Primary

This political cartoon is a caricatured version of Joseph Pulitzer with his newspaper building exuding a press that encompasses the entire World.

The famous photo of Joseph Pulitzer and William Hearst dressed as renditions of Yellow Kid was impossible not to include. This political cartoon depicts the two journalists literally building “WAR” out of children’s blocks. The photos references Pulitzer and Hearst’s influence on war being declared on Spain. I used this in my section regarding yellow journalism.

This article features another sensationalist headline from The New York World.

This is one of several newspaper articles from Hearst’s New York Journal that represent the paper’s large emphasis the United States’ conflict with Spain during this time. Articles like these particularly related to the public influence that helped pressure President McKinley in his decision-making.

This political cartoon was published during the Spanish-American War era.


In this photo, Pulitzer and Hearst are depicted carrying yellow papers to symbolize yellow journalism. I used this in my yellow journalism section.


This is a full-length, front-facing portrait of William Randolph Hearst seated with his legs crossed. His left shoe is labeled "The Examiner," and his right shoe labeled "The Journal." He has a copy of the "The Examiner" extending from the right pocket of his coat and a copy of "The Journal" extending from the left pocket. This shows Hearst with a somewhat malicious face, with his two newspapers under his wing.


This article in The New York Journal is critical when considering the power of the press on the public. After this piece was published, many began to blame the Spanish for the explosion of the Maine, despite not having sufficient evidence to make such an assumption.

In a series along with many other newspaper articles, Pulitzer was sure to feature updates on the Spanish-Cuban War on the front page of his paper. The sensationalist headline is strongly indicative of Pulitzer's political point of view, whose power was exerted to influence the public.

EVANGELINA CISNEROS RESCUED BY THE JOURNAL. N.d. American University. The New York Journal. New York: William Hearst, Date cannot be read. 1. Print. Hearst and Pulitzer always fought for the boldest and most scandalous. Better yet, they loved headlines in which their paper's name was involved. In this article, The Journal incidentally rescued Evangelina Cisneros—such an eye-catching headline!


Joseph Pulitzer. N.d. State Historical Society of Missouri, Missouri. State Historical
This photo from the State Historical of Missouri shows a portrait of Joseph Pulitzer, one of the two prominent figures featured in my topic. I used this in the Giants of Journalism section of my website.

This is another of William Hearst's article in his New York Journal. This section of his newspaper shows those from The New York Journal who zealously support Hearst’s anti-Spanish point of view and act accordingly.

Illustration depicts William Hearst as the Lucrezia Borgia of journalism. I used this in my yellow journalism section.

This legendary article from Joseph Pulitzer’s New York World is very often recognized as one of the fundamental pieces at the peak of yellow journalism and sensationalism. Despite not having any solid evidence, The World rose suspicion in an audience that already had mainly anti-Spanish sentiments.

This is a political cartoon from The New York World strong expressing Pulitzer’s point of view on the rich. The image demonizes the “Money Kings.”
This literal depiction of a "muckraker" symbolizes the popularized idea of muckraking in newspapers, magazines, and so on. Muckraking played a large factor in the new journalism of the late 1800s in New York.

This image is a simple front-facing portrait of Nellie Bly, a very recognizable figure in both journalism and prominence of women alike. Bly worked with newspapers such as the New York World and lended her skills as investigative reporter.

This is an early 20th century photograph of Ellis Island, the legendary port for immigrants entering the United States.

This photo, provided by the State Historical Society of Missouri, shows Pulitzer’s New York World building, which was constructed after The World’s rapidly growing success after Pulitzer purchased the paper. I used this in the Giants of Journalism section of my website.

The image shows Emma Lazarus’ famous poem No. 2143—The New Colossus. This poem is featured on the Statue of Liberty as a rallying message warmly welcoming people of all natures to the United States.

This is one of several newspaper articles dedicated to the crowdfunding of the Statue of Liberty’s Pedestal. The New York World successfully raised the $100,000 that was necessary for the structure Lady Liberty now rests on.

This stamp labeled “Our Republic and Its Press Will Rise or Fall Together” features Joseph Pulitzer’s portrait on the right.

This is a comic from the Yellow Kid Series—a comic which both Pulitzer and Hearst infamously used in their newspapers. I used this, along with several other Yellow Kid images, to show how the term “yellow journalism” was coined.

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The New York Journal's illustration works to further demonize the Spanish preceding the Spanish-American War conflicts. In the image, two Spanish guardsmen are depicted perversely searching naked women on American ships.

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This photo, shown in Pulitzer's St. Louis Post-Dispatch paper, shows the St. Louis Post-Dispatch press building. I used this in the Giants of Journalism section of my website.

Titanic Sinks Four Hours After Hitting Iceberg; 866 Rescued By Carpathia, Probably
This image features an article from The New York Times newspaper around the same era of Pulitzer and Hearst. I presented this image on my website in juxtaposition with the bold images, titles, and minimal columns of The Journal or The World during this time.

This is one of several newspaper article dedicated to the crowdfunding of the Statue of Liberty’s Pedestal. The New York World successfully raised the $100,000 that was necessary for the structure Lady Liberty now rests on.

This photo from the State Historical Society of Missouri shows the building of The Westliche Post, a German-language newspaper which Pulitzer first worked at. I used this in the Giants of Journalism section of my website.

This photo from the Library of Congress shows a portrait of William Randolph Hearst, one of the two prominent figures features in my topic. I used this in the Giants of Journalism section of my website.

This image features an article from The New York World and effectively depicts the sensationalism from the era.

This is an early 20th century photograph of the tenement life of immigrants. This photo shows the poor conditions in the cramped areas in which they lived.
Secondary

This article details Joseph Pulitzer's life as a Hungarian immigrant and his connection back to his home country.

This book written by historian Martin Gitlin was one of the first that I read, and proved as an introduction for further research on Joseph Pulitzer’s life. Gitlin's book started with the beginning of Pulitzer's life and proceeded into his purchase of The New York World. Further, he talks about his various crusades, ailing health, and involvement with the Spanish-Cuban War.

Slate’s article by Jack Shafer talked mainly about Pulitzer’s artistic exploration in The World.

Squires’ content on Joseph Pulitzer was useful in understanding certain vague concepts of Pulitzer’s life.

"U.S. Diplomacy and Yellow Journalism." U.S. Diplomacy and Yellow Journalism,
This article, provided by the U.S. Department of State, provides a comprehensive overview of the yellow journalism of Joseph Pulitzer and William Hearst and its connection to U.S. Diplomacy during the late nineteenth-century. Considered a milestone, this period included the inception and peak of yellow journalism through the rivaling newspapermen’s papers. However, as the article further discusses, an overdose on sensationalism led the papers to majorly influence events leading up to the Spanish-Cuban War.

As another biographical book on Pulitzer, Zannos’ work was incredibly informative on Pulitzer’s origins and overall conflict with W.R. Hearst. The author provided great insight as a historian onto the issue, and was the closest source that somewhat related my topic to this year’s annual theme of Exploration, Encounter, and Exchange.

Whitelaw provides a comprehensive overview of Pulitzer’s life through her book, "Joseph Pulitzer & The New York World." This book was incredibly helpful in finding very detailed information on Pulitzer’s life.

Nancy Whitelaw’s composition on William Randolph Hearst was incredibly useful in creating a formative idea in my mind of what direction I wanted to focus on with my project. She provided great and uncommonly known details about Hearst’s life, from when he was a kid, until his death. Hearst was incredibly financially-challenged. She also clarified W.R.’s first connections to Joseph Pulitzer, and their more developed relationship later on.