

1. Creator: Thomas Nast

Title: "Every Dog (No Distinction of Color) Has His Day"

Publication: *Harper's Weekly*

Publication Date: February 1879

Description of cartoon: Chinese immigration significantly increased with the California Gold Rush, which began in 1848 and continued with labor projects, such as the Transcontinental Railroad. After the U.S. Civil War (1861-1865), the Chinese were often blamed for low wage levels in the United States (by people such as the governor of California, John Bigler). This cartoon appeared in *Harper's Weekly* three years before the Chinese Exclusion Act, which resulted in a ten year suspension of Chinese immigration, was passed in the United States.

Source: <http://immigrants.harpweek.com/ChineseAmericans/Illustrations/125EveryDogHasHisDayMainBI.htm>

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2. Creator: Thomas Nast

Title: "Uncle Sam's Thanksgiving Dinner"

Publication: *Harper's Weekly*

Publication Date: November 20, 1869

Description of cartoon: The Fourteenth Amendment, which secured equal rights and citizenship for all Americans, was ratified July of 1868. At the time this cartoon was published, the Fifteenth Amendment, which forbids racial discrimination in voting rights, had been passed by Congress in February of 1869 and was in the process of the states' ratification; its ratification appeared certain and would become law in 1870.

Source: Billy Ireland cartoon library website

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3. Creator: Thomas Nast

Title: "The American River Ganges"

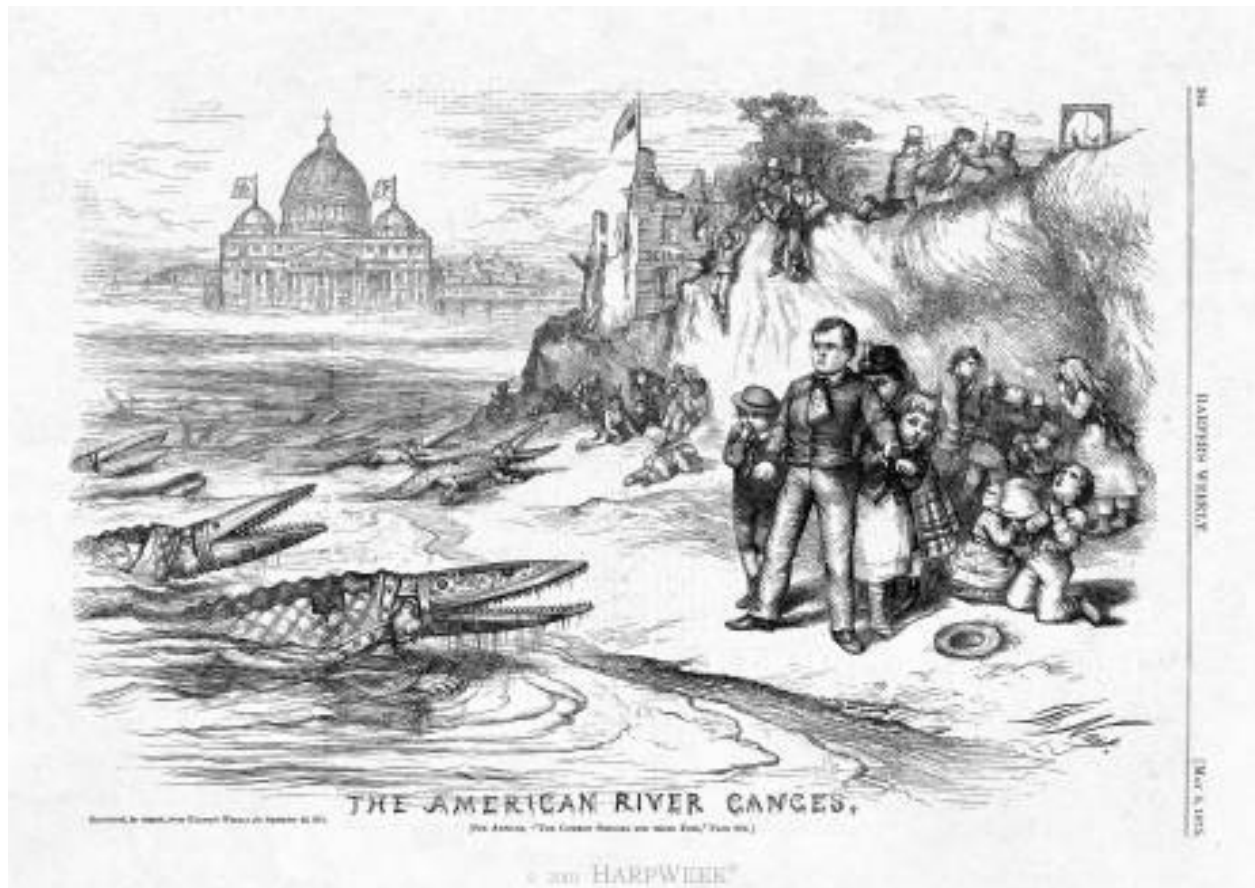
Publication: *Harper's Weekly*

Publication Date: May 1875

Description of cartoon: During the nineteenth century, education was provided by a variety of public, private, and charitable institutions. During the 1870s, there was a movement to allocate funds to religiously affiliated schools, many of which were Roman Catholic. Protestant defenders of public schools, which often taught Protestant lessons, saw this as an attempt by Catholics to destroy the spreading of the public system

Source: <http://www.harpweek.com/09cartoon/BrowseByDateCartoon.asp?Month=May&Date=8>

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4. Creator: Frederick Keller

Title: "What Shall We Do With Our Boys"

Publication: *The Wasp*

Publication Date: 1882

Description of cartoon: San Francisco received many Chinese immigrants because of its geographic position and the economic opportunities California offered, such as the Gold Rush in 1848 and labor projects such as the Transcontinental Railroad. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882, a proposal to outlaw most Chinese immigration, was under debate at this time and several California publications, including *The Wasp*, tried to influence Congress to pass this law. Many Americans opposed Chinese immigration, arguing that the Asians were willing to do manual labor for low wages and took jobs away from American citizens.

Source: Billy Ireland Cartoon Library website

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5. Creator: J.S. Pughe

Title: The Hyphenated American

Publication: Puck

Publication Date: August 9, 1899

Description of cartoon: In the mid-1880s the number of immigrants to the United States from northern and western Europe declined sharply. At the same time, the number of immigrants from southern and eastern Europe greatly increased. The changing pattern of immigration concerned many Americans. Some believed that the hyphenated-Americans (Italian-American, Jewish-American,) would never become "true" Americans. The ways political bosses integrated immigrants into the corrupt urban political machines caused many native-born Americans to fear for the future of democracy. President Theodore Roosevelt (1901- 1909) was an "anti-hyphenate."

Source: The Billy Ireland Cartoon Museum

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6. Creator: James Albert Wales

Title: "The New Slave Owner"

Publication: *The Jungle*

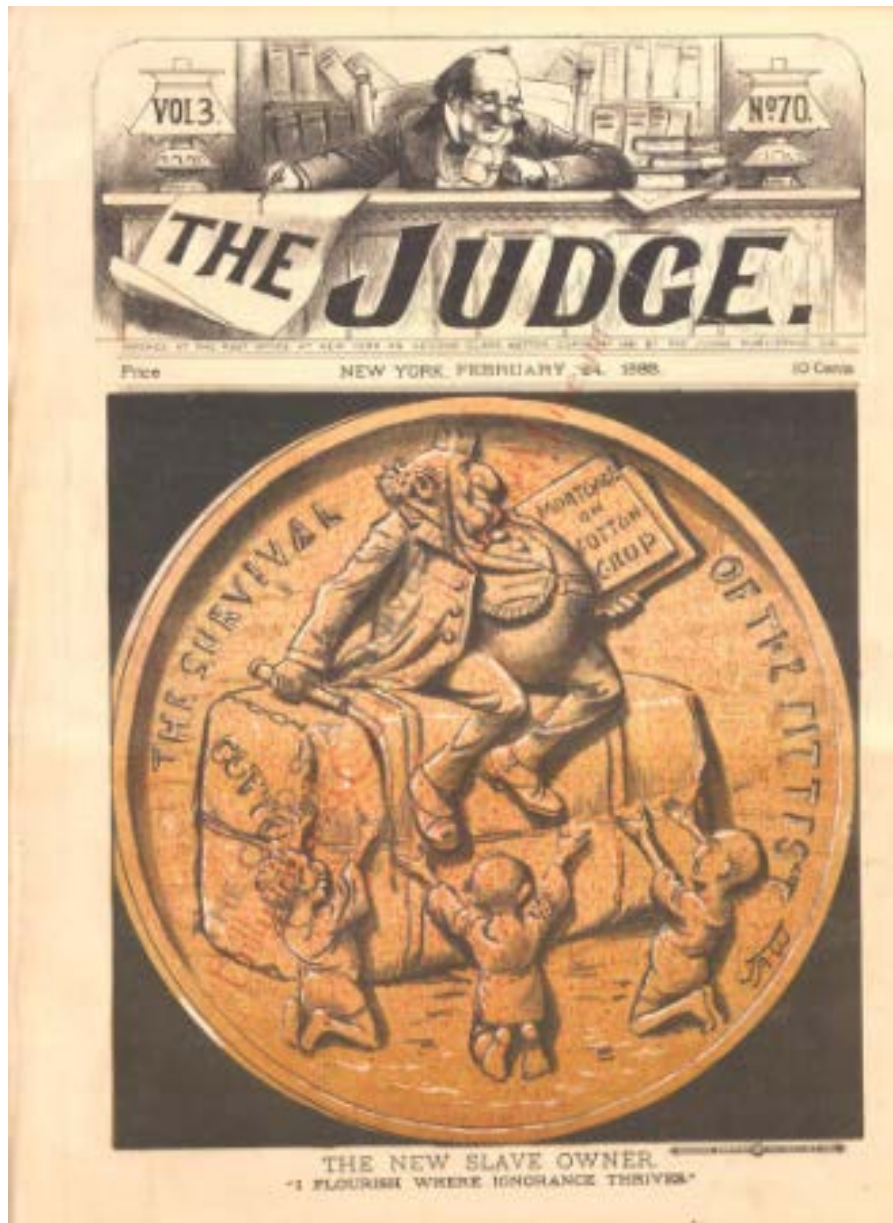
Publication Date: 1888

Description of cartoon: During the late 1800s, there was a major problem with farm mortgages in the United States. Many banks overextended their loans, and the unreliability of crops made it difficult for farmers to pay back their loans. The majority of farmers found themselves in significant debt. This cartoon pictures a large business man sitting with a book labeled "Mortgage on Cotton Crop", with "The survival of the fittest" surrounding the scene. Below is "The New Slave Owner; 'I flourish where ignorance thrives.'"

Source: The Billy Ireland Cartoon Library website

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7. Creator: Gillam

Title: "The Immigrant. Is he an acquisition or a detriment?"

Publication: Judge

Publication Date: September 19, 1903

Description of cartoon: The immigrant, with his belongings in hand and on his back, is welcomed by a number of interest groups, representing the different perspectives Americans had about the large number of immigrants entering the United States in the early twentieth century. On the signs are the following phrases (from left to right): "He is a menace (Citizen);" "He gives me cheap labor (Contractor);" "He is brawn and muscle for the country (Uncle Sam);" "One million immigrants came to the U.S. in twelve months (the Immigrant);" "He cheapens my labor (Workman);" "He's a puzzle to me (Statesman);" "He makes votes for me (Politician);" and "He brings disease (Health Officer)."

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Title: "Close the Gate"

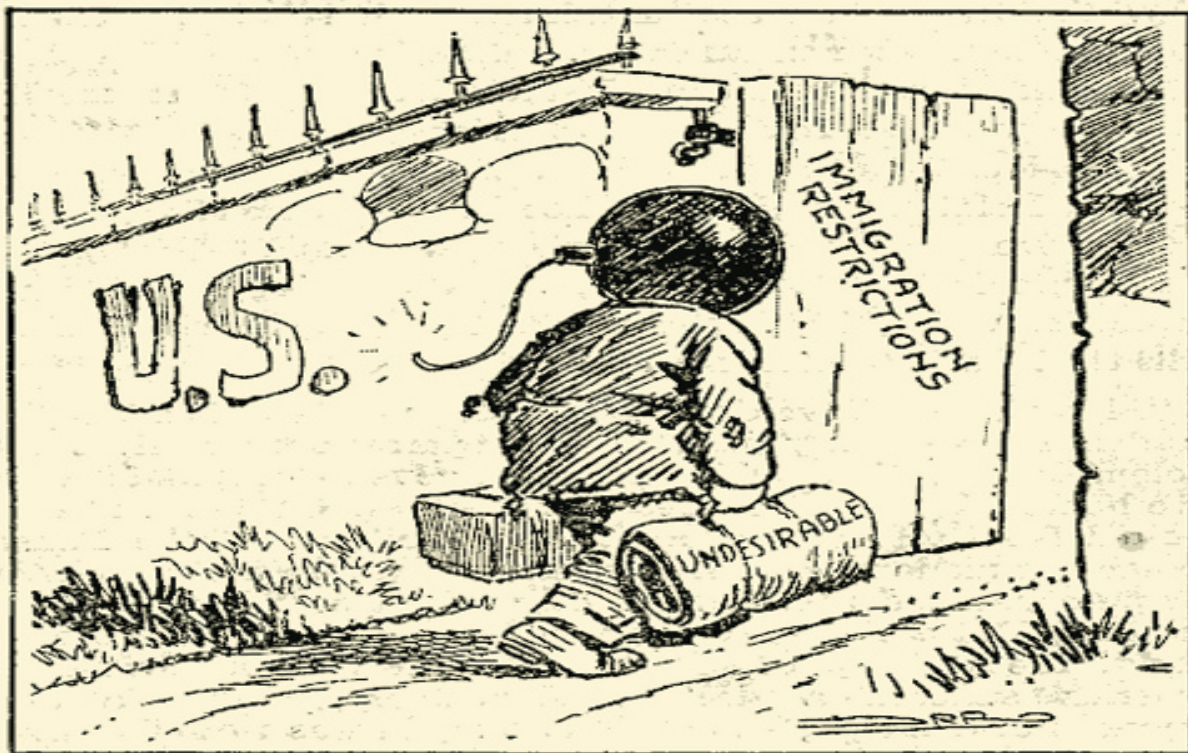
Publication Date: 1919

Description of cartoon: This cartoon was created during the first Red Scare, which began following the Bolshevik Revolution that established a Communist government in Russia in 1917. Many feared the influence that the new Russian government would have on their neighbor, China. The Red Scare was an anti-Communist movement in the United States, which was driven by fear of a Communist Revolution at home brought on by the rising number of Chinese immigrants in the United States.

Source:

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CLOSE THE GATE.

—Orr in the *Chicago Tribune*.

9. Creator: Alley

Title: "Come Unto Me, Ye Oppressed"

Publication: Literary Digest, originally from the Memphis Commercial Appeal

Publication Date: July 5, 1919

Description of cartoon: This cartoon was created during the first Red Scare, which followed the Bolshevik Revolution that established a Communist government Russia in 1917. Many Americans felt threatened that a Communist revolution would take place in the United States. After a series of anarchist bombings in early 1919, such as one at the home of A. Mitchell Palmer (the Attorney General, he and his family only just escaped death when a bomb exploded on his porch), many feared that terrorists were everywhere, seeking opportunity to destroy the nation. Afterwards, Palmer would launch in 1919 and 1920 a series of attacks against radicalism, which would become known as the Palmer Raids.

Source:

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10. Creator: Charles Brooks

Title:

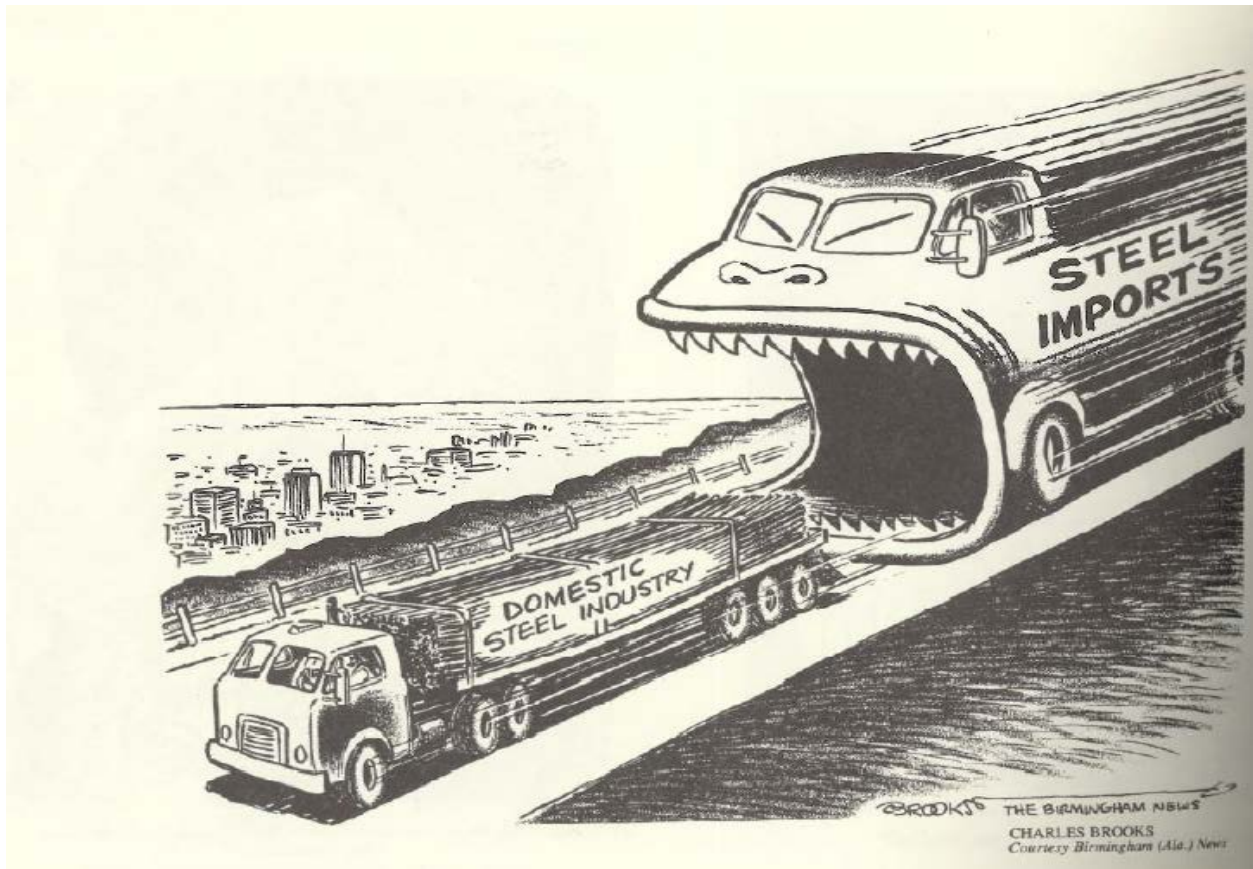
Publication: Birmingham News

Publication Date: 1978

Description of cartoon: International competition, such as that from Japan, contributed to a collapse in the U.S. Steel Industry during the 1970s. After this cartoon was published, between 1979 and 1986, about 16,000 steelworkers in the Chicago-area alone lost their jobs. In this cartoon, a giant "steel imports" train eats "domestic steel industry" truck.

Source: The Year's Best Cartoon's 1978, Billy Ireland Cartoon Library and Museum

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11. Creator: Mike Lane

**Title:**

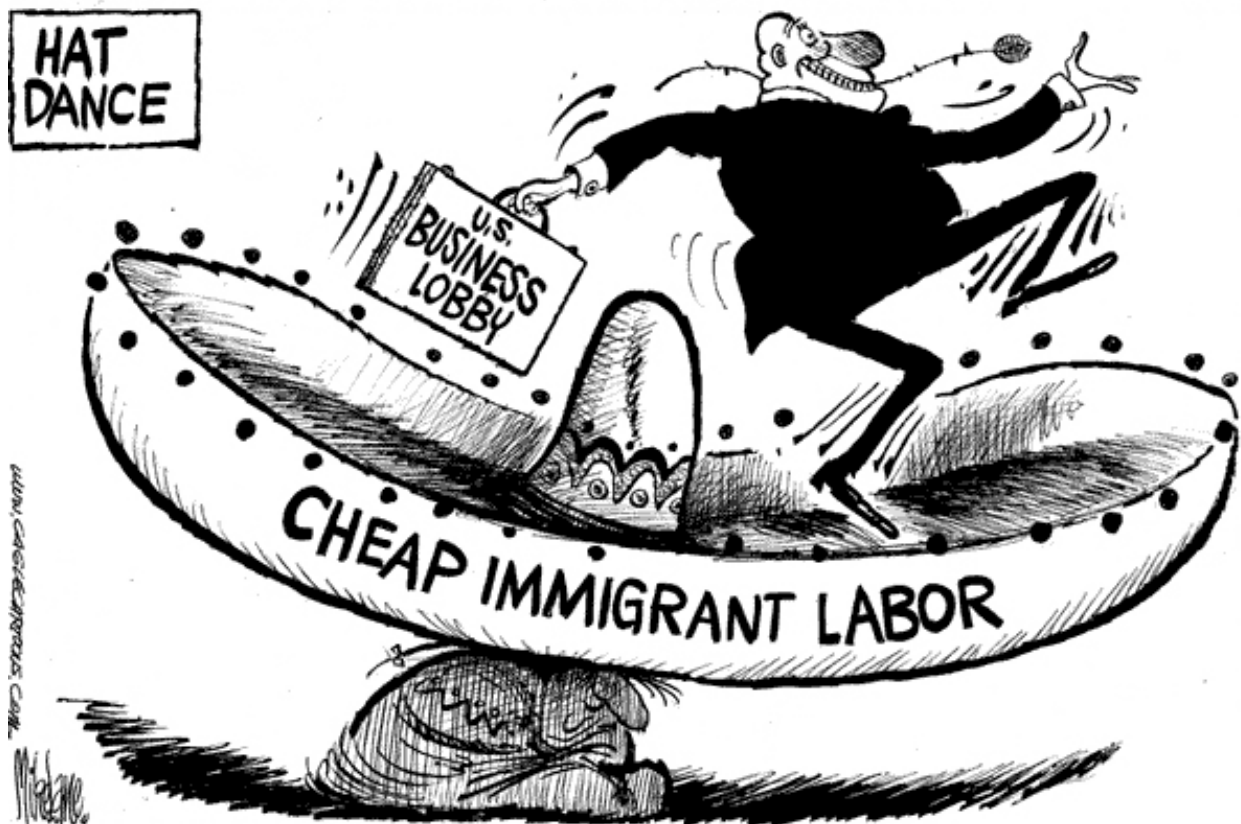
Publication: Cagle Cartoons

Publication Date: 2009

Description of cartoon: During the late twentieth and early twenty-first century, American business took advantage of cheap immigrant labor, especially that from nearby countries such as Mexico. A highly controversial issue, the rising numbers of Mexican immigrants provided cheap labor for American industry, while opponents argued that the influx of Mexican immigrants weakened the American economy and national security.

Source: <http://www.cagle.com/news/immigration06/>

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12. Creator: Daryl Cagle

Title: Rick Perry Border Fence

Publication: Cagle Cartoons

Publication Date: September 25, 2011

Description of cartoon: In the early twenty-first century, there was a push for an increase in suppressing illegal immigration, specifically that from Mexico. This cartoon depicts the motives for such immigration is a “free” life in the United States and suggests that Mexico provides the means for these immigrants (see “Maps to USA” sign), while the United States ultimately does nothing to prevent it.

Source: Cagle Cartoons

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