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AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

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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. Any blank pages are indicated.

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

Source A



A shooting outside a saloon in a cow town of the mid-West in the 1870s.

Source B

US Marshals for the Western District of Arkansas may make arrests for murder, manslaughter, assault with intent to kill or to maim, attempts to murder, arson, robbery, rape, burglary, willfully and maliciously placing obstructions on a railroad track. It is always better for the Marshal to have a warrant before making an arrest. However, if he knows that any one of the above crimes has been committed and has good reason to believe a particular party guilty of the crime, his duty is to make the arrest.

The duties of a US Marshal operating in the state of Arkansas in the 1860s.

Source C

“The Lincoln County War,” in which Billy the Kid took part, had been brewing since the summer of 1876, and commenced in earnest in the spring of 1877. It continued for nearly two years, and the accounts of the robberies and murders that took place would fill a volume. The majority of these outrages were due to the unsettled state of the country. The disturbances were the work of the lawless element, the horse and cattle thieves, highwaymen, murderers, escaped convicts and outlaws from all the frontier states and territories. Lincoln and surrounding counties offered a rich and comparatively safe field for their wicked operations.

Pat Garrett writing in his book *The Authentic Life of Billy the Kid* published in 1882. Garrett was appointed sheriff of Lincoln County in 1880 and was responsible for killing Billy the Kid in 1881.

Source D

Gold was abundant, and every possible device was employed by the gamblers, the traders, and the vile men and women who had come with the miners, to obtain it. Saloons were numerous and there were plenty of camp beauties to entertain the workers. There, the successful miner, lured by special smiles, steeped with liquor, would empty his purse into the lap of his charmer for an hour in her arms. Not a day or night passed that did not result in fights, quarrels, wounds, or murders. The crack of the revolver was often heard above the sound of the violin. Street fights were frequent, and as no one knew when or where they would occur, everyone was on his guard against a random shot.

An account of the "Temptations of Virginia City" in Montana in the 1860s. It appeared in the book *Vigilante Days and Ways* published in 1893.

Source E

The new year of 1864 saw marvelous changes in Montana. We had emerged into a fully-fledged territory with a population of 14,817. The first territorial legislature was in session at Bannack, enacting laws for better government. Virginia City now had elected officials. Law now reigned supreme, and offenders were promptly arrested and tried by the authority of judge and jury.

A description of the new government in Virginia City, Montana, written by Granville Stuart in 1864. He was a civic leader who played a prominent role in the early history of Montana Territory.

Source F

Key

- territories
- states
- other countries



Map showing the territories and states of the United States in 1873.

Source G

As the West was settled, towns grew and local government developed. Within the territories were a range of people and forces responsible for keeping law and order. These included law enforcement officers like sheriffs and marshals, and the setting up of law courts. However, the vast area of the West made it very difficult for them to be effective. In some places there were not enough law men and not all of them were honest. Sometimes this led the people of the West to take the law into their own hands.

From a history book on the American West published in 2005.

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

Source A



Members of the National Woman's Party picketing outside the White House in 1917.

Source B

Will you permit me to congratulate you upon the great triumph in which you have been so important a factor? There were politicians, and a large degree of public sentiment, that could only be won by the methods you adopted. It is certain that, but for you, success would have been delayed for many years to come. Your place in history is assured.

Walter Clark, Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, writing to Alice Paul and the National Woman's Party after the Senate voted in favor of the Nineteenth Amendment in June 1919.

Source C

The full and sincere democratic reconstruction of the world will not have been completely or adequately attained until women are admitted to the suffrage. The services of women during this major war have been extremely useful and marked by distinction. The war could not have been fought without them, nor its sacrifices endured. It is high time that some part of our debt of gratitude to them should be acknowledged and paid, and the only acknowledgment they ask is their admission to the suffrage. Can we justly refuse it?

President Wilson addressing the Senate on June 7, 1918.

Source D

I feel strongly that the National Woman's Party has been brought together for one purpose, the national enfranchisement of women. If we for a moment divert our Party from the purpose of its organization we not only weaken it, but we may destroy it. Those of you who want to work for peace, or those of us who want to work for war should do so through channels other than the National Woman's Party. As individuals they can work for these purposes, but the actions of the National Woman's Party should concentrate upon obtaining the enfranchisement of the women of this country.

Florence Bayard Hilles, one of the founder members of the National Woman's Party, speaking at the Party's assembly in March 1917, just prior to the United States' entry into the First World War.

Source E

There has been a "war measure" plan in mind for some time. Mrs. Carrie Catt and the NAWSA have stated their support for the war effort. Our hope is that in return for our support Congress will agree to the enfranchisement of twenty million American women as a "war measure." This will enable our women to throw wholeheartedly their entire energy into work for their country and for humanity, instead of campaigning for their own liberty and independence. We have refrained from forcing the matter to your attention while you have been so overwhelmed in dealing with the immediate demands of the war, both here and abroad. Nevertheless, Mr. President, we do not want to be found wanting should you think the time ripe to act.

A letter written by Helen H. Gardener, a vice-president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), to President Wilson, July 19, 1917.

Source F

The first contingent of the Women's Overseas Hospital Brigade, supported by the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), 1917.

Source G

As Carrie Catt, through her "Winning Plan" strategy, steered NAWSA's efforts more intently toward the passage of the federal amendment, she became the more visible leader of the suffragists. When the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified in August 1920, Catt was credited in the press with doing the slow, steady, respectable work that won the victory. Politicians who supported woman suffrage, especially those who changed their position over time, were often quick to mention that those troublemakers of the National Woman's Party had no effect on their decision.

From a history website accessed April 2022.

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

Source A



Men from New York City volunteering to enlist in the US army in the spring of 1917.

Source B

Four thousand people assembled at the auditorium in Racine last night. There was lots of American patriotism but no enthusiasm for war. Recruits were asked for but only seven men offered themselves for enlistment. This shows there is no war sentiment in Racine. Resolutions were spoken of, but no attempt was made to pass them. The audience was not for war. Senator, I very much approve of your stand against Wilson's request for a declaration of war.

A voter from the city of Racine, Wisconsin, writing to Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin on
April 4, 1917.

Source C

Fellow Americans

You elected President Wilson because he kept us out of war. You need to tell him with one voice that he should still keep us out of war. The President and Congress are waiting to hear from you. They need to know immediately that the people of America:

DO NOT WANT WAR

We are being stampeded into war—a war that will mean the butchery of the flower of our youth, the wrecking of thousands of homes, the orphaning of thousands of children. Is America so without intelligence that we can find no way out but war? Our provocation is great, but there are honorable alternatives to war.

A notice printed in the *Seattle Daily Times* newspaper on March 30, 1917.
It was produced by a group called the “Emergency Peace Federation.”

Source D

The present German submarine warfare against trade is a warfare against mankind. It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of. The ships and people of other neutral nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. I ask that Congress declares the recent course of the German Government to be, in fact, nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States. It should take immediate steps, not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its powers and employ all its resources to bring an end to the war.

President Wilson speaking to a joint session of Congress on April 2, 1917, asking them to vote in favor of a Declaration of War against Germany.

Source E

There are many honest, patriotic citizens who think we ought to engage in this war and who are behind the President in his demand that we should declare war against Germany. I think such people are wrong in their judgment. They have been misled as to the true facts by powerful figures in business and finance who have a direct financial interest in our participation in the war. These people have already made millions out of the war in the manufacture of munitions and will go on to make millions more if our country can be drawn into the war. A large number of the great newspapers have been controlled and used in the propaganda to swing public opinion in favor of war.

Speech delivered by Republican Senator George Norris in the Senate on April 4, 1917, expressing his opposition to American entry into the war in Europe.

Source F



The Preparedness Day parade in Seattle, June 10, 1916. The Preparedness Movement started in 1915 and its aim was to call for a buildup in the United States' armed forces in preparation for possible war.

Source G

In April 1917 the majority of Americans now sympathized with the Entente powers in Europe and showed a willingness to get involved. Yet America had only a small army, that few Americans considered a major force. When the government decided to enlarge it into the large military force necessary to fight the war, there were very few volunteers. However, when the state introduced conscription in May 1917, mobilizing 4.8 million men, there was widespread patriotism behind the cause and men responded to the call to serve their country.

From a history website accessed April 2022.

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

Source A



A photograph showing the events at Kent State University in 1970.

Source B

It might be the evening scene in any city slum. Unkempt youths sitting on the steps of dilapidated tenements, talking loudly of drugs and drunks, reeling along gutters foul with garbage. Young gang members from neighboring turf proposition every girl who passes by. The night air smells of decay and anger. For all its ugly familiarity, however, this is not just another ghetto. This is the scene in San Francisco's Haight-Ashbury district, once the center of hippiedom and symbol of flower-power love. Love has fled the "Hashbury."

A report about the hippie region of San Francisco that appeared in *Time* magazine in May 1968.

Source C

How does one go about telling people who weren't at the Woodstock festival that music is love and rain is love and being thirsty and hungry is love as long as you are together? Picture three hundred thousand, wet and tired, listening to music on a hillside. Picture three hundred thousand separate beings each lighting a single match. Together they are a torch, maybe symbolizing the light of a new generation. A light of love and peace.

The reflection of a teenager, Andrew Sideman, made shortly after his return from the Woodstock music festival in August 1969.

Source D

The Beach Boys, a California rock band that grew up singing surfer anthems, have lately been experimenting with more complex sounds. Their recent “Good Vibrations” track released only last October is surely the most electric 3½ minute piece of music ever to sell a million copies. Spanish chord patterns, strong song lyrics, a constantly changing pitch, a range of harmonies and variations, and the “ooh-bop-bop” of rock ‘n’ roll.

Music critic Richard Corliss praising the latest Beach Boys song in the *National Review* magazine published in April 1967.

Source E

Let your local radio stations know that you are behind this campaign to restrict the import of British tunes into America. Your support at the grass-roots level will go a very long way toward arresting the cancerous growth of irresponsible body language and facial expression of the performers and the inappropriate lyrics of their songs. I must take a stand in favor of purging all the distasteful English records that deal with sex, sin, and drugs.

“Clean radio” advocate Gordon McLendon writing in *Time* magazine in May 1967.

Source F

A photograph of women wearing the “shift skirt” that became one of the successes of American female fashion in the 1960s.

Source G

For American youth, the madness of Vietnam truly influenced their lives, and so did racial tension and an uncertain future under the Cold War. More and more, the struggle and concerns of young Americans in the 1960s were reflected in their favorite music. Any song that best depicted the moment became an instant hit and its composer an instant star. Janis Joplin and Jimi Hendrix typified the glory and the heavy price of that quick rise to fame.

From a history book published in 2003.

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