
HISTORY

9389/21

Paper 2 Outline Study

October/November 2019

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:

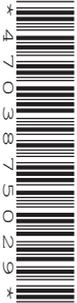
Section A: European Option

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 were so many reforms passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1791 and 1792? [10]
- (b) 'He was a successful and popular general.' To what extent does this explain why Napoleon was able to retain power? [20]

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

- (a) Why was there a move towards freer trade in the nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) How significant were agricultural changes as a cause of 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 was the German 'Blank Cheque' to Austria an important cause of the First World War? [10]
- (b) To what extent did the Great Powers have different reasons for joining alliances and ententes before the First World War? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

- (a) Why did the decision to continue fighting in the First World War in 1917 damage the Provisional Government? [10]
- (b) How successfully did the Tsarist regime deal with opposition between 1900 and 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 support the independence of Cuba in the later 1890s? [10]
- (b) 'US participation in the First World War was a turning point in its relations with Europe.' How far do you agree? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why did Reconstruction plans change so frequently in the period 1863–77? [10]
- (b) 'The US navy made a vital contribution to the military victory of the North.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did the US economy grow so rapidly in the 1870s and 1880s? [10]
- (b) How significant a feature of the Progressive Movement was the demand for Prohibition? [20]

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

- (a) Why did the National Industry Recovery Act (NIRA) cause so much opposition? [10]
- (b) 'Franklin Roosevelt achieved his goal of putting the American people back to work.' 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 did German foreign policy change after 1890? [10]
- (b) ‘Imperial rivalry in Africa posed a significant threat to peace in Europe.’ How far do you agree? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why did the signing of the Locarno Treaties bring reassurance to the French people? [10]
- (b) ‘A peace with no trace of justice.’ How far do you agree with this assessment of the Treaty of Versailles? [20]

11 International Relations, c.1933–1939

- (a) Why, in 1939, did Hitler go against the advice of his generals by ordering the invasion of Poland? [10]
- (b) How far do you agree with the view that the causes of the Spanish Civil War were economic rather than political? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why, in 1926, did the Kuomintang embark upon the Northern Expedition? [10]
- (b) Assess the reasons for Japan’s involvement in the Second World War. [20]

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