



Cambridge International AS & A Level

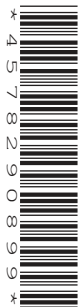
HISTORY

9389/22

Paper 2 Outline Study

October/November 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 was Napoleon able to become increasingly powerful in France after the Brumaire coup? [10]

(b) 'Divided and leaderless.' How far does this explain the failure of the Counter-Revolutionaries? [20]

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

(a) Why did industrialisation lead to political change? [10]

(b) 'Railways were the most important factor in producing economic growth in this period.' How far do you agree? 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 Sarajevo assassination lead so quickly to a world war? [10]

(b) 'The Alliances and Ententes were the main cause of international tension in the years before 1914.' How far do you agree? [20]

4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

(a) Why did opposition to the Tsar grow after 1914? [10]

(b) How effectively did the Tsar deal with the problems facing Russia in the period from 1906 to 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, after 1880, did the United States increase its naval power? [10]
- (b) To what extent were the Indian Wars vital to the US government taking full control of the continental United States? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

- (a) Why did ex-slaves continue to face challenges during the Reconstruction period? [10]
- (b) 'Civil liberties were more severely restricted in the North than in the South during the Civil War.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why was the development of new technology important to the rapid industrialisation of the late nineteenth century? [10]
- (b) 'The Constitutional Amendments of the Progressive era had a greater impact than other Progressive policies.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did Roosevelt offer a New Deal to the American people in the 1932 presidential election? [10]
- (b) 'Roosevelt's domestic achievements suggest he should be considered a great US president.' 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 Japan go to war with China in 1894? [10]
- (b) How far was the division of Europe into two rival alliances the result of the dismissal from power of Bismarck in 1890? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

- (a) Why did the United States not fully isolate itself from European affairs in the 1920s? [10]
- (b) How far was British and French mistrust of communism responsible for their poor relations with the Soviet Union in the 1920s? [20]

11 International Relations, c.1933–1939

- (a) Why did Mussolini seize control of Fiume in 1924? [10]
- (b) How far was Hitler's foreign policy from 1933 to 1939 based on his determination to destroy the Treaty of Versailles? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

- (a) Why were warlords able to take control of much of China by 1916? [10]
- (b) 'By failing to deliver the Three Principles of Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek lost the opportunity to establish Kuomintang control over China.' How far do you agree? [20]

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