

HISTORY

9389/23

Paper 2 Outline Study

October/November 2016

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 flight to Varennes provoke such a strong reaction? [10]
- (b) 'Bringing stability to France was Napoleon's greatest domestic achievement.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Explain why some people opposed industrialisation. [10]
- (b) 'It had a huge political impact.' How far do you agree with this view of the Industrial Revolution? Refer to any **two** countries in your answer. [20]

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

- (a) Why did Germany issue the 'blank cheque' to Austria? [10]
- (b) How far was the Alliance System responsible for the increasing tension in Europe in the period before the outbreak of the First World War? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

- (a) Why did Bloody Sunday occur? [10]
- (b) 'The decision to enter the First World War was the main reason for the downfall of Tsarism.' How far do you agree with this view? [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) Explain why the USA intervened in the Mexican Revolution of 1910–20. [10]
- (b) How close did the European great powers come to intervening in the American Civil War? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why did Lincoln win the 1864 presidential election? [10]
- (b) How radical was Radical Reconstruction? [20]

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

- (a) Why were the railroads so important to the industrialisation of the USA? [10]
- (b) 'Extremely ambitious'. How far do the aims of the Progressive Movement of the 1890s merit this description? [20]

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

- (a) Explain why critics of Franklin Roosevelt argue that the New Deal was a serious threat to the traditional values of the USA. [10]
- (b) How far do you agree that Supreme Court judges were more effective than elected politicians in opposing 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 did the Boers declare war against Britain in 1899? [10]
- (b) To what extent was Kaiser Wilhelm II responsible for creating the tension in Europe which led to the First World War? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why was Italy dissatisfied with the terms of the Paris peace settlement? [10]
- (b) How significant were the Locarno Treaties of 1925? [20]

11 International Relations, c.1933–1939

- (a) Why was the right-wing government elected in November 1933 unable to maintain stability in Spain? [10]
- (b) 'Hitler's main foreign policy aim was to overturn the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why, in 1937, did Chiang Kai-shek restore the Kuomintang's alliance with the Chinese Communist Party? [10]
- (b) 'The collapse of democracy in Japan was caused by the world economic crisis after 1929.' How far do you agree? [20]

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