



Cambridge IGCSE™

AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

0409/02

Paper 2 Depth Study

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INSERT

1 hour 45 minutes

INFORMATION

- This insert contains all the sources referred to in the questions.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.



This document has **16** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

SOURCE A



A painting by Emanuel Leutze entitled "Westward the Course of Empire Takes its Way," 1861.

SOURCE B

Beloved Brethren and Friends, We, the members of the High Council of the Church, have unanimously agreed to inform you that we intend to set out west from this place sometime in early March. We agreed to leave Nauvoo for the sake of peace, upon the condition that no more hurtful prosecutions will be brought against us. Indeed, there are some who are unwilling that we should have an existence anywhere. God will direct our destiny to a new land.

An announcement by the Mormon High Council published on January 20, 1846, at Nauvoo, Illinois.

SOURCE C

Now I will tell you what we have done since we got here. We have worked eight hour days and have made \$16 000. Lodgings are costly at \$10 a day, but are very rough. There are a great many miners in the gold diggings at work, some are making fortunes and some are spending fortunes. A man who does little work can make a great fortune in three years. My advice to you is to come and make your fortune while it is plenty, but leave your family at home.

A letter sent in 1849 from a miner in California writing to a friend back in Missouri.

SOURCE D

The great chief [the US President] sends word that he wishes to buy our land. How can you buy or sell the sky, the warmth of the land? The idea is strange to us. If we do not own the freshness of the air and the sparkle of the water, how can you buy them?

A message from a Native American Chief to the US President, 1854.

SOURCE E

I passed over those magnificent lands of Kansas which form the reservation of the Potawatomi people. These are the very best cornlands on earth, yet I saw their owners sitting at the doors of their lodges at the height of the planting season. I could not help thinking "there is no help for them."

God has given this earth to those who will farm and cultivate it. The Native American is not a worker or a producer. When the men are only interested in war there is no future for them on this land.

A newspaper editor, Horace Greeley, describing a journey across the Plains in 1859.

SOURCE F

Early settlers in their sod house on the Great Plains in Loup County, Nebraska.

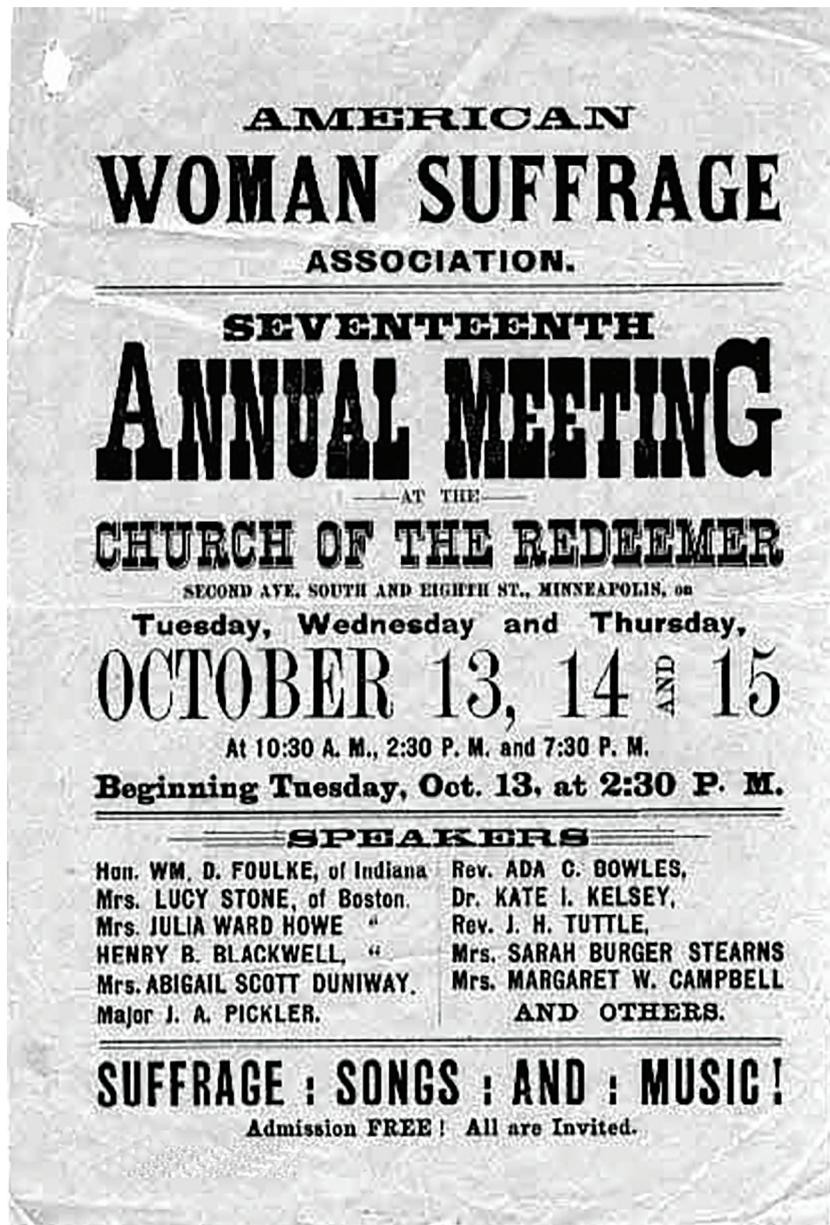
SOURCE G

The US government recognized the need to populate the West and to help achieve this the Homestead Act was passed in 1862. It was intended to encourage people to settle in the West by allowing each family 160 acres of land. This land was given to them free, provided they lived on it and farmed it for five years. Two later Acts also encouraged settlers – the Timber Culture Act 1873 and the Desert Land Act 1877. The effect of these three Acts was to make millions of acres of land available for homesteaders to settle.

From a history textbook, 1998.

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

SOURCE A



A poster advertising a meeting of the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1886.

SOURCE B

Lucy and I are going over the length and breadth of this State speaking every day, and sometimes twice, journeying from twenty-five to forty miles daily. We climb up hills and down ravines, ford creeks and cross rivers and address the most astonishing audiences in the most extraordinary places. Tonight it may be a log school house, tomorrow a stone church. I think we shall probably succeed in Kansas next fall if we continue to campaign vigorously in the state. We are fortunate in having Colonel Sam N. Wood as an organizer and worker. We owe everything to Wood, and he is really a thoroughly noble, good fellow.

Henry B. Blackwell commenting on the Kansas campaign in a letter to Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, April 21, 1867.

SOURCE C

At this time, a division in the women's suffrage movement in this country, is not welcome. When friends disagree with each other, newcomers do not know which side to join because they fear they will be involved in personal arguments. As a result some will not join at all. Even worse is the impact upon the old friends themselves who, instead of fighting the common enemy of prejudice, turn on each other.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony writing in the *Revolution*, a newspaper of the National Woman Suffrage Association, October 28, 1869.

SOURCE D

Our cause is suffering from the lack of the organizing talent of MEN in its management. Colonel Thomas Higginson has promised to be at our first meeting in Cleveland to form the American Woman Suffrage Association and we need you to help him. If we can organize wisely, and have men as half our officers, then there will be no end to the good that will come of it. Our new organization should be led by men and women whose names will command confidence and win cooperation and sympathy.

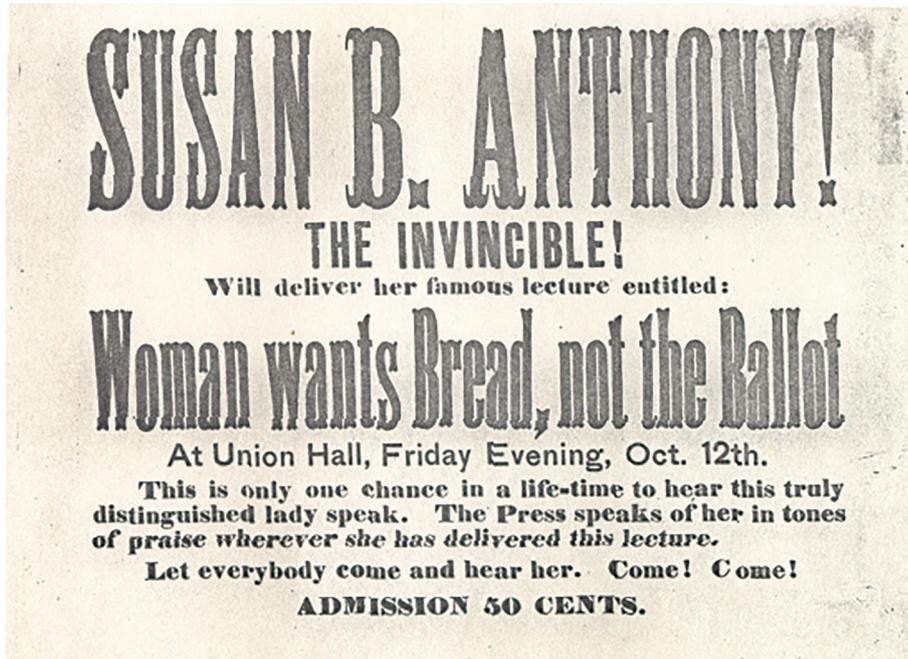
Part of a letter written by Lucy Stone to the Reverend James Freeman Clarke, October 6, 1869.

SOURCE E



A photograph showing the Executive Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association at its formation in May 1869. Its President was Susan B. Anthony and it had 35 female Vice-Presidents and 35 female members of the Advisory Committee.

SOURCE F



Poster advertising Susan B. Anthony's speech in Boulder, Colorado, 1877.

SOURCE G

In many ways American feminism was just beginning in 1869. Suffrage campaigns no longer looked to other reform movements to introduce measures, instead they looked to women themselves to drive the movement forward. In this respect Stanton and Anthony were the leaders of a new feminist movement. Their foundation of the National Woman Suffrage Association, focused on women building an independent movement.

From a history book, 1999.

SOURCE C

The situation in China is critical and the US must make its position clear. The President wishes to:

- Open up communication with Peking [Beijing] and rescue the American officials, missionaries, and other Americans who are in danger.
- Protect all American life and property in China.
- To guard and protect all American interests.
- Prevent the spread of the current disorders to other provinces of China.

Ultimately the United States wishes to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace in China following the Boxer Rebellion.

Secretary of State John Hay speaking on July 3, 1900, outlining the proposed response of the US Government to the events in China.

SOURCE D

“Mr President, the times call for honesty. The Philippines are ours forever. And just beyond the Philippines are China’s unlimited markets. We will not retreat from either. We will not renounce the duty of our race under God to civilize the world. The Pacific is our ocean. Where shall we sell the goods that we produce? Geography answers the question. China is our natural customer. The Philippines can be used as a base to control China.”

Part of a speech delivered by a Republican Senator in the Senate on January 9, 1900.

SOURCE E

Since McKinley was President, the Republican Party has developed an imperialistic policy. As a result the meaning of the Monroe Doctrine* has undergone considerable change. The original meaning of the Doctrine was that “the American continents belong to the people of the American continents”, but this has now become transformed into “the American continents should belong to the people of the United States.” And who knows, if this continues, then soon this will change again to “the world belongs to the United States.”

* The Monroe Doctrine of 1823 was a policy which stated that European powers should not interfere in the American continent.

A Chinese journalist working in the United States who was writing in 1903.

SOURCE F



A cartoon published in 1899 which was entitled “Putting his foot down,” which shows Uncle Sam holding a trade treaty. The United States wanted to stop European powers from gaining too much influence in China.

SOURCE G

Unlike other countries such as Britain, Russia, Germany and above all, Japan, the United States never wanted to colonize or settle in China. Its main interest was trade. After Japan’s victory in the war with China in 1894–95, the United States did not join with Russia, France and Germany to stop Japan taking over large parts of China. Nor did the United States gain a “Sphere of Influence” like Britain and Germany in the gradual break-up of China in the 1890s.

From a history textbook, 2013.

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

SOURCE A



“Rosie the Riveter” recruitment poster issued by the US Government in May 1943.

SOURCE B

Marching through the streets of downtown Los Angeles, a mob of several thousand soldiers, sailors, and civilians, proceeded to beat up every zoot-suiter they could find. Pushing its way into the important motion picture theaters, the mob ordered the management to turn on the house lights and then ran up and down the aisles dragging Mexicans out of their seats. Streetcars were halted while Mexicans, Filipinos and African Americans, were pulled from their seats, pushed into the streets and beaten in a violent frenzy.

An account by a campaigner for Latin American rights, who witnessed the Zoot Suit riots in Los Angeles in 1943.

SOURCE C

The Pilgrims had hardly explored the shores of Cape Cod four days before they had robbed the graves of my ancestors, and stolen their corn, wheat and beans. Yet, our spirit refuses to die. In the past we walked the woodland paths and sandy trails, now we must walk the macadam highways and roads. We are uniting. We're standing not in our wigwams but in your concrete tent. We stand tall and proud and before too many moons pass we'll right the wrongs we have allowed to happen to us.

A speech by a Native American which was intended to be read out at the 1970 annual celebration of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers but it was banned.

SOURCE D

Have dinner ready. Plan ahead, even the night before, to have a delicious meal ready on time for your husband's return from work. This is a way of letting him know that you have been thinking about him and are concerned about his needs. Prepare yourself. Take 15 minutes to rest so you will be refreshed when he arrives. Be happy and a little more interesting for him. His boring day may need a lift and one of your duties is to provide it.

An extract from the *Good Wife's Guide*, a school textbook published in the 1950s.

SOURCE E

A great problem lay buried, unspoken for many years in the minds of American women. It was a strange stirring, a sense of dissatisfaction that women suffered in the middle of the twentieth century in the United States. Each suburban wife struggled with it alone as she made the beds, shopped for groceries and looked after the children. She was afraid to ask even of herself the silent question: "Is this all?" We can no longer ignore the voice within women that says: "I want something more than my husband and my children and my home."

An extract taken from the book *The Feminine Mystique*, published in 1963.

SOURCE F

Evacuated children from Cuba being resettled in the United States as part of Operación Pedro Pan (Operation Peter Pan) which took place during the early 1960s.

SOURCE G

In 1960 a Commission was set up to investigate the status of women at work. It reported in 1963 and highlighted women's second class status in employment. It found that 95 per cent of company managers were men and 85 per cent of technical workers were men. Only seven per cent of doctors and four per cent of lawyers were women. Women only earned 50 to 60 per cent of the wages of men who did the same job, and they generally had low-paid jobs.

From a history textbook published in 2005.

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