



Andrew jackson political cartoon explanation

The pen is more powerful than the politician. - President Gerald R. Ford, 1975 Using drawings or cartoons to comment on the actions of a president is a tradition almost as old as the nation. Political cartoons were the creation of the politically partisan press in the early 19th century. They became staples of magazines in the 19th century and eventually a cornerstone of the modern newspaper industry. Comics help make complex problems and personalities more accessible. They often have a big impact on attitudes about a CEO. Many presidents felt like 19th-century New York politician William Boss Tweed: Stop them fucking pictures.... I don't care much about what the papers write about me. My constituents can't read. But, damn it, they can see pictures. Page 2 The presidency has always been a dominant force in shaping and reflecting songs, movies and other cultural expressions. As a symbol of and for America, the president was traditionally depicted as a heroic figure, as the country's moral compass, or as a reflection of the national mood. Changing attitudes have contributed to more accessible and varied characterizations, although they are not necessarily more

realistic. The centrality and visibility of the presidency of American society speaks volumes about its importance and influence, and contributes to a common political culture. Page 3 The presidency has been an element of feature films from the beginning, although films that show actual presidents have rarely been successes at the box office. Early silent classics included Lincoln, Lover (1914) and The Birth of a Nation (1915). Some movies have sought to glorify - Young Mr. Lincoln, with Henry Fonda, Sunrise at Campobello, PT 109; Others explored the ambiguity of the office - Seven Days in May, Nixon and Dr. Strangelove. Recent films, such as Air Force One, Deep Impact and the US President, made the president an action hero, a romantic leading man, or a symbol of everything that is right or wrong - in America. Tv has treated the executive office with less reverence. In the early years, programs such as the Producer's Showcase and the Philco Playhouse began to examine the American political system. In the 1970s, several depictions of the presidency attempted to demystify and explain, including Eleanor and Franklin, Collision Course and The Missiles of October. More recently, NBC's The West Wing tried to both entertain and educate its viewers about life in a functioning White House. And Saturday Night Live has lampooned the presidency for more than two decades. Today's show strives for a better rounded, less heroic image of the president. Page 4 The presidency has been honored in almost every genre of America's foremost artists and songwriters have explored the subject. They include Leonard Bernstein, George and Ira Gershwin, Jackie Moms Mabley, Frank Sinatra, Johnny Horton, John Philip Sousa and Irving Berlin. Few of the songs are memorable, but they show the president's importance and visibility. Page 5 When the American political system was young and long distances. were crossed fastest on horseback, there were three ways a president could make his plans and policies known to the public. He could travel far and wide to express his views directly to the people. He could rely on supporters touting his dignity and posting bills proclaiming his positions on today's issues. Or he could publish his ideas in a newspaper - run, of course, by his own political party. As the country has grown, so have the methods a president can use to communicate with the American people: telegraph, newsreels, radio, television, and now the Internet. The American people use the same methods to express their own opinions about presidents. Political cartoons and broadsides lampoon the actions of the lives of real presidents, or create imaginary leaders that reflect the mood of each generation Similarly, presidents' images have long been used to adorn or advertise a variety of products, from games to beverages to hand soap. Page 6 If it wasn't for the journalists, I'd tell you the truth. - President Chester A. Arthur, 1881 The ability to communicate effectively to the American public is a hallmark of a successful presidency. Mastering the media during the period, whether newspapers, newspapers, radio, television or even the Internet, is essential to a president's ability to excite people and convey his administration's hopes and ambitions. For some, the challenge of keeping up with the technological changes and demands of various media severely limited their presidencies. Others achieved a lot politically because of their skills. Franklin Roosevelt, for example, used the radio masterfully to speak directly to the American people, and Ronald Reagan's lightness with television earned him the nickname The Great Communicator. Page 7 Before radio or news outlets or televisions arrived, presidents often relied on their oratorical ability to convey information and stimulate popular support. Of course, the number of people able to experience the personality and performance of the president was limited. Page 8 A government cannot be better than the public opinion that sustains it. - President Franklin D. Roosevelt The technology that allows the human voice to be recorded on wax cylinders became a valuable political tool in the early 20th century. The 1908 The race between Republican William H. Taft and Democrat William Jennings Bryan marked the first time recorded speeches were deliberately used to expand the speaker's audience to those who are not present. By 1920, presidents routinely released speeches and remarks about records, or transcripts. Page 9 In the 1950s, presidents realized that much of their time and money would be spent on television. Dwight D. Eisenhower became the first presidential candidate to appear in a television campaign commercial, in 1952. His unorthodox decision surprised many, but the power of television was soon evident. Since then, TELEVISION has been the dominant medium for the expression of presidential leadership. The production of an effective presidential image today requires the use of newspapers and newer technologies such as the Internet. However, the prevailing standard of communication, appearance and performance is still defined by tv. Page 10 Bill Clinton was the first president with the opportunity to make effective use of the Internet. Like the others of us, they in the White House explore what the Internet means, how best to use it, and what effect it will have. Will the use of the new medium create a sense of community? Or lead to further sharing of interests? How will the expansion of high-speed Internet affect the presidency? Will the usurp features traditionally monopolized by TV, just as TV replaced radio as the focus of attention in the home? Page 11 Presidential images have been used by advertisers since the 19th century to encourage people to buy products and services. Ceo is a symbol of progress, optimism and personal achievement - valuable gualities that affect consumers. The symbolic power has also created an entire industry devoted to the preservation of America's collective memory through presidential historical sites, memorabilia and souvenirs. Page 12 Having the president's image in an ad - especially for Washington, Theodore Roosevelt or Lincoln - helped legitimize a product and distinguish it from the competition. The presidential name or representation immediately made an item recognizable and in demand. In the 20th century, an unwritten rule discourages the use of an image of the current president to advertise goods. Page 13 A morsel of real history is a thing as rare as being always valuable. --Thomas Jefferson in a letter to John Adams, 1817 Collecting souvenirs is a centuries-old phenomenon that evolved from religious pilgrims and migrations of communities. It maintains memories and captures the essence of a journey, event, a place or individual. Maintaining a memory of the presidency through a memorial allows people to honor or own a part of the president past. Souvenirs from relics to expensive or unique objects to cheaper, mass-produced toys, T-shirts and mugs - star-spangled kitsch. With the exception of iconic items, most of this material is eventually forgotten or discarded by the buyer or recipient. But it reveals a lot about changing notions of how a president can or should be remembered. Page 14Q questions why doesn't the timeline answer? Flash may not have been downloaded correctly. Try again by clicking here. Why don't the games respond? Try downloading Flash again by clicking here. How do I get the plug-ins I need to view Flash animation on the site? It's easy! Just click here to download Flash 5. Why does the page seem to be cut off on my screen? This application is designed for monitors set to 800x600 resolution or higher. Changing the resolution in the display properties settings resolves the issue. Can I print information from this site? Yes. Go to the top navigation bar of your browser. Click File, and then print. The page you are viewing is printed. Can I use material from this site for a school report or other personal project? Yes, as long as there is no copyright credit next to it, and its use is strictly non-commercial. For more information, see our copyright notice and policy for using Smithsonian images. If my use of a Smithsonian image does not fit the fair use terms above, how do I get permission? 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Your question will have a greater chance of being answered if it falls on one of our disciplines. Send a comment to the webmaster. Page 15, 14, 2000 Media only: Melinda Machado (202) 357-3129 Linda St. Thomas (202) 357-2627 ext. 108 The Nation's Flagship History Museum Explores a Unique American Office - - in exhibition of outstanding size and scope with the opening of The American Presidency: A Glorious Burden, Smithsonian's National Museum of American History together for the first time objects representing the lives and times of the country's 42 presidents. The exhibition opens on Wednesday 15 September. To tell the story of the US presidency, the National Museum of American History, located on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., will feature a variety of new media and interactive experiences. The main storytellers, however, are the more than 900 artifacts on display in the U.S. Presidency, most taken from the museum's holdings of more than 3 million artifacts, by far the largest collection of its kind in the country. Among the exhibition's highlights is Thomas Jefferson's three lap desks in which he wrote the Declaration of Independence; The carriage Ulysses S. Grant rode to his second inauguration; the top hat that Abraham Lincoln wore the night he was murdered; George Washington's sword of battle; Bill Clinton's military case - used to contain the top national security information; A script from the 1999 TV drama The West Wing; and the suit worn by Harrison Ford in the 1997 film Air Force One. Smithsonian Secretary Lawrence M. Small says: We ask many of our presidents. We have expected them to be father, brother, general, diplomat, arbitrator, economist, pitchman, publicist, cheerleader and a dozen things more. We take for granted that the same person who has the qualities to command armies and deploy an arsenal of terrible power will also be available to launch a baseball season. This exhibition shows all these aspects of the job. The museum team responsible for the exhibition is led by historian Spencer R. Crew, the museum's director; Lonnie G. Bunch, assistant director of curatorial affairs; and Harry R. Rubenstein, political history curator. There was no precedent for the Us presidency when the framers of the Constitution created the office in 1787, Crew said. But these revolutionaries - who distrusted centralized authority - entrusted almost monarchical powers to this one office. I hope that visitors will come away from this exhibition with a better understanding of this fundamental contradiction, and how it has given rise to conflicting impulses and realities that continue to shape our country's political life even today. Sponsors The American Presidency has been made possible by generous support from individual donors and corporate partners, including: Kenneth E. Behring, The History Chase Bank, Cisco Systems Inc., Elizabeth and Whitney MacMillan, and Heidi and Max Berry. Additional sponsors include: Automatic Data Processing Inc.; Business 2.0; KPMG LLP; Sears, Roebuck and Co.; and T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc. The US Congress has supported the exhibition and a future travel component with a \$2 million federal grant. The exhibition The Visitor to the American Presidency experiences the history of this uniquely American through 11 sections set in more than 9000 square meters of gallery space. Visitors enter the exhibition through a section titled Presidential Campaigns, where they are greeted by a video montage of presidents on the campaign trail, and continue into Swearing in, where presidents since Franklin D. Roosevelt can be heard reciting the oath of office. Moreover, in creating the presidency, artifacts dating to the earliest days of the country's history speak of the George Washington man and icon, and the conflicting nature of the office's roots. The section Celebrating inaugurations examines the complex nature of American inaugurations as part carnival, part coronation and part celebration that the torch of democracy has again been adopted in peace. It includes the oldest known photograph of an inauguration (James Buchanan, 1857). In Presidential Roles, an interactive activity will allow visitors to use a teleprompter to deliver an actual presidential address. Objects in this section are arranged around a central artifact - the desk on which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. The US presidency continues with a look at the private life of the White House in a section containing China from the Ronald Reagan White House, blue silk pajamas worn by Warren G. Harding and Chelsea Clinton's ballet slippers. A section on Limits of Presidential Power notes the constitutional and political limits of the president, and the impeachment proceedings against Bill Clinton (with Congressional documents) and John Dean's personal copy of his Watergate testimony. Murder and grief trace the sad beginning of the nation's tradition of ritualized grief back to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln and through the deaths and funerals of James A. Garfield, FDR and John F. Kennedy. Among the poignant items here are the drum played during Lincoln's funeral procession and the top hat he wore on the night he was murdered. Communicating the presidency presents such objects as a microphone used by FDR in a radio fireside chat and a Dwight D. Eisenhower era copy of A Guide to Your Television Appearance. In the Presidency of Popular Imagination, representations of the presidency have served to celebrate, criticize, satirize and commemorate the officeholders. Visitors will see street signs from cities across America bearing presidents names; political cartoons; a Theodore Roosevelt Rough Rider doll and teddy bear; and notes for songs such as Old Abe Came Out of the Wilderness. The US presidency concludes with a section on life after the White House, featuring items ranging from Washington's wing chair to Teddy Roosevelt's African safari camp desk to Eisenhower's golf clubs. Videos More than a dozen videos, produced in collaboration with The History Channel, will be shown in the exhibition, including news footage of presidents in crisis (such as the Iran hostages and the Great Depression); along with home movies of life in the White House; and feature films depicting the president. Public programs A year-long series of films, lectures, storytelling, conversations, demonstrations, family programs, music and school trips will kick off with an opening celebration beginning March 18. A website (will contain a navigation system that links objects from the exhibition and presidents to historical eras. The website contains a teacher manual produced in collaboration with The History Channel with activities for grades 4-12. Catalog An illustrated 208-page companion book, titled The American Presidency, contains more than 300 color photographs and 50 duotones. Published by smithsonian institution press, the book will sell for \$50 hardcover and \$24.95 in softcover. Page 16 Campaign Trail Won The Vote Getting the Nomination Hats to Politics Campaign Get Out Vote Torches Parades Did You Know? Inaugurations Inauguration Parades Oath of Office Celebrations Right to Vote Foundations Define the Presidency The New Republic George Washington Presidential Job Commander in Chief Executive Chief Chief Diplomat Ceremonial Head of State Manager of the Economy Party Leader National Leader Thomas Jefferson Abraham Lincoln Theodore Roosevelt Franklin D. Roosevelt John F. 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