



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

AMERICAN HISTORY (US)

0409/02

Paper 2 Defining Moments

May/June 2017

INSERT

1 hour 30 minutes

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains two sections:

Section A: The Revolutionary War, 1775–1783 (pages 2–4)

Section B: The New Deal, 1933–1939 (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 Revolutionary War, 1775–1783**SOURCE A**

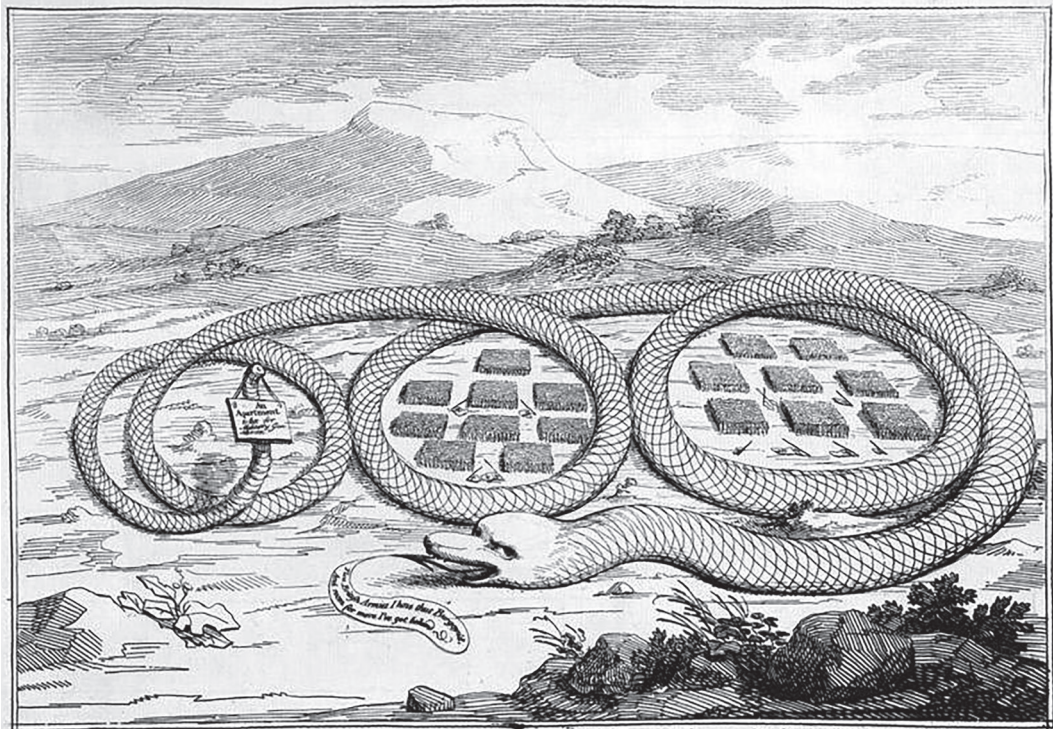
The enemy advanced and there was firing on both sides. After a time, our ammunition was almost used up so I ordered my troops not to fire until the enemy was within thirty yards. Our gunfire was so fierce they retreated one hundred yards before they could rally and attack again. The enemy, being numerous, surrounded our little fort with their bayonets. We were forced to retreat, while those in the fort resisted for as long as their ammunition allowed.

*From an account by Colonel William Prescott of Pepperell, June 1775.
He commanded the rebel forces during the Battle of Bunker Hill.*

SOURCE B

“Valley Forge, 1777,” painted in 1869 by a French artist who admired Lafayette. It shows General Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, a French officer who served with Washington, visiting some troops of the Continental Army.

SOURCE C



A cartoon drawn by a British artist in April 1782, called "The American Rattle Snake." The snake's tongue boasts, "Two British Armies have I thus Burgoyne'd, And room for more I've got behind." The sign on the tail of the snake advertises, "An Apartment to rent for Military Gentlemen."

SOURCE D

At daybreak, with his infantry in the center and his cavalry on the wings, the British officer, Tarleton, charged with horrid yells. The rebel officer, Buford, ordered a flag to be raised and arms laid down, expecting the British to treat them properly. Instead, relentless brutality followed. The soldier carrying the flag was cut down. Not a man was spared and Tarleton's men then went over the ground plunging their bayonets into everyone who showed any sign of life.

From an account by Dr. Robert Brownfield, May 1780. He was a surgeon with Abraham Buford's men when they were attacked near Waxhaws, North Carolina.

SOURCE E

Francis Marion used guerrilla tactics. He generally started to march about sunset, continuing through the greater part of the night. While the enemy was resting, he took advantage of the darkness to advance unobserved and often overpowered them. Prisoners were treated well. He moved slowly, with cunning and imagination, always vigilant and strong. The success of the army in South Carolina depended on him. The memory of their brave deeds shall live forever.

From a letter of a South Carolinian rebel sent to a friend, September 1780. Francis Marion was known as "The Swamp Fox" by his contemporaries.

SOURCE F

It is astonishing that an army of undisciplined scum should force as fine an army of experienced soldiers as ever Britain had in America to retreat. General Howe, a man brought up to be a soldier, has proved to be hopeless. Yet Washington, who had little military experience before the war, has performed wonders. Washington, with such an army as he has, deserves credit for keeping Howe dancing from one town to another for two years. As an officer, Washington is quite popular, and many people look up to him as the savior of their country.

*From the report of Nicholas Cresswell, 1777.
He met Washington before the war and followed events during the war closely.*

SOURCE G

No man thinks more highly than I of the bravery of British troops. Men can achieve anything except impossibilities, and the conquest of British America is an impossibility. In three campaigns we have achieved nothing and suffered much. Our efforts are forever in vain, especially as we rely so heavily on German troops. They irritate the rebels beyond measure as they rape and plunder. If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while foreign troops were landed in my country, I would never lay down my arms, never—never—never!

*From a speech by Lord Chatham to the British Parliament, April 1778.
He had led Britain to victory in the war against France in America from 1756 to 1763.*

Section B: The New Deal, 1933–1939

SOURCE H



*A photograph taken in Louisville, Kentucky, 1937.
People wait in line for food and clothing from a relief station in front of a billboard.*

SOURCE I

The burden of agricultural debt has not been removed, but it has definitely been lessened. Loans have been made to nearly half a million farmers in this country since May 1933. I promised farmers a better deal. When I took office in 1933, the prices of farm products had fallen by 62% since 1929. However, farmers' costs had fallen by only 35%. That 27% gap, in large part, has now been closed.

*From a speech by President F. D. Roosevelt in Fremont, Nebraska, September 28, 1935.
Three years earlier Roosevelt had visited the state and promised to address the
problems faced by farmers.*

SOURCE J



Part of a wall painting from 1938 by William Gropper showing a dam under construction in the 1930s. He was an artist paid by the Works Progress Administration.

SOURCE K

There are between 8000 and 9000 staff in the Ford Motor Company. However, some of them are spies who have been bullied into joining an industrial mafia. They do not even pretend to be workers; their role is to *keep order* in the factory through fear. Workers seen talking together are taken off the assembly line and fired. Every man suspected of labor union sympathies is immediately discharged, usually accused of *starting a fight*, in which he gets terribly beaten up.

From The Story of the CIO by B. Stolberg, 1938. It describes practices in the Ford Motor Company.

The CIO was the Committee for Industrial Organization, formed in 1935, when several unions joined together to strengthen their position.

SOURCE L

In theory, before 1935, the right of employees to organize into labor unions and to bargain with their employer was acknowledged, but in practice this right did not exist. The situation demanded reform. The Act of 1935 said employers could not interfere with labor unions and had to negotiate with them in good faith. Workers had to hold secret elections to select their representatives. The National Labor Relations Board oversees this process and rules are followed. Today, these general principles are not openly challenged.

From a report written by the National Labor Relations Board, April 1939.

SOURCE M

Mr. Roosevelt's administration has sailed merrily along, plowing crops under and destroying goods. Under the National Recovery Administration everything from a peanut stand to a powerhouse had to have a separate book of rules to regulate what they did. They produced over 900 confusing rule books. It would take 40 lawyers to tell a shoe-shine stand how to operate legally. More men are now out of work than ever; the debt of the United States has gone up another \$10 billion. There is starvation; there is homelessness; there is misery everywhere.

*From a radio address by Huey P. Long, March 7, 1935.
Long was a Democrat Senator for Louisiana and an outspoken opponent of Roosevelt.*

SOURCE N

The more you travel around this nation the brighter things look. I have found another important community where, if the depression isn't broken, it is at least badly bent. Nearly all the businesses in Louisville, Kentucky, are making money for the first time in several years. More people have business plans. Banks are in excellent shape. Everybody is beginning to fight again. Louisville is a National Recovery Administration (NRA) town. Its people and its businesses remained enthusiastic and faithful even when the NRA Blue Eagle got the chop. The same day most employers in Louisville published a pledge to maintain NRA principles.

*From an article in the Washington Daily News by Hugh S. Johnson, June 28, 1935.
Johnson was head of the NRA and wrote regularly for a group of newspapers.*

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