
HISTORY

9389/02

Paper 2

For Examination from 2015

SPECIMEN PAPER

1 hour 30 minutes

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

This paper contains **three** sections:

Section A: European Option

Section B: American Option

Section C: International Option

Answer **both** parts of **two** questions from **one** section only.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.

Section A: European Option**Modern Europe, 1789–1917**

Answer **both** parts of **two** questions.

1 France, 1789–1804

- (a) Explain the aims of the revolutionaries in France in 1789. [10]
- (b) How important was Louis XVI personally for the rise of Robespierre and the Jacobins? [20]

2 The Industrial Revolution, c.1800–1850

- (a) Why was urbanisation linked to the Industrial Revolution in any **two** countries? [10]
- (b) Which was more important to the Industrial Revolution in any **two** countries: railways or capitalism? [20]

3 The origins of World War I, c.1900–1914

- (a) Why did Austria feel threatened by developments in the Balkans? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that Germany's reasons for going to war in 1914 were more defensive than aggressive? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, 1905–1917

- (a) Why was there a revolution in Russia in 1905? [10]
- (b) Assess the claim that the most important reason for the success of the Bolsheviks in 1917 was the mistakes of the Provisional Government. [20]

Section B: American Option**The History of the USA, 1840–1941**

Answer **both** parts of **two** questions.

5 The expansion of US power from the 1840s to the 1930s

(a) Why was the USA able to expand its power in North America from the 1840s to the 1890s? [10]

(b) How far did American power in Central and South America increase between the 1840s and the 1930s? [20]

6 Civil War and reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Explain why the Civil War lasted for four years. [10]

(b) How far did the position of ex-slaves improve by 1877? [20]

7 The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era from the 1870s to the 1920s

(a) Account for the rapid industrialisation of the USA in the late nineteenth century. [10]

(b) How successful a political leader was Theodore Roosevelt? [20]

8 The Great Crash, the Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929–1941

(a) Why did the Great Crash have such a significant impact on the USA? [10]

(b) How successfully did President Roosevelt deal with the consequences of the Great Crash between 1933 and 1938? [20]

Section C: International Option
International Relations, 1871–1945

Answer **both** parts of **two** questions.

9 International relations, 1871–1918

(a) Why did European nations engage in a 'scramble for Africa' during the late nineteenth century? [10]

(b) To what extent had the USA become an imperial power by 1914? [20]

10 International relations, 1919–1933

(a) Why did the Dawes Plan of 1924 lead to a reduction in international tensions? [10]

(b) To what extent did the USA pursue an isolationist foreign policy between 1919 and 1933? [20]

11 International relations, 1933–1939

(a) Why did Britain pursue a policy of appeasement towards Nazi Germany during the 1930s? [10]

(b) 'Hitler never intended to cause a major war.' How far does an analysis of Hitler's foreign policy between 1933 and 1939 support this view? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

(a) How was Chiang Kai-shek able to become leader of China? [10]

(b) To what extent was dissatisfaction with the Kuomintang the main reason for the growth in support for communism in China during the 1930s? [20]

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