
HISTORY

9389/22

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 was there no successful counter-revolution in France between 1789 and 1799? [10]
- (b) How far had the ideals of 'liberty, equality and fraternity' been established in France by the end of 1792? [20]

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

- (a) Why did railways develop so rapidly? [10]
- (b) Assess the reasons why industrialisation brought about so much political change. 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 did Germany see it as essential to invade Belgium in 1914? [10]
- (b) Assess the view that events in the Balkans did not cause the First World War. [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

- (a) Why did the Provisional Government face so much opposition? [10]
- (b) 'The social and economic policies of the Tsarist government between 1905 and 1914 brought few benefits to the Russian people.' 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 President Wilson order US troops to intervene in Mexico in 1914–16? [10]
- (b) How isolationist was US policy towards Europe in the 1920s? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why, in 1869–70, was the 15th Amendment to the constitution passed? [10]
- (b) ‘Cautious in both its political aims and its military strategy.’ How accurately does this describe the approach of the leadership of the North in 1861–62? [20]

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

- (a) Why, in this era, did the US economy shift between periods of crisis and times of rapid growth? [10]
- (b) ‘In practice, little could be done to limit the power of party bosses.’ How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why were the 1920s such hard times for US farmers? [10]
- (b) How far did the New Deal change the relationship between the citizen and the state? [20]

Section C: International Option

International Relations, 1871–1945

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

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

- (a) Why did Kaiser Wilhelm II's telegram to Paul Kruger in January 1896 cause resentment in Britain? [10]
- (b) 'While it was intended to preserve peace, the Alliance System greatly increased the prospect of war.' How far do you agree? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why were many of the 'successor states' politically unstable during the 1920s? [10]
- (b) How isolationist was the USA's foreign policy during the 1920s? [20]

11 International Relations, c.1933–1939

- (a) Why did Mussolini adopt a diplomatic approach to foreign policy in the period from 1923 to 1934? [10]
- (b) 'Hitler and Mussolini supported Franco in the Spanish Civil War primarily because they wanted to establish a third fascist state in Europe.' How far do you agree? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why did Japanese forces take full control of Manchuria in 1931–32? [10]
- (b) Compare and contrast Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek as leaders of the Kuomintang. [20]

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