

AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

0409/02

Paper 2 Depth Study

May/June 2018

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 2–3)

OR

Depth Study B: The Women's Suffrage Movement 1866–1920 (pages 4–7)

OR

Depth Study C: The United States and the World 1880–1917 (pages 8–9)

OR

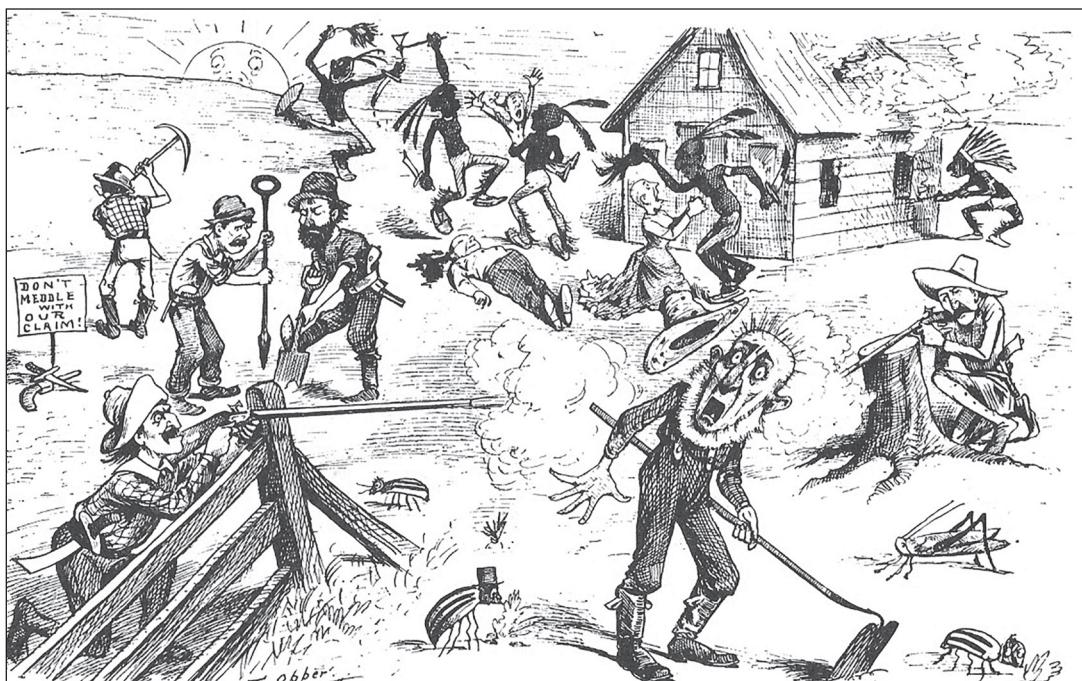
Depth Study D: American Society and Popular Culture c.1920–1970 (pages 10–12)

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 **12** printed pages.

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

SOURCE A



A cartoon called “The woes of Western Agriculture” which appeared in an American magazine in 1887.

SOURCE B

It was not only the fault of the sod house that contagious diseases were common. The shared drinking cup, the open dug well, the outdoor toilet (or no toilet at all) took the blame, together with the lack of ventilation and crowded quarters of the sod house. While those houses were warm in winter and fairly cool in summer, they attracted fleas and bed bugs by the millions. Added to the lack of a balanced diet and changes of temperature, it is no surprise that disease and infection took a heavy toll. The real surprise was that so many survived.

Dr Cass G. Banns, a doctor working in Nebraska, 1878. He had moved West from Indiana.

SOURCE C

The grasshoppers came upon us in great numbers, in their millions, in clouds upon clouds, until their fluttering wings looked like a sweeping snowstorm in the heavens; until their dark bodies covered everything green upon the earth. In a few hours, many fields that had hung so thick with long ears of corn were stripped of their value and left only a forest of bare yellow stalks, that in their nakedness mocked the poor farmer of the soil.

From the “Wichita Eagle” newspaper, Kansas, published in the mid-1870s.

SOURCE D

1864 saw marvellous changes in Montana. We had emerged into a fully-fledged territory with a population of 14,817. The first territorial legislature was in session in Bannack, passing laws for better government. Virginia City was an incorporated town: law now reigned supreme, offenders were promptly arrested and tried by authority of judge and jury. Good public schools were provided wherever six or more children could be assembled.

Granville Stuart, a civic leader and businessman in the town of Deer Lodge, Montana, during the 1860s. Extract from "Forty Years on the Frontier."

SOURCE E

Such was the lawless state of affairs that five men in Virginia City and four in Bannack started the Montana Vigilantes. In a few weeks it was known that the voice of justice had spoken. The vigilantes took the weapon from the murderer, warned the thief to steal no more and forced the ruffians, who had so long maintained a reign of terror in Montana, to flee the territory. Justice and protection of person and property are the birthright of every American citizen. When justice is powerless as well as blind, self-preservation is the first law of nature.

Thomas Dimsdale, from his book "The Vigilantes of Montana," published in 1866. Dimsdale was the editor of the "Montana Post" in Virginia City, and was a member of the Alder Gulch Vigilance Committee.

SOURCE F

The two women saw the Cheyenne warriors approaching across the prairie. Mrs Kine plunged into the stream at a point where she was hidden by some overhanging branches and held her baby high to keep it from drowning. But Mrs Alardice, paralyzed with fear, collapsed in a faint surrounded by her four frightened children. The Cheyennes shot the three oldest boys, killing two of them. They then galloped off with Mrs Alardice and her baby.

A description of an encounter between homesteaders and the Native American Cheyenne people.

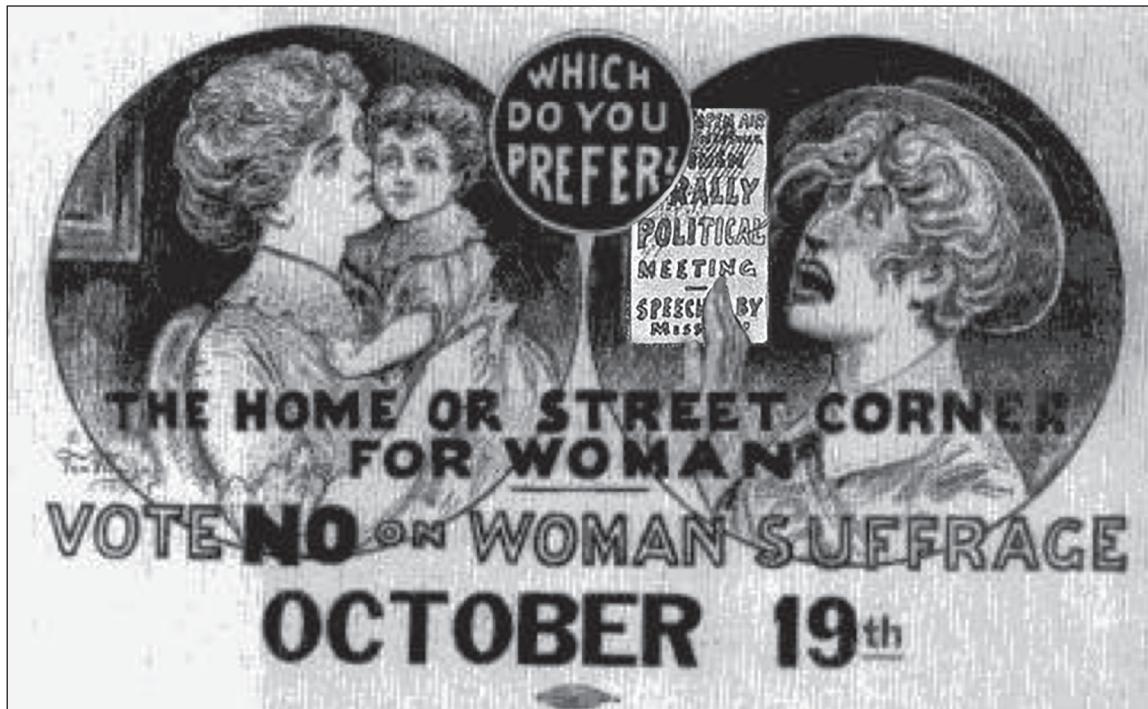
SOURCE G

New settlers to the West were not just concerned to provide their families with the basic necessities of everyday life – food, clothing and shelter. In the long term, they also wanted to make sure that their lives, land and homes were secure, that wills, deeds and marriages were recorded, and roads, bridges and schools built. If society in the West was not to be a "free for all" with each man defending his own rights with a gun, then state governments and legislation had to be established and officers had to be appointed to enforce the laws they made.

From a history book published in 1977.

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

SOURCE A



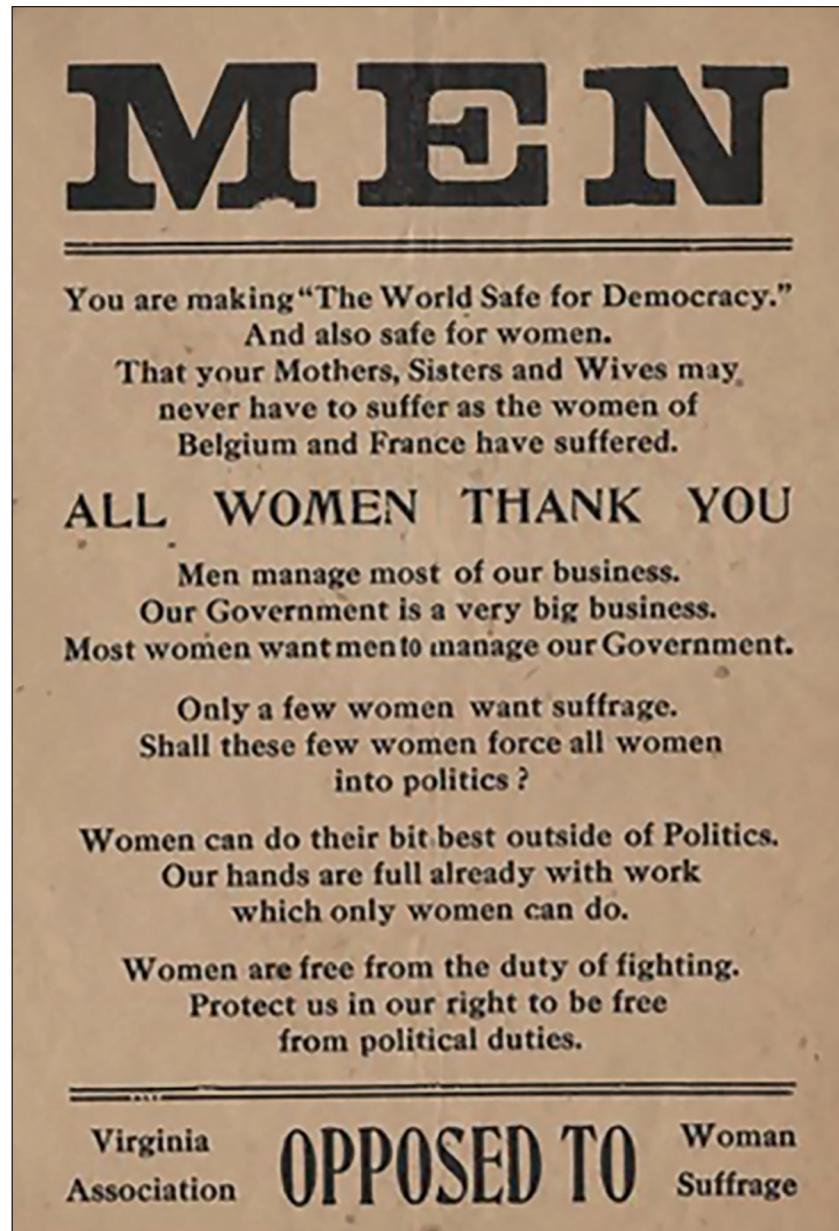
A poster produced for a referendum on women's suffrage held in New Jersey on October 19, 1915.

SOURCE B

A woman's brain is emotional rather than intellectual; and whilst this feature fits her admirably as a good wife and mother, it makes her unsuited for the sterner duties to be performed by the intellectual faculties. The best wife, mother and sister would make the worst legislator, judge and police.

The Reverend Father Walsh, speaking at a meeting organized by the Anti-Women's Suffrage Association of Albany, New York, in 1896.

SOURCE C



A poster from 1917 by the Virginia Association in their opposition to the vote.

SOURCE D

I do not wish to see the day come when the women in my State shall trail their skirts in the muck and mire of partisan politics. I prefer to look to the American woman as she always has been, occupying her proud estate as the queen of the American home, instead of regarding her as a ward politician in the cities. As a mother, wife and sister, she exercises a mightier influence than she can ever exercise in the politics of this land. The American mother, the American woman, has my admiration, my respect, and my love.

Part of a speech delivered in Congress in 1915 by Frank Clark, a Democrat, who represented Florida.

SOURCE E

Responses to the objections to Woman Suffrage by Henry B. Blackwell

1. Suffrage is not a right of anybody

To say so is to deny the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights:

- “Governments derive their just powers from consent of the governed” – women are governed.
- “Taxation without representation is tyranny” – women are taxed.
- “Political power is an essential part of the people” – women are people.

To deny these principles is to justify despotism.

2. Nobody asks for Woman Suffrage

- Over 21,000 citizens in Massachusetts have petitioned for it within six months.
- More than 50,000 others have petitioned for it in previous years.
- Not a dollar has ever been spent in circulating those petitions.
- Repeated efforts have been made and money spent to circulate petitions against Woman Suffrage, and they have had few signers and have had little impact.

A letter published in the “Woman’s Journal” in Boston, Massachusetts, in March 1896. The author, Henry Blackwell, was one of the founders of the American Woman Suffrage Association.

SOURCE F

Some Reasons Why We Oppose Votes for Women

It is the demand of a minority of women, and the majority of women protest against it.

The Woman Suffrage movement is a backward step in the progress of civilization.

Our present duties fill up all of our time and ability.

We are content that men represent us in the cornfield, on the battlefield, and at the ballot box, and that we represent THEM in the schoolroom, at the fireside and at the cradle.

A pamphlet created in 1894, by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which had its headquarters in New York City.

SOURCE G

The efforts to gain political equality by reformers such as Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, and groups such as the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), started to gain results during the late nineteenth century. By 1895 sixteen states had allowed women to vote. Membership of the NAWSA grew rapidly during the early twentieth century, up from 13,150 members in 1893, to 1 million in 1915 and to 2 million by 1917. Through their campaigns they continued to put pressure on politicians and in 1920 the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified, granting women throughout the nation the right to vote.

From a history book published in 2001.

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

SOURCE A



Front page of the "New York Tribune," May 8, 1915.

SOURCE B

Berlin, January 19, 1917

We intend to begin on the first of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral. In the event of this not succeeding, we make Mexico a proposal of alliance on the following basis: make war together, make peace together, generous financial support and an understanding that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The ruthless use of our submarines will soon force England to make peace.
Signed: Zimmermann.

Telegraph message sent by Arthur Zimmermann, the German Foreign Secretary, to the German ambassador in Mexico.

SOURCE C

I am bitterly opposed to my country entering the war. To whom does war bring prosperity? Not to the soldier who is paid only \$16 per month, to carry his musket and go into the trench, to shed his blood and to die if necessary; not to the brokenhearted widow who waits for the return of the body of her husband; not to the mother who weeps at the death of her brave boy; not to the little children who shiver with cold; not to the babe who suffers from hunger. War brings no prosperity to the great mass of common and patriotic citizens. It increases the cost of living of those who struggle. War brings prosperity to the stock gamblers on Wall Street, who are already in possession of more wealth than can be realized or enjoyed.

From a speech made by Senator George W. Norris in the Senate on April 4, 1917, during a debate about whether the United States should enter the war.

SOURCE D

The peoples of the United States are drawn from many nations and chiefly from the nations now at war. It is natural and inevitable that there should be the utmost variety of sympathy and desire among them with regard to the issues and circumstances of the conflict. Some will wish one nation to succeed in the giant struggle, others will want the other side to win. Such divisions amongst us would be fatal. The United States must be neutral in fact, as well as in name, during these trying days. We must be neutral in thought as well as in action.

*Part of President Wilson's address to Congress on August 19, 1914.
This speech was three weeks after the US declared neutrality.*

SOURCE E

If it is still the purpose of Germany to continue its policy of unrestricted submarine warfare without regard to the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized principles of humanity, the Government of the United States is, at last, forced to the conclusion that there is only one course it can pursue. Unless Germany now immediately abandons its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight-carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to cut diplomatic relations with Germany altogether.

Part of the ultimatum sent by President Wilson to the German Government on April 18, 1916.

SOURCE F

The committee finds that the constant availability of bribes offered to government officials from munitions companies means that there is little interest in peace or measures to secure peace. While the evidence before this committee does not show that the war was started solely because of the activities of munitions makers, it is also true that wars rarely have one single cause, and the committee finds it to be against the peace of the world for selfishly interested organizations to be left free to provoke and frighten nations into military action.

An extract from the Report of the Special Committee on Investigation of the Munitions Industry, which was published after the war.

SOURCE G

It was undoubtedly the U-boat that brought the United States into the First World War. Without it there would have been no quarrel with Germany being capable of producing armed conflict. If Germany had been prepared to restrict submarine warfare in the way Wilson wanted, the United States may have remained neutral. He spoke not merely for Americans but for the world in condemning unrestricted submarine warfare. That was why he felt that its continuation left him no alternative but war.

From a history book published in 1995.

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

SOURCE A

A cartoon depicting the place of religion in American society during the 1950s, published in a religious magazine.

SOURCE B

Tell the world tonight that we Americans believe in God. Let us tell the world tonight that our trust is not in our pile of atomic and hydrogen bombs but in Almighty God... On this Labor Day weekend, here at the "Crossroads of America," let us tell the world that we are united and ready to march under the banner of Almighty God, taking as our slogan that which is stamped on our coins: "In God we trust."

The evangelist preacher Billy Graham speaking before a vast crowd at Madison Square Garden in New York on May 15, 1957. It was part of his 16 week evangelical tour across the United States.

SOURCE C

Louis Untermeyer, then in his sixties, was a poet and anthologist. One day he arrived as usual at the television studio an hour before the program began and was told by the producer that he was no longer on the show. It appeared that as a result of having been listed in "Life" magazine as a sponsor of the Waldorf Conference (a meeting to discuss cultural and scientific links with the Soviet Union), an organized letter campaign protesting his appearance on "What's My Line?" had scared the advertisers into getting rid of him.

After this, Louis did not leave his apartment for almost a year and a half. An overwhelming and paralyzing fear had risen in him. He had always loved a lot and been loved, especially on the TV program where his jokes were vastly appreciated, and suddenly, he had been thrown into the street, abolished.

From the autobiography of Arthur Miller where he recalls the treatment of his friend, Louis Untermeyer, in 1951.

SOURCE D

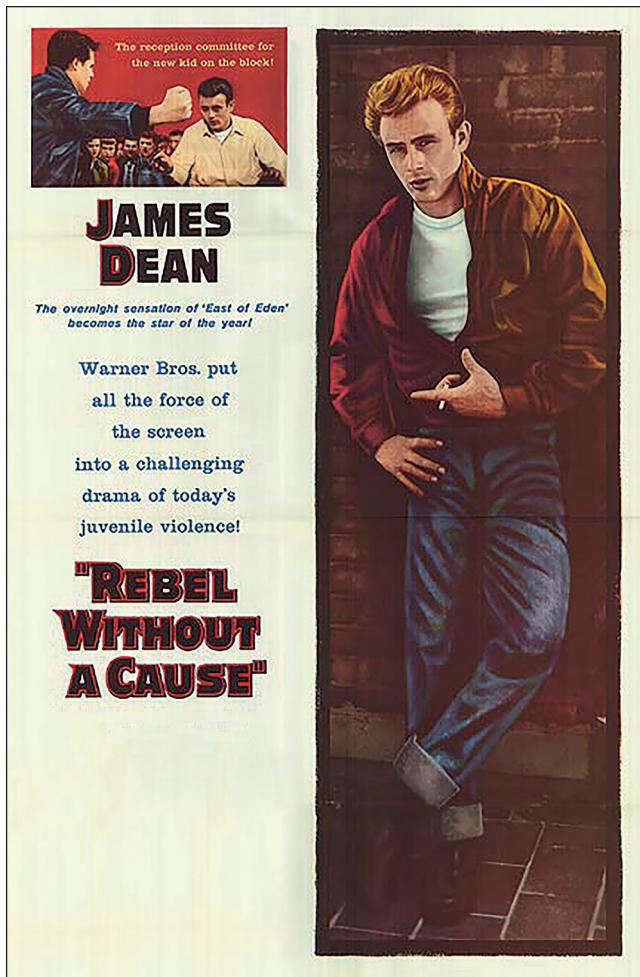
When a great democracy is destroyed it will not be because of the enemies from outside, but rather because of enemies within. At the end of the War we were the strongest nation on earth and morally the most powerful. Yet, instead of being a beacon in the desert of destruction, we have failed miserably because of the traitors who have been treated so well by this nation. Those who have been selling this nation out have the finest jobs in Government. In my opinion the State Department is thoroughly infested with communists.

Senator Joe McCarthy speaking to the Women's Club of Wheeling, West Virginia, in February 1950.

SOURCE E

McCarthyism: the meaning of the word is the corruption of the truth, the abandonment of our historical devotion to fair play. It is the abandonment of "due process" of law. It is the use of the big lie and the unfounded accusation against any citizen in the name of Americanism and security. This horrible cancer is eating at the heart of America and it can destroy the great edifice of freedom.

Ex-President Harry S. Truman speaking on the radio in November 1953, shortly after leaving office.

SOURCE F

A poster advertising the release of the film “Rebel without a Cause” in 1955.

SOURCE G

The 1950s saw the emergence of the teenager and teenage rebellion. In the past young adults had simply imitated their parents' tastes and fashions and had been firmly kept in their place. The teenager of the 1950s seemed to want to rebel against everything, and especially against whatever their parents believed in. They formed gangs, cruised in cars, drank heavily and attacked property. In addition, they developed their own identity as teenagers by wearing distinctive clothes and listening to their own music.

From a history book published in 2011.

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