## **CARTOON ANALYSIS CHART**

Use this chart to support **Activity 4: Analyzing Language Relations through Cartoons**, on page 8 of Historica Canada's *Official Languages Act* Education Guide. See following pages for examples of cartoons.

| ELEMENT   | EXAMPLE | INTERPRETATION |
|---|---------|----------------|
| Captions or labels: What words are used to identify people or objects? Who or what is depicted in this cartoon? What wording is used to describe the cartoon?   |         |                |
| Size/Scale: Are figures drawn in proportion or out of proportion to each other?   |         |                |
| Composition: How does the arrangement or location of figures or objects in the cartoon give meaning to its elements?  |         |                |
| Symbolism: Cartoonists use symbolism (a sign or object that represents something else) to give visual details meaning. This can include characters, labels, or other details in the image. Write a list of the details and symbols in the cartoon, and explain their significance. This can include any words or dates.   |         |                |
| Caricatures and Stereotypes: A caricature exaggerates certain characteristics of an individual, usually for comic purposes, while a stereotype oversimplifies an individual or group, often in an insulting way. Has the cartoonist exaggerated any physical features of the people in the cartoon? Does the cartoon use stereotypes? If so, what do these visual messages communicate? |         |                |
| Perspective: Political cartoons always represent a particular historical perspective. Read about the context of the political cartoon. Is the perspective easily identified, or is it unclear?  |         |                |

## On sort de l'école en riant...



...et du bureau de placement en pleurant

They leave school laughing . . . and the employment – office crying.

John Collins, Le Jour, Montréal, 17 June 1937

## THE HYPHEN CONTROVERSY



COMMON SERNEE (to English-speaking Canadian struggling with French radio broadcast!)—Here you are, ir. Learn to speak it and solve your troube. It is one of the world's most beautiful and useful languages, and, ashie from the pleasure derived from knowledge of it, you will be benefitted economically, socially and portically. Almost every French-Canadian speaks English. Compreness-vous.

The Montreal Daily Star, 31 July 1933



BORDEN ET SON ÂNE

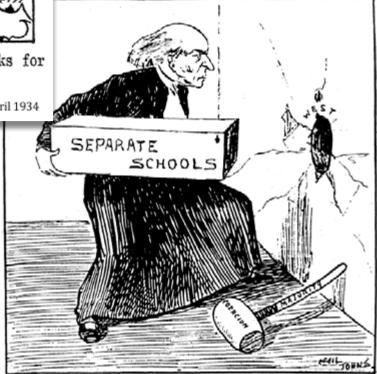
Le Soleil, Quebec, 26 May 1917

## AN APPRECIATION



HECTOR CHARLESWORTH-"Thanks for the applause."

George Shields, The Evening Telegram, Toronto, 26 April 1934



A SQUARE PEG IN A ROUND HOLE
SIR WILFRID LAURIER: It shall go in in spite of the damage done.

Saturday Night, Toronto, 20 March 1905