

HISTORY

Paper 2 Outline Study

9389/21 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 there increasing hostility towards the King from 1789 to 1793? [10]
- (b) To what extent did Napoleon's reforms maintain the principles of the Revolution? [20]

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

- (a) Why were changes in the methods of textile production so important in causing industrialisation? [10]
- (b) 'Industrialisation brought real benefits to all social classes.' How far do you agree? 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 Britain see the German invasion of Belgium as such a threat? [10]
- (b) 'It was the existence of an Alliance System which meant that responses to the Sarajevo assassination escalated into a World War.' How far do you agree? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

- (a) Why was Bloody Sunday important in causing the 1905 Revolution? [10]
- (b) To what extent did Nicholas II bring about his own downfall in 1917? [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 did the USA join the First World War on the side of the Allies? [10]
- (b) How far, by 1920, had Central America and the Caribbean become an American empire in all but name? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a)	Why did Reconstruction face such opposition from the South?	[10]
(b)	How great were the hardships of civil war experienced by people in the South?	[20]

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

(a)	Why was the building of transcontinental railroads so significant in causing the development	
	of the USA in the later nineteenth century?	[10]
(b)	How successful was the Progressive Movement in the period from 1900 to 1920?	[20]

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

- (a) Why did President Roosevelt take so much action in his first 100 Days? [10]
- (b) On the basis of his domestic policies, how far does Franklin Roosevelt deserve his reputation as a great president? [20]

Section C: International Option

International Relations, 1871–1945

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

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

- (a) Why did the war against Spain in 1898 lead to the USA's adoption of a less isolationist foreign policy? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the 'scramble for Africa' caused by European countries' desire for trade?

[20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why, in 1922, did the Genoa Conference take place? [10]
- (b) 'The best that could have been achieved under the circumstances.' How far do you agree with this assessment of the Paris Peace Settlement? [20]

11 International Relations, 1933–1939

- (a) Why did the League of Nations take no effective action regarding the Spanish Civil War? [10]
- (b) 'An opportunist with no long-term foreign policy plan.' How far do you agree with this assessment of Hitler? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why, in 1927, did Chiang Kai-shek turn against the Kuomintang's communist allies? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the military takeover of Manchuria responsible for the collapse of democracy in Japan? [20]

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