Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 7 June 2024

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/2H**

History

Advanced

PAPER 2: Depth study

Option 2H.1: The USA, c1920–55: boom, bust and recovery

Option 2H.2: The USA, 1955–92: conformity and challenge

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P75767A

©2024 Pearson Education Ltd.

F:1/1/1/1/1/1/1/1/

P 7 5 7 6 7 A

Pearson

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2H.1: The USA, c1920–55: boom, bust and recovery

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From an article in *The American Legion Weekly*, the journal of the US ex-servicemen's organisation, published May 1924.

America's womenfolk have joined the ranks of the bootleggers. More than 50,000 of them have left their kitchens and shops to engage in the manufacture, smuggling and sale of booze in so-called 'dry' states in America. Aged from six to sixty, these women are recruited from all classes – from the slums of New York to the exclusive homes of California and Washington.

Some of these women are bold, brainy and beautiful, some tough, intolerant and unattractive. Some are white, some black. All provide a big problem for the Prohibition Enforcement agency. Almost every Federal or State court has encountered at least one female charged with violations of the Volstead Act. More than 25,000 women have been fined or jailed.

Prohibition Commissioner, Roy Haynes, says that these 'queens of bootleggery' are a real menace. His agents have been warned against showing favour to them because they were women. 'Many of the women arrested are just silly persons who think it smart to peddle booze, but others are of the adventurous type who go into it for gain and excitement.'

These women have become rich by organising illegal booze ships to sail from the Bahamas to the USA, driving high-powered automobiles over the 'booze border' between the USA and Canada, or by standing alongside gangsters fighting off Prohibition agents.

Source 2: From Felix von Luckner, *Sea Devil Conquers America*, published 1928. Count Felix von Luckner was a German naval war hero who visited the United States in 1927.

My first experience of Prohibition came in a car owned by a woman friend on a cold New York day. Sitting on a stray cushion, I gradually noticed a dampness down below that soon became a flood. The odour of fine brandy told me I had burst my host's unusual liquor flask.

In time, I learned that other things were not what they seemed. The Teddy Bears that suddenly became popular among the ladies often had hollow metal stomachs.

Prohibition has created a beloved, universally respected, very profitable occupation, that of bootleggers who smuggle forbidden liquor. Everyone knows this. Their profession is respected because it is essential. It is also respected because it involves danger and taking risks. Occasionally, a bootlegger is caught and must go to prison or, if wealthy enough, get someone to go to prison on their behalf.

Prohibition has, in some respects, been successful. The disreputable saloons, where the labourer once drank away half his wages, have disappeared. Now, the labourer can afford a car to take his family to the seaside. Fewer crimes are caused by drunkenness.

However, forbidden attractions encourage new forms of law-breaking. I am convinced that many fewer people would drink if it was not illegal. A flood of poison alcohol has taken the place of fine whiskey. The few 'dry' states have unwisely imposed their will on the whole Union.

Option 2H.2: The USA, 1955–92: conformity and challenge

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a speech made by President John F Kennedy to Congress, 14 December 1961. In this speech, the President is announcing an Executive Order to introduce the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

If our nation is to be successful in the vital period ahead, we must rely on the skills and devotion of all our people. In every time of crisis, women have served our country in difficult and hazardous ways. They will do so now, in the home and at work.

We have not yet done enough to strengthen family life and at the same time encourage women to make their full contribution as citizens.

We naturally deplore those economic conditions that require women to work unless they desire to do so. The programmes of our Administration are designed to improve family incomes so that women can make their own decisions about paid work. We should not consider women to be a marginal group that is employed periodically and that is then denied the opportunity to satisfy their needs and aspirations when unemployment rises or a war ends.

Women have basic rights that should be respected and encouraged as part of our nation's commitment to human freedom, dignity and democracy. The President's Commission must review the progress of women in our democratic society. It must make recommendations for constructive action to advance the full partnership of men and women in our national life.

The Commission is to complete its work and submit its report by 1 October 1963.

Source 4: From Betty Friedan, *The Feminine Mystique*, published 1963. Friedan was a pioneer in women's rights and a co-founder of the National Organisation for Women.

The problem lay buried, unspoken. Each suburban wife struggled with it alone. As she made the beds, shopped for groceries, coped with children, lay beside her husband at night, she was afraid to ask the silent question – is this all?

There was no mention of this question in the millions of words written by experts who told women that their role was to seek fulfilment as wives and mothers. Experts told them how to catch a man and keep him, how to nurture children, how to bake bread, how to dress more feminine and make marriage more exciting. Women were taught to pity the unfeminine, unhappy women who wanted to be poets or physicists. They learned that truly feminine women do not want careers or higher education. All they had to do was devote their lives to finding a husband and bearing children.

Fewer women were entering professional work. The shortages in nursing, social work and teaching caused crises in almost every city. Scientists, concerned over the space race, noted that America's greatest source of unused brain-power was women. But a girl would not study physics, saying it was 'unfeminine.' All she wanted was what every other American girl wanted–to get married, have children and live in a nice house in a nice suburb.

We can no longer ignore that voice within women that says: 'I want something more than my husband, my children and my home.'

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: https://archive.legion.org/node/1139

Source 2 from: http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com/prohibition.htm

Source 3 from: John F. Kennedy, 1961

Source 4 from: *100 Key Documents in American Democracy,* By Peter B Levy & Betty Friedan, © Westport, CT: Greenwood, 1994