

AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

0409/02

Paper 2 Defining Moments

May/June 2014

INSERT

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains two sections:

Section A: The Causes of the American Revolution from 1754 (pages 2–4)

Section B: The 1920s (pages 5–7)

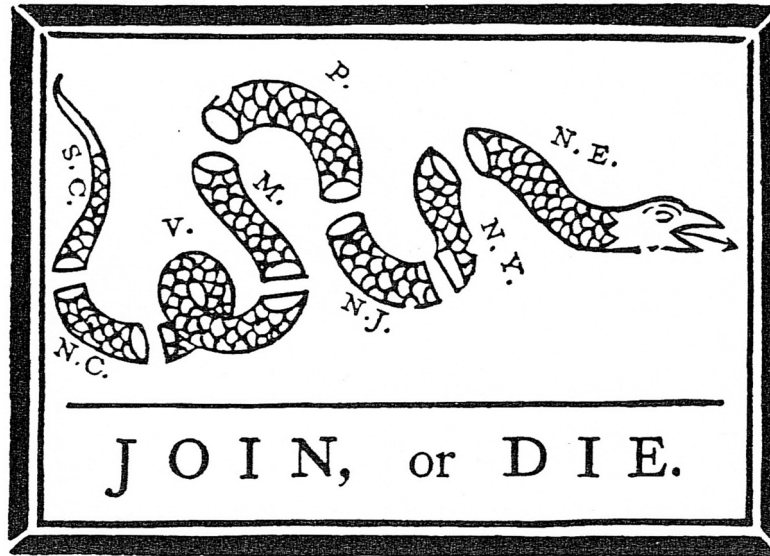
You are required to answer **all** the questions in **one** section. Study the sources for the section you have chosen. The time needed to do this is allowed for within the time set for the examination.



This document consists of **7** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A: The Causes of the American Revolution from 1754

SOURCE A



A cartoon by Benjamin Franklin published in his paper, 'The Pennsylvania Gazette', 1754, in which the colonies are identified by their initials. Later that year, Franklin presented his plan for a confederation of the colonies at a congress of representatives of the colonies held at Albany, New York.

SOURCE B

A colonist cannot make a button, horseshoe or a hobnail but some sooty ironmonger or respectable button maker of Britain shall bawl that he is robbed by the rascally American republicans. The British wish to crush the talents of the colonists and to keep them in a constant state of inferiority. Why is the trade of the colonies more controlled than the trade of Britain? Why should not trade and manufacturing be as free for an American as for a European? In claiming to regulate our trade we may be robbed of our liberty.

From a letter, written by a businessman in Massachusetts, to a friend, 1767. The British government had just added iron products to the list of goods the colonies were not allowed to export.

SOURCE C

Dined with 350 Sons of Liberty at Robinson's. We had tables laid in the open field with an awning of sailcloth overhead. Everyone sang the Liberty Song. This is cultivating the sensations of freedom. James Otis and Sam Adams are prominent in promoting these festivals as opportunities for them to influence the minds of the people. They instil the people with sentiments of liberty and make them proud of their leaders and arouse hostility to all who oppose them.

From 'The Diary of John Adams', August 14, 1769. This entry describes a meeting organised by the Sons of Liberty in Dorchester, near Boston, Massachusetts.

SOURCE D

The inhabitants assembled to attack the troops. They were very upset and made horrible threats. They surrounded the sentry with clubs and other weapons. One of the soldiers, having received a severe blow with a stick, instantly fired in response. As I asked him why he fired without orders I was struck with a club. Then, a general attack was made on the soldiers with heavy clubs and snow balls. Some persons called out, 'Damn you, why don't you fire?' Instantly, three or four soldiers fired and directly afterwards three more in the confusion.

From the account of Captain Preston, in command of the British soldiers who opened fire in front of Boston's Custom House, March 5, 1770. His account was written in a Boston prison before his trial.

SOURCE E

An American engraving, 'The Boston Massacre', produced by Paul Revere in 1770. The engraving was circulated widely and became a generally accepted interpretation of the event.

SOURCE F

When a long train of abuses and usurpations evinces a design to reduce them [the people] to absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government and provide new Guards for their security. Such has been the patient suffrance of these Colonies and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former System of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States.

*From 'The Declaration of Independence', July 4, 1776. This was signed
'By the representatives of the united States of America in general congress assembled'.*

SOURCE G

We ask Almighty God for his blessing speedily to deliver our loyal subjects within our colonies and provinces in North America from the violence, injustice and tyranny of rebels. These rebels have given themselves arbitrary power. We ask Almighty God to open the eyes of those who have been misled by lies into acts of treason and rebellion. Finally, we ask Almighty God to restore those provinces and colonies to the happy condition of being free subjects of a free state under which previously they flourished so long and prospered so much.

From 'A Proclamation by the King', October 30, 1776. This explained to the people of Great Britain why force was to be used against the rebels in North America.

Section B: The 1920s

SOURCE A



A huge billboard advertising the film, 'The Jazz Singer', outside a cinema in New York City, 1927.

SOURCE B

As soon as they arrive our problems begin – communism, anarchy, corruption, kidnapping, challenging the authority and integrity of our flag. Thousands come here who never take the oath to support our constitution and to become citizens of the United States. They pay allegiance to some other country while they live upon our own. They fill places that belong to the loyal wage-earning citizens of America. They are of no service whatever to our people. They are a constant menace and danger.

*From a speech by Senator James Thomas Heflin of Alabama, 1921.
The Senate was debating whether immigration should be limited.*

SOURCE C



A photograph of two 'flappers' dancing on the roof of the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, 1926.

SOURCE D

Statistics show 62,747 arrests – twice as many as arrested in 1921 – but, less than 10% were convicted. 12,023 illegal distilleries and 11 million gallons of spirits were seized – a big increase since 1921. Ten years ago a dishonest policeman was a rarity; now the honest ones are rarities. Their relationship with the bootleggers is perfectly friendly. They have to arrest some once in a while, but they choose the ones who are least willing to pay bribes.

From an article in the magazine 'Outlook', 1926. It assesses the application and impact of the Prohibition Law between 1921 and 1925.

SOURCE E

Prohibition has proved a failure. The law is, simply, not applied. We no longer see the corner saloon: but in many cases has it not merely moved to the back of a store under the name of a speakeasy? It is true that in our universities groups can no longer go together to a bar and drink freely and in the open. Is it not true that they are making their own gin and drinking it secretly in their own rooms?

From a letter to a friend by Pauline Sabin, June 8, 1928. The author had campaigned for prohibition and supported the Volstead Act which came into force in January 1920.

SOURCE F

Look at your cabin – dirt floor and windows without glass! Then ask your folks up north about the bathrooms with hot and cold water and glistening hardwood floors which here you only see when you polish them. What chance has the average Black to get these things here? And, if he does, one night some poor White man will get his gang together, come round and drive him out. Take a train to freedom. In the northern streetcars you sit wherever you can find a seat. You tip your hat to no man unless you desire to do so.

From an article in a Southern newspaper, read by African-Americans, 1921.

SOURCE G

My house was squeezed between two huge places that rented for twelve to fifteen thousand a season. My house had the consoling proximity of millionaires – all for eighty dollars a month. There was music from my neighbour's house through the summer nights. Men and girls came and went like moths among the champagne and the stars. I watched his guests take the sun on the hot sand of his beach. On weekends his Rolls-Royce became an omnibus, bearing parties to and from the city. 'He's a bootlegger,' said the young ladies, moving somewhere between his cocktails and his flowers.

From 'The Great Gatsby' by F. Scott Fitzgerald, published in 1925. The novel is set on Long Island, New York, in 1922.

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Section A Source A	© Clorinda Clarke; <i>The American Revolution</i> ; Published by Longman. Reprinted by permission of Pearson Education Ltd.; 1964.
Section A Source B	© B W Bancroft et al; <i>The Making of America</i> ; Published by Longman. Reprinted by permission of Pearson Education Ltd.; 1972.
Section A Source C	© The BBC; <i>Seascope: History in Evidence BBC Radio for schools</i> ; Henry Garret +Co; 1976.
Section A Source D	© Elizabeth Wardle; <i>Britain and the American Revolution</i> ; Reproduced by permission of Hodder Education; 1993.
Section A Source E	© Elizabeth Wardle; <i>Britain and the American Revolution</i> ; Reproduced by permission of Hodder Education; 1993.
Section A Source F	© The BBC; <i>Seascope: History in Evidence BBC Radio for schools</i> ; Henry Garret +Co; 1976.
Section A Source G	© David Johnson; <i>The American Revolution</i> ; Jacksons Publications.
Section B Source A	© <i>A huge billboard advertising the film, 'The Jazz Singer', outside a cinema in New York, 1927</i> ; Bettman/CORBIS.
Section B Source C	© <i>Two 'flappers' dancing on the roof of the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, 1926</i> ; Underwood & Underwood/CORBIS.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.