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**AMERICAN HISTORY (US)**

**0409/02**

Paper 2 Defining Moments

**May/June 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 hunters competed with each other to shoot as many buffalo as they could. The skinners would follow in a wagon and take the hides. But when it got dark they would quit, leaving maybe ten or twenty carcasses to rot on the prairie. Settlers wanted to clear the prairie for their cattle. All this slaughter was approved by the government to control Indians by getting rid of their food supply.

*From a letter by Teddy “Blue” Abbott, 1880. The author was a cowboy who worked on the prairie and witnessed the slaughter of the buffalo.*

### SOURCE B

The happy results of the recent meeting of Indians and government officials are considerable. It will be the start of a new era for the Indians—an era of peace. They will enjoy protection from crimes against them by U.S. citizens and receive \$50,000 a year for ten years. In future, peaceable citizens may cross the desert unharmed. The Indians recognized the right of the U.S. government to build roads and army posts in Indian territories. The Indian will have little to dread from the bad white man.

*The views of a Jesuit (Catholic) missionary, 1851. He is describing the terms of the first Treaty of Fort Laramie that was signed after negotiations between a number of Native American nations and the Office of Indian Affairs.*

### SOURCE C



*A painting, “Attack at Dawn,” by Charles Schreyvogel, 1904. It shows the Washita Massacre of 1868. The artist lived and worked in New Jersey and first visited the West in 1893.*

**SOURCE D**

Lands in the reservations to be allotted to the Indians as follows:

- To each head of a family, 160 acres
- To each single person over 18 years of age, 80 acres
- To each orphan child under 18 years of age, 80 acres
- To each other single person under 18 years of age, 40 acres.

Everyone with an allotment is subject to the laws of the State or Territory in which they reside and is given U.S. citizenship.

*From the Dawes Allotment Act, 1887. The law was introduced without consultation with Native Americans.*

**SOURCE E**

The Dawes Act establishes a policy that will help the Indians to become independent farmers by making them individual land-holders. The aim of this policy is the gradual breaking up of the reservations on which the Indians are shut from all wholesome contact with our civilization. This policy loosens tribal bonds by bringing the Indians under our laws and making the way for their entrance into citizenship.

*A statement by the Indian Rights Association (IRA), 1887. The IRA, founded in 1882, was dedicated to the well-being of Native Americans. Its aims were to “bring about the complete civilization of the Indians and their advancement to citizenship.”*

**SOURCE F**

There was no hope on earth. We had been told by the white man that their Christian God would help us. Some believed this. Others doubted it because they had seen neither God nor God's works. The people did not know; they did not care. The white men were frightened and called for soldiers. We heard that soldiers were coming. We did not fear. We hoped that we could tell them our troubles and get help.

*The views of Red Cloud expressed in the early 1890s. He was Chief of the Oglala Lakota and the respected leader of successful campaigns against white men in the 1860s and 1870s. His thoughts were recorded by Ohiyesa, a Native American physician who was at Wounded Knee.*

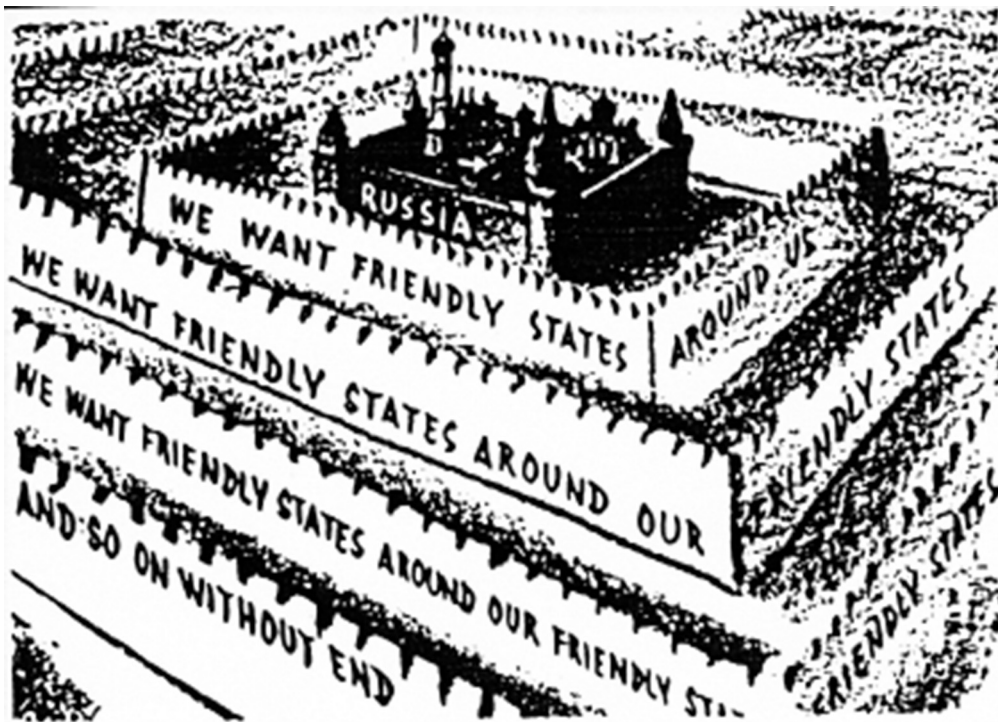
**SOURCE G**

I did not know then how much was ended. When I look back now, as an old man, I can still see the butchered women and children lying heaped and scattered all along the crooked gulch as plainly as I saw them when I was young. And I can see that something else died there in the bloody mud, and was buried in the blizzard. A people's dream died there. It was a beautiful dream. The nation is broken and scattered. There is no center any longer, and the sacred tree is dead.

*From interviews with Black Elk in the early 1930s. He was a Medicine Man and Holy Man for the Oglala Lakota and he was injured at Wounded Knee.*

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

SOURCE H



*An American cartoon, 1946.*

SOURCE I



*A session of the House Un-American Activities Committee (H.U.A.C.), 1947.  
The figures standing are Robert Taylor, a Hollywood movie star, left,  
and J. Parnell Thomas, Chairman of H.U.A.C., right.*



**SOURCE J**

There exists a world communist movement whose purpose it is, by any means, to establish a communist totalitarian dictatorship throughout the world. The communist movement in the United States numbers thousands of supporters, rigidly and ruthlessly disciplined. It presents a clear danger to the existence of free American institutions. It shall be unlawful for any person to combine with any other person in any act that would substantially contribute to the establishment within the United States of a dictatorship.

*From the McCarran Internal Security Act, September 1950. Ignoring President Truman's warning that the Act was unconstitutional, Congress overrode his veto with a voice vote.*

**SOURCE K**

I have never been a communist. I have never held a position in the U.S. government in which I could make policy. I did not accept communist policy in China. Senator McCarthy tells the kind of lies about the U.S.A. that Russian propagandists couldn't invent. I accuse Senator McCarthy of making the U.S. government an object of suspicion in the eyes of the anti-communist world and, undoubtedly, the laughing stock of communist governments. He has surrounded himself with crackpots, professional informers, and hysterics.

*From a statement by Professor Owen Lattimore, April 6, 1950. He was responding to accusations made against him by Senator Joseph McCarthy in the Senate Committee on Government Operations.*

**SOURCE L**

Americanism is being undermined by people in this country. They claim to be against communism but they are chipping away at our basic freedoms more effectively than the communists. They use slander, unproved accusations, and plain lies. They are trying to persuade us that our government is riddled with communism and corruption. In fact, we have the most loyal body of civil servants in the world. These slander mongers are trying to get us so hysterical that no one will stand up to them for fear of being called a communist.

*From a speech to the American Legion by President Truman, August 14, 1951. The "Red Scare" was at its height at the time.*

**SOURCE M**

One of the primary aims of the U.S. is the creation of conditions in which we and other nations can be free. The U.S. has protested against the violation of the Yalta Agreement in Poland, Rumania, and Bulgaria. I believe it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures. If Greece falls to an armed minority, led by communists, the effect on Turkey would be serious. Free peoples look to us to maintain their freedoms. If we falter we endanger the welfare of this nation.

*From a speech to Congress by President Truman, March 12, 1947. This became the basis of what is popularly known as the Truman Doctrine.*

**SOURCE N**

Europe's requirements of essential products—principally from America—are so much greater than her ability to pay. It is in the business interests of the United States to do whatever it can to assist in the return of economic stability in the world, without which there can be no political stability and no assured peace. Our policy is directed not against any one country or doctrine but against hunger, poverty, desperation, and chaos. Its purpose should be the revival of a working economy in the world to permit the emergence of political and social conditions in which free institutions can exist.

*From a speech by Secretary of State, George C. Marshall, June 5, 1947. It is estimated that over the next four years America gave \$17 billion to Europe.*

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