



# Cambridge IGCSE™

**AMERICAN HISTORY (US)**

**0409/01**

Paper 1 Making of a Nation

**October/November 2024**

**2 hours**

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **three** questions in total, from **one** section only.
- For each question you choose, answer every part, **(a)**, **(b)** and **(c)**.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in parentheses [ ].

This document has **8** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer any **three** questions from your chosen section.

You are advised to spend equal time answering each of the three questions.

**SECTION A: Emergence of a Nation 1754–1890**

- 1** Americans discussed, and experimented with, different forms of government before 1840.
- (a) Describe the ways in which colonists challenged British rule, 1754–76. [4]
  - (b) Why were the Articles of Confederation adopted as a system of government? [6]
  - (c) “The ideas of ‘Jacksonian Democracy’ were not democratic.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- [Total: 20]
- 2** War and diplomacy had an impact on the borders of the United States before 1853.
- (a) What happened during the War of 1812? [4]
  - (b) Explain how the French and Indian War (1754–63) had an impact on people living in the colonies. [6]
  - (c) “The collapse of Spanish power in North America allowed the United States to expand before 1853.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- [Total: 20]
- 3** The relationship between Native American peoples and the United States government was often violent.
- (a) What was Tecumseh’s Confederacy? [4]
  - (b) Explain why the Sand Creek Massacre took place in 1864. [6]
  - (c) To what extent was the Dawes Act the most significant factor in the destruction of Native American communities in the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [10]
- [Total: 20]

- 4** New political ideas and different ways of governing dominated the country before and after the Civil War.
- (a) Describe the rise of the Republican Party, 1854–56. [4]
  - (b) Why were the Lincoln–Douglas Debates important to the election of 1860? [6]
  - (c) “Reconstruction improved the lives of African Americans.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- [Total: 20]
- 5** Industrialization caused people to think differently about the way they lived and worked.
- (a) Describe the impact of the growth of railroads after 1850. [4]
  - (b) Why did Populism grow in the late nineteenth century? [6]
  - (c) “Industrialization had the greatest impact on working conditions.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- [Total: 20]
- 6** People had different reactions to immigration in the second half of the nineteenth century.
- (a) Describe the impact of immigration on culture in American cities. [4]
  - (b) Explain why the Ku Klux Klan grew in the 1860s and 1870s. [6]
  - (c) “Americans opposed immigration because they believed it was an economic threat.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- [Total: 20]

Answer any **three** questions from your chosen section.

You are advised to spend equal time answering each of the three questions.

**SECTION B: Consolidating the Nation 1890–2000**

- 7 During the early twentieth century some people had new ideas about how society should be organized.
- (a) What was meant by the term “muckraker” in the early twentieth century? [4]
  - (b) Explain why many Progressives admired the work of Robert M. La Follette. [6]
  - (c) “Progressive policies failed to change the lives of most Americans.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- [Total: 20]
- 8 The economic “boom” of the 1920s had many causes and consequences.
- (a) Describe the aims of “laissez-faire government” in the 1920s. [4]
  - (b) Why did many farmers continue to struggle despite the boom of the 1920s? [6]
  - (c) To what extent was the spread of electricity the most significant impact of the boom of the 1920s? [10]
- [Total: 20]
- 9 The problems in the United States economy lasted throughout the 1930s and had an impact on Americans across the country.
- (a) What problems were caused by overproduction in the 1920s? [4]
  - (b) Why was the Dust Bowl of great concern to Americans in the 1930s? [6]
  - (c) To what extent was the Second New Deal more successful than the First? Explain your answer. [10]
- [Total: 20]

**10** During this period, African Americans had different ideas about how to improve their lives.

- (a) Describe the Atlanta Compromise. [4]
- (b) Explain why the Harlem Renaissance happened in the 1920s. [6]
- (c) To what extent did Malcolm X achieve more than others campaigning for African American civil rights? [10]

[Total: 20]

**11** The United States often had difficult relationships with other countries after 1945.

- (a) Describe the steps President Reagan took to end the Cold War in the 1980s. [4]
- (b) Why did the United States and Soviet Union come close to war over Cuba in 1962? [6]
- (c) To what extent was US involvement in Vietnam a failure? Explain your answer. [10]

[Total: 20]

**12** There were changes in the way Americans lived after the Second World War.

- (a) Describe the aims of Reaganomics. [4]
- (b) Why did President Kennedy promise a “New Frontier”? [6]
- (c) “Economic growth between 1945 and 1960 was caused by the development of franchises.” To what extent do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

[Total: 20]

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