

immigration cartoons from american history

immigration cartoons from american history have long served as powerful visual commentaries on the social, political, and economic dynamics of the United States. These cartoons, dating back to the 19th and early 20th centuries, capture the nation's evolving attitudes toward immigrants, reveal stereotypes and anxieties, and offer insight into the debates that have shaped American identity. This article explores the history and significance of immigration cartoons from American history, examining their origins, themes, and societal impact. Readers will discover how artists used satire and symbolism to represent immigrant groups, address issues like assimilation and nativism, and influence public opinion. The article also highlights notable cartoonists, iconic examples, and the role of political cartoons in shaping the immigration narrative. Whether you are a history enthusiast, student, or researcher, this comprehensive guide will deepen your understanding of how immigration cartoons from American history reflect and shape the American experience.

- The Origins of Immigration Cartoons in American History
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- Notable Cartoonists and Iconic Works
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- Symbolism and Techniques in Immigration Cartoons
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The Origins of Immigration Cartoons in American History

Immigration cartoons from American history first gained prominence in the mid-19th century. As waves of immigrants arrived from Europe and Asia, political cartoonists began to use illustrations as a means of expressing public sentiment and critiquing government policies. Newspapers and magazines such as Harper's Weekly and Puck became major platforms for these cartoons. In an era without widespread photography, cartoons were a crucial visual medium, providing accessible commentary on complex issues like immigration laws, labor competition, and cultural integration.

Early immigration cartoons often reflected the anxieties of the native-born population, particularly during periods of rapid demographic change. The arrival of Irish, Chinese, Italian, and Eastern European immigrants sparked debates that artists captured with exaggerated imagery and biting satire. Understanding the historical context of these cartoons is essential for interpreting their messages and recognizing their influence on American perceptions of immigrants.

Key Themes in Immigration Cartoons from American History

Nativism and Anti-Immigrant Sentiment

A recurring theme in immigration cartoons from American history is nativism, or the belief that native-born Americans are superior to immigrants. Many cartoons depicted immigrants as threats to American jobs, values, and security. Through caricature, artists often exaggerated physical and cultural traits, reinforcing stereotypes and fueling public fears. The images of the "Irish ape" or the "Chinese menace" are stark examples of how cartoons contributed to negative perceptions and prejudices during periods of increased immigration.

Assimilation and the Melting Pot

Another common subject in immigration cartoons is the concept of assimilation. The "melting pot" metaphor, which suggests that immigrants blend into a unified American culture, appeared frequently in turn-of-the-century illustrations. Some cartoons celebrated the diversity and industriousness of newcomers, while others questioned whether certain groups could truly become American. These visual discussions mirrored broader debates about cultural identity, language, and religious differences.

Political and Economic Fears

Cartoonists also addressed the economic and political implications of immigration. Concerns about job competition, labor strikes, and political radicalism were often depicted through dramatic imagery. For example, cartoons might show immigrants as a flood overwhelming Uncle Sam, or as anarchists threatening national stability. These themes reflect historical moments such as the rise of labor unions, the Red Scare, and the passage of restrictive immigration laws.

- Nativism and fears of cultural change
- Assimilation and the "melting pot" metaphor
- Economic competition and labor unrest
- Political radicalism and security concerns

Notable Cartoonists and Iconic Works

Thomas Nast and the Irish Immigrant

Thomas Nast, often called the "Father of the American Cartoon," played a pivotal role in shaping public attitudes toward immigrants in the 19th century. His illustrations in *Harper's Weekly*, especially those focusing on Irish immigrants, are among the most recognized immigration cartoons from American history. Nast's depictions ranged from sympathetic portrayals of oppressed groups to harsh caricatures reinforcing anti-immigrant stereotypes.

Joseph Keppler and Puck Magazine

Joseph Keppler, founder of *Puck* magazine, was another influential figure. His satirical cartoons addressed the political and social consequences of mass immigration, often using allegory and symbolism. Notable works include images of Uncle Sam overseeing a "melting pot" or attempting to manage the influx of newcomers at Ellis Island. Keppler's approach was both critical and humorous, providing nuanced perspectives on the challenges of assimilation.

Other Influential Cartoonists

Several other artists contributed to the legacy of immigration cartoons, including Frederick Burr Opper and Homer Davenport. Their works captured the shifting public mood and provided visual records of major legislative events, such as the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Immigration Act of 1924. These cartoonists used their platforms to spark debate and influence opinions on national policy.

Impact of Immigration Cartoons on Society and Policy

Immigration cartoons from American history did more than entertain; they shaped national discourse and influenced public policy. By encapsulating complex ideas in memorable images, cartoonists had the power to sway opinions and mobilize support for or against legislative measures. For example, negative portrayals of Chinese immigrants contributed to widespread support for exclusionary laws in the late 1800s. Similarly, cartoons depicting immigrants as hardworking and patriotic helped counteract xenophobic narratives during times of war.

The visual impact of these cartoons made them effective tools for advocacy and protest as well. Labor unions, political parties, and reform groups often commissioned or distributed cartoons to advance their causes. As a result, immigration cartoons became an integral part of America's political and cultural landscape.

Symbolism and Techniques in Immigration Cartoons

Common Visual Motifs

Cartoonists relied on a rich vocabulary of symbols and motifs to communicate their messages about immigration. Common images included Uncle Sam as the embodiment of the nation, the Statue of Liberty as a symbol of welcome or exclusion, and the “melting pot” as a metaphor for assimilation. Physical exaggeration, such as oversized hats, facial features, or clothing, was used to identify and stereotype different immigrant groups.

Satire and Irony

Satire and irony were essential techniques in immigration cartoons from American history. Artists often juxtaposed patriotic ideals with scenes of discrimination or violence, highlighting the contradictions in American society. Through humor and exaggeration, cartoons could challenge prevailing attitudes or reinforce existing prejudices, depending on the cartoonist’s intent.

Artistic Styles and Publication Methods

The artistic style of immigration cartoons evolved over time, influenced by advances in printing technology and changing tastes. Early cartoons were often wood engravings or lithographs, while later works embraced bold lines, vibrant colors, and detailed compositions. Major publications like Harper’s Weekly, Puck, and Judge provided wide circulation, ensuring that immigration cartoons reached diverse audiences across the country.

The Legacy of Immigration Cartoons in American History

The legacy of immigration cartoons from American history is complex and enduring. These images offer valuable insights into the fears, hopes, and contradictions of American society during periods of demographic change. They serve as historical documents, preserving the visual language of past debates and reminding modern audiences of the power of media to shape public attitudes.

Today, historians and educators use immigration cartoons as teaching tools, encouraging critical analysis of stereotypes, propaganda, and social change. While some cartoons are deeply offensive by contemporary standards, they provide essential context for understanding the struggles and

achievements of immigrant communities throughout American history. The ongoing relevance of these cartoons underscores their importance in the nation's cultural heritage.

Q: What are immigration cartoons from American history?

A: Immigration cartoons from American history are political and satirical illustrations published in newspapers and magazines, especially during the 19th and early 20th centuries, that comment on the arrival, treatment, and perception of immigrants in the United States.

Q: Which immigrant groups were most commonly depicted in historical American cartoons?

A: The most commonly depicted groups include Irish, Chinese, Italian, Jewish, and Eastern European immigrants, each portrayed with different stereotypes and caricatures reflecting the attitudes of the era.

Q: How did immigration cartoons influence public opinion and policy?

A: Immigration cartoons influenced public opinion by visualizing fears, prejudices, and debates, often swaying support for restrictive immigration laws or, in some cases, promoting assimilation and acceptance.

Q: Who were some of the most famous cartoonists addressing immigration issues in American history?

A: Notable cartoonists include Thomas Nast, Joseph Keppler, Frederick Burr Opper, and Homer Davenport, whose works were widely published and influential in shaping attitudes.

Q: What symbols were commonly used in immigration cartoons from American history?

A: Common symbols included Uncle Sam, the Statue of Liberty, the melting pot, and exaggerated features representing different nationalities or ethnicities.

Q: Were immigration cartoons always negative toward immigrants?

A: While many cartoons reflected nativist and anti-immigrant sentiments, some also depicted positive aspects of immigration, highlighting diversity, hard work, and the potential for assimilation.

Q: How are immigration cartoons from American history used today?

A: Today, these cartoons are studied by historians, educators, and students to understand historical attitudes, analyze propaganda, and discuss the evolution of American identity and policy.

Q: What is the significance of the "melting pot" metaphor in immigration cartoons?

A: The "melting pot" metaphor symbolizes the ideal of diverse immigrant groups blending into a unified American culture, a concept frequently explored and critiqued in historical cartoons.

Q: How did artistic styles in immigration cartoons change over time?

A: Artistic styles evolved from detailed engravings to more colorful and bold illustrations, reflecting technological advances and changing public tastes in visual media.

Q: Why are immigration cartoons important for understanding American history?

A: Immigration cartoons provide unique visual records of public sentiment, political debates, and cultural tensions, offering insights into how Americans have viewed immigration throughout the nation's development.

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Immigration Cartoons from American History: A Visual Narrative of Shifting Attitudes

Introduction:

American history is a complex tapestry woven with threads of immigration, opportunity, and often,

conflict. Understanding this narrative requires looking beyond dry historical accounts. Political cartoons, with their potent blend of visual storytelling and biting social commentary, offer a uniquely revealing perspective. This blog post delves into the rich archive of American immigration cartoons, exploring how these images reflected – and often shaped – public opinion on immigration throughout different eras. We'll journey through time, examining the changing depictions of immigrants and the evolving anxieties and hopes associated with the arrival of newcomers to American shores. Get ready to see history through a different lens – the satirical, often harsh, but always insightful lens of the political cartoon.

H2: Early Immigration Cartoons: Nativism and the "Melting Pot" Ideal (Late 19th & Early 20th Centuries)

The late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed a massive influx of immigrants, primarily from Southern and Eastern Europe. This period saw a surge in nativist sentiment, fueled by anxieties about cultural differences, economic competition, and perceived threats to American identity. Cartoons from this era frequently portrayed immigrants as caricatures, emphasizing negative stereotypes – often emphasizing ethnicity and religion. They were depicted as a threat to the "American way of life," contributing to a climate of fear and prejudice. However, alongside these negative portrayals, the "melting pot" ideal also started to emerge in some cartoons, suggesting a hopeful vision of assimilation and cultural blending. This contradictory messaging reflects the complex and often conflicting attitudes towards immigration during this time.

H3: Examining the Stereotypes:

Many cartoons utilized exaggerated features and clothing to visually differentiate immigrant groups, perpetuating harmful stereotypes. These visual shortcuts simplified complex cultural identities, reducing individuals to one-dimensional representations. The impact of these caricatures on public perception cannot be underestimated, as they reinforced pre-existing biases and fueled discriminatory practices.

H2: The Mid-20th Century: War, Cold War, and Shifting Demographics

The mid-20th century brought significant shifts in immigration patterns and public perception. World War II and the Cold War influenced the portrayal of immigrants in cartoons. While some cartoons continued to express anxieties about communism and foreign influence, others reflected a growing awareness of the contributions of immigrants to the war effort and the nation's overall prosperity. The rise of the civil rights movement also began to challenge existing racial and ethnic stereotypes in some, but certainly not all, cartoon depictions.

H3: The Rise of Subtlety:

While blatant racism remained present, some cartoonists began employing more subtle techniques to convey their messages about immigration. Instead of relying on crude stereotypes, they used symbolism and satire to critique immigration policies and societal attitudes. This shift reflects a growing complexity in public discourse surrounding immigration.

H2: Late 20th & Early 21st Centuries: Globalization and Ongoing Debates

The latter part of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st have seen continued debates about immigration, driven by globalization, economic changes, and evolving social norms. Cartoons from

this period grapple with the complexities of illegal immigration, border security, and the socio-economic impact of migration. The visual language has evolved, with some cartoons employing a more nuanced approach, acknowledging the human stories behind immigration while still addressing the political and social challenges. However, xenophobic narratives still find expression in some cartoons, highlighting the enduring nature of prejudice.

H3: The Internet Age:

The rise of the internet and social media has broadened the platforms for disseminating political cartoons. This has both positive and negative implications. While it allows for a wider range of perspectives and voices, it also creates an environment where misinformation and biased depictions can easily spread. The accessibility of this medium has amplified both the positive and negative impacts of visual commentary on immigration.

Conclusion:

Immigration cartoons from American history offer a fascinating and often unsettling glimpse into the nation's evolving relationship with newcomers. By analyzing these visual narratives, we gain a deeper understanding of the historical context surrounding immigration debates, the persistence of prejudice, and the ongoing struggle to create a more inclusive society. While the style and overt messaging have evolved over time, the underlying themes of fear, opportunity, and the constant renegotiation of national identity persist throughout these visual records. Examining these cartoons allows us to critically assess the power of images to shape public opinion and to recognize the crucial role of empathy and understanding in navigating the complex challenges of immigration.

FAQs:

1. Where can I find a collection of these historical immigration cartoons? Many university archives, libraries specializing in American history (like the Library of Congress), and online databases of historical newspapers and magazines contain significant collections of political cartoons.
2. Were all immigration cartoons negative? No, while a significant portion reflected negative biases and stereotypes, some cartoons depicted immigrants positively, highlighting their contributions to American society and advocating for more humane immigration policies.
3. How did the style of immigration cartoons change over time? Early cartoons often relied on crude stereotypes and exaggerated features. Over time, the style became more sophisticated, employing satire and symbolism to convey more complex messages. The influence of artistic movements and changing media technology also shaped the visual style.
4. Did these cartoons influence public policy? It's difficult to directly link specific cartoons to specific policy changes, but their influence on public opinion is undeniable. Cartoons reflecting and shaping negative attitudes contributed to the passage of restrictive immigration laws in various periods.
5. What is the lasting impact of these historical cartoons? The legacy of these cartoons is twofold. They serve as a valuable historical record reflecting the anxieties and attitudes of their time, and they also highlight the dangers of stereotyping and prejudice, offering valuable lessons for contemporary discussions about immigration.

immigration cartoons from american history: Migra Mouse Lalo Alcaraz, 2004 The first ever graphic novel by political cartoonist Lalo Alcaraz blends political satire with the border icons from his youth and the fabricated good ole days' of official American TV culture. Through humorous and occasionally poignant stories relating to the author's childhood as the son of Mexican immigrants living on the US/Mexico border, *Leave It to Beaver* explores themes of immigration, biculturalism and the inevitable reverse-assimilation of America.'

immigration cartoons from american history: *How the Other Half Lives* Jacob Riis, 2011

immigration cartoons from american history: **American Immigration: Our History, Our Stories** Kathleen Krull, 2020-06-16 Award-winning author Kathleen Krull takes an in-depth historical look at immigration in America—with remarkable stories of some of the immigrants who helped build this country. With its rich historical text, fascinating sidebars about many immigrants throughout time, an extensive source list and timeline, as well as captivating photos, *American Immigration* will become a go-to resource for every child, teacher, and librarian discussing the complex history of immigration. America is a nation of immigrants. People have come to the United States from around the world seeking a better life and more opportunities, and our country would not be what it is today without their contributions. From writers like Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie, to scientists like Albert Einstein, to innovators like Elon Musk, this book honors the immigrants who have changed the way we think, eat, and live. Their stories serve as powerful reminders of the progress we've made, and the work that is still left to be done.

immigration cartoons from american history: *The Four Immigrants Manga* Henry (Yoshitaka) Kiyama, 2023-11-01 A documentary comic book from 1931, depicting the true adventures of four young Japanese men in America. Originally published in Japanese in San Francisco in 1931, *The Four Immigrants Manga* is Henry Kiyama's visual chronicle of his immigrant experiences in the United States. Drawn in a classic gag-strip comic-book style, this heartfelt tale—rediscovered and translated by manga expert Frederik L. Schodt—is a fascinating, entertaining depiction of early Asian American struggles.

immigration cartoons from american history: The Art of Ill Will Donald Dewey, 2008-10 Featuring over 200 illustrations, this book tells the story of American political cartoons. From the colonial period to contemporary cartoonists like Pat Oliphant and Jimmy Margulies, this title highlights these artists' uncanny ability to encapsulate the essence of a situation and to steer the public mood with a single drawing.

immigration cartoons from american history: **Immigrants and Comics** Nhora Lucía Serrano, 2021-03-09 *Immigrants and Comics* is an interdisciplinary, themed anthology that focuses on how comics have played a crucial role in representing, constructing, and reifying the immigrant subject and the immigrant experience in popular global culture of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Nhora Lucía Serrano and a diverse group of contributors examine immigrant experience as they navigate new socio-political milieus in cartoons, comics, and graphic novels across cultures and time periods. They interrogate how immigration is portrayed in comics and how the 'immigrant' was an indispensable and vital trope to the development of the comics medium in the twentieth century. At the heart of the book's interdisciplinary nexus is a critical framework steeped in the ideas of remembrance and commemoration, what Pierre Nora calls lieux de mémoire. This book will be of interest to students and scholars in Visual Studies, Comparative Literature, English, Ethnic Studies, Francophone Studies, American Studies, Hispanic Studies, art history, and museum studies.

immigration cartoons from american history: **Thomas Nast** Fiona Deans Halloran, 2013-01-01 Thomas Nast (1840-1902), the founding father of American political cartooning, is perhaps best known for his cartoons portraying political parties as the Democratic donkey and the Republican elephant. Nast's legacy also includes a trove of other political cartoons, his successful attack on the machine politics of Tammany Hall in 1871, and his wildly popular illustrations of Santa Claus for Harper's Weekly magazine. In this thoroughgoing and lively biography, Fiona Deans Halloran interprets his work, explores his motivations and ideals, and illuminates the lasting legacy of Nast's work on American political culture--

immigration cartoons from american history: Diary of a Reluctant Dreamer Alberto Ledesma, 2017 From undocumented to hyper documented, *Diary of a Reluctant Dreamer* traces Alberto Ledesma's struggle with personal and national identity from growing up in Oakland to earning his doctorate degree at Berkeley, and beyond.

immigration cartoons from american history: Crossing Into America Louis Gerard Mendoza, Subramanian Shankar, 2005-04-30 Collects writings by such top contributors as Jamaica Kincaid, Maxine Hong Kingston, and Richard Rodriguez, as well as a host of new writers, to present a history of modern immigration and reflections on the immigrant experience.

immigration cartoons from american history: *United States Immigration, 1800-1965: A History in Documents* James S. Pula, 2020-08-01 The debate over immigration has been a hallmark of the American nation since its earliest days, and it persists in generating a complex spectrum of opinions and emotions. *United States Immigration, 1800-1965* provides a compact yet diverse selection of primary documents that helps to illuminate immigration as one of the defining features of the American social, cultural, and political landscape. A wide array of primary sources is included: documents written by immigrants that chronicle their own experiences; examples of pro- and anti-immigration sentiments and arguments; and government documents, including immigration laws and federal court rulings. In all, 75 documents (including 20 images) help to tell the story of United States immigration from roughly 1800 through to the Hart-Celler Act of 1965.

immigration cartoons from american history: *America for Americans* Erika Lee, 2019-11-26 This definitive history of American xenophobia is essential reading for anyone who wants to build a more inclusive society (Ibram X. Kendi, New York Times-bestselling author of *How to Be an Antiracist*). The United States is known as a nation of immigrants. But it is also a nation of xenophobia. In *America for Americans*, Erika Lee shows that an irrational fear, hatred, and hostility toward immigrants has been a defining feature of our nation from the colonial era to the Trump era. Benjamin Franklin ridiculed Germans for their strange and foreign ways. Americans' anxiety over Irish Catholics turned xenophobia into a national political movement. Chinese immigrants were excluded, Japanese incarcerated, and Mexicans deported. Today, Americans fear Muslims, Latinos, and the so-called browning of America. Forcing us to confront this history, Lee explains how xenophobia works, why it has endured, and how it threatens America. Now updated with an epilogue reflecting on how the coronavirus pandemic turbocharged xenophobia, *America for Americans* is an urgent spur to action for any concerned citizen.

immigration cartoons from american history: Herblock's History Herbert Block, 2000 *Herblock's History* is an article written by Harry L. Katz that was originally published in the October 2000 issue of *The Library of Congress Information Bulletin*. The U.S. Library of Congress, based in Washington, D.C., presents the article online. Katz provides a biographical sketch of the American political cartoonist and journalist Herbert Block (1909-2001), who was known as Herblock. Block worked as a cartoonist for *The Washington Post* for more than 50 years, and his cartoons were syndicated throughout the United States. Katz highlights an exhibition of Block's cartoons, that was on display at the U.S. Library of Congress from October 2000. Images of selected cartoons by Block are available online.

immigration cartoons from american history: *Driven Out* Jean Pfaelzer, 2008-08 This sweeping and groundbreaking work presents the shocking and violent history of ethnic cleansing against Chinese Americans from the Gold Rush era to the turn of the century.

immigration cartoons from american history: *Nativism and Slavery* Tyler Anbinder, 1992 Although the United States has always portrayed itself as a sanctuary for the world's victim's of poverty and oppression, anti-immigrant movements have enjoyed remarkable success throughout American history. None attained greater prominence than the Order of the Star Spangled Banner, a fraternal order referred to most commonly as the Know Nothing party. Vowing to reduce the political influence of immigrants and Catholics, the Know Nothings burst onto the American political scene in 1854, and by the end of the following year they had elected eight governors, more than one hundred congressmen, and thousands of other local officials including the mayors of Boston,

Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Chicago. After their initial successes, the Know Nothings attempted to increase their appeal by converting their network of lodges into a conventional political organization, which they christened the American Party. Recently, historians have pointed to the Know Nothings' success as evidence that ethnic and religious issues mattered more to nineteenth-century voters than better-known national issues such as slavery. In this important book, however, Anbinder argues that the Know Nothings' phenomenal success was inextricably linked to the firm stance their northern members took against the extension of slavery. Most Know Nothings, he asserts, saw slavery and Catholicism as interconnected evils that should be fought in tandem. Although the Know Nothings certainly were bigots, their party provided an early outlet for the anti-slavery sentiment that eventually led to the Civil War. Anbinder's study presents the first comprehensive history of America's most successful anti-immigrant movement, as well as a major reinterpretation of the political crisis that led to the Civil War.

immigration cartoons from american history: Foreign Conspiracy Against the Liberties of the United States Samuel Finley Breese Morse, 1836

immigration cartoons from american history: The Right to Vote Alexander Keyssar, 2009-06-30 Originally published in 2000, *The Right to Vote* was widely hailed as a magisterial account of the evolution of suffrage from the American Revolution to the end of the twentieth century. In this revised and updated edition, Keyssar carries the story forward, from the disputed presidential contest of 2000 through the 2008 campaign and the election of Barack Obama. *The Right to Vote* is a sweeping reinterpretation of American political history as well as a meditation on the meaning of democracy in contemporary American life.

immigration cartoons from american history: *Drawing on Anger* Eric J. García, 2018-09-04 Over a decade's worth of satirical illustrations of Uncle Sam's hypocritical foreign and domestic policies through a Chicano lens.

immigration cartoons from american history: *I Was Their American Dream* Malaka Gharib, 2019-04-30 "A portrait of growing up in America, and a portrait of family, that pulls off the feat of being both intimately specific and deeply universal at the same time. I adored this book."—Jonny Sun "[A] high-spirited graphical memoir . . . Gharib's wisdom about the power and limits of racial identity is evident in the way she draws."—NPR WINNER OF THE ARAB AMERICAN BOOK AWARD • NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR BY NPR • The New York Public Library • Kirkus Reviews *I Was Their American Dream* is at once a coming-of-age story and a reminder of the thousands of immigrants who come to America in search for a better life for themselves and their children. The daughter of parents with unfulfilled dreams themselves, Malaka navigated her childhood chasing her parents' ideals, learning to code-switch between her family's Filipino and Egyptian customs, adapting to white culture to fit in, crushing on skater boys, and trying to understand the tension between holding onto cultural values and trying to be an all-American kid. Malaka Gharib's triumphant graphic memoir brings to life her teenage antics and illuminates earnest questions about identity and culture, while providing thoughtful insight into the lives of modern immigrants and the generation of millennial children they raised. Malaka's story is a heartfelt tribute to the American immigrants who have invested their future in the promise of the American dream. Praise for *I Was Their American Dream* "In this time when immigration is such a hot topic, Malaka Gharib puts an engaging human face on the issue. . . . The push and pull first-generation kids feel is portrayed with humor and love, especially humor. . . . Gharib pokes fun at all of the cultures she lives in, able to see each of them with an outsider's wry eye, while appreciating them with an insider's close experience. . . . The question of 'What are you?' has never been answered with so much charm."—Marissa Moss, *New York Journal of Books* "Forthright and funny, Gharib fiercely claims her own American dream."—Booklist "Thoughtful and relatable, this touching account should be shared across generations."—Library Journal "This charming graphic memoir riffs on the joys and challenges of developing a unique ethnic identity."—Publishers Weekly

immigration cartoons from american history: Whiteness of a Different Color Matthew Frye Jacobson, 1999-09-01 America's racial odyssey is the subject of this remarkable work of historical

imagination. Matthew Frye Jacobson argues that race resides not in nature but in the contingencies of politics and culture. In ever-changing racial categories we glimpse the competing theories of history and collective destiny by which power has been organized and contested in the United States. Capturing the excitement of the new field of whiteness studies and linking it to traditional historical inquiry, Jacobson shows that in this nation of immigrants race has been at the core of civic assimilation: ethnic minorities, in becoming American, were re-racialized to become Caucasian.

immigration cartoons from american history: The New York Irish Ronald H. Bayor, Timothy Meagher, 1997-09-30 As one of the country's oldest ethnic groups, the Irish have played a vital part in its history. New York has been both port of entry and home to the Irish for three centuries. This joint project of the Irish Institute and the New York Irish History Roundtable offers a fresh perspective on an immigrant people's encounter with the famed metropolis. 37 illustrations.

immigration cartoons from american history: Red Lines Cherian George, Sonny Liew, 2021-08-31 A lively graphic narrative reports on censorship of political cartoons around the world, featuring interviews with censored cartoonists from Pittsburgh to Beijing. Why do the powerful feel so threatened by political cartoons? Cartoons don't tell secrets or move markets. Yet, as Cherian George and Sonny Liew show us in *Red Lines*, cartoonists have been harassed, trolled, sued, fired, jailed, attacked, and assassinated for their insolence. The robustness of political cartooning—one of the most elemental forms of political speech—says something about the health of democracy. In a lively graphic narrative—illustrated by Liew, himself a prize-winning cartoonist—*Red Lines* crisscrosses the globe to feel the pulse of a vocation under attack. A Syrian cartoonist insults the president and has his hands broken by goons. An Indian cartoonist stands up to misogyny and receives rape threats. An Israeli artist finds his antiracist works censored by social media algorithms. And the New York Times, caught in the crossfire of the culture wars, decides to stop publishing editorial cartoons completely. *Red Lines* studies thin-skinned tyrants, the invisible hand of market censorship, and demands in the name of social justice to rein in the right to offend. It includes interviews with more than sixty cartoonists and insights from art historians, legal scholars, and political scientists—all presented in graphic form. This engaging account makes it clear that cartoon censorship doesn't just matter to cartoonists and their fans. When the red lines are misapplied, all citizens are potential victims.

immigration cartoons from american history: A People's History of American Empire Howard Zinn, Mike Konopacki, Paul Buhle, 2008-04 Adapted from the critically acclaimed chronicle of U.S. history, a study of American expansionism around the world is told from a grassroots perspective and provides an analysis of important events from Wounded Knee to Iraq.

immigration cartoons from american history: Grounds for Dreaming Lori A. Flores, 2016-01-05 Known as “The Salad Bowl of the World,” California’s Salinas Valley became an agricultural empire due to the toil of diverse farmworkers, including Latinos. A sweeping critical history of how Mexican Americans and Mexican immigrants organized for their rights in the decades leading up to the seminal strikes led by Cesar Chavez, this important work also looks closely at how different groups of Mexicans—U.S. born, *bracero*, and undocumented—confronted and interacted with one another during this period. An incisive study of labor, migration, race, gender, citizenship, and class, Lori Flores’s first book offers crucial insights for today’s ever-growing U.S. Latino demographic, the farmworker rights movement, and future immigration policy.

immigration cartoons from american history: Bok! Chip Bok, 2002 Has the world changed since September 11, 2001? It has for at least one band of subversive operatives who scheme in the shadows to ambush politicians. I'm speaking, of course, of the small yet poorly organized cells of individuals who take advantage of the freedoms this nation provides in order to carry out their roles as political cartoonists. I'm one of them and this is my story. I've operated inside these borders for many years, confounding immigration officials by the simple yet elegant strategy of being born here. The primary targets of my drawing have always been the leaders of my own government from city council to Congress to the president. That's what cartoonists do and that's what the public expects of us. But what happens when an enemy force attacks the government, not with sarcasm and satire,

but with commercial aircraft loaded with jet fuel, and destroys national landmarks in New York City and Washington D.C., killing thousands of people? In the immediate aftermath of the September 11 attack a lot of things changed, and I felt like one of them was my job description. No more mucking around with Gary Condit. The social security lock box was now a dead issue. And while it was tempting to make something of the president's disappearing act in Air Force One on that day, it's tough to attack the commander-in-chief when the United States itself has just been attacked. This book contains a collection of my cartoons from that day forward.

immigration cartoons from american history: Caricatures on American Historical Phases 1918-2018 Heinz-Dietrich Fischer, 2020 This volume covers main phases of United States history over the span of a century, 1918 - 2018. Starting with fights for Americanism during World War I until the America-First movement of our times, there are, among others, Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial cartoons about these topics: Ku Klux Klan, Foreign Policy, Great Depression, Lynching Practices, Labor Conditions, War Productions, Truman's Administration, Korean War, Racial Integration, Vietnam War, Watergate Scandal, Death Penalty, Ronald Reagan, Clinton's Sex Affair, Terrorist Attacks, Iraq War, Deadly Hurricanes, Financial Crashes, Washington Establishment, Presidents Barack Obama and Donald Trump.

immigration cartoons from american history: Pres. Rhetoric, 16 Vanessa B. Beasley, 2006 As the nation's ceremonial as well as political leader, presidents through their rhetoric help to create the frame for the American public's understanding of immigration. In an overarching essay and ten case studies, *Who Belongs in America?* explores select moments in U.S. immigration history, focusing on the presidential discourse that preceded, addressed, or otherwise corresponded to events.--BOOK JACKET.

immigration cartoons from american history: The San Francisco Wasp Richard Samuel West, 2004

immigration cartoons from american history: Unaccompanied Javier Zamora, 2018-05-01 New York Times Bestselling Author of *Solito* Every line resonates with a wind that crosses oceans.—Jamaal May Zamora's work is real life turned into myth and myth made real life. —Glappitnova Javier Zamora was nine years old when he traveled unaccompanied 4,000 miles, across multiple borders, from El Salvador to the United States to be reunited with his parents. This dramatic and hope-filled poetry debut humanizes the highly charged and polarizing rhetoric of border-crossing; assesses borderland politics, race, and immigration on a profoundly personal level; and simultaneously remembers and imagines a birth country that's been left behind. Through an unflinching gaze, plainspoken diction, and a combination of Spanish and English, *Unaccompanied* crosses rugged terrain where families are lost and reunited, coyotes lead migrants astray, and the thin white man let us drink from a hose / while pointing his shotgun. From *Let Me Try Again*: He knew we weren't Mexican. He must've remembered his family coming over the border, or the border coming over them, because he drove us to the border and told us next time, rest at least five days, don't trust anyone calling themselves coyotes, bring more tortillas, sardines, Alhambra. He knew we would try again. And again—like everyone does. Javier Zamora was born in El Salvador and immigrated to the United States at the age of nine. He earned a BA at UC-Berkeley, an MFA at New York University, and is a 2016–2018 Wallace Stegner Fellow at Stanford University.

immigration cartoons from american history: Unwanted Maddalena Marinari, 2019-10-29 In the late nineteenth century, Italians and Eastern European Jews joined millions of migrants around the globe who left their countries to take advantage of the demand for unskilled labor in rapidly industrializing nations, including the United States. Many Americans of northern and western European ancestry regarded these newcomers as biologically and culturally inferior-unassimilable--and by 1924, the United States had instituted national origins quotas to curtail immigration from southern and eastern Europe. Weaving together political, social, and transnational history, Maddalena Marinari examines how, from 1882 to 1965, Italian and Jewish reformers profoundly influenced the country's immigration policy as they mobilized against the immigration laws that marked them as undesirable. Strategic alliances among restrictionist

legislators in Congress, a climate of anti-immigrant hysteria, and a fickle executive branch often left these immigrants with few options except to negotiate and accept political compromises. As they tested the limits of citizenship and citizen activism, however, the actors at the heart of Marinari's story shaped the terms of debate around immigration in the United States in ways we still reckon with today.

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