
HISTORY

9389/23

Paper 2 Outline Study

October/November 2015

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, 1789–1804

- (a) Account for the failure of the counter-revolutionaries in France between 1789 and 1795. [10]
- (b) To what extent was Napoleon's military ability the main reason for his rise to power by 1799? [20]

2 The Industrial Revolution, c.1800–1850

- (a) Why did the Industrial Revolution begin in Britain before France and Germany? [10]
- (b) 'Industrialisation helped the working classes.' How far do you agree with this statement? Refer to any **two** countries in your answer. [20]

3 The Origins of World War I, c.1900–1914

- (a) Why did Germany challenge Britain's naval supremacy in the years before World War I? [10]
- (b) To what extent should the Kaiser's support for Austria be seen as the cause of the outbreak of war in 1914? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, 1905–1917

- (a) Why did the Tsar agree to the October Manifesto in 1905? [10]
- (b) 'The Provisional Government collapsed because it failed to make peace.' How far do you agree? [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 lead European powers to accept the Dawes Plan of 1924? [10]
- (b) How successful was 'dollar diplomacy' in Central America and the Caribbean in the early twentieth century? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why were three constitutional amendments passed between 1865 and 1870? [10]
- (b) 'Freed slaves were given no support in the Reconstruction era.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did Theodore Roosevelt support the presidential campaign of Taft in 1908 and yet run against him in 1912? [10]
- (b) 'The USA is the great melting pot, where all races are melting and reforming.' How accurate is this assertion about the place of immigrants in the USA in the early twentieth century? [20]

8 The Great Crash, the Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929–1941

- (a) Why did right-wing conservatives oppose the New Deal? [10]
- (b) Evaluate the argument that the peacetime domestic achievements of Franklin Roosevelt were not as great as is often claimed. [20]

Section C: International Option
International Relations, 1871–1945

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

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

- (a) Why did Germany declare war on France in 1914? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the Anglo-Japanese Alliance of 1902 responsible for Japan's victory in the war against Russia? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why did Germany sign the Locarno Treaties? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the period from 1919 to 1933 marked by international tension? [20]

11 International Relations, 1933–1939

- (a) Why did King Alfonso XIII of Spain abdicate in 1931? [10]
- (b) 'Hitler's desire for lebensraum was the main reason for the outbreak of World War II.' How far do you agree? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why was China so weak by 1919? [10]
- (b) To what extent did Japanese foreign policy change as a result of the German invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941? [20]

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