



Cambridge IGCSE™

AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

0409/02

Paper 2 Depth Study

May/June 2022

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 photograph of a family outside their home in Nebraska, 1880.

SOURCE B

This year we had an early spring. The wheat was already beginning to head by the first of June. Then the latter part of the month the locusts came like a blinding drift of snow. When they fly they seem all white but down on the earth they are brown. They settled down on the wheat, many – so many of them – on each straw and they began their devastating feast. Fortunately, they stayed only two days but even that had a serious impact.

A letter by a Norwegian woman, who farmed a homestead in Idaho, to her relatives back in Norway. Summer 1865.

SOURCE C

It was just after dusk in the evening of May 14, and Mr Bradley was lying sick in his bed. Two of his children—a little boy and girl—were sitting before the open door in the entry of the house, when a band of some twenty Indians stole up and fired upon them. The little girl was killed outright and the boy seriously wounded. He nevertheless managed to get up and fetch his gun and fired at the enemy. He then handed it to his brother, saying he had no further use for it, and died immediately. His body had been pierced by two bullets. Mr Bradley and the other son kept up a fight and the cowardly attackers dared not make an assault. The neighbors finally gathered and drove them off.

An account of an attack on a family homestead by Native Americans which was published in a newspaper in June 1856.

SOURCE D

How can any young man of spirit settle himself down to earning a bare existence in the East when all this vast region of the North-West, with its boundless, undeveloped resources before him, is inviting him on? They will be nobodies where they are – they can be somebodies in building up a new society if they move here. To young women I would say just a word – attach yourself to some family emigrating, and if you are over 21 years, your 160 acres of land, to which you are entitled, will soon find you a nest and a mate.

An appeal made in the mid-1860s by the authorities in the Dakota Territory for settlers to move out West.

SOURCE E

Hollow-eyed and worn out due to the drought, women came to care little how they looked or what they wore. Men swore, and played poker no more. Fathers dreaded to face their children, who became thinner and weaker. These children were constantly dirty because no-one dared spare the water to wash them. Husbands hated to go home to meals, because they'd have to listen to the demands of their wives to climb on wagons and leave the Prairie to return to their former home back East.

Stuart Henry, a homesteader, commenting on a severe drought which affected Kansas in 1874.

SOURCE F

A woman collecting cattle chips (dung) for fuel in Kansas, 1880.

SOURCE G

The Prairies have extremes of weather, with potentially disastrous effects. Drought devastated crops and left people hungry. Between June 1859 and November 1860, in some areas no good rain fell at all. Drought was often followed by severe winters and the heavy snow and cold temperatures could result in the loss of over half of all livestock. In severe winters some cowboys froze to death trying to save their animals.

From a textbook published in 1998.

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

SOURCE A



An issue of *The Suffragist*, a weekly newspaper published by the National Woman's Party, dated June 23, 1917.

SOURCE B

Why We Picket

Every day since January 10 1917, through the cold of winter and the heat of summer, women have stood at the gates of the White House, holding in their hands their suffrage banners of purple, white and gold. For five months they were allowed to stand there in peace. But, last month, the District Police began to arrest them for holding the same banners in the same place. Please understand, there is no law against holding a banner at the gates of the White House. The charge brought by the District Police against the suffragists is the technical charge of "obstructing traffic."

A letter written to members of the National Woman's Party on September 1, 1917.

SOURCE C

Finding that a suffrage committee in the House of Representatives and a report in the Senate has not silenced our banners, the Administration looked for another plan by which to stop our picketing. This time they turned, desperately, to longer terms of imprisonment. They must have been hard pressed to choose such a cruel and stupid course. Our answer to this policy was more women on the picket line on the outside, and protest on the inside of prison such as going on hunger strike.

An extract from *Jailed for Freedom*, a book written by Doris Stevens, an active member of the National Woman's Party, published in 1920.

SOURCE D

My opposition to a suggestion of militancy in the United States does not rest upon any ideas of physical force. Nor does it rest upon the belief that American men are different, nor upon the suggestion that it will never be necessary here. My objection to militancy rests upon the substantial fact that in our time the vote has not been won through violence. To suggest militancy in the United States is inappropriate. In our country, the final appeal is to the body of voters.

The view of a member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association which was published in the *Evening Sun* newspaper in the summer of 1913.

SOURCE E

The suffrage picket organized by the National Woman's Party has begun to tell the world of the inconsistent policy of the President and Congress. They are asking women as well as men to make sacrifices for democracy overseas, which is denied to twenty million women at home. The attempt by the Administration to suppress the flags, the mobbing, the arresting, the imprisoning of women asking for liberty, is a dark blot on the record of the Democratic Party that it will take many years to live down. But this short-sighted policy of persecution, which is still going on, has borne fruit. Never have so many suffrage concessions been made to the women of the nation as the President has made during the last few months.

An assessment by the National Woman's Party about the impact of its policy of picketing outside the White House during 1917.

SOURCE F

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, composed of at least 98% of the organized suffragists in the United States, is officially on record as disapproving absolutely the picketing tactics of the National Woman's Party.

Carrie Chapman Catt, the President of the NAWSA, writing an open letter to the public,
dated July 13, 1917.

SOURCE G

Following America's entry into the war in April 1917 Carrie C. Catt and the NAWSA leadership decided that the most appropriate response to the national crisis was to support the war effort. Leaders of the more militant National Woman's Party decided against official participation in the war effort. They stepped up their picketing and carried increasingly provocative placards. This caused the leaders of the NAWSA to distance themselves from the militant suffragists of the National Woman's Party. Although they were fighting for the same cause, Catt denied any connection with the NWP, and did not protest at their brutal treatment by the authorities.

From a history textbook published in 2000.

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

SOURCE A



A cartoon from 1904 about US foreign policy towards Latin America.

SOURCE B

We propose to contribute to the defeat of any person or party that stands for the use of force to control any people in neighboring countries. We shall oppose for re-election all who, in the White House or in Congress, betray American liberty in pursuit of un-American ends. We hold, with Abraham Lincoln, that “no man is good enough to govern another man without that other’s consent. When the white man governs himself, that is self-government, but when he governs another man, that is more than self-government, that is tyranny.”

From the Platform of the American Anti-Imperialist League.

SOURCE C

The policy of the present Administration is to scrutinize the conduct and safeguard the rights of the Latin American republics. The United States has protected the countries to the South of us from political domination at the hands of European powers. However, it has not lived up fully to its opportunities to assist these countries. They have a right to look to us for such help as can be properly extended.

Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan writing in 1913.

SOURCE D

By far the most important action I took in foreign affairs during the time I was President related to the Panama Canal. We were dealing with the government of an irresponsible foreign dictator, and an uninterrupted series of disturbances and revolutions. As for the "consent of the governed" theory, that absolutely justified our actions. The people of Panama were the "governed" but they were governed by Colombia, without their consent. They, unanimously, rejected the Colombian government and demanded that the United States build the canal.

Taken from Theodore Roosevelt's autobiography published in 1913.

SOURCE E

We want the canal but not at any cost. We should like to see corrupt politicians driven from public life. But we do not believe in securing these good things by lawless violence. It is not safe to let a strong man decide what is right for the weak. Such a doctrine means anarchy. Justice is the same for individuals and nations, and a great power has no right to rob weaker ones. The policy of the Administration is wrong legally and morally.

Moorfield Storey, an anti-imperialist, writing in a pamphlet entitled *The Recognition of Panama*, published in 1904.

SOURCE F



A cartoon from 1912 which bears the title “Last stand of the anti-imperialist.” It shows them drowning in the “quicksand of public opinion” with the US Capitol building in the background.

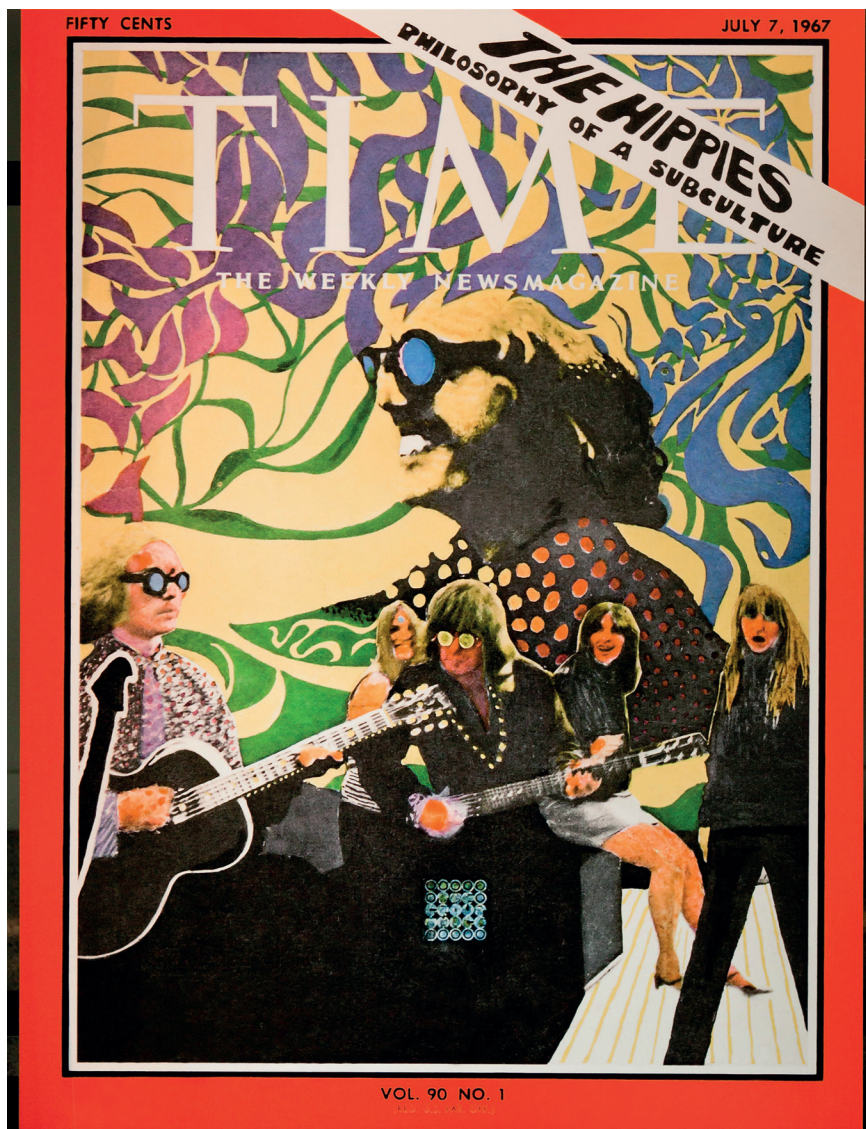
SOURCE G

After 1902 the United States intervened repeatedly in Latin America and the Caribbean. It sent troops to stop rebellious behavior and prop up rulers who supported US interests. Roosevelt and his successors claimed that these actions were necessary to promote stability in the region but many critics saw them as an exercise of imperial power.

From a history website, 2014.

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

SOURCE A



The front cover of *Time Magazine*, July 7, 1967.

SOURCE B

Everyone in the city is now concerned about the large influx of hippies during the Easter Week Vacation into San Francisco. This city of 800,000 might be visited this coming summer by as many as 100,000 hungry youth. The city government takes this possibility so seriously that they have hastily enacted regulations forbidding sleeping in the park and beefed up police patrols. The city has also announced plans to send teams of health inspectors into the Haight district of the city to close down hippie houses on the grounds of overcrowding, poor sanitation and the threat of bubonic plague.

A report which appeared in the *Los Angeles Free Press* newspaper on March 31, 1967.

SOURCE C

My visit to Woodstock was one of the greatest events of my life; mind blowing in every way. The music was beyond compare, the energy was on the level of an exploding universe, the vibe was that of peace and love. It took me about six weeks to come down to earth after that trip. I consider it the defining moment of the sixties. After Woodstock everything started going downhill.

Comments made by Lawrence Mintz in an interview in 2008, recalling his visit to Woodstock in August 1969 during his teenage years.

SOURCE D

Think of those kids out there in Vietnam. They are the greatest. You see those irresponsible students protesting on the university campuses. They are the luckiest people in the world, going to the greatest universities and here they are burning up the books and demanding we get rid of the war. Out there in Vietnam we have kids who are just doing their duty. They stand tall and they are proud.

Comments made by President Nixon on May 1, 1970 on student anti-war protests.

SOURCE E

I am enclosing the order for me to report to my pre-induction physical exam for the armed forces. I have absolutely no intention to report for that exam, or for induction, or to aid in any way the American war effort against the people of Vietnam.

I realize what the war has meant for the Vietnamese people. It has meant six years of ceaseless and often senseless slaughter, largely of civilians. It has meant continual hunger, fear, unspeakable atrocities.

A letter written by a student anti-war protestor in May 1968. He was sentenced to four years in prison for his refusal to serve in the army.

SOURCE F

Students listening to protest speeches outside the University of California, Berkeley, on November 23, 1964. It followed the start of sit-in protests by members of the Students for Democratic Society.

SOURCE G

In the 1960s “Middle” America formed 55% of the population. They wanted the law to protect them and their property. They believed in good manners, in respect for authority and the flag. Their cultural enemies were hippies, drug-users and anti-war protestors. They were against “them” – the urban ghetto, those on welfare or on demonstrations. The changes of the 1960s left many of them confused and angry.

From a history book published in 2005.

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