
HISTORY

9389/22

Paper 2 Outline Study

May/June 2018

1 hour 30 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

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.

The marks are given in brackets [] at the end of each part question.

This document consists of **4** printed pages and **1** Insert.

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

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

1 France, 1789–1814

- (a) Why was Louis XVI unwilling to accept a constitutional monarchy? [10]
- (b) To what extent was Napoleon a dictator? [20]

2 The Industrial Revolution, c.1800–c.1890

- (a) Why did towns grow so rapidly in this period? [10]
- (b) Assess the importance of steam power to the Industrial Revolution. Refer to any **two** countries from Britain, France or Germany in your answer. [20]

3 The Origins of World War I, 1900–1914

- (a) Why did the Tsar's decision to mobilise his army in 1914 cause such international concern? [10]
- (b) 'Imperial rivalries were the main cause of tension in Europe before 1914.' How far do you agree? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

- (a) Why did Lenin issue his April Theses? [10]
- (b) How successful were the social and economic policies of the Tsar's government from 1894 to 1914? [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, in the early twentieth century, did the so-called ‘banana wars’ take place? [10]

(b) How far did US relations with European Great Powers change between 1865 and 1917? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why did President Lincoln introduce the Emancipation Proclamation in two stages? [10]

(b) How far had the South accepted Reconstruction by 1877? [20]

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

(a) Why did the late nineteenth century become known as the ‘Gilded Age’? [10]

(b) How great were the domestic achievements of the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt? [20]

8 The Great Crash, the Great Depression and the New Deal, from the 1920s to 1941

(a) Why is there a debate about the greatness of Franklin Roosevelt as president? [10]

(b) ‘Race was the greatest division in American society in the 1920s.’ How far do you agree? [20]

Section C: International Option
International Relations, 1871–1945

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

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

- (a) Why were European nations involved in imperial expansion in the late nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) To what extent was its economic growth responsible for the USA's emergence as a world power by 1914? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why, in 1929, was the Young Plan agreed? [10]
- (b) How far did Clemenceau achieve his aims in the Paris Peace Settlement? [20]

11 International Relations, 1933–1939

- (a) Why did many of Germany's generals advise Hitler against invading Poland in 1939? [10]
- (b) 'Fear of communism was the main reason why Britain and France followed a policy of appeasement during the 1930s.' How far do you agree? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why was Japan unable to maintain a democratic government during the 1930s? [10]
- (b) How far was the Kuomintang's success in the period from 1925 to 1928 dependent on the support it received from Soviet Russia? [20]

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