



Cambridge
International
AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

HISTORY

9389/22

Paper 2 Outline Study

May/June 2017

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.

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Section A: European Option**Modern Europe, 1789–1917**

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

1 France, 1789–1814

- (a) Why was the Code Napoleon introduced? [10]
- (b) Assess the reasons why France was no longer a constitutional monarchy by 1793. [20]

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

- (a) Why did industrialisation start later in Germany than in Britain? [10]
- (b) ‘Overall, industrialisation was a benefit to the lower classes.’ To what extent do you agree with this view? Refer to any **two** countries in your answer. [20]

3 The Origins of World War I, 1900–1914

- (a) Why did Great Britain become involved in a Naval Race after 1900? [10]
- (b) ‘The alliance system played only a minor role in causing the First World War.’ How far do you agree? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

- (a) Why was the Provisional Government overthrown? [10]
- (b) ‘A weak regime with few supporters.’ Discuss this view of the Tsar’s government in 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 President Taft introduce the policy known as ‘dollar diplomacy’? [10]
- (b) How successful was US policy towards Japan in the 1920s and 1930s? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why was the Emancipation Proclamation so important to the course of the Civil War? [10]
- (b) ‘By 1877, freedom from slavery had brought few benefits to the ex-slaves.’ How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did so many technological innovations occur in the late nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) On the evidence of his domestic policies, how far does President Wilson deserve to be called a Progressive? [20]

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

- (a) Why did it take so long for the US economy to recover from the Great Crash? [10]
- (b) ‘Political critics of the New Deal were ineffective because of Roosevelt’s popularity.’ 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 the USA's involvement in world affairs increase in the period from 1871 to 1918? [10]
- (b) 'Throughout the period from 1871 to 1914, Germany's foreign policy was based on the need for security.' How far do you agree? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why was the Genoa Conference of 1922 unsuccessful? [10]
- (b) 'Throughout the period from 1919 to 1933, the USSR remained isolated and distrusted.' How far do you agree? [20]

11 International Relations, 1933–1939

- (a) Why did Hitler's action towards Czechoslovakia in 1939 lead to a change in British policy towards Germany? [10]
- (b) 'Mussolini's adoption of a more aggressive foreign policy after 1934 resulted from his admiration for Hitler.' How far do you agree? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why was Sun Yat-sen prepared to work in collaboration with the Chinese Communist Party? [10]
- (b) 'The Japanese people had little understanding of or respect for parliamentary democracy.' How far does this explain why Japan became a military dictatorship in the 1930s? [20]

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