HISTORY
9389/23
Paper 2 Outline Study
October/November 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.
Section A: European Option

Modern Europe, 1789–1917

Answer both parts of two questions.

1  France, 1789–1814

(a) Why was there a ‘terror’ in France between 1792 and 1794? [10]
(b) ‘An enlightened dictator.’ Assess this view of Napoleon. [20]

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

(a) Why were tariffs and international trade important to the Industrial Revolution? [10]
(b) How important were governments in bringing about an industrial revolution? Refer to any two countries in your answer. [20]

3  The Origins of World War I, 1900–1914

(a) Why were the Balkans unstable by 1914? [10]
(b) ‘No single country should be blamed for causing World War I.’ How far do you agree? [20]

4  The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917

(a) Why were political reforms introduced in Russia after the 1905 Revolution? [10]
(b) ‘The Provisional Government stood no chance of survival.’ 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 the USA hostile to the rise of Japan from the late nineteenth century onwards? [10]

(b) How successful was US policy towards the states of Central America and the Caribbean from 1846 to 1898? [20]

6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877

(a) Why was there opposition in the North to Lincoln’s presidency prior to the 1864 election? [10]

(b) ‘Promised much, achieved little.’ How accurate is this assessment of President Grant’s reconstruction policies? [20]

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

(a) Why did the Progressive Movement gain support in the 1890s and early 1900s? [10]

(b) ‘More a consequence of industrialisation than a cause.’ How valid is this view of the technological innovations of the later nineteenth century? [20]

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

(a) Why did Franklin Roosevelt remain so popular with the American people in the period from 1932 to 1941? [10]

(b) How far did the New Deal mark the end of laissez-faire values and policies? [20]
Section C: International Option

International Relations, 1871–1945

Answer both parts of two questions.

9 International Relations, 1871–1918

(a) Why did European nations show such an interest in Africa during the late nineteenth century? [10]

(b) ‘The existence of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente delayed rather than caused hostilities between the European Great Powers.’ How far do you agree? [20]

10 International Relations, 1919–1933

(a) Why did relations between France and Germany improve in the period from 1924 to 1929? [10]

(b) ‘An idealist with little understanding of the problems facing Europe.’ How far do you agree with this assessment of President Woodrow Wilson’s contribution to the Paris Peace Settlement? [20]

11 International Relations, c.1933–1939

(a) Why did Mussolini’s relationship with Hitler change after 1934? [10]

(b) To what extent was Britain’s appeasement policy in the 1930s motivated by fear of another major war? [20]

12 China and Japan, 1919–1945

(a) Why did Chiang Kai-shek begin the Purification Movement in 1927? [10]

(b) ‘Entirely predictable.’ How far do you agree with this judgement regarding the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor? [20]