
HISTORY

9389/21

Paper 2 Outline Study

October/November 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 was Napoleon popular with the French people? [10]

(b) 'Social and economic factors provide the best explanation for government instability between 1789 and 1795.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

(a) Why did industrialisation have such an impact on the middle classes? [10]

(b) Assess the reasons why industrialisation had so great an impact on political structures by the end of the nineteenth century. Refer to any **two** countries in your answer. [20]

3 The Origins of World War I, 1900–1914

(a) Why was France hostile to Germany in the years before 1914? [10]

(b) To what extent were Great Power rivalries responsible for Balkan instability in the period from 1900 to 1914? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

(a) Why was the Provisional Government formed in 1917? [10]

(b) 'A period of major reforms.' Discuss this view of Russia in the period from 1900 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 did the USA advocate an ‘open door’ policy towards China in the later nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) How far, in the period 1897–1934, did US policy towards the states of the Caribbean and Central America remain consistent? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why did military rule of the South come to an end in 1877? [10]
- (b) Which side did more to limit civil liberties during the Civil War: North or South? [20]

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

- (a) Why did Theodore Roosevelt fail to win the 1912 presidential election? [10]
- (b) Assess the impact of the USA’s high tariff policy on the economy in the late nineteenth century. [20]

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

- (a) Why are the 1920s often referred to as the Jazz Age? [10]
- (b) ‘The most stupendous invasion of the spirit of liberty’ (Herbert Hoover, 1936). How justified is Hoover’s criticism of the New Deal? [20]

Section C: International Option

International Relations, 1871–1945

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

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

(a) Why, after 1890, did Britain become increasingly concerned about Germany's intentions? [10]

(b) To what extent was it imperial rivalry in Africa that created the threat to peace in Europe? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

(a) Why did France agree to the terms of the Dawes Plan? [10]

(b) To what extent did the Treaty of Versailles satisfy France? [20]

11 International Relations, c.1933–1939

(a) Why did Spain lack political stability in the period from 1933 to 1936? [10]

(b) 'Hitler's foreign policy was based on the desire to gain revenge for Germany's defeat in the First World War.' How far do you agree? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

(a) Why was the Kuomintang able to gain control over most of China by 1928? [10]

(b) To what extent did Sun Yat-sen share the views of the Chinese Communist Party? [20]

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