



# Cambridge IGCSE™

AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

0409/02

Paper 2 Depth Study

May/June 2023

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

**FOR**  
**CALIFORNIA!**  
**DIRECT**

**EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS!!**  
**THIRTY-FIVE DAYS TO GOLD REGIONS!**

The "California Steam Navigation Co."  
 Will dispatch their first vessel from New-York, the NEW and SPLENDID

**STEAM SHIP!**  
**NICARAGUA**

DAVID JERROLD, Master, positively  
**On FRIDAY, MARCH 23d, 1849,**  
 Via the River St. Juan and Lake Nicaragua, across the Isthmus of Leon.

Capt. BRONSON, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers,

**The Quickest, Safest and Cheapest!!**  
**Price of Passage Through Ninety Dollars!**  
 To be paid in SPECIE, Dimes and half Dimes, taken only.

For further particulars apply on board, at the foot of South Street, E. H. or to the undersigned Agents for the Company. Applications by mail, to meet attention, must be post paid, addressed to the Company's Agents.  
 HOBSON, BROTHERS & Co., 127 Wall Street, (opposite the Bullhead.)

A poster from 1849 advertising sea crossings from the East Coast to California.

**Source B**

Forget such reasons as the rights of discovery, exploration and settlement. The American claim is by the right of our manifest destiny to spread and to possess the whole of the continent which God has given us. This is for the development of the great experiments of liberty and self-government entrusted to us.

From John O'Sullivan, editor of the *New York Morning News*, December 1845.

**Source C**

In regard to the proposed Homestead Act, I have to say that in so far as the Government lands can be disposed of, I am in favor of cutting up the wild lands into parcels, so that every poor man may have a home. Our country is extensive and new, and the countries of Europe are densely populated. If there are any abroad who desire to make this the land of their adoption, it is not in my heart to throw anything in their way, to prevent them from coming to the United States and settling the West.

Part of a speech delivered by President Elect, Abraham Lincoln, in Cincinnati, Ohio, in February 1861.

**Source D**

We have constantly been driven out and beaten because of our religious views. We have proved that we have no quarrels with any man or set of men, that we injure no man, and that we are peaceful with all men. We mind our own business, and our business only. We have suffered our rights and our liberties to be taken from us, yet we have not avenged ourselves of those wrongs. We have appealed to magistrates, to sheriffs, to judges, to government and to the President of the United States, all in vain.

A statement made in defence of the Mormons by Joseph Smith in September 1838.

**Source E**

I have received news that the Mormons have acted in open and avowed defiance of the laws and have made war upon the people of this state. As head of our militia forces, your orders are to hasten your operation to raise a force of men with all possible speed. The Mormons must be treated as enemies, and must be exterminated or driven from the state for the public peace. Their outrages are beyond all description.

An order issued by Lilburn Boggs, Governor of Missouri, to General Clark against the Mormons on October 27, 1838.

## Source F



"Emigrants crossing the Plains." A painting by Albert Bierstadt, 1869.

## Source G

In the 1840s Americans living in the east began to spread west, settling on the Great Plains and crossing the Rocky Mountains to the west coast. The migrants hoped to build better lives on the rich farming land of the far west. Once the first migrants had settled, reports began to reach the east about the good lives which people could make in Oregon and California. Some believed the settlement of the west was God's plan for the continent.

From a history textbook, 2017.

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

## Source A

620

— THE —

# WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of women—to their educational, industrial, legal and political Equality, and especially to their right of Suffrage.

EDITORS:

LUCY STONE,  
H. B. BLACKWELL,  
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Occasional Contributors:

JULIA WARD HOWE, LOUISA M. ALCOTT,  
MARY A. LIVERMORE, MRS. H. M. T. CUTLER,  
ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

SUSAN C. VOGL, Business Manager.

TERMS, \$2.50 A YEAR.

\$1.25 for six months, 50c. for three months, in advance,  
5 cents for single copy. Half price to Libraries  
and Reading Rooms.

CLUB RATES:— Five copies one year, \$10.00

BOSTON OFFICE: 3 PARK STREET,  
WHERE COPIES ARE FOR SALE AND SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

Thirty different woman suffrage tracts (sample copies)  
sent post paid for 10 cents. Address,  
WOMAN'S JOURNAL, BOSTON, MASS.

An advertisement from 1887 for the *Woman's Journal*, a weekly newspaper for supporters of the suffrage movement.

## Source B

My age and feeble health have stopped me engaging actively in the cause, other than in a very limited way. There are so many actively engaged in the cause, that it is fitting that some of us older ones should give place to them. That is the natural order. Therefore, I am glad of the privilege, but it is now time to step down from the position of president, and to yield the place to one of our Vice-Presidents if it is so desired.

Lucretia Mott, speaking at the first annual meeting of the American Equal Rights Association held in New York, May 1867.

### Source C

A nobler, sweeter, truer woman never lived. Lucy Stone was one of the early activists in both the anti-slavery and women's rights causes. She began her remarkable career as a reformer nearly 50 years ago. She played a leading role in forming the American Woman Suffrage Association and frequently toured the States to deliver public speeches on the suffrage cause. She was a gifted public speaker. She also founded the Association's newspaper and served as its main editor, regularly contributing articles.

An obituary notice which appeared in the *Springfield Republican* newspaper at the time of Lucy Stone's death in October 1893.

### Source D

Mrs. Stanton should concentrate a little more on her domestic duties and a little less on public issues. If so, she would do as much for her sex as she does by fighting for dreams of suffrage on their behalf. She would also set a notable example of domestic happiness. No married woman can convert herself into a feminine Knight and ride about the country attempting to right imaginary wrongs without leaving her own household in a neglected condition.

An editorial which appeared in the *New York Sunday Times* newspaper in January 1868.

### Source E

Mrs. Stanton was always a courageous woman, a leader of thought and new movements. I always called her the philosopher and statesman of our movement. She was a most accomplished writer and speaker. Every statement to demand the extension of suffrage to all women which was presented to Congress in the early days was written by Mrs. Stanton. When family commitments allowed her time to attend the convention of the NWSA, we always had an opening address from her. I called her a word artist, while I was the worker.

Comments made by Susan B. Anthony upon hearing the news of the death of her friend, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, in 1902. NWSA is the National Woman Suffrage Association.

## Source F



An illustration from 1890 showing suffragist leaders in New York gathering signatures to petition in support of their movement.

## Source G

Both Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Stanton became very active in delivering public lectures during the 1870s. They usually toured the country from mid-autumn to spring, traveling by day and speaking during the evenings. Their tours lasted for weeks at a time, including weekends. Their lectures brought new recruits into the movement who strengthened suffrage organizations at the local, state and national levels. Their journeys during that decade covered a distance that was unmatched by any other reformer or politician. Anthony's other suffrage work included organizing national conventions, lobbying Congress and state legislatures, and participating in individual state suffrage campaigns.

From a website accessed in 2021.

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

### Source A



“For the Cause of Humanity it is my Duty to separate them.”

A cartoon published in 1898 commenting on events in Cuba.

### Source B

The American people must continue their march toward the commercial supremacy of the world. While we did not need the territory taken during the past century at the time it was acquired, we do need what we have taken in 1898. The resources and the commerce of these immensely rich countries will be better used by American energy than Spanish laziness. In Cuba there are 15 million acres of untouched forest and exhaustless mines of iron and manganese. We currently spend millions of dollars buying these resources from Europe when we could be getting them from Cuba.

A speech delivered on September 16, 1898, by Albert J. Beveridge during his campaign to be elected as Republican Senator for Indiana. The title of his speech was “The March of the Flag”.

**Source C****SPAIN AND AMERICA HAVE REACHED THE PARTING OF THE WAYS**

Washington, March 25. The Court of Inquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the *USS Maine* disaster has reported that the loss of the battleship was due to an outside explosion. The President held meetings today and considered the report in detail. The situation has become critical. The Spanish Government holds the disaster to the *USS Maine* to be of internal origin and has stated that it will not turn back its torpedo fleet which is now sailing from Europe to Cuba. Preparations for war are being hurried up by the War and Navy Departments.

A report that appeared in the *San Francisco Call* newspaper on March 26, 1898.

**Source D**

The grounds for intervention can be summarized as follows:

First, for the cause of humanity and to put an end to the barbarities, bloodshed, starvation, and miseries which now exist there. Those involved are either unable or unwilling to stop these from happening. It is no answer to say this is all in another country, belonging to another nation, and is therefore none of our business. It is our duty, for it is right at our door.

Second, we owe it to our citizens in Cuba to afford them that protection of life and property which no government there can manage.

President McKinley's message to Congress on April 11, 1898.

**Source E**

We are already witnessing the first result of American intervention—this is a war of conquest, which will anger the people we seek to rule and bring death to our soldiers and unmeasured cost to our own people. We must protest against a spirit of militarism and oppose the ideas of American imperialists. We do not want a permanent large standing army. This will help us to protect the founding principles of the American Republic and the Declaration of Independence.

The position of anti-imperialists as outlined in *The Outlook*, a weekly newspaper, March 25, 1899.

## Source F



A cartoon published in *Puck* magazine in 1901 which shows Yellow journalists demanding US action in Cuba to restore order.

## Source G

Widespread American concern over Spanish misrule of Cuba helped drive popular sentiment within the United States. Such humanitarian concerns touched the American conscience and, usefully, sold newspapers for publishers eager to relate increasingly horrific accounts of Spanish barbarity. American politicians and journalists rushed to 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 textbook published in 2014.

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

## Source A



A scene from a 1920s movie about life in the Jazz Age.

## Source B

Life in a small town, such as mine, was not so thrilling after I passed the age of twelve. Oftentimes I went to the cinema on a Friday night and sat in a daze, picturing myself in the places I saw on the screen. My world was very small, for up to this time I did not know what existed outside the small circle I had been traveling in. When I saw the great open spaces of the desert and the cities with great buildings, my heart would yearn to break away from the surroundings I had always lived in and to get out into the world and see what it was all about.

Comments made by a sixteen-year-old girl when being interviewed in the late 1920s.

**Source C**

Look about you. The cinemas, the magazines, the ballrooms, the nightclubs and the impact of advertising – all give evidence of an ever-increasing disregard for even the basic standards of decency in dress, manners, and conduct. Little by little, standards have been lowered, ignoring the few influences that held society in check. One need be neither old-fashioned nor puritan to feel that something is passing in the hearts and in the minds of the women of today that is leaving them cold and unwomanly. Modern economic conditions have produced the “New Woman”.

Hugh L. McMenamin, a Roman Catholic priest, who wrote an article in October 1927, entitled “Evils of Woman’s Revolt against the Old Standards”.

**Source D**

The Republican Party is the equality party. Republican efficiency has filled the workingman’s dinner plate, and his gasoline tank. It has made the telephone, radio and plumbing standard household equipment. Republicans have helped the whole nation to be in the “silk-stockings class”. During the last eight years of Republican government, we have built more and better homes, erected skyscrapers, introduced measures to increase production and expand markets. Republican prosperity has put a “chicken in every pot” and a car in every backyard.

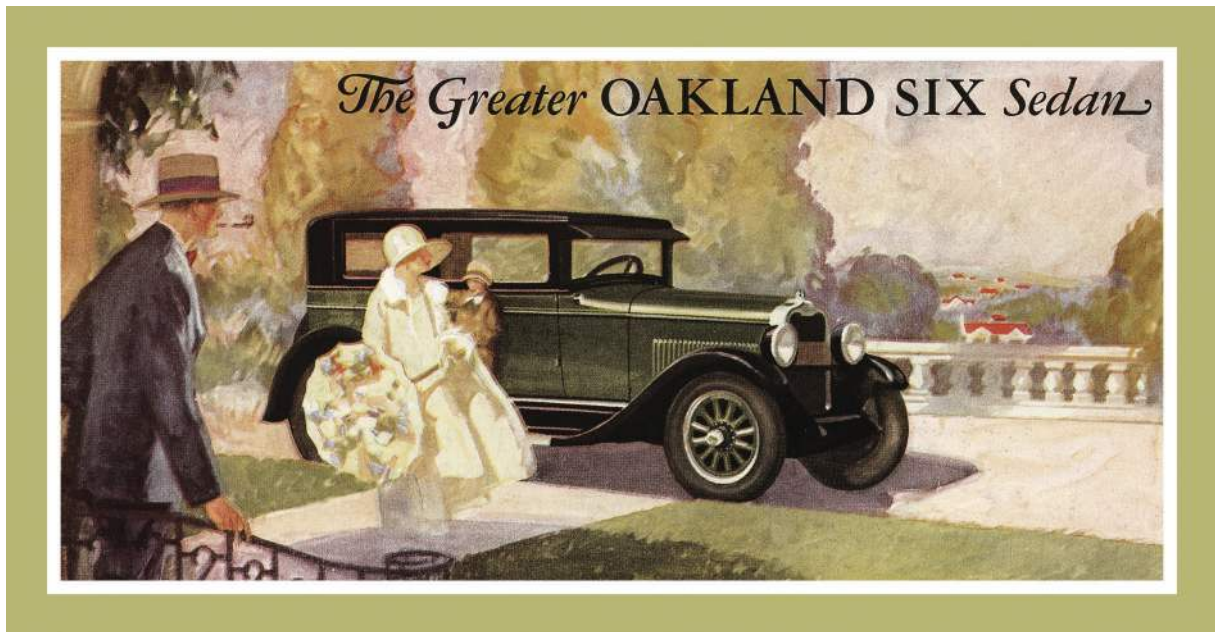
A political advertisement, issued in October 1928, during the election campaign of the Republican Presidential candidate, Herbert Hoover.

**Source E**

It is wholly confusing to read the advertisements in the popular magazines that feature the enticing qualities of vacuum cleaners, electric refrigerators and hundreds of other labor saving devices which should lighten the chores of women in the home. On the whole, middle class women do their own housework, with few of the mechanical aids. Of the 10 000 farms recently surveyed, only 32 percent had any running water at all; only 57 percent had a washing machine and only 47 percent had carpet sweepers.

Doris E. Fleischman, a writer and feminist activist who published her book, *America as Americans See It*, in 1932.

## Source F



An advert produced by General Motors in 1927.

## Source G

By 1920, for the first time, city-dwellers outnumbered the rural small-town folk who saw themselves as the “real Americans”. These rural folk disapproved of the noisy life of the cities, with its speakeasies, nightclubs, dancehalls and jazz bands. They disapproved of the flapper lifestyle of the “modern woman” but, try as they might, they were unable to prevent the gradual slide into a “permissive society” which developed during the 1920s.

From a school textbook published in 1996.





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