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AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

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Paper 2 Depth Study

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1 hour 45 minutes

INFORMATION

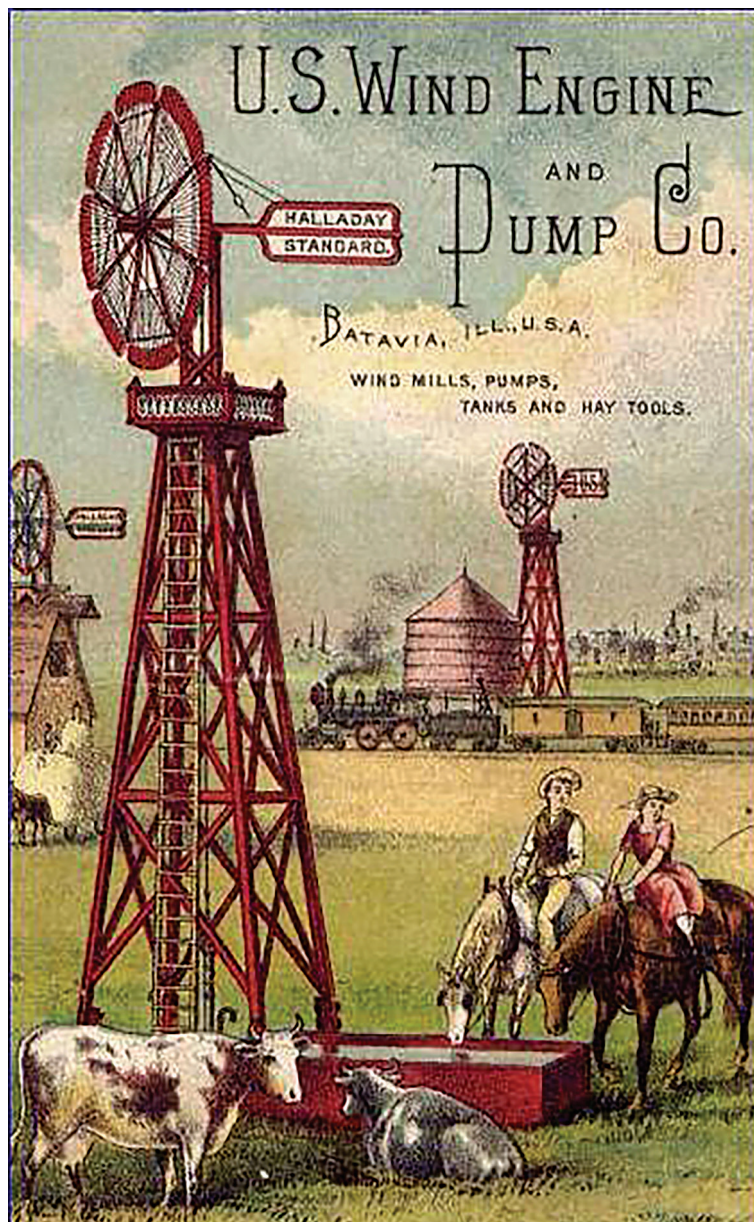
- This insert contains all the sources referred to in the questions.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.



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

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

Source A



An advert for a wind pump in 1880.

Source B

The early 1870s were years of swift change on the Plains of the Mid-West. Day by day the settlement expanded. Section by section the prairie was now plowed. Month by month the sweet wild meadows were fenced and pastured, and so at last the colts and cows all came into captivity. Lanes of barbed wire replaced the winding wagon trails, and groves of poplar and larch trees replaced the native trees through which we had pursued the wolf and fox.

An account of the settlement of the Plains during the 1870s by Hamish Garland whose family moved out west to Dakota in the 1860s.

Source C

Our situation as a Territory is entirely new, and not what is expected by pioneers. For the first time in the history of our country, the organization and government of Wyoming Territory was made necessary due to the building of the Union Pacific railroad two years ago. Up to this time, the railroad has been the follower instead of the driving force of settlement.

Governor John A. Campbell in his inaugural address to the Wyoming Territorial Legislature, 1869.

Source D

On the 10th of May, 1868, five weeks previous to our arrival, the first train had arrived in Laramie in Wyoming. In addition to a good number of respectable, law-abiding people who arrived on it, there also arrived a large number of the toughest characters that ever drew the breath of life. Bar room bums, thugs, thieves, murderers and those who did not respect the law came from railway towns in the east. The lawless behavior of this mob of criminals dominated the early history of Laramie.

In 1868 W. O. Owen moved to Laramie with his family when he was nine years old. He later looked back on the early days of the town.

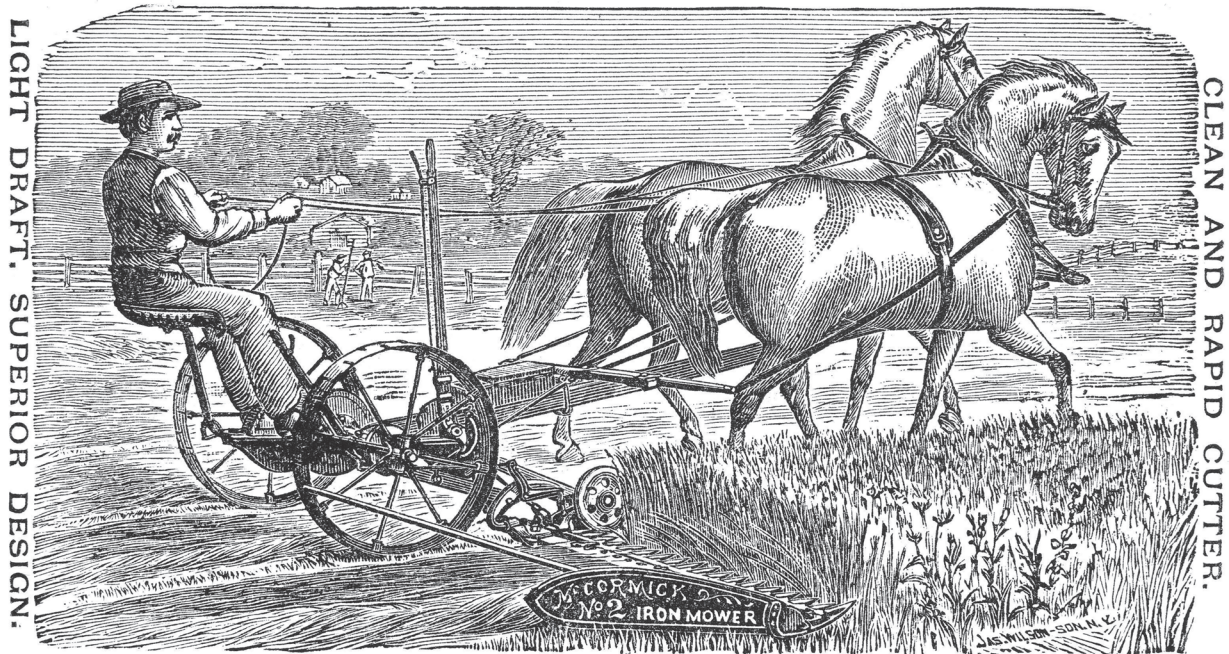
Source E

There will speedily be other railroads across our continent. The rivalries of railroad companies, the temptations of commerce, the necessities of our political system, will add at least two more through lines within a generation's time. But this, the first, will forever remain the one of history; the one of romance. Its construction in so short a time was the greatest triumph of modern civilization, of all civilization. It will considerably improve life for the settlers.

Samuel Bowles, a newspaper editor in the east, described in his newspaper his railroad journey from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast in 1869.

Source F

“OUR FIELD IS THE WORLD.”



McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

An advert for a McCormick Reaper, 1870.

Source G

To the farmers of the Great Plains the invention of barbed wire had a dramatic impact on the way they farmed. It meant that they could quickly, efficiently and cheaply fence in their land. They could plant crops knowing that herds of cattle would not stray onto their land and trample and eat the growing plants. They could experiment with animal breeding, knowing that stray bulls would not mate with their stock. Without barbed wire the homesteaders could never have protected their land from the grazing herds of the cattlemen.

From a history textbook, 2010.

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

A suffrage parade along Fifth Avenue in New York City, 1912.

Source B

Instead of two National Associations there will be but one in the future. The American Woman Suffrage Association of which Mrs. Lucy Stone is president, and the National Woman Suffrage Association of which Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is president have decided to unite in a four day session at Washington. The new movement is to be called the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). Mrs. Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Lucy Stone may well be the current pioneers of the movement, but the meeting has shown that there are many other younger members available to take over after these veterans have to give up the fight.

A report which appeared in the *Johnstown Weekly Democrat*, a Pennsylvanian newspaper, in April 1890.

Source C

The great Anti-Suffrage movement which is sweeping over the country, with quiet but irresistible force, is causing concern in the suffrage ranks as they have never experienced before. Unable to achieve progress towards suffrage, despite their efforts for the past twelve years, they have now been forced to call in the aid of the militant suffragists from England. In New York and Massachusetts they are now adopting their noisy and ill-mannered tactics.

A pamphlet written by Caroline Corbin, president of the Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, published in 1909.

Source D

We little dreamed when we began this contest that half a century later we would be compelled to leave the finish of the battle to another generation of women. But our hearts are filled with joy to know that they enter upon this task equipped with a college education, with business experience, with the fully admitted right to speak in public – all of which were denied to women fifty years ago. These strong capable young women will take our place and complete our work. There is an army of them where we were but a handful. Public opinion has become more sympathetic and women have so thoroughly demonstrated their ability to leave not a shadow of doubt that they will carry our cause to victory and gain the suffrage we have dreamed of.

A letter written by Susan B. Anthony to Elizabeth Cady Stanton, a few days before Stanton's death in 1902.

Source E

Many voices are being raised in both church and state, calling attention to the decay of family life, and in more than one instance the evil is traced to the false ideas concerning the emancipation of women. It is for reasons like these that the great body of American women do not wish to vote. They love their own sphere in life, they feel their own adaptation to it, and fifty years of relentless agitation has not convinced them that participation in the duties which belong to men would make them more honored, more useful, or happier.

A paper entitled, "Why the home makers do not want to vote", issued by an association opposed to the extension of women's suffrage in 1909.

Source F

Members of the NAWSA marching in New York in 1913.

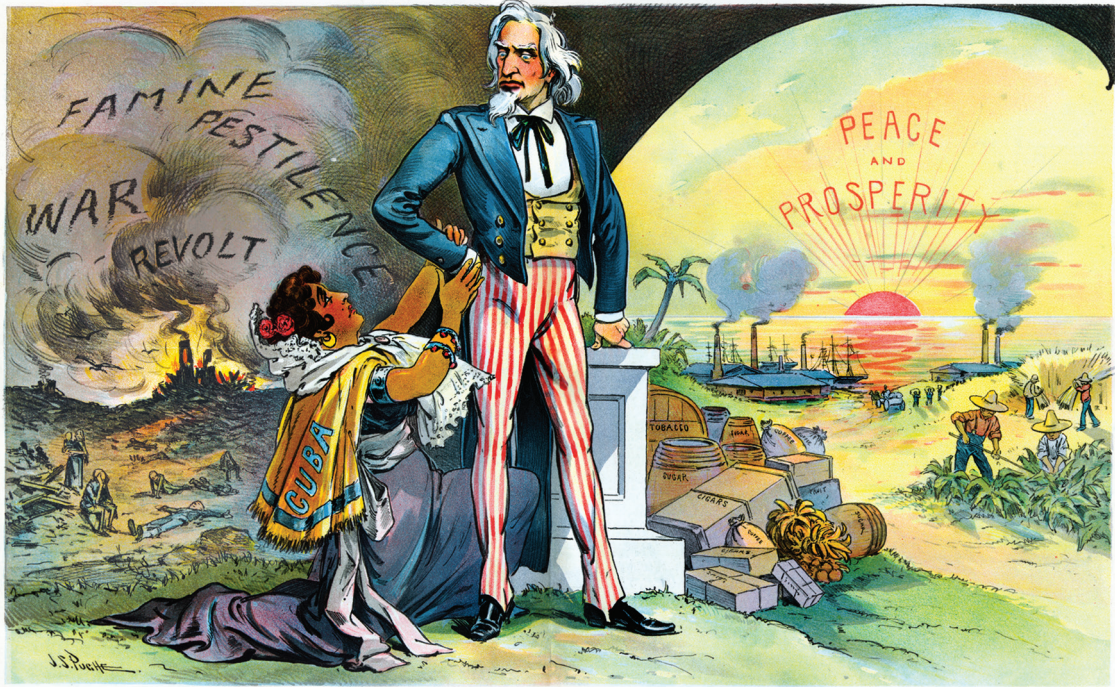
Source G

The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Suffrage to Women was organized in 1890. In Illinois, where suffrage forces began winning minor victories in the form of limited female suffrage in 1891, the Illinois Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women was founded in 1897. In New York, an attempt to put woman suffrage into the revised state constitution, sparked the formation of an anti-suffrage organization in 1895. Other state organizations followed, culminating in the formation of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage in 1911.

From a history textbook, 1990.

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

Source A



Cuba: "If you leave me to myself, it will mean the old troubles. With your help, I can have Power and Prosperity...Do not desert me!"

A cartoon from *Puck* magazine called "Looking Forward", published during the time of the Spanish–American War.

Source B

I went to Cuba with a strong conviction that the picture had been overdrawn. I could not believe that out of a population of a million and a half people, two hundred thousand had died at the hands of the Spanish. What I saw I cannot tell. It must be seen with one's own eyes to be realized. To me the strongest appeal is not the barbarity practiced by the Spanish military commander of the island, nor the loss of the *Maine*. Rather it is the fact that the entire native population of Cuba is struggling for freedom and deliverance from the worst misgovernment of which I ever had knowledge.

A speech delivered to Congress by a Senator from Vermont following a visit made to Cuba in March 1898.

Source C

The talk which has been freely indulged in at every gathering of Congressmen has been strongly in favor of war in any event. No matter whether Spain made every reparation in her power for the loss of the *Maine*, no matter whether she consented freely to our intervention with supplies and medicine for the relief of the Cuban people, no matter whether she was willing to negotiate for the surrender of her sovereignty in Cuba. Whatever Spain might do or leave undone would be considered of no consequence by Congress in its demand for blood.

An editorial that appeared in the *Hartford Post* newspaper in April 1898. The paper was supportive of President McKinley's attempts to prevent war.

Source D

I was on watch and when I looked down the main hatches and over the side of the ship everything was normal. Then came a dull, sullen roar, followed by a sharp explosion. I was struck on the head by a piece of debris and knocked down. I have no theories as to the cause of the explosion. I had heard the Havana harbor was full of mines but the officers reported that they found no signs of any. Personally, I do not believe that the Spanish had anything to do with the disaster. Time will tell.

An account of the explosion on board the battleship, the USS *Maine*, on February 15, 1898, given by one of the ship's officers shortly after the event.

Source E

Our special correspondent in Havana reports that it is the opinion of many Spaniards in the Cuban capital that the *Maine* was destroyed, and 258 men killed by means of a mine or torpedo. This is also the opinion of the American naval authorities. The Spaniards, it is believed, arranged to have the *Maine* anchored over one of the harbor mines. Wires connected the mines, and it is thought the explosion was caused by sending an electric current through the wire. Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, says he is convinced that the destruction of the *Maine* was not an accident. The suspicion that the *Maine* was deliberately blown up grows stronger every hour.

Excerpt from *New York Journal and Advertiser* newspaper, February 17, 1898.

Source F



The front page of Joseph Pulitzer's New York newspaper, *The World*, published on February 17, 1898.

Source G

Widespread American concern over Spanish misrule of Cuba helped drive public feeling within the United States. Such humanitarian concerns touched the American conscience, and also sold newspapers for publishers eager to relate increasingly horrific and lurid accounts of Spanish barbarity. Yellow Journalism played a significant part. American politicians and journalists swarmed the island, documenting their case for intervention. Tensions between the two nations finally broke in April 1898, when Spain and the United States declared war.

From a history book published in 2014.

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

Source A



The Reverend Billy Graham preaching at the annual Reformation Day service held in October 1957 at a sports stadium in New York City.

Source B

NBC postponed the premiere of the TV version of “The Aldrich Family” because it had received a lot of protests against one member of the cast, actress Jean Muir. She was identified as a Communist. The sponsor, General Foods, said it was making no judgment on the charges, but fired her as “a controversial personality.” New Hampshire’s Wentworth Hotel canceled a scheduled Sunday evening talk by Owen Lattimore (whom Senator McCarthy had accused of being a Communist agent) after the management polled the guests and found that more than half who voted did not want to hear him.

Some responses to the “Red Scare”, printed in *Time* magazine in September 1950.

Source C

Like many other young families after World War II, my husband and I bought our first home outside the center of Miami in the late 1940s, and we lived there throughout the 1950s. I remember the thrill of buying our very own home and knowing I was settling down to enjoy my life. There were additional perks in those post-Depression years: a regular paycheck and my first electric washing machine. I now had the space to hang the washing out to dry on a clothesline in the back yard. Later, we bought a self-defrosting refrigerator. These were still the days of stay-at-home moms and mostly one-car families. Looking back then to 1959, I remember our neighborhood as a place of quiet contentment and bliss.

A woman recalling life in a suburb of Miami in 1959. She made these comments during an interview in 2001.

Source D

We are currently wealthy, fat, comfortable, and complacent. We have a built-in allergy to unpleasant or disturbing information. Our television industry reflects this. We must recognize that television is being used to distract, delude, amuse and insulate us. I would like to see it reflect the hard realities of the world in which we live. There is a great battle to be fought against ignorance, intolerance and indifference. This weapon of television could be useful.

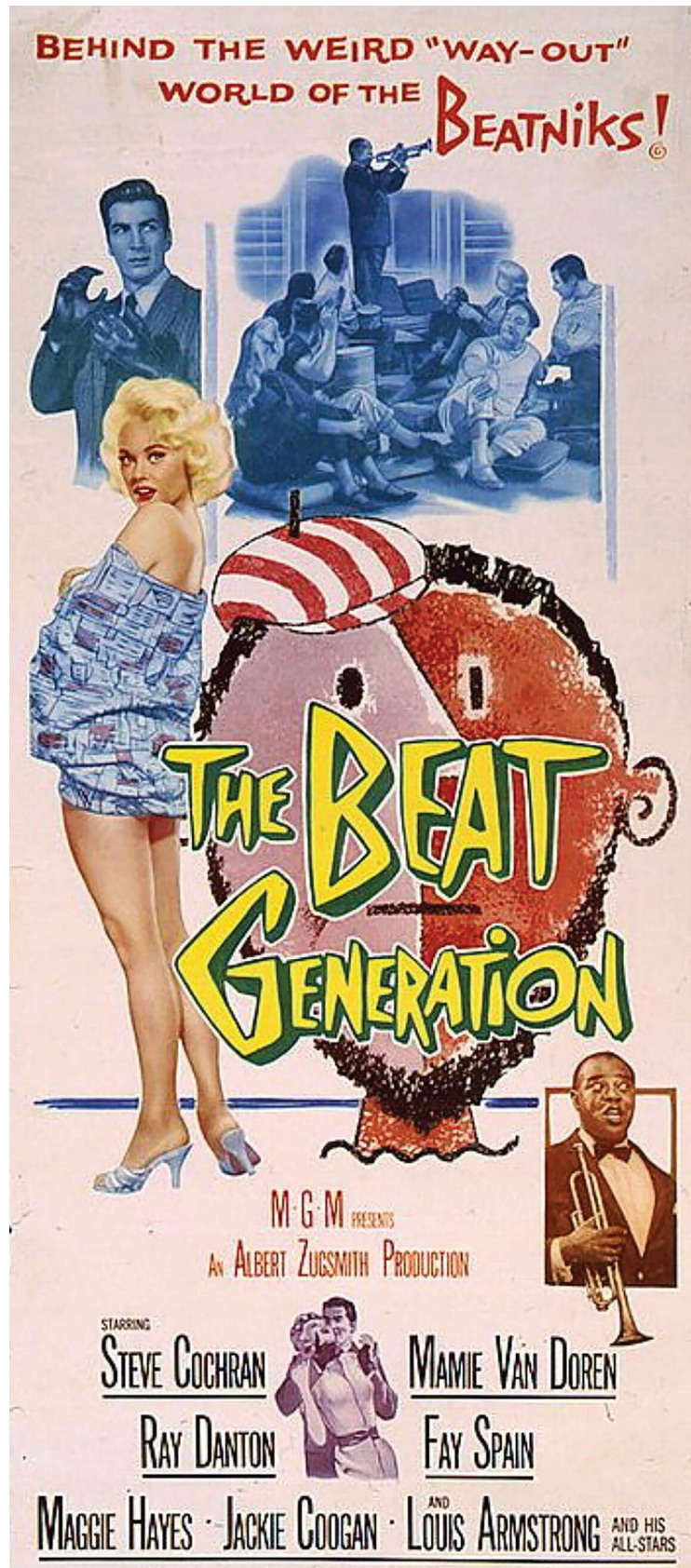
A journalist and TV critic addressing the Radio-Television News Directors Association, October 1958.

Source E

Television is a medium unlike any other. It has to not only supply several thousand hours of entertainment each month, but has as its main aim the satisfaction of the vast majority of the viewing audience. A successful television venture has to please thirty million people. Consequently, television programming must be developed with an eye toward what is a mass taste. With this as its basic nature, I think it is altogether understandable that we find low-level programming and a low-level approach as a standard operational procedure.

A television producer giving evidence before the Federal Communications Commission in January 1959.

Source F



A poster advertising "The Beat Generation", a film made by MGM which appeared in cinemas in 1959.

Source G

During the 1950s many young people felt a general frustration with life and a lack of direction. They wanted to rebel against everything, and especially against whatever their parents believed in. Young people, and teenage boys in particular, formed gangs, cruised in cars, and flirted with danger. Teenage rebellion was a completely new thing. In the past, young adults had simply imitated their parents' tastes and fashions, and had been kept firmly in their place. In the 1950s many white middle-class parents were shocked and concerned by their teenage children's explosion of anger and lack of respect for the law. They found this youth "rebellion" very worrying.

From a history textbook published in 2005.

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