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AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

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Paper 2 Depth Study

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1 hour 45 minutes

INFORMATION

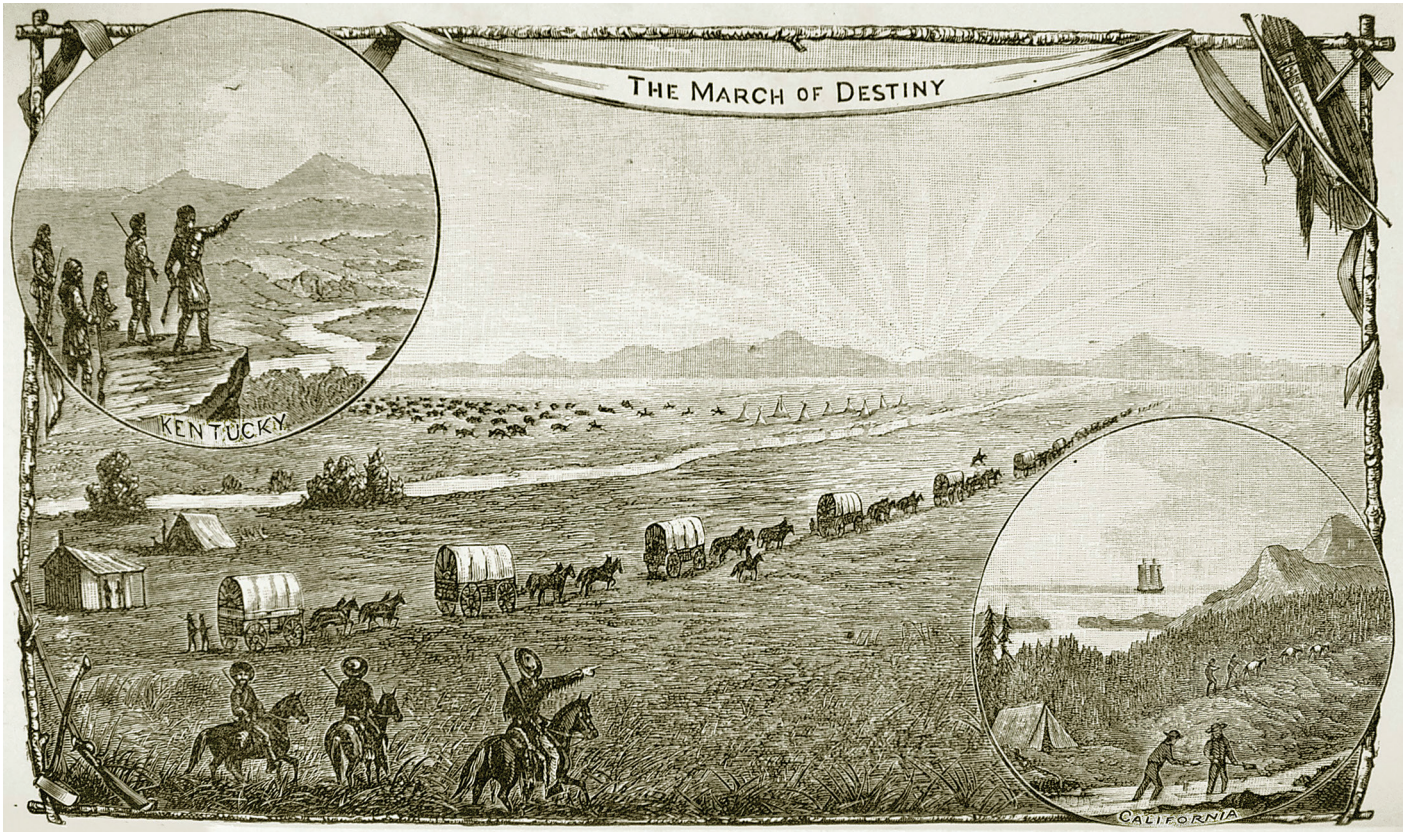
- This insert contains all the sources referred to in the questions.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.



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

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

Source A



“The March of Destiny” which appeared in a book *Conquering the Wilderness* in 1883.

Source B

We feel the need of more laborers, for more efficient help, and multiple means of farming and building at this place. We want men. Brethren, come from the States, from the Nations, come! Help us to build and grow, until we can say we have enough people. Any of our brethren, master workmen in cotton or woolen factories, who will come with their means, machinery, and hands to work will meet a warm reception.

A section from the *Second General Epistle to the Latter-day Saints* written by Brigham Young at Salt Lake City, October 1849.

Source C

We earnestly urge all to turn their faces Westward and settle the public lands. Thanks to the generous policy of the Homestead Law, land is open to all. This makes it possible for the poorest citizen to acquire a farm. A few years of hard work will enable him to cultivate and make it his own. In the most unfavorable circumstances, a man of energy and good sense will work his way clear of the hardships, which in the new lands and at a distance from markets surround the settler.

Horace Greeley, the editor of the *New York Daily Tribune* newspaper, writing in July 1865 about the Homestead Act.

Source D**“The Gold Fever”**

By a sudden and accidental discovery, the ground in California is thought to be one vast gold mine. Gold is picked up in pure lumps. Soldiers are deserting their ranks, sailors their ships, and everybody their employment, to speed to the region of the gold mines. In a moment, a desert country, that never deserved much notice from the world, has become the center of universal attraction. Everybody, by all accounts, is getting money at a rate that puts all past experience of miners far in the shade. Everybody is going out there to fill their pockets with gold.

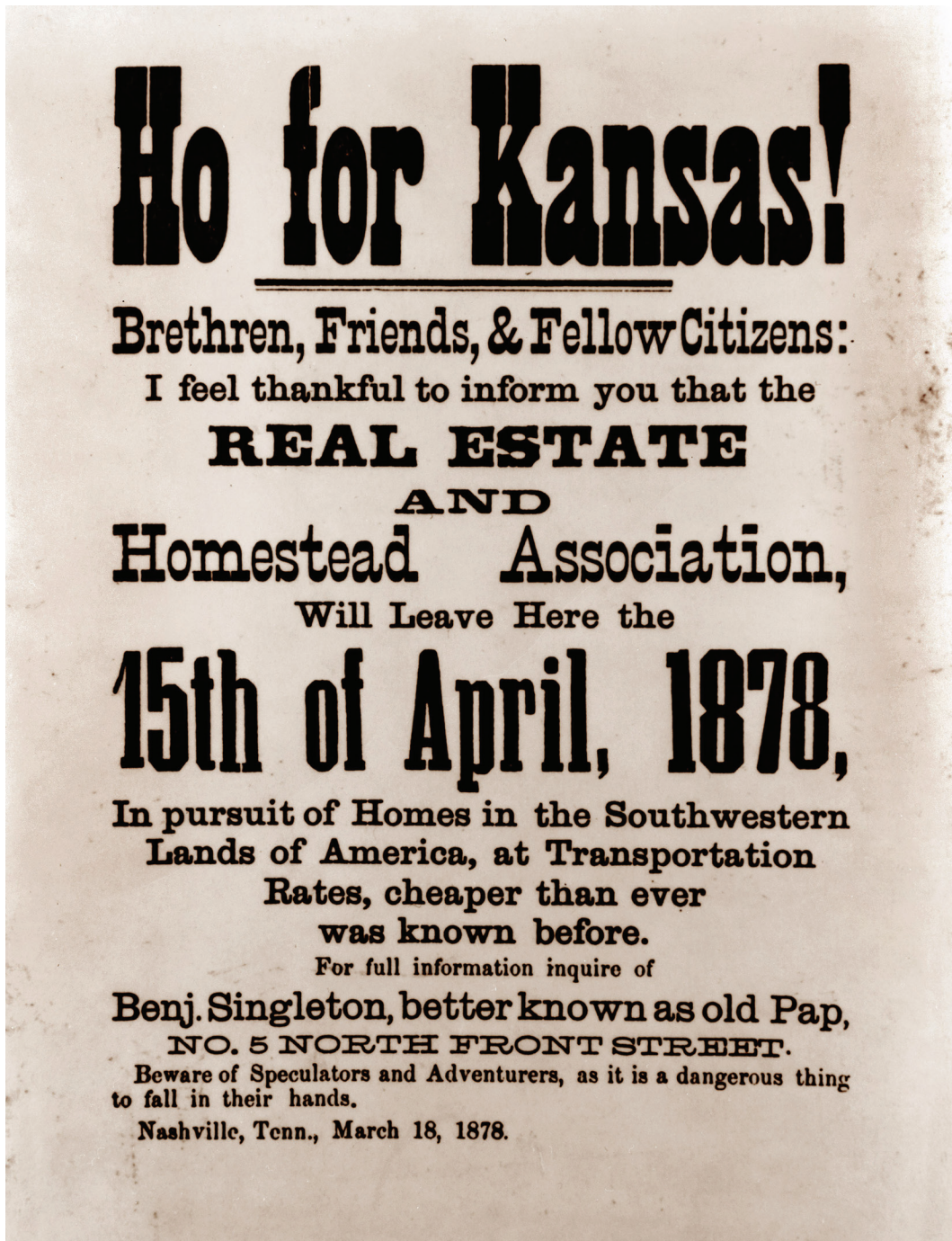
A report that appeared in *The Hartford Courant*, an Eastern newspaper, in December 1848.

Source E

The stories that you hear frequently in the States are the most extravagant lies imaginable. All hopes of making a fortune in California are lost sight of in 99 cases out of 100, and the almost universal feeling is to get home. It is truly heart-rending to witness the general despondency which exists among miners, and to see strong-hearted and brave men shed tears at their hopeless condition.

From a letter written by a gold prospector in 1849 to his brother who lived in the East.

Source F



A poster from 1878 calling on Americans to settle in Kansas.

Source G

The California Gold Rush changed the destiny of the continent, almost overnight. In less than a year, the population of San Francisco jumped from 429 to more than 25 000, and just two years after the discovery of gold, California entered the Union as the thirty-first State. But the Gold Rush did more than hasten settlement of the Far West coastline. It also sent hundreds of thousands of white Americans in an endless line of wagon trains streaming over the Great Plains and the lands of the Native Americans.

From a history book published in 1995.

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

Source A



Women voting at the polls in Cheyenne, Wyoming, November 1888.

Source B

Between ourselves, there is no real hope of carrying woman suffrage in Nebraska. Both political parties have avoided it. The Republicans refused to endorse it the day before yesterday in their state convention. I had not been in Omaha 48 hours before I saw how the matter stood, but as we don't want to discourage the workers, we keep our opinions to ourselves and talk and work as if we expected to win. But the prospect is not nearly so good as it was in Kansas in 1869. I am confirmed in my opinion that we shall have to get what we can from the State legislatures by statute rather than appealing directly to the masses.

A letter written by Henry Browne Blackwell, a leading member of the American Woman Suffrage Association (AWSA), to his daughter Alice Stone Blackwell in September 1882.

Source C

We surveyed four localities in the city of Boston, two in smaller cities, two in country districts and made one record also of schoolteachers in nine schools of one town. The teachers were unanimously in favor of woman suffrage, and in the nine localities we found that the proportion of women in favor was very much larger than those opposed. The total of women asked was 814. Those in favor were 405, those opposed 44, indifferent 166, refused to sign 160, not seen 39. These responses were made by respectable, responsible women, and they swore before a Justice of the Peace as to the truth of their statements. Thus, in Massachusetts women favored having the vote by 9 to 1.

Mrs. Harriet Shattuck giving evidence to the US Senate Select Committee on Woman Suffrage in
March 1884.

Source D

It will be an important step in the progress of society when women arrive at that state of mind which will induce them to pay more attention to their brains than to their bonnets, and to give more thought to their babies than to ballots. Equal to the bad effects on marital and social obligations is the passion for enfranchisement, at present animating the breasts of certain ladies with masculine habits. It seems almost incredible that as a matter of choice any woman should prefer the luxury of wielding a ballot to that of nursing a baby. The source of woman's power is to be found in the nurture and training of her children.

An article written by Miles O'Reilly which appeared in the *New York Citizen* newspaper in
April 1868.

Source E

The women who demand the ballot are those who have brains and babies and well-ordered homes, and healthy, happy children. These are women who do not follow fashion but spend their leisure hours in works of charity and reform, in reading, writing and healthy exercise. Every woman identified with our cause, except Susan B. Anthony, is married and nearly all have large families. These women dress plainly, live simply, understand political and domestic matters, and are at this moment the salt of the nation. Take a tour of inspection, Mr. O'Reilly, into the homes and habits of the "strong-minded" women before you again accuse them of having masculine habits!

A reply to the article written by Miles O'Reilly, which appeared in *The Revolution*, a weekly women's rights newspaper, in April 1868.

Source F

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah that every woman of the age of twenty-one years who has resided in this Territory six months before any general election, born or naturalized in the United States, or who is the wife, widow or daughter of a native-born or naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote in any election in this Territory.

An Act approved in the Territory of Utah, February 12, 1870.

Source G

By the late 1880s it was clear that neither the National Woman Suffrage Association's focus on persuading Congress to pass a constitutional amendment, nor the American Woman Suffrage Association's emphasis on state-by-state campaigning, was working. Thousands had been converted to the cause, and women had won the vote in schoolboard and municipal elections here and there across the country, but just two states – Utah and Wyoming – had fully enfranchised women.

From a history textbook published in 1999.

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

Source A



A cartoon from 1904 illustrating US policy towards the Republic of Santo Domingo (Dominican Republic).

Source B

It is not true that the US feels any land hunger or entertains any project as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere except for their welfare. Yet, the adherence of the US to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing, to act as an international police power. We would interfere with these countries only as a last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inability or unwillingness to do justice at home and abroad had violated the rights of the US.

President Theodore Roosevelt's annual message to Congress delivered in 1904.

Source C

It is not necessary to own people in order to trade with them. We carry on trade today with every part of the world, and our commerce has expanded more rapidly than the commerce of any European empire. We do not own Japan or China, but we trade with their people. We have not absorbed the republics of Central and South America, but we trade with them. It has not been necessary to have any political connection with Canada or the nations of Europe in order to trade with them. Trade cannot be permanently profitable unless it is voluntary.

A speech delivered by William Jennings Bryan, a Democratic Party nominee, at the Democratic Convention in 1900.

Source D

During the past year Nicaragua has been the scene of great struggle. General Zelaya, for seventeen years the absolute ruler of Nicaragua, was throughout his rule the main disturber of peace between neighboring republics. When the Nicaraguan people were finally driven into rebellion by his lawless actions, he violated the laws of war by the unwarranted execution of two American citizens who supported the revolutionaries. This and other offences made it the duty of the American Government to take measures to safeguard its interests. American forces were sent to Nicaragua to protect Americans and their interests. They remained there until the war was over and peace had returned to that unfortunate country.

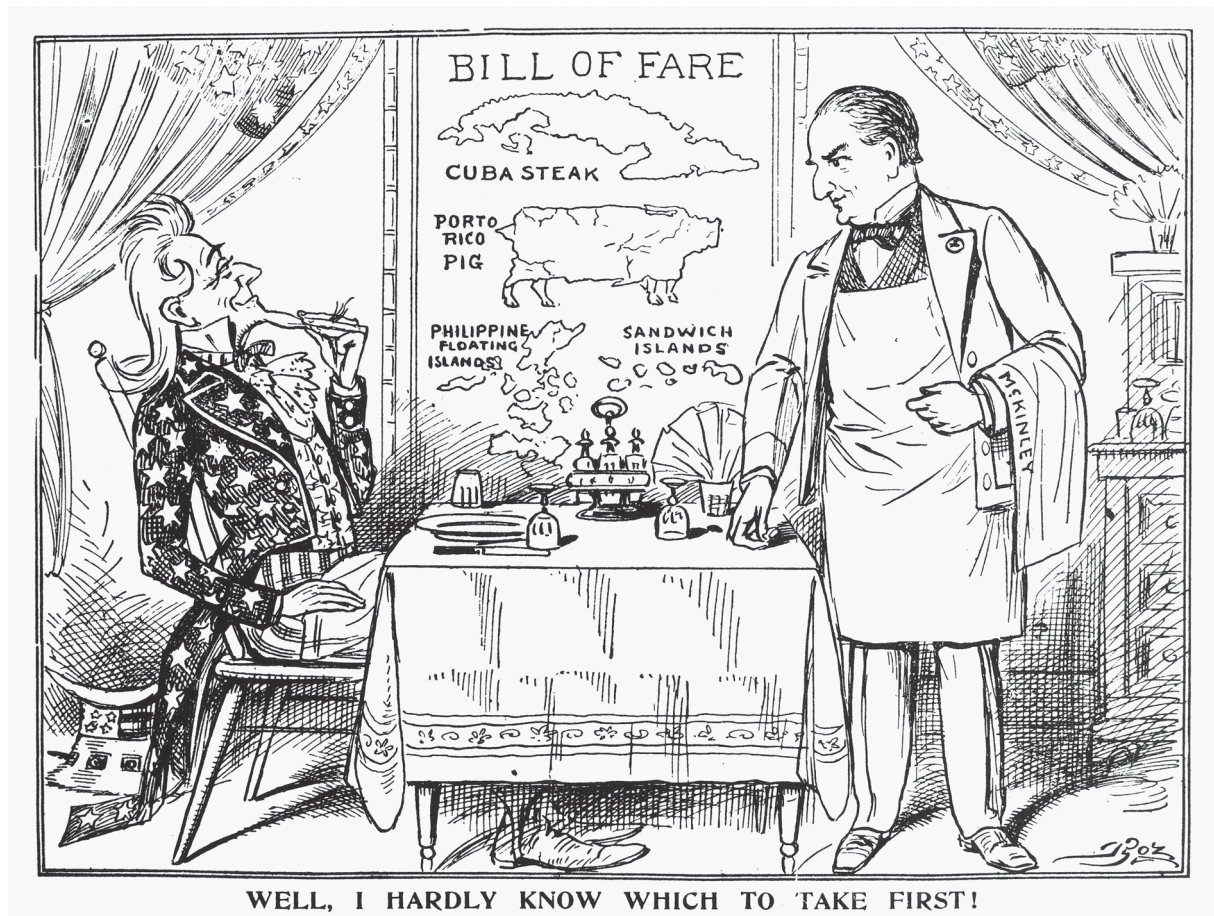
President Taft explains the reasons for US intervention in Nicaragua during his annual message to Congress in December 1910.

Source E

I wouldn't go to war again as I have done to protect some lousy investment of the bankers. There are only two things we should fight for. One is the defense of our homes and the other is the Bill of Rights. War for any other reason is simply a racket. I served in the US military in Nicaragua from 1909 to 1912. During that period I spent most of my time being a high-class muscle man for Big Business, for Wall Street and for the bankers. In short, I was a racketeer, a gangster for capitalism. I helped purify Nicaragua for the international banks. I suspected I was just part of the racket all the time. Now I am sure of it.

Major General Smedley Butler writing in 1934, reflecting about the time he served in the US Marine Corps in Nicaragua.

Source F



A cartoon from the early twentieth century showing Uncle Sam with President McKinley waiting to take his order.

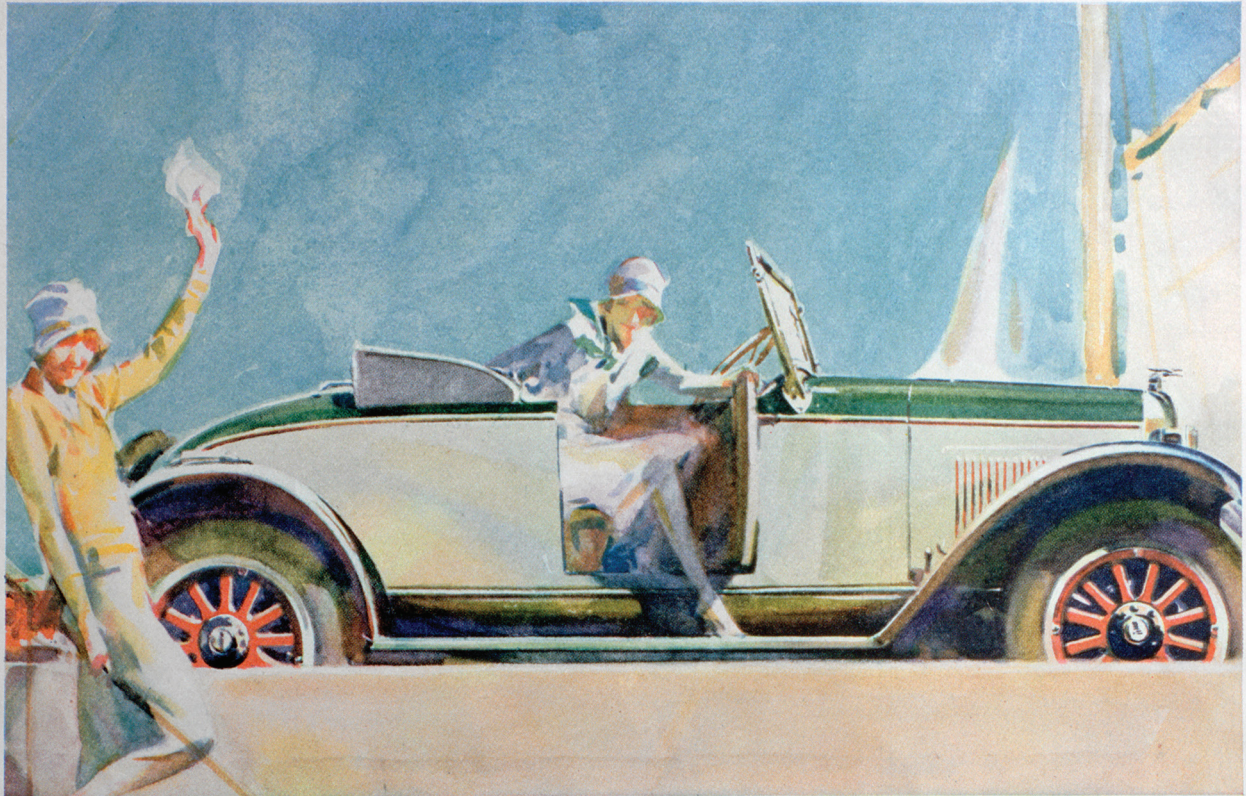
Source G

US imperialism was motivated by the desire to improve the lives of non-Americans, such as the removal of yellow fever from Cuba, and the building of hospitals and schools. The US also became an imperial power because it wanted to dominate the world by creating countries in its own image. It believed that other countries would benefit from the pursuit of Americans to civilize the world. This was linked to the missionary work undertaken by Americans. Their desire to do this work was led by a belief that they had a duty to help poorer countries improve by following their example.

From a history textbook published in 2015.

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

Source A



Smart as the Ritz

YOUNG Americans under sixty insist upon the mode. Peg-top trousers and long skirts belong to other years. Style is progress. The mode in motor cars is no exception. Today's motor car has four-wheel brakes. Speed dictates them. It's safer to be up-to-date—and smarter. The Whippet Collegiate is the season's best seller in Roadsters for these reasons.

4-WHEEL BRAKES

OVERLAND
Whippet
 COLLEGIATE ROADSTER

RUMBLE SEAT

An advertisement for a motorcar which appeared in the *Ladies' Home Journal* magazine in July 1927.

Source B

Look at a map of the United States and try to conjure up a picture of what radio broadcasting will eventually mean to the hundreds of little towns that are recorded on it. How unrelated they seem! Then picture the tens of thousands of homes not noted on the map. These little towns, these unmarked homes, seem disconnected. These little towns and villages so remote from one another could be brought into direct contact with one another through the use of the radio. The radio will achieve the task of making us feel together, think together, live together.

An article entitled "Radio Dreams That Can Come True" which appeared in *Collier's* magazine in June 1922.

Source C

From my observations in high school, I think that the movies have played a large part in influencing the actions of what is called the fast modern society of today. The high school students see these wild pictures of fast nightclub life then they think that it is smart to copy these actions. In my high school, I know of several cases of girls who think it is smart to smoke, drink, and stay out all night at clubs that do not have a good reputation. They see these things done in the movies, therefore they think that they are being very modern.

A male high school senior being interviewed in a study "Movies and Conduct" undertaken by the University of Chicago sociologist Herbert Blumer in 1929.

Source D

If anyone wants to teach that God-forsaken, hell-born, evil theory of evolution, then let him go out and let him be supported by men who believe that blasted theory. Do not expect the Christian people of this country to pay for the teaching of a rotten, stinking professor who gets up there and teaches our children to forsake God and makes our schools a clearing-house for their God-forsaken dirty politics.

A sermon delivered by the Rev. Billy Sunday, a popular evangelical preacher, in New York State, in late 1924.

Source E

The defense denies that it is part of any movement or conspiracy on the part of scientists to destroy the authority of Christianity or the Bible. The defense denies that any such conspiracy exists except in the mind and purpose of the evangelical leader of the prosecution. The defense maintains that there is no justification for imposing the conflicting views of the Bible on courses of biology. We maintain that science and religion embrace two separate and distinct fields of thought and learning.

The opening case of the defense council during the trial of John Scopes held at Dayton, Tennessee, in July 1925. Scopes was being tried for teaching the theory of evolution to his classes.

Source F

A major league baseball game being held at a stadium in Washington D.C., 1924.

Source G

Jazz, which developed from ragtime and the blues, was the most popular new music of the 1920s. By the early 1920s jazz had established a home in the bars and speakeasies of big cities like Chicago and New York, where flappers and their slick-haired partners danced to the irresistible beat of the new music. New kinds of dances came into fashion, the most famous being the Charleston. Many of the older generation were shocked by what they considered to be the “loose morals” associated with the new jazz culture, and many were critical of such changes.

From a history book published in 1998.

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