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AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

0409/02

Paper 2 Depth Study

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1 hour 45 minutes

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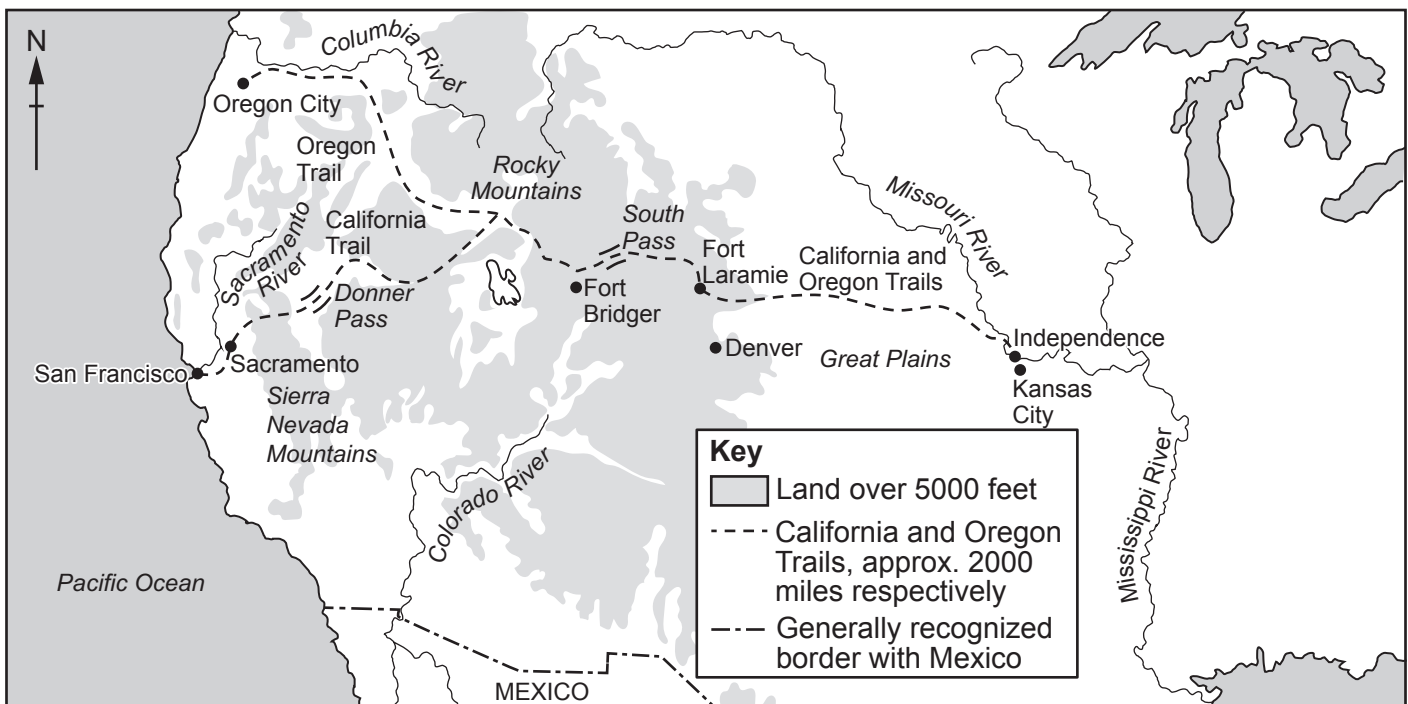
- This insert contains all the sources referred to in the questions.
- You may annotate this insert and use the blank spaces for planning. **Do not write your answers** on the insert.



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

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

SOURCE A



Map showing the routes of the Oregon and California trails during the 1840s.

SOURCE B

Travellers should arrive at Independence by April 15 so that they are ready to start their journey by May 1. They should never start after this date. The advantages to be gained from setting out early are an abundance of good grassland for the animals in passing over these otherwise dry plains. It is important to cross the mountains before any snow falls, or the floods start, which often occurs in that region from October onwards.

An account taken from *The Emigrants' Guide to Oregon and California* published in 1845. It was written by a guide who led a party along the Oregon Trail in 1842.

SOURCE C

Without a word of warning a party of about two hundred and fifty Sioux warriors, painted and equipped for war, appeared before us. They quickly jumped into our wagons, tearing off covers, breaking, crushing and smashing our belongings. They broke open trunks and boxes, using their tomahawks to smash open boxes, which they split up in savage recklessness. Two of the most violent looking of the party rushed into my wagon, with tomahawks drawn in their right hands, and with their left hands seized both of my hands and pulled me violently to the ground, injuring my limbs very severely.

An extract from a book published in 1871. It was written by a female traveller who had been captured by Sioux warriors in 1864 and had then been held captive for five years.

SOURCE D

We saw nothing living but Native Americans, lizards and snakes. This was quite upsetting and surely Hell can be no more horrible. The pelting sun's rays reflected from the parched ground seemed a furnace heat by day and our campfires, as well as those of the Native Americans, cast terrifying shadows by night.

To add to the horrors of the surroundings one man was bitten on the ankle by a venomous snake. Although every available remedy was tried upon the wound, his limb had to be amputated. Fortunately, for him, he had a good, brave wife along who helped and cheered him into health and usefulness. It was not long before he found much that he could do and was not considered a burden.

Catherine Haun writing in her diary whilst travelling West around June 1849.
She travelled with her new husband, a lawyer from Iowa.

SOURCE E

We had not travelled more than 10 miles when we were stopped by Pawnee warriors, at a little muddy creek who demanded we pay tolls for crossing a log bridge which they claimed they had built. We knew they were lying to us but for peace with them we gave them some money for each wagon. They had their blankets spread in the road in front of our party and we were ordered to throw our money on them. When they were satisfied all had paid, they gathered up the money, and then came out with their sacks and wanted flour, sugar, etc. as toll for travelling through their country. I told our party we were going beyond the reach of supplies and the lives of our families depended on what we had, so every man should take a rifle and defend these supplies.

Americus Savage writing in his diary on May 12, 1851. Savage had been elected captain of a wagon train travelling West along the Oregon Trail.

SOURCE F

A drawing showing the dangers of crossing the Sierra Nevada mountains, 1891.

SOURCE G

The plains and mountains tested the pioneers in quite different ways. On the plains, the wagons crawled along, covering perhaps 12 miles a day. The travellers faced sandstorms and rain, hunger and thirst, quicksands and swollen rivers, stampeding buffalo and, sometimes, hostile Native Americans. There was, too, another enemy, disease. In the mountains there was always the danger that the weather would close in on the travellers and the autumn snows would come too soon, leaving them trapped in the Rockies or the Sierra Nevada mountains.

From a history textbook, 1988.

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

SOURCE A



A print published in 1869 showing the possible consequences of giving women the vote.

SOURCE B

Section 1: That every woman of the age of twenty-one years, residing in this territory, may, at every election to be held under the laws thereof, cast her vote. And her rights to the elective franchise and to hold office shall be the same under the election laws of the territory, as those of male electors.

Section 2: The Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

An Act to grant the women of Wyoming territory the right of suffrage and to hold office,
December 1869.

SOURCE C

Much is written and printed about the issue of women's work and wages. Stupid men ask, why not just focus on this issue alone, instead of talking forever about women's suffrage. No form of answer, argument or illustration can drill the message into such skulls that the surest way to remedy the work and wages evil is to get hold of the ballot for women.

An extract from *The Revolution*, in April 1869, which became the newspaper of the National Woman Suffrage Association. The newspaper opposed the Fifteenth Amendment.

SOURCE D

I do not see how anyone can pretend that there is the same urgency in giving the ballot to woman as to the black man. With us, the matter is a question of life and death, at least, in fifteen States of the Union. When women, because they are women, are hunted down through the cities of New York and New Orleans; dragged from their houses, their children are torn from their arms, when they are objects of insult and are in danger of having their homes burnt down; then they will have the same need to obtain the ballot as our own.

A speech by Frederick Douglass, an African-American campaigner, made during an American Equal Rights Association meeting, May 12, 1869.

SOURCE E

When Mr Douglass mentioned the black man first and the woman last, he did not notice that it was the men that clapped and not the women. There is not a woman born who desires to be dependent upon men, no matter whether it be from the hand of father, husband, or brother. Anyone who does this places herself in the power of the person from whom she takes it. Mr Douglass talks about the wrongs against the black man; but even with all the outrages that he suffers, he would not exchange his sex and take the place of a woman.

The response of Susan B. Anthony to Frederick Douglass's speech during an American Equal Rights Association meeting, May 12, 1869.

SOURCE F



Female suffrage activists presenting their arguments in favor of women having the vote to the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in January 1871.

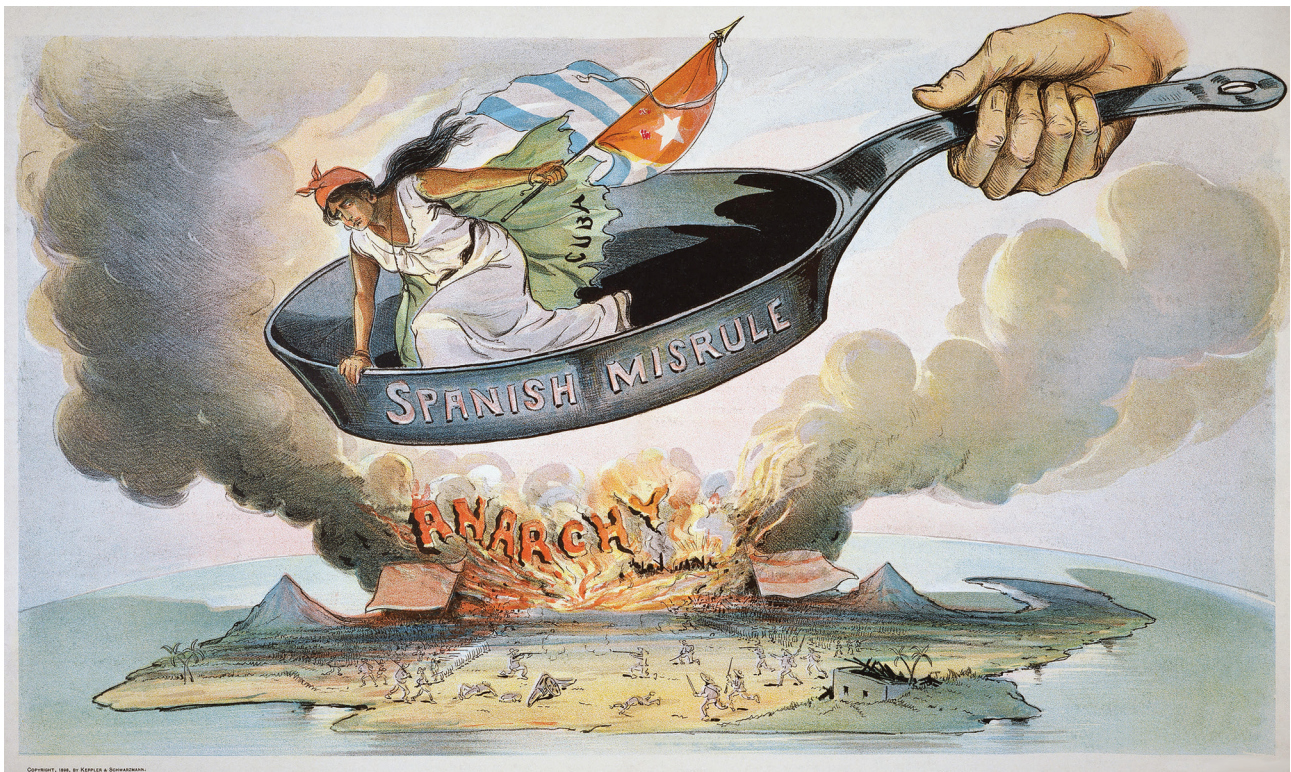
SOURCE G

The split that began with the Equal Rights Association in 1867 over support for the Fifteenth Amendment resulted in the formation of the rival National Woman Suffrage Association (NWSA) and the American Woman Suffrage Association in 1869. This weakened the suffrage campaign and prepared the way for the movements' decline during the 1870s and 1880s. These decades became ones of relative inactivity for the movement and it was not until the 1890s that further progress was made when the two rival Associations were reunited to form the National American Woman Suffrage Association in 1890. In 1893 Colorado became the second state to grant women the vote, followed by the states of Idaho and Utah in 1896.

From a history book, 1999.

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

SOURCE A



A cartoon entitled “Spanish Misrule” which appeared in an American magazine in 1898.

SOURCE B

I ask Congress to authorize and empower me, the President, to take measures to secure an end to the hostilities between the government of Spain and the people of Cuba. We will ensure the establishment of a stable government on the island, which is capable of maintaining law and order, ensuring peace and the security of its citizens as well as our own. We will use the military and naval forces of the United States, if it proves necessary, to secure a return to stability.

Part of a speech delivered by President McKinley to Congress in April 1898, two months after the sinking of the *USS Maine*.

SOURCE C

A new feeling seems to have come upon us—the feeling of strength—and with it the desire to show our strength. Whether it is because of ambition, greed, pride, the hunger for land or simply the joy of fighting, we are driven by a desire to spread our ideas and beliefs. We now have a choice about our destiny. Once the American people get a taste for European imperialism it will be hard to turn back.

An editorial which appeared in the *Washington Post* newspaper which opposed American intervention in Cuba in 1898.

SOURCE D

A key reason why we intervened in Cuba was the economic opportunities available with the West Indies and the South American republics. The Spanish American War was just one part of a general expansion which had its roots in increased industrial capacity because our industry was producing more than we could consume. It was necessary for us to find foreign purchasers for our goods and to gain access to foreign markets easily and safely.

Comments made by the Chief of the US Department of Foreign Commerce shortly after the end of the Spanish American War in 1902.

SOURCE E

If there is a war, you will pay for it through your blood and taxes, but it will be others who will get the glory. Speculators will make money out of it and out of you. Business owners will get high prices for inferior supplies, leaky boats and shoddy goods, whilst you will have to pay the bill. You will be told to hate your fellow workers in Cuba; but they are just ordinary workers like you and I, and have had nothing to do with the problems in Cuba.

Part of a speech delivered by the treasurer of the American Longshoreman's Union just before the outbreak of war with Spain in 1898.

SOURCE F

The McKinley–Roosevelt campaign poster from 1900 showing the effects of the Spanish American War.

SOURCE G

For several years the Cuban situation had been growing as a topic of interest among Americans. It became the cause of a New York City circulation war between two of America's prominent newspaper publishers, William Randolph Hearst and Joseph Pulitzer. These journalists vied for readership, money and power with a sensationalist reporting style that became known as "yellow journalism." These newspapers played an important role in influencing public opinion and government policy, encouraging the declaration of war against Spain in 1898.

From a history website, 2019.

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

SOURCE A



A baseball game being played in a stadium in New York in the early 1920s.

SOURCE B

The people must have the right to decide what is taught in their schools. Many people believe that something is shaking the religious and moral foundation of this country. Many believe this is a result of people no longer following the old-fashioned faith and the teachings of the Bible. It is my belief that the anti-evolution law is a popular protest against the denial of religion in our schools in favor of science.

The Governor of Tennessee, writing about the pending Scopes Monkey Trial in the *Nashville Banner* newspaper in March 1925.

SOURCE C

Go to the motion picture and let yourself go. Before you know it, you are living in the story, laughing, hating, struggling, winning! All the adventure, all the romance, all the excitement you lack in your daily life is in the Pictures. They take you completely out of yourself into a wonderful new world. Out of the cage of everyday existence – if only for an afternoon or an evening – escape!

An advertisement encouraging people to go to the movies. It appeared in a popular magazine in 1929.

SOURCE D

A flapper is independent in a way her mother never was. She will not marry and settle down to a dull life. However, she'll drive you in her own sports car, she'll put on pants and go skiing with you or if it happens to be summer time, go swimming. She'll drive as well as you, perhaps better. She'll dance as long as you want to and she'll take everything you say the way you mean it, instead of getting upset as other girls do.

An account of flappers which appeared in *The New York Times* newspaper in 1922.

SOURCE E

One of the great problems we are facing today is immorality in the whole of our society. Modesty and virtues have been abandoned and our younger generation allows low morals to dominate their behavior. It is not an uncommon sight to see young girls smoking cigarettes, drinking, or dancing suggestively to Jazz. They use bad language which borders on the vulgar. In addition their clothes are more noticeable for what they display of the body than what they hide.

"The Flapper Age", an article which appeared in *The Chicago Defender* newspaper in July 1922.

SOURCE F

A painting from 1930 showing a farmer and his daughter.

SOURCE G

The 1920s was a period of great change in American society, one of which was the development of a city-country divide. On the one hand was the older traditional lifestyle of the rural areas which was being drowned out by the new fast-paced noisy life of the cities. The traditionalists disapproved of the new age of sex and sin, the jazz bands and dances, and the flapper lifestyle. Hardworking and God-fearing, they wanted to keep hold of the traditional American way of life.

From a school textbook, 1996.

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