

## HISTORY

Paper 2 Outline Study

9389/23 May/June 2017 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 did the aims of the French revolutionaries change in the period from 1789 to 1793? [10]
- (b) 'Napoleon remained in power because he was not a revolutionary.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did industrialisation lead to challenges to political structures? [10]
- (b) 'Overseas trade was the most important factor in encouraging industrialisation.' How far do you agree? Refer to any two countries in your answer. [20]

# 3 The Origins of the First World War, 1900–1914

- (a) Why did Germany support Austria against Serbia in 1914? [10]
- (b) 'The Tsar was responsible.' Assess this view of the outbreak of the First World War. [20]

### 4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

- (a) Why were Stolypin's reforms opposed? [10]
- (b) To what extent were Lenin's ideas the principal reason for the success of the Bolsheviks 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 expand its naval forces in the 1890s and early 1900s? [10]
- (b) How successful were the 'Indian Wars' of the late nineteenth century? [20]

# 6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why did Congress oppose President Lincoln's plans for Reconstruction in 1863–64? [10]
- (b) 'The North won the war because Grant was prepared to attack the people of the South as well as its armies.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did railroads grow so rapidly in the later nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that the passage of four constitutional amendments between 1913 and 1920 shows the power of the Progressive Movement? [20]

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

- (a) Why did many left-wing liberals oppose New Deal policies introduced by an apparently liberal president? [10]
- (b) 'We have won against the most dangerous of our foes we have conquered fear.' (Franklin Roosevelt, 1936). How justified was Roosevelt in this belief about the progress of the New Deal?

#### Section C: International Option

### International Relations, 1871–1945

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

#### 9 International Relations, 1871–1918

- (a) Why, by 1907, had Britain, France and Russia come together in a series of friendly agreements? [10]
- (b) 'Japan's victory in the war of 1904–5 was the result of Russia's military weaknesses.' How far do you agree? [20]

#### 10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why did the Wall Street Crash lead to a deterioration in international relations? [10]
- (b) To what extent did the USA avoid involvement in international affairs in the period from 1919 to 1929?

#### 11 International Relations, 1933–1939

- (a) Why did the Nazi-Soviet Pact of 1939 astonish and alarm the rest of Europe? [10]
- (b) 'The outbreak of civil war in Spain in 1936 was the result of Spain's economic weaknesses.' How far do you agree? [20]

#### 12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why was the USA concerned by the emergence of Japan as a major Asian power by 1918? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the unpopularity of the Kuomintang during the 1930s due to its failure to respond effectively to Japanese aggression? [20]

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