



Cambridge International AS & A Level

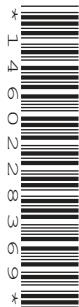
HISTORY

9389/23

Paper 2 Outline Study

May/June 2021

1 hour 30 minutes



You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions from **one** section only. Answer **both** parts of the questions.
Section A: European Option
Section B: American Option
Section C: International Option
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [].

This document has **4** pages.

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

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

1 France, 1789–1814

- (a) Why did the execution of the King fail to end political instability in France? [10]
- (b) 'A popular dictator.' Assess this view of Napoleon. [20]

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

- (a) Why was there increased social mobility in this period? [10]
- (b) To what extent did the lives of the working class improve in this period? 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 the two Moroccan crises increase tension between the European powers? [10]
- (b) 'Germany was not to blame for the outbreak of the war.' How far do you agree? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

- (a) Why did World War One damage the Russian economy? [10]
- (b) 'The government's reforms of 1905 to 1914 largely achieved their aims.' 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 was there disagreement in the United States about joining the League of Nations? [10]
- (b) 'The Open Door policy towards China was successful for the United States in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.' How far do you agree? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why, in 1868, was the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution passed? [10]
- (b) How important was the Emancipation Proclamation to the outcome of the Civil War? [20]

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

- (a) Why were there concerns about the power of party bosses at the end of the nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) To what extent was the impact of new immigration in the late nineteenth century positive? [20]

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

- (a) Why did Hoover lose the 1932 presidential election? [10]
- (b) To what extent were the reforms of the Second New Deal more radical than those of the First? [20]

Section C: International Option**International Relations, 1871–1945**

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

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

- (a) Why was Japan in a strong position internationally by 1918? [10]
- (b) 'The Kaiser did not expect Britain to join the conflict.' To what extent does this explain the actions taken by Germany in the July Crisis of 1914? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why was Stresemann important in the improvement of international relations during the 1920s? [10]
- (b) 'After 1919 the United States returned to a policy of isolationism.' How accurate is this judgement of United States' foreign policy in the 1920s? [20]

11 International Relations, 1933–1939

- (a) Why did Britain not oppose Hitler's re-militarisation of the Rhineland in 1936? [10]
- (b) To what extent was Republican Spain destroyed by outside forces? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why did the Kuomintang abandon co-operation with the Chinese Communist Party? [10]
- (b) 'The military was the main cause of political instability in Japan in the 1930s.' How far do you agree? [20]

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