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**HISTORY**

**9389/23**

Paper 2 Outline Study

**May/June 2019**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**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:

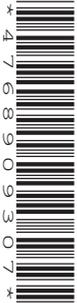
Section A: European Option

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.



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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 the National Assembly formed? [10]
- (b) Assess the reasons why Napoleon was able to bring stability to France. [20]

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

- (a) Why was there technical innovation in manufacturing in this period? [10]
- (b) 'Industrialisation had limited impact on the standard of living of 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, c.1900–1914**

- (a) Why, in 1914, did Austria adopt such an aggressive approach towards Serbia? [10]
- (b) Assess the reasons why the Great Powers expanded their armies and navies in this period. [20]

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

- (a) Why, between 1905 and 1914, was the Tsarist regime able to survive the opposition to it? [10]
- (b) How far were the military setbacks suffered by Russia between 1914 and 1916 responsible for the downfall of the Tsar? [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 go to war with the Philippines in 1899? [10]
- (b) How far did the USA follow the policy of dollar diplomacy in the Caribbean and Central America in the early twentieth century? [20]

**6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877**

- (a) Why was the federal government ultimately unable to defeat the opposition of White Southerners to Reconstruction? [10]
- (b) 'Living conditions in the South during the Civil War became harsh only in 1864–65.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why, in 1908, did Theodore Roosevelt decide not to run for a third term as US President? [10]
- (b) How far did the federal governments of the later nineteenth century help American farmers deal with the problems they faced? [20]

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

- (a) Why was investing in the stock market so popular in the 1920s? [10]
- (b) 'A well-meaning dictatorship.' How far do you agree with this judgement on Franklin Roosevelt's presidency? [20]

## Section C: International Option

### International Relations, 1871–1945

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

#### 9 International Relations, 1871–1918

- (a) Why were Austria-Hungary and Russia in conflict over the Balkans in the years leading up to the First World War? [10]
- (b) ‘The development of the Schlieffen Plan clearly demonstrated Germany’s warlike intentions.’ How far do you agree? [20]

#### 10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why, despite the USA’s isolationist policy, did Americans help to resolve the issue of German reparations in the 1920s? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree with the view that international relations were more stable in 1930 than they had been in 1919? [20]

#### 11 International Relations, c.1933–1939

- (a) Why was there a lack of unity on the Republican side during the Spanish Civil War? [10]
- (b) ‘Hitler’s foreign policy was based on his willingness to take major risks.’ How far do you agree? [20]

#### 12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why, up to 1927, was Chiang Kai-shek prepared to collaborate with the Chinese Communist Party? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the need for economic self-sufficiency the reason for Japanese aggression during the 1930s? [20]

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