



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

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**AMERICAN HISTORY (US)**

**0409/02**

Paper 2 Defining Moments

**October/November 2015**

INSERT

**1 hour 30 minutes**

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**READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST**

This Insert contains two sections:

**Section A: Native Americans, West of the Mississippi, 1840–1890** (pages 2–4)

**Section B: The Presidency of Harry S. Truman, 1945–1953: Domestic and Foreign Policy** (pages 5–7)

You are required to answer **all** the questions in **one** section. Study the sources for the section you have chosen. The time needed to do this is allowed for within the time set for the examination.

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This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

**Section A: Native Americans, West of the Mississippi, 1840-1890****SOURCE A**

The horse means power and freedom. Wealth is calculated by the number of horses a man possesses. Instead of walking, which was weary and confined them to the fringe of the plains, the Plains Indians have become the finest riders in the world. They were used to farming, but that is forgotten. The horse gives them the mobility to roam the plains. On horseback they can travel vast distances, carry all their belongings, and kill buffalo easily.

*An account by Francis Parkman, 1846. He explored the lands of the Native Americans and wrote extensively about his experiences of living with them. He was unsympathetic to the fate of the Native Americans, regarding them as "savages."*

**SOURCE B**

The Sun Dance honored the sun and the creative force it represented and celebrated the courage of the warriors involved. Painted in sacred colors of blue, yellow and green they wore green willow branches at head, wrist and ankle. Sometimes the dance lasted for four days without food or sleep. The chests of the dancers were pierced by wooden skewers attached to a center pole and they would dance, blowing on their whistle made of eagle bone to hide their pain, till the flesh tore free.

*An account of an official working for the Bureau for Indian Affairs in the 1870s.*

**SOURCE C**

The best hunters with the fastest horses were told:

"Young warriors, your work I know is good; so today you shall feed the helpless. Perhaps there are some old and feeble people without sons, or some who have little children and no man. You shall help these and whatever you kill shall be theirs."

This was a great honor for young men.

*From Black Elk Speaks, 1932. He recalls the words with which he, and other young braves of the Oglala Lakota, were addressed before setting out on a buffalo hunt in the 1880s.*

**SOURCE D**

How can you buy or sell the land if you do not own it? Every part of this country is sacred to my people. Even the rocks, which seem to lie dumb, thrill with memories of past events connected with the fate of my people. The very dust under your feet responds more lovingly to our footsteps than to yours, because it is the ashes of our ancestors.

*The words of Chief Sealth (also known as Seattle) of the Suquamish tribe, 1854. There is controversy about these words: some say they were recorded from a speech he made; others think they formed part of a letter sent to President Franklin Pierce.*

**SOURCE E**

*“The Battle of the Little Bighorn,” painted c. 1899 by Edgar Paxson. The battle had taken place in June 1876. Paxson spent many years researching this battle to make his painting accurate.*

**SOURCE F**

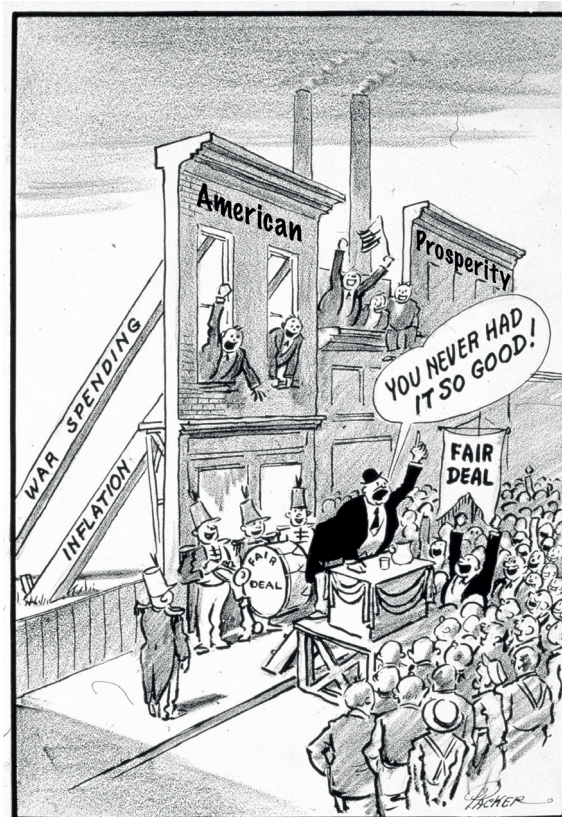
The Utes live communally. The government should be ashamed to foster and encourage them in their idleness and wasteful use of property. Living off the generosity of a caring but idiotic Indian Bureau, they actually become too lazy to draw their rations in the regular way. Instead they insist on taking what they want wherever they find it. Removed to Indian Territory, the Utes could be fed and clothed for about one half what it now costs the government.

The honorable N.C. Meeker, the well-known Superintendent of the White River Agency, was formerly a friend of the Indians. He went to the Agency in the firm belief that he could manage the Indians successfully by kind treatment, patience, and good example. But utter failure marked his efforts and at last he reluctantly accepted the facts of the frontier: "the only truly good Indians are dead ones."

*From an article in the Denver Tribune by William Vickers, 1877. He was the editor of the paper and he used it to promote his aim of removing the Utes from Colorado.*

**Section B: The Presidency of Harry S. Truman, 1945–1953:  
Domestic and Foreign Policy**

**SOURCE G**



*A cartoon, “Not a Fair Deal,” published in the New York Times, January 1, 1952. The cartoon criticizes President Truman’s program.*

**SOURCE H**

Employees shall have the right to form labor organizations and to bargain collectively. It shall be unfair for an employer to interfere with the administration of any labor organization or to refuse to bargain with his employees.

It shall be unfair for a labor organization to engage in a strike where the objective is to force the employer to give in to its demands. The labor organization must serve a written notice sixty days prior to the time it proposes to strike.

*From the Taft-Hartley Act, June 23, 1947. Although President Truman vetoed the Act, it was passed by overwhelming majorities in both the House and the Senate.*

**SOURCE I**

There shall be equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin. This policy shall be put into effect as rapidly as possible, having due regard to the time required to put into effect any necessary changes without impairing efficiency or morale. An advisory committee shall be created to facilitate the implementation of this policy with which all departments and agencies of the Federal Government must cooperate.

*From Executive Order No. 9981 by President Truman, July 26, 1948. The last of the African American units in the U.S. military were abolished in September 1954.*

**SOURCE J**

*Father:* "Because we Americans *produce* so much for every hour we work we *earn* more and can *buy* more. On average, this productivity has increased almost one-fifth every 10 years since 1850. We topped this in the 20 years, 1920–1940, and we can do it again."

*Son:* "Can we keep doing it?"

*Father:* "We certainly can! If everybody teams up we can raise productivity so far and so fast that we can share the benefits and have real security for *all* our people."

*From The Miracle of America, by the Advertising Council (an association of advertising agencies), 1948. The document took the form of a conversation between a father and his young son.*

**SOURCE K**

Productivity increased at an average annual rate of 2% over the last half century. After the Second World War, there was an expanding consumer market and business was eager to use recent advances in technology. When war-time controls were lifted prices rose, especially in the 1946–48 period. Since 1947 the national income has almost doubled. The shift of labor away from farming has continued. The Korean conflict was especially favorable to our manufacturing industry.

*From a report by the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1958. This report was prepared for Congress and the public.*

**SOURCE L**

All countries, including our own, will greatly benefit from a program for the better use of the world's resources. Experience shows that our trade with other countries expands as they progress industrially and economically. In time, more and more nations will come to know the benefits of democracy and prosperity. I believe that those countries, which now oppose us, will abandon their delusions and join with the free nations of the world in a just settlement of international differences.

*From Truman's Inaugural Address, January 20, 1949. The speech was notable for a "bold new program" to extend industrial and scientific aid to under-developed areas.*

**SOURCE M**

People everywhere have awakened to the opportunities for progress which modern science and technology have opened up. We can help them to help themselves, and it is in our interest to do so. As the people of under-developed areas rise from poverty, not only will our own economy benefit, but, even more important, the real promise of freedom will expose the false promises of communist imperialism. As the free world develops strength, the Soviet rulers may find it to their advantage to negotiate, rather than to impose, their demands.

*From a speech by Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, November 29, 1950. The speech explained the major elements of the foreign policy of the Truman administration.*

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