



AMERICAN HISTORY

0409/02

Paper 2 Depth Study

For Examination from 2018

SPECIMEN INSERT

1 hour 45 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert has four Depth Studies. Answer **all** questions in **one** Depth Study:

Depth Study A: Manifest Destiny and Early Expansion 1830–1880 (pages 2–4)

OR

Depth Study B: The Women’s Suffrage Movement 1866–1920 (pages 5–7)

OR

Depth Study C: The United States and the World 1880–1917 (pages 8–11)

OR

Depth Study D: American Society and Popular Culture c.1920–1970 (pages 12–15)

Study the sources for the Depth Study you have chosen. The time needed to do this is allowed for within the time set for the examination.

This document consists of **15** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Depth Study A: Manifest Destiny and Early Expansion 1830–1880

SOURCE A



William Henry Jackson, "Independence Rock on the Mormon Trail", painted in 1929 from the memory of visits he made to the rock in 1866 and 1870. Independence Rock, Wyoming, was the starting point of various trails west.

SOURCE B

We had heard that the Indians might steal from us but they were unlikely to harm us. But about 50 miles west of Salmon Falls, on September 9, the party was attacked. The Indians withdrew and allowed the train to proceed five miles. Then they attacked again and by the next day the Indians had possession of the whole train with the exception of six men, who, being mounted, escaped. After traveling through the woods for nine days they were attacked and only Scheiber survived. Regrettably, the US Army dragoons stationed near Fort Hall who were responsible for escorting wagon trains through the Snake River country, did so for only six days because the commanding officer was upset with members of the train.

An interview with one of the members of the Utter-Van Ornum party reported in the "Oregon Argus" published on November 24, 1860. It describes the experiences of the party. Of the original 49 members of the party, sixteen survived.

SOURCE C

A long train of wagons are hailed with shouts of welcome by their fellow voyagers. We see a very comfortably covered wagon, and an extremely nice looking lady seated inside very quietly sewing. And now comes team after team, each drawn by six or eight strong oxen and such drivers! Whoo ha! Go it boys! We're in perfect *Oregon fever*. Now comes on a stock of every description: children, horses, mules, cows, oxen; and there seems to be no end to them. From present evidence, we suppose that not less than two or three thousand people are gathered ready to make their journey.

From "The Expositor", the local paper in Independence, Missouri, May 3, 1845.

SOURCE D

Our journey, so far, has been pleasant. Our route at first was rough and through a timbered country that appeared to be fertile. After reaching the prairie we found a first rate road, and the only difficulty we had has been crossing creeks. We are now on the Platte, 200 miles from Fort Laramie. We feel no fear of Indians. Our cattle graze quietly around our campsite undisturbed. Two or three men will go hunting twenty miles from camp, and last night two of our men lay out in the wilderness rather than ride their horses after a hard chase. Indeed if I do not experience something far worse than I have yet done, I shall say the trouble is all in getting started.

Tamsen Donner, member of the Donner Party, writing in a letter to a friend, June 16, 1846.

Tamsen did not survive the journey west.

SOURCE E

Near the main cabins I saw two bodies. Their flesh had been either wasted by famine or evaporated by exposure to the dry atmosphere. Strewn around the cabins were dislocated and broken bones—human skeletons in every variety of mutilation. I never witnessed a more revolting and appalling spectacle. The remains were buried in a pit that had been dug in the center of one of the cabins. The cabins were fired, and everything surrounding them connected with this horrid and melancholy tragedy was consumed. The body of George Donner was found at his camp, wrapped in a sheet.

Edwin Bryant, extract from his journal, published in 1848.

Bryant had traveled with the Donner Party for some of their journey, but then went ahead.

After reaching California in September 1846, he later returned to the site where the Donner Party had become stuck.

SOURCE F

Albert Bierstadt, "Emigrants crossing the Plains (The Oregon Trail)", painted in 1869. Known for his landscape paintings of America's interior, Bierstadt traveled extensively in the West with a sketchbook and camera. His paintings were created afterwards back in his studio.

SOURCE G

Whatever the hazards, the trail from Independence to the great divide of the Rockies was much easier than the thousand miles which followed. The crossings of the various tributaries of the Green River en route to the Snake began to test the endurance of migrants and stock alike. Already in 1842 the trail was marked by the graves of emigrants, the bones of oxen, discarded household goods, and broken wagons.

The pilot and his frontiersmen moved ahead of the column to select and prepare the place which, hopefully, the wagons would reach by noon after a five-hour march. At one o'clock a bugle blast sent the caravan again on its westward journey. Gradually, weariness overcame men and beast alike. As the day dragged to a close, the pilot conducted the train into a circle, precisely measured to form the corral for the night. Such experiences showed that the Oregon emigrant needed to be hardy to complete the journey.

From a history book published in 1980.

Depth Study B: The Women's Suffrage Movement 1866–1920

SOURCE A

Housewives! You do not need a ballot to clean out your sink. Control of the temper makes a happier home than control of elections. Good cooking lessens alcoholic craving quicker than a vote on local issues. Why vote for pure food laws, when you can purify your ice box with water and baking powders? To shine cut glass, rub it over with a freshly peeled potato and then wash. A clean house and a good home, which cannot be provided by legislation, keep children healthier and happier than any number of laws.

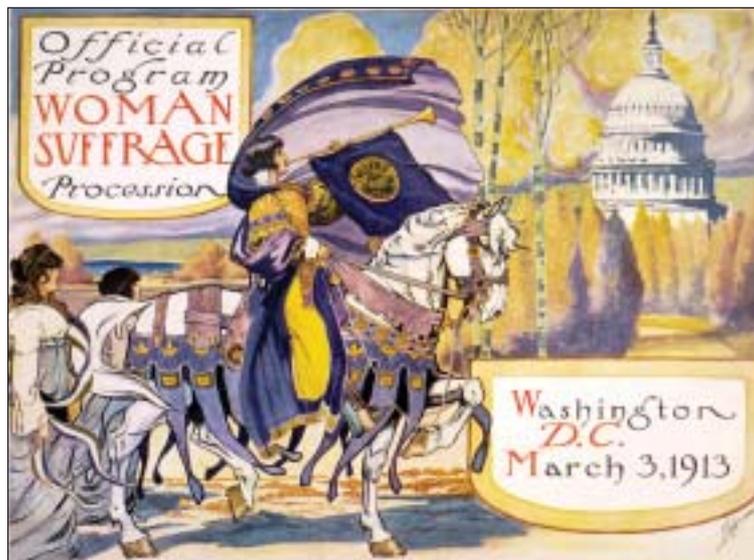
From "Household Hints", a leaflet published by the Women's Anti-Suffrage Association of Massachusetts, 1910.

SOURCE B

Opposition to women's suffrage is not merely an effort on the part of a few women to keep other women from voting, as is sometimes foolishly said. It is based upon principles that are so fundamental that women have organized a movement that is growing in strength, and that is directed wholly against the enfranchisement of their sex. No sane person believes that sex was an accident in the creative scheme. Man and woman were created with their special functions to perform, which prevent them from engaging in the same activities and having similar responsibilities. The Woman Suffrage Movement group, is in fact, the only woman's movement in history in which women themselves have banded together to oppose one another.

From a letter written by Miss Alice Chittenden, President of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, published in "The New York Times", February 11, 1915.

SOURCE C



The cover of a program for the march organized by women's suffrage groups on March 3, 1913.

SOURCE D

The contrast between working class girls and the handsome parading ladies is clear. We must lose our ladylike image and make the oppressed working class women demand the vote. When we have brought this about, we women shall be irresistibly strong. If the working girls become aware of their situation, they will throw themselves into the fight for the ballot in overwhelming numbers and the suffrage movement will be swept forward.

Miss Ashley, a wealthy New York attorney and a socialist, writing in the "Woman's Journal and Suffrage News", June 24, 1911.

SOURCE E

I feel as if I have butted in where I was not wanted. Miss Hay gave me a badge and was very nice to me, but you know they had a school teacher represent the industrial workers. She talked a lot but said very little. Not a word about labor spoken at this convention. Some people came to me and said I had a right to speak for labor, but they kept away until it was over. They are all old members in this convention. All the young people have gone over to the Congressional Union and there is a big fight, but they have taken a vote to stand together.

Margaret Hinchley, a trade union delegate, explains what had recently occurred at a suffrage meeting in New York, 1913.

SOURCE F



Suffragist campaigners from San Francisco are greeted in New Jersey on their way to Washington to present a petition to Congress, November 1915. The petition contained more than 500 000 signatures.

SOURCE G

The women's suffrage movement was part of the reform movement to improve the legal and social status of women in the second half of the nineteenth century. The franchise was granted to women by the Wyoming Territory in 1869, the state of Wyoming in 1890, and the state of Colorado in 1893. By 1914 twelve states, all of them Western, had granted women the right to vote. Women from all social backgrounds had come together to fight for a common cause. The increased role of women in business and industry during the First World War finally led Congress to approve the women's suffrage amendment in 1920.

From a history book published in 2001.

Depth Study C: The United States and the World 1880–1917**SOURCE A**

The dividing lines between both sides are clear-cut. It is practically the entire Cuban population on one side and the Spanish army and Spanish citizens on the other. Prominent businessmen in Cuba, who first favored local government for Cuba under Spanish rule, said it was too late for that. To me the strongest reason for war is the spectacle of the entire native population of Cuba struggling for freedom from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge.

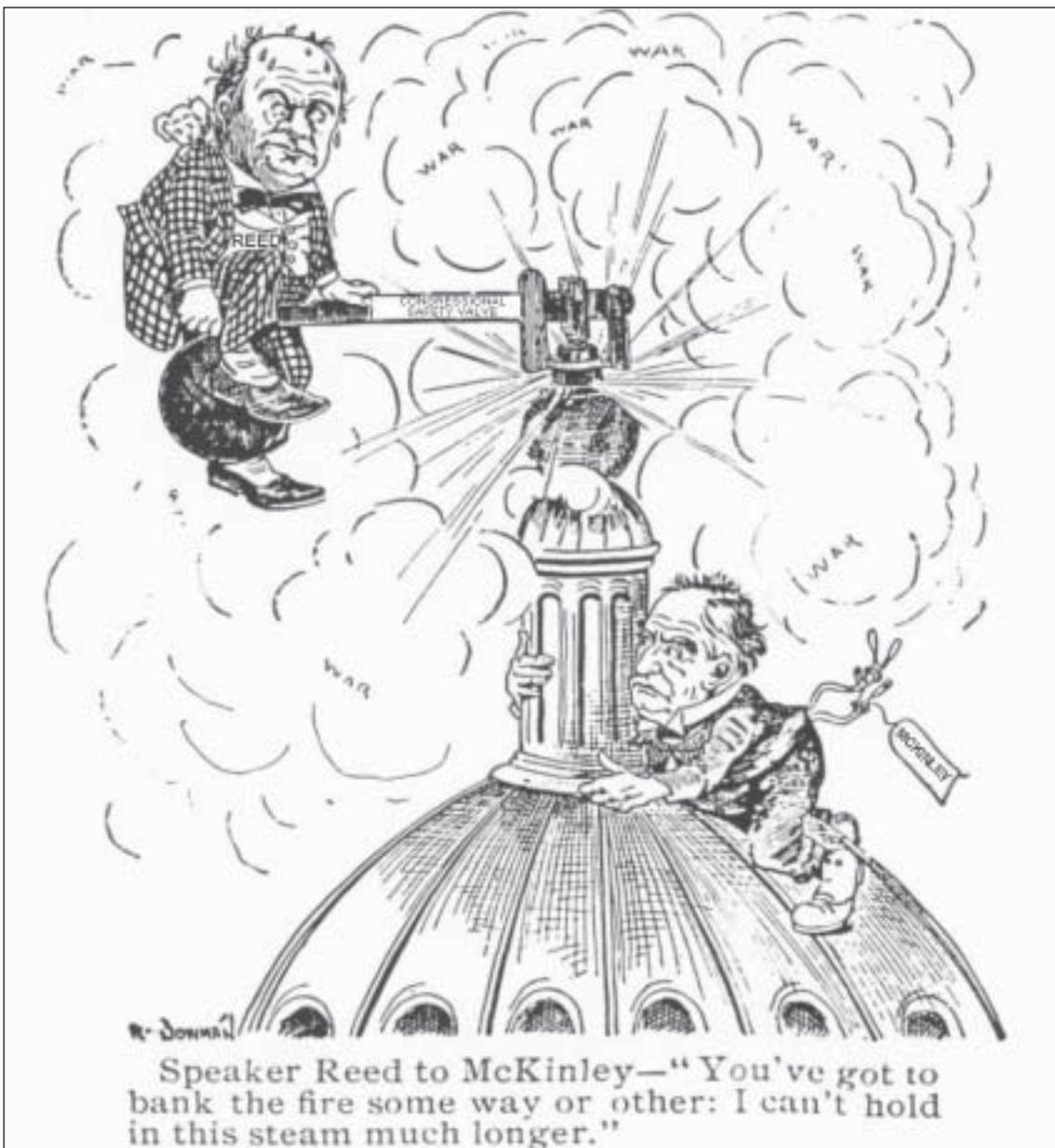
Redfield Proctor, a Senator for Vermont, who had recently visited Cuba, presents his assessment of the situation there in a speech in the Senate, March 17, 1898. Proctor, a Republican, had been Secretary of War, 1889–1891.

SOURCE B

Many Cubans reside in the United States and indirectly promote the rebellion through the press, by public meetings, by the purchase and shipment of arms, by the raising of funds, and by other means. The Cuban rebels are undoubtedly encouraged by the widespread sympathy the people of the United States instinctively feel for every struggle for better and freer government. Many of them have gone to Cuba to participate in the contest. These links of the United States with the rebellion in Cuba, the large American property interests that are affected, and considerations of humanity, have led to strong demands for some sort of positive intervention by the United States.

President Cleveland speaking to Congress, December 1896.

SOURCE C



A cartoon from the "Minneapolis Tribune" shortly after a key debate in the Senate about US policy towards Cuba, March 1898. Speaker Reed is sitting on the "Congressional safety valve" upon the Capitol Building. Reed and McKinley were both Republicans.

"To bank the fire" means to keep the fire low.

SOURCE D**USS MAINE'S HULL WILL DECIDE**

When asked whether he thought that the sinking of the Maine was the work of the enemy, Secretary Long replied, "I do not. The indications are that there was an accident—that the ammunition exploded. How that came about I do not know." Investigators did not believe the idea that the ship had been destroyed deliberately. A similar accident had occurred on the "New York". They were not prepared to believe that the Spanish or the Cubans were supplied with either the information or the equipment necessary to enable them to make so complete a work of demolition, while the Maine was under guard.

A report from "The New York Times", February 17, 1898.

The New York Times provided investigative coverage of local New York issues and events, as well as national and international news.

SOURCE E**DESTRUCTION OF THE WARSHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY**

It is the secret opinion of many Spaniards in Havana, that the Maine was destroyed and 258 men killed by a mine or torpedo. This is the opinion of several American naval authorities. Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, says he is convinced that the destruction of the Maine was not an accident. The Journal offers a reward of \$50,000 for exclusive evidence that will convict the person or government criminally responsible for the destruction of the American battleship. The suspicion that the Maine was deliberately blown up grows stronger every hour. Not a single fact to the contrary has been produced.

A report from "The New York Journal" February 17, 1898.

The New York Journal was a newspaper owned by William Randolph Hearst that used a highly emotional writing style and included banner headlines and graphic images.

SOURCE F

Our financial interests in the island are being destroyed. A free Cuba would mean a great market for the United States, an opportunity for American capital, and the development of the island. We also have a broader political interest in the fate of Cuba. The island commands the Gulf of Mexico through which our sea traffic passes. Cuba, in our hands or the hands of its own people, attached to us by ties of interest and gratitude, is a safeguard to the commerce, to the safety, and to the peace of the United States.

Henry Cabot Lodge speaking to the Senate on February 20, 1896.

Lodge was a New England aristocrat, influential within the Republican party, and a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

SOURCE G

Congress and the press, and “young Republicans” like Henry Cabot Lodge, were campaigning for war. McKinley believed that if he did not give way, the Republican party would split. A year later he confessed, “But for the inflamed state of public opinion, and the fact that Congress could no longer be held in check, a peaceful solution might have been had”.

Without a doubt, the war was popular; no war was ever more emotional or less economic in motive. America rushed into this war “to free Cuba”, with more support unanimous than in any war in her history. The few who cried out against the childish jingoism, the unjust blackening of Spain’s noble history, and, above all, the needlessness of the war were dismissed as fools. What a comfortable feeling of unity the country obtained at last!

From a history book published in 1965.

Depth Study D: American Society and Popular Culture c.1920–1970

SOURCE A



A huge billboard advertising the film, "The Jazz Singer", outside a cinema in New York, 1927.

SOURCE B

My family was extremely poor. My father was an unsuccessful gambler, and my mother was a missionary. There was not much money connected with either job. The nature of the times led to more crime. When a policeman was not being paid, how could you expect him to enforce law and order. Corrupt beer barons were changing hundred dollar bills and the guy digging the sewers couldn't pay his debts so it was hardly surprising the poor turned to crime.

Doc Graham, a convicted criminal, had been born and raised in Chicago. When interviewed years later, he explained why people such as himself became criminals in the 1920s.

SOURCE C



A mural by Thomas Hart Benton, called "Entertainment", completed in 1930–31. This was one of ten in a work called "America Today", showing American life throughout the 1920s. He was one of a number of American artists who focused on "real life" paintings.

SOURCE D

Of course a flapper is proud of her nerve. She is shameless, selfish and honest but at the same time she thinks of these things as good. Why not? She takes a man's point of view as her mother never could. She will never make you a hatband or knit you a necktie, but she'll drive you from the station on hot summer nights in her own sportscar. She'll put on trousers and go skiing with you or, if it happens to be summer time, go swimming. She'll drive as well as you, perhaps better. She'll dance as long as you care to and she'll take everything you say the way you mean it, not getting upset or hurt.

A middle class female describing the lifestyle of some young American women in New York, a letter published in "The New York Times", 1922.

SOURCE E

The old idea used to be that the way a woman helps her husband was by being thrifty and industrious, by peeling the potatoes a little thinner and making over old hats and frocks. But the woman who makes herself nothing but a domestic drudge is of no help to her husband; she is a hindrance. A man's wife is the show window where he exhibits the measure of his achievement. Good looks are a girl's trump card. Dress well and appear 50% better looking than you are, make yourself charming, cultivate bridge and dancing, the ability to play jazz and a few outdoor sports. In general, brains seem to be regarded as of small importance in a wife.

A journalist, Dorothy Dix, gives her views about the role of women in the regular column which she wrote for a newspaper in 1923. It was included in local newspapers throughout the country.

SOURCE F

The Jazz Age was one of miracles, art, excess, and fun. The old standards prevailed until after the War but then the Jazz Age was in flower. 1922 was the peak for the younger generation. By 1923, their elders, tired of watching the carnival with obvious envy, had discovered that liquor could take the place of young blood, and, with a whoop, they joined in. It was a race for pleasure. But, by 1927 the consequences set in. A classmate killed his wife, then himself on Long Island, another fell from a skyscraper in Philadelphia, one was killed in a speak-easy in Chicago—these were my friends. It ended two years ago because the confidence that it was based upon received an enormous blow, and after that it didn't take long for it to all come to an end.

An extract from "Echoes of the Jazz Age" by F. Scott Fitzgerald, published in 1931. Fitzgerald is widely regarded as one of the greatest American writers of the twentieth century. Many of his books were about the 1920s era.

SOURCE G

There was some truth to the standard picture of the twenties as a time of prosperity and fun—the Jazz Age. Unemployment was down. The general level of wages for workers rose. Some farmers made a lot of money. The 40% of all families who made over \$2,000 a year could buy new gadgets: autos, radios, refrigerators. Millions of people were not doing badly, but the tenant farmers, black and white, and immigrant families in the big cities were either without work or not making enough to get the basic necessities. Prosperity was concentrated at the top. One-tenth of 1% of the families at the top received as much income as 42% of the families at the bottom.

From a history book published in 1980.

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