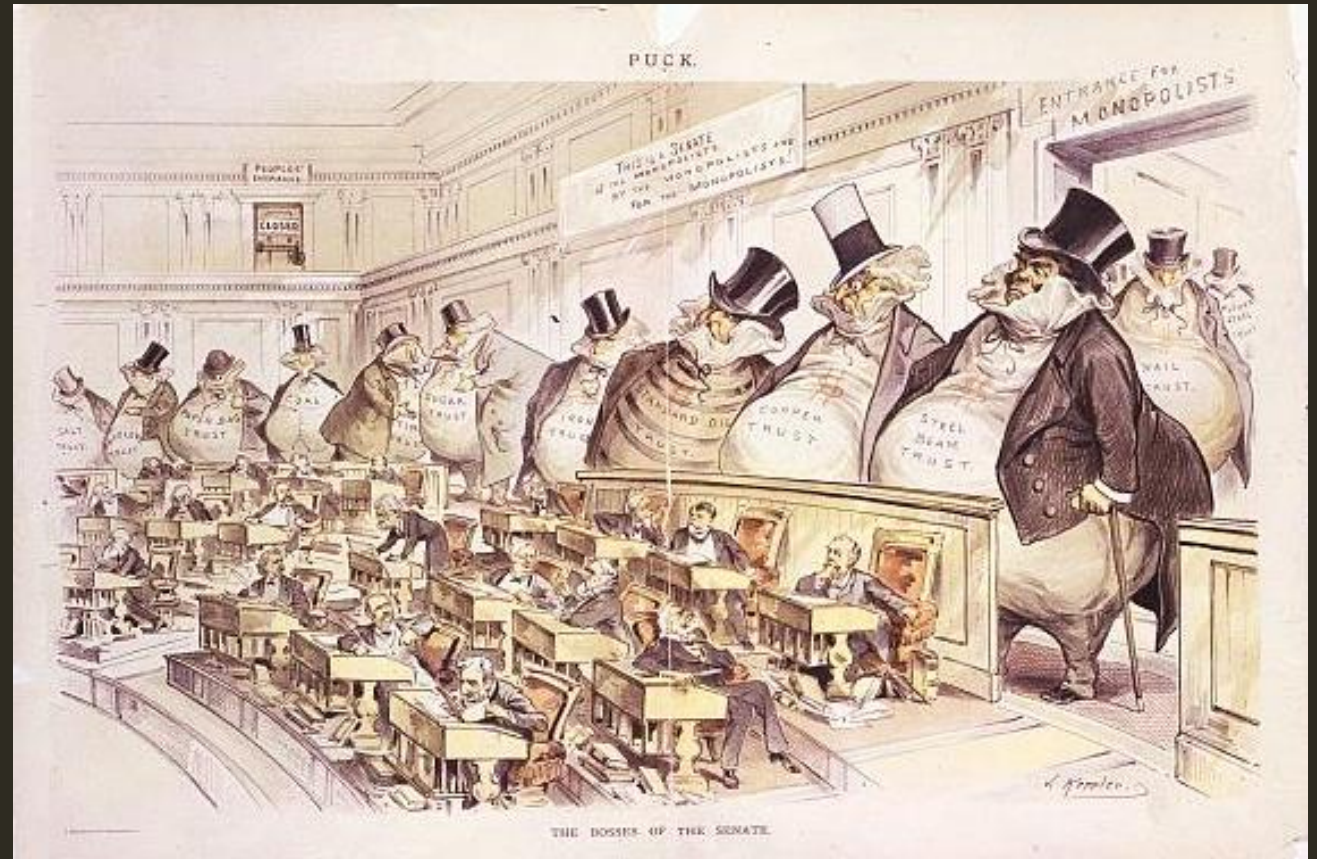
# THE BOSSES OF THE SENATE (1889)

## What is the point-of-view of the artist?

- Joseph Keppler was a Populist!
- The industrialists “controlled” the government through various economic means.

## What about the Sherman Anti-Trust Act?

- Remember that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was passed in 1890.
- This cartoon is drawn BEFORE anti-monopoly laws were in place.
- This is also drawn BEFORE big money “bought” the White House in the 1896 election.





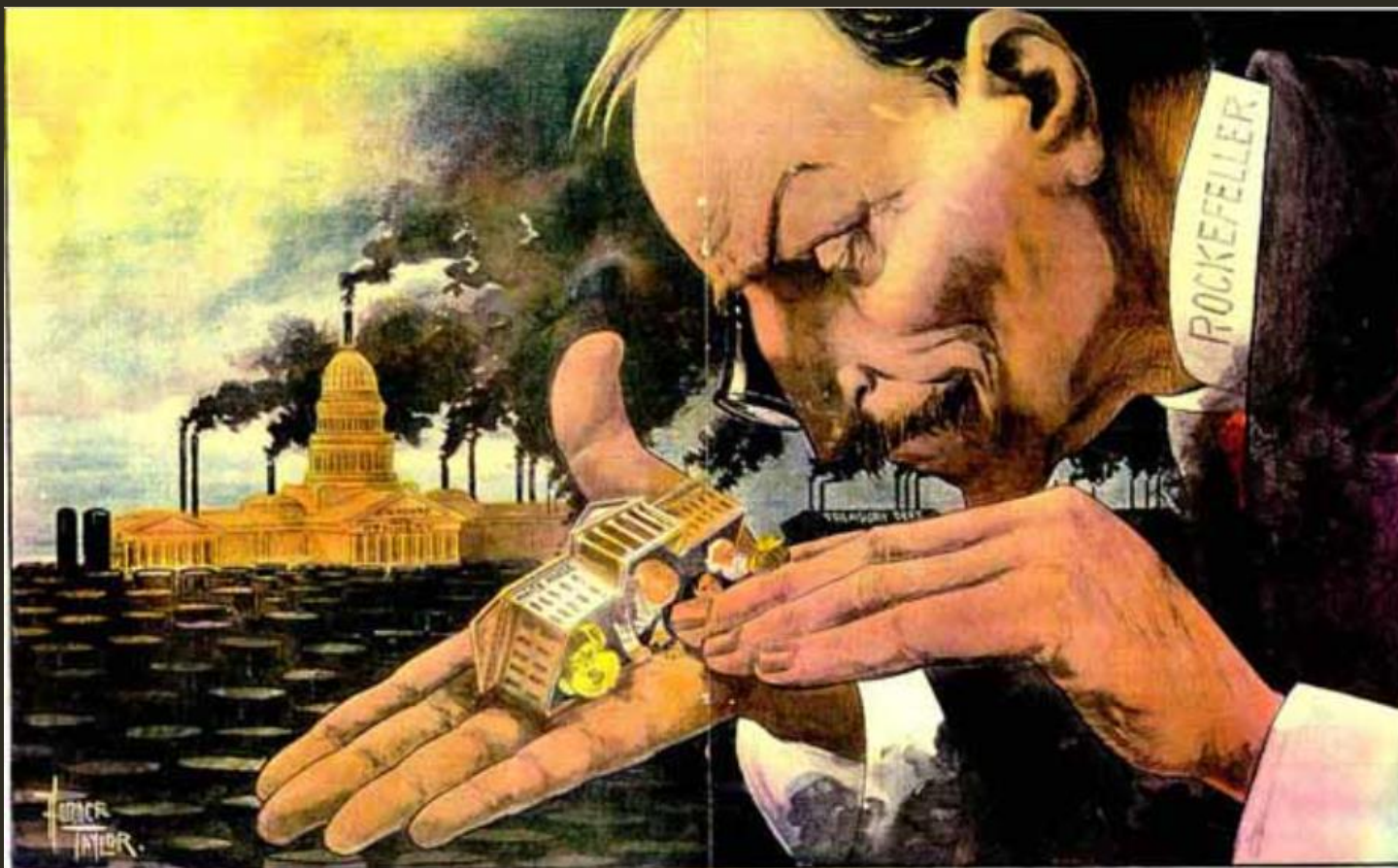
# THE TRUST GIANTS POINT OF VIEW (1900)

## What does this cartoon depict?

- John D. Rockefeller holding the White House and President McKinley in his palm.
- The Capitol Building, the Treasury Department and Standard Oil are all in the background.

## To what was this a reference?

- The Robber Barons/Captains of Industry “buying” the White House in the 1896 and 1900 elections.
- The political power wielded by the Robber Barons/Captains of Industry during the Gilded Age.



THE TRUST GIANTS POINT OF VIEW.  
"WHAT A FUNNY LITTLE GOVERNMENT!"

# THE KING OF THE COMBINATIONS (1901)

## What does this cartoon reveal?

- John D. Rockefeller wearing a crown and robe (like a 14<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> Century king in Europe).
- Rockefeller is standing on a Standard Oil tank.
- The crown is adorned with railroad cars, oil tanks, and the names of four railroad companies: "Lehigh Valley R.R., St. Paul R.R., Jersey Central R.R., [and] Reading Rail Road", and topped with a dollar sign "\$".

## Why was Rockefeller significant in this period?

- Rockefeller practiced horizontal integration:
- By the 1880s Standard Oil Trust controlled 90% of the oil refining business in the U.S.
- Because of the size of his enterprise, Rockefeller was able to dictate favorable shipping terms from the railroads, the other major big businesses of his day—a sign of the economic power of Standard Oil.







**NEXT! (1904)**

**When was this cartoon published?**

- 8 weeks before the 1904 Presidential election

**What is depicted here?**

- An octopus (considered a monster in early 1900s America)
- "Standard Oil" is shown as a great octopus spread out across the U.S.
- This octopus has strangled state capitals and the Congress in Washington, reaching out "Next" in an effort to seize the White House.

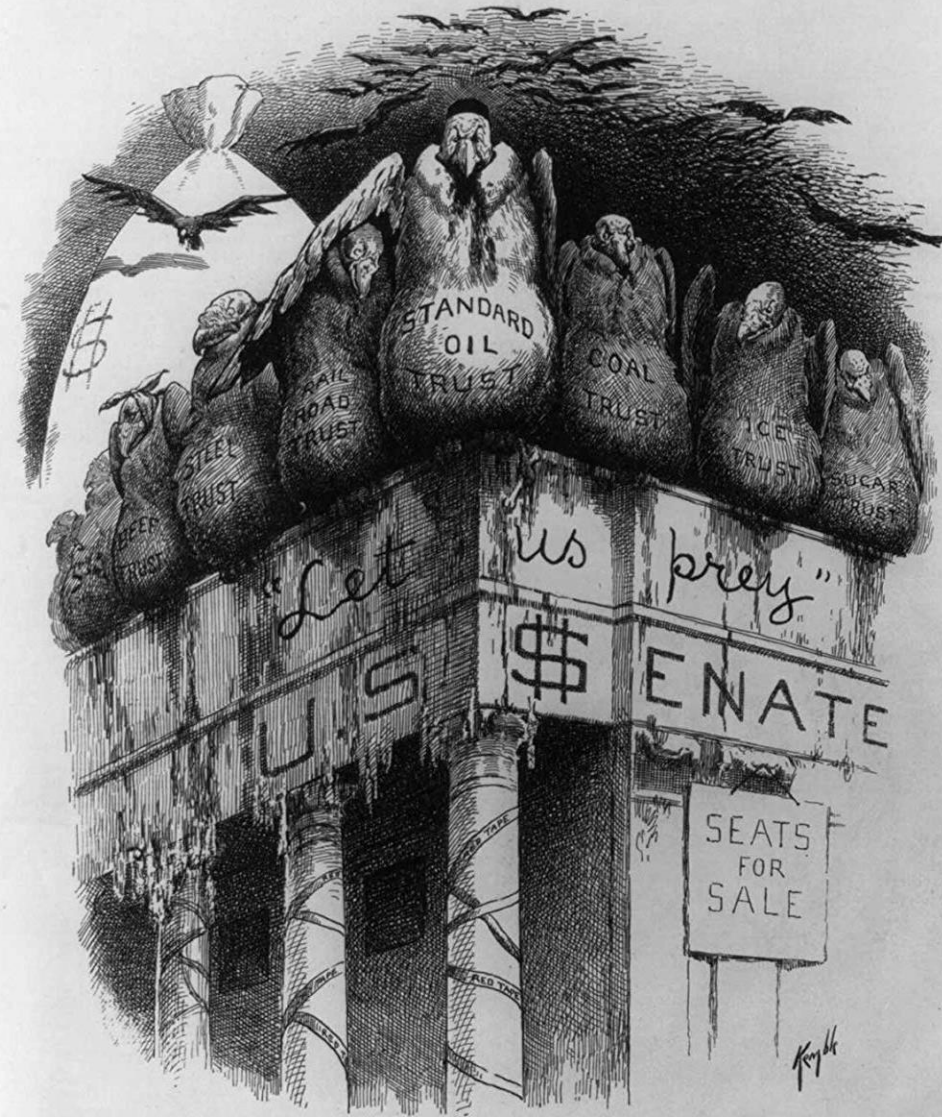
# THE VULTURES ROOST (1905)

## What is being depicted in this cartoon?

- The monopolies of the United States are shown as vultures.
- Standard Oil Trust, Coal Trust, Rail Road Trust, Steel Trust, Ice Trust, etc....
- The statement “Let us prey” is inscribed below the vultures.
- The vultures are “roosting” on the top of the Senate building.

## What does this cartoon imply?

- That big business is controlling the Senate and “preying” on America.
- The artist is calling out the lack of oversight concerning the 2<sup>nd</sup> Industrial Revolution.



THE VULTURES' ROOST

DRAWN BY E. W. KEMBLE  
(1)





**WELCOME TO ALL!**  
**(1880)**

### When was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in 1880 in *Puck Magazine*.
- Like *Judge*, *Puck* is a satire magazine.

### What is depicted here?

- Uncle Sam on "U.S. Ark of Refuge" welcoming immigrants, with cloud "War" over them.
- The sign next to the ark references the "good things" about America (No oppressive taxes, No expensive kings, No compulsory military service, No knouts or dungeons.)
- NOTE: a knout is a flogging whip with twisted leather lashes that had wire twisted in the leather and was used in czarist Russia.



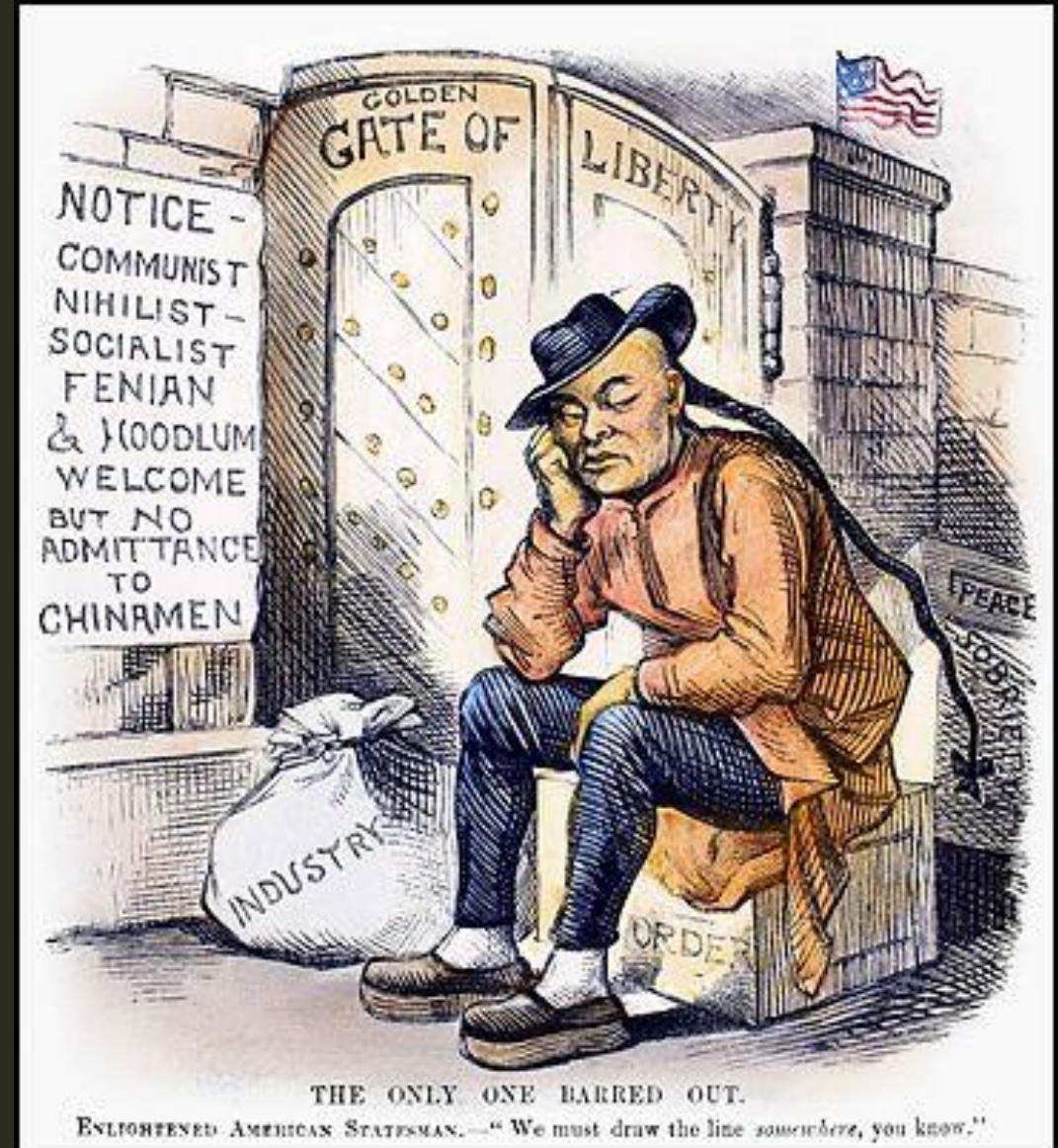
# THE ONLY ONE BARRED OUT (1882)

## What is the background of this issue?

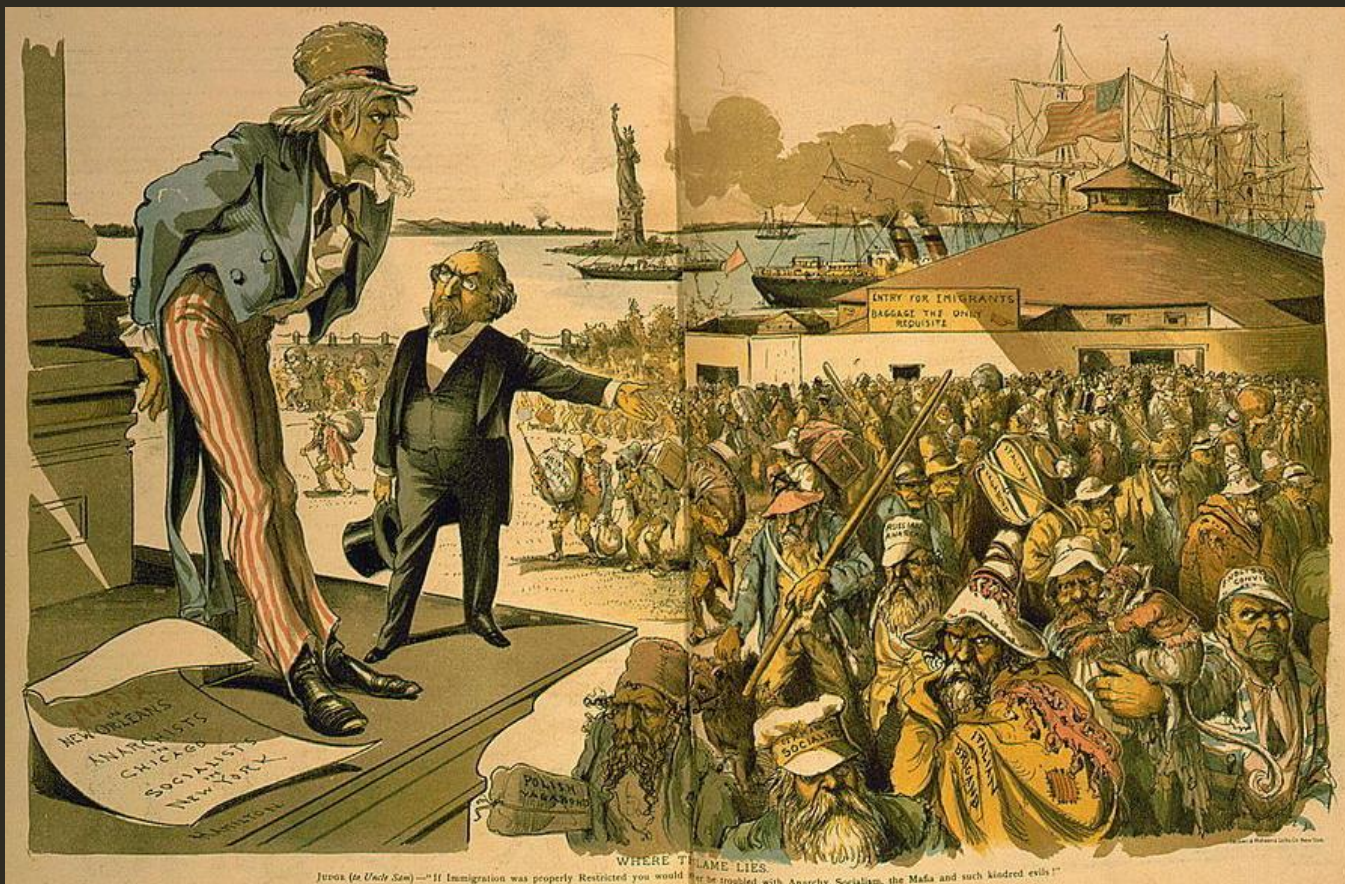
- Chinese immigration increased after the Gold Rush in 1849.
- By the 1870s an anti-Chinese movement began mostly in California.
- Those opposed to Chinese immigration accused the Chinese of being “barbaric”

## To what event is the artist referring in the image?

- The Chinese Exclusion Act (1882).
- This law ushered in several policies that were discriminatory towards the Chinese.
- The Act was repealed in 1943.







# WHERE THE BLAME LIES (1891)

## When was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in 1891 in *Judge Magazine*.
- **Remember:** *Judge* was a weekly satire magazine.

## What is depicted here?

- Uncle Sam: the personification of the United States or the whole U.S.
- A man holding a top is gesturing towards the crowd of arriving immigrants labeled "German socialist," "Russian anarchist," "Polish vagabond," "Italian brigand," "English convict," "Irish pauper".
- A scowling Uncle Sam leans against a building.
- At his feet is a sheet of paper on which is written, "Mafia in New Orleans, Anarchists in Chicago, Socialists in New York."





# LOOKING BACKWARD (1893)

## When was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in 1893 in *Puck Magazine*.

## What is depicted here?

- This is a controversial cartoon that addresses the rights of foreign visitors.
- The immigrant arriving in America is greeted by five influential society members with a “goodbye”
- This also calls out the hypocrisy of the Americans supporting immigration restrictions (most Americans’ ancestors were immigrants).
- Old Immigrants (before the late 1800s): Western Europe.
- New Immigrants (late 1800s): Southern & Eastern Europe.



# **IMPERIALISM**

**Becoming a World Power**  
**Chapter 5**

# CHINA – THE CAKE OF KINGS...AND EMPERORS (1898)

## When was this cartoon published?

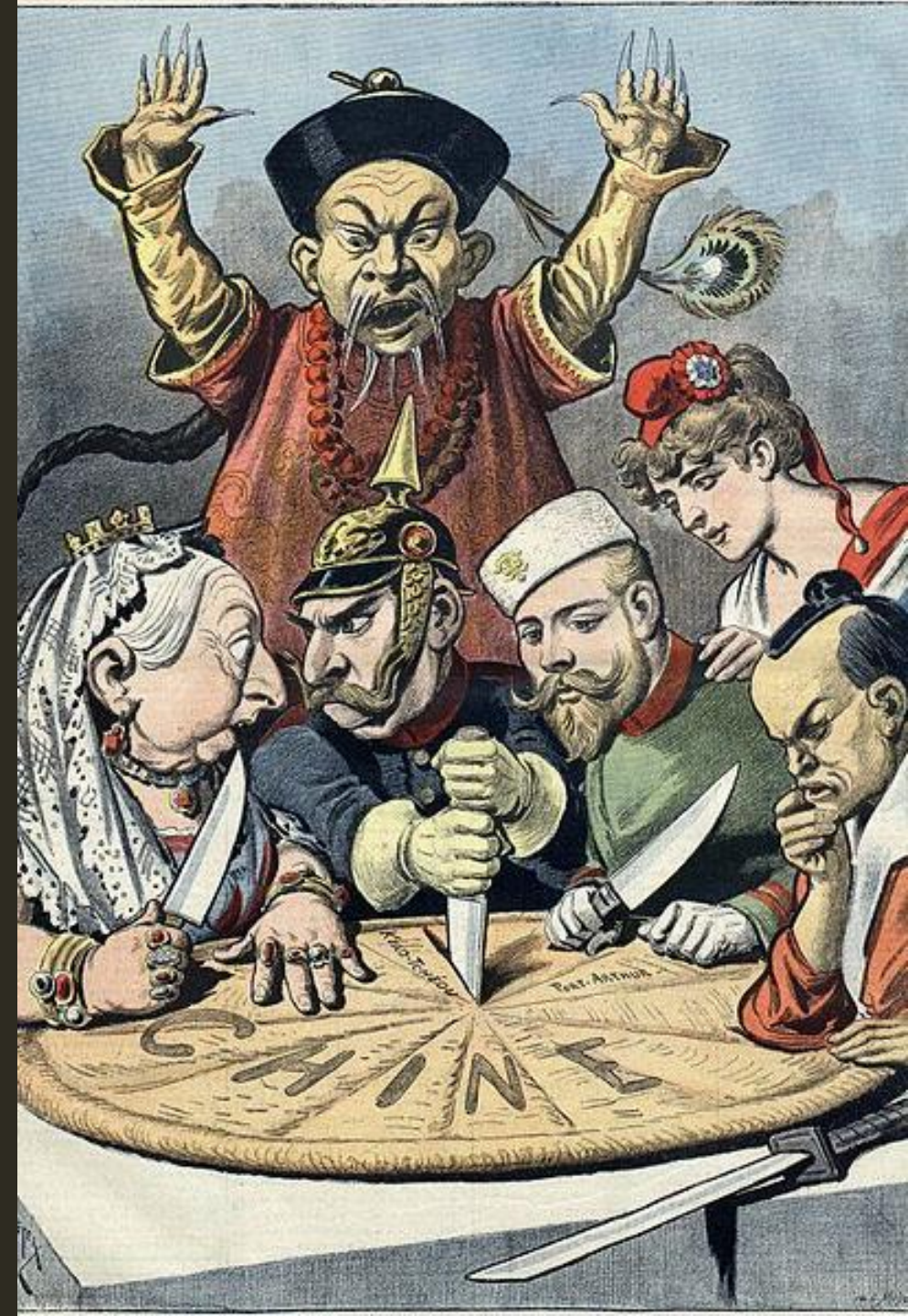
- This is a French political cartoon from 1898.

## What is depicted here?

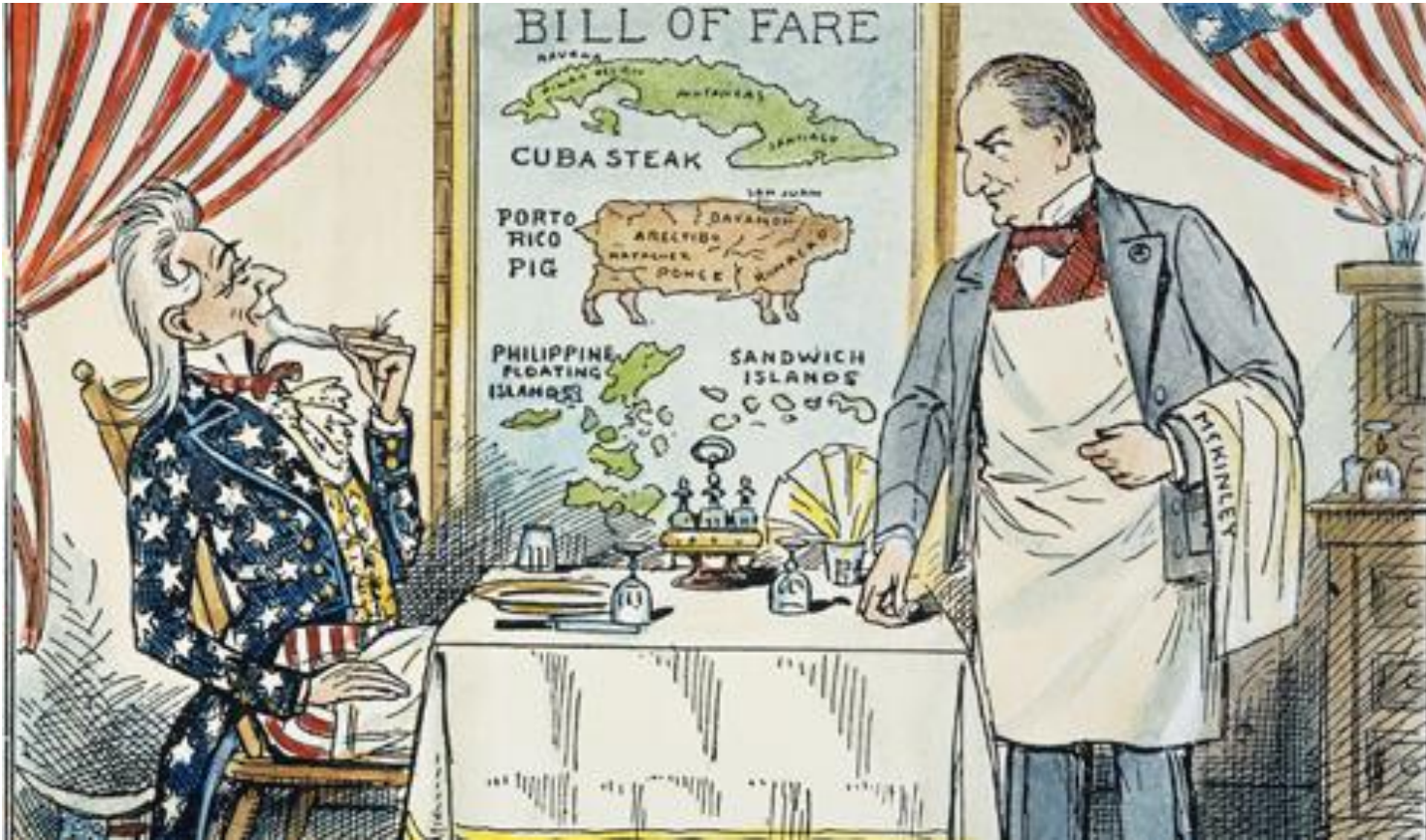
- Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and Japan are all looking at or arguing over a “pie” called “Chine” or China.
- The personification of the Chinese people stands behind the leaders and seems to be yelling “stop”
- The “kings and emperors” are paying no attention to this figure.

## What commentary is occurring here?

- This is a commentary on the European “conquest” of Chinese trade.
- Imperialist countries (including the U.S.) were interested in China in the late 1800s.







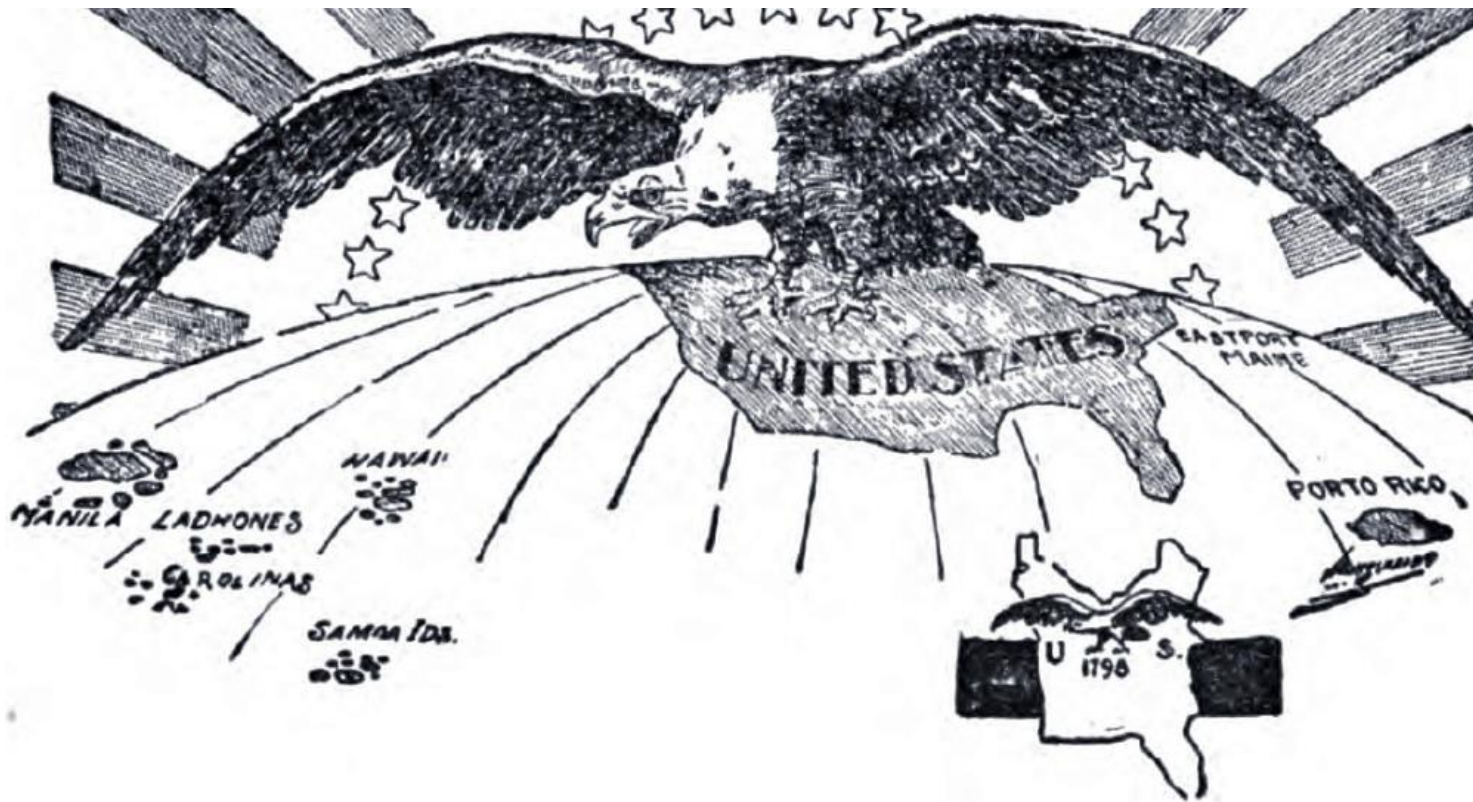
**WELL, I HARDLY KNOW  
WHICH TO TAKE FIRST! (1898)**

### **When was this cartoon published?**

- This cartoon was published in the Boston Globe in 1898.

### **What is depicted here?**

- Uncle Sam is seated at a restaurant.
- President McKinley is serving the "public will"
- The menu shows several lands that America would like to take over: Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and the Sandwich Islands.
- This reveals Uncle Sam's seemingly insatiable appetite for imperialism.



**Ten thousand miles from tip to tip.—Philadelphia Press.**

### **When was this cartoon published?**

- This cartoon was originally published in the Philadelphia Press in 1898.

### **What is depicted here?**

- This cartoon is about America becoming a World Power and entering into Imperialism.
- The bald eagle symbolizes America domination.
- The map shows the wings crossing from Puerto Rico to the Philippines (lands gained in the Spanish-American War).
- This shows the growing global reach of America after the war.

**TEN THOUSAND MILES  
FROM TIP TO TIP (1899)**





**THE DUTY OF THE HOUR – TO  
SAVE HER NOT ONLY FROM SPAIN  
BUT FROM A WORSE FATE (1898)**

### When was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in Keppler & Schwarzmann in 1898.

### What is depicted here?

- Here, a female figure labeled “Cuba” is shown holding the Cuban flag.
- She is caught in a frying pan labeled “Spanish Misrule”
- This pan is being held above flames labeled “Anarchy”
- The word “anarchy” is shown between two fighting factions labeled “Insurgents” on the left and “Autonomists” on the right.

### What commentary is occurring here?

- The artist, Louis Dalrymple, is arguing that American intervention is necessary.
- Cuba must be saved from both Spain and anarchy.



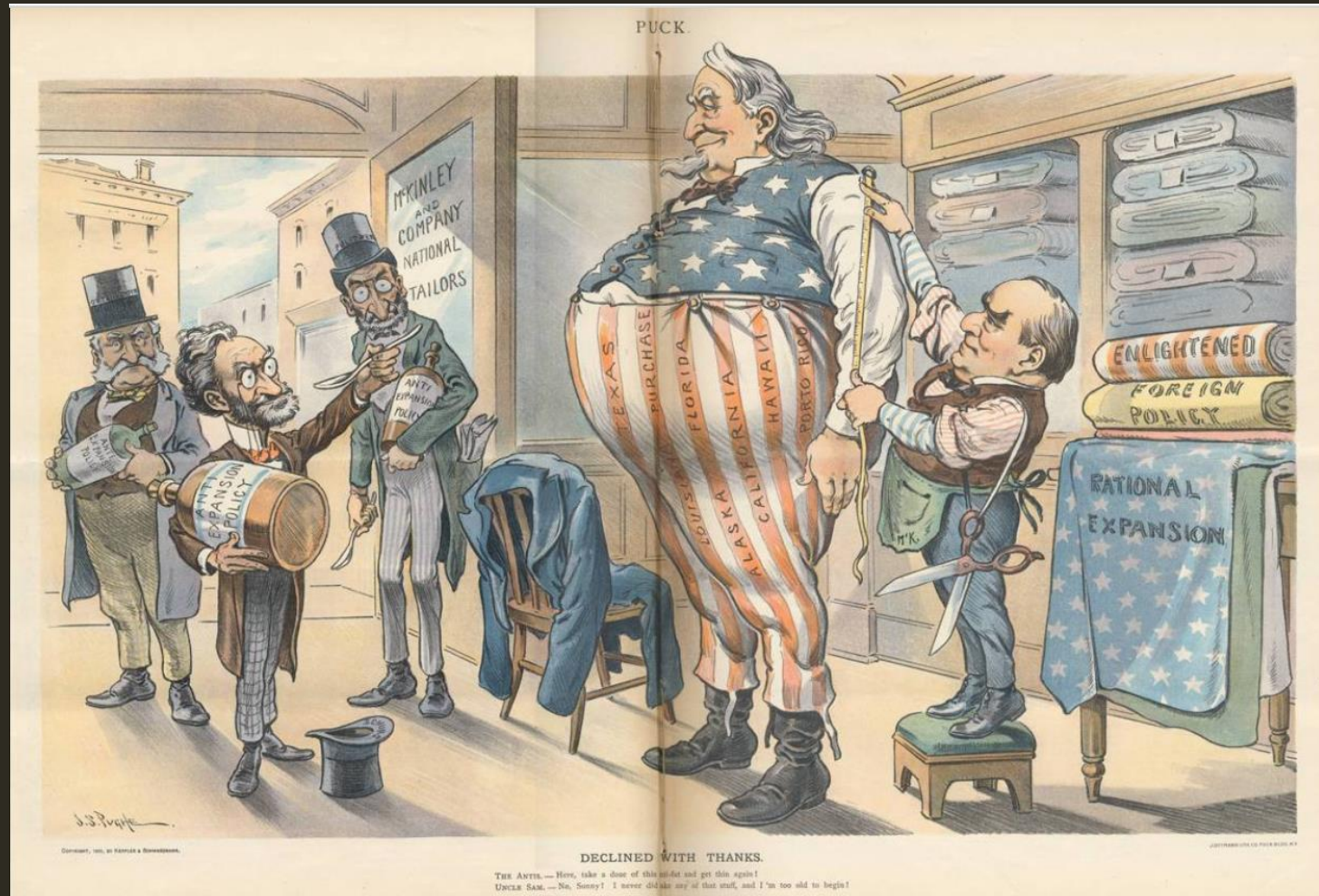
## When was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in 1900 in *Puck* Magazine.

## What is depicted here?

- A huge Uncle Sam is getting a new outfit made at the "McKinley and Company National Tailors" with President McKinley taking the measurements.
- Carl Schurz, Joseph Pulitzer, and Oswald Ottendorfer stand inside the entrance to the shop and Schurz is offering Uncle Sam a spoonful of "Anti-Expansion Policy" medicine, a bottle of which each is carrying.
- On the right are bolts of cloth labeled "Enlightened Foreign Policy" and "Rational Expansion."
- The strips on Uncle Sam's trousers are labeled "Texas, Louisiana Purchase, Florida, Alaska, California, Hawaii, [and] Porto Rico."

# DECLINED WITH THANKS, 1900







## OPEN DOOR (1900)

### What is depicted here?

- Uncle Sam is holding the key to “American Diplomacy”
- This references the Open Door Policy.
- Secretary of State John Hay wrote a statement calling for open trading in China.
- This was a direct result of the European Imperialist move concerning the Canton policies of trading.
- Almost all of America supported the Open Door Policy.



# COLUMBIA'S EASTER BONNET (1901)

## When was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in 1901 in *Puck* Magazine.

## What is depicted here?

- Columbia is a semi-mythical figure that first appeared in the writings of Phyllis Wheatley (African American poet c. 1776).
- Columbia often symbolizes the United States and liberty.
- Columbia admires her new hat or “Easter Bonnet” shaped as a warship labelled “World Power.”
- By 1901, Americans were feeling rather confident in their position as a world leader.



COLUMBIA'S EASTER BONNET.



## When was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in 1904.

## What is depicted here?

- President Roosevelt carries a baseball bat style club with the words “big stick” on the end.
- Big Stick diplomacy was a sarcastic reference to the Roosevelt Corollary.
- The Roosevelt Corollary strengthened the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere.
- Roosevelt is shown leading a Naval flotilla around the Caribbean.

## What does this imply?

- Roosevelt’s opponents felt that the Roosevelt Corollary was unlawful.
- Roosevelt would use the Corollary to justify construction of the Panama Canal.

# THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA (1904)



THE BIG STICK IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA



# THE WORLD'S CONSTABLE (1905)

## When was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in 1905 in *Judge Magazine*.

## What is a constable?

- A constable is an officer of the peace, having police and minor judicial function powers.
- Often used in small towns.

## What is depicted here?

- Teddy Roosevelt is shown as a “constable”
- Roosevelt stands between Europe, Latin America, Asia, and Africa (which are incredibly close together).
- This is another Roosevelt Corollary cartoon.
- Roosevelt is ready to use his “new diplomacy” to contend with other nations.





# **PROGRESSIVISM & WORLD WAR I**

**Becoming a World Power**

**Chapter 6-7**



## A NAUSEATING JOB, BUT IT MUST BE DONE (1906)

### When was this cartoon published?

- This cartoon was published in 1906 in the Saturday Globe (newspaper).

### What is depicted here?

- President Teddy Roosevelt is shown holding a rake.
- He is standing over a pit with the words "Meat Scandal" – a reference to Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*.
- REMEMBER: The Jungle exposed the corruption and unhealthy practices within the Meat Packing Industry.

### What was the outcome?

- The passage of 2 legislative works:
  - The Meat Inspection Act
  - The Pure Food and Drug Act