



**Cambridge Assessment International Education**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**AMERICAN HISTORY (US)**

**0409/02**

Paper 2 Depth Study

**May/June 2019**

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 2–5)

OR

**Depth Study B: The Women’s Suffrage Movement 1866–1920** (pages 6–8)

OR

**Depth Study C: The United States and the World 1880–1917** (pages 9–10)

OR

**Depth Study D: American Society and Popular Culture c.1920–1970** (pages 11–13)

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 **13** printed pages and **3** blank pages.

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

## SOURCE A

**LARGE DISCOUNTS FOR CASH.**

**BETTER TERMS THAN EVER!**

VALLEY OF THE BIG BLUE, SOUTH OF SEWARD, NEB.

**THE BEST**

**PRAIRIE LANDS**

— IN —

**IOWA AND NEBRASKA**

ARE FOR SALE BY THE

**Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Co.**

**10** Years' **Credit.** **LOW PRICES** **6** Per Cent. **Interest.**

ONLY THE INTEREST PAYMENT DOWN.  
PAYMENTS ON PRINCIPAL BEGIN THE FOURTH YEAR.

BUY LAND EXPLORING TICKETS.

LAND COMMISSIONER B. & M. R. R.,

**PREMIUMS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.**

PRODUCTS will PAY for LAND and IMPROVEMENTS.

BUY BEFORE JULY 1st, 1875, and Secure these Terms.

A land sale poster produced by a railroad company in July 1875.

## SOURCE B

On Saturday morning my father said that we were going to hear a land agent talk about Oregon. The agent stood on a box out on the sidewalk and began to tell us about the land flowing with milk and honey on the shores of the Pacific. He told of great crops of wheat which it would be possible to raise in Oregon, the richness of the soil and the attractions of the climate. Then, with a little twinkle in his eye, he said, "and they do say, gentlemen, that out in Oregon the pigs are running about under the great acorn trees, round and fat, and already cooked, with knives and forks sticking in them so that you can cut off a slice whenever you are hungry."

A settler records in her diary the reasons why her father decided to move to Oregon in 1843.

SOURCE C

**EL DORADO**  
OF THE  
**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

~~~~~

**THE DISCOVERY**  
OF  
**INEXHAUSTIBLE GOLD MINES**  
IN  
**CALIFORNIA.**

~~~~~

Tremendous Excitement among the  
Americans.

~~~~~

**The Extensive Preparations**  
TO  
**MIGRATE TO THE GOLD REGION.**

**&c. &c. &c.**

The great discovery of gold, in dust, scales and lumps, on the shores of the Pacific, has thrown the American people into a state of the wildest excitement. The news from California is that gold can be picked up in lumps, weighing six or seven ounces, and scooped up in tin pans, whilst other metals such as platinum are neglected for the more precious metal of gold. This has sent the inhabitants of this great republic crazy.

The front page of the *California Herald* newspaper,  
published in New York on December 26, 1848.

**SOURCE D**

Numbers joined the church and we were increasing rapidly. We made large purchases of land, our farms teemed with plenty. Our neighbors were the lowest of men, who had fled from civilized society to the frontier country to escape justice. Because we could not join them in their midnight revels, their Sabbath breaking, horse racing and gambling, they started to persecute us. Finally an organized mob assembled and burned our houses, tarred and feathered and whipped many of our brethren and finally drove them from their farms.

We moved to other parts of Missouri where we made large settlements, thinking to free ourselves by settling in places with few inhabitants. But in 1838 we were again attacked by mobs. This was ignored by the government, and although we had legal documents for our land and had broken no law, we could obtain no justice.

Joseph Smith's account of events in Missouri in the 1830s.

**SOURCE E**

Little more than two years ago, two or three Mormons appeared on the Upper Missouri and now there are over 1200 of them. Each autumn and spring more and more of them arrive, flooding us with the dregs of society. Many complaints have already been made about their corrupting influence on our slaves.

We are told that we are to have our lands taken over by them. Soon the government of the county will be in their hands. The sheriff, the justices and the county judges will all be Mormons. What will happen to our lives and property in the hands of jurors and witnesses who swear they have performed miracles and have spoken with God and His angels?

Extracts from a local newspaper, the *Missouri Intelligencer*, August 1833.

## SOURCE F



A painting called *American Progress*, showing the idea of Manifest Destiny, 1872.

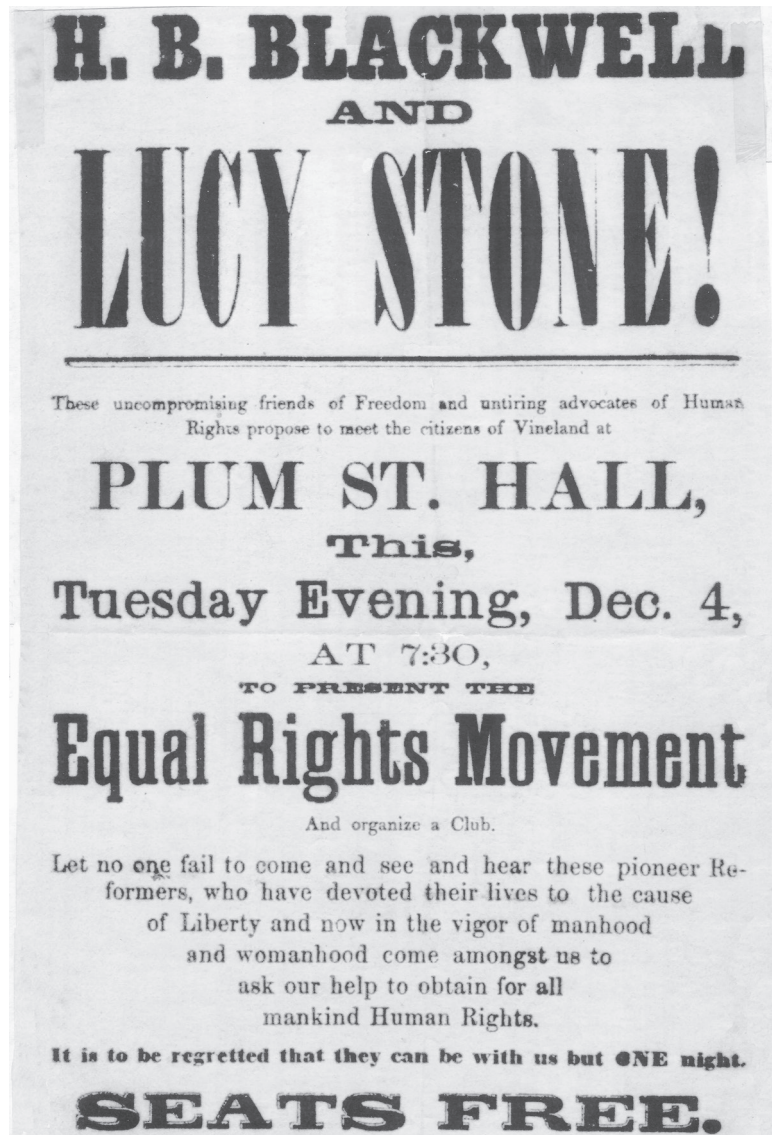
## SOURCE G

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 Acts was to make millions of acres of land available for homesteaders to settle. Thousands of men and women seized this opportunity and became homesteaders.

From a history book published in 1998.

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

## SOURCE A



A poster advertising a meeting of the American Equal Rights Association, 1866.

## SOURCE B

On behalf of the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA), I am writing to ask that if you are elected president of the United States, you would recommend to Congress a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, granting women the right to vote. What we wish to know is whether you, as president, would use your official influence to secure for women a national guarantee of their right to a voice in the government on the same terms with men. Neither platform makes any pledge to secure political equality to women – hence we are waiting and hoping that one candidate will declare their support.

A letter written by Susan B Anthony, co-founder of the NWSA, to the Republican presidential candidate, James A Garfield, 1880.

**SOURCE C**

There could be no better name for our newspaper than *Revolution*. Putting woman on her rightful throne is the greatest revolution the world has ever known or ever will know. To bring it about will not be easy. You and I have not forgotten the conflict of the last twenty years – the ridicule and persecution we have suffered, when even our friends crucified us. A newspaper called the *Rosebud* might satisfy those who want to soften our approach to campaigning, but for us there is no name like *Revolution*.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton, co-founder of the NWSA, in a letter to Susan B Anthony, December 1869, on why they should not agree to change the name of the newspaper of the NWSA.

**SOURCE D**

American women face many problems; former slaves face many problems, which are difficult to solve. There are two great issues, one is the position of the black man, the other is the position of women. I thank God for the Fifteenth Amendment and I support it. I hope it will be adopted in every state. I am thankful in my soul if anybody can make progress.

Equal rights campaigner Lucy Stone, speaking at the American Equal Rights Association meeting, 1869.

**SOURCE E**

All wise women should oppose the Fifteenth Amendment for two reasons. First, because it is unfair to their sex. In every aspect, it reflects the old idea of woman's inferiority. What is needed to secure progress in civilization is a new dignity and self-respect in women themselves. Second, we should oppose the measure, because men have no right to pass it without our consent. When it is proposed to change the constitution of the Nation, all the people have a right to say what the change shall be.

Elizabeth Cady Stanton writing in the *Revolution*, the newspaper of the NWSA, 1869.

## SOURCE F



In 1890 the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) and NWSA joined forces to establish the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). This print shows the new movement attempting to attract people to join.

## SOURCE G

By the late 1860s a split occurred in the American Equal Rights Association over whether the women's movement should support the Fifteenth Amendment. In May 1869 a group of activists who condemned the Fifteenth Amendment formed the National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA). However, those who supported it formed the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA) in the November of that same year. By the 1880s it had become clear that it was not a good idea to have two rival groups campaigning for votes for women. After several years of negotiation the AWSA and NWSA merged in 1890.

From a history book published in 2005.



## Depth Study C: The United States and the World 1880–1917

## SOURCE A



A drawing from January 1900 showing the Philippines entitled “If they’ll only be good. You have seen what my sons can do in war – now see what my daughters can do in peace.” The women are carrying Bibles and other books.

## SOURCE B

Small states are a thing of the past and have no future. The modern movement is all toward the concentration of people and territory into great nations and empires. The great nations are rapidly absorbing, for their future expansion and their present defense, all the waste places on the earth. It is a movement which makes for civilization and advancement of the race. As one of the great nations of the world, the United States must not fall behind.

Henry Cabot Lodge, a Republican Senator from Massachusetts, speaking in the 1890s.

## SOURCE C

American commerce was first colonial, now national and must become international. Before now our trade in manufactured goods has been almost exclusively among ourselves; but during the recent years of economic problems the feeling has grown that the only way out of our difficulties is through commerce with all the world. We cannot remain wholly dependent for our active industrial life upon the home demand. The markets of the world are open to us, ready to absorb the surplus products of our manufacturing capacity.

Charles R Flint, a partner in a large shipping firm, writing in a New York-based magazine, in May 1897. Flint made these comments during the fourth year of an economic downturn.

**SOURCE D**

All the great masterful races have been fighting races and the minute that a race loses the ability to fight it has lost its proud right to stand as the equal to the best. Cowardice in a race is the unpardonable sin. No triumph of peace is as great as the supreme triumphs of war. It may be that at some time in the future the need for war will vanish; but that time has not yet come. As yet, no nation can hold its place in the world, or can do any work really worth doing, unless it stands ready to fight.

Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary to the Navy, speaking to the Naval War College at Newport, Rhode Island, in June 1897.

**SOURCE E**

In its dealings with other nations the United States should have careful regard, not only for their rights, but also for their self-respect. With all its resources for war, it should be the great peace power of the world. America should seek to influence mankind, not by heavy artillery, but by good example and wise advice. It should see its highest glory, not in battles won, but in wars prevented. It should always be just, fair and trustworthy so that other nations will instinctively turn to it as the great preserver of the world's peace.

An essay by Carl Schurz, an anti-imperialist politician, published in a magazine in October 1893.

**SOURCE F**

It seems to me that God, with infinite wisdom and skill, is training the Anglo-Saxon race for an hour sure to come in the world's future. I believe this powerful race will move down upon Mexico, down upon Central and South America, out upon the islands of the sea, over upon Africa and beyond. And can anyone doubt that the result of this competition of races will be the "survival of the fittest?" To this result no war of extermination is needed; the contest is not one of arms, but of vitality and civilization.

From a book written by a clergyman entitled *Our Country: Its Possible Future and Its Present Crisis*, 1885.

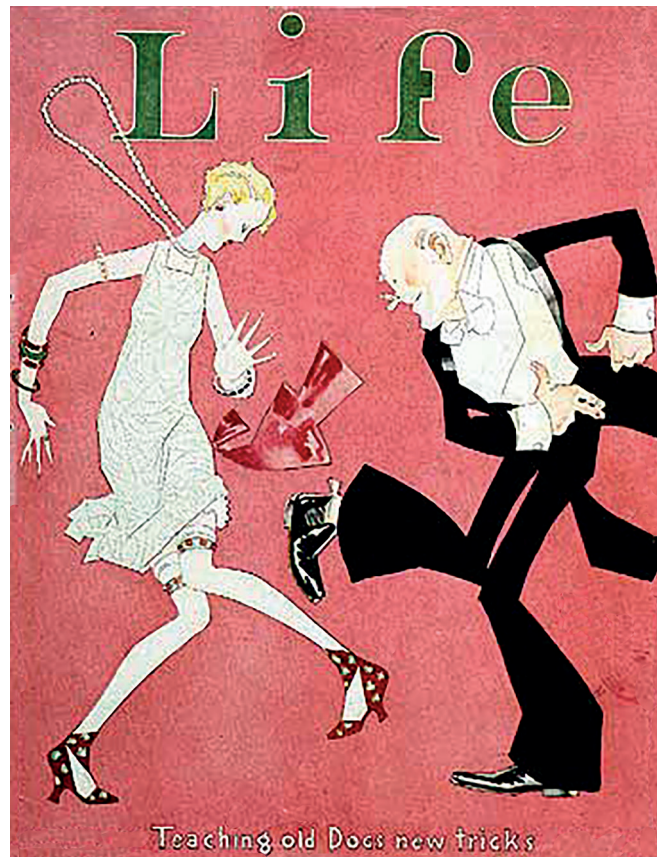
**SOURCE G**

By 1890 the United States had by far the world's most productive economy. American industry produced twice as much as its closest competitor – Britain. But the United States was not a great military or diplomatic power. Its army numbered less than 30 000 troops and its navy had only about 10 000 men. As the country approached the end of the nineteenth century, Americans began to debate whether or not the country should expand overseas to enable it to play a stronger role in world affairs, both politically and economically. Some supported this belief; others strongly opposed it.

From a history textbook, 2010.

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

## SOURCE A



The cover of *Life* magazine, February 1926. The caption reads "Teaching old Dogs new tricks."

## SOURCE B

We now have the radio, just another method – like the newspapers, the magazines, the billboards, and the mailbox – for advertisers to pester us with. This marvel of science was meant to bring us new points of view, new information about life, but it has now become in most homes an excuse for not entertaining us. People who used to make conversation by repeating to each other and their guests the ideas that they had read in the newspaper that morning, now no longer go to that trouble. All the modern host needs is a radio and a ration of gin. The guests sit around the radio and sip gin and listen to so-called music and adverts for long lists of bargains to be had at the local department store. This is killing the art of conversation.

From an article "Radio: a Blessing or a Curse?" published in a magazine in 1929.

**SOURCE C**

The motion picture industry has achieved a standing and a size that makes it impossible for people studying industry to overlook it. It is already the fourth largest industry in the US. Yet it is an industry that has developed only in the last ten or twelve years. Foreign businessmen have told me that one of the biggest trading problems that they are facing is that American films are serving as silent salesmen for other American industries.

From a speech to Harvard University students by Joseph P. Kennedy in 1927.  
Kennedy was a banker who invested in the film industry.

**SOURCE D**

Music is entering more and more into the daily lives of people. The African American musicians of this country are playing a great part in this change. They are not held back by traditions. They have new ideas and constantly experiment. They are causing new blood to flow into the veins of music. The Jazz players make their instruments do entirely new things, things trained musicians are taught to avoid. Jazz has come to stay because it is an expression of the times – the breathless and energetic times in which we are living.

Comments made by Leopold Stokowski, the conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra, in 1925.

**SOURCE E**

Jazz was originally the accompaniment of the voodoo dancer, stimulating the half-crazed barbarian to the vilest deeds. The weird chant had been used by other barbaric people to stimulate brutality and sensuality. That this has a demolishing effect on the human brain has been demonstrated by many scientists. Jazz is harmful and dangerous and its influences are wholly bad.

Comments made in the *Ladies' Home Journal* magazine in 1922.  
This publication was intended for middle class American women.

## SOURCE F



A poster from 1929 advertising the release of the film *The Wild Party* which starred Clara Bow. It was Clara Bow's first appearance in a talkie.

## SOURCE G

There was a massive explosion of interest in American sports in the 1920s. For many Americans the 1920s was a period of prosperity and social change. There was more time, and opportunity, for leisure in the industrialized towns and cities, and organized sports developed. Massive sports stadiums were built such as the Yankee Stadium and Madison Square Garden. Rural Americans were also able to enjoy live sporting events that were broadcast across the nation via the radio. Newspapers and magazines added to the popularity of sports and there was newsreel coverage of sports at the movies. The most popular sports in the 1920s were boxing, baseball, basketball and football but other sports also attracted vast interest such as ice hockey, tennis, athletics, golf and swimming.

From a history textbook, 2014.





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