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AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

0409/02

Paper 2 Depth Study

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INSERT

1 hour 45 minutes



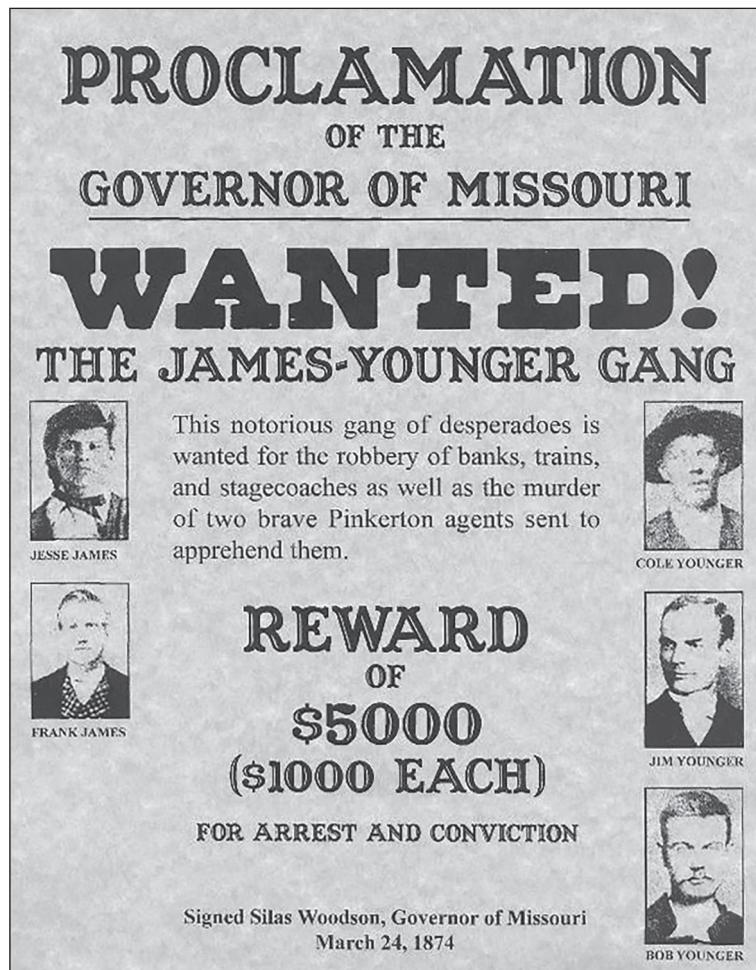
INFORMATION

- 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. Blank pages are indicated.

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

SOURCE A



A poster from 1874 issued by the Governor of Missouri.

SOURCE B

Five men were caught robbing a gambler and were given thirty-nine lashes each, but three were then accused of murder and an attempted armed robbery that had occurred some months before. The crowd of two hundred sentenced them to death. The trio could not plead in English, two being French and one Chilian. Vainly they called for an interpreter, but their cries were drowned by the yells of the now infuriated mob.

A journalist describing a lynching in San Francisco in the 1850s, during the Gold Rush period.

SOURCE C

Some of the problems of the legal system encourage wrong doing. No matter what may be the proof, if the criminal is well liked in the community “not guilty” is almost certain to be the verdict of the jury despite the efforts of judge and prosecutor. One state court that we know of, suggested that it would be better to leave the punishment of offenders to the vigilantes who always acted impartially, and who would not permit the escape of proved criminals.

Criticisms of the jury system which appeared in the book *The Vigilantes of Montana*
published in 1865.

SOURCE D

Billy the Kid took sides with the people of the country, to fight for our property, and our lives. He stood with us to the end, brave, and reliable. He had a wonderful presence of mind, a cool nerve, and a quick brain. At the beginning he was not the blood-thirsty, hard desperado that history has made him out to be. The idea that he killed as many men as he is given credit for, or ever killed for money, is absurd. He never seemed to care for money. He never drank and he never used tobacco in any form.

The words of Frank Coe who was a member of Billy the Kid’s gang in the 1870s.
He made these comments in 1927 to his biographer.

SOURCE E

The whole region was full of horse thieves and outlaws, the worst of these being under the leadership of the notorious outlaw, Billy the Kid. His name is still a legend today in these parts. Billy the Kid died at the age of twenty-three, and by that time had killed twenty-three men, committing his first murder when he was only fourteen years of age. He and his men began a reign of terror, which made his name feared from one end of the country to the other.

From the book *The Story of the Cowboy* which was published in 1897.
The author practiced law in New Mexico, an area covered by Billy the Kid.

SOURCE F

An image portraying Doc Holiday, Virgil Earp and his brothers Wyatt and Morgan Earp who enforced law and order in the town of Tombstone, Arizona in the 1880s.

SOURCE G

Law enforcement in the territories was organized on a dual system of local and federal control. At the top of the lawmen's hierarchy was the US Federal Marshal who was appointed by the President. The US Marshal and his deputies operated throughout the territories. They were charged with enforcing federal laws and pursuing criminals such as mail robbers. On the local level, law enforcement in counties and towns rested in the hands of the locally-elected sheriff, aided by an under-sheriff and a group of deputies. The sheriff pursued criminals in his county area and had a range of duties including the maintenance of the county jail and the inspection of cattle branding.

From a history textbook, 1977.

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

SOURCE A



An anti-suffragist poster produced in 1909.

SOURCE B

We believe that God has wisely and well adapted each sex to the proper performance of the duties of each. We feel that our present duties fill up the whole of our time and ability, and are tasks that only we can perform. We see these tasks as being very important and do not want the obligations of suffrage imposed upon us. We believe that suffrage cannot be granted without the sacrifice of the highest interests of our families and society.

A letter sent by anti-suffragists in Illinois in 1909.
It is titled: "Woman's Protest Against Woman Suffrage."

SOURCE C

The amendment, in time of war, would immediately open up a new nationwide suffrage campaign in all States to secure its ratification. It would give suffragists the opportunity to annoy and pester every legislator in the United States until a majority of the men in thirty-six legislatures surrendered their judgement and principles to political threats and cajolery. It would mean that no legislature in the United States could meet without being surrounded by suffrage pickets. It would be an official endorsement of nagging as a national policy. It would give every radical woman the right to believe that she could get any law she wanted by "pestering" her city council, her legislature, her congressman, or her president – no matter how the people voted, nor what national crisis existed.

A letter written by the President of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, to her Congressman in December 1917, urging him to vote against the Nineteenth Amendment.

SOURCE D

We shall be surprised if the suffrage parade this afternoon does not astound those who are not familiar with the spread of the demand for votes for women. The growth of this movement is one of the remarkable developments of our time and its importance is now indicated by the amount of attention given to the parade by the entire press of the city. This week, newspaper columns and pages have been given to advance notices, and we now realize that here is a movement which must be taken seriously. This parade will show how popular this cause is in the city because women of every position in life will be represented.

A report in a New York newspaper referring to a suffrage parade which was to be held on May 4, 1912.

SOURCE E

The great majority of women who have thought deeply about the question of enfranchising their sex see it as a menace to society. Those who have not thought about it are naturally opposed. Here is a danger signal that men should not and will not ignore. If the majority of women demanded the ballot, men would not withhold it from them, even though they might have serious misgivings about it. However, when only a very small fraction of women demand the ballot, while the great majority do not want it, the granting of the demand would be the greatest injustice.

A speech made by the female president of the Massachusetts Anti-Suffrage Organization in 1915.

SOURCE F

A photograph showing women marching in New York City's suffrage parade, 1915.

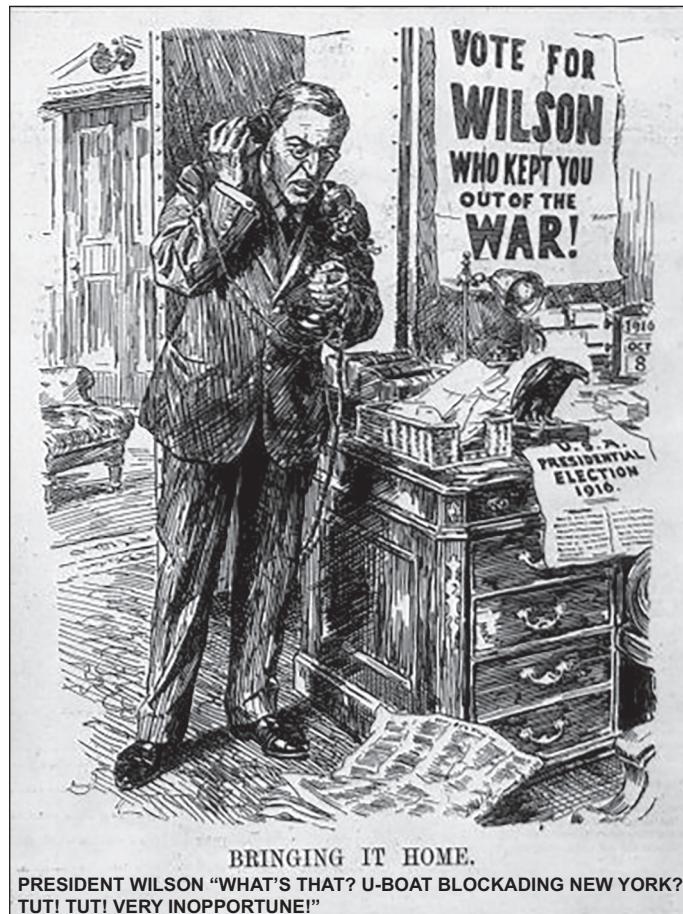
SOURCE G

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage (NAOWS) was formed in New York City in 1911. Led by Josephine Dodge, its founder and first president, NAOWS believed that woman suffrage would reduce women's work in communities and prevent them from securing social reforms. Active on a state and federal level, the group established a newsletter, *Woman's Protest*, which belittled the actions of the suffragists, and spelled out the dangers of suffrage to home and family life. The organization actively lobbied against the federal amendment. Its Massachusetts branch claimed a peak membership of 41 635. Its newsletter claimed a membership of 600 000 in the national organization.

From a history book published in 1982.

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

SOURCE A



A cartoon which appeared in a British magazine in October 1916.

SOURCE B

My dream is that, as the years go on and the world knows more and more of America, it will turn to America for moral inspiration. The world should never fear America unless it feels that it is engaged in activities which threaten freedom. Everyone should know that America puts human rights above all rights and that her flag is the flag, not only of America, but of humanity.

President Wilson expressing his view on America's role in world affairs in a speech delivered to his followers on July 4, 1914.

SOURCE C

The time for watchful waiting has passed. No investigating committee is needed. The facts are known. Action is demanded. A demand should be made at once without waiting for the government to get the findings of any investigations. Would you hesitate to act if a man slapped you in the face? An explanation should be demanded of Germany at once! The German submarine violated a law that even savages would recognize. I would hold Germany to account by proclaiming her an outlaw among the nations of the world.

A Republican and former politician commenting upon how the US should respond to the sinking of the *Lusitania* tragedy of May 1915.

SOURCE D

These attacks by German submarines represent pure piracy and, in the case of the *Lusitania*, it was direct murder. A number of American ships have already been torpedoed in similar fashion. When faced with such a situation we risk our reputation as a country if we follow those who demand peace above all else. We must not listen to the voices of those feeble folk who bleat to high heaven that there is peace when there is no peace. Unless we act with immediate decision and vigor we shall have failed in the duty demanded by humanity at large, and demanded even more clearly by the self-respect of the American Republic.

An article entitled "Murder on the High Seas" by former president Theodore Roosevelt. It was published in May 1915, a few days after the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

SOURCE E

It has been the proud hope of American citizens who love their country, a hope which you have expressed in several of your messages, that the United States should help the war-worn world to a lasting peace. In addition, the United States should work to reduce armaments which are destroying the old world. Most important of all, it is obvious that increased war preparations in the United States would prevent our government from leading the world in the establishment of permanent peace.

A letter sent from the Woman's Peace Party to Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, in October 1915.

SOURCE F

A photograph showing a Preparedness Parade in New York on May 13, 1916. These parades demanded that the United States prepare for possible involvement in the First World War.

SOURCE G

Americans found many reasons to avoid rushing headlong into the war. For some, the key motive was disagreement with European policies; for others, it was opposition to war itself. There was a growing movement in favor of international talks in the years before the United States joined the war. The crisis that faced Wilson in 1915 over the sinking of the *Lusitania* showed that Americans were far from united in how they should respond to the conflict raging in Europe.

From a history textbook published in 2014.

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

Hippies gathering at Haight-Ashbury in San Francisco during the Summer of Love, 1967.

SOURCE B

I like ideas about the breaking away or overthrowing of established order. I am interested in anything about revolt, disorder, chaos, especially activity that seems to have no meaning. It seems to me to be the road towards freedom – external freedom is a way to bring about internal freedom.

Comments made in 1969 by Jim Morrison, the lead singer of the group *The Doors*,
an influential band of the 1960s.

SOURCE C

Come mothers and fathers
 Throughout the land
 And don't criticize
 What you can't understand
 Your sons and your daughters
 Are beyond your command
 Your old road is
 Rapidly agin'
 Please get out of the new one
 If you can't lend your hand
 For the times they are a-changin'

The lyrics from one of the verses of Bob Dylan's song "The Times They are A-Changin'"
 which was written in 1964.

SOURCE D

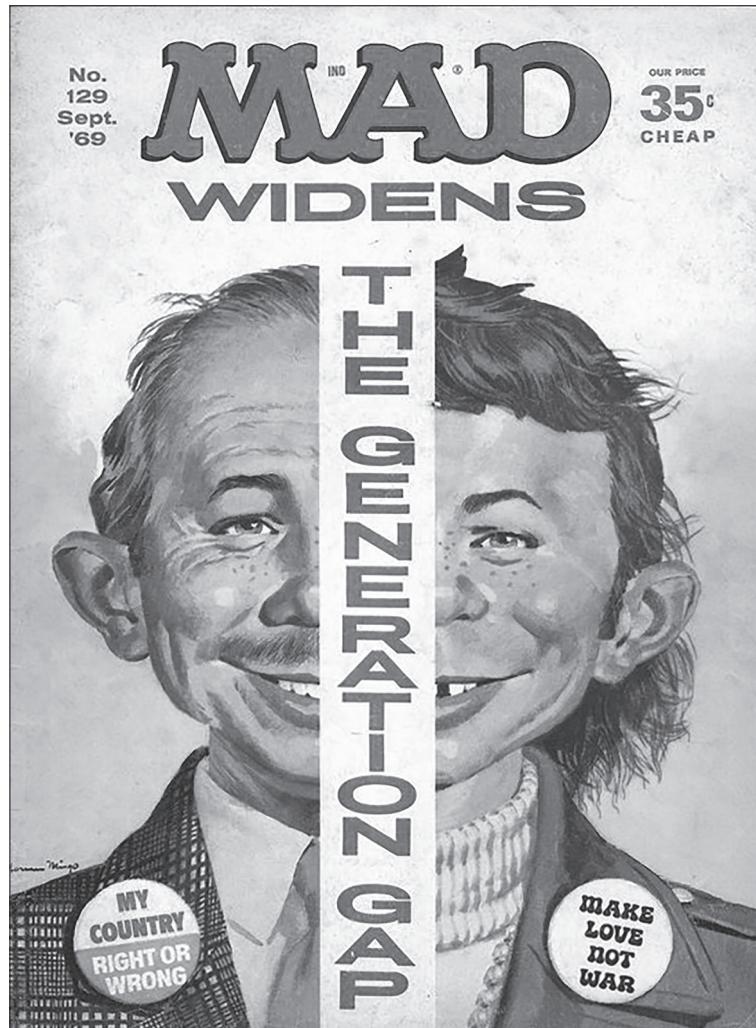
We all rolled our own cigarettes, and then put on this really cool jazz music, and started to smoke. We put blankets on the windows and candles on the floors. The whole room became like the inside of a flame. We were all together in there, and it was like we were doing something wrong that was fun, like eating candy before breakfast, fearing that our parents might barge in at any moment and stop us.

A college student being interviewed in 1966 by a reporter writing a newspaper article on the increase in drug use on university campuses.

SOURCE E

I'd never tell my parents that I smoked. They would not understand. My father would probably make a big deal about how the university was corrupting me. He'd write letters to his congressman, go yelling at the dean, do anything but admit that his son was exercising his own free choice. My mother would send me pleading letters, with articles about drugs and maybe she'd send me the name of a good psychiatrist she'd heard about to cure me of my habit.

The comments made by a university student in an interview with a newspaper reporter in 1966.

SOURCE F

The cover of *Mad* magazine from September 1969. This humorous publication was popular with young Americans during the 1960s.

SOURCE G

In the sixties there was general revolt against previously unquestioned ways of living. It touched every aspect of personal life – love, marriage, dress, music, art, housing, religion, literature and education. The new mood, the new behavior, shocked many Americans. It created tensions. Sometimes it was seen as a “generation gap” – the younger generation moving far away from the older one in its ways of life. Never in American history had more movements for change been concentrated in so short a span of years.

From a history book published in 1980.

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