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**HISTORY**

**9389/23**

Paper 2 Outline Study

**October/November 2018**

**1 hour 30 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**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.

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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 did Napoleon face so little opposition to his rule in France? [10]
- (b) 'The Directory successfully restored order to France.' How far do you agree? [20]

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

- (a) Why did governments start to regulate industry? [10]
- (b) Assess the impact of the Industrial Revolution on the higher/upper classes. 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 was there an arms race in the years before 1914? [10]
- (b) 'It was the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia that was the critical factor in bringing about the outbreak of war.' How far do you agree? [20]

**4 The Russian Revolution, c.1894–1917**

- (a) Why did the Duma achieve little before 1914? [10]
- (b) How far was Kerensky responsible for the collapse of the Provisional Government? [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 the USA gain special rights over Cuba after 1898? [10]
- (b) Assess the impact of America's involvement in the First World War on its relations with Europe in the 1920s. [20]

**6 Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861–1877**

- (a) Why did the North remain politically divided during the Civil War? [10]
- (b) How consistent were the policies of Reconstruction in the period from 1865 to 1877? [20]

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

- (a) Why was a federal income tax introduced in 1913? [10]
- (b) 'Economic benefits, social problems.' How accurately does this summarise the main consequences of mass immigration in the later nineteenth century? [20]

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

- (a) Why were the 1920s a time of political stability? [10]
- (b) 'More improvised than planned.' How valid is this judgement on the New Deal? [20]

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

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

**9 International Relations, 1871–1918**

- (a) Why did Bismarck establish the Dreikaiserbund in 1873? [10]
- (b) How far did Kaiser Wilhelm II maintain Bismarck's foreign policies? [20]

**10 International Relations, 1919–1933**

- (a) Why did the USA move back towards a policy of isolationism after the First World War? [10]
- (b) How consistent was the French government's attitude towards Germany in the period from 1919 to 1933? [20]

**11 International Relations, 1933–1939**

- (a) Why, in September 1938, was the Munich Conference held? [10]
- (b) 'Britain adopted appeasement as a response to the shortcomings of the Treaty of Versailles.' How far do you agree? [20]

**12 China and Japan, 1919–1945**

- (a) Why, in the period from 1926 to 1928, was the Kuomintang able to reduce the power of the warlords? [10]
- (b) To what extent were the aims of the Kuomintang similar to those of the May the Fourth Movement? [20]

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